



Volume 5, October 2002

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Newsletter of the Ecological Consultants Association of NSW Inc.

2002 AGM and Conference

DATE: Friday, 1st November

TIME: 9am to 5pm

VENUE: Carlton Crest Hotel,
Haymarket, Sydney

The meeting will comprise a morning session of talks by experts concerning the legal obligations for assessors of impacts on threatened plant and animal species. There will be talks by:

- Representatives from NSW NPWS on the amendments to the Threatened Species Conservation Act (a revised 8-part test), and on legal responsibilities of ecological consultants (including a question and answer session)
- Representative from Environment Australia on the current assessment process under the Commonwealth EPBC Act i.e. who has to undertake the process, how should this be done, and what are the expectations of the Commonwealth Government.
- An expert on planning regulations who will describe what Acts and Regulations ecological consultants need to take into consideration when assessing a development, and will provide an overview of Council expectations of consultants.

The afternoon session will involve an open discussion on the future role of the Ecological Consultants Association of NSW, including a Code of Practice and membership guidelines. An AGM will be held at the end of the meeting.

COST: \$50 FOR MEMBERS
\$80 FOR NON-MEMBERS

**The Cost Will Include
Morning And Afternoon
Teas, Lunch And Free
Parking**

Membership forms will be available at the meeting.

LOCATION DETAILS:
[www.carltonhotels.com.au/
sydney](http://www.carltonhotels.com.au/sydney)

Any delegates requiring accommodation can call Reservations on 02 9218 2872 or email res@carltoncrest-sydney.com.au

Delegates need to mention they are attending the ECA conference.

Delegates are asked to make reservations early as The International Gay Games is on over this time with opening ceremony on the 2nd Nov.



Message from the VP

With Andrew away overseas, I have the opportunity of providing an update on the doings of the ECA.

This year has been a time of consolidation for the ECA. Many of the issues concerning membership, codes and accreditation needed to be sorted out. In particular, the issue of accreditation resulted in vigorous debate. We looked at having different levels of accreditation for different aspects of ecological consulting, but it was found that there was some opposition to any form of accreditation at this stage. It was felt by some that the accreditation process was too complicated and there was the potential for the preferential treatment of some members. A quick ring-round of members who did not rejoin the ECA showed that some were reluctant to be associated with an accreditation scheme.

However, members spoken to have been supportive of a scheme where membership requires proof of academic training and experience in ecological consulting (as well as endorsement from two members). A member of the ECA would also need to abide by a Code of Practice and a

Code of Ethics, as well as being guided by minimum standards for flora and fauna surveys. Discussions with representatives of NPWS welcomed such a scheme, as they see a need for a list of consultants that they can refer to when there are enquiries. NPWS are in a difficult position as they are reluctant to re-establish a list of consultants, as they may be held responsible for any unethical practices. Instead, the NPWS wants an association that has a membership that abides by a code of practice. The NPWS have requested, and received, a list of members of the ECA. Already, the ECA has received requests for suitable consultants.

With such a scheme, it is possible for a member to be 'struck-off' the list, if they are shown not to abide by the Code of Practice etc.

Other benefits of membership to the ECA became apparent during the year. All members of the ECA are able to quickly contact each other via email, resulting in queries being answered, issues being discussed and information being circulated. It is hoped that the permanent web site, with an associated 'chat group' will stimulate further electronic discussions.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at a convenient spot in the centre of town, about a block away from Central Railway. It is hoped

that the location, and promise of free parking, will attract people to the meeting. The speakers in the morning session will all provide practical information to practising consultants. Environment Australia will assist in guiding us through the mysteries of the assessment process associated with the EPBC Act, as well as explaining how their species' lists are created. NSW NPWS will explain the new 8 (sorry 7) -part test and will explain some of our legal responsibilities. I have warned all speakers that there will be a question and answer session, so get your grievances/questions/comments ready (Remember the problem with releasing introduced animals? What about transplanting threatened species? Is the Malleefowl a migratory species?).

We are lucky to have Martin Fallding to report on his recent survey of expectations by Local Government regarding flora and fauna consultants.

All in all, the morning meeting should be informative, and the afternoon discussion on the future role of the ECA should be interesting. It is up to all members to advertise the meeting to as wide an audience as possible. The more the merrier!

Included in the newsletter is a copy of the Code of Practice developed several years ago, but never ratified at a meeting. There is also a copy of Leong

Lim's preamble to his Code of Ethics. These need to be discussed and possibly amalgamated as a single concise Code that can be used to ensure that any member of the ECA undertakes ecological consulting professionally.

All the best for the remainder of 2002, and I hope to see you at the AGM on Friday, 1st November.

Your Vice-Prez

Martin Denny

Threatened Species Conservation Amendment Bill 2002

The Threatened Species Conservation amendment bill was recently passed by parliament and is likely to come into force by the new year. A number of changes have been made to the Threatened Species Conservation Act (TSCA) including the following.

- Clarification of listing criteria for endangered populations, endangered ecological communities, vulnerable species and species that are presumed extinct,
- Provision for the listing of vulnerable ecological communities,
- Allowance for the Minister administering the TSCA and the Minister administering the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (FMA) to jointly determine the

question of whether certain semi-aquatic or semi-terrestrial species should be prima facie eligible for listing under the TSCA or under the FMA,

- Enabling the preparation of recovery plans and threat abatement plans relating to more than one species or key threatening process,
- Updating the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 in light of changes to Commonwealth legislation,
- Provision for the effect of a new listing of a vulnerable species on licence applications, development applications and environmental assessment,
- Modification of the test applied to determine whether an activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities.

The last of these replaces the old Section 5A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (the 8-part test). Thus it affects development proposals affecting threatened species, population or ecological communities listed on both the TSCA and the FMA. Therefore, it is probably the most significant amendment affecting everyday practice of all consultant ecologists. It is as follows:

- (a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the

species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,

(b) in the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,

(c) in the case of an endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed:

- (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or
- (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,

(d) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community:

- (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and
- (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and
- (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality,

(e) whether the action proposed is likely to have an

adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly),

(f) whether the action proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan,

(g) whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.

Note the question of whether a species, population or ecological community is at the limit of its distribution has been removed as has any reference to regional abundance and representation in conservation reserves.

There is more sensitivity to impacts on endangered ecological communities and the importance of recovery and threat abatement plans is recognised. Importantly, "locality" (diii) is not defined. Overall, it is "tighter" than the old S5A and will possibly lead



to an increased number of species impact statements being prepared. Graeme Wilson or another NPWS representative will be addressing us on the amendments at our conference.

DRAFT Code of Ethics

Do Ecological Consultants belong to a Trade or a Profession? Is it a matter of Ethics?

Leong Lim
Countrywide Ecological Service
PO Box 188 Cremorne 2909 NSW

I have drafted a code of ethics for the ECA. This is a very important document for the ECA. These are early days yet but I would like to move forward with it to, at the very least, get "a code of ethics" adopted "in principle" at the next general meeting.

Members should be aware that most other societies have rather simplistic ethics codes and most of the ones I have examined are dated, especially in their considerations and adoption of ESD principles.

Attached below are parts of the latest draft of the ECA code of ethics. It has been modified a couple of times since I first drafted it with the benefit of comments from a number of Councillors and members of the Ethics sub-committee. It currently contains about 50 clauses; the Preamble and some of the more significant ones are included below.

These Codes of Ethics, if and when endorsed by the ECA, are not meant to be ONLY PRESCRIPTIVE - they are

meant, perhaps, more importantly - to be PROTECTIVE for members of the ECA when adopting them in the conduct of their business. This means that the ECA will only come to the defence of a member if he or she adopts fully its Code of Ethics in the course of all their professional dealings in their respective discipline(s).

These Ethics Rules, inclusive of the Preamble, apply to all ECA members and are made in the belief that:

PREAMBLE

1. The provision of independent Ecological and Biological Conservation Information and Advice in New South Wales is best served by reserving the practice of consultancy to qualified, experienced, duly trained and admitted practitioners.
2. As Ecological Consultants, practitioners must maintain high standards of professional conduct consistent with sound logic, science and ecologically sustainable principles.
3. The role of Ecological Consultants require them to maintain a high professional standard through approved Continuous Education programmes and act honestly, fairly, skilfully, diligently and with absolute integrity.
4. Ecological Consultants owe duties to the profession that includes other bodies and

persons in their professional dealings as well as their clients.

5. Within the ambit of their briefs Ecological Consultants must exercise their forensic judgements (from their experience and based only on science and logic) and give their advice independently and for the proper assessment of ecological, and biological conservation matters, without being influenced by the intentions and desires of their clients or any other party.

6. The provision of ecological and biological conservation assessment for those who need such advice is better served if there is an Association whose members:

- (a) must accept instructions regardless of their personal prejudices;
- (b) must not refuse instructions except on proper professional grounds;
- (c) must refuse instructions where there is a conflict, potential conflict or a reasonable perception of a conflict of interest; and
- (d) compete as specialist consultants with each other and with other environmental consultants as widely and as often as practicable.

7. Ecological Consultants should be free to choose how they lawfully practice and that access to consultant's services be enhanced so far that the consultant's conduct is honourable, diligent,

especially skilled, disinterested and competitive, except only in those cases where the unchecked exercise of that freedom would threaten harm to the greater public interest and the profession or aiding and/or abating an illegal act.

The other rules have been listed under the following heading:

- DEFINITION OF CONSULTANT'S WORK
- INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT'S RULE
- FRANKNESS AND DISINTERESTEDNESS
- DEALING WITH DELINQUENT CLIENTS
- RESPONSIBLE USE OF DATA AND THEORY
- INTEGRITY OF DATA AND INFORMATION
- INTEGRITY OF SAMPLING PROCESSES
- DUTY TO AND REFERRALS TO OTHER CONSULTANTS
- FEE ARRANGEMENTS AND THIRD-LINE FORCING
- CONFIDENTIALITY & CONFLICTS
- DISCIPLINE FOR BREACHES

Some of the noteworthy rules are listed below:

13. A consultant must not act as the mere mouthpiece of the client or of the instructing agent and must exercise independently the forensic judgements (influenced only by data, experience and logic)

called for within the ambit of the project brief.

19. A consultant must confine the consultant's professional work to:

- a) conducting ecological and biological conservation surveys and research;
- b) give ecological and biological conservation advice and assessments;
- c) carry out wildlife management tasks, including pest control, reintroduction, habitat enhancement and captive breeding;
- d) provide the client with ecological and biological conservation advice for negotiating with the opponent in a mediation and when seeking a compromise;
- e) advise on relevance and appropriateness of ecological and biological conservation information to be used in the client's case;
- f) act as a referee, arbitrator or mediator on ecological and biological conservation matters when called upon; and,
- g) carry out work incidental to consultants' work referred to in (a)- (f), not limited to preparing and collating material, undertake experimental design, conduct appropriate sampling and carry out literature review.

31. A consultant must be an independent practitioner, and must only practice:

- (a) as a sole practitioner:
or
- (b) in partnership with another ecological consultant;

- or
(c) as the employer of another ecological consultant;
or
(d) as the employee of another ecological consultant.

34. A consultant must not accept a fee that is less than the current Cost Recovery Schedule for Professionals adopted by the Supreme Court of NSW.

49. A consultant must hold current license(s) as required by law to conduct all their consulting activities legally.

When these codes are adopted, a member who breaches any of these Rules will face disciplinary action(s) as determined by the ECA for unsatisfactory professional conduct or professional misconduct.

Members should be aware that they need a license to do almost any sampling or experiment for any wildlife survey or research in NSW. Those who do not have those mandatory licenses should seek appropriate advice of what they need to have to conduct their activity legally. Other than risking prosecution, failure to do so may result in their data being excluded on the basis of illegality in a legal proceeding - resulting in them becoming useless, to the client!

Comments to: Leong Lim
(lamlam@magna.com.au)

Chair, ECA Ethics Subcommittee



Field Experience

By Jason Berrigan

For relatively new consultants like myself, some business aspects of being a self-employed ecologist not covered by our tertiary education, have had to be learnt from practice and experience. For me and others in similar positions the creation and development of the Ecological Consultants Association (ECA) has been of invaluable assistance in learning these lessons.

Early this year, I asked for advice from my peers regarding a consultant's rights, when the client does not wish to pay the invoice. For me, this situation arose when I submitted a draft report which indicated that a Species Impact Statement would be required. As we all know, when a proposal reaches this stage, the prospects for success of the development application are somewhat reduced.

Consequently, it also makes the submission of your invoice, an uncomfortable situation to say the least. For most of my clients, my appointment is on a rather informal basis, due to the business relationships

constituting a continuation of a previous association with my late employer, Kel Mackay. Consequently, I have never had the need to formalize any appointments, even for private clients through something like a formal contract. In practice, this has had pros and cons.

The pros were that schedules could be shuffled to accommodate rush jobs, or say, combine field work in a general area for time efficiency. Additionally, if things go bad, it's much easier to pull out unscathed. The cons have been that sticky situations can develop, as described above, and when the proposal has some complications, the butterflies in the stomach attest to the insecurity of the lack of guarantee of payment for completed work.

This finally came to the summit in the above situation, and hence, I sought advice from the professional association I joined to help me improve not only my professional skills, but my professionalism: The ECA of NSW.

The following details some of the advice offered, and some of the things I have learnt:

1. Always supply a written quote: Always, in every case! This provides clear, written scope of services/products and what it will cost the client. At the minimum, detail the nature and perhaps extent and

scheduling of the work; its function/content and necessity; and the cost. Don't forget to add GST. Provide this to the client or the client's representative in writing.

My personal advice is to be cautious with stating a completion date. Apart from factors such as weather, sickness and personal issues, we all know how other jobs can jump in and divert your urgent attention. I find it best to give a general indication of time frame for completion, based on current workload and weather patterns, but reserve the right to change the time frame (within reason), so long as I advise the client with reasonable notice or justification. I have also used this to delay jobs for sites during say, Winter, when I know the species that I want to survey for will not be detectable till say, Spring, so I can maximise the effectiveness and representativeness of my assessment.

I also choose this time to advise the client of my first impressions of the site, and the risks (ie likelihood of threatened species occurrence), and significance for the proposal. Not only does this give the client some preliminary information to consider (say, before the decision to commission other studies which may become redundant), but also gives you some backup when you find that species you know shouldn't be there, but is! Caution though – never make

statements you haven't collected evidence yet to substantiate.

2. Get a signed acceptance: ALWAYS get a signed acceptance – ESPECIALLY private clients. This is now a legal contract, and will stand up in court if a dispute occurs. Verbal agreements can constitute a contract, but are poor grounds for evidence unless you've made detailed notes of conversations, etc. Remember, they'll call you mate, but the bottom line is business.

3. Payment terms and conditions: Clearly state here and now, what the payment period is, and the action you will take if payment is not completed. This gives leverage when you send reminders, and some security in managing cash flow. An action I've adopted from advice is charging for time spent on debt collection, in addition to a 15% penalty with the second notice. They don't usually pay the penalty, but they do get the chequebook out faster.

For jobs over a certain level of time and cost, I ask a start-up fee of 20% of the total fee, on commencement (this helps with cashflow for the bills); then 65% (total of 85%) on submission of the draft report. The balance is due on completion of the report. This level is fairly standard in other industries. Of course, you have to remember that once you've accepted the start-up

fee, you have to perform the service, or refund the money.

Additionally, to allow for complications or extra work, I provide a fee range, rather than a single discrete figure, justified on a daily/weekly rate (to enable the client to personally calculate how you got the final figure). This covers any unforeseen extra work eg detecting that Common Planigale on the last day of trapping, and deciding to perform another week of trapping for harder data.

4. Specify any other conditions: I personally choose to add a few details for convenience (requiring 24 hr access or keys to the site) or safety eg that neighbours or absentee owners be advised of your presence (saves those awkward moments with the Police spotlighting you as the "threatened species", or as recently happened to me, getting shot at by the neighbours "accidentally").

I also specify the following: All information will be provided to the NPWS and NSW Agriculture, as part of licensing requirements. All information gathered and opinions only relate to the site at the time and sampled and with respect to the current proposal.

Delays on completion may be expected eg due to weather, or specialist results taking several weeks to come back.

·The client will be advised:

- On detection of significant results. Clients like to be told early that a problem has arisen, not in the draft report six weeks later accompanied by a several thousand dollar invoice.
- Requirement for extra work: Sometimes unexpected results occur, or extra detail is required from the consent authority. Before commencing work, ascertain an agreement with the client to undertake such work, unless you want to volunteer your services.
- Alterations to time frames: As described above, to reserve the right to alter the time frame for completion of assessments due to a justifiable reason.
- Number of printed reports provided. This avoids that unpleasant shock of being asked to print out 30 copies of your report. I generally produce two bound, one unbound, with option for disc copy.

The above is based on my personal experience and practice, and advice from other ECA members (Thanks Geoff Winning and Danny Wotherspoon especially). If anyone has some comments, experience or advice, please share it with all our ECA members - we'd love to hear it.

As for that situation I was in, the lesson I learnt was stick to your principles and ethics, and you will win. It also helps if

you document conversations, and keep all the paraphernalia sent to you. You never know when it may come in handy. And most of all, never be afraid to ask for a little help - that's the reason I wrote this.

See you in the field.



Draft Code of Practice

This Code of Practice was drafted as part of the early development of the ECA and has been transcribed by Martin Denny. What do you think? Bring your ideas and opinions and join the discussion at the AGM, Friday November 1.

1. GENERAL PRACTICE

The practice of a consultant ecologist requires professional morality, responsibility and knowledge on the part of the practitioner.

Every Member of the Association shall be guided by the highest standard of personal honour, professional conduct and business ethics.

2. RELATION OF THE CONSULTANT ECOLOGIST TO THE PUBLIC

2.1 Members shall recognise the importance of their relations with the public

and accordingly avoid and discourage sensational, exaggerated or unwarranted statements that might cause unnecessary concern or participation in unsound enterprises.

2.2 Members shall not knowingly permit publication of their reports or documents for any unethical or illegitimate undertaking.

2.3 A member shall not prepare a report on a property or project in which they have a financial interest.

2.4 A member shall not give professional opinion, make a report, or give legal testimony without being adequately informed as the circumstances warrant or as might reasonably be expected considering the purpose for which the report, opinion or testimony is required. The degree of the information upon which the report is based should always be made clear.

2.5 Members may publish informative business brochures, booklets or cards, but shall not advertise their works or accomplishments in an exaggerated and unduly conspicuous manner.

2.6 A Member shall not issue a false statement or false information even though directed to by a client.

2.7 A member shall divulge to the relevant authority/authorities all information of public interest and/or scientific interest and/or relevant to protection of the environment.

2.8 Members shall hold all relevant licences, permits and permissions before

undertaking any assignment for a client.

3. RELATION OF CONSULTANT ECOLOGIST TO CLIENT

3.1 Members shall protect to the fullest extent the interests of their clients so far as this is consistent with protection of the environment, the public interest and his/her professional obligations and ethics.

3.2 For the assistance of the client and consultant ecologist, it is desirable that a written agreement be entered into. This should generally state the nature and purpose of the assignment, provide details of the number and standard of reports and other products, the time schedule for the assignment, the fee including its time schedule and any basis for its variation and any special conditions that relate to the assignment.

3.3 Members shall perform work only in their area of competence as dictated by academic or other recognised training or professional experience.

3.4 Members shall not divulge or use any client's confidential information in a way that is competitive, adverse or detrimental to the interest of the client unless the public interest and/or scientific significance and/or protection of the environment are greater.

3.5 Members are retained by one client shall not accept without the clients consent, any engagement by another if

the interest of the two are, in any way, conflicting.

3.6 Members shall engage, or advise their client to engage, and cooperate with, other experts and specialists whenever the client's interest would best be served by such services.

3.7 Members shall not accept a concealed fee for referring a client to a specialist or for recommending services other than their own. All management fees of sub-consultants should be clearly stated in the proposal or quote to the client.

3.8 Members shall not pay commission or any other form of remuneration to persons not on their staff for the introduction of clients.

ECA Website

The ECA web site address is:
<http://www4.tpgi.com.au/cowper/eca>

The site is in the process of being registered with internet search engines to increase the likelihood of the public finding us and to provide a better presence for generating interest in the Association. A few basic links are provided on the site including a list of the office bearers, past newsletters, abstracts from past conferences, an application form for membership, links to some related sites and a short description of the history and objectives of the Association.

Thank you Peter Cowper for maintaining the web site!



ECA Council 2002

The current composition of the Council is:

President: Andrew Smith
Vice Presidents: Martin Denny and Phil Conacher
Secretary: John Travers
Treasurer: Liz Denny
Membership Officer: Liz Denny

Council Members:
Leong Lim
lclamc@magna.com.au
Peggy O'Donnell
pod@theecologylab.com.au
Ian Tait
iant@ecosearch.org
Paul Burcher
pburcher@ozemail.com.au
David Milledge
landmark@nrg.com.au
Danny Wotherspoon
the.spoons@mountains.net.au
David Thomas
thomasdalmj@bigpond.com
Martin Fallding
naa@hunterlink.net.au

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP



Anderson, C.J.	Harper Sommers
Berrigan, J.A.	Darheart Eco-Consultancy
Bowskill, B.H.	Urban Bushland Management Consultants
Burcher, P.R.	Aquila Ecological Surveys
Conacher, P.H.	Conacher Travers P/L
Cowper, P.H.H.	Andrews Neil Environmental P/L
Crane, A.	Urban Bushland Management Consultants
Denny, M.J.S.	Mount King Ecological Surveys
Denny, E.A.	Mount King Ecological Surveys
Elks, G.	Idyll Spaces
Fallding, M.P.	Land and Environmental Planning
Hayes, R.R.	Hayes Environmental
Hoye, G.A.	Fly By Night Bat Surveys
Lim, L.	Countrywide Ecological Consultants
Little, G.J.	General Flora and Fauna
McKenzie, M.I.	Booth Associates
Milledge, D.R.	Landmark Ecological Services P/L
Murray, M.	Forest Fauna Surveys P/L
O'Donnell, M.A.	The Ecology Lab P/L
Rawling, J.L.	Urban Bushland Management Consultants
Rose, S.	Ecotone Ecological Consultants P/L
Salter, B.J.	North Coast Forestry and Ecology
Skelton, N.J.	GIS Environmental Consultants
Smith, A.P.	AUSTECO
Straw, P.J.	Avifauna Research and Services
Tait, I.	EcoSearch Consultants
Thomas, D.S.	Self employed
Tomson, C.N.	Ecotone Ecological Consultants P/L
Travers, J.J.	Conacher Travers P/L
Wilson, B.C.	Ecotone Ecological Consultants P/L
Winning, G.	HWR P/L
Wotherspoon, A.D.	Blue Mountains Wilderness Trust

Elections of all office bearers will be conducted at the AGM. All positions will be declared vacant and nominations will be taken from the floor.

ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS ASSOCIATION OF NSW Inc.

2002 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE

TIME: 9am to 5pm, 1st November, 2002

PLACE: Carlton Crest Hotel, Haymarket, Sydney

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The meeting will comprise a morning session of talks by experts concerning the legal obligations for assessors of impacts on threatened plant and animal species, and an afternoon of open discussion followed by the AGM.

COST: \$50 FOR MEMBERS
\$80 FOR NON-MEMBERS

The cost will include morning and afternoon teas, lunch and free parking.

Membership forms will be available at the meeting

IF YOU ARE GOING TO ATTEND, PLEASE FILL OUT THE FORM BELOW AND SEND IT, WITH THE ATTENDANCE COST TO:

**TREASURER
ECA of NSW
P.O. BOX 104
OBERON, NSW, 2787**

ENQUIRIES TO MARTIN DENNY AT 02-63362244 or 0404845592, or mtking@ozemail.com.au

NAME

BUSINESS NAME

BUSINESS ADDRESS

.....

PHONE.....

E-MAIL.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$50 (member) \$80 (non-member)