State Bank of New South Wales Limited (A.C.N. 003 963 228)

MARTIN PLACE

PH 226 8000

Page 39

Account No. 37-0149-81

DATE ISSUED 23 JUN 93

STATE ONE

MR J R CORKILL 1 OLIVER PL LISMORE

NSW 2480

Date This Statement

8 AFR 93

Date Last Statement 2 MAR 93

See Reverse for 24 Hour Customer

	•				24 Hour Customer Service
	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance ★
<u></u>	9 MAR (11 MAR (16 MAR (Brought Forward FTT LISMORE C0288488 C0288489 DEPOSIT	500.00 30.00 50.00	500.00	577,59 77,59 47,59 2,41DR
	22 MAR 24 MAR 29 MAR 30 MAR 31 MAR 1 APR	DO288490 NACQUARIE UNIVE MACQUARIE UNIVE SBN DAKING HSE GMCIRCULAR QUAY BANK FEE GM LISMORE INTEREST	30.00 40.00 50.00 100.00 200.00 2.00 50.00		467.59 407.59 357.59 257.59 57.59 55.59
annanipinana minan mana <mark>d</mark> aman	1 APR 5 5 APR 6 APR	FINANCIAL DUTY GOUT DEBITS TAX DEPOSIT DO288491 DEPOSIT	0.30 5.30 15.00	250.00	0.02DR 249.98 234.98 427.98
		nown are credit unless indicated by "DR" which d		ť	

Balances shown are credit unless indicated by "DR" which denotes a debit balance. All entries for the last few business days are subject to verification and authorisation. Any items not paid, or withdrawn, will be adjusted by reversal entry on a later statement. Proceeds of choques etc. included in deposits must not be drawn against until cleared. Please examine this statement promptly and report any discrepancy. Please refer overleaf for key to abbreviations used.

State Bank NSW State Bank of New South Wales Limited
State Maximiser State Money Market Other State Mortgage Saver State Money Wise Deposit State Maximiser State Saver PLAGE MARTIN Your branch Cash Paid in by Cueques as De segui ai - в этаб 591 Account Name (bloc= lifters)-SOHN CORKIL CRËDIT ; C \$ Account No 50 149

#402#000# 27014981# 50 H*00000 }

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Particulars of cheques, etc.

		Bank	Branch	- 1	Amount	
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State Bank of New South Wales Limited State Saver State Maximiser State Money Market State Money Wise State Mortgage Saver

•			-ag gave. Offici
Your branch	TARTIN PLACE		Deposit
Paid in by	1/02		/6/3 19 93
8.3165 5/91	Signature	Crish	
CRËDIT	SOHN CORKILL	Cheques as per	
Terer No. of	B S. Branch No Account No 1.0		30000
└ ── /	40 -000 270149-81 50) \$	500 00

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Particulars of cheques, etc.

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Proceeds of cheques, etc., will not be available until cleared.

TO THE CONTROL OF THE SECOND OF THE PROPERTY O

State Saver State Maximiser State Money Market State Money Wise State Mortgage Saver Your branch Deposit 7.P et_ 7-4 Paid in by Signature B.3135 5/91 CREDIT Cheques as per reverse JOHN CORKILL 193 00 FC. Branch No. 40 000 270149-81

'OOCEP100000'

Particulars of chaques, etc.

Drawer

Bank

Brangen

Amount

CREEN APPEAL ADVANCE BEZZYSTNSTO 153 80

Creen Appeal Public ADV Berry St Nth 4000

Froceeds of cheques, etc., will not be available until cleared.

\$ 193 00

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STATES OF SECTION OF S

John R. Corkill, 1 Oliver Place, Lismore. 2480.

Mr R McIlwaine, <u>Solicitor, Inner City Local Courts,</u> "Daking House", 11-23 Rawson Place, P.O. Box 47, Railway Square, Sydney, 2000. 8 April 1993

-Dear-Mr-McI-lwaine,

Re: 'Corkill ats Police' Downing Centre, Local Court 11-15 Oct 93

Thank you for your letter of 30th March. I regret having overlooked the requests contained in your earlier letter of 24 Feburary, 1993.

I do wish to have the Legal Aid Commission consider my application for legal aid. I advise that I have a preference for Mr Claude Bilinsky of solicitors 'Horowitz and Bilinsky', to act for me.

Horowitz and Bilinsky's address is 1st Floor, William Bland Centre, 229-231 Macquarie Street, Sydney. Phone 02 233 1777

-Please_find_attached the information_you_sought_for_the_purposes_
 of determining my application:

- (1) a copy of my health care card and photocopy of current application—for Job-Search Allowance—as-proof—of-income;
- (2) photocopies of my passbook account Commonwealth Bank and statements of my cheque account State Bank;
- (3) photocopies of four (4) charge sheets received by me.

<u>Please note:</u> the \$500.00 credit paid into State Bank account on 16 March 1993 is repayment of monies owed to me for over a year. Please do not credit it as 'income'. Deposits of \$250.00 on 5 April and \$193.00 on 7 April are income from casual earnings.

Yours sincerely,

John R. Corkill

J.R. Cakil.

Encl. 7 pages

HEALTH CARE CARD JOHN R CORKILL 294 1 OLIVER PLACE LISMORE Specimen Signature 2480 Card Expiry Date DSS Reference Number 18/05/93 204-385-283J PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS ENTITLEMENT NUMBER NAMES OF CLIENT AND DEPENDANTS VALID FROM TO SELF JOHN R CORKILL 204-385-283JA 17/06/92 18/05/93 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0 STUDENTS OVER 16 YEARS 0

P.O. BOX 571 LISMORE NSW 2480

MR JOHN R CORKILL

1 OLIVER PLACE

LISMORE

If you want this payment to continue:

- Fill in this form on 13/4/93
- Answer all the questions (use a pen).
- Return this form early on 13/4/93 or the next working day.
- Payment will stop if this form is returned late.
- This is a recipient statement notice under section 575 of the Social Security Act 1991.

You must personally take this form to:

SOCIAL SECURITY **47 CONWAY STREET** LISMORE NSW 2480 Phone 132468

Account No. 13615 was credited \$277.70 on 1 Apr 93.

2480

204385283J

SU19J.9211

Your payments have increased in line with the Consumer Price Index, or Amending Legislation.



Application for payment of Job Search Allowance

- · If you do not have enough space, attach a separate sheet and tick this box
- The notes with some questions will help you fill out the form.
- . The questions are for each day of the period 31 March 1993 to 13 April 1993.
- Did you do full-time training approved by the CES (this includes English Language Courses) between Nol 31 March 1993 and 13 April 1993? Go to Q.2

If Yes, are you still attending the course? Go to Question 4. What was your last day of attendance?/....../

2 Were you unfit for work Yes No (sick or injured) between 31 March 1993 and 13 April 1993? If Yes, what date(s) were you unfit?

If you are still unfit for work, when do you expect to be well again?/......

If you are unfit for work, you should give us a medical certificate.

	•
3	To get Job Search Allowance you must be tooking for work. From the information you give us in this next question we can confirm you have looked for work. If you are unfit for work and have given us a medical certificate, or are doing a CES approved training course, you do not need to answer this question.
	Did you look for work between Yes No 31 March 1993 and 13 April 1993?
	If No, why not?
	If Yes, where did you look for work?
	Employer 1
	Name
	Contact telephone number
	Type of Job
	Employer 2
	Name
	Contact telephone number
	Type of Job
	What else did you do to find work?
4	You should give us this form even if you have started full-time work. We will work out whether you are entitled to a part payment. You must also tell us if you are self employed. Did you do a full-time job
	between Yes No No 31 March 1993 and 13 April 1993?
	If Yes, what date did you start work?/
	Employer

Contact telephone number

Branch Name

LISHORE NSW

Account Identification Number 2565 13615

Date	Particulars/Deposit in words	Deposits
19	FORWARD .	
1 4FEB93	USP	2819C
2 12FEB9	73 WOL	
3 1 <u>6FEB9</u>	3 WDL	<u> </u>
4 17FEB9	3 USB	281,9i)
5 23FEB9	3 WOL	
7 <u>3MAR93</u>	WDL	
8 9 8MAR9	3 USB	281.90
10 9MAR9	3 WDL	
11_12MAR9	3 WDL	
12 1APR9	3 USB	277.70
	3 WDL	•
14 SAPR9	3 MD	

Take your Passbook on holidays.

Commonwealth Bank

Nameir John Robert Michael CORKILL

285.60	
	•
567.5 0 -	08_259909
67.50 7.50_	OB 259909 OB 200020
289.40	256536
89.40	256536
4-40	2 <mark>56542</mark> 1
286.30	08 200022
86.30	08 200022 1
6.30	256540.1
284.00	256540 1
- 144,00 44.36	256540 1 08 252105 1
	67.50 289.40 89.40 4.40 286.30 86.30 6.30 284.00 144.00

Use it at any of our 6,000 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

State Bank of New South Wales Limited (A.C.N. 003 963 228) MARTIN PLACE

Name of Account

PH 226 8000

38

Account No.

27-0149-81

DATE ISSUED

8 APR 93

STATE ONE

MR J R CORKILL

Date This Statement

2 MAR 93

Date Last Statement

2 FEB 93

DOONOU OF TECHE LTCMARC See Reverse for

	BRANCH OF ISSUE	: LISMORE		See Reverse for 24 Hour Customer Service
Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance ★
1993 5 FEB 8 FEB 16 FEB 17 FEB 17 FEB 26 FEB 26 FEB 1 MAR 1 MAR 2 MAR	Brought Forward 00288486 GM ARMIDALE GM TOWN HALL SBN MARTIN PL 1 GM NEWCASTLE 00288487 STG 50 CITY CEN GM LISMORE BANK FEE TIVOLLI CELLARS INTERST PAYMENT GOVT DEBITS TAX GM GRAFTON	40.00 100.00 500.00 300.00 100.00 200.00 100.00 2.40 24.75 9.50 60.00	1.54	2082.70 2042.70 1942.70 1142.70 972.70 670.30 637.59 577.59

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Key to Abbreviations Used

	_		
DAF	Debit Administration Fee for	TPP	Third Party Payment
	accommodation provided throughout the year	GM	Greenmachine (followed by location)
D/I	Debenture/Note Interest	FID	NSW Government Financial Institutions Duty
DIV	Dividend	D/T	Federal Government Bank Account Debits Tax
PAY	Salary, Wages, Pensions, Pay, etc.	ATT	Automated Teller Transaction (followed by location)
P/D	Periodical Debit	FEE	Quarterly Account Keeping Fees and/or Transaction Charges
L/I	Loan Instalment	INT	Interest on Account
	Your Bank	Reconciliation	Statement
Balan	ce of Account as per face of Statement		Credit \$
Plus C	Credits Lodged but not Shown on Statement		#Debit Ψ
	Date	Amount	
			······································
			
		·····	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sub Total \$
Less (Cheques Issued but not Shown on Statement		
	Cheque Number	Amount	
	Balance as sh	own in ch	eque book *\$
	Please remember to adjust your chemie book balance for any	Rank charges Govern	ment charges or Stamp Duty charges which may have been made

Our Range of Banking Accounts and Services Include:

State All-In-One State MoneyWise Term Deposits State Bank Bonds Insurance Investment Advisory Service

For debit balances - deduct credits and add cheques not yet shown on the statement.

Credit Cards Bankcard MasterCardVisa Card Leasing

Home Loans

International Banking Services

For more information, call our 24 Hour Customer Service Anytime, anywhere in Australia on 13 18 18 (local call charge only)

State Bank of New South Wales Limited (A.C.N. 003 963 228)

MARTIN PLACE

Name of Account

PH 226 8000

Page 39

Account No.

27-0149-81

DATE ISSUED

8 APR 93

STATE ONE

MR J R CORKILL ALC: TYTE ST EOREST LODGE

change of address พรพ 2037

Date This Statement 7 APR 93

Date Last Statement

2 MAR 93

BRANCH OF ISSUE : LISMORF

See Reverse for 24 Hour Customer

		mi/mi//mi	. L.L.JIIVIVE.	L	24 Hour Customer Service
	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance ★
15	993	Brought Forward			577,59
5	MAR	ATT LISMORE	500.00		77.59
9	MAR	00288488	30.00		47,59
11	MAR	00288489	50.00		2.41DR
16	MAR	DEPOSIT		500.00	
16	MAR	00288490	30.00		467,59
22	MAR	MACQUARIE UNIVE	60.00		407.59
24	MAR	MACQUARIE UNIVE	50.00	·	357.59
29	MAR	BBN DAKING HSE	100.00		257,59
30	MAR	SMCIRCULAR QUAY	200.00		57.59
31	MAR	BANK FEE	2.00		55.59
1	AFR	GM LISMORE	50.00		uz in v wv v
1	AF R	INTEREST	0.01		
1	AP'R	FINANCIAL DUTY	0.30		
1	AFR	COUT DEBITS TAX	5.30		0.02DR
5	AFR	DEPOSIT	0,00	250.00	249,98
6	APR	00288491	15.00	1243 1 OO	234.98
7	AFR	DEPOSIT	20,00	193,00	427.98
l ′	17) [5]	VIII V D L I		170700	T47.20

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P/D	Periodical Debit	FEE	Quarterly Account Keeping Fees and/or Transaction Charges
L/I	Loan Instalment	INT	Interest on Account
	Vous Da	-1. D	Chala-rank

Your Bank Reconciliation Statement

Balance of Account as per face of St	Credit \$		
Plus Credits Lodged but not Shown on Statement		# Debit	
Date	Amount		
		Sub Total \$	
Less Cheques Issued but not Shown	on Statement		
Cheque Number	Amount		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Balan	ce as shown in chequ	ie book *\$	
		arnee or Stamp Duty charnee which may have hee	n made

Our Range of Banking Accounts and Services Include:

State All-In-One State MoneyWise Term Deposits State Bank Bonds Insurance

For debit balances - deduct credits and add cheques not yet shown on the statement.

Home Loans Credit Cards — Bankcard — MasterCard — Visa Card Leasing

Investment Advisory Service

International Banking Services

For more information, call our 24 Hour Customer Service Anytime, anywhere in Australia on 13 18 18 (local call charge only)

LEGAL AID COMMISSION OF NSW

Incorporating The Australian Legal Aid Office (NSW Branch)



"Daking House" 11-23 Rawson Place, Sydney PO Box 47, RAILWAY SQUARE NSW 2000

FAX: (02) 219 5007

DX 5 SYDNEY

TEL: (02) 219 5001 REF: SY92L1020 RM/WV1

MR JOHN CORKILL 1 OLIVER PLACE LISMORE NSW 2400

Re: You ats Police

Downing Centre Local Court 11-15 October 1993

I refer to my letter to you of the 24 February 1993.

I advise that unless I receive from you within fourteen days the information requested in that letter, I will have no alternative other than to refuse your application due to your failure to co-operate with the Legal Aid Commission.

Yours faithfully

MR R MCILWAINE

SOLICITOR

INNER CITY LOCAL COURTS

LEGAL AID COMMISSION OF NSW

Incorporating The Australian Legal Aid Office (NSW Branch)



24 February 1993

"Daking House"
11-23 Rawson Place Sydney
PO Box 47
RAILWAY SQUARE NSW 2000
FAX: (02) 219 5007
DX 5 SYDNEY

TEL: (02) 219 5001

OUR REF:

SY93L1020 RM/RG1

Mr John Corkill 1 Oliver Place LISMORE NSW 2480

Re: You at The suit of Police

Downing Centre 11-15 October 1993

I refer to your application for legal aid for the above matter. Legal aid is subject to a means test and certain guidelines. Prior to determining you application I require the following information:

- (1) Proof of your income eg Photocopy pay slip, health benefit card etc.
- (2) Photocopy of all bank account or building society accounts showing balances for the last two months.
 - (3) Photocopies of charge sheets or summons received by you. If you do not have these please advise where they can be obtained by the writer.

Upon receipt of the above information I will determine your application.

It may be that if aid is granted the Commission may not be able to provide in house representation, it would assist me if you could indicate your preference if you have any for a solicitor to act for you.

If I do not hear from you in 28 days I will assume you do not wish to proceed with your application for legal aid and close my file.

If you have enquires please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Wendy Vivian of this office on 219 5001 or the writer.

Yours faithfully

Ψυννν Mr Ř McILwaine Solicitor

. AID COMMISSION OF NSW

Incorporating The Australian Legal Aid Office (NSW Branch)

3 May 1993

"Daking House" 11-23 Rawson Place SYDNEY NSW 2000 P O BOX 47 RAILWAY SQUARE 2000 FAX: (02) 219 5007 DX 5 SYDNEY

TEL: (02) 219 5001

OUR REF:

SY93L1020 RN/RG1

MR J.R. CORKILL 10 OLIVER PLACE LISMORE NSW 2480

Dear Sir,

Re: You ats Police

Downing Centre 11-15 October 1993

I refer to your letter of 8 April 1993. I note that your letter discloses income as follows during 8 March 1993 to 8 April 1993 of

Social Security Casual Earnings \$447 : 4	\$140.00 \$110.00	per week per week
	\$250.00	
Less Board as disclosed in your application	\$ 30.00	
(½ board allowed)	\$ 15.00	
, net	\$235 00	

This amount places you outside the means test for legal aid and I will be obliged to refuse your application on this basis.

This is of course without taking into account the 'repayments of monies' of \$500.00 referred to.

I am prepared to consider further material from you prior to making a formal determination. I would require proof of the source of the earnings referred to and documentary evidence of the amount regularly being received from these sources that is 'casual earnings' and 'repayment of monies'.

Yours faithfully

· ROB MCILWAINE Solicitor

1/2

A.Kearns CSIRO Wildlife & Ecology PO Box 84 LYNEHAM 2602

Dear

This Council is most grateful for your attendance at the meeting on 12 November with some of the Local Government Councillors of the North Coast.

I hope you thought the long trip was worth it. Certainly the Councillors were inspired with the ideas you aired and there will be some follow up meetings

Hopeful y we shall be making some progress in the planning process on the North Coast during the next few years.

hen we have sorted out some firm positions perhaps CSIRO may be prepared to send you for a more structured discussion.

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder Hon.Sec. 23 Nov 95 MEDIA RELEASE



4 October 1995

KEY PYRMONT SITE FOR TENDER

The international tender for the prime Gateway Site was announced today representing a significant step in the development of Pyrmont.

The Gateway site is located between the new Casino, Hotel and Entertainment Centre and the Australian National Maritime Museum. Its strategic location means it is part of a critical avenue linking the CBD and Darling Harbour with the Pyrmont foreshore.

The Gateway development will include provision for pedestrian thoroughfares and a station for Pyrmont's new light rail network which will link with Central Railway Station and the Sydney Fish Market.

The General Manager of the City West Development Corporation, Brian Newman, said aside from the Casino the revival of Pyrmont had lured many significant businesses and investors into the area such as pay TV operators Foxtel and Galaxy, Capcount Property Trust and Network Ten.

"The advantages of Pyrmont are its strategic location on the harbour, its close proximity to the city and the massive injection of funds into the area's infrastructure are all factors in Pyrmont's appeal," he said.

"This appeal has also been manifested in the number of residential developments that are underway in Pyrmont reflecting a confidence by people that Pyrmont will offer a high quality of life."

The 10,450 sq.m. Gateway site has four street frontages including a foreshore boulevard and walkway which carries pedestrians and vehicles from the city to the main entrance of the Sydney Casino.

The foreshore area in front of the Gateway site is made up of a 2.2 hectare park which overlooks a boat marina and the city skyline. This is part of the more than 5 hectares of foreshore parkland being created in Pyrmont through the City West redevelopment program.

The Master Plan for the site is flexible, allowing either an exclusively business or residential development or a mixture of uses. Approximately 30,000 sq.m. of development can be achieved on the site.

G.Graham PO Box 357 Nambucca Heads 2448

Dear `

Thank you for your letter of 8 October in which you tendered your resignation as minute secretary for this Council.

The Council at its meeting on 11 November accepted with regret your resignation. It expressed its appreciation of your work not only as minute secretary but as contributing to the environmental debate in a broad range of activities.

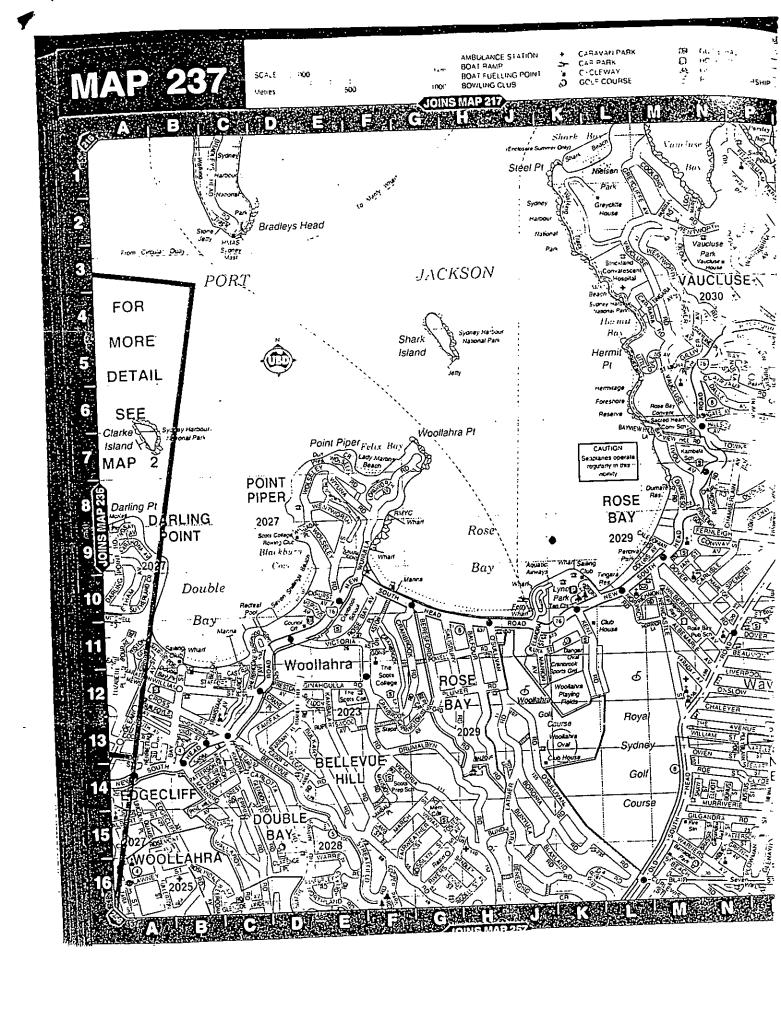
I would like to express my thanks to you personally for help in a rather thankless job. There will always be a vacancy.

Yours sincerely

9/1

James L.O. Tedder Hon. Sec.

22 Nov 95



PO Box 357 NAMBUCCA HEADS NSW 2448

8 October 1995

Mr J Tedder Honorary Secretary North Coast Environment Council c/- Pavans Acc Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT 2441

Dear Jim

It is with regret that I hereby tender my resignation from the North Coast Environment Council.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to serve the Council over the last few years. It has been a rewarding experience for a most worthy and honorable cause.

I sincerely wish you and all the members of NCEC continuing success in your efforts to secure a greener world for our children.

Yours faithfully

Garry Graham

and do not allow advertising to the public of these products unless proof of efficacy can

Also each time Dr Shepherd referred to the dangers of taking vitamins he did so in terms of doses way above the recommended label doses. These types of problems can occur with any over the counter preparation if taken 15 - 20 times the dosage. Is Dr Shepherd an expert on the Therapeutic Goods Act? His adamant claim that a Cature's Own vial of Vitamin A fish oil capsules should contain a warning for children clearly shows he is not. Ms Hansen may have been wise to "strive to disclose all essential facts' here as there are no laws to say this must be done. This product was discredited when in fact it contained all the correct warnings, an acceptable recommended dosage and is more likely to be of great benefit to the public instead of causing health problems.

Ms Hansen is correct in stating the need for adding Royal Jelly warnings on Royal Jelly products. However here and Dr Shepherd's view that a confectionary bar containing bee pollen and no royal jelly should contain a royal jelly warning was a bit strange to say the least. Rosemary Stanton's view that a product containing no wheat should have some kind of warning to those suffering a gluten allergy is also a case of misleading and ill informed interviewing. I wonder if Ms Hansen or Ms Stanton are aware that sometimes people can have an allergy to wheat products without being allergic to aluten

The misleading and discrediting reporting evidenced in this segment has the potential to damage a legitimate industry that has the health and welfare of the public as its major concern. Not to mention the products which are available not only from health food atores but also from pharmacies and in some cases supermarkets. Ms Hansen's unbalanced interview technique obviously needs to be addressed and we hope in future her reporting on the health food and supplement industry will contain interviews with those with some experience with nutritional thetapies and not orthodox practitioners who are trained to treat people with drugs.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future regarding this issue,

Yours sincerely,

WANAGING DIRECTOR
Vaughan Bullivant

APPLICATION TO JOIN
The Council is composed basically of societies.
Individuals who do not have a society in their area or who wish to contribute to the improvement of the North Coast environment may apply to join.

Hon.Sec/Public Officer/Individual Date

Attachments required 1.Copy of your Rules of Assoc or Objectives 2.Names and addresses of your office holders 3.Membership fee of \$20

DONATION FORM

amount signature date.....

TO worth Coast Environment Council c/-J.Tedder Pavans Access via STUARTS POINT 2441

-1

P.McEntee PO Box 400 Wauchope 2446

Dear '

We were surprised that you did not make the meeting on Saturday. You usually send an apology and a financial statement on the very few occasions that you have missed realise that you are very busy at the moment and was not surprised you couldn't make it.

The AGM decided that they would elect Peter Wrightson as Treasurer as the Council was not clear as to what you wished to do. Terry and I read your letter in which you said you'd be prepared to be treasurer for another year provided you were elected to Hastings Council. The Council was also unable to decide what you wished from that statement. So we hope you are not too disappointed in not being treasurer.

The Council has expressed its deep appreciation of your work as treasurer over the past seven years. It has not been an easy task with grants, charity funds and tax deductibility donations all being added to the usual work. May I add my personal thanks for your help and co-operation.

We are sorry that you failed in your attempt to stand for Council but at least you helped other 'green' candidates to be elected.

The next meeting is ll November at Grassy Head and we hope to meet Friday evening for a general discussion. See you then.

Yours sincerely

James L.O. Tedder Hon. Sec.

19 September 95



MINISTER FOR LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

19 May 1995

Mr T. Parkhouse President North Coast Environment Council Inc. Pavans Road GRASSY HEAD, NSW, 2441.

Dear Mr Parkhouse

Your letter dated 4 April 1995 addresssed to the Premier has been received by the Minister for Land and Water Conservation, the Hon K. Yeadon MP.

Your request for Council to meet with the Minister is being considered and I will contact you again in the near future.

Yours sincerely

Jeanette Evans

Principal Private Secretary

apple Sect

Jell Batho

6 Jun out

113 11 Oct

1130

Haveller

restrik

triculation you contain the

2nd Nov. 94. 1/2 durker water. P.O. Box 410, DORRIGO 2953

Plas Jim

Enclosed is a copy of the report I've done,
on behalf on N.C.E.C. on the Australian Drinking DORR160 2953. (Water Guidelines" Draft, document. The cost of bygging and photocopying come to \$41. Ill bring the recept to the N.C.E.C. next needing and give it to Patrick I hope you like the bolomission - I think I covered Just about evenything I could think of!

Ploo enclosed are a copy of Biotechnology's Bitter

Harvest", which is a summain, of a larger document the

been sent by Bob Pholps, from the Anot Gen-Ethics Network The asked him to send another copy to Richard Staples and at Byron Bay, as it will be good preparation for the Conference on Herbiciall tolerance in March, intarberra Hoo, an ingent request from P.I.A.C. you may protocky have received. It may be a bit late, but I protockly worth responding to anyway, on behalf of N.C.E.C. if you haven't almosty. The N.C.C. Conference was good and I actively represented NEEC, bolging to clarify a few motions, add a few animendments & prof through 2 Vigercy Motions on today genetic Enlogineering - one supporting labelling, the ooks calling for a Biosafety Protocol and the Estab of a Ethics committee with endonsed community, consumer & environmental groups represented on it, based on E.S.D. principles. See you soon, Regards, fill Cranny.



C/- J. TEDDER
PAVANS RD., GRASSY HEAD,
via STUARTS POINT, 2441 (065) 69 0802

13 841-93

All Members.

Dear Secretary,

It is now six years since the fees for belonging to this Council have been increased and though there are many demands upon societies it would be realistic to consider the need to increase fees.

According to Rule 12 of our Rules of Association fees can only be set at the AGM and are due and payable on 1 September The next AGM for deciding on the fees would be 1994 and the new fees would not become due until 1 September 1995. So you can appreciate that it is not too early to consider them

The Council has applied for an increased grant from the Commonwealth in 1993/94 on the basis for meeting increased requests for legal fees as legal aid is not available for public issue cases. We are hopeful of receiving some increase but that depends on the Budget. If there is a new election we may find ourselves with a reduced grant or none at all so we should take all measures to protect our viability.

At the last meeting it was suggested there should be a sliding scale of fees eg. individuals and up to 25 members \$25 26-50 members \$40 51 and over members

In two years from now these sums may be too low but this is a starting point to consider the matter.

Will you bring this matter up at the next meeting of your society and let this Council know the outcome?

Yours sincerely

16 Toda James L.O.Tedder Hon.Sec.

Motron

That the annual subscription rate for hunders
of the Council as from 1 September 1995 shall
be as follows

An individual or organisation with up to 25 headers \$25\$

An organisation with 26-50 members \$40
An organisation over 50 member \$50

Lot 15 Lower Bobo Rd, Ulong, 2450 1.7.94

Dear Jim.

Please find enclosed letter for you to put on NCEC heading and to send as soon as possible.

I am sorry I have not been to any meetings lately, they unfortunately coincided with prior commitments. I hope I will be able to make the next one. I am also extremely sorry that between working on NRAC surveys and trying to build in the spare time, I have not been able to do the ANCA letters for the past couple of months. Would you like to find someone else to take over as I cannot promise to respond to them at the moment. I will be quite happy to take over again, if required, when once I am in the house. Maybe Greg Clancy or Karen Rooke would like to have a go.

Regards,

Davidlage.

David Page.

NATURE COUNSERVATION COUNCIL OF

39 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

Ph: (02) 9247 4206, 9247 2228 Fax: (02) 9247 5945

Email: nccnsw@peg.apc.org

Internet: http://www.peg.apc.org/~nccnsw



28.11.96

To all CRA Forest Campaigners

Urgent Memo

Re: Communication guidelines for the CRA sub-committee and RACAC representatives

We need to set up communication guidelines as to how our conservation representatives on various committees will feedback information to the forest campaign network.

Please send your thoughts and ideas to NCC, marked Attention: Anne Reeves by the 6th December 1996. All input will be compiled into a draft proposal to take to the Forest Summit meeting 15.12.96.

Regards,

Elke Nagy

Forest Networker

Elle Not

OPEN:- 1993 CLOSED:- 1995

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CARRAISTATE
TIM ROBERTSON FOREST

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Parlan.

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DRAFT

Review of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations

1. Introduction

The Nature Conservation Council of NSW (NCC) is pleased to respond to the review of Graces to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO) although we very much regret the limited time available to make this submission. The GVCO program is critical to the effective functioning of the NCC and the environment movement in NSW would have appreciated longer to respond than the less than three weeks allowed by this review.

The NCC annual grant under the GVCO is seen as a vital component in allowing the NCC, as the peak umbrella group in NSW to:

 coordinate responses to government, local, state and federal, discussion papers, policy and draft legislation;

raise community awareness of environmental and heritage issues, through seminars, newsletters, medic

releases and general public comment;

provide an effective conduit for the community to express its concerns and to give advice to government
by coordinating membership of boards, committees, advisory councils and working parties;

contribute effectively to the development of environmental policies; and

 provide a basis for management of numerous projects funded specifically by State and Federal Governments.

The NCC was delighted to see the Government honour its election commitment to maintage the GVCO program and looks forward to its continued support and enhancement.

The GVCO program's untied nature distinguishes it from other grants programs such as the Natural Heritage Trust program established by the Coalition Government. The two programs are mutually supporting but the latter must not be seen as a substitute for the former. The untied nature of the program enables VCOs to be independent of government, and political parties, i.e it encourages VCOs to be watchdogs rather than lapdogs.

In real terms the dollar value of the GVCO program has remained stable for the last 14 years with an increasing number of organisations being supported. The NCC's grant from the Commonwealth has not been significantly increased in over a decade yet the scope issues being dealt with continues to expand at an exponential rate.

2. Equity and Effectiveness of the GVCO Program

SHOULD WE COMMENT ON PER CAPITA BREAKDOWN WHICH SEES QLD DRAMATICALLY BELL OF FUNDED AND NSW WELL DOWN LIST??PP says YES JD says NO - I GUESS IT'S A QUESTION OF SOLIDARITY AT THIS STAGE

The NCC is the peak umbrella group in NSW and has a strong growth rate in terms of the number of organisations it represents. The NCC now represents 108 member groups, the increase of over 25% in the last five years:

The NCC provides Sydney and NSW with a major resource centre, the NSW Environment Centre, which exhibits all major EISs, government discussion papers and draft legislation. The NCC provides all member groups with monthly updates of information available and issues current in the public arena. The NCC publishes a quarterly newsletter Environment NSW and conducts a range of seminars and major conferences. The NCC has representatives on over 100 government committees, statutory boards and taskforces. In addition, the NCC is currently embarking on an ambitious internet strategy which is enabling a dramatic increase in the accessibility of key documents to not only member groups but the public at large. The NCC has been able to negotiate an arrangement which enables member groups to utilise the internet at rates significantly under the market race.

The scope and effectiveness of the information sharing and educational capacities conducted by the NCC would be simply impossible should the GVCO program be radically decentralised. As the attachment to the Discussion Paper notes, the GVCO program has been supported because:

various Governments have recognised the valuable contribution made by voluntar, conservation organisations in raising community awareness of of environmental issues and providing a mechanism for community involvement in the development of policies relating to the environment.

The GVCO program is unique and vital because it does concentrate on the mechanisms for raising awareness and community involvement. For this reason, it is no accident that the GVCO has historically focussed on national and state umbrella organisations. Extra funding for support of local and regional organisations is highly desirable and is often or great significance in their regions but the focus must remain on those organisations capable of delivering highly coordinated community information and awareness raising projects.

In performing its functions, the NCC has to absorb the higher overheads and operating costs that follow from being based in a major metropolitan centre. The Discussion Paper states that location in major cities offers certain advantages. As mentioned there are disadvantages to such locations but more importantly it is vital to the effectiveness of the GVCO program that relevant organisations be close to the decision making processes of government.

For the above reasons the NCC does not believe that locational disadvantage should be a significant feature in determining grants nor that there should be a shift towards regional priorities.

3. Objectives and Functions of the Program

The objectives of the GVCO program, raising community awareness of of environmental issues and providing a mechanism for community involvement in the development of policies relating to the environment, remain entirely appropriate.

The NCC agrees that the "size of the membership of each VCO, and/or the ability of VCO consult widely within the community is a critical determinant". The NCC's expanding membership and innovative approach to communication demonstrates the importance umbrella organisations in achieving these objectives.

4. Clarity of Program Guidelines

The current guidelines, whilst extensive, are clear and reflect an appropriate focus on national and state umbrella organisations DO WE ACCEPT "GOVT PRIORITIES" AS A CRITERIA?.

5. Allocation and Disbursement of Funds

The NCC supports the proposed arrangements for the 1997-98 grants program which proposes a decision by August 1997. Although understandable, the delay in announcement of the current grant very nearly necessitated expensive bridging finance. The NCC also reiterates its support for a three yearly funding cycle which would enable much greater certainty in financial planning.

The NCC believes that it is critical that the current administrative support purpose of the GVCO is maintained. Without this administrative support base the NCC would be severed, hampered in its ability to add value to the GVCO by raising additional funds from project grants and other sources. Any decrease in the Government's commitment to the objectives.

3

of the GVCO will have a large "multiplier effect" and will more than likely lead to increased costs for government because VCOs would not have the base from which to conduct their widely acknowledged cost effective community awareness raising functions.

The NCC supports greater parity in funding between like organisations but that the funding level should reflect varying operating costs for the "like organisations".

6. Performance monitoring and reporting

Undue reliance must not be placed on strategic plans for VCOs. VCOs are unlike other public and private organisations. They generally operate on shoestring budgets with staff paid less than competitive rates with little or no payment of overtime and a heavy reliance on voluntary labour - a resource for which it is impossible to guarantee a steady or predictable supply. In addition, VCOs must devote a high proportion of their resources to responding and reacting to events and policy initiatives for which there is generally no advance notice of relevance to a strategic planning cycle.

This is not to say that VCOs do not define goals or that they do not have a vision of their effectiveness. It is important to note however, that strategic plans with performance criteria will need to be fairly unambitious if they become a determinant in grant criteria and could act contrary to the objectives of the GVCO program.

The Discussion Paper raises the possibility of the VCOs being assessed "for their success in raising awareness of environmental issues and in improving the recognition of environmental issues and in improving the recognition of environmental issues in decision making by the different levels of government and the corporate sector". This approach is also likely to be counterproductive firstly because VCOs would be forced to concentrate on softer, more easily achievable goals and secondly because significant resources would need to be expended to actually prove changes in recognition levels. Whilst the former may be superficially attractive to some governments reluctant to face up to hard issues, the result is invariably higher costs to be borne by later governments redress environmental costs. The problems with this approach is compounded by an annual grant cycle - significant attitudinal change often only comes after sustained education and awareness raising.

7. Communication and consultation

The focus on communication between VCOs and Departmental representatives should be on the effectiveness and meaningfulness of that communication rather than on mere frequency. VCOs should be involved at the carliest stage possible in the decision making process rather than "consulted" at the end.

The NCC endorses any initiative which strengthens the level of communication between the VCOs. In addition to the valuable support of an annual conference, the GVCO program could be expanded to include training or internet/email proposals.

8. Conclusion

The GVCO is a unique and extremely cost effective grants program which performs a critical role in raising community awareness about environmental issues and helping to avoid imposing environmental costs on subsequent generations. The GVCO program's current directions are fundamentally sound and indeed, are worthy of enhanced support.

Yours sincerely

Peter Prineas Chairperson

TRTURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF ITSUI INC.

39 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

Ph: (02) 9247 4206, 9247 2228 Fax: (02) 9247 5945

Email: nccnsw@peg.apc.org

Internet: http://www.peg.apc.org/~nccnsw



Environment Movement's Funding Under Attack

The Commonwealth Government is undertaking two separate reviews of its grants to conservation organisations which could dramatically affect the level of services the NCC is able to provide.

On the first of April the NCC received notice of a review by Environment Australia, requiring submissions by 18 April. The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet is also conducting a review with a view to "mainstreaming discretionary grants" and is preparing to have the matter taken to the Expenditure Review Committee. This review could affect NCC's ability to determine its own priorities by tying grants to particular purposes.

The program of grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (VCOs), which are given for administrative support, has been essential in allowing umbrella conservation groups to:

- * coordinate responses to government, local, state and federal, discussion papers, policy and draft legislation;
- * raise community awareness of environmental and heritage issues, through seminars, newsletters, media releases and general public comment;
- * provide an effective conduit for the community to express its concerns and to give advice to government by coordinating membership of boards, committees, advisory councils and working parties; and
- contribute effectively to the development of environmental policies.

The NCC's grant from the Commonwealth has not been significantly increased in over a decade yet the scope of issues being dealt with continues to expand at an exponential rate. The overall level of VCO grants to national, state, regional and local groups is relatively very low and has not increased in real terms for over ten years.

Whilst it is essential that the grants to VCOs continue to support regional and some local groups, a reduction in NCC's level of funding would damage the environment movement's ability to effectively respond to issues at a state and national level.

The NCC requests member organisations to urgently prepare a one or two page submission pointing out the above and to send it to:

Mr David Breiner Consultation & Support Unit Environment Australia GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

or by email to dbreiner@dest.gov.au.

The closing date for submissions is 18 April 1997 but submissions could be sent soon thereafter. It is vital that the Government receive as many submissions as possible. The NCC submission is being , finalised and will be available by phoning Bruce Diekman on (02) 9247 4206.

I apologise for the late nature of this request but look forward to your support.

Trineas

Peter Prineas Chairperson



Environment Priorities and Coordination Group

Mr James Tedder
Honorary Secretary
North Coast Environment Council
Pavans Road, Grassy Head
STUARTS POINT
NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

Review of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations

Thank you for providing a submission to the Department on the review of the Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations. The matters covered in the submission will be taken into account in the conduct of the review. Your assistance in this matter is appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Keeffe

Director

Consultation and Support Unit

22 April 1997

Environment Priorities and Coordination Group

James L O Tedder
Hon Secretary
North Coast Environment Council
c/- J Tedder
Pavans Access
VIA STUARTS
NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

Review of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO)

The Minister for the Environment, Senator the Hon Robert Hill has asked the Department to undertake a review of the Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations and to provide him with a general analysis of the equity and effectiveness of the overall program, with special emphasis on:

- objectives and functions of the Program;
- clarity of the Guidelines;
- allocation and disbursement of funds; and
- performance monitoring and reporting.

The Minister has requested that the Department consult widely in undertaking the review, particularly with the voluntary conservation organisations. The Minister has also indicated that he wants the review completed and a report provided to him by the end of April 1997. This will enable any changes to the Program, which may arise out of the review, to be incorporated into the 1997-98 Grants Program.

We wish to provide interested organisations and individuals with an opportunity to make written submissions on the review. In view of the limited time available, all submissions will need to be received in this Office by no later than 18 April 1997.

Arrangements for organisations or persons wishing to make submissions are as follows:

- submissions are to focus on matters relating to the administration of the GVCO Program;
- submissions are to be limited to three type written pages;

- all submissions should be forwarded to:

Mr David Breiner Consultation & Support Unit Environment Australia GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

- closing date for receipt of submissions is 18 April 1997.

In order to assist in the consideration of the review a discussion paper has been prepared and is attached. A copy of the *Guidelines and Information for Applicants* for last year's Program, or other information relevant to the review, can be obtained by telephoning (06) 274 1409, by Email (dbreiner@dest.gov.au) or by writing to the above address. Submissions may be forwarded to the Email address.

Thank you for your assistance with the review.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Keeffe

Director

Environment Consultation and Support Unit

26 March 1997



ENVIRONMENT A USTRALIA

ENVIRONMENT PRIORITIES AND COORDINATION GROUP

GPO Box 787 CANBERRA CITY 2601

Mr James L O Tedder
Hon Secretary
North Coast Environment Council
c/- J Tedder
Pavans Access
VIA STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

Thank you for your acceptance of the 1996/97 offer of the general purpose administrative grant made under the Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program.

Payment has been processed and you will shortly receive a cheque for \$10 200.

Thank you for your participation in the program.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Keeffe

Director

Environment Consultation

and Support Unit

3 February 1997

Environment Australia incorporates the environment programs of the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, the Australian Nature Conservation Agency and the Australian Heritage Commission

REVIEW OF PROGRAM OF GRANTS

TO

VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

Discussion Paper

prepared by International and Coordination Branch

Environment Australia

March 1997

REVIEW OF GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

Introduction

On 15 January 1997 the Minister for the Environment announced a list of grants totalling over \$1.6 million to 65 voluntary conservation organisations through the Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO) Program. This brought total grants under the GVCO Program over the last 24 years to over \$21.6 million.

The Minister formally requested the Department to review the effectiveness of the Program's administrative arrangements in March 1997. This review was foreshadowed by the Minister in earlier discussions with voluntary conservation organisations. A review history of the Program is at Attachment A.

Terms of Reference

The Department has been requested to provide the Minister with a general analysis of the equity and effectiveness of the overall program, with special emphasis on:

- objectives and function of the Program;
- · clarity of Program guidelines;
- · allocation and disbursement of funds; and
- performance monitoring and reporting.

The GVCO Program and review history

The Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate, which was established in 1973, noted the significant role of the conservation organisations and supported the use of public funding to assist them in their activities. The Committee considered that funding should be limited to national and major state organisations with some payment, as appropriate, to special purpose organisations in order to encourage a variety of approaches to community environmental activities. In 1973-74 the Government agreed to provide \$323,000 to 17 voluntary conservation organisations and payments continued in subsequent years under the current GVCO Program.

The Program has been subject to a number of reviews over the years by the Australian Heritage Commission, a House of Representatives Standing Committee, independent consultants commissioned by the Department and a number of internal departmental reviews to address issues associated with the administration of the program. The most recent departmental review was undertaken in 1995 to ensure the GVCO Program met the Commonwealth's best practice standards for the administration of grant schemes in the public sector.

Since the commencement of the Program in 1973-74, various Governments have recognised the valuable contribution made by voluntary conservation organisations (VCOs) in raising community awareness of environmental issues and providing a conduit for community involvement in the protection of the environment and have supported the Program.

Equity and effectiveness - scope of the Program

Increasing community concern about the environment has led to an increasing number of VCOs, many at the local level, set up to address a range of general and specific environmental concerns. These organisations are numerous and widespread. While they make a valuable contribution, through the use of voluntary staff, to local environmental problems and in raising community awareness, the size of the GVCO Program does not allow for these organisations to be funded. In addition, it may not be considered appropriate for the Commonwealth Government, to assume responsibility for assisting all these organisations.

The 1973 Committee of Inquiry report, which recommended the funding of voluntary conservation organisations, envisaged a limited coverage which would include major national organisations, the principal state organisations and a limited number of special purpose organisations. It did not envisage the funding of local organisations. Funding through the GVCO Program was limited initially to 17 national and state organisations which had the protection and enhancement of the environment as a primary objective. This was subsequently expanded to 29 organisations. More recently major regional organisations which supported national policies were included and a total of 65 organisations were funded in 1996-97.

The present coverage of the Program includes national, state, zonal and regional organisations. In the most recent round, grants were made to twenty national organisations and fourteen major state/territory conservation organisations. The remaining 31 organisations were either zonal, regional or special purpose.

The larger organisations funded through GVCO are located in major cities and have access to a larger population base. This gives them locational advantages such as access to information on Commonwealth and State/Territory government funding sources, as well as the opportunity to make use of the larger population to raise tax deductible donations. These opportunities are not available, to the same extent, to non-metropolitan organisations. It may be appropriate in a review of the Program to consider whether the GVCO Program should attempt to address the locational disadvantages of rural and regional organisations.

Queensland is the only State which has a framework of regional organisations which cover the entire State. Each of the nine regional organisations receives funding under the GVCO Program. Each of these organisations also receive funding through the Approved Grants to Non-Government Conservation Organisations which is administered by the Queensland Government. Queensland is the only State/Territory which operates a program of assistance to voluntary conservation organisations.

Issues

Should locational disadvantage be taken into account in determining grants? Should there be a shift in emphasis towards regional priorities in funding?

Objectives and Functions of the Program

The objective of the Program is, in essence, to empower the community to contribute to environmentally sustainable development through the activities of the voluntary conservation organisations. This is achieved through a program of financial assistance to eligible conservation organisations to maintain and improve their operational capacity and enable them to be effective conduits for community action on environment issues.

The grants are to be used for administrative costs as distinct from program, project or campaign costs and may include salaries, salary on-costs for executive and administrative staff, rental of office accommodation, the purchase of office equipment, communications, staff and volunteer training, photocopying, printing and travel.

A further implicit objective of the program is to provide the VCOs with the capacity to provide a mechanism for governments to consult and obtain feedback from the community, on particular environmental issues. The VCOs enable governments to consult with, and obtain the views of, the community on particular matters under consideration.

The effectiveness of the GVCO Program depends directly on the effectiveness of the VCOs. If the VCOs operate efficiently and effectively then the objectives of the GVCO Program will have been achieved, insofar as the organisations empower the community to contribute to the development of policies which impact on the environment.

The effectiveness of the VCOs is based on their capacity and effectiveness in consulting with, and accurately reflecting the views of, the community. The size of the membership of each VCO, and/or the ability of the VCO to consult widely within the community is a critical determinant in this regard. It is equally important that the membership of the organisations and the wider community consider that their views are adequately represented by the VCOs and that they are satisfied with the effectiveness of this mechanism. In addition to raising public awareness of environmental issues, the VCOs see their role as articulating community concerns to decision makers. Governments recognise the value of this role and make use of the VCOs by involving them in advisory committees, reference groups and international delegations.

<u>Issues</u>

Are the objectives of the GVCO Program appropriate?

Do they require clarification?

Clarity of Program Guidelines

The guidelines for the program are contained in a booklet Guidelines and Information for Applicants which is circulated each year to all applicants. The guidelines and supporting information comprises 14 pages of close print. The document contains considerable detail of eligibility requirements, program priorities, an extensive list of categories for funding, and factors to be taken into account in determining merits for funding.

For the most part the guidelines are clearly written and relatively easy to comprehend. However, some areas of Part B, Eligibility for Funding, may be in need of clarification and the list of categories for funding (Part D) may be in need of simplification. There may also be scope for reviewing the guidelines to place greater emphasis, through a ranking system, on the list of Government's Environmental Priorities. This would enable the Government's Environmental Priorities to be used to a much greater extent in the evaluation of the merits of applications on the basis of the level of effort to be placed on high priority issues by the respective organisations.

<u>Issues</u>

Are the eligibility criteria satisfactory?

Are the guidelines satisfactory or is clarification and simplification required?

Are the funding categories too detailed and is a simplified format required?

Allocation and disbursement of funds

The purpose of the grants is limited to a contribution towards eligible administrative costs of the organisations. These costs include salaries and salary on-costs for executive and administrative staff, rental of office accommodation, office equipment costs, communications, staff and volunteer training, photocopying, printing and travel. The grant does not cover program, project or campaign costs.

The VCOs have expressed dissatisfaction on previous occasions about the timing of the grants process. The administration of the GVCO Program includes notification of the availability of the grants each year through an advertisement in the national press. For the 1997-98 grants program it is proposed that the grants be advertised in mid June 1997 with a closing date in mid July 1997. A report should be provided to the Minister within one month of the close of applications and the grants announced in August 1997.

An attempt was made in determining the 1996-97 grants to achieve a greater degree of parity between like organisations operating at a similar level of activity. Further work may be appropriate in this regard to achieve further refinements in the parity between organisations.

The VCOs have consistently argued the case for additional government funding to allow them to adopt a more pro-active approach to their activities. In addition, a number of the smaller VCOs have requested an increase in funding, sufficient to allow them to employ a full time person to manage their activities. It is argued that this would substantially enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. In the present fiscal climate, it is unlikely that the Minister will be in a position to agree to any increase in total funding for the GVCO Program, and any increase in funding to the smaller VCOs would require an equal reduction in the level of funding to the larger organisations.

In addition, it may be argued that substantial increases in government assistance are likely to reduce the incentive for the VCOs to seek funds from other sources. It is clear that, while a substantial number of the VCOs may be capable of significantly increasing revenue from the corporate sector and the community, some organisations, because of their size and their location, may not be in a position to increase revenue from these sources.

A continuing theme raised in previous reviews of the GVCO Program has been the need for guaranteed funding to allow the organisations to better plan their activities in the longer term. The view, which has been supported in previous reviews, is that a three year funding program would be justified because it would add much greater certainty to the administration and forward planning of the VCOs. While a three year funding program has not been accepted in the past, there are precedents for this approach. For example, the Australian Sports, Commission's has introduced a three year funding program to national sporting organisations (NSOs) and has been introduced in association with the development of strategic plans by each NSO.

If the VCOs are to be encouraged to improve their performance there may be a need to link funding to achievements. For example, the organisations might be able to receive a base payment each year, with funding over and above this level depending on achievements according to their strategic plan etc. The difficulty in this approach may be in developing a process, which is acceptable to all stakeholders, for evaluation of the performance of the VCOs.

Issues

Is the current purpose of the grant satisfactory?

Should there be greater parity in funding between like organisations?

How can the VCOs improve their access to alternative funding sources and reduce their reliance on public funding?

Should the program move from an annual to a three year funding program?

Performance monitoring and reporting

All VCOs who receive funding under the GVCO Program are required to provide an audited financial statement to the Department within two months of the end of the organisation's accounting period. The VCOs are also required to report to the Department on their activities over the previous year with their application for funding. This includes providing a copy of the organisation's most recent annual report, an audited statement of income and expenditure for the organisation's previous financial year, a statement of present membership numbers, details of how the members participate in the policy making process of the organisation and the level of public support.

While this information generally provides a useful picture of the activities of each organisation, in the absence of an overall strategic plan, it is difficult to assess the performance of the organisations and to distinguish between competing organisations on criteria of effectiveness.

It may be appropriate for the VCOs to prepare strategic plans as a pre-condition for funding. This requirement is not uncommon in other areas of government activity. Organisations in receipt of funding might then be required to make periodic reports in terms of progress made against targets identified in the strategic plan. The strategic plans should be flexible and able to be revised periodically to take account of changing circumstances.

This would allow a greater emphasis on achieving agreed outcomes, consistent with the objectives of the Program in assessing future applications. At present the emphasis is on organisations demonstrating adherence to correct administrative procedures rather than a strategic approach based on environmental outcomes.

It has also been suggested that VCOs should be assessed, not simply for "hands-on" achievements in addressing environmental problems, but also for their success in raising awareness of environmental issues and in improving the recognition of environmental issues in decision making by the different levels of governments and the corporate sector. Achievements in raising awareness of environmental issues in the decision-making process may be an important factor in distinguishing between the merits of similar competing applications.

<u>Issues</u>

Should VCOs be required to develop strategic plans?

What indicators could be used to measure the effectiveness of VCOs in raising environmental issues?

Should strategic outcomes be used in the assessment of the merits of grant applications?

Communication and consultation

Funds are provided through the GVCO Program for an annual National Conference of Environment Centres. The annual National Conference, which is organised by the VCOs, provides an opportunity for the VCOs to communicate with each other and to consult on policies. Funding is provided to meet the travel costs of one delegate from each conservation council and environment centre. Each year the Conference is hosted by a different organisation, usually the state or regional conservation council in conjunction with local environment groups.

The broad aim of the National Conference has been to provide a once-yearly forum for the state based and regional environment centres to: meet face to face; discuss issues of joint concern; update each other on recent activities; seek cooperation on national approaches to regional issues; determine new ways of coordination between groups; and to network. The Department has not sought in the past to be represented at the National Conference.

The Department also arranges, and meets the costs of, meetings of the National Environmental Consultative Forum (NECF), which provides a mechanism for VCOs to consult with the Minister and Departmental staff on a range of environmental issues. Organisations are invited by the Minister to participate in the NECF and membership normally consists of between twenty and thirty peak national and major state/territory VCOs. The NECF normally meets twice each year.

It may be appropriate, in order to maximise the contributions of the VCOs to policy and program development, and for departmental officials to gain access to current issues being experienced by the VCOs, for this level of communication to be upgraded in content and frequency. It would also seem appropriate for the organisations to enhance the level of communication across the VCO network.

<u>Issues</u>

Should there be more frequent meetings between the VCOs and Departmental representatives?

Should the level of communication and consultation between the VCOs be strengthened, either through additional meetings, affiliations between organisations, the use of enhanced computer mailing list link-ups, or through other arrangements?

International & Coordination Branch March 1997

HISTORY OF THE GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS PROGRAM

The Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate, which was established in 1973, was asked to report on the manner in which the National Trusts of Australia and other appropriate conservation groups could be supported by public funds. In its report the Committee noted the significant role of the conservation organisations and supported the use of public funding to assist them in their activities.

The Committee went on to identify conditions which the conservation organisations needed to satisfy in order to receive government funding. These were that the organisations: were representative of a significant section of the conservation movement; were properly constituted; have audited accounts; and report on how funds are spent. The Committee considered that funding should be limited to national and major state organisations with some payment as appropriate to special purpose organisations in order to encourage a variety of approaches to community environmental activities.

There was some discussion for and against a wider spread of the grant funds. However, it was agreed the main targets would be the National Trusts, (since funded under a different program) the National Trust and one or two conservation councils or similar organisations in each state, on the basis that they were promoting national environmental objectives, and one or two smaller societies with specific roles to play. The Committee saw great value in support going to a diversity of bodies to ensure a variety of approaches to community environmental activities. In 1973-74 the Government agreed to provide \$323,000 to 17 voluntary conservation organisations and payments continued in subsequent years.

The Australian Heritage Commission reviewed the Program in 1978 and recommended that funds be increased, the grants be indexed to inflation, and that approval be sought to a 3 year rolling program to assist voluntary conservation organisations with long-term financial planning. The recommendations were not accepted by the Government.

In February 1980 a House of Representatives Standing Committee completed a review of the GVCO Program and concluded that voluntary conservation organisations contribute to reasoned public debate, to public awareness of environmental issues, and play an important role through their input to government inquiries. The Committee made a number of recommendations including a widening of the purpose of the grants. The Government subsequently agreed to extend the purpose of grants to include approved technical assistance and research. The eligibility criteria required for organisations to receive funding were also amended.

3

to public servants.

Increasingly we are being pressured by government agencies to be involved in direct negotiation or policy development but rarely are offered meeting fees, or even reimbursement of travel costs.

While the timing of funding Disbursement could be improved we do not consider it a vital issue.

Three year funding would be welcomed if it were possible.

Performance Monitoring

We are unable to suggest how performance indicators could be developed or implemented.

How can the number of phone calls, distance travelled, paper bought be used to indicate performance? This Council's grant may only be used for such purposes. It cannot and is not used to fund campaigns or similar activities,

Local environment centres are public information centres and can measure the number of inquiries and visits etc. but regional and state councils deal with issues raised by member groups, respond to matters raised by government agencies, or bring matters to the attention of the public. Performance in these areas is difficult to quantify or measure.

Communications and Consultation,

More frequent meetings would be useful but few volunteer workers can afford either the increased travel nor the time off. The email network requires not only equipment but the time and staff to operate it.

Over the years a number of submissions to governments have been made by National Conferences of Conservation Councils and Environment Centres on ways to more fairly fund VCOs. The return to government in the form of a more enlightened public attitude far out-weights the cost.

Departmental staff would benefit greatly by attending some at least of these conferences. They would learn much about the problems and issues concerning VCOs.

Conclusion

Proper and adequate funding of all national, state, and regional broad-interest conservation bodies is important and should have priority.

If funds cannot be increase then they should at least be maintained with priority to national and state bodies. Regional bodies such as this should continue receiving funds at leas at the current level.

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Review of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations

Objectives and functions of the Program

The National Estate IInquiry 1978 acknowledged that the voluntary conservation organisations played an important role in not only raising awareness of the public of en ionmental issues but providing a sounding board for Government po<u>licciers</u> on the environment. These values have been acknowledged over the years through the various reviews that have taken playe.

The value of these two importanty functions has increased as the complexity of the environmental problems has become apparent and Governments responses have been increased. The other important factor in this equation is that forces opposed to righting the environmental problems , for what ever reason, have become much better organised and funded and can call upon more scientific knowledge scientific knowledge

The objectives of the program was to give some financial aid to help volunteers with one or two paid staff, some administrative help in the way of meeting of rent and office expences.

But the situation has changed since 1973 in that

- issues have become more complex & numerous .
- * (vastly increased number of environmental problems have become apparent.

 Environmental indicators of air, soil i water pollution are becoming none abusus. * governments have attempted by a multitude of programs to combat these problems and require to carry the public with them make the public was I than
- forces opposed to change are more aware and organised and well funded inform the public a modive them There is need therefore even greater need to ensure the awareness of the public and in seeking The solution and better funding conservation organization to nespond to bournant instatutes. the public is involved in seeking the solutions.

This mmeans that the conservation organisations must be better financed than ever before if the public is to have any role to play in improving the environment. and responding to Government initiatives.

Equity and Effectiveness

There is increasing community concern about their local environment and that of their nation. This is evcident from all the public opinion surveys taken over the years where concern of the environment has maintained its position



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Centre 55 Currie Street Adelaide SA

GPO Box 2272 Adelaide SA 5001

Telephone: 08 8237 7555 Facsimile: 08 8237 7566

REVIEW OF CULTURE/LEISURE NEWSLETTER MAILING LIST

The National Culture and Recreation Statistics Unit are reviewing their newsletter mailing list. If you wish to continue receiving the *Newsletter* would you please check the address label below, make any changes necessary and return to:

Reply Paid 5057 Australian Bureau of Statistics GPO Box 2272 ADELAIDE SA 5001

No postage is required.

If you <u>no longer</u> wish to receive the newsletter simply do not reply to this request.

	New Address .
North Coast Environmental Council c/- J. Tedder	
Pavans Rd., Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT NSW 2441	
·	
•	

We look forward to hearing from you.

Barry Haydoń Director

National Culture and Recreation Statistics Unit

17 January 1997

near the top . On the North Coast the number of local organisations belonging to this Council has doubled in numbers in the past eight years and there are other organisations which are involved in conservation activities, which do not belong to this Council

It is obvious that the Government cannot fund all these organisations ,nor would most seek funding but they do expect that when necessary they can appeal for help to regional and State bodies.

with the growing sophistication of the public service, and well funded developers and lobby groups it is essential that the counter force must be also well, or at least sufficiently, funded to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usives the the country provided the medical developers and account the country provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usives the the country provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usive state and provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usive state and provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usive state and provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usive state and provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues. If a bolance debate is required an usive state and provided to provide a balanced debate on the issues.

So it is essential that there should be well funded national, state and regional conservation bodies .

Both State and regional bodies deal with issues that affect Australia so it would be incorrect to claim that the State Conservation Council deals only with State issues. Even the regional bodies deal with Australian issues such as World Heritage, biodiversity, population, transport, energy.

Special organisations to deal with one subject such as urban design or population have a role to play but they tend to have a limited view so the broad conservation bodies are most important to convey the overall view.

To argue that city based organisations have access to better resources ignores the call of other organisations for donations and the very much higher costs not only of administration but fund raising.

Higher funding of regional organisations would be welcomed and is most necessary provided * '-

- * there was no diminution of funding for the State body
- * such funding allowed reasonable paid staff and facilities in regional bodies

If not then our regional organisation would be content to be funded at current levels to enable current or increased funding to the State Conservation Council. Regional bodies regularly call on the State body for research, advice, lobbying ,information which requires the State body to have paid staff.

We are concerned that industry "clean up" organisations such as Keyp Australia Beautiful, that already receive grants from industry should from receive government grants under this scheme. There should be a tax on packaging to meet the costs of such organisations

FREIGHT COST TABLE

WEIGHT OF ENTIRE	ENSV	VICAOLD I	QLD2	GLD3	SA	WARNT	TAS
Up to 250g	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
250g - 500g	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
500g - 1kg	6.80	8.45	8.95	9.50	9.30	10.35	10.00
1kg - 2kg	7.00	8.90	9.90	11.00	10.60	12.70	12.00
2kg - 3kg	7.20	9.35	10.85	12.50	11.90	15.05	14.00
3kg - 4kg	7.40	9.80	11.80	14.00	13.20	17.40	16.00
4kg - 5kg	8.60	11.25	13.75	16.50	15.50	20.75	19.00
5kg - 6kg	8.80	11.70	14.70	18.00	16.80	23.10	21.00
6kg - 7kg	9.00	12.15	15.65	19.50	18.10	25.45	23.00
7kg - 8kg	9.20	12.60	16.60	21.00	19.40	27.80	25.00
8kg - 9kg	9.40	13.05	17.55	22.50	20.70	30.15	27.00
9kg - 10kg	9.60	13.50	18.50	24.00	22.00	32.50	29.00
10kg - 11kg	9.80	13.95	19.45	25.50	23.30	34.85	31.00
11kg - 12kg	10.00	14.40	20.40	27.00	24.60	37.20	33.00
12kg - 13kg	10.20	14.85	21.35	28.50	25.90	39.55	35.00
13kg - 14l:g	10.40	15.30	22.30	30.00	27.20	41.90	37.00
14kg - 15 cg	10.60	15.75	23.25	31.50	28.50	44.25	39.00
15kg - 16kg	10.80	16.20	24.20	33.00	29.80	46.60	41.00
16kg - 17kg	11.00	16.65	25.15	34.50	31.10	48.95	43.00
17 kg - 1 ikg	11.20	17.10	26.10	36.00	32.40	51.30	45.00
18kg - 19kg	11.40	17.55	27.05	37.50	33.70	53.65	47.00
19kg - 20kg	11.60	18.00	28.00	39.00	35.00	56.00	49.00

^{***} Please note that Queensland is split into three groups. To find your group locate your postcode in the following list.

	QLD I		QLD 2	•	QLD 3
Postcode	4000 - 4224	Postcode	4300 - 4449	Postcode	4450 - 4499
	4226 - 4299		4550 - 4699		4700 - 4899
	4500 - 4549	•	9597 - 9599		9920 - 9999
	9000 - 9299		9880 - 9919		
	9400 - 9596				
	9700 - 9799				

TO CALCULATE YOUR FREIGHT

- 1. Add together the weight of all items you have ordered to find the total weight of your order.
- 2. Locate the state column to which your order is being sent.
- 3. Queensland addresses only will need to check, by postcode, which column to use.
- 4. Move down your column to the corresponding weight line.
- 5. This is the total cost of your freight.
- 6. Write this amount on your order form in the freight column and include in ; our payment.
- 7. **Note** Maximum parcel weight is 20kg.

Clarity of Program Guidelines

We agree that Part D needs clarification. What distinguishes zonal from regional bodies.

We reject the term "Government priorities" -it is the communitys priorities which are being conveyed to Government and not necessarily the other way, though there is reem for both to be expressed

In 1997 grants were made to tree planting organisations, Surely these bodies should be funded from the Greening Australia or One Billion Trees programs rather than spreading the small fund for conservation bodies even further.

Allocation and Disbursement of Funds.

Timing can be improved but we consider it is not a vital issue.

If there was a substanial increase in Government aid it is <u>nm</u>ore likely to result in greater efforts to raise extra funds ,and it would increase the capacity to do so, rather than less.

Most State and regional groups are "umbrella" organisations with the membership being made up of small societies all desparately raising funds for their own purposes. So it is difficult for the regional and State bodies to raise funds without cutting into the resource of their members.

We cannot suggest any way to develop a performance indicator.

Greater parity is needed in distributing grants
For example the Albury-Wodonga and Big Scrub Environment Centres serve
basically the same size of area and population but the fgormer receives a
grant of \$10,000 and the latter \$5,600. Environment Victoria and Nature
Conservation Council NSW serve somewhat the same populations from the same
base yet the former receives \$108,000 and the latter \$97,500

For this Copuncil our \$10,200 grant covers administrative costs but only because office space is provided free all administration is done by volunteers who are also engaged in voluntary work with their own organisation and earning a living. Travel costs are but a fraction of that paid to public servants.

Public funding of conservation organisations is public funding whether it is through public donations or through Government grants of public monies. Raisiing of funds diverts the resources of the organisation from its true public role of informing.

Three year funding would be welcomed.

Performance Monitoring

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL Inc.

C/- Hon Sec Mr Jim Tedder, Pavans Road, Grassy Head, Yarrahapinni, via Stuart's Point 2441 Ph /Fax 065 690 802

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE 20TH COUNCIL held at Whian Whian Public School commencing at 11:00 hrs.

PRESENT T. Parkhouse NPA3V, B. Gray Koala Koalition, D. Pugh NEFA, L. Orrego NVCA, M. Frohlich, J. Williams TPC, D. Julian BSEC, J. Corkill BSEC, P. Brecht (Nimbin EC).

APOLOGIES J. Tedder, S. Scanlan, J. Cranny, D. Page, T. Walker, P. Mc Entee, P. Wrightson, L. Blain, T. Scrace, M. Edwards, M. Plessman.

ACCEPTANCE OF AMENDED AGENDA

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 20/1. Moved: J.Corkill Sec: L.Orrego

Carried

BUSINESS ARISING

Media BytesNCEC Secretary has been using and following up.

Koalas and Pine CkProceeding well. More detailed report for next meeting.

Legal opinion Action by Valleywatch - court application made re Palmer's Island development - EIS should be required. Hoping that Maclean Council will not contest the application.

Armidale Centre Centre struggling to overcome past problems. Request assistance towards stock and incorporation.

Motion M20/2/1: That NCEC provide \$500 towards Armidale Environment Centre establishment costs pursuant to provision of appropriate documentation.

Mvd Orrego / Corkill

Carried

Mining Legislation Letters from Minister for Resources and Energy (Commonwealth) received. Policy for "multiple and sequential" use of reserve areas eg. National Park areas. NCEC Secretary has written to Minister noting concerns. Reply received. Letters tabled.

Maritime activities Marine Coastal network recently put out a contact list booklet.

ASS Advisory Committee Richard Staples has been appointed. Action: Check that letter from NCEC Meeting (Motion M20/1/6) has been sent. Secretary to send a copy to R. Staples and follow up to ensure we receive a reply.

How can the number of phone calls made, travel claims made, paper bought be used as performance indicators? The grants given this Council are used for these purposes. The grant cannot be used for campaigns. How does one prepare a plan for such circumstances?

Environment Centres are public information centres and could measure numbers of inquiries , visits etc. But Conservation Councils deal with matters raised by members , or respond to matters raised by government , bring matters to public attention , provide education services. These are all very difficult to measure.

Communications and Consultation

More frequent meetings would be useful but most workers are volunteers and cannot afford time off. The use of email to network requires equipment and staff to deal with it.

Departmental staff should attend part at least of National Conferences to understand the problems, concerns and issues of voluntary conservation bodies

Several submissions have been made to the Government over the years from National Conferences of Conservation Councils and Environment Centres on ways to more fairly fund such groups. Costs would be minimal but the returns to Government in a more enlighted public attitude to environmental issues would be enormous.

Conclusion

The proper funding of all National ,State and regional broad consevation bodies is important and should have priority.

If funds cannot be increased then the National and State bodies should continue to receive priority with regional bodies such as this Council receiving funds at the current level.

When the state of t

sufficient amount of water to carry the load through the sewers . Yet the

M

authorities refuse to allow storm water into the sewer systems. There does not appear to have been any attempt made to have minimum use of drinking water for flushing and then use storm water. There would need of course to be holding dams for the storm water .

There are a range of options available but in Australia we seem to have adopted the most profligate system to dispose of human wastes that is dump it all in the sea with lots of valuable water. In many parts of the world they have learnt to treat this waste and recover the by-products for re-use.

RE-USE

There are schemes already operating in NSW where the sewage is treated ,the water recovered and piped back to the households where it can be used on the garden and more importantly used to flush the toilet once more. There are costs associated with such schemes namely the duplicating of some of the piping. But there are savings in that water supplies are conserved and the cost of new potable supplies can be posponed with the huge costs of new dams ,pumps and pipe lines.

TREAT AND RESTORE TO THE NATURAL CYCLE

In many parts of the world where their choices were constrained years ago the waste water is treated and returned to the rivers where another town extracts it for their potable supply. If this is possible then we should be adopting the same practice to ensure that water is not wasted.

SEPTIC TANKS

This system has come under a great deal of criticism and is blamed for polluting of waterways on many parts of the coast.

The problems occur when the system is overloaded or the outflow is in unsuitable soils which cannot absorb the effluent under all weather conditions.

Overloading the tank occurs when all grey water is directed through the septic tank so preventing the biological functioning of the system and in cases where some types of household cleaners are used, the destruction of the bacteria. Grey water should be dealt with by a separate system and trees provided for better transpiration of most of the water. The other reason for overload of the septic tank occurs when full flush cisterns are used. If there were minimum flush systems used then the output from the tank is reduced and there is sufficient time for a proper breakdown of the contents

COMPOSTING TOILETS

There appears to be a reluctance on the part of Local Governments to

QUEENSLAND	
Cairns and Far North Environment Centre	27 000
Capricorn Conservation Council	15 500
Gold Coast and Hinterland Environment Council	6 500
Mackay Conservation Group	6 500
National Parks Association Of Queensland Inc	10 000
North Queensland Conservation Council	20 500
Queensland Conservation Council	108 000
Sunshine Coast Environment Council	7 550
Toowoomba and Region Environment Council	6 500
Wide Bay Burnett Conservation Council	6 500
Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland	17 500
I Market Annual Control of the Contr	\$232 050
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	•
Conservation Council of Western Australia	75 000
Denmark Environment Centre	¹ 6 500
Environment Centre of Western Australia	30 000
Malleefowl Preservation Group Inc	10 000
Men of the Trees	10 000
South West Environment Centre	25 000
Western Australia National Parks and Reserves Association	4 800
Wildflower Society of Western Australia Inc	8 000
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	\$169 300
Conservation Council of South Australia	92 000
Nature Conservation Society of South Australia Trees For Life Inc	15 500
frees for the inc	10 000
TASMANIA	\$117 500
Launceston Environment Centre	
Tasmanian Conservation Trust	15 000
Tasmanian Environment Centre Inc	47 100
rasmanian Environment Centre Inc	53 000
NORTHERN TERRITORY	\$115 100
Arid Lands Environment Centre	25.000
The Environment Centre Northern Territory	25 000
The Birthonstein Centre Northern Territory	65 000
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	\$90 000
Canberra and South-East Region Environment Centre	00.500
Conservation Council of the South-East Region and Canberra	28 500
National Parks Association of ACT	26 500
- William I die Tioociation of ACI	5 000
Special Purpose Grant	\$60 000
North Coast Environment Council (National Conference)	9 000
TOTAL CDANITE	
TOTAL GRANTS	\$1 688 150

NATIONAL	\$
Alternative Technology Association	12 000
Australian Committee for IUCN	25 600
Australian Conservation Foundation	110 000
Australian Marine Conservation Society	11 200
Australian National Parks Council	8 200
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society	21 000
Australian Rivers and Mineral Policy Institute	8 000
Australian Trust For Conservation Volunteers	13 000
Clean-Up Australia	13 000
Earthwatch Australia	13 000
EcoDesign Foundation - Adelaide	12 000
Environs Australia ~-	10 000
Humane Society International	15 000
Keep Australia Beautiful National Association	70 500
Marine Education Society of Australasia	8 500
Murray Darling Association Inc	25 000
Royal Australian Ornithological Union	14 000
Urban Ecology Australia	10 000
Wilderness Society	58 200
World Wide Fund for Nature	65 000
	\$523 200
NEW SOUTH WALES	\$323 200
Albury Wodonga Environment Centre	10 000
Big Scrub Environment Centre	5 600
Futureworld	10 000
National Parks Association of New South Wales	23 000
Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales	97 500 97 500
North Coast Environment Council	10 200
Shortlands Wetlands Centre	10 000
South Coast Conservation Society	5 600
Total Environment Centre	22 000
	\$193 900
VICTORIA	Ψ193 900
Australian Platypus Conservancy	8 000
Environment Victoria	108 000
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria	10000
Goulburn Valley Environment Group	5 600
Project Jonah (Vic)	8 000
Victorian National Parks Association Inc	38 500
	\$178 100
	\$170 100



. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

TELEPHONE:

(06) 271 5111

FACSIMILE:

(06) 271 5414

M/s Lyn Orrego North Coast Environmental Council PO Box 123 BOWRAVILLE NSW 2440

Dear M/s Orrego

RFA Participation and Awareness Grants

The Commonwealth Government is committed to facilitating the participation of regional/local stakeholder organisations in the Comprehensive Regional Assessment/Regional Forest Agreements (CRA/RFA) process, and to assist these organisations raise the awareness and understanding of regional communities impacted by the process.

Given this, the government is pleased to provide your organisation with funding to facilitate participation in the RFA process and to undertake activities which will raise the awareness of the process in regional communities.

Please find enclosed a cheque for \$5,000 as full payment of the grant.

I look forward to your continued involvement and input throughout the remainder of the process.

Yours sincerely

Phillip Glyde
Assistant Secretary

Forests Taskforce

10 March 1997

COPY

COLLECT

Payment Ref :000000000005883

₹.

Payee's Ref : 17987 Date : 06/03/97

To:

NTH COAST ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL PO Box 123 BOWRAVILLE NSW 2449

Contact Address: 3-5 National Circuit

BARTON ACT 2614

Contact Name

The Assistant Accountant

Contact Telephone: (06) 2715515

Contact Facsimile: (06) 2715938 ,

ADVICE TO PAYEE:

INV P&AGRANTNCEC

Forests - RFA Participation & Awareness Grants Scheme

Total Grant Value: \$5,000

CHEQUE NO: 106955406 AMOUNT : \$5000.00

PLEASE DETACH CHEQUE BEFORE BANKING

1396/ACT/916672 1897/97561658/46118329/1 /0003 DUTY STAMPS SHOULD NOT BE AFFIXED TO THE CHEQUE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA
CANBERRA

Official Commonwealth Drowing Account

.06/03/97

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IF NOT

OR ORDER

ON ORDER





ENVIRONMENT AUSTRALIA

ENVIRONMENT PRIORITIES AND COORDINATION GROUP

GPO Box 787 CANBERRA CITY 2601.

Mr James L O Tedder Hon Secretary North-Coast Environment Council c/- J Tedder Pavans Access VIA STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

Thank you for your acceptance of the 1996/97 offer of the special purpose grant of \$9 000 made under the Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program.

Payment has been processed and you will shortly receive a cheque for \$9.000. It is noted that Conservation Council of South Australia has not identified the 1995/96 grant in their audit statement. It would be appreciated if you could contact that organisation and obtain revised audited statement as soon as possible and forward it to the Department. (A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Conservation Council of South Australia.) If this cannot be achieved please contact David Breiner on 274 1409 concerning this matter.

Thank you for your participation in the program.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Keeffe Director

Environment Consultation

and Support Unit 3 February 1997

Environment Australia incorporates the environment programs of the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, the Australian Nature Conservation Agency and the Australian Heritage Commission

ENVIRONMENT GROUPS SHARE BENEFITS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The Federal Government has delivered on an election commitment to the environment movement by maintaining the Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program (GVCO).

Federal Environment Minister Robert Hill has announced grants totalling \$1,688,150 to environment-focused community groups Australia-wide under the GVCO program.

The GVCO Program supports conservation organisations by providing funding for administrative costs, rather than specific projects, making it different from most other funding programs.

Senator Hill says six new groups, including the high-profile Clean-Up Australia campaign, will benefit from this year's funding allocation.

The new groups to receive funding are:

•	Clean-Up Australia	\$13,000
•	Futureworld	\$10,000
•	Men of the Trees (WA)	\$10,000
•	Trees for Life (SA)	\$10,000
•	Urban Ecology Australia	\$10,000, and
•	Goulburn Valley Environment Group	\$ 5,600.

Senator Hill says the grants recognise the important role played by voluntary environment organisations.

"The organisations being funded this year are diverse in their interests and their make up, illustrating the range of issues that are of importance to members of the community.

"The distribution of the grants reflects the diverse environmental interests of the community."

Senator Hill says the Government's \$1.1 billion Natural Heritage Trust will seek to build on community interest in the environment.

"The programs of the Natural Heritage Trust will tap in to the commitment and enthusiasm of the community.

"Legislation to establish the Trust should be passed by the Parliament in the first session of this year. We can then provide even greater support to the community as we work together to repair and restore our natural environment."

A list of the Grants under the Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program (1996-97) is attached.

Media contact - Matt Brown 06 277 7640 or 0419 693 515.

January 15, 1997 (02/97)

Environment Council grant

The North Ceast Environment Council Inc. is one of nine voluntary NSW conservation organisations receive a grant from Federal the Coverment.

Harbour Independent-Page

W

The Grants Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program provides (GVCO) for funding. administration costs, rather than specific projects.

Minister for the Environment, Senator Robert Hill said the grants recognise the important role played voluntary environment organisations.

"The organisations being funded this year are diverse in their

and their interests make-up, illustrating the range of issues that are of importance to of the members community," he said.

The 1996-97 program allows for \$10,200 to Coast North Environment Council Inc. which President Terry Parkhouse said will be split between the 50 member bodies under the Council's wing.

This year, the Council celebrates it's 20th Мт birthday and Parkhouse said there are number environmental isues it will be focussing on, including the forestry process.

"The work isn't going subside." Mr Parkhouse said.

"The new National Parks have been created but there's still this deferred forest area and there are going to be regional councils which will be advisory bodies working to ensure that these deferred areas are assessed properly and are not taken asresource for the industry time," he before explained.

Mr Parkhouse said Environment Council received \$5000 to conduct public meetings about the forestry process and these will continue.

"In connection with those public meetings we'll also hold a couple of field excursions to take people into the forest," he said.

In his 13 years with

Coast North the Environment Council Inc., Mr Parkhouse has seen an increased public OVCI awareness . environmental issues but said the community still tends to be re-active rather than pro-active.

"There has been a huge increase in awareness ... and education over the years but unfortunately that hasn't translated into better government or better outcomes for the environment," he said.

"We haven't got to the ideal situation where actually we're preventing these things happening we're still reacting to the bad news, the pollution and destruction we're reacting rather than preventing them."



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

TELEPHONE: FACSIMILE:

(06) 271 5111

(06) 271 5414

James L.O. Tedder North Coast Environment Council Pavans Road Grassy Head via Stuarts Point NSW 2441

Dear James

I refer to your letter of 10 January 1997 concerning funding for participation of local/regional stakeholder organisations in the Comprehensive Regional Forest Agreement/Regional Forest Agreement (CRA/RFA) process.

In relation to clause 2.5 of the Terms and Conditions of Funding, this standard clause applies only to grant monies paid under the Participation and Awareness Grants Scheme in the current (1996-97) financial year. It does not exclude recipient groups from applying for funding under the same grant scheme in future financial years, providing an RFA is active at the time in that region, and nor does it exclude recipient groups from applying for funding under other relevant CRA/RFA grant programs.

In relation to the role of government in raising public awareness of the CRA/RFA process, the Commonwealth and State governments are jointly undertaking a public awareness program to help inform stakeholder groups and the general public of the process. In regions where RFAs are well progressed, governments have conducted joint workshops, seminars and public meetings as part of this program.

I hope this information addresses your concerns.

Yours sincerely

Phillip Glyde

Assistant Secretary Forests Taskforce

16 January 1997



ENVIRONMENT AUSTRALIA

ENVIRONMENT PRIORITIES AND COORDINATION GROUP

GPO Box 787 CANBERRA CITY 2601

James L O Tedder
Hon Secretary
North Coast Environment Council
c/- J Tedder
Pavans Access
VIA STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

I refer to your application for a grant under the 1996-97 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations.

I am pleased to advise that the Minister for the Environment, Senator the Hon Robert Hill, has approved a grant of \$ 10200 to assist with general administrative costs for the North Coast Environment Council.

The grant will be paid to your organisation on completion and return of the attached Acceptance of Grant form which includes the standard conditions of award and any special conditions attached to your grant. Two copies of the Acceptance of Grant form are enclosed and the pink copy should be retained for your records. Payment of the grant is subject, of course, to satisfactory acquittal of any grant your organisation received under this Program in 1995/96.

The Minister has indicated that the Program will be reviewed and this may result in changes to existing allocations and some aspects of the administration of the program. The Conservation organisations will be given the opportunity prior to the next round of grants to participate in the review.

If you have any queries please contact David Breiner on 274 1409 or Claire Baram on 274 1455.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Clarke Assistant Secretary

International and Coordination Branch

M. Clarke

小January 1997

ENVIRONMENT GROUPS SHARE BENEFITS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

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A list of the Grants under the Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program (1996-97) is attached.

Media contact - Matt Brown 06 277 7640 or 0419 693 515.

January 15, 1997 (02/97)

NATIONAL	· \$
Alternative Technology Association	12 000
Australian Committee for IUCN	25 600
Australian Conservation Foundation	110 000
Australian Marine Conservation Society	11 200
Australian National Parks Council	8 200
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society	21 000
Australian Rivers and Mineral Policy Institute	8 000
Australian Trust For Conservation Volunteers	13 000
Clean-Up Australia	13 000
Earthwatch Australia	13 000
EcoDesign Foundation	12 000
Environs Australia	10 000
Humane Society International	15 000
Keep Australia Beautiful National Association	70 500
Marine Education Society of Australasia	. 8 500
Murray Darling Association Inc	25 000
Royal Australian Ornithological Union	14 000
Urban Ecology Australia	10 000
Wilderness Society	58 200
World Wide Fund for Nature	65 000
,	\$523 200
NEW SOUTH WALES	40 20 200
Albury Wodonga Environment Centre	10 000
Big Scrub Environment Centre	5 600
Futureworld	10 000
National Parks Association of New South Wales	23 000
Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales	97 500
North Coast Environment Council	10 200
Shortlands Wetlands Centre	10 000
South Coast Conservation Society	5 600
Total Environment Centre	22 000
	\$193 900
VICTORIA	4250 300
Australian Platypus Conservancy	8 000
Environment Victoria	108 000
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria	10000
Goulburn Valley Environment Group	5 600
Project Jonah (Vic)	8 000
Victorian National Parks Association Inc	38 500
	\$178 100
•	41.0 100

QUEENSLAND	
Cairns and Far North Environment Centre	27 000
Capricorn Conservation Council	15 500
Gold Coast and Hinterland Environment Council	6 500
Mackay Conservation Group	6 500
National Parks Association Of Queensland Inc	10 000
North Queensland Conservation Council	20 500
Queensland Conservation Council	108 000
Sunshine Coast Environment Council	7 550
Toowoomba and Region Environment Council	6 500
Wide Bay Burnett Conservation Council	6 500
Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland	17 500
	\$232 050
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	•
Conservation Council of Western Australia	75 000
Denmark Environment Centre	6 500
Environment Centre of Western Australia	30 000
Malleefowl Preservation Group Inc	10 000
Men of the Trees	10 000
South West Environment Centre	25 000
Western Australia National Parks and Reserves Association	4 800
Wildflower Society of Western Australia Inc	8 000
COMMIT AND ATTA	\$169 300
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
Conservation Council of South Australia	92 000
Nature Conservation Society of South Australia	15 500
Trees For Life Inc	10 000
TACMANITA	\$117 500
TASMANIA	
Launceston Environment Centre	15 000
Tasmanian Conservation Trust	47 100
Tasmanian Environment Centre Inc	53 000
NORTHERN TERRITORY	\$115 100
Arid Lands Environment Centre	
	25 000
The Environment Centre Northern Territory	65 000
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	\$90 000
Canberra and South-East Region Environment Centre	00 500
Conservation Council of the South-East Region and Canberra	28 500
National Parks Association of ACT	26 500 5 000
Tuttorial Parks Association of ACT	5 000
Special Purpose Grant	\$60 000
North Coast Environment Council (National Conference)	0.000
Council (Ivanonai Conjerence)	9 000
TOTAL GRANTS	\$1 688 150
•	Ψ1 000 130



ENVIRONMENT AUSTRALIA

ENVIRONMENT PRIORITIES AND COORDINATION GROUP

GPO Box 787 CANBERRA CITY 2601

Ref: Reg No: 40

James L O Tedder
Hon Secretary
North Coast Environment Council Inc
c/- J Tedder
Pavans Access
VIA STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS PROGRAM - 1996/97

Thank you for your application for a grant under the 1996-97 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations.

Your application is now receiving attention and you will be advised of the outcome as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

Christine Ellis

Director

Environment Consultation and

Support Unit

December 1996

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1996

INCOME

GRANTS Commonicalth SUBSCRIPTIONS STALE CHEQUES WRITTEN BACI INTEREST COMMISSION DONATIONS PUBLICATIONS	10,188 1,205 644 637 330 137	13,149
EXPENSES		
LEGAL EXES GRANTS/DONATIONS CONFERENCE EXES PHONE/FAX CONSULTANTS INSURANCE COMPUTER UPGRADE PUBLICATIONS PHOTOCOPYING CLIPPING SERVICE POSTAGE STATIONERY SUBSCRIPTIONS SUNDRIES REPAIRS MAINTENANCE MEETING EXES TRAVEL	3,026 1,115 879 816 800 405 375 312 298 273 267 165 155 155 96 80	0.247
SURPLUS FOR YEAR		9,217
PLUS BALANCE 1/7/95 OPERATING ACCOUNT PDA ACCOUNT	7,981 3,074	3,932
BALANCE 30/6/96		14,987
REPRESENTED BY		
BALANCE COM BANK TRADING ACC OWING FROM CBA PDA ACCNT		14,467 520 14,987

I have audited the books and records of the North Coast Environment Centre and found them to be ' in order. The above statement has been prepared from the books and records examined.

R.L.Laxton B.Comm A.C.A.(N.Z.) M.N.I.A. (Aust) P O Box 34 BOWRAVILLE NSW 2449

Phone 1 Fax (065) 647 312

20/10/96

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE AGM OF THE 19TH COUNCIL

Meetings:

This council has met on five occasions at Grafton, Grassy Head, Corindi, Broken Head and Dunbogan which represents 1 meeting in the northern part of the region 3 in the middle and 1 in the south.

At Corindi I noticed that we achieved gender equalisation which is very satisfying as so many government and non government organisations fail to get even near to achieving this

A motion passed at Broken Head to allow the formation of two Bio regional sub committees representing the north and south of our region is to be reviewed at this AGM

A special meeting convened by NCEC at Grassy Head following our general meeting at which Tim Robertson presented some views on planning resulted in an alliance of 16 green local government councillors being formed.

NCEC representatives on government committees:

RACAC Dailan Pugh

Forest Advisory Council Suzie Russell

EPA Education Committee Terry Parkhouse

Fisheries Advisory Committee Terry Parkhouse

National Chemical Advisory Committee Jill Cranny

National Pollutant Committee Don Want

Northern Rivers Regional Strategy Management Committee Jim Croft

Gap Clearance Advisory Committee Lyn Orrego

Joint Venture Plantations Management Committee Tim Thorncroft

NOREDO John Corkill

MIDREDO Patrick McEntee

Biodiversity Committee Sue Walker

Nominations made to NCC of NCEC candidates for Govt Committees:-

Rural Advisory and National Parks Advisory.

Conferences:

We funded Greg Hoare to attend the Ecological Economics Conference at Coffs Harbour and I attended independently.

NCEC and Ocean Watch jointly convened an Acid Sulfate Soils Community Conference at Coffs Harbour.

NCEC was represented by Martin Frohlich at the Southern Cross University's hosting of the National Students and Sustainability Conference.

Meetings with Federal and State Environment Ministers:

Jim Tedder and Lyn Orrego met briefly with Senator Faulkner in January at Mylestom. Jim Tedder met with Pam Allan in Sydney with other Environment groups in August.

NP&WS Zone meetings:

I have attended the 6 meetings with the Zone Manager along with other NCEC delegates. We have a frank and open dialogue but there appears to be a lack of action forthcoming from Head Office on important issues.

Submissions:

Draft Plans of Management for Bunjalung, Yurraygir, Dorrigo, World Heritage Area SW Tasmania, RACAC IAP report, Pacific Highway, Catchment Management Strategy, Bongil Bongil National Park, Coffs Harbour-Urunga SF EIS, Review Native Vegetation Clearance Control, Northern Rivers Strategy Study, Wilderness Areas (6), Natural Heritage Bill, Crown Land Assessment at Carrai, TCM Review, EPA Forestry Pollution Licences and Wild Rivers.

Issues:

Some of the issues dealt by the Council included Timbarra Gold Mine, SEPP 46 Vegetation Clearance, Pine Creek Wild Cattle Creek breeches by SF, North Ocean Shores, Regional Water Supply, RACAC IAP, Wilderness and TCM Committees. Woodchip issues were pursued legally and through submissions to Federal Govt, Small Mills and other Forestry issues were also dealt with.

Good outcomes:

North Ocean Shores Additions to reserved area purchased by Government. Bongil Bongil Additions to original area now purchased. Dunbogan Canal Estate will not be approved by State Government. Out of the 20000 responses to the RACAC IAP 16000 supported the Environment Movements Forest Reserve Plan.

Displays:

NCEC mounted a display at the Taree Enviro Fair on Old Growth Forests and the need for the public to respond to the IAP. It appears from the above that it may have had a positive influence.

Media:

Media Bytes a paid service providing daily faxed items to the Secretary on Environmental issues from radio and press covering the Kempsey to Grafton area has enabled Jim Tedder and others to respond quickly to contentious items and put the environmental view. Consequently our media releases have increased (23 media and 4 Letters to Editors) and these have generally been picked up by radio and press resulting in the President, Secretary and Vice Presidents having numerous radio interviews.

Our first paid TV community awareness campaign on the forest industries anti conservation outcome on the RACAC IAP had limited success.

Production problems caused it to be aired later than we wanted and the sound quality was poor. NBN managed to correct the sound but Prime aired it as was.

Conclusion:

I can confidently state that the NCEC Inc has again met its obligations under the constitution in that it has

(a) worked for the better conservation of the physical environment of the defined area

(b) represented the views of its member bodies and helped liaison between the member groups and the interchange of information and views.

- (c) Encouraged and assisted the formation of conservation bodies throughout the defined area.
- (d)Cooperated with and conjoined with other organisations having similar objectives in part or complete to ours.
- (e)Arranged for the ready access to all relevant forms of expertise media management and publicity.
- (f)Sponsored and engaged in education and research activities publications conferences symposia alone or in cooperation with others.
- (g)Acted as a spokesperson and made representations and submissions to any person organisation or public authority or instrumentality on conservation matters.
- (h)Provided a central clearing house and office of conservation information in the defined area.

Thanks to all for the unpaid hours of dedication to enable NCEC to well and truly meet its obligations.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

GRANT APPLICATION

1995-96

To make an application for a grant under the 1995-96 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations, complete boxes 1 - 14 and attach the required documentation and any supporting statements:

Please ensure that you carefully read the *Guidelines and Information for Applicants* before preparing your application as it describes terms, criteria and priorities with which you need to be familiar.

It should be noted that applications may be liable for public scrutiny under the Freedom of Information Act 1982.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE FORWARDED BY 4 SEPTEMBER 1995 TO:

THE DIRECTOR

COORDINATION AND LIAISON UNIT

ENVIRONMENT COORDINATION AND LIAISON BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPORT AND TERRITORIES

GPO BOX 787

CANBERRA ACT 2601

SECTION 1: APPLICANT DETAILS

1			
FULL NAME OF ORGANISATION NORTH C	COAST ENVIRONA	MENT COUNCIL	Inc.
	•		
POSTAL ADDRESS C/- J. TEDDER	PAVANS A	CCESS	
VIA STUARTS POINT	2441		
	•		
CONTACT OFFICER/ POSITION HELD JAM	IES L.O. TEDDER	Hon Sec/ P	Ublic Officer
TELEPHONE NO 065 690 802			
AMOUNT REQUESTED \$ 12.000			•
	• •		,
	JAME.	S L.O. TEDDEL	<u> </u>
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORISED OFFICER	i	NAME (PLEASE PRIN	T) .
	•	•	
Hon Sec / Public Officer		·	·
POSITION HELD	• • • •	DATE	• •

	TIOI	12. ORGANISATION PROTIES	<u> </u>
2.	PROV	IDE COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS. (PLEA	SE CIRCLE)
	(a)	ORGANISATION'S CONSTITUTION	ATTACHED/ALREADY SUPPLIED
	(b)	CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION	ATTACHED (ALREADY SUPPLIED)
	(c)	MOST RECENT ANNUAL REPORT	ATTACHED) Now being preferred
-	(d)	MOST RECENT AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	ATTACHED) AGM. Will be forwarded
3	IS VO	UR ORGANISATION NON-PROFIT?	
٦	15 10	UR ORGANISATION NON-PROPIT:	•
<u>.</u>		(YES) NO (PLEASE CIRCLE)
		E RELEVANT SECTION OF YOUR CONSTITUTION OR PR FOR-PROFIT STATUS.	OVIDE OTHER EVIDENCE OF
		section 5(5)	
<u> </u>		T ARE YOUR ORGANISATION'S OBJECTIVES?	
* .	VV1-17A	TARE TOOK ORGANISATION'S OBJECTIVES!	
		· · ·	:
	CT AT	E RELEVANT SECTION OF YOUR CONSTITUTION ON O	RIECTS
	JIMI	•	,
		Section 4 Clauses 1 to	10
5	WHA:	T IS THE GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF YOUR ORGANISATI	ON? (SEE PART D OF GUIDELINES)
		NATIONAL STATE ZONAL REGIONAL	(PLEASE CIRCLE)
		NAL OR REGIONAL, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFO ON SERVED: (SEE PART B OF GUIDELINES)	RMATION ON THE ZONE OR
	(a)	AREA 7.5% of State Capproximately	60000 Km² approx
	fedya (b)	Local Government Areas transforthe 11 A C Electorates of Echmond, Page, Comper Lyne, F POPULATION	ateson, part of New England
		433860 plus approximately 7000 Bichmond Tweed Me	a North Coast, part of Hunter
	(c) .	and New England	
	(d) /1.	ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS Second Australia. High rate of population g	highest area of biodivesity rowth-up to 6%

SECTION 3: FUNDING REQUEST

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STATE PURPOSE AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE REQUESTED FUNDING.		his grant is	required to men the	repunses of youring
~	H	Council admini	strative shoctore by	voluntary labour from
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This grant is required to meet the expenses of running the Council administrative structure (by voluntary labour from a members house). To meet some of the travel supers for members attending meetings with Boran ment Ministro or officials, and to attend conferences when registration fees	are	low snough	to the state of	member to stand conten
This grant is required to meet the expenses of running the Council administrative structure (by voluntary labour from a members house). To meet some of the travel expense for members attending meetings with Bovenment Ministra or officials, and to attend conferences when registration fees	are The	tow enough Haining sector	- es to provide for	menters to attend confer

DETAIL ANY GRANTS RECEIVED IN 1994-95 FROM COMMONWEALTH OR STATE
GOVERNMENT SOURCES. (IF SPACE INSUFFICIENT, ATTACH A SEPARATE STATEMENT)

6VCO grant of #10188

CEPA grant of #40000 Jan 95 to report on Community Infacest in
National Pollutort Study

DETAIL OTHER APPLICATIONS YOUR ORGANISATION HAS MADE OR INTENDS TO MAKE FOR COMMONWEALTH OR STATE GOVERNMENT GRANTS IN 1995-96. (IF SPACE INSUFFICIENT, ATTACH A SEPARATE STATEMENT)

A grant of \$2000 for a Scoping study on water quality and quantity from various I rivers. Affilication Sobmitted to DPIE

	SUMMIT (UMBRELLA) RESOURCE SPECIFIC INTEREST (PLEASE CIRCLE)
	MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION. COMPLETE (a) AND/OR (b) AS APPROPRIATE. (SEE PART B OF
	GUIDELINES)
	(a) FOR ORGANISATIONS CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF INDIVIDUALS:
,	
	NO OF VOTING NO OF NON-VOTING
•	FINANCIAL MEMBERS SUBSCRIBERS
	(b) FOR ORGANISATIONS WHOSE MEMBERSHIP CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF OTHER BODIES:
	NO OF AFFILIATED AGGREGATE INDIVIDUAL
	BODIES MEMBERSHIP OF THESE BODIES
	43 1800 approx
	IN WHAT WAY DO MEMBERS/SUBSCRIBERS PARTICIPATE IN YOUR ORGANISATION'S POLICY MAKING? See below. Some six Council meetings are hold at
	IN WHAT WAY DO MEMBERS/SUBSCRIBERS PARTICIPATE IN YOUR ORGANISATION'S POLICY MAKING? See below. Some SIX Council meetings are held at different venues on the North Coast each year at which folicies are debated, decisions made.
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WHAT FUNCTIONAL GROUP IS YOUR ORGANISATION? (SEE PART B OF GUIDELINES)

SECTION 4: CASE IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION

- 14 PLEASE PROVIDE A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF YOUR APPLICATION.
 - ADDRESS THE CRITERIA FOR YOUR CATEGORY OF ORGANISATION, SELECTION PRIORITIES, FUNDING FACTORS AND THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES DESCRIBED IN THE GUIDELINES.
 - DEMONSTRATE EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS IN MEETING YOUR ORGANISATION'S OBJECTIVES AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GVCO PROGRAM.
 - INCLUDE ANY OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS THAT YOU WISH TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ASSESSMENT OF YOUR APPLICATION.

This Council has been recognised by the Federal Court as being able to demonstrate a closer concern with a particular environment than a national organisation.
The Court recognised that the North Coast Environment Council is a peak environment organisation recognised by the Commonwealth since 1977 and by the State Government to present environmental concerns on advisory committees. The Court also recognised the submissions, conferences and other projects over the years proved it had a strong committment to environmental values.

This Council over its existence of 18 years has concentrated on broad aspects of the environmental problems which the Commonwealth is now taking up.

The Council was formed to address the problems likely to have been associated with export wood chipping on the North Coast. This issue still remains one of great concern which in the past year has caused the Council to take two successful Court actions over the issue of export licences for wood chips.

Environmental Impact Assessment has occupied the Council and submissions have been made on the Commonwealth discussion paper. Further work is planned

Working from a grant made to the Council a study was made in 1995 for CEPA as to community expectations on the National Pollutant Inventory.

The Council has campaigned against ocean outfalls and urged more conservative attitudes towards water use to ensure the countrys most limiting resource is used more wisely. There is need for a complete change in the attitude of Local Government and Governtment departments towards the way water is collected, stored, used and reused.

The issue of waste minimisation has resulted in various submissions being made to the Commonwealth and State Governments suggested ways to reduce, reuse and recycle.

Our Council is pressing for the adoption of water quality standards and has asked the next conference of the Public Health Unit to adopt this as its theme

The issue of forests and their importance to biodiversity and for the protection of endangered species as well as protection of water quality and catchment has been one of the main topics in the past few years. We have sought renomination of the World Heritage Area of the sub tropical rainforest as important areas were omitted by the State Government. The Council was instrumental in activating several inquiries into the expenditure of National Rainforest Conservation Fund monies which resulted in the strengthing of accounting procedures between the Commonwealth and the State A member of the Council has been on the committee dealing with soil erosion mitigation guidelines in forestry operations and we have paid for expert advice to ensure the best information is available. The Council has been represented at major forestry conferences.

The Council has supported the various measures bedingNumble to protect the coastal environment. It has made submissions to

SECTION 4: CASE IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION (CONTINUED)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

the various inquiries both State and Federal . It is now considering the Commonwealth response and suggesting ways that response can be best achieved. Sand mining for heavy minerals on the coastal dune systems has always concerned the Council which has given evidence in several inquiries

Support for the listing of the Great Escarpment on the World Heritage List is awaiting more information being obtained

from the recent bio diversity surveys that have been conducted in the north east of this State. Support has been sought for the listing of the Solitary Islands Marine reserve as a World Heritage site. This will be processed, further when and if the NSW Government enacts Marine Park legislation and dedicates the reserve thereunder.

The Council continues to press for improved public transport systems with the upgrading of the rail system. Which in turn would lead to decreased Greenhouse gas emissions. A more efficient rail system would encourage more decentralisation and better employment opportunities in the regions.

Wilderness and national parks to ensure better protection for biodiversity has always been an aim of this Council. We have made submissions on the plan of management for SW Tasmania, Fraser Island and have campaigned for the better protection of the Wet Tropics.

Better planning will lead to better protection of the coast, more acceptable social conditions, improved reuse of treated effluent, more efficient transport systems, less waste of good agricultural land so the Council has been engaged in various committees of the State Government to achieve these objectives.

The Council has been active in dealing with contaminated sites and was represented on a committee to deal with 1600 cattle dip sites. It has promoted the use of less dangerous chemicals in the school and was on a committee asked to plan how to deal with chemically contaminated agricultural land.

The issue of the protection of wetlands has occupied the Council on the grounds of areas suitable for international migratory species of birds, as reservoir areas for floods so saving money on expensive engineering solutions. It works closely with the Commerical Fishing Council to protect wetlands, mangroves and sea grass beds for their value to the fish population.

The Council has produced a booklet on Tourism and the Environment and has made submissions on national programs for eco-tourism.

ANCA consults regularly on matter of exports and imports of flora and fauna.

The Council Liny of year with the Basican 1 Fernancia PPLICATION.
Development to the Council of the Committee on plantation forestry.

[Page 6 of 6]

Director Coordination and Liaison Unit Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch Department of Environment ,Sport and Territories Canberra

Dear Director,

Grant to Voluntary Organisation

I have pleasure in enclosing the Presidents annual report together with the audited financial statement from this Council for the year ending 30 June 1996 .The accounts show the acquital of the grant from the Commonwealth Government of \$10,188.

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder Hon.Sec. 22 October 96



Protecting, Preserving and Promoting Wilderness... and How!

October, 1996

Dear Friend,

It's not often I can write to you with good news, but your support for The Wilderness Society has been a key factor in NSW ALP Premier Bob Carr announcing declaration of 12 new wilderness areas and 9 new National Parks including protection of 220,000 hectares of wild forests.

Bob Carr deserves our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. This recent decision is one of the most important conservation decisions ever made by a government and a fundamental test of its integrity. However, strict management of the areas must be ensured.

The Carr decision was guided by the extraordinary results of a Roy Morgan Poll. The most important attitudinal survey ever conducted on wilderness, confirms that The Wilderness Society is far from radical.

After 20 years of campaigning to protect Australia's wilderness it is heartening to learn that 97% of Australians believe we have a duty to conserve our remaining wilderness areas and to help maintain our variety of plant and animal species.

Moreover, 85% of people believe that wilderness areas should be protected for their own sake and free from roads at all costs; 77% of people don't believe we can afford to lose even a few of our remaining wilderness areas; 77% disagree that economic development is more important than conserving wilderness areas.

These figures reveal community beliefs and should give every government in the country the courage and responsibility to protect our precious wilderness areas - whether it be the Tarkine in Tasmania, the Kimberley in W.A., Yumbarra in S.A., Cape York and Port Hinchinbrook in Queensland, or East Gippsland in Victoria - all in need of urgent protection.

At the press conference that launched the Roy Morgan survey, The Wilderness Society's National Liaison Officer, Ms Virginia Young said, 'Once again the message to all our politicians be they Democrat, Green, Liberal, National or Labor - is ignore protection of our natural heritage at your peril'.

So we write to you for help. The cost of campaigning for victories such as the recent NSW decision, is breaking your Wilderness Society financially.....we must continue to achieve.

Australians place a high value on the protection of wilderness - in principle - but the fact remains, without greater financial assistance we can't campaign for endangered species, arid lands or the hard fight against uranium mining - which is gaining momentum.

Help us keep this ball rolling by giving the best you can, as soon as you can. \$50 or even \$30 is a worthwhile gift to your Society and helps us protect wilderness for everyone.

Yours for wilderness

National Campaign Director

STOP PRESS

Endangered Tibet conference Sold Out. 28th September - The Wilderness Society hosted a conference on Tibets endangered environment at Sydney's Power House Museum. His Holiness The Dalai Lama as key note speaker was a tremendous success!

P.S.

Every gift of \$50 or more, will receive the Summary of Market Research into Wilderness and Wild Rivers Research, conducted by Roy Morgan Research May/June 1996.



Mr James Tedder MBE Hon Secretary North Coast Environment Council Pavans Access, Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

Enclosed is a cheque for \$10,188 being your organisation's general purpose grant from the 1995-96 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations.

Wishing you all the best with the program.

Yours sincerely

Wendy McLennan

Coordination and Liaison Unit Environment Coordination and

Liaison Branch

/4 December 1995



Mr James Tedder MBE Hon Secretary North Coast Environment Council Pavans Access, Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

I refer to your application of 21 August 1995 for a general purpose grant of \$12,000 under the 1995-96 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO).

I am pleased to advise that the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories, Senator the Hon John Faulkner, has approved a grant of \$10,188 to North Coast Environment Council to assist with its general administrative costs.

The grant will be paid to your organisation on completion and return of the attached Acceptance of Grant form which includes the standard conditions of award and any special conditions attached to your grant.

Please note that payment of the grant is subject to satisfactory acquittal of any grant your organisation received under the 1994-95 GVCO Program. The 1994/95 Audited Statement showed that payments were made to the following organisations - Clarence EC, Broken Head PS, NEFA Wild Cattle Creek and TWS Canberra. The GVCO Grant should not be used to fund affiliated organisations.

If you have any queries, please contact Mr Jim Norman on telephone number 06 274 1409.

Yours sincerely

Philip Burgess

Director

Coordination and Liaison Unit

Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch

4 December 1995

Environment Co-ordination and Liaison Branch Department of Environment ,Sport, & Territories GPO Box 787 Canberra

Dear M/s Cassanell,

Please refer to your letter Reg No. 2 File No. 94/7379 of 28 August 95 in answer to our application for a grant under the program for grants to voluntary conservation organisations dated 21 August.

The annual report of the Council and the annual audited financial statement for the year ending 30 June 1995 is enclosed to complete our application.

Yours sincerely

James L.O. Tedder Hon. Sec.

16 October 1995

Veyus would say. After they all added their little contributions to the game - the multiple cannulas, a longhise, a gastroscope, a rigor, a touch of acute constrpation for say two welks (roats of laughter from Priapus), Jove (Zeus?) would wind it all up by adding ten weeks of hospital infection which Bacchus would hail as a master troke of retribution. To Bacchus, a testotaller would represent the ultimate in hubris. I think I had better arrange to subsidise appropriate sacrifices in the ancient groves of the North Coast.

NPA'S good wishes activated my optimism hence the suggested comparign in my letter to Annel. I hope NPA State Council will discuss the proposal. I'de be interested to have your comments too. Many thanks for your kind words, Milo



Ref: Reg No: 2

File No: 94/7379;

Mr James Tedder MBE Hon Secretary North Coast Environment Council Pavans Access, Grassy Head VIA STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

1995-96 PROGRAM OF GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS (GVCO)

Thank you for your application dated 21 August, 1995 for a grant of \$12,000.00 under the 1995-96 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations. The application is now receiving attention.

Initially your application will be checked for eligibility as specified in the 1995-96 Guidelines. We will advise you by 2 October 1995 if your organisation does not meet the eligibility criteria for the Program.

If eligible, your application will then be assessed for possible funding. If necessary, we may need to contact you by telephone to clarify aspects of the application.

Finally, we will advise you of the outcome of your application as soon as the Environment Minister has approved the grants to be awarded. We expect to do this early in December 1995.

. Yours sincerely

D. Canorell

Dionne Cassanell Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch

28 August, 1995

North Coast Environment Council Inc BUDGET 1994/95

DRAFT

Bu	dget 93/94	l Actua	l Over/Under	Budget 94/95
INCOME			† –	
Federal grant Subscriptions Publications Interest Conferences Donations Fee EXPENDITURE	13000 800 100 200 100	10688 " 8 30 2 60 8 000 1000 5 00	+ 30 + 60 +7950 + 500	.12000 900 200 200 200 200 10 13380
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Legal Exp	3000	5000	+2000	3500 7.
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Publications	100	983	+ 883	5 00 5.
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^{1.}EDO ,NCC ,
2.If necessary to pay hon and expences to secretary
3.Hire of halls etc
4.Bank charges etc
5.Environs for Members ,leaflets
6.Fax modem
7.Includes payment for FOI requests



1 8 W

PLEASE FORWARD YOUR APPLICATION FORM AND FEES TO

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
Passport/Visa/Consular Section
Level 10
CBS Tower
Corner Akuna and Bunda Streets
Canberra City ACT 2601

SUBJECT: BNO(A)

Application for a British National Overseas Passport
Use this form only if:-

- a) You are 16 years old and over and
- b) You are over 16 and applying for a passport for the first time.
- c) If you have a Hong Kong Permanent ID Card or the eligibility to apply for one.

FEES

The Consular fee for this service is \$47.60 which includes return postage charges of \$8.00. Money orders or cheques should be made out to British High Commission.

Phone: (06) 257-2434

FAX: (06) 257-5857

TELEX: 71 62690



NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

apparent surplus

1880

North Co	ast Enviro	nment Cou	ıncil Inc	DRAFT	
	BU	DGET 1995	5/96		
Bud	get 94/95	Actual	Over/Under	Budget 95/96	
INCOME			' -		
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Grants	1000	1700	+ 700	1500	
Conferences	500 _.	229	- 271	500	
Publications	100	1473	+1373	500 5.	
Capital Exp	350		- 350	200 6.	

^{1.}EDO ,NCC , 2.Amount sought from Commonwealth 3.Hire of halls etc 4.Bank charges etc 5.Environs for Members ,leaflets 6.Fax modem 7.Includes payment for FOI requests



Mr J L O Tedder
Honorary Secretary
North Coast Environment Council
Pavan Road
GRASSY HEAD
via STUARTS POINT NSW 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

Thank you for your letter of 12 June 1995 concerning the Grants to Voluntary (GVCO) Conservation Council funding program and the Clarence Environment Centre.

While I appreciate the concerns you have raised, unfortunately the GVCO Program is not able to support all regional environment centres in Australia, particularly as they are increasing substantially in number and location. Assistance was offered this year only to the major regional environment centres. Where more than one environment centre from a region applied for a grant, only the major centre in that region was supported.

In assessing, whether organisations in New South Wales meet the eligibility criterion for a regional organisation, the Department is guided by the classification of NSW Government Planning Regions. The Clarence Environment Centre is located in the North Coast Region which includes a number of other environment centres. While it does not serve the North Coast Region exclusively, The Big Scrub Environment Centre was offered a grant this year as the major environment centre in the Region.

Each applicant under the 1994-95 GVCO program was assessed against the criteria set out in the guidelines sent with the application form. In the meantime, I would draw to your attention one of the conditions of award of grants under the GVCO Program which requires a grant recipient to provide the Department with a copy of its audited financial statement covering the period of award of a grant. Satisfactory acquittal of a grant is a pre-requisite for the award of any further grants. Clarence Environment Centre received a grant in 1993-94 which has not yet been acquitted.

With regard to increased Government funding for the GVCO Program, funding has been maintained at approximately the same level in 1995/96 as the 1994/95 level. In 1994/95 GVCO Program received almost 200 new applications

requesting a total of more than \$6.6 million. Unfortunately, it was possible to fund only a small number of these new applicants with the funds available for allocation under the program. The applications were very competitive and all were worthy of consideration.

I have attached a list of grant recipients for 1994-95 for your information. Thank you for your interest.

Yours sincerely

Claire Baram

Assistant Director

Coordination and Liaison Unit

(O July 1995

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

1994-95

General Purpose Grants

	\$
National	
Australian Conservation Foundation	187,463
World Wide Fund for Nature Australia	58 <i>,</i> 705
The Wilderness Society	58,151
Humane Society International	15,000
Friends of the Earth Australia	19,427
Australian Committee for IUCN	25,575
Australian National Parks Council	8,115
Municipal Conservation Association	8,000
Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers	13,102
Earthwatch Australia	13,000
Australian Littoral Society	11,140
Rainforest Conservation Society	20,691
Rainforest Information Centre	2,376
Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union	12,000
Bird Observers Club of Australia	8,000
Alternative Technology Association	12,000
Eco-Design Foundation	12,000
Keep Australia Beautiful National Association	70,365
Murray Darling Association	24,451
RSPCA Australia	15,028
New South Wales	
Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales	97,392
Total Environment Centre	18,901
National Parks Association of New South Wales	22,926
North Coast Environment Council	10,188
Big Scrub Environment Centre	2,740
South Coast Conservation Society	5,524
The Environment Network, Bega	3,048
Albury-Wodonga Environment Centre	6,237
Victoria	
Environment Victoria	124,225
Victorian National Parks Association	38,325
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria	10,000
Project Jonah Victoria	4,000
Environment Defenders Office (Victoria)	15,000
Geelong Environment Council	20,000
Goulburn Valley Environment Group	4,123
Gombailt valley Elivitoralieth Group	7,140

	\$
Queensland Queensland Conservation Council National Parks Association of Queensland Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland Cairns and Far North Environment Centre North Queensland Conservation Council Mackay Conservation Group Capricorn Conservation Council Wide Bay Burnett Conservation Council Sunshine Coast Environment Council Gold Coast and Hinterland Environment Council Toowoomba and Region Environment Council	107,867 8,136 17,463 27,000 20,443 5,048 15,345 6,004 7,544 5,050 5,048
Western Australia Conservation Council of Western Australia Environment Centre of Western Australia WA National Parks and Reserves Association Wildflower Society of Western Australia Denmark Environment Centre	73,368 55,597 4,752 4,000 5,337
South Australia Conservation Council of South Australia Nature Conservation Society of South Australia	77,446 15,310
Tasmania Conservation Trust Tasmanian Environment Centre Launceston Environment Centre	34,096 52,587 16,205
Northern Territory The Environment Centre N.T. Arid Lands Environment Centre	64,409 22,318
Australian Capital Territory Conservation Council of the South-East Region and Canberra Canberra and South-East Region Environment Centre National Parks Association of the ACT	26,000 28,391 4,700
, Particular Purpose Grant	
Tasmanian Environment Centre	8,000

Environment Liaison Unit Department of Environment, Sport, and Territories Canberra

Grants for Voluntary Conservation Organisations Dear Director,

The North Coast Environment Council Inc. is composed of 45 conservation organisations between the Tweed and the Newcastle area and east from the new England highway. As such it has in its membership all the major environment groups on the North Coast including the Environment Centres at Lismore, Grafton, Murwillumbah, Byron Bay, Nimbin, Armidale, Tamworth, Bellingen and Coffs Harbour.

At its recent meeting the Council expressed concern and bewilderment in the manner the grants are made by the Commonwealth .Lismore (Big Scrub Environment Centre) which normally does not receive a grant, received a grant but Grafton (Clarence Environment Centre) which has received a grant in previous years did not receive one. Where the support base for a Centre is reasonably large such as in Lismore, the receipt of a small grant has less impact than the denial of a grant to the Clarence Environment Centre which being a timber town has less support.

The Council has requested the criteria which the Department requires groups to meet to be eligible for funding.

Could we also be supplied with a list of the environmental groups currently receiving funding and the amounts of such grants ?

Will the Government consider an increase in the total funding for voluntary groups ?

Several years ago the National Conference of Conservation Councils and Environment Centres prepared guidelines for the allocation of grants and the size of funds that would be required. These guidelines, originally requested by the Minister at the time have been re-submitted but there has been no reaction. Could this Council be told what is the status of these guidelines?

We would point out that the voluntary groups particularly the environment centres are the only way for many people to learn what the Government is doing in the way of enhancing the environment. These groups act too as a sounding board for Government policies and provide feedback at a fraction of the cost of any other means.

Yours faithfully

James L.O. Tedder

12 June 1995



26 May 1995

Tax File Number recorded

C0000021098

Mr James L O Tedder
CF G Tedder Walnon!
PO Box 60- PANANS Access

CANN RIVER VICTORY VIA STUARTS POINT 2441

Level 14 Tower Building Australia Square Sydney NSW 2000

Managed by Lend Lease

Property Funds

Management Limited

ACN 000 335 473

Australia

Dear Mr Tedder,

Exercise of General Property Trust Options (GPTO)

We are forwarding this letter to all holders of GPT Options (GPTO) to confirm your entitlement and to explain the procedures you should follow if you choose to exercise your Options at 19 June 1995. These Options are those which were issued in 1992 with the GPT Debenture issue. There are five exercise dates when Options may be exercised, either in whole or in part. These dates are:-

■ 19 June 1995 ■ 14 September 1995 ■ 14 December 1995 ■ 15 March 1996 ■ 17 June 1996.

Each Option entitles you to subscribe \$100 for GPT Units issued at a discount to a weighted average market price calculated in accordance with the formula set out in the Prospectus dated 13 March 1992. If Options are exercised on 19 June 1995, GPT Units will be issued at a 14% discount to the weighted average market price. If Options are exercised after 19 June 1995, GPT Units will be issued at an 18% discount to the weighted average market price.

Details for the 19 June 1995 Exercise Date

- Exercise of all Options held.
 We confirm that you hold 14 Options. If you elect to exercise all of your Options on 19
 June 1995, you will be entitled to subscribe \$1400.00 for GPT Units. This will entitle you to
 689 GPT Units issued at approximately \$2.03 which is a 14% discount to the weighted
 average market price of approximately \$2.36.*
- 2. Exercise of a proportion of GPT Options held.

If you wish to exercise a proportion of your Options at this time, you are entitled to subscribe \$100 for each Option held for which you will receive approximately 49 GPT Units.**

3. Instructions.

Enclosed is an instruction sheet which you should follow for the exercise of Options. If you have any questions, please call GPT Unitholder Services on 1800 230 300 (or on 964 3333 in Sydney).

Thank you for your continued support of General Property Trust.

Yours sincerely

David Ross Fund Manager

The actual weighted average market price is \$2.363063 and the actual issue price is \$2.0322.

** To calculate your exact entitlement, multiply the number of options you intend to exercise by 100, and divide by 2.0322. The total number of units you receive will be rounded to the nearest whole number.



FILE NO

95/428

CONTACT

Annie Gabriel

EXTENSION

274 1661



Environment Protection Agency

Mr Terry Parkhouse North Coast Environment Council 442 Grassy Head Road Grassy Head, via Stuarts Point NSW 2441

Dear Mr Parkhouse

GRANT TO NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT INVENTORY

I refer to the letter sent to me by Mr John Wickens and Ms Marianne Grinter on 30 April 1995 in which they respond to a number of concerns raised by me on 26 April 1995.

I had a meeting with Mr Wickens on 2 May 1995 which canvassed these concerns to my satisfaction and cleared up a number of misunderstandings.

On the question of acknowledgment of funding provided by the EPA, Mr Wickens has assured me that any use of the prototype "front end" developed with EPA funding and the input of the community on the North Coast of New South Wales will be acknowledged.

Overall, I am satisfied that the outcomes of the project will prove valuable in determining the form of data dissemination under the National Pollutant Inventory.

Your sincerely

Gillian Savage .

Manger

Waste Policy Section

| May 1995

cc Mr Wickens BRCM



Media Release

Senator John Faulkner

BR1

Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories.

21 PER CENT BOOST IN FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMEN

The Commonwealth Government will provide more than \$220 million in 1995-96 to fund a range of programs through the Environment Portfolio which will protect and enhance Australia's environment.

The Minister for the Environment, Senator John Faulkner, said this represents an increase of 21 per cent on last year's Budget funding for the environment.

'Extra funding for a range of carefully targeted new programs to protect some of Australia's most precious natural assets demonstrates the high priority this Government places on our environment', Senator Faulkner said.

New programs funded in 1995-96 include Coastal Management, National Wetlands Conservation and Management, Biodiversity Conservation and implementation of the National Forest Policy Statement.

The Commonwealth Government will also be continuing its strong support for its environment agencies and programs.

\$53 Million Coastal Management Package

In response to the 1993 Resource Assessment Commission Report on the Coastal Zone, the Government has allocated \$53 million towards improving the management of Australia's coast. Of this, \$45 million will go the Environment Portfolio over the next four years.

The package will complement the Commonwealth Coastal Policy which has been developed to guide Government decision-making affecting the coast.

The package of programs was developed following extensive consultation with State and local governments.

'Good management of the coastal zone is essential for the environment and for the economic and social well-being of all Australians. The new package reinforces the Commonwealth's efforts to ensure co-operative and sustainable management of Australia's coastline.'

The package focuses on increasing support for community and local government participation in coastal management, increasing the capacity and knowledge of coastal managers, and developing integrated solutions to

1 /4

Budget 1995

Parliament House, Canberra

problems such as urban sprawl and coastal pollution. Details of the Coastal Policy and package will be released later this month.

Biodiversity Conservation Program Established

A new program will be established to assist in the phased implementation of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity.

Nearly \$17 million over four years will be allocated for the Biodiversity Conservation Program, which will provide a co-ordinated approach on assessment, monitoring, bio-regional planning and education.

Included in the Biodiversity Conservation Program is \$3.9 million over four years for programs that will identify and assist in conserving Australia's wilderness and wild rivers.

Additional funding will also be provided to the following programs in support of the Biodiversity Conservation Program:

- The Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) will receive funding of over \$1 million per year from 1996-97
- The Environmental Resources Information Network (ERIN) will receive ongoing funding of \$2.5 million per year beyond 1995-96.
- Regional Land Use Policy will receive extra funding of \$0.6 million per year for arid lands.
- The Commonwealth Program for Aboriginals in Natural and Cultural Resource Management (CEPANCRM) will receive additional funding of \$1.34 million over two years to assist indigenous communities to participate in nature preservation and cultural heritage projects.
- The National Protected Areas program, which includes the management of national parks will receive increased core funding of \$6 million per year.

The Biodiversity Conservation program will complement a wide range of existing programs and activities that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity such as Landcare, Save the Bush, One Billion Trees, National Wilderness Inventory and the Endangered Species program.

\$5 Million to Encourage Paper Recycling

The Commonwealth Government has committed \$5.45 million over the next three years for initiatives to encourage the collection and recycling of high grade waste paper.

Senator Faulkner said only 18 per cent of high grade paper is currently recycled and 40 per cent of paper that goes to landfill is high grade.

2 /4 Budget 1995

Major elements of the new program will be:

- · a study of where the most high grade waste paper is available for recycling
- an education campaign to encourage minimisation of paper use, maximisation of recycling and greater purchasing of recycled paper products.
- major effort to increase paper recycling in Government offices
- work with State Governments to review building codes to facilitate waste paper collection from commercial buildings.

Implementation of the program will be overseen by a high level committee representing government, industry and conservation interests.

Consistent with the more tightly targeted program, the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Industry Commission to abolish the remaining wholesale sales tax exemptions for 100 per cent recycled paper products.

As planned, the Transitional Assistance Payments Scheme will also cease.

\$5 Million for National Wetlands Program

The Commonwealth Government will provide an additional \$5 million over four years to conserve and manage Australia's wetlands.

Senator Faulkner said Australia has 42 wetlands of international importance and many other valuable wetlands.

'Wetlands are one of Australia's most important ecosystems - supporting commerce and recreational activities such as fishing and tourism as well as protecting precious plants and animals, maintaining water quality in rivers and streams and protecting against the effects of floods and drought.'

The additional funding will ensure improved management of wetlands, including assisting the States to develop integrated management plans and supporting the development of co-operative management arrangements with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, local councils and other community groups.

Next year Brisbane will host the 25th Conference of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention). Up to 1000 delegates from 100 countries will meet in March 1996 to review progress on implementation of the Convention and to approve a work program for the next three years.

Additional \$14 Million for Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) has been allocated an extra \$14 million over the next four years, bringing total funding over that period to more than \$63 million.

3 /4 Budget 1995

Senator Faulkner said the extra funding reflects the findings of a review which indicated that GBRMPA required additional resources if it was to continue to meet its existing legislative functions and to respond to the pressures on the planning and environment management functions caused by the increased use of the Reef.

'Tourism to the Great Barrier Reef is now worth \$1.1 billion to the Australian economy and is growing every day. Research by the Bureau of Tourism indicates that by the end of the decade seven million tourists will be visiting the Reef annually.'

The extra funding will include nearly \$5 million for research into monitoring of water quality and effects of fishing and ongoing funding of \$0.8 million a year to increase the effectiveness of GBRMPA operational management.

Additional funding of \$0.7 million per annum will also be provided for the Great Barrier Reef Aquarium in Townsville.

Additional Funding to the Bureau of Meteorology

The Bureau of Meteorology will receive an additional \$1.8 million in 1995-96 to maintain and upgrade the highest priority elements of the Bureau's national climate monitoring and prediction networks and services.

Senator Faulkner said this will ensure that public and private monitoring needs are met through the provision of reliable climate data, information and prediction, water resources assessment, urban and regional design, agricultural planning and management.

This information will strengthen the national capacity to respond effectively to the full range of climate related issues which affect Australia, especially major economically and socially significant issues such as drought and greenhouse.

For further Information contact:

Minister's office Carolyn Betts 06 277 7640 015 296 248 Environment Department Leona Jorgensen 06 274 1959

Tuesday 9 May 1995

4 /4 Budget 1995



Media Release

Senator John Faulkner

BR₂

Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories.

NEW FOREST FUNDING TO SPEED UP NFRS

The Commonwealth Government will provide \$53 million over the next four years to speed up implementation of the National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS).

This funding will enable Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRA) to be undertaken in high priority regions under a program jointly administered by the Federal Department of the Environment and Department of Primary Industries and Energy. This process will be coordinated by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

In making this announcement, the Minister for the Environment, Senator John Faulkner, and the Minister for Resources, Mr David Beddall, said further funding will be considered in later Budgets to complete the assessment of remaining major production forest areas.

The Ministers stressed the need for a robust information base.

'Comprehensive Regional Assessments are the best method to identify and assess the full range of environmental, heritage, economic and social values related to the use of forests', the Ministers said.

The Ministers said completion of the assessment process will facilitate Regional Forest Agreements (RFA) which are crucial to the achievement of a comprehensive, adequate and representative forest reserve system. This will enhance the protection of conservation and heritage values in Australia's forests.

'Completion of RFAs will also help provide confidence in resource availability for industry and boost investment in forest industries.

The Commonwealth is looking forward to working co-operatively with State Governments to undertake these assessments as soon as possible.

For further Information contact:

Environment Minister's office

Carolyn-Betts

06 277 7640

Resources Minister's office-

Tamara Johnson

015 296 248 06 277 7440

015 266 370

Tuesday 9 May-1995

Budget 1995

-Parliament House, Canberra

Senator Faulkner said there will be both out-of-competition and event testing programs that will significantly reduce the likelihood of banned substances being used.

'A comprehensive and co-ordinated national response will set the pace for others to follow. We will emphasise that taking drugs for sport is cheating.

'Any athlete from home or abroad is now on notice that ASDA's enhanced program will promote a sporting environment in this country, before, during and beyond the Sydney Olympics, that is free from performance enhancing drugs.

For further information contact:

Minister's office	Carolyn Betts	06 277 7640
	·	015 296 248
Department	Leona Jorgensen	06 274 1959
ASDA	Natalie Nicholson	06 281 1822

Tuesday 9 May 1995

2/....2 Budget 1995



Media Release

Senator John Faulkner

BR4

Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories

INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORIES FUNDING EXCEEDS \$173 MILLIO

Warren Snowdon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories, announced increased funding of more than \$27 million over the next four years for the administration and infrastructure development of Australia's Indian Ocean Territories (IOTs), Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

This includes more than \$17 million for Christmas Island and \$8 million for the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. This will be in addition to the \$156 million five year funding approval three years ago to bring the IOTs to mainland standards.

Mr Snowdon said, 'The boom in tourism and development on Christmas Island is stretching public infrastructure and extra funding is urgently needed to ensure basic services and economic development.'

'The population has increased significantly on Christmas Island since 1992, substantially increasing the demand for government services. The Government has agreed to align conditions and standards on the islands to those on the mainland and to this end is committed to a \$102 million rebuilding program on Christmas Island.'

The Christmas Island power generation system will be replaced and refurbished. The Waterfall Settlement water main will be replaced, and roads reconstructed and resealed to cope with the island's burgeoning tourist industry. In addition, capital works on Cocos (Keeling) Island will improve the water supply and sewage treatment.

'The Commonwealth is responsible for all three tiers of government services delivery: federal, state and local. To maintain adequate services for an increasing population requires additional funding.

This increased funding has brought our commitment to the IOTs to over \$173 million over four years. Our long-term resolve to align standards in our Indian Ocean Territories to those on the mainland cannot be doubted', Mr Snowdon said.

For further information contact:

Mr Snowdon's office

Department .

Tuesday 9 May 1995

Debbie Grimwade Leona Jorgensen 089 811 177

06 274 1959

1/....1

Budget 1995

-Parliament House, Canberra

1995 Budget - Environment, Sport and Territories Summary of Outlays

Description	Estimated Outlays 1995-96	
Environment Program	\$220.172	million
The following agencies are included in the Environment Program:		
Australian Heritage Commission	\$14.301	million
Australian Nature Conservation Agency	\$82.311	million
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	\$15.082	million
Major ongoing programs included in the Environment Program are:		
Biodiversity	,	million
Climate Change and Greenhouse Research	•	million
Coastal Management	*	million
Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations	•	million
National Forest Policy	•	million
National Pollutant Inventory	=	million
National Reserves System	•	million
National Wetlands Program		million
New Measures to Assist Paper Recycling	,	million
One Billion Trees Program		million
Save the Bush Program Save the Bush Program		million
State of the Environment Reporting	\$2.298	million
Antarctic Program	\$61.747	million
Meteorology Program	\$129.128	million
Sport and Recreation Program	\$140.471	million
The following agencies are included in the Sport and Recreation Program:	. 	
Australian Sports Commission		million
Australian Sports Drug Agency	\$3.412	million
Major funding initiatives in the Sport and Recreation Program include for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games:		
the final contribution towards capital works at Homebush Bay and	\$50,000	million
athlete preparation		million
		million
Territories Program		
Territories Program	\$03.000	million
The Territories Program includes major funding for capital works in the Indian Ocean Territories	\$25.152	million
Corporate Services, Coordination and Public Affairs	\$28.130	million
Portfolio Total	\$665.456	million



Mr James Tedder MBE Hon Secretary North Coast Environment Council Pavans Access, Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

ACOUITTAL OF 1993-94 GVCO GRANT

Following a review of the acquittal of grants awarded under the 1993-94 Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO) Program, I wish to advise you of the status of acquittal of the particular purpose grant of \$8,000 awarded to your organisation under the 1993-94 Program to assist with the travel and administrative costs of holding the 1994 annual national conference of conservation councils and environment centres.

You will be aware that acquittal of grants is a requirement of the GVCO Program. One of the conditions of award of the grant was that an audit certificate covering expenditure of the grant moneys on the purposes for which the grant was made will be provided to the Department within three months of the expenditure of the moneys; or, alternatively, your organisation's audited financial statement covering the period for which the grant was made will be provided to the Department and that the grant and the grant amount will be identified as a separate item in the statement as income from the GVCO Program.

Our records show that you have provided a copy of your organisation's audited financial statement for the reporting period ended 30 June 1994, and that the 1993-94 particular purpose GVCO grant has been included in it and has been satisfactorily acquitted.

It is noted from the statement that expenditure on the conference amounted to \$7,673. This suggests that \$327 of the grant moneys remains unspent. Accordingly it would be appreciated if this amount was returned to the Department. Please make out your cheque to Collector of Public Moneys, DEST, and post it to the Department with a covering note marked to my attention.

If you have any queries concerning the above matter, please write or contact Mr Patrick Jones on telephone number 06 274 1708 or facsimile number 06 274 1858.

Yours sincerely

Jim Norman

Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch

13 January 1995

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPORT AND TERRITORIES

1994-95 PROGRAM OF GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

ACCEPTANCE OF GRANT

The NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL accepts the offer of the general purpose grant of \$10,188 under the 1994-95 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations and agrees to the conditions of award of the grant that the organisation's audited financial statement covering the period for which the grant is made will be provided to the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, that the grant and the grant amount will be identified as a separate item in the organisation's audited financial statement as income from the Commonwealth Government's Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO), and that in any reporting of the organisation's funding due acknowledgement will be made of the Commonwealth grant.

Signature

Office Held

Date

Machoure

2.7.1.95.

Please return completed form to:

Ms Debbie Foulcher Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

Tel:

(06) 274 1455

Fax:

(06) 274 1858

Mr James Tedder MBE Hon Secretary North Coast Environment Council Pavans Access, Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

I refer to your application of 3 November 1994 for a general purpose grant of \$14,000 under the 1994-95 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations (GVCO).

As you are aware, this is a transitional year for the GVCO Program as its administration is brought into line with current best practice standards for Commonwealth grant programs. This transitional phase has included revised eligibility criteria, agreed in consultation with representatives from the Peak Conservation Organisations (PCOs), and wide advertising of the Program.

Whilst the review of the Program may affect the basis for awarding grants and their quantum in the future, the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories, Senator Faulkner, has given an undertaking to minimise the impact of any changes to the Program on current grantees in this financial year. Representatives of the PCOs will also be kept informed and involved.

Accordingly, with the substantial increase in the volume of applications for the 1994–95 Program, the Minister agreed to a two stage process for assessment of applications. In the first round of assessments, just completed, applications by previous grantees have been processed and the majority of grants approved at the previous year's level. In the second round, new applicants will be assessed and additional grants announced. A small number of applications deferred from the first round will also be assessed against the competing claims of new applicants.

Your application was included in the first round and I am pleased to advise that a grant of \$10,188 to the North Coast Environment Council to assist with its general administrative costs has been approved.

The grant will be paid to your organisation on completion and return of the attached Acceptance of Grant form, subject to the satisfactory acquittal of the previous year's grant. A letter concering the acquittal status of the 1993-94 grant was forwarded to you on 13 January 1995.

If you have any queries, please contact Ms Debbie Foulcher on telephone number (06) 2741455.

Yours sincerely

Philip Burgess Acting Director

Coordination and Liaison Unit

Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch

19 January 1995





Mr James Tedder MBE Hon Secretary North Coast Environment Council Pavans Access, Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT 2441

Dear Mr Tedder

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If you have any queries, please contact Ms Debbie Foulcher on telephone number (06) 2741455.

Yours sincerely

Philip Burgess

Acting Director

Coordination and Liaison Unit

Environment Coordination and Liaison Branch

19 January 1995

LIST OF COUNCILLORS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO PUBLIC AND PRESS

a /			
	Telephone Business	Home	
SHIRE PRESIDENT Councillor S P McIntyre "Glenoe" 456 Nulla Nulla Creek Road BELLBROOK 2440	w	67 2031	
DEPUTY SHIRE PRESIDENT			·
Councillor G L Steinmetz 6 Main Street CRESCENT HEAD 2440	66 0500	66 0416	Fax 660505.
COUNCILLORS			•
Councillor M N Armour 1 High Street SOUTH WEST ROCKS 2431	66 6800	66 6500	O FFEE S
Councillor P J Mainey 154 Outer Road Austral Eden VIA GLADSTONE 2440		65 4304	
Councillor F J O'Donnell PO Box 71 KEMPSEY 2440 (171 South West Rocks Road via KEMPSEY 2440	62 6588	62 7538	
Councillor P J Parkinson 221 McIllwains Road PIPERS CREEK 2440 (PO Box 68 KEMPSEY)	62 7488	61 5090	
Councillor B R Sowter 1137 Pacific Highway Bellimbopinni VIA KEMPSEY ,2440		65 4281	
Councillor M C Tozer 353 Laftus Road CRESCENT HEAD 2440	62 4870	66 0552	·
Councillor G Viskauskas		* •	·

Councillor G Viskauskas 30 Sullivan Street EAST KEMPSEY 2440 OPENED - 1992 CLOSED - 1997

NCCZ 39



NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

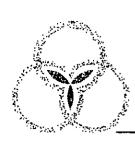
To Nature Conservation Council

Date 23 Oct 96

Annual Conference

Dur delegates are now confirmed as hyn Orrego on Saturday and Leonie Blaine on Sunday.

Jam 76. Teddli Hon Sec



NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

C/- J. TEDDER
PAYANS RD., GRASSY HEAD
VII. TUARTS POINT. 2441
(065) 69 0802

Secretary Nature Conservation Council 39 George St Sydney,

Dear Secretary,

Annual Conference 26-27 October 96

Our delegates to the Conference will be as follows;

Lyn Orrego on Saturday

James Tedder on the Sunday

Observors will be;

John Corkill on the Saturday

Alan Lloyd on the Sunday

76. Tedde

The attached motion is submitted

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder

Hon.Sec.

25 September 96

MOTION SUBMITTED BY THE NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

Motion

that the Nature Conservation Council support the development of solar desalination technology both for provision of water supplies and to assist in addressing the salinity problem.

Notes

Solar desalination has been discussed on the North Coast in connection with the proposed Coffs Harbour-Clarence Regional Water Supply Scheme. Environmentalists concerned about the proposed river extraction scheme based on the Nymboida river (a tributary of the Clarence river) invited Professor Stephen Kaneff head of the energy research centre at the Australian National University to address a public meeting at Grafton in June. Professor Kaneff's "big dish" technology holds considerable promise for using desalination to provide potable water (without the drawback of increased greenhouse gas emissions) and also as a means of remedying rising salinity levels in areas such as the Murray-Darling Basin.

The support of a peak conservation group could assist Professor Kaneff in gaining funding to further his research-perhaps to establish a pilot plant-as well as stimulating community debate on alternatives to river extraction and ecologically sustainable use of water resources.

Secretary Nature Conservation Council 39 George St Sydney,

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James Tedder on the Sunday

Observors will be;

John Corkill on the Saturday

Alan Lloyd on the Sunday

The attached motion is submitted

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder Hon.Sec. 25 September 96

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNC

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE ST

THE ROCKS NSW 2000

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

(02) 247 5945 FAX:



I am writing to you because you are identified on the RACAC newsletter mailing list as a conservationist.

As reported in this latest RACAC Newsletter, the negotiations at Hurstville are now over and the public comment phase of the Interim Assessment Process is about to begin.

This is the stage of the process where you have a crucial role to play.

The negotiations have generated a lot of very useful information, including a number of possible forest moratoria to apply from August 1st. Government may choose from these possibilities - or select some other option. In the final analysis, the decision will be heavily influenced by political considerations.

If it becomes clear that a large majority of those involved want a good environmental outcome, government will be more likely to select an outcome favourable to conservation. If not, the reverse is likely - and this unique opportunity to protect all areas likely to be required for a CAR reserve system will be missed.

It's up to you!

To play an effective part in the critical next few weeks, we suggest you:

- · register with the Nature Conservation Council to receive our 'Forest Parks Countdown' mailouts, which will keep you informed about what's going on from a conservationist perspective.
- follow up with further action! Make a submission to the RACAC report, saying that you want all areas likely to be required for a CAR forest reserve system protected - and write to Premier Carr and Prime Minister Howard saying that's what you want. Our mailouts will assist you in writing submissions and letters.

The IAP has been the best and most open process ever to help determine which forests of eastern NSW most need saving. To make sure they are saved, we need your help.

Regards,

Sid Walker (on behalf of environment groups participating in the RACAC process)

ld Wille



Secretary Nature Conservation Council 39 George St Sydney,

Dear Secretary,

Annual Conference 26-27 October 96

Our delegates to the Conference will be as follows;

Lyn Orrego on Saturday

James Tedder on the Sunday

Observors will be;

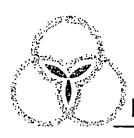
John Corkill on the Saturday

Alan Lloyd on the Sunday

The attached motion is submitted

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder Hon.Sec. 25 September 96



NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

C/- J. TEDDER
PAVANS RD., GRASSY HEAD,
via STUARTS POINT. 2441
(065) 69 0802

NOTICE OF MEETING AND AGENDA

The Annual General Meeting of the 19th Council will be held on 21 September 1996 at the Grafton Primary School Queen St commencing at 1030 hours followed by the first meeting of the Twentieth Council.

AGENDA OF AGM

Apologies Confirmation of Minutes of 18th ACM
Presidents Report
Financial Statement and Auditors Report
Election of Committee (ten vacancies)
Election of Office Bearers
Appointment of two Councillors to sign Incorporation papers
Appointment of Auditor

NOTE

Please note that to speed up the general meeting all reports should be submitted (3 copies) in writing -as concise as possible. These can then be read by those interested at their leisure.

If there is need for any action from these reports a written motion should be made available. This can be spoken to and dealt with in the normal manner.

The object is to ensure there is more time available to discuss the main issues.

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE ST THE ROCKS NSW 2000

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



1996 ANNUAL CONFERENCE: FIRST CIRCULAR NCC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1996

to be held:

WEEKEND OF 26-27 OCTOBER 1996
at the Maiden Theatre, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney,
commencing 9.30 am sharp each day
Registration from 8.45 am

1. <u>DEADLINES</u>

- 13 September Deadline for lodgement of motions (see pages 3-4 and 7)
- 4 October Registration of delegates, proxies, observers (see pages 2-3, & 8)
 Notification of Appointees to Executive (see pages 4-5 & 9)
 Conference papers received by Member groups (Second Circular)
- 26 October (2.00pm) Lodgement of Nominations for Election to Executive (see pages 4-5 & 9) (It helps if you are early!)

2. ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Nature Conservation Council is the major way Member Bodies can formulate Council policy.

The Conference is conducted according to the Constitution and Rules of the Council. Copies of the Constitution and Standing Orders have been sent out to all member groups in previous years and additional copies will be available for reference upon request at the Conference.



The Conference Agenda will be divided into FOUR sections, one to be completed within each half day segment, (i.e. Saturday morning and afternoon, Sunday morning and afternoon). Unfinished items from one section will not be carried forward to the next session until all business from the second session is completed.

Day sessions are due to end at 5.00pm

3. MINUTES of the 1995 Annual Conference

Please arrange for your delegate(s) to bring a copy to the Conference. These Minutes were posted to each Member Body shortly after the 1995 Conference.

4. DELEGATES

4.1 Entitlement

(a) Financial: your entitlement to delegates is based on the membership figures your Group uses to calculate and pay its fees. On the basis of your current financial membership for 1996/7 (payable from 1/7/96), your group is entitled to send delegates.

- (b) A Full Member Society is entitled to send:
- one delegate for membership up to 99
- two delegates for membership between 100 and 500
- three delegates for membership greater than 500
- (c) Associate Members are entitled to send one delegate irrespective of membership size.
- (d) Corresponding Members are entitled to send an Observer.

4.2 Notification of delegate(s)

Member Bodies are requested to advise in writing, as soon as possible but no later than Friday 4th October, the name(s) of their delegate(s). A Registration Form for this is attached (page 7). It is preferable that the same person(s) attend both days of the Conference.

When advising the name(s) of delegate(s), such advice should be:

- signed by the Secretary or other Authorising Officer of the group;
- include details of any proxy delegates, and observers.

Proxy Delegates: Where a member Body is entitled to send one or more delegates, but is unable to do so, it may appoint proxy delegates from amongst other attending delegates, by notifying their names on the Registration Form.

Note: Any individual delegate may not hold more than one proxy vote.

5. OBSERVERS

As space is limited, only **one** observer from each member society may be permitted to attend. If you do propose to send an observer, please advise their name when registering the name(s) of delegates.

6. MOTIONS

6.1 Lodgement

Motions for discussion at the Conference MUST be lodged in writing by Friday 13th September 1996.

Send your material to:

The Hon. Secretary, Nature Conservation Council of NSW, 39 George Street, The Rocks, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Please mark envelope:

"Attention: Annual Conference Convenor".

Member Groups must ensure that their motions are forwarded on time and in a form that can be printed, otherwise they may not be considered by Conference.

NB: It is the policy of the Council that:

- (a) a late motion will NOT be accepted for consideration of Conference but will be referred automatically to the Executive. At the request of the mover of the motion, the Conference may resolve to consider it, on the grounds of its urgency and/or importance.
- (b) sponsors of a pre-circulated motion must obtain the agreement of Conference if they wish to amend their motion PRIOR to debate.

6.2 Motion Format

To assist with the setting out of motions, a suggested motion format is provided (see page 6). Please use this model:

Every motion should be:

- · clear and concise, stating what action should be taken and by whom;
- limited to one statement or paragraph in length (not exceeding half an A4 page)
- each motion should have attached to it a concise statement of supporting background information (anything from a paragraph to half a page in length is preferred, but not exceeding an A4 page);
- accompanied by draft letters and/or supporting material where possible in order to assist with the prompt implementation of the motion;
- it is preferred that material is sent on computer disc, preferably AppleMac compatible (or IBM WordPerfect 5.1). If unable to send on disc, please ensure that all material is typewritten.

The Executive reserves the right to edit motions to bring them into line with the tormat indicated above, and will consult the mover should any significant change seem desirable.

Motions that repeat conference resolutions from recent years may be referred back to the member society.

6.3 Circulation of Motions

Motions submitted in accordance with above will be circulated to all Member Societies three weeks in advance of the Conference, as part of the Business Papers (Second Circular). Please ensure your delegate(s) is/are supplied with a copy to bring to the Conference.

7. EXECUTIVE 1996/7

The Constitution provides for two categories of Executive membership:

- (1) those appointed as per 7.1 below, and
- (2) those elected as per 7.2 below.

Please read these two sections very carefully so that your group can exercise its rights effectively.

Note: The Executive meets on the 2nd Friday of each month, except January, from 6 pm to 10.30 pm. Members are expected to attend regularly.

7.1 Appointed Executive Members

if your group:

- has 500 or more financial members and pays such dues;
- · has nature conservation as its main aim or object of main activity; and
- is statewide in its membership and activities,

then you are entitled to request permission to seat an Appointed Councillor on the Executive.

If your group is eligible and wishes to do so, please advise the name of your desired appointee in writing by 4th October, or preferably sooner.

Groups with Appointed Executive members in the current year must also re-apply and advise the name of their desired representative.

7.2 Elected Executive Members

The number elected to the Executive shall be equal to those appointed.

All Delegates and Members of Executive are entitled to stand for election.

Nominations may only be endorsed by voting delegates.

Election is by delegates of those bodies **not entitled** to appoint Executive Members (your group has **less** than 500 members).

Nominations for elected Executive Members must be lodged in writing, with the Chairperson or Chairperson's nominee, by no later than 2.00 pm on Saturday 26th October, the first day of the Conference (but preferably earlier), and seconded by 2 voting delegates.

A written personal statement of up to 200 words may be submitted up to 7 days prior to the Conference, for distribution or display to delegates. Nominated candidates may also speak to the Conference in support of their candidacy for no more than 3 minutes prior to the vote, which will be on Sunday 27th October.

8. CONFERENCE ORGANISATION and a CALL FOR HELP

8.1 Refreshments

Lunch and morning and afternoon tea will be available at the venue at cost. Please see page 8 for more details.

11. REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1996

Please return this page by 4 October 1996 (sooner if possible), to:

The Nature Conservation Council of NSW, 39 George Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000 " <u>Attention</u> : Annual Conference Convenor"
NAME OF ORGANISATION:
11.1 NOTIFICATION OF DELEGATES
NAME OF DELEGATE 1(If Proxy, Name & Member Body)
and, subject to entitlement:
DELEGATE 2(If Proxy, Name & Member Body)
DELEGATE 3(If Proxy, Name & Member Body)
NAME OF OBSERVER (if any)
AUTHORISED BY (please indicate name of Authorising Officer)
NAME (printed) Office Held
SIGNATURE DATE
LUNCH : Lunch will be available on both days for approximately \$6 per head. It will be assumed that delegates will be having lunch each day of attendance unless we are advised otherwise. Please fill out your requirements below:
WE REQUIRE LUNCH(YES / NO)
on SATURDAY (No. of people), on SUNDAY (No. of people

11.2 NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTED EXECUTIVE MEMBER 1996/7

If eligible, please provide below, with appropriate authorisation, details of your request for Appointment of a Councillor to the Executive for 1996/7 (see 7.1 on page 4). Please give name of appointee, with mailing address, phone and fax number if different from that of the organisation.
(NAME of MEMBER BODY),
having paid a subscription of \$ for 1996/7 membership, request/s that:
(NAME of APPOINTEE),
be seated as an Appointed Councillor to the Nature Conservation Council of NSW Executive for 1996/7.
NAME of AUTHORISING OFFICER (Printed)(Office Held)
SIGNATURE DATE
POSTAL ADDRESS of APPOINTEE
APPOINTEE'S PHONE NO FAX NO
11.3 OFFER OF HELP AT THE CONFERENCE NAME(S)
CONTACT PHONE NO's:
TYPE of HELP OFFERED (see Section 8.2, page 5)
TIMES AVAILABLE (e.g. early/late Saturday, and/or Sunday)
TINEO AVAILABLE (o.g. Garry/act Garry)

NCC 2

11. REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1995

Please return this page by 6 October 1995 (sooner if possible), to:

The Nature Conservation Council of NSW, 39 George Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000 "Attention: Annual Conference Convenor"
NAME OF ORGANISATION: NO BTH COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL IN
11.1 NOTIFICATION OF DELEGATES:
NAME OF DELEGATE 1 JANES TEDDER (Name of Proxy & Member Body)
and, subject to entitlement:
DELEGATE 2(Name of Proxy & Member Body)
DELEGATE 3(Name of Proxy & Member Body)
NAME(S) OF OBSERVER(S) (if any)
AUTHORISED BY (please indicate name of Authorising Officer)
NAME (printed) J. TEDDER Office Held How Sec
SIGNATURE Jan 71. Teadle DATE 6 Oct 95
LUNCH: Lunch will be available on both days on a "pay for what you eat" basis. It will be assumed that delegates will be having lunch each day of attendance unless we are advised otherwise. Please fill out your requirements below:
WE REQUIRE LUNCH YES / NO)
on SATURDAY

10. PRO-FORMA FOR MOTIONS MOVED BY: (name of group) MOTION: THAT THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW (this may call for a particular line of action, formulation of a policy, etc.) **BACKGROUND NOTES:** (indicating purpose and context of the motion) **OUTLINE FOR PROPOSED ACTION:** (e.g. draft for letter/s etc.) Note: the Executive reserves the right to take action as appropriate and relevant NAME of AUTHORISING OFFICER (Please Print) OFFICE Held: SIGNATURE:

REMINDER: MOTION(S) MUST BE LODGED BY - 8 SEPTEMBER 1995

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

39 GEORGE ST

THE ROCKS NSW 2000

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS for NCC accepted by NCC Executive at July 1992 meeting

Procedures for Election of Councillors at Annual Conference

- Pursuant to Resolution 2 of the 1991 Annual Conference, nominations for elected members of the Executive must be lodged with the Chairperson of the Conference by 2.00 pm on the first day of the Conference;
- Each nomination shall be seconded by two persons being delegates eligible to vote at the Conference;
- A statement of not greater than 200 words may be submitted up to seven days prior to the Conference; these statements will be made available to Conference delegates by circulation or display;
- Each candidate will be allowed up to three minutes to address the Conference on the day of the election;
- Only delegates to the Conference and retiring members of the Executive are eligible to stand for election;
- The number of Elected Councillors shall be equal to that number of Appointed Councillors advised at the time of the election:
 - in the event that the number of nominations is less than or equal to the number of Appointed Councillors all nominees shall be declared elected;
- Ballot papers shall list candidates in random order:
 - delegates eligible to vote shall make a mark against the names of candidates they wish to vote for;
 - ballot papers where marks appear against a greater number of candidates than can be elected shall be declared informal;
 - ballot papers where the number of marks is less than or equal to the number of candidates to be elected shall be declared formal;
- The candidates with the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected;
- In the event of a tie for the last position(s) an elimination ballot will proceed, using the same rules as the general ballot;
 - the candidates shall be those tied for the last position(s);
 - candidates may withdraw from the elimination ballot:
 - if the elimination ballot results in a tie, election shall be by a random draw;
- Returning Officers shall be appointed by the Chairperson;
 - they shall not be standing for election nor eligible to vote in the election;
 - they may be Appointed Councillors.

New 13

Amendment of Motion by Moving Society:

A member society shall not be entitled to amend a motion, previously circulated with the business papers, unless agreed to by the Conference.

5.15 Suspension of Standing Orders

The Chairperson may rule to suspend standing orders to facilitate debate on Motions. This suspension may be cancelled by the Chairperson or the Conference. The Conference may also move to suspend standing orders.

MOTIONS: ANNUAL CONFERENCE – 1991

COUNCIL AFFAIRS

- 1. Admission of new members see page 1.
- 2. Constitutional Amendment: Elected Councillors

 submitted by the Nature Conservation Council of NSW Executive

The following amended motion was carried.

THAT the Constitution be amended to provide:

- (a) that persons nominating for election to the Executive shall lodge their nomination in writing with the Chairperson of the Conference or the Chairperson's delegate before 2.00pm on the first day of the Conference at which the election is to be held;
- (b) that the nomination shall be seconded by two voting delegates to the Conference before the election is held;
- (c) that persons nominating may lodge at the office of the Council a written statement of not more than 200 words up to seven days prior to the Conference which the Chairperson shall distribute or display to Conference delegates on the first day; and
- (d) that the Chairperson shall, on the day of the election and before the vote is taken, allow each candidate the opportunity to address the Conference for a period of no more than three minutes.
- 3. Constitutional Amendment: Alteration of Fee Structure
 submitted by the Nature Conservation Council of NSW Executive

The following motion was carried.

THAT

- (a) the membership fees be increased as follows:
 - (i) For full Member Bodies, annual fees per head will increase from 30c to 60c for the first 100 members;
 - (ii) for each member in excess of 100 members, from 25c to 50c per head;
 - (iii) minimum annual dues per Full Member Body will increase from \$15 to \$30;
 - (iv) and maximum annual dues will increase from \$200 to \$400;
 - (v) annual dues of an Associate Member Body will increase from \$25 to \$50;
 - (vi) annual dues of a Corresponding Body will increase from \$15 to \$30; and
- (b) the membership fees and dues be reviewed annually.

CONSTITUTION

of the NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

as retyped January, 1989

last amended 1975

DEFINITIONS

- In this Constitution, unless contrary intention is expressed:
 - "Council" means the Nature Conservation Council of New South
 - "Conference" means the Annual or Special Conference of the Council.
 - "Corresponding Body" means a body fulfilling the requirements for a corresponding body as set out in clause 11.
 - "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council.
 - "Co-opted Councillor" means a person co-opted to the Executive under clause 20(e).
 - "Appointed Councillor" means a person elected to the Executive by a Full Member Body which is entitled under clause 8(b) to make such an appointment.
 - "Elected Councillor" means a person elected to the Executive by the Annual Conference.
 - "Executive" means the Executive of the Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales.
 - "Member Body" means a Full Member of an Associate Member as set out in clause 7 and clause 9 of this Constitution.
 - "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Executive.
 - "Supporting Body" means a financial supporter of the Council as set out in clause 12.
 - "Constitution" means the Constitution of the Council.
- 2. The name of the organisation shall be the Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales.

OBJECTS

The prime aim and object of the Council is to promote the cause of conservation throughout the State of New South Wales and more particularly but without limiting the generality of the foregoing:-

- (a) To hold conferences:-
 - (i) For the purpose of providing a means whereby those bodies interested in conservation and who subscribe to the Council's objects can have regular and formal communication with each other.
 - (ii) To consider matters of common interest and to arrive at common policy.
- (b) To act as spokesman on such matters of agreed policy and to press for adoption of, or action on, agreed policy by the appropriate authorities.
- (c) To sponsor or engage in education and research activities, including publication, in any area or field of conservation, alone or in co-operation with other bodies or individuals.
- (d) To provide a central clearing house and repository for conservation information (other than governmental information) in the State.
- (e) To provide a means of liaison with other bodies dealing with conservation, including national and international bodies.
- (f) To provide information on request to member societies and assistance where possible.
- (g) To do any such thing as is determined from time to time by either the Annual Conference or the Executive to be in the interests of conservation without thereby committing member organisations to support such activities.

POWERS

- 4. The Council shall have power to:-
 - (a) Purchase, acquire and receive any real or personal property which shall be held on behalf of the Council by the trustees and sell, transfer or demise and otherwise deal with any real or personal property of the Council.

- (b) Collect funds, and solicit, receive enlist and accept subscriptions, donations, bequests and other financial aid from any person, trust corporation, form, instrumentality or Government or any other body.
- (c) Raise and borrow money and secure repayment of money borrowed or the repayment of any debt or liability of the Council by any lawful means.

POLICY

5. The Council is not formed or carried on for the purpose of trading or securing pecuniary benefit to any person or member body. The property and income of the Council shall be applied solely towards the objects of the Council and no part of the property or income shall be applied for the pecuniary benefit of any person or member body.

MEMBERSHIP

- 6. (a) Membership of the Council shall be open to any society, body, or association which is interested in or deals with the conservation of nature and natural resources, and subscribes to the Council's aims and objects and agrees to be bound by this Constitution either as a Full or Associate Member as hereinafter provided for.
 - (b) Admission to the Nature Conservation Council shall be by resolution of the Executive or of the Annual Conference provided however that where the Executive admits members during the preceding twelve months it shall give notice thereof to the next Annual Conference. Admission shall date from the day on which such a resolution was passed except that nobody shall be admitted to membership within one month prior to the date of an Annual Conference.
 - (c) It shall be the responsibility of the Executive to review all applications for membership and ensure that the applicant fulfills the requirements set out in clause 6(a).
 - (d) If an application for membership is rejected by the Executive the applicant may appeal to the next Annual Conference.

- (e) The Executive may for causes which to it seem good and sufficient cause a member body to be removed from membership of the Nature Conservation Council. Before this becomes effective the member body shall be given thirty days notice during which it may request leave from the Executive to be heard before them. The Executive may but shall not be required to give a reason for its action in this matter.
- (f) A body which has been removed from the membership of the Council in accordance with clause (e) may appeal to the next Annual or Special Conference for reinstatement.
- (g) Each member body shall pay annual dues as set out in the Schedule hereto.
- (h) Annual dues shall be payable on the first of December each year and any body which is more than six months in arrears and which fails to give a full and satisfactory explanation to the Executive shall be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the Council.
- (i) Members joining in the last six months of any financial year shall pay half of the Annual dues for that year.

FULL MEMBER - REQUIREMENTS FOR:

7. Any organisation complying with the terms of clause 6(a) hereof shall be entitled to apply for full membership of the Council.

FULL MEMBERS - RIGHTS OF:

- 8. (a) A Full Member Body shall have the right to be represented at Conferences by one or more delegates, depending on the size of its membership calculated in accordance with the Schedule hereto. For the purpose of this and subsequent clauses only members paying full dues shall be counted.
 - (b) A Full Member Body which has nature conservation as its main aim or object or its main activity, or one of its main aims or objects or activities, and is Statewide in membership or activity, shall be entitled to apply to the Executive for permission to seat an Appointed Councillor on the Executive provided that its membership shall be in excess of the number as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

- (c) (i) When the Executive has decided that an applicant fulfils the requirements set out in clause 8(b) it shall notify it in writing that its application has been successful and that it shall be entitled to seat an Appointed Councillor following the next Annual Conference.
 - (ii) Where there is more than six months before the date of the next Annual Conference the Executive shall invite the member body to send an observer to Executive meetings.
 - (iii) When a member body which previously fulfilled the requirements for seating an Appointed Councillor ceases to do so, the Executive shall inform it in writing that it no longer fulfils the requirements and it shall cease to seat an Appointed Councillor after the next Annual Conference.
 - (iv) A Full Member Body which has had its application rejected by the Executive under clause 8(b) or which has received notice under clause 8(c) (iii) may appeal to the Annual Conference.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

- 9. (a) A body which would be eligible for Full Membership but does not seek such membership or one which does not have conservation as its primary interest although supporting the aims and objects of the Council may be admitted as an Associate Member.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the number of Associate Members admitted shall not exceed one-third of the number of the votes possessed by Full Members.

RIGHTS OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

10. An Associate Member shall have the right to send one delegate to the Conference but shall not be eligible to seat an Appointed Councillor.

CORRESPONDING BODIES

11. (a) A body or society or association which does not wish to become either a Full or an Associate Member of the Council but wishes to maintain liaison with it and through it with other bodies may become a Corresponding Body.

- (b) Corresponding Bodies shall have the right to send observers to Conferences but shall not have the right to vote or be eligible to have an Appointed Councillor on the Executive.
- (c) Corresponding Bodies shall pay annual dues as set out in the Schedule.

SUPPORTERS

12. Any person or body may with approval of the Executive donate money or property to the Council. Any such person or body shall be entitled to be known as a "Supporter" of the Council for the year in which the donation or bequest was made or for such additional period as shall be decided by the Executive.

THE CONFERENCE

- 13. (a) The Conference shall be the supreme governing body of the Council and an Annual Conference shall be held in September or October of each year. The Executive shall give not less than twenty-one days' notice in writing to each member entitled to send a delegate or delegates to such Conference. Such notice must state the time and place of the said Annual Conference together with a resume of the business to be transacted thereat. Prior to such notice convening the said Annual Conference the Executive shall give to each member entitled as aforesaid seventy-seven days' preliminary notice of the anticipated date of the Annual Conference for that year.
 - (b) Unless otherwise determined at an Annual Conference the meeting shall be convened at a place within the County of Cumberland.
- 14. (a) Each member society shall be entitled to be represented at any Conference by the prescribed number of delegates, as set out in the Schedule hereto.
 - (b) Where a society is unable to send delegates to any Conference it may appoint proxy delegates by appointments in writing provided that it notifies the Secretary of its intention and delivers such an appointment to him before the commencement of the Conference.

7. A. S. W. S. S. S. S.

(c) Where a society is entitled to send more than one delegate to a conference but fails to do so, the delegate or delegates attending shall not be entitled to the proxy votes of their absent colleagues. Notwithstanding clause 14(a) and (b) hereof an individual shall not have more than two votes.

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- (d) Unless otherwise determined at an Annual Conference at which the quorum as hereinafter provided is present the quorum at any Conference of the Nature Conservation Council shall be the representation of not less than one-third of the member organisations entitled to be represented at and send delegates to such Conference provided however that such representation shall not be deemed sufficient to form a quorum unless representatives or delegates of Full Member Bodies are in majority.
- (e) If, after a lapse of half an hour from the time set for a Conference, a quorum be not present, the Conference shall stand adjourned to a date and time approved by the majority of those present. If a quorum be not present at the adjourned Conference, those present shall transact the business of the notice paper.

BUSINESS OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

- 15. (a) The Annual Conference shall:
 - (i) Receive and consider the Annual Report including the audited Financial Statement of the outgoing Executive.
 - (ii) Receive and consider the report of any committees set up under Annual or Special Conference resolutions.
 - (iii) Discuss and if necessary vote on any matter brought forward by the Executive.
 - (iv) Elect those members of the Executive as are required to be elected at the Annual Conference.
 - (v) Discuss and if necessary vote on motions submitted to the Conference.
 - (vi) Discuss and if necessary vote on any matter which the majority of those delegates present and voting resolve to discuss.

- (vii) Cause Minutes of its proceeding to be taken and a record kept thereof.
- (b) Motions for submission to the Annual Conference must be in writing and must reach the Secretary at least fortytwo days before the date of the Annual Conference.

PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

- 16. (a) A disputed vote shall normally be taken on a show of hands but if the Conference accepts and passes a resolution authorising a secret ballot then such a ballot shall be held on any motion or motions before the Conference provided however that any ballot for the election of Councillors shall be secret.
 - (b) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing, the Conference shall not discuss or vote on any matter relating to the internal affairs of a member body unless requested to do so by the officers of the body concerned.
 - (c) A member body has the right to dissent from any resolution passed at any Conference. Where a Member Body wishes to record its dissent it shall notify the Secretary in writing within fourteen days of the posting of the Minutes of the Conference.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE

- 17. Special Conferences may be called from time to time to deal with special items of business. All clauses relating to powers and proceedings of Conferences shall be applicable to such Special Conferences.
- 18. (a) The Executive may call a Special Conference by notifying all member bodies in writing and setting out the items to be discussed at the time and the place of the conference. At least six weeks notice must be given.
 - (b) The Executive must call a Special Conference to be held within two months of receipt of a petition signed by at least one quarter of the Full Members. The petition must specify the purpose of the Conference and the names of the Bodies petitioning.

- (c) (i) Notwithstanding the limitation of time provided for by clause 18(b) hereof the Executive shall call a Special Conference to be held within fourteen days of the receipt of such a petition, providing that the petitioners deposit with the Executive funds to cover the travelling expenses of all delegates, payment of necessary secretarial help and postage.
 - (ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of (i) hereof the Executive may at its discretion waive the requirement that funds be provided for the travelling expenses of delegates, but in such case proxy votes shall be accepted on behalf of all delegates not attending and business shall be limited to the items circulated on the notice paper.

TRUSTEES

19. There shall be four Trustees of the Council. The first Trustee shall be appointed by the Executive and all the real and personal property of the Council held now or hereafter acquired (other than cash which shall be under the control of the Secretary) shall be vested in them to be dealt with by them as the Executive shall from time to time direct by The Trustees shall hold office until death or resolution. resignation or until the attainment of seventy years of age whereafter the appointment shall be reviewed annually or until removed from office by a resolution of the Executive who may for any reason which may seem sufficient to a majority of them present and voting at any meeting remove any Trustee or Trustees from the office of Trustee. If by reason of any such death, resignation or removal it shall appear necessary to the Executive that a new Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed or if the Executive shall deem it expedient to appoint an additional Trustee or additional Trustees the Executive shall by resolution nominate the person or persons to be appointed new Trustee or Trustees. For the purpose of giving effect to such nomination the Chairman of the Executive is hereby nominated as the person to appoint new Trustees of the Council within the meaning of section 6 of the Trustee Act and he shall by Deed duly appoint the person so nominated by the Committee as the new Trustee or Trustees of the Council and the provisions of the Trustee Act 1925-1942 New South Wales shall apply to any such appointment.

THE EXECUTIVE

- 20. (a) The Executive shall be the governing body of the Council between Conferences and shall consist of Elected and Appointed Councillors together with any Councillors who may be co-opted.
 - (b) The Elected Councillors shall be elected at the Annual Conference by the delegates of those bodies not entitled to be represented on the Executive by Appointed Councillors. Elected Councillors shall hold office until a new Executive takes over in accordance with clause 22(f).
 - (c) The Appointed Councillors shall be appointed to the Executive by those Full Member bodies entitled under clause 8(b) to do so. The names of the Appointed Councillors shall be announced at the Annual Conference or as soon after as practicable.
 - (d) The number of Councillors elected under clause 20(b) at the Annual Conference shall be equal to the number of Councillors to be appointed under 20(c) for the ensuing year. Provided that if the number to be appointed is less than five, the number to be elected shall be such as to bring the total number of Elected and Appointed Councillors to ten.
 - (e) The Executive may co-opt not more than three additional persons to the Executive. Such persons shall have all the rights and powers of Elected and Appointed Councillors, and shall hold office until a new Executive takes over under clause 22(f) unless the Executive at the time of co-opting such person prescribes a shorter term.
 - (f) Elected Councillors shall be eligible for re-election following the expiration of their period of office and Appointed Councillors shall be eligible for reappointment.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

- 21. (a) The Executive shall have power to act for the Council in the furtherance of the Council's aims and objectives.
 - (b) The Executive may create and fill from within itself any further office which it considers necessary.

- (c) The Executive may fill by appointment any casual vacancy from amongst the Elected or Co-opted Councillors.
- (d) The Executive shall request the member body concerned to fill any casual vacancy among the Appointed Councillors.
- (e) The Executive shall appoint annually an auditor who shall not be a member of the Executive and who shall be an accountant registered in New South Wales.
- (f) The Executive may set up working groups or committees; it may refer matters to member bodies for comment or action, and it may act as spokesman for the Council when there is a two-thirds majority of the Executive, present and voting, in agreement on any matter.
- (g) The Executive or failing it the Conference shall appoint a Chairman for the duration of and for the purpose of any Annual or Special Conference of the Council. The Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
- (h) The Executive shall ensure that the proper minutes and records are kept of the proceedings and affairs of the Nature Conservation Council including a record of moneys received and expended, the accounts thereof to be audited at least annually. Minutes of all proceedings of the Executive as aforesaid shall be available for inspection by the officers of any Full Members.
- (i) A bank account shall be opened as directed by the Executive and all payments in excess of \$2.00 shall be paid by cheque signed by any two of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE

- 22. (a) The Executive shall meet within thirty days of the Annual Conference and shall meet at not less than three monthly intervals throughout the year.
 - (b) The Executive shall at its first meeting or within thirty days thereafter elect from within itself a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer.
 - (c) The Executive shall determine its standing orders.

- (d) The Chairman, or in his absence, the Secretary, must call a meeting of the Executive when requested in writing stating the purpose of the meeting, by onethird of the members of the Executive to be held within fourteen days of the receipt of the request. The Chairman or Secretary must notify the signatories to the request of the time and place of the meeting within three days of the receipt of the request.
- (e) Should the Chairman or Secretary decline to Call a meeting of the Executive when requested as set out in clause 22(a) then any other member of the Executive may call a meeting and the meeting when so convened shall if a quorum be present have all the powers and functions of a meeting called by the Chairman or Secretary.
- (f) The outgoing Executive shall be deemed to hold office until the date of the first meeting called by the incoming Executive.
- (g) A quorum at Executive meetings shall consist of onethird of all Executive members.

RESIGNATION

- 23. A member of the Executive shall no longer be a member of the Executive if he:
 - (a) Resigns in writing under his hand.
 - (b) Dies.
 - (c) Declines to act.
 - (d) Fails to attend more than three consecutive meetings of the Executive without prior leave.
 - (e) Becomes a mentally ill or incapable person within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1958.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

24. Where an appointed, or elected Councillor has not been chosen as a delegate to the Annual Conference held in the year in which he served on the Executive he shall be entitled to attend the Conference and vote on any matter except the election of Councillors.

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TERMS OF OFFICE

25. Subject to the provisions of Section 20(b) and 20(f) the terms of office of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall be as decided by the Executive and may be unlimited.

INDEMNITY

26. No office bearer, Elected, Co-opted or Appointed Councillor, or member of a committee or other group working for the Council shall be liable for the acts of defaults of any other person working for the Council or for any error of judgement on his part or for any loss or damage resulting from his duties unless it be by dishonesty or wilful negligence on his part. Each person so mentioned shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the fund of the Council for any liability incurred by him on behalf of the Council.

DISSOLUTION

- 27. (a) The Council shall be dissolved in the event of the membership being less than five member bodies or upon the vote of a three-fourths majority of delegates present at a Special Conference convened to consider such question.
 - (b) Upon a resolution being passed, or the membership being less than five member bodies, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this clause, all assets and funds of the Council on hand shall, after the payment of all expenses and liabilities, be handed over to such registered or exempted charity or charities as a simple majority of the delegates at the Special Conference so convened, or a subsequent Special Conference, may decide.

MISCELLANEOUS

28. (a) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing, no decision of the Executive is binding on any member body and the Executive shall in speaking on behalf of the Council, record the dissent of any member body whose dissent has been recorded under the terms of clause 16 (c) hereof.

- (b) Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as limiting the freedom of any member body to take action on any matter which it thinks fit regardless of any action taken by the Council. "However in taking action independently of the Council a member body shall not use the Council's name nor involved the Council in any way.
- (c) No person other than the Chairman or Secretary or a person authorised by either of them in writing or by a resolution of the Executive shall make any public statement on behalf of the Council or use the Council's name in any matter or correspondence.
- (d) The Executive is empowered to make grants of up to three-fourths of the return tourist air fare to enable delegates from country centres to attend Annual Conferences.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

- (a) Amendments to this Constitution may be made by the 29. agreement of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an Annual or Special Conference. Notice of the proposed amendments must be given in writing and must have reached each member body at least twenty-one prior Conference. date of the to the Notwithstanding the foregoing provided that requisite two-thirds majority of delegates is received failure of a member body to receive due notice shall not invalidate the amendment.
 - (b) The Schedule hereto may be amended at an Annual or Special Conference by agreement of a simple majority of those delegates present and voting. Twenty-one day's notice must be given of the proposed amendments.
 - (c) Where an Annual Conference would not normally be held within three months, and an amendment to either articles or the Schedule hereto is considered necessary, the Executive may elect to hold a postal ballot. Each member body shall then be entitled to the same number of votes that it would have delegates to a Conference. Failure to return a ballot paper within the specified time (which shall not be less than six weeks from the date of posting of the ballot paper) shall be regarded as an abstention to the proposal.
 - (d) Where a postal ballot is taken the Executive shall appoint a returning officer who is not a member of the Executive.

(e) The Minister administering the Charitable Collections Act, 1934, as amended, shall be notified of the amendment and such Samendment shall not be effective unless the Minister has signified his approval to such amendment being made.

RESPONSES TO LETTERS ON ANNUAL CONFERENCE MOTIONS

Recommendations	<u>Letter from</u> .	Summary of contents.
•	•	
1. re forests	NSW Min. for the	Noted - Minister for Forests is
	Environment	considering recent Public Accounts
	•	Committee Report.
•		
13.	NSW Min for the	Human and social aspects more
	Environment.	important than effect of bees on
		native flora. No new licences;
		existing ones die out with licensee.
•	• • • • • •	
23.	NSW Min for the	Noted: After EIS, Moore will consult
	Environment	with West.
	•	
·		
31.	NSW Min for the	No comment as matter in Lands &
	Environment	Environment Court.
	·	
		·
•		· .
33. ·	NSW Min for the	Noted. After EIS Moore will consult
•	Environment	with West.
:		
	•	
37.	Premier .	Denial. Additions to Nymbolda NP and
		Moreton NP. Proposed Genoa
	/	wilderness Reminder: wilderness
		takes time.
48.	NSW Min for Local	Premier has imposed a moratorium on
,	Govt. & Planning	conversation of Crown leasehold land to freehold.
		to freenold.
	•	
	Premier	Instigated a regional planning
77	Fremier	exercise and set up an advisory
•		committee.
•		Committee Co.
80.	. Premier	Noted and referred to appropriate
		Minister.
	·	
	•	,
•		
90.	NSW Min for the	Noted and referred to appropriate
•	Environment	Minister.
•	-	·

RESPONSES

Recommendations	<u>Letter from</u>	Contents	
	NSW Min. for	Noted and referred to appropria	te
93.	Agriculture &	Minister.	
	Fisheries		
	Premier	Noted and referred to appropria	te
		Minister.	
108.	Waste Management	Noted and referred to appropria	te
•	Authority	Minister.	

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF ITSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE STREET,

SYDNEY, NSW 2000.

PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



1989 ANNUAL CONFERENCE MINUTES

Date

28.10.89 - 29.10.89

Place

Maiden Theatre

Royal Botanical Gardens

Sydney.

Present

Delegates (73)

Observers (8)

Members of the Executive (11)

Apologies

One

Chairperson

Dr Judy Messer

Guest Speaker

Peter Garrett, President of ACF

At the 1989 NCC Annual Conference, there was insufficient time to deal with all the motions.

Accordingly, some motions were referred to the NCC Executive. These were discussed at some length at Executive meetings and most of them were endorsed by the Executive. Some are in their original form and others have been amended, with the amendments being drawn to the attention of the member body which initially put forward the motion.

These motions appear below and are being circulated to all member bodies as an addendum to the 1989 Annual Conference Minutes. The numbering of the minutes in this addendum complies with that in the 1989 Annual Conference Minutes already distributed.

58. CESSATION OF CFC EXPORT AND GLOBAL USE (ATMOSPHERE/OZONE/GREENHOUSE) moved by ACF, Sydney Branch

THAT NCC call on the Commonwealth and State governments to take such action to protect life forms and materials from excessive solar ultraviolet-B radiation as:-

- ensuring an immediate halving of CFC exports, with a total phase out by 1995;
- providing strong immediate incentives to cease CFC and halon release to the atmosphere;
- adopting 1996 as the target date for the completion of a phase-out of CFC production with the exception of those medical uses for which there is currently no available substitute;
- 4. assisting the rapid deployment of CFC and halon replacement technology in Australia and overseas.

Carried.

59. REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE EFFECT (CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS)
moved by ACF, Sydney Branch

THAT NCC call on the Commonwealth and State governments to:

- a) press for and support any international agreement for developed nations to achieve at least a 20% reduction in their current carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000 and a 50% cut by 2015; and
- b) enact legislation to achieve the same result in Australia.

Amended and carried.

61. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (IMPACT OF PROPOSALS) ACT moved by Total Environment Centre

THAT the NCC urge the Federal Government to convene a national independent public enquiry under S.11 of the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974 on the proposed Very Fast Train.

Amended and carried.

63 SECTION 117 OF THE EP&A ACT moved by Blue Mountains Environment Council.

THAT the Minister of Planning be requested to:

- (i) prescribe the SPCC Pollution Control Manual so that local councils and other consent authorities take the Pollution Control Manual into consideration when determining applications pursuant to Part 4 and/or Part 5 of the EP&A Act (1979), and
- (ii) issue a Section 117 direction to require local councils, when preparing draft LEPs, to include provisions which give effect to and are consistent with the Pollution Control Manual.

Amended and carried.

64. HERITAGE moved by Union of Lane Cove Valley Conservationists

THAT the NCC urge the NSW Government to rigorously apply Heritage Act protection to items of Natural Heritage.

Amended and carried.

65. MAROOTA STATE FOREST moved by the Executive

THAT the NCC supports the residents and landholders in the vicinity of Old Maroota State Forest in their efforts to:

- prevent the use of natural bushland as a garbage dump;
 and
- ii. attain the protection of the old Maroota State Forest in the National Parks/Nature Reserves system of New South Wales.

Carried.

66. PERMISSIVE OCCUPANY OF OLD MAROOTA STATE FOREST moved by Little Cattai Creek and Maroota State Forest Preservation Society

THAT the NCC calls upon the State Government to oppose the permissive occupancy of Crown Land in the old Maroota State Forest by the Waste Management Authority.

· Carried.

98. PESTICIDES moved by the Colo Committee

THAT NCC urge the Federal Government to ban the import of, and the State Governments to ban the use of, Heptachlor and Chlordane, and urge all governments to promote the use of environmentally suitable alternatives.

Amended and carried.

99. LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL moved by the Colo Committee

THAT NCC and its member bodies inform the Government and the public at every opportunity that the Land Conservation Council is, in fact, a front for the development lobby and does not have conservation as a primary aim.

Carried.

100. BONVILLE - CATCHMENT HABITAT MAINTENANCE ZONE moved by North Coast Environment Council

THAT this Conference calls on the Minister for Planning, David Hay, to reject the Draft Local Environmental plans approved by Coffs Harbour City Council for Bonville and establish a Commission of Inquiry into the planning of Bonville.

THAT this Conference renews its call for the State Government to implement the Bongil Bongil Park Proposal for the Bonville area.

Amended and carried.

101. COAST ROAD PORT MACQUARIE TO CRESCENT HEAD submitted by North Coast Environment Council

THAT the NCC expresses its opposition to the Premier and Minister for the Environment, to any proposal for a bridge across the Hastings River at Port Macquarie and/or for a road along the coast from Port Macquarie to Crescent Head through Little Burners Creek Nature Reserve as being quite contrary to the Government's policy of protecting our coastline.

Amended and carried.

limo

102. GRASLAN moved by the Lower Blue Mountains Conservation Society

THAT NCC:

- 1. express its opposition to both the Federal and State Governments on any proposals to use the defoliant 'Graslan' to clear native vegetation.
- calls on the Federal Government to institute research on the environmental effects of Graslan including:
 - i) its effects on native flora and fauna; and
 - ii) alternative ways of eradicating specific weeds currently being eradicated by the use of Graslan.

Amended and carried.

106. CAVES BEACH moved by Hunter Heritage Centre

THAT the Nature Conservation Council is appalled at the lack of adequate planning by the NSW Government in the gazettal of Local Environment Plan No.16 (Caves Beach) of Lake Macquarie City Council. This L.E.P. deals with a proposed \$500 million coastal resort to be developed by Gordon Pacific Ltd.

THAT NCC call on the Government to require the developer to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed "five star" hotel and adjacent golf course before development on the site commences.

THAT NCC object strongly to the secret lease arrangements regarding 40 hectares of land acquired under the Coastal Protection Act and zones F(c). This land is leased to the Gordon Pacific group of companies for the cost of \$1 per annum.

Amended and carried.

107. NATIONAL PARK STRATEGY FOR LAKE MACQUARIE moved by Hunter Heritage Centre

THAT the Nature Conservation Council supports the concept of a national park strategy for Lake Macquarie which includes a comprehensive network of parks and conservation and recreation facilities of regional and national status, having as its centerpiece Pulbah Island Nature Reserve.

Other areas to form part of this concept include Green Point, Wangi Point, Morisset Hospital grounds, Point Wollstoncraft, Bolton Point, Speers Point Park and Five Islands Wetland and a large number of other significant wetlands subject to S.E.P.P. No.14 including Swansea Channel and Black Ned's Bay, Belmont Lagoon, Bonnells Bay, and others.

NCC recognizes that a number of the above areas are under immediate threat and consequently calls on the NSW Government:

- (i) to fund the acquisition of Green Point as an urban bushland park; and
- (ii) to halt plans for the sale and subdivision of Morisset Hospital grounds.

Amended and carried.

108. WEDDERBURN KOALAS moved by the Campbelltown Association to Save the Wedderburn Koala Colony

THAT the NCC urge the NSW Government to acquire the Yap Yan Pin Pty.Ltd. development site at Wedderburn through a special appropriation to the Department of Planning, and that this land be transferred to the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service so that it can be included in a Dharawal Nature Reserve.

Amended and carried.

The following motions:

No. 51, 56, 57, 62, 103, 104, 105,

were either not carried or were referrred to the groups which submitted them for redrafting,

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

STANDING ORDERS FOR CONFERENCES

Adopted by the Executive on 12 September 1975

1 DEFINITIONS

In these Orders, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- 1.1 "Conference" means either an Annual Conference or a Special Conference.
- 1.2 "Constitution" means the Constitution of the Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales amended from time to time.
- 1.3 "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Council.
- 1.4 "Vice-Chairperson" means the Vice-Chairperson of the Council.
- 1.5 "Presiding Chairperson" means the person for the time being acting as the Chairperson of a conference.
- 1.6 "Councillor" means a person elected, appointed or co-opted to the Executive as provided for in the Constitution.
- 1.7 "Delegate" means a person who represents at any conference, a member society in accordance with the entitlement of that society as prescribed in the Constitution.
- 1.8 "Proxy Delegate" means a person appointed in writing to represent a member society entitled but unable to send a delegate or delegates to any conference.
- 1.9 "Observer" means a person representing a corresponding society or any other person admitted to a conference in a non voting capacity.
- 1.10 "Conference Member" means any person attending a conference, whether as a delegate, a proxy delegate, a councillor, or as an observer, provided that no person may attend or be present at a conference who has not first attended the registration desk upon arrival at the meeting room and been duly registered and admitted under one of the foregoing categories.
- 1.11 "Voting Member" means any person present at a conference who is entitled under the Constitution to cast a vote on any question put, or to take part in any election held, and shall for the purposes of these Orders be deemed to be

a delegate or proxy delegate attending under the provision of Clause 14 of the Constitution or a councillor attending under the provision of Clause 24, but not otherwise.

- 1.12 "Motion" includes any matter before the Chair on which a conference is to cast a vote and whenever the context matter so intends or requires includes "amendments to a motion".
- 1.13 "Question" is deemed to be synonymous with "motion".

2 CHAIRPERSON OF A CONFERENCE

- 2.1 The Chairperson shall be the presiding Chairperson provided that in the absence, for any reason, of the Chairperson from the Chair, the Vice Chairperson shall be the presiding Chairperson.
- 2.2 If, after the lapse of half an hour from the time set for a conference neither the Chairperson nor the Vice Chairperson has assumed the Chair, and a quorum is otherwise present, the voting members shall appoint a presiding Chairperson who shall assume the Chair for so long as may be necessary to enable the business of a conference to proceed.
- 2.3 The Chairperson when acting as presiding Chairperson may take part in all debates and may, if he/she so chooses, vacate the Chair in order to do so.
- 2.4 The presiding Chairperson shall have a deliberating vote and in the case of an equality of votes shall have an additional or casting vote.

3 CHAIR TO BE ADDRESSED STANDING

3.1 Conference members when speaking shall address the Chair and shall do so standing, unless by indulgence of the conference, any person is permitted to speak sitting.

4 RULINGS OF THE PRESIDING CHAIRPERSON - DISSENT

4.1 A motion of dissent from a ruling of the presiding

Chairperson may be moved and seconded by voting members only.

Whenever any motion of dissent is moved a vote shall be taken without discussion, save that the mover of the motion of dissent shall be entitled to state his/her grounds of dissent from the ruling, but not otherwise.

5 MOTIONS - PROCEDURES TO BE OBSERVED

- 5.1 When a motion on the business paper stands in the name of a society represented at a conference by a delegate present in person, that delegate shall move that motion.
- 5.2 When a motion on the business paper stands in the name of a society represented at a conference by a proxy delegate, that proxy delegate shall move that motion.
- 5.3 When a motion on the business paper stands in the name of a society unrepresented at a conference, any voting member so disposed, may move that motion.
- 5.4 When a motion on the business paper stands in the name of the Executive, a member of the Executive shall move that motion.
- 5.5 When any motion is not seconded, the presiding Chairperson shall declare such motion "lapsed" for want of a seconder.
- 5.6 The mover and the seconder of a motion shall be deemed each to have spoken in favour of the motion.
- 5.7 No speaker may speak more than once on a question currently before the Chair.
- 5.8 When three speakers shall have spoken on the same side of any question, then unless a speaker rises to speak on the opposite side, the Presiding Chairperson shall forthwith put the question.
- 5.9 In the event of a question having been opposed, the mover of the motion may speak in reply.
- 5.10 A speaker shall not digress from the subject matter of any question under discussion. The presiding Chairperson may call the attention of a conference to continued irrelevancies or tedious repetition on the part of a speaker and may direct such speaker to discontinue his/her speech.

provisions of Clause 11.2 or 11.4 shall be determined by simple majority.

12 WITHDRAWAL OF A MOTION

12.1 It shall be competent for a member society in its absolute discretion, either through its delegate or proxy delegate, at a conference or in writing addressed to the Secretary to withdraw an item from the printed business paper previously distributed at a conference as the case may be.

13 BUSINESS NOT DEALT WITH

13.1 If sufficient time is not available to a conference in which to determine all the business notified on the business paper for, or brought forward during, that conference it shall be competent for the conference to resolve that all unfinished business be referred to the Executive for determination at the absolute discretion of the Executive.



(065) 69 0802 . .

25 Oct 93

Hon Secretary NCC Sydney

Dear Secretary

member of Greater hake Environment Assoc Will represent this Council at the

Annual Conference

Pavido phone/fax is 065 544 132

Jours succeed Jam, 16- Tedde Hon Sec

Faxed 1245 hrs

NCC Z

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE ST

THE ROCKS NSW 2000

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



1993 ANNUAL CONFERENCE: 2ND CIRCULAR

NCC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1993 to be held:

WEEKEND OF 30-31 OCTOBER 1993 at the Maiden Theatre, Botanic Gardens, Sydney

Enclosed are copies of the Conference BUSINESS PAPERS:

ONE for your records, and ONE for EACH DELEGATE you are eligible to send.

NOTES: .

1. DEADLINES

ASAP - Registration of Delegates, Proxies, Observers.

Notification of Appointees to the Executive.

ASAP - Payment of 1993 Membership Fees. (A membership Form is

attached if your group is still unfinancial - please note that you will only receive one copy of the Business Papers, unless you become financial, and are then eligible to be sent extra copies).

30 October - Lodgement of Nominations for Election to the Executive.

(For more detailed information on the Conference procedures, please refer to Annual Conference: First Circular).

2. BUSINESS PAPERS

Every effort has been made to present the contents in a form that will facilitate the easiest possible passage of business at the Conference. Where deemed necessary, minor cosmetic, and structural changes have been made to some Motions and Policy Papers, without altering the meaning or intent. Where possible, the submitting member group was consulted.

Please contact us if you have any enquiries or problems concerning the Conference, your group's rights or status.

Hoping to see you at the Conference,

Yours sincerely

Black

Fay Sutton

Conference Convenor

5 October 1993

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE ST THE ROCKS NSW 2000

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



1993 ANNUAL CONFERENCE: FIRST CIRCULAR

NCC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1993 to be held:

WEEKEND OF 30-31 OCTOBER 1993 at the Maiden Theatre, Botanic Gardens, Sydney commencing 9.30 am sharp each day Registration from 8.45 am

1. DEADLINES

- 17 September Lodgement of motions (see pages 3-4 and 6)
- 8 October Registration of delegates, proxies, observers (see pages 2, 7 & 8)
 Notification of Appointees to Executive (see pages 4-5 & 8)
 Conference papers received by Member groups (Second Circular)
- 30 October Lodgement of Nominations for Election to Executive (see pages 4/5) (It helps if you are early!)

2. ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Nature Conservation Council is the major way Member Bodies can formulate Council policy.

The Conference is conducted according to the Constitution and Rules of the Council. Copies of the Constitution and Standing Orders have been sent out to all member groups in previous years and additional copies will be available for reference upon request at the Conference.

As in recent years, the Conference Agenda will be divided into FOUR sections, one to be completed within each half day segment, (i.e. Saturday morning and afternoon, Sunday morning and afternoon). Unfinished items from one section will not be carried forward to the next session unless all business from that session is completed.

Day sessions are due to end at 5.00pm, to be followed on Saturday by an informal "Happy Hour".

3. MINUTES of the 1992 Annual Conference

Please arrange for your delegate(s) to bring a copy to the Conference. These Minutes were posted to each Member Body soon after the 1992 Conference.

4. DELEGATES

4.1 Entitlement

- (b) A Full Member Society is entitled to:
 - . one delegate for membership up to 100
 - . two delegates for membership between 100 and 500
 - . three delegates for membership greater than 500
- (c) Associate Members are entitled to one delegate irrespective of membership size.
- (d) Corresponding Members are entitled to send an Observer.

4.2 Notification of delegate(s)

Member Bodies are requested to advise in writing, as soon as possible but certainly **no later than 8th October**, the name(s) of their delegate(s). A **Registration Form** for this **is attached** (page 7). It is preferable that the same person(s) attend both days of the Conference.

When advising the name(s) of delegate(s), such advice should be:

- signed by the Secretary or other Authorising Officer of the group;
- include details of any proxy delegates, and observers.

Proxy Delegates: Where a member Body is entitled to send one or more delegates, but is unable to do so, it may appoint proxy delegates from amongst other attending delegates, by notifying their names on the Registration Form. Note: Any individual delegate may not hold more than one proxy vote.

5. OBSERVERS

As space is limited, only **one** observer from each member society will be permitted to attend. If you do propose to send an observer, please advise, if possible with name, when registering the name(s) of delegates.

6. MOTIONS

6.1 Lodgement

Motions for discussion at the Conference MUST be lodged in writing by 17th September 1993.

Send your material to: Hon Secretary, Nature Conservation Council of NSW,

39 George Street, The Rocks, Sydney, 2000.

Please mark envelope: "Attention: Annual Conference Convenor."

Member Groups must ensure that their motions are forwarded on time and in a form that can be printed, otherwise they may not be considered by Conference.

NB: It is the policy of the Council that:

- (a) a late motion will NOT be accepted for consideration of Conference but will be referred automatically to the Executive, unless at the request of the mover of the motion, Conference resolves to consider it, on the grounds of its urgency and/or importance.
- (b) sponsors of a pre-circulated motion must obtain the agreement of Conference if they wish to amend their motion PRIOR to debate.

6.2 Motion Format

To assist with the setting out of motions, a suggested motion format is provided (see page 6). Please use this model.

Every motion should be:

- clear and concise, stating what action should be taken and by whom;
- limited to one statement or paragraph in length (not exceeding half an A4 page);
- each motion should have attached to it a concise statement of supporting background information (anything from a paragraph to half a page in length, but not exceeding an A4 page);
- accompanied by draft letters and/or supporting material where possible in order to assist with the prompt implementation of the motion;
- . all material should be typewritten, if possible;
- material may be sent on computer disc IBM compatible WordPerfect 5.1,
 ASCII or AppleMac text.

The Executive reserves the right to edit motions to bring them into line with the format indicated above, and will consult the mover should any significant change seem desirable.

Motions that repeat conference resolutions from recent years may be referred back to the member society.

6.3 Circulation of Motions

Motions submitted in accordance with above will be circulated to all Member Societies three weeks in advance of the Conference, as part of the Business Papers (Second Circular). Please ensure your delegate(s) is/ are supplied with a copy to bring to the Conference.

7. EXECUTIVE 1993/94

The Constitution provides for two categories of Executive membership:

- (1) those appointed as per 7.1 below, and
- (2) those elected as per 7.2 below.

Please read these two sections very carefully so that your group can exercise its rights effectively.

Note: The Executive meets on the **2nd Friday** of each month, except January, from 6 pm to 10.30 pm.

7.1 Appointed Executive Members

If your group:

- has 500 or more financial members and pays such dues;
- . has nature conservation as its main aim or object of main activity; and
- is statewide in its membership and activities.

then you are entitled to request permission to seat an Appointed Councillor on the Executive.

If your group is eligible and wishes to do so, please advise the name of your appointee in writing by 8th October, or preferably sooner.

This also applies to groups with Appointed Executive members in the current year, i.e. they must also re-apply and advise the name of their representative.

7.2 Elected Executive Members

The number elected to the Executive shall be equal to those appointed.

All Delegates and Members of Executive are entitled to stand for election.

Nominations may only be endorsed by voting delegates.

Election is by delegates of those bodies **not entitled** to appoint Executive Members (see 7.1 above)

Nominations must be lodged in writing, with the Chairperson or Chairperson's nominee, by no later than 2.00 pm on Saturday 30th October, the first day of the Conference (but preferably earlier), and seconded by 2 voting delegates.

A written personal statement of up to 200 words may be submitted up to 7 days prior to the Conference, for distribution or display to delegates. Nominated candidates may also speak to the Conference in support of their candidacy for no more than 3 minutes prior to the vote, which will be on Sunday 31st October.

8. CONFERENCE ORGANISATION and a CALL FOR HELP

8.1 Refreshments

Morning and afternoon tea and a simple lunch will be available at the Maiden Theatre. Each delegate or observer will be levied \$5 per day to cover costs. Please send a cheque with your registration form (see Page 7).

8.2 Help -

It would greatly assist in the organisation of the Conference if delegates and observers could help with some of the following tasks:

- setting up the Maiden Theatre chairs etc. (late Friday)
- registration early Saturday morning
- . morning and afternoon teas
- returning officers for ballots Sunday
- . . clearing up afterwards Sunday

9. IMPORTANT POINTS

Member Bodies can greatly assist in making this a successful conference by forwarding the information requested well in advance of the listed deadline dates.

Two copies of this circular are enclosed. It is suggested that one be handed to your delegate as it has been found in previous years that many delegates were unaware of procedures. If you have more than one delegate, please make copies as required.

The full **Business Papers with Agenda & Motions**, will be sent out as the **Second Circular**, three weeks prior to the Conference. Please make sure your delegate has a copy to bring to the meeting.

The Annual Report will be available for collection at the Conference.

Fay Sutton, Conference Convenor

Blickman

Enquiries: Phone (02) 665 2869/247 4206/247 2228

10. PRO-FORMA FOR MOTIONS

MOVED BY: (name of group)			,
		······································	
MOTION: THAT THE NATUR	RE CONSERVATION C	OUNCIL OF N	
(this may call for a particular	line of action, formulati	on of a policy, e	etc.)
BACKGROUND NOTES:			

(indicating purpose and conte	ext of the motion)		
OUTLINE FOR PROPOSED	<i>.</i> • .		
(e.g. draft for letter/s etc.)			
Note: the Executive reserves	the right to take action	as appropriate	and relevant)
NAME of AUTHORISING OF	FICER (Please Print)	,	· ·
OFFICE Held:		•••••	
SIGNATURE:			
DATÉ:		•	

REMINDER: MOTION(S) MUST BE LODGED BY -

17 SEPTEMBER 1993

11. REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES NCC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1993

Please return this page by 8 October, 1993 (sooner if possible), to:

The Hon. Secretary,
Nature Conservation Council of NSW
39 George Street,
SYDNEY NSW 2000
"Attention: Annual Conference Convenor"

NAME OF ORGANISATION:
11.1 NOTIFICATION OF DELEGATES:
NAME OF DELEGATE 1
and, subject to entitlement:
DELEGATE 2(Name of Proxy & Member Body)
DELEGATE 3(Name of Proxy & Member Body)
NAME OF OBSERVER (if any)
AUTHORISED BY (please indicate name of Authorising Officer)
NAME (printed) OFFICE HELD
SIGNATURE DATE
LUNCH : It will be assumed that those attending will be participating in lunch each day of attendance unless otherwise advised. A <u>daily charge</u> of \$5 will be levied to cover costs. Please fill out your requirements below. Advance payment is preferred.
WE REQUIRE LUNCH (YES / NO)
on SATURDAY (No. of people), on SUNDAY (No. of people)
Enclosed is a cheque for \$ for no. of lunches @ \$5.00 each
Note: If paying at the Conference, do not forget to indicate details of lunches

11.2 NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTED EXECUTIVE MEMBER

If eligible, please provide below, with appropriate authorisation, details of your request for Appointment of a Councillor to the Executive for 1993/94 (see 7.1 on page 4). Please give name of appointee, with mailing address, phone and fax number if different from that of the organisation.
(NAME of MEMBER BODY),
having paid a subscription of \$ for 1992/3 membership, request/s that:
(NAME of APPOINTEE),
be seated as an Appointed Councillor to the Nature Conservation Council of NSW Executive for 1993/4.
NAME of AUTHORISING OFFICER (Printed)
OFFICE HELD
SIGNATURE DATE
POSTAL ADDRESS of APPOINTEE
APPOINTEE'S PHONE NO FAX NO
11.3 OFFER OF HELP AT THE CONFERENCE
NAME(S)
CONTACT PHONE NO's:
TYPE of HELP OFFERED (see Section 8.2, page 5)
TIME AVAILABLE (e.g. Friday late afternoon, early/late Saturday, and/or Sunday)

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

IL | UFIISW

To: NCC Member Groups and Executive 1992 ANNUAL CONFERENCE: FIRST CIRCULAR

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE ST THE ROCKS NSW 2000 PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2128 FAX: (02) 247 5945



NOTICE OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1992 of the NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW Inc.

to be held
WEEKEND OF 31 OCTOBER- 1 NOVEMBER 1992
at Maiden Theatre, Botanic Gardens

commencing 9.30 am sharp each day, registration from 8.45 am on Saturday.

DEADLINES: 14 August 1992 this (first) circular to member groups and Executive

18 September lodgement of motions, (see also pages 2 and 4)

9 October registration of delegates, proxies, observers, (see also pages 2 and 5)

notification of Appointees to Executive (see also page 3)

second circular (Conference Business papers ie Agenda with Motions etc.)

2.00 pm on first day of Conference - lodgement of Nominations for Election to Executive

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Nature Conservation Council is the major policy formulation mechanism for the Council's Member Bodies.

The Conference is conducted according to the Constitution and Rules of the Council.

Note that the Constitution was amended in 1991 with respect to Elections: this amendment and changes to Standing Orders reflecting this and other matters resolved at the 1991 Conference are appended Copies of the full Constitution and Standing Orders have been sent out to all member groups in previous years and additional copies will be on hand at the meeting.

As in recent years, the Agenda will be divided into four sections, one each to be completed within each half day segment on Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning and afternoon. Unfinished items from one section will not be carried forward to the next session unless all business from that session is completed.

This year part of one session will also be devoted to consideration of our Forward Strategy, drawing on the work of the Executive over the past year assisted by Patrick Medley and Jo Parkinson.

Day sessions are due to end at 5.00 pm, to be followed on Saturday by an informal 'happy hour'

1. MINUTES of the 1991 Annual Conference were posted to each Member Body after the Conference. Please arrange for your delegate(s) to bring a copy to the meeting.

2. DELEGATES

2.1 entitlement: On the basis of your subscription, your group is entitled to delegates.

In accordance with the Rules and Constitution:

- a Full Member Society is entitled to:
 - one delegate for membership up to 100;
 - two delegates for membership between 100 and 500
 - three delegates for membership greater than 500

It should be noted that the membership figures for the seating of delegates must coincide with the membership figures on which the Society pays its dues to the Nature Conservation Council.

Associate Members are entitled to one delegate irrespective of membership size.

Corresponding Members are entitled to send an Observer.

2.2 Notification of delegate(s)

Member Bodies are requested to advise in writing, as soon as possible and anyway no later than 9th October the name(s) of their delegate(s).

A Registration Form for this is attached (page 5).

It is preferable that the same person(s) attend both days of the Conference.

When advising the name(s) of delegate(s) such advice should be:

• signed by the Secretary or other Authorising Officer of the group;

• include the names and numbers of any alternative delegates (proxies) and observers.

3. OBSERVERS

As space is limited, only one observer from each member society will be permitted to attend. If you do propose to send an observer, please advise, if possible with name, when registering the name(s) of delegates

4 MOTIONS

4.1 Lodgement: Motions for discussion at the Conference <u>MUST be lodged in writing by 18th September 1992.</u>

please mark your material "Attention Annual Conference Convenor",

and address it to:

The Hon. Secretary, The Nature Conservation Council of NSW Inc.,

39 George Street, The Rocks, Sydney, 2000

NB It is the policy of the Council that:

- (a) Late motions will be accepted at the Conference only on the basis of being a matter of urgency.
- (b) Late motions other than those referred to in (a) above shall be automatically referred to the Executive unless the Conference, at the request of the mover of the motion, first resolves in each case that it is a genuine late motion which the Conference wishes to consider in preference to referring it to the Executive.

Accordingly, member groups should ensure that their motions are forwarded on time and in a form they wish to see otherwise they may not be considered by the Conference.

(c) Also, as a result of discussion at the 1991 Annual Conference, the Executive have incorporated a change to Standing Orders to ensure that sponsors of a precirculated motion must obtain the agreement of the Conference if they wish to amend their motion prior to debate

4.2 Motion format:

Provided with this document is a suggested motion format (see page 4) which we hope will assist in the formulation of motions. Please use this model and note that in general any motion should be:

- clear, legible and concise, relating to policy, with well-directed actions referring to and by whom such actions relate;
- limited to one paragraph in length, not exceeding one half A4 page and must be accompanied by and have attached concise supporting information which should not exceed one A4 page in length (half a page is usually enough);
- accompanied by draft letters and/or support material where possible.
- all material should if possible be typewritten and even better, on disc compatible with the NCC 's IBM type PC, preferably in WordPerfect, or translated from MAC by Apple File Exchange onto a PC initialled disc, or on Pegasus to login: NCCNSW

4.2 Motion format (cont):

Groups are reminded that the implementation of motions and actions is always facilitated (or inhibited) by the presence (or absence) of a background and written outline for any action proposed. The Executive reserves the right to edit motions to bring them into line with the indicated format as above, and will consult the mover should any significant change seem desirable. Motions which repeat conference resolutions from recent years may be referred back to the member society.

4.3 Circulation of Motions

Motions submitted in accordance with the foregoing will be circulated to all Member Bodies three weeks in advance of the Conference as part of the Business Papers (Circular Two)

Please ensure your delegate(s) is/are supplied with a copy to bring to the Conference.

5 EXECUTIVE 1992/93

Procedures for the election of the Executive for the coming year will be in accordance with the Constitution, Section 20, as amended in October 1991.

This provides for two categories of Executive membership:

(1) those appointed as per 5.1 below, and

(2) those elected as per 5.2 below.

Please read these two sections very carefully so that your group can exercise its rights effectively.

5.1 Appointed Executive Members

If your group

• has 500 or more financial members and pays such dues;

• has nature conservation as its main aim or object of main activity; and

. • is statewide in its membership and activities

the group is currently entitled to request permission to seat an Appointed Councillor on the Executive.

If your group wishes to do so, please advise the name of your appointee in writing by 9th October, and preferably sooner.

This also applies to groups with Appointed Executive members in the current year, ie they must also reapply and advise the name of their representative.

5.2 Elected Executive Members

The number elected to the Executive shall be equal to those appointed.

All Delegates and Members of Executive are entitled to stand for election.

Nominations may only be endorsed by voting delegates

Election is by delegates of those bodies not entitled to Appoint Executive members (see 5.1 above)

Nominations must be lodged in writing, with the Chairperson or Chairperson's delegate, by 2.00 pm on the first day of the Conference (but preferably earlier), seconded by 2 voting delegates.

A written personal statement of up to 200 words may be submitted up to 7 days prior to the Conference, for distribution or display to delegates; nominated candidates may also speak to the Conference in support of their candidacy for no more than 3 minutes prior to the vote, which will be on the Sunday,

6 CONFERENCE ORGANISATION and A CALL FOR HELP.

Morning and afternoon tea will be available at the Maiden Theatre. Lunch makings will be provided for a small charge to cover costs.

It would greatly assist in the organisation of the Conference if member groups could help with some of the following tasks:

- morning and afternoon tea, organising lunch
- registration
- setting up The Maiden Theatre chairs etc (late Friday)
- clearing up afterwards
- returning officers for ballots

As some of these activities will occur during discussion of motions and other business affecting delegates with voting rights, help from observers and other non-voting individuals will be particularly useful.

If groups contain any members who would like to volunteer to assist please include this information when returning delegate/observer advice.

7 IMPORTANT POINTS:

Member Bodies can greatly assist in making this a successful conference by forwarding the information requested well in advance of the listed deadline dates.

Two copies of this circular are enclosed. It is suggested that one be handed to your delegate as it has been found in previous years that many delegates were unaware of procedures. If you have more than one delegate, please make copies as required.

The full Business Papers with Agenda, Motions, and Morions for Executive will be sent out as the Circular 2, three weeks prior to the Conference, so make sure your delegate has a copy to bring to the meeting.

The Annual Report will be available for collection at the Conference.

MOVED BY (indicate name of group)
MOTION: THAT THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW
OUTLINE FOR PROPOSED ACTION: eg drast for letter(s) etc (noting that Executive reserves the right to take additional action as appropriate and relevant)
BACKGROUND NOTES
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORISING OFFICEROFFICE
DATE
REMINDER: MOTION(S) MUST BE LODGED BY 18 SEPTEMBER 1992.

Circular prepared by Anne Reeves, Conference Convenor 6/8/92

ATURE CONSERVATION COUNCI

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

39 GEORGE ST THE ROCKS NSW 2000

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228 FAX: (02) 247 5945



AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS for NCC accepted by NCC Executive at July 1992 meeting

Procedures for Election of Councillors at Annual Conference

- Pursuant to Resolution 2 of the 1991 Annual Conference, nominations for elected members of the Executive must be lodged with the Chairperson of the Conference by 2.00 pm on the first day of the Conference;
- Each nomination shall be seconded by two persons being delegates eligible to vote at the Conference;
- A statement of not greater than 200 words may be submitted up to seven days prior to the Conference; - these statements will be made available to Conference delegates by circulation or display;
- Each candidate will be allowed up to three minutes to address the Conference on the day of the election;
- Only delegates to the Conference and retiring members of the Executive are eligible to stand for election;
- The number of Elected Councillors shall be equal to that number of Appointed Councillors advised at the time of the election:
 - in the event that the number of nominations is less than or equal to the number of Appointed Councillors all nominees shall be declared elected:
- Ballot papers shall list candidates in random order;
 - delegates eligible to vote shall make a mark against the names of candidates they wish to vote for;
 - ballot papers where marks appear against a greater number of candidates than can be elected shall be declared informal;
 - ballot papers where the number of marks is less than or equal to the number of candidates to be elected shall be declared formal;
- The candidates with the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected;
- In the event of a tie for the last position(s) an elimination ballot will proceed, using the same rules as the general ballot;
 - the candidates shall be those tied for the last position(s);
 - candidates may withdraw from the elimination ballot;
 - if the elimination ballot results in a tie, election shall be by a random draw;
- Returning Officers shall be appointed by the Chairperson;
 - they shall not be standing for election nor eligible to vote in the election:
 - they may be Appointed Councillors.

New 13

Amendment of Motion by Moving Society:

A member society shall not be entitled to amend a motion, previously circulated with the business papers, unless agreed to by the Conference.

5.15 Suspension of Standing Orders

The Chairperson may rule to suspend standing orders to facilitate debate on Motions. This suspension may be cancelled by the Chairperson or the Conference. The Conference may also move to suspend standing orders.

MOTIONS: ANNUAL CONFERENCE – 1991

COUNCIL AFFAIRS

- 1. Admission of new members see page 1.
- 2. Constitutional Amendment: Elected Councillors

 submitted by the Nature Conservation Council of NSW Executive

The following amended motion was carried.

THAT the Constitution be amended to provide:

- (a) that persons nominating for election to the Executive shall lodge their nomination in writing with the Chairperson of the Conference or the Chairperson's delegate before 2.00pm on the first day of the Conference at which the election is to be held;
- (b) that the nomination shall be seconded by two voting delegates to the Conference before the election is held;
- (c) that persons nominating may lodge at the office of the Council a written statement of not more than 200 words up to seven days prior to the Conference which the Chairperson shall distribute or display to Conference delegates on the first day; and
- (d) that the Chairperson shall, on the day of the election and before the vote is taken, allow each candidate the opportunity to address the Conference for a period of no more than three minutes.
- 3. Constitutional Amendment: Alteration of Fee Structure
 submitted by the Nature Conservation Council of NSW Executive.

The following motion was carried.

THAT

- (a) the membership fees be increased as follows:
 - (i) For full Member Bodies, annual fees per head will increase from 30c to 60c for the first 100 members;
 - (ii) for each member in excess of 100 members, from 25c to 50c per head;
 - (iii) minimum annual dues per Full Member Body will increase from \$15 to \$30;
 - (iv) and maximum annual dues will increase from \$200 to \$400;
 - (v) annual dues of an Associate Member Body will increase from \$25 to \$50;
 - (vi) annual dues of a Corresponding Body will increase from \$15 to \$30; and
- (b) the membership fees and dues be reviewed annually.

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



The Secretary
North Coast Environment Council Inc.
C/ Jim Tedder
Pavans Rd
Grassy Head
NSW 2441

Dear Jim,

I am endeavouring to clear the books from last year's Annual Conference of the Nature Conservation Council of NSW, and need to know some up to date information on a couple of motions put forward by the North Coast Environment Council which were carried at the Conference.

Re Motion 74, have there been any developments since October regarding an EIS or development proposals for Kings Forest, and have there been any alteration to circumstances re the need for a Commission of Inquiry into all aspects of the Tweed L.E.P.?

Motion 88 referred to the same area in recommending an NCC response to the Public Works Department Final Report on the Tweed River Mouth Feasibility Study.

Unfortunately we have not had replies from some of the member groups in response to our request for draft letters in line with the NCC constitution as amended at the 1990 Conference. But perhaps this is because circumstances have changed and the resolutions to write to the Government are no longer valid.

Please let me know if the North Coast Environment Council wishes actions to be taken on these two motions, and if they do, please send down up to date information to give some substance and relevance to the letters.

Looking forward to hearing from you in this matter,

Yours sincerely

Sandra Heilpern,

In this matter, pultiplems

Executive Officer

1 July 91

NCC 2

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945

Jim Tedder
North Coast Environment Council Inc.
Pavans Road
Grassy Head
via Stuarts Head
NSW 2441

9.10.90

Dear Mr Tedder,

At the Nature Conservation Council Annual Conference last year your organisation moved a motion (No.55) on North Coast Sand Mining, which was referred to the Executive for consideration.

The motion was discussed at the August meeting and the Executive agreed with the principle of opposing the existing sandmining and the reintroduction of sand mining on the coast of NSW as well as off-shore.

As the major part of this motion and of the following motion cover a very wide range of proposed actions, it was felt by the Executive that it would be preferable to reframe the motions so that decisions could be made one at a time. There may well be delegates who could go along with some of the intentions stated in the motions, but not go along with all of them.

Regarding Motion No.60 on the greenhouse effect, it was felt by the Executive that papers referred to had been produced by the current State Government since the conference, and comments on them have been prepared and sent in by the NCC.

Yours-sincerely,

Sandra Heilpern Executive Officer

NCC Z

MATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE STREET. SYDNEY, NSW 2000.

PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

(02) 247 5945.



Dear Member Society,

At the 1990 NCC Annual Conference, it was resolved (Motion 6)

"That the movers of each successful motion provide the draft letters necessary to implement the resolutions within one month or sooner, if practical, and that the NCC act on the drafts within three (3) months of the conference, and

that all conference motions referred to the Executive and late motions not considered by the conference, be decided and acted upon within three (3) months."

Accordingly, I have enclosed a list of the successful motions which require action, so that your society can supply the required letters within the stated time limit, that is by the end of November.

Yours sincerely

Sandra Heilpern

Executive Officer.

Motion	Member Society		Letter provided		
			•		
7.	The Colo Committee	•	•		
9.	The Colo Committee				
10. ·	The Colo Committee				
12.	The Colo Cómmittee				
13.	Coast & Wetland Soc.		x		
17 .	Confed. of Bushwalkers				
18.	The Colo Committee				

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Referred to Exec:
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          Lower Bl. Mnts. Con. Soc.
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           Confed. of Bush. Clubs
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           The Colo Committee
           Lower Blue Mntn. Con. Soc.
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10/10/90

(01)0(90

INC

Secretary, NCC, 39 George St., Sydney.

Dear Secretary,

Our delegates to the 1990 Conference are:

John Corkill,
Patrick McEntee
Alternates/ Observors are Martin Frohlich, Lyn Orrego, D.Mackey.
All of these will not be attending and at this stage we cannot confirm who it will be.

Yours sincerely,

James L.O.Tedder, Hon.Sec.

Yessabah nome Pour

INC.

13/9/90

Secretary, N.C.C., 39 George St., Sydney.

Dear Peter,

Herewith motion for the forthcoming Annual Conference:-

Motion

THAT THE Council write to the Government, the Australian Labor Party and the Democrats seeking support for the early dedication as Nature Reserves under the National Parks and Wildlife Act of the following areas of Crown Land on the North Coast

. FUNGAL	Tweed
CUDGEN LAKE/ROUND MOUNTAIN	11
TWEED ESTUARY	11
MOOBALL(BOOYUNG)	11
MT NULLUM	II .
BLACKBUTT PLATEAU	If
TAYLORS LAKE -BROKEN Head	Byron Bay
LOOK AT ME NOW HEADLAND/ MOONEE BEACH N.R.	Coffs Harbour
WARRELL CREEK	Nambucca
PELICAN ISLAND	Port Macquarie
QUEENS LAKE	11 11
, KAPPINGHAT	Manning

Background

Though some of these areas will require some private 1 land to rationalise boundaries in most cases the bulk of the areas is Crown Land under control of the Department of Lands and/or Forestry Commission.

Some areas, notably Fingal and Nullum are subject to Aboriginal land claims and such Reserve proposals would be subject to successful negotiation of these claims between the Park Service and the Aboriginal people for adequate plans of management for the protection of flora and fauna.

gyr. Sec

Motion

in consultation with

wate to

THAT NCC write to other peak conservation bodies and the NSW Government and other relevant bodies, to seek the establishment of a SEPP to protect heathland habitats we have the Suitable

Background

A SEPP to protect heathlands could stipulate an EIS requirement for heathland disturbanced and be modelled on SEPP 14 (stricter than SEPP 26). Such a proposal perhaps raises the question what about SEPP8 for other habitats under pressure e.g. woddland, however coastal heaths are subject to considerable pressure from development. Heath land is important for its own values, for migratory birds, and regional(altitudinal) migrants. Housing, sandmining and tourist developments are increasingly removing this important habitat.

Motion

That NCC writes to the NSW Government and other parties seeking (a) a full EIS and (b) a Commission of INquiry into all aspects of the amendmmet of the Tweed L.E.P. and development proposals for "Kings Forest" (referred to by Tweed Shire Council as "Kingscliff South")

Background

A development with a projected population of 20-25,000 is proposed for Kings Forest. An earlier development application (since discontinued) proposed making an 80-90 hectare SEPP 14 area into an artifical lake, and 200 hectares (with 6 vegetation types) refereded for the Dudgen Round Mountain Nature Reserve, into offices, resorts, a commercial centre etc. The study that accompanied the amendment of the LEP to allow development was grossly inadequate (no studies were carried out) and very inaccurate (heath was described as "pine plantation" etc). Such proposal, if it went ahead would create the largest town in Tweed Shire and increase the Shire's population by 50%.

Motion

That the NCC write to Nauri Norin (financiers of the Kings Forest proposal development) seeking the dedication of privately held land proposal for the Cudgen-Round Mountain Nature Reserve and the 80-90 hectares of SEPP 14 wetlands, within the Kings Forest proposed development area, for the Cudgen-Round Mountain Nature Reserve (proposed)

Background

See background mtes immediately above (draft resolution 3)

Motion

That NCC respond to the Public Works Department Final Report on the Tweed River Mouth Feasibility Study.

Background

The Interim Report by PWD foreshadowed extensive dredgining of the Tweed estuary from Barney's Point Bridge north, involving the removal of estuarine fish breeding habitats, and radical changes to wetland areas with an increased tidal range resulting

Background contd.

from extensive dredging. Most of the PROPOSED dredging is unrelated to sand build up in the river mouth (the sand supply being coastal-longshore drift) and is apparently proposed as a means of raising revenue.

6. Motion

that the NCC reaffirm its support for Aboriginal Land Rights (and the retention of the current elected structure of Aboriginal Land Councils) to NSW Government.

FAX No 02 275945



C/- J. TEDDER
PAVANS RD., GRASSY HEAD,
via STUARTS POINT. 2441
(065) 69 0802

27/10/89

The Hon.Sec. N.C.C., 39 George St., Sydney.

Unfortunately due to illness neither of our delegates are able to attend the Annual Conference.

We hereby appoint John Corkill and Hadyn Washington to act as proxies for this Council.

Yours sincerely,

James L.O.Tedder, Hon.Sec. INC.

15/10/89

Secretary, N.C.C. 39 George St., Sydney.

Dear Secretary.

Will NCC accept the following as an urgency motion for the forthcoming Conference?

that NCC write to the Coffs Harbour City Council and Minister for Local Government & PLanning drawing their attention to the fact that the Local Environment Study for Bonville has failed to map the Catchment Habitat Maintenance Zone and Rural Land Use Zone which are discussed in the Study's Preferred Development Strategy; calling on both to amend the LES and draft PLan; and offering support for the proposed Bongil Bongil doastal park.

Background

Figure 5 in the Croft and Associates report map the catchment habitat Maintenance and Rural Land Use zones. When the LES was drawn up by the consultants figure 5 was not included though the zones are discussed. It is therefore impossible to see the extent of the zones unless the map is included.

Further notes will be carried by our delegate Lyn Orrego who will also bring draft letters.

Yours sincerely,

James L.O.Tedder, Hon. Sec. FROM P.A.U. PREBIERS OFF

(FRI)09.01.789 10:

NEWS RELEASE



Premier of New South Wales Australia



September 1st. 1989

A job-based city the size of Canberra has been approved by the State Government for Sydney between Campbelltown and Penrith, Premier Nick Greiner announced today.

The planned area measuring 26 by 6 kilometres includes Badgery's Creek and will provide the buffer to keep supply up to demand for the Sydney residential land market with a dampening effect on prices.

It is one of the largest new land releases in Sydney for two decades and includes 60,000 home sites into the next century.

Situated 50 kilometres from Sydney, the development known as South Creek is spread over 16,500 hectares of prime undulating land presently used for farming.

"It will offer prime residential sites in one of Sydney's most desirable environments. The area will provide higher education facilities and plenty of employment," Mr Greiner said.

The development will be bordered by the Werrington and Macarthur campuses of the University of Western Sydney, the Australian William E. Simon University and the Smeaton Grange industrial estate in the south.

"The South Creek Valley project shows our commitment to creating an environment of quality for Sydney families as well as upgrading and developing western and south western Sydney," Mr Greiner said.

The Premier said intensive investigations were being undertaken for the location of a new, exciting venue for an international motor raceway to replace Oran Park which would become residential as the South Creek development progressed.

16/10/89 INC.

Secretary. N.C.C. Sydney.

Dear Secretary,, Could you please arragee for this motion to go before the Conference as a matter of urgency Motion of Urgency

that NCC expresses to the Premier and Minister for Environment opposition to any proposal for a road along the coast from Port Macquarie to Crescent Head through Lime Burners Creek Nature Reserve as being quite contrary to the Government policy of protecting our coastline.

Background

The Hastings Shire Council has been pressing for years for a bridge across the Hastings River at Settlement Point Port Macquarie to replace a ferry. The reasons for the bridge are complex and convuluted but involve urbanisation of flood prone land S & SE of Lime Burners Creek Nature Reserve. is an old sand mining track immediately behind the dune which leads north through Lime Burners Creek Nature Reserve and joins with dedicated, gravel road which leads south from Crescent Head to Point Plommer within the Nature Reserve. Representations to c close the track through the Nature Reserve have previously been refused by the former Minister for Environment. The present Minister sees no objection to the dedication and sealing of such a road. A PWD study in 1986 reveals an erosion rate of the coast of 1-2 m. per year without taking into account the Greenhouse effect, in an area where the road would have to be sited between wetlands and the main dune system (poorly vegetated after sandmining). NPA is taking the Hastings Council to court over bridge approaches which alter wetlands. must be stopped otherwise another section of the NSW coast will be irrepairably damaged. Funds are now being sought including from the Federal Government to go ahead with this road.

Yours faithfully,

James L.O. Tedder.

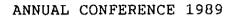
1. Derkonne 31 Bridgeman Pd Singleton 2332

NATURE COMSERVATION EQUILIBLE

OFMSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.

FAX: (02) 27 5945



Dear Member Society,

1. A REMINDER

The 1989 Annual Conference is, as previously mentioned, to be held on the weekend of 28th and 29th October in the Maiden Theatre at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. The Maiden Theatre opens onto the gardens adjacent to the Gardens Shop, which is itself part of the building complex at the Mrs Macquaries Road entrance, near the Art Gallery. The nearest railway station is Martin Place. Parking is available along Mrs Macquaries Road, but to be sure of this it is best to arrive early. Delegates are reminded to bring their copies of the Agenda and Motions (and copies of the Constitution, if needed) with them, as there will be very few spare copies available. These have all been previously provided.

2. MEALS

The Environment Centre's Shop Manager, Ross Crich, has kindly undertaken to provide morning and afternoon tea, as well as a cheap picnic lunch for about 50 people. Bookings for lunch may be made on registration on Saturday, and/or again on Sunday, morning. The catered lunch provides for both herbivorous and omnivorous tastes.

3. ADDITIONAL AND LATE MOTIONS

Several motions were accidently left off the List of Motions for Debate which should have been there. Please find enclosed a list of these, together with the relevant categories and times at which they will be inserted. Additional copies of these will be made available on Saturday morning. Late motions will also be made available on Saturday morning, as previously advised.

Hoping to see you there,

Rodney Falconer Hon. Secretary INC 18/9/89

Hon.Sectatary, NCC, 39 George St., Sydney.

Dear Secretary,

Annual Conference

The names of our delegates for the 1989

Conference are:

Lyn Orrego (Vice President) Macksville Rd.; Bowraville, 2449 065 647478

Andrew Steed (Councillor) PO Box 445, Byron Bay 2481 066 856130

There will be one observor

Maggie McCue, C/- Coffs Harbour Environment Centre, PO Box 2016, Coffs Harbour

066 512649 hm

066 523940

The Treasurer is forwarding our fee of \$30 Separately

Yours sincerely,

James L.O.Tedder, Hon.Sec.

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW 39 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NSW 2000.
PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.
FAX: (02) 27 1206 "Attention NCC".



14th April, 1989

Dear Member Society,

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION, 1989

VOTING PROCEDURE AND PROXY VOTES

In the past few days several matters concerning the interpretation of the present Constitution have arisen which indicate the need for clarification of the number of proxy votes which may be exercised by any person or delegates attending the Special Conference to be held on the 22nd of this month.

To resolve this, for the purposes of this Conference:

It has been determined that Clause 14 (c) shall be given the most practical and liberal interpretation which is:

- * that where a society is entitled to send more than one delegate to a conference but fails to do so, while the delegate or delegates attending shall not be entitled to the proxy votes of their absent colleagues, those proxy votes may be distributed to delegates of other societies if so wished.
- * In any event, no individual attending the conference shall exercise more than 2 votes, that is, that person's vote, plus one proxy vote.

Additional reminders and changes to the published agenda:

- 1. As with Annual Conferences, Societies should notify the Secretary of their choice of delegates to the Special Conference before the commencement of the Conference.
- 2. The Secretary will accept notice of proxy up to and during the Special Conference on Constitutional Change which will commence at 9:30a.m. at the Seminar room of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney (see previous correspondence).

Societies wishing to give notice of a proxy vote can do so by delivering it in writing to the Secretary up to the time of commencement of the Conference.

In order to be accepted, a written appointment of proxy:

* must be on a society's letterhead

* must state the name of the person who shall exercise the proxy vote

must indicate whether that person is attending as a member of the Executive or as a delegate (and if a delegate, of what society)

* and must be signed by the Secretary or other appropriate officer of the society appointing the proxy.

- 3. Delegates are reminded to bring a copy of the Annual Conference Minutes 1988, as these minutes refer to the reasons for the calling of the Special Conference.
- 4. The published agenda will be altered as follows:

AGENDA - Version 2

9:30 a.m. Registration of delegates

10:00 a.m. Welcome to delegates

Conference opened

Clarification of procedural matters

Consideration of Motions:

1. Standing Orders

2. Executive motions in order as listed

3. Other Motions as listed

11:00 a.m. morning tea (provided by N.C.C.)

11:20 a.m. consideration of motions continued

12:30 p.m. lunch (NOT provided by N.C.C.)

1:30 p.m. consideration of motions continued

3:00 p.m. afternoon tea

10:30 a.m.

3:20 p.m. general business

5:00 p.m. close of Conference

I hope this letter is received by your Society on time. I apologise for the extreme lateness of this information. Yours sincerely,

Rodney Falconer, Secretary and Convenor of Special Conference

6223486

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

1988 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT

THE NATIONAL TRUST COUNCIL ROOM, OBSERVATORY HILL, SYDNEY

AGENDA

		22110	OCTOBER, 1988
AM	10.15		Registration of Delegates
	10.30		Opening of Conference by Chairperson
•			Admission of New Member Societies (if any)
	10.50	ı	Opening Address
	11.30	ı	Consideration of Motions
PM	12.45		LUNCH
	1.45	•	Consideration of Motions
	3.15	ı	AFTERNOON TEA
	3.40)	Nominations Close for Executive
	3.45	ı	Consideration of Motions
	5.00)	CLOSE OF FIRST DAY
			•
SUNI	DAY, 23	RD O	CTOBER, 1988
AM	9.30)	Presentation of Annual Reports
	10.00)	Guest Speaker
	11.00)	MORNING TEA
	11.30)	Consideration of Motions
			Election of Executive
PΜ	1.00)	LUNCH
	1.45	,	From this time consideration will be given to:
			Carry over Motions
			General Business
			(a) From Societies not appointing Councillors to
			the Executive (b) Other Societies
			Late Motions
	4.00	`	CLOSE OF CONFERENCE
NOT			ntion is drawn to the division of the Agenda in
NOT	<u>-</u>		sections - refer No. 1 of the July Circular.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES YOUR SOCIETY SEATS IS:

The Nature Conservation Council

of N.S.W.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1988 CIRCULAR

1. THE CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. is the major policy formulation mechanism of the conservation movement in N.S.W.

The 1988 Conference will take place on Saturday (10.30am sharp) and Sunday 22nd and 23rd October at The National Trust of Australia (NSW), Council Room, Observatory Hill, Sydney 2000. This is the same venue as for the 1987 Conference.

As in recent years the Agenda will be divided into four sections, one each to be completed on Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning and afternoon. Unfinished items from one section will not be carried forward to the next session unless all business from that session is completed.

The Executive has invited the new Premier of N.S.W., Mr Nick Greiner, to open the Conference. He has accepted "with delight".

2. MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL'S 1987 CONFERENCE

A copy of these Minutes was posted to each member society on 16th March, 1988. Please arrange for your delegate(s) to bring this copy to the Conference.

3. MOTIONS

Motions for discussion at the Conference MUST be lodged in writing at The Environment Centre (addressed to the Secretary), 176 Cumberland St, The Rocks, Sydney 2000 at the absolute latest by 9th September, 1988. It will greatly assist if motions arrive well before this date.

It is the policy of the Council's Executive that:

- (a) Late motions circulated in writing by the Executive at the beginning of the Conference may be considered by the Conference, at the time indicated on the Agenda, but may be referred to the Executive.
- (b) Late motions other than those referred to in (a) above shall be automatically referred to the Executive unless the Conference, at the request of the mover of the motion, first resolves in each case that it is a genuine late motion which the Conference wishes to consider in preference to referring it to the Executive.

Accordingly, member societies should ensure that their motions are forwarded on time otherwise they may not be considered by the Conference.

Motion Format

- (a) Motions should be limited to one paragraph in length, not exceeding one half foolscap page and must be accompanied by supporting information which should not exceed one foolscap page in length.
- (b) Motions not accompanied by supporting information may be placed at the end of the group of related motions.
- (c) Motions may be referred back, if necessary, to the mover society if they repeat earlier motions.

4. AGENDA

Attention is drawn to the attached Agenda.

5. DELEGATES

It is important that member societies advise in writing no later than 6th October, 1988, the name(s) of their delegate(s). It is preferable that the same person(s) attend both days of the Conference.

A full Member Society is entitled to:

- * one delegate for membership up to 100;
- * two delegates for membership between 100 and 500; and
- * three delegates for membership greater than 500.

It should be noted that the membership figures for the seating of delegates must co-incide with the membership figures on which the Society pays its dues to the Nature Conservation Council.

Associate members are entitled to one delegate irrespective of membership size.

NOTE: REFER TO THE AGENDA FOR THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES YOUR SOCIETY IS ENTITLED TO SEAT.

6. OBSERVERS

As space is limited, only one observer from each member society will be permitted to attend. If possible, please advise the name of this observer.

7. EXECUTIVE 1988/89

Procedures for the election of the Executive for the coming year will be the same as in previous years.

Nominations may be made up to 3.40pm on Saturday 22nd October. Names will be placed on a blackboard for Delegates' information and the election shall take place prior to lunch on Sunday 23rd.

Persons who wish to accept nomination, but who are unable to attend the Conference at the time they are nominated, must ensure that they provide prior written consent, otherwise their nomination will not be accepted.

8. APPOINTED COUNCILLORS 1988/89

If your society:

- * has 300 or more financial members and pays such dues,
- * has nature conservation as its main aim or object of main activity; and
- * is statewide in its membership and activities;

the society is currently entitled to request permission to seat an Appointed Councillor on the Executive.

If your society wishes to do so, it is important that you advise in writing no later than 6th October the name of your nominee.

This also applies to societies with Appointed Councillors in the current year. They must also re-apply and advise the name.

9. CATERING

Arrangements for catering will be advised in a subsequent circular.

10. IMPORTANT NOTICE

Member Societies can assist to make this a successful Conference by carefully reading this memo and by forwarding the information requested <u>WELL PRIOR</u> to the deadline dates.

Two copies of this memo are enclosed. It is suggested that one be handed to your delegate as it has been found in previous years that many delegates were unaware of procedures.

Reports and accounts etc. will be forwarded later.

Len Willan, Honorary Secretary.

Enquiries: Ph (02) 274 206

ACTION - LATEST DATES

9th September Submit motions for Conference.

6th October Submit (1) name(s) of delegate(s)

- (2) name of appointed Councillor for 88/89 (if applicable)
- (3) name of observer (if any).

ACTION LIST STATE COUNCIL MEETING 1st November 1997

EXECUTIVE

- 1. Open dialogue with the Dyarabbin Land Council as a matter of urgency. (N Plumb, G Douglas, S Lord, P Caldwell and a representative from Hawkesbury-Cumberland) Noel to coordinate this action.
- 2. Executive to plan its coordinated response to the next round on NHT Grants. Action: Kristi and Noel to compile a fact sheet on NHT Grant opportunities and terms of reference. Timeline: By the next Executive meeting on 4th December.
- 3. Hon Secretary to develop a media strategy in relation to the ethnic press and Ethnic Communities.
- 4. Hon Secretary to invite the NSW Ethnic Communities Council to send an observer to State Council meetings.
- 5. EO to put in place the recruitment program as per the budget.
- 6. Treasurer to place the funds from the sale of paintings and the raffle at the 40th Dinner into the Trust account.
- 7. President to pass on to the NPWS the terms of the motion regarding liability of the Service as a potential amendment to the NPW Act.
- 8. Secretary write to Premier congratulating the Government on the additions to the reserve system since the previous election.
- 9. P Barnes to lead a taskforce regarding the name of the ANPC.
- 10. A Reeves to initiate a taskforce to review the Mining Act. (in conjunction with J Dorman and R Lembit)
- 11. Mike Thompson to write to Premier seeking an immediate halt to mining of peat at Wingecarribee
- 12. Editor include a story regarding Gondwanna Program in the next Journal.
- 13. Executive seek ways of NPA being the agent for sale of NPWS Annual Passes.
- 14. Convenors of Committees set up a taskforce to prepare for the NPWS Symposium. Who to initiate?

BRANCHES

- 1. All Branches to make supportive submissions to the NS Scientific Committee regarding the Giant Dragonfly listing under the Threatened Species Act.
- 2. All Branches to coordinate meetings with their respective NPWS Offices, be they District, Region or Zone, and to ensure that the results of these meetings are included in the next State Council reports in March.
- 3. All Branches to develop a membership strategy, including lapsed members and recruitment, and to include a report on this strategy and its success at the next State Council.
- 4. All Branches to provide photos, evidence on damage to natural areas due to 4WD, horses, etc.
- 5. All Branches to:
 - identify areas in their own area worthy of protection for inclusion into a log of claims for the next election.
 - support by funding and publicity the campaign to create a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system in the
 forest process. Where possible please help identify park proposals, lead walks to these areas and highlight in the media.
 - "adopt" a Western park proposal in lieu of a Branch structure in the area. Conduct fund raising events on behalf of an area, prepare brochures and highlight its importance for conservation in the State.
- 6. All Branches to respond to draft Plans of Management in their areas and send copies of this to the PMC.
- 7. All Branches to provide supportive letters regarding vegetation legislation and the need for active conservation representatives on the community consultation committees.

Brian Everingham

National Parks Association of NSW Inc State Council

Meeting Held at:

Wedderburn

Date:

1" November 1997

Time:

10.20am

Minutes

1.0 Attendance

ARMIDALE: Beth Williams, BLUE MOUNTAINS: David Hegarty, Roger Lembit, CENTRAL COAST: Stan Mills, Barbara Hobart, CENTRAL WEST: Brad Curry, FAR NORTH COAST: Hazel Briggett, MACARTHUR: Tim Carroll, Grahame Douglas, MILTON: Dall Lindsay, Rick Lindsay, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS: Mike Thompson, John Dorman, SOUTHERN SYDNEY: Brian Everingham, Kate Boyd, SYDNEY: Claire Carlton, Anne Reeves, Heather Roy, Helen Latham, Paul Barnes, Alan Catford, Tom Fink, Stephen Lord, Alex Tucker, Prudence Tucker, Dick Mason, Patricia Meagher, Kathy McCourt, Peter Caldwell, John Clarke, Vivien Dunne.

2.0 Apologies

N Plumb (called away on a site visit regarding the forest process in the SE), K MacDonald, Ernie Walpole, Mark Drinkwater, Andrew Sourry, John Macris, Marion Hawley, Jan Wouters, Roy Pullen, Jennifer Tinkler, Ron Webster, Robin Gunning, Jennifer Grayson

3.0 Presentation of Agenda and Alterations/ Additions

MOTION: That this meeting of State Council notes with deep regret the death of Doug Hyde, formerly President of Sydney Branch and also Chair, Park Management Committee.

Council requests the State President to convey the Association's sincere condolence to Dorothy.

Moved Heather Roy/ Paul Barnes and carried unanimously.

4.0 Minutes from Previous Meetings

4.1 August State Council

Moved Beth Williams/ Peter Caldwell and carried That the Minutes from the August State Council were presented and accepted subject to the following alterations:

- Roger Lembit was a delegate and Phil Foster was an Observer
- 11.1 the word National was deleted from Regional Parks

4.2 Executive Minutes

Moved Anne Reeves/ Dick Mason and carried that the Minutes be received and noted.

NB State Council delegates did not receive the workshop minutes on Access. The Administration Officer will mail these to delegates in the next mail out.

5.0 Business Arising

Executive Minutes 25th Sept: Castlereagh Nature Reserve. An Aboriginal Land Claim led to a
Court case which concerned the NPA and legal advice was sought. The Crown Solicitors are
appealing the case. Anne Reeves/ Brian Everingham moved and carried That the Reserves
Committee and Sydney and Hawkesbury-Cumberland Branches seek to open dialogue with the
Dyarribin Aboriginal Land Council as a matter of urgency and other appropriate Land Councils
regarding outstanding remnant bushland in the Northern Metropolitan area. Action: EO to
coordinate this action. (Peter Caldwell has begun discussions with Aiden Ridgeway.)

6.0 President's Report (Pre-circulated)

NB: The NSW Scientific Committee is seeking public input on the proposal that the Giant Dragonfly is rare and endangered. This is relevant to the campaign on Wingecarribee Swamp. Determinations by the Panel are tabled in local NPWS District Offices. Advertisements are also placed in the newspapers. Submissions are sought from all Branches and individuals. The notice of the Preliminary Determination of the NSW Scientific Committee is to be circulated to all Branches.

NPWS Liaison: NPA meets through its Branches and State Council Committees with NPWS Districts, Regions, Zones and Head Office.

Dick Mason/ Alan Catford moved That State Council writes to the Premier congratulating them on the additions to the National Park estate during their term of office.

Action: Dick Mason

10.3 Biodiversity Committee

Roger Lembit reported that have been no recent meetings. The two major activities have been the Goonoo State Forest Biodiversity survey (October Long weekend) and reports on the Sunny Corner Biodiversity earlier in the year. There was also a presentation on the Threatened Species Act to Parliament. Of key concern was how might the NPWS meet its obligations regarding Recovery Plans and critical habitat mapping. He also mentioned that there should be some positive announcements regarding Bents Basin and other places in Western Sydney.

Beth Williams reported on the vegetation legislation community consultations. Anne Reeves reported on lobbying and conservation concerns. She called for supportive letters to local newspapers. Conservation concerns need to be represented on these committees.

11.0 Branch Reports (Written and circulated)

11.1 Armidale ... Beth Williams reported on a meeting with Northern Zone of NPWS. A report of the meeting will be sent to the State Council office.

11.2 Macarthur.

Tim Carroll spoke to the report. He highlighted the legal campaign regarding the Illawarra Shooter's Association Rifle Range. He commended the meeting to the Branch bushwalking courses as a means of attracting members and funding.

11.3 Milton

11.4 Sydney ... Patricia Meagher also added that Helen Latham was looking for areas to be added to the Latham Report. Sydney Branch was still seeking feedback from neighbouring Branches. Awaiting feedback from Southern Sydney and Blue Mountains. Patricia also mentioned activities celebrating the 40th Anniversary. NB Gavin Andrews will be guest speaker at the Xmas party on 8th December.

11.5 Central Coast

12.0 Other Reports

12.1 ANPC (Pre-circulated)

Anne Reeves replaced Noel Plumb in the ANP Council in Canberra in October.

NB: The Indigenous Land Corporation has a budget of money which could also be used for acquisition of lands with conservation value.

NPA-NSW will host the ANPC in 1998.

12.1.1 Renaming of ANPC (Pre-circulated)

Document from Mike Thompson tabled to be considered as part of the March State Council consideration of a membership strategy.

Moved Anne Reeves/John Clarke and carried That State Council form a taskforce of three people to report on the paper as prepared by Mike Thompson. That Paul Barnes be asked to convene this committee.

12.2 ACIUCN (Pre-circulated)

State Council expressed its congratulations to Roger Lembit for his presidency for the coming term.

Concerns were expressed regarding the Protected Areas-IUCN World Commission meeting in Albany

12.3 Inland Rivers Network (Pre-circulated)

There are major concerns regarding how the committees are operating. These are being taken up by NCC. NCC as appointed a Water Policy officer to operate state-wide. Another person will deal with coastal river issues. Both will operate out of the NCC Office.

The Environmental Water Quality and Flow Objectives document has been launched for both coastal and inland rivers. Ask for a full copy of the discussion paper.

12.4 NCC (Pre-circulated)

B Everingham presented a written report detailing the Executive meetings since August and the decisions taken at the recent NCC Annual Conference.

Moved BE/PM and carried That the NPA appoint a member to oversee the review of the Mining Act and maintain liaison with the EDO and NCC so that any Government review of this Act is informed of our concerns and recommendations.

Action: A Reeves, John Dorman, Roger Lembit

Moved BE/AR and carried That the NPA write to the Premier urging the immediate halt to peat mining at Wingecarribee Swamp as recommended by the NCC Annual Conference.

Action: Mike Thompson

NCC Annual Conference also condemned the Gondwanna Program and called on the NCC to request member bodies to boycott this programme.

Moved Roger Lembit/Brian Everingham and carried That the NPA State Council endorses the inclusion in the NPA Journal of a story regarding the motion on the Gondwanna Program and the boycott campaign.

Moved John Dorman/Prudence Tucker and carried That the Executive be endorsed to investigate ways of selling car passes for the NPWS.

12.5 Advisory Council

Stephen Lord reported on the stages reached in the Access Strategy. The next stage will be a draft nature tourism and recreation strategy (10th November @ Taronga Zoo). There will also be a review of the Advisory Council itself. The symposium on the new millennium is an event NPA needs to be heavily involved(David Papps and Ian Brown are chairing the committee working on this.) There will also be a review of naming of parks. Dharug and Warrumbungle National Park Plans of Management have been adopted. Several more are with the Minister. The latter may allow cabins to be built in the park. Roger Lembit also raised concerns that a Commission of Inquiry into Perisher may override the Plan of Management of Kosziusko National Park. The general issue is that Development Applications may modify plans of management.

Anne Reeves/Grahame Douglas moved and carried That this Council empowers the State Executive to seek legal advice if required.

Paul Barnes/Stephen Lord moved and carried That NPA State Council continues to recognise the principle of the primacy of an Adopted Plan of Management which has statutory force over any Development Application and which cannot be negated or over-ridden by strategies, policies or philosophies.

The Policy Committee is preparing a policy on companion animals in national parks.

There have been presentations by Gavin Andrews on Aboriginal Ownership of National Parks.

Anne Reeves/ John Clarke moved and carried That a committee of NPA people be formed to develop a NPA Strategy for the NPWS symposium. That this committee consist of the Convenors of the State Council Committees, S Lord and the President and Secretary.

12.6 Confederation of Bushwalkers

Alex Tucker/Peter Caldwell moved and carried THAT Greg Bridge be appointed as an alternate member to the Confederation subject to constitutional requirements.

Confederation is preparing a training program and NPA Field Activities is considering its own package. Urge conservation issues as a component of the guidelines. The code of ethics is to be the basis for this program.

12.7 Meetings with NPA and NPWS Regional Managers

Moved Paul Barnes/Brian Everingham and carried That State Council Branches initiate liaison with neighbouring Branches, aimed at arranging meetings with the relevant Region and Zone of the Service. Councillors are also asked to include this matter in their quarterly reports to State Council.

This is based on a motion passed on 3rd February 1996 which reads

"It is the policy of the Association to encourage all Branches to participate in regular meetings with NPWS at Region and Zone Manager level, and subsequently to report outcomes to State Council." 13.0 Campaigns

13.1 Forests (Pre-circulated)

The EO also reported on his current visit to the SE because of concerns about the outcomes of the final reserve system in the South East Forests. There is a potential that we might boycott the process rather than be involved in a trade-off which we do not consider satisfactory. The industry is wanting access to old growth forests in Coolangubra and Cathcart if the conservation movement insists on a diverse range of forest types with high biodiversity potential in the coastal area.

13.2 Western

Roger Lembit reported on his research on potential Western national parks and nature reserves. At the moment he is considering extensions to existing National Parks such as Kaputar. Rochelle and Cath are preparing documents on Millewa and the Great Cumbung Swamp and an assessment of the Western Forests. This includes Goonoo State Forest.

13.3 Wetlands (attached)

13.4 Marine (included in the Reserves Minutes)

A submission regarding the Spearfishing regulations has been sent to the Minister. Anne Reeves also raised matters regarding fish. The Fisheries Dept has a new Conservation Section developing a framework for its role in early December. Anne Reeves has been invited to attend and would like any suggestions to be taken forward.

13.5 Green Games. Watch ... report from John Clarke.

There will be no peat used on the site.

Seminars are well attended. The environmental gains are being marketed to business.

Pipes are extracting methane gas and leachate drains intercept pollution before it reaches the wetlands.

Kate Short is to give a briefing to Anne Reeves regarding toxicity at the Games site.

14.0 Items on Notice

15.0 Items not on Notice

15.1 Blue Mountains .. apology for no report

15.2 Southern Highlands ... oral report

16.0 Next Meeting

March 7th 1998 hosted by the Illawarra Branch. We are investigating the use of the Nan Tien Temple as a venue.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION OF NSW WETLANDS REPORT NOVEMBER 1997

Water Reform

See Report to November State Council by Anne Reeves and the latest Inland Rivers Network newsletter. In addition I have a letter from Selina O'Connor, the Policy Advisor to the Minister for the Environment regarding the issue of water allocations on the Paroo/Cuttaburra River system. In it the Minister has advised that the NSW Government is fully implementing the decision of the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council to cap water diversions at 1998-94 development levels and has written to the Qld Government requesting that applications to irrigate or divert water from the Paroo River be rejected. A scaled down version of the Border Rivers and Culgoa/Condamine systems is being considered for the Paroo.

Visit by KFEM

During October representatives from the Korean Federation of Environmental Movement contacted the NPA for help in expediting a visit by a delegation of their activists. We were able to help and a party of 11 KFEM representatives visited the Boondall wetlands in Qld and met with representatives from AWA. Korea has joined the Ramsar Convention and this trip was designed to place pressure on the Government to list Upo Swamp as a Ramsar site.

RAMSAR WATCH

The Bird Observer's Club of Australia is concerned that the AWA has no funding and no time to continue its coordinating role. It has decided to establish a similar role for itself in preparation for the next Ramsar Convention at Costa Rica in 1999. On the 19th of October 1997 a small gathering of keen members of the Bird Observers Club of Australia met at Point Cook Coastal Park, part of the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar site in Victoria, Australia. It was the launch of a new network sponsored by the Bird Observers Club. Ramsar Watch is a network of Community groups and individuals keeping an eye on Ramsar sites around Australia and working towards their protection. Ramsar needs this kind of support in Australia because there is no legislation to back Ramsar. So Ramsar Watch was launched with a touch of champagne. After the launch we entered the Cheetham wetlands, part of the Ramsar site, to view the many newly arrived summer migratory waders. They would be pleased to hear from others. However, in the light of the application mentioned below I suggest we take a watching brief only. It is not wise to re-invent structures or most of the time will be spent in bureaucratic work rather than effective conservation advocacy.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

- Some problems have occurred in the Wetlands International- Malaysia programme and staff have been lost. We hope that these management issues can be resolved so that the conservation programme is able to continue its high level of activity and acceptance in the region.
- Thanks to Anne Reeves we have applied to Environment Australia for funding to be the host of an Australian Wetlands Alliance programme in the lead-up to the next Ramsar Convention in Costa Rica. If this funding application is successful we will be well-placed to build on the work we have done in recent years relating to wetlands.

Brian Everingham

Environmental Defenders Office 280 Pitt St Sydney 2000

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Proposed Action - NCEC v Commonwealth Government

Export of Wood chips

Please refer to your letter of 15 January 1992 concerning our Councils inquiry into the proposal that it take action against the Commonwealth Government and its agents for the issue of licences to export wood chips without the legal requirement of first obtaining and assessing Environmemntal Impact Statements.

The Council has noted the points made in your letter on - liability and that the Council as an incorporated body only will be liable and that the Member organisations cannot be attached nor can the officers of the Council. If the Council were to incurr liability as a result of a loss in the Federal Court only the Council would be wound up and its assets liquidated - the Council will not be seeking an interlocutory injunction - the advice on the question of liability for legal costs have been noted - the advice on the matter of standing has been noted.

On the 9 February 1992 the North Coast Environment Inc. met at Broken Head for the third meeting of the Fifteenth Council and among other business, passed unanimously the following resolution:

THAT following receipt of preliminary advice from the Environmental Defenders Office on potential liability, the North Coast Environment Council Inc reaffirms its agreement in principle to be the Applicant in the Federal Court for a legal action against the Commonwealth Minister for Natural Resources under the Administrative Decision Judicial Review Act to seek the review or remedy of the granting of export woodchipping licences by the Minister under the Environmental Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974, to any or all of the companies:

* Brisbane Forest Products P/L

* Midway P/L

AND THAT the following steps be taken to prepare such a legal action:

1. a brief be compiled by NCEC members in association with James Johnson from the Environmental Defenders Office and Tim Robertson of counsel, to comprise of scientific, economic and other relevant information on export woodchipping and the granting of licences for those purposes;

2. a written legal opinion from counsel be obtained setting out the course of action in the proposed litigation, the evidence and commenting on prospects for success;

3. an application for Commonwealth legal aid be made through the Environmental Defenders Office to the Commonwealth Attorney General;

*

What I am now seeking is a rational and sensible debate on what the Australian people want from their national broadcasters, both the ABC and SBS. The proposed three year funding guarantee would allow such a debate to take place in an atmosphere which is not coloured by anxieties about funding, and allow time for any consequent changes to be put in place.

This is an historic opportunity to reinvigorate our national broadcasters, to enhance and expand - not reduce - their place in the lives of all Australians.

CANBERRA

For further information:

Ministerial: John Stanton - (062) 73 3979

Departmental: Peter Westerway - (062) 64 4651

Roger Smith - (062) 64 4696

4. the NCEC write to its members, amd other NSW and Australian environment groups requesting them to write to the Commonwealth Attorney General urging him to make a grant of legal aid to the NCEC as the matter is of national public interest

THAT the Council reserve a final decision to commit itself to formally commencing proceedings until the results of actions undertaken in points 1-4 above have been advised to the Council

Moved J.Corkill Seconded L.Gill

Carried

The Council now requests that you begin the operations as listed in the points 1-4 above keeping the Council, through this office, informed of progress and the requirements that need be supplied by the Council. Some information indicating the concern this Council has had with the woodchip issue over the years is appended.

Yours sincerely

James L.O. Tedder Hon. Sec.

 transferred elsewhere, pursuant to separately determined financial arrangements.

The discussion papers do not propose the removal of a funding guarantee for Non-Charter activities - there is presently no guarantee for funding of any part of the ABC's (or SBS's) activities. Rather, they propose the insertion of a quarantee for the most essential elements of the broadcaster's functions.

It is also crucial to understand that the inclusion of an objective to "complement commercial programming, in the Charter of the illustrative model does not suggest, as some ill-informed comment has, that the ABC should become an adjunct to the commercial stations and channels-simply providing what the commercials "don't or won't", and nothing else.

Rather, if such a model were adopted, the ABC would be required to strive to achieve <u>every</u> objective included in the Charter, regardless of what was being provided through commercial outlets (see paper 1, para 33).

The other point in the model which is crucial to understand is that the listed "indicative program priorities" - Charter and non-Charter respectively - need a great deal of refinement and qualification, particularly in the light of the "complementary programming" objective.

For example, in relation to sport (see paper 1, para 44):

- coverage of minority sports might well fall into the category of complementary programming, and thus be a Charter activity;
 and
- coverage of <u>major</u> sporting events in rural or remote areas, where there is presently non-existent or very limited commercial station access, might again be a Charter responsibility.

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL MEETING - 9th February, 1992 SERENDIPITY, BROKEN HEAD

draft no.1 9.56 am

EXPORT WOODCHIPPING LEGAL ACTION

THAT following the receipt of preliminary advice from the Environmental Defenders Office (EDO) on potential liability, the North Coast Environment Council Incorporated reaffirms its agreement 'in principle' to be the Applicant in the Federal Court for a legal action against the Commonwealth Minister for Natural Resources under Administrative Decision Judicial Review Act, to seek the review or remedy of the granting of export woodchipping licences by the Minister under the Environmental Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act, 1974, to any or all of the companies:

- * Brisbane Forest Products P/L;
- * Sawmillers Export P/L;
- * Midway P/L;

AND THAT the following steps be taken to prepare such a legal action:

- a brief be compiled by NCEC members in association with James Johnson from the Environmental Defenders Office and Tim Robertson of counsel, to comprise of scientific, economic and other relevant information on export woodchipping and the granting of licences for these purposes;
- a written legal opinion from counsel be obtained setting out the course of action in the proposed litigation, the evidence and commenting on prospects for success;
- 3. an application for Commonwealth legal aid be made through the Environmental Defenders Office to the Commonwealth Attorney General;
- 4. the NCEC Inc write to its members, and other NSW and Australian environment groups requesting them to write to the Commonwealth Attorney General urging him to make a grant of legal aid to the NCEC as the matter is of national public interest.

HAT the Council reserve a final decision to commit itself to ormally commencing proceedings until the results of actions ndertaken in points 1-4 above have been advised to the Council.>

oved:> J. Conkill
nded:> L. Gill

.tion of endangered species are outlined

deficiencies in environmental planning and assessment arrangements may some times result in inadequate consideration of species protection concerns;

there is a lack of systematic resource assessment prior to allocation of public land;

the National Parks and Wildlife Act is ambiguous and linked to protection of individuals of species, rather than habitat and whole species protection;

the direct ecological link between the maintenance of habitat and the survival of species has not been adequately recognised in statutes or policies;

there is no legislative provision to restore a species to a position of viability in the wild.

there is limited power to conserve endangered plants on freehold or lease hold land;

listing procedures for endangered plants are inadequate;

the authority of the National Parks and Wildlife Service does not extend to inver tebrates, fish or non-vascular plants;

the National Parks and Wildlife Service's wildlife licensing system is inadequate, rumbersome and does not reflect conservation priorities;

there is little opportunity for intergovernmental co-operation to protect endangered species;

conformity to national standards and definitions is virtually non-existent.

of these issues, particularly the concentrathe National Parks and Wildlife Act on duals of species, were highlighted in a Land and Environment Court decision proposed logging and roading in the Chaelundi State Forest. The pressures on remaining habitat areas are increasing. Our knowledge of the requirements for survival of species is also growing. These factors combine to highlight the importance of ensuring an efficient and effective response to endangered species protection.



Wetland habitats are particularly vulnerable to human intervention.

2.3 Critical issues

Whatever modified or new strategies are proposed, the following issues must be addressed:

(i) Assessment and listing of species

What classifications of conservation status do we use and what criteria apply to each classification?

Species are generally assigned a conservation status. The major ones in use are endangered, vulnerable, rare, common and indeterminate. Endangered species, for example, are usually defined as species in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. The criteria used to make these assessments require careful consideration as legal and program protection for species follows only on listing as endangered.

Do assessments of conservation status have regard to the viability of species at a regional or national level?

Natural evolution is dependent on genetic diversity within species. It is now clear that populations are the critical unit in protecting genetic diversity, rather than species. Extinction operates on populations; when the last population is extinct, so is the species.

Should endangered species at a regional level be treated the same as species confronted with global extinction? For ex ample, the yellow-footed rock wallaby could be excluded from NSW listing as it is found elsewhere, as could the malleefowl, which is not yet endangered as a species (the NSW population, however, is endangered).

While the loss of the yellow-footed rock wallaby from New South Wales would not constitute a global extinction (it still occurs in South Australia and Queensland), it is a critical part of the arid ecosystems of the Broken Hill area and its loss would have flow-on effects on other species in these systems.

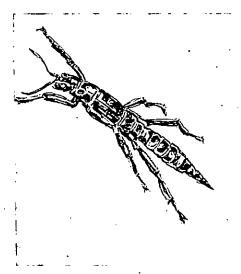
There is also the important question of the most effective allocation of scarce resources to ensure optimal outcomes across the whole of Australia. The fact that resources are limited would suggest that priority may need to be given to those species that are endangered at a national level rather than on regional or state levels.

Do we deal with all species of native fauna or flora or is it only necessary to concentrate on some (mammals, birds, vascular plants)?

Invertebrates, non-vascular plants and the like are often critical components of ecosystems. Many mammals, birds and vascular plants depend on these other biota for their own existence.







NORTHERN RIVERS BUSHUALKER CLUB INC.

C- POST OFFICE

EAST LISMONE

2480

6/2/92

DEAR JAMES

RE = Your LETTER, PROPOSAL COURT ACTION OVER MODELLIP LICENCE 22/1/92.

THE LETTER WAS TABLES TO OUR 29/1/92 MEETING AND IT WAS AGREED BY ALL PRESENT TO SUPPORT THE N.C. E.C. INC. TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY.

Yours FAITHFULLY

Glare Storm

	WILDLIFE COMMITTEE MINUTES		
•			
			
	Held: September 17, 1991.		
•	Meeting opened: 4.00 p.m.	•	
	Attending: Tim Childs, Rod Bennison, Penny Roberts, Scot	t Cardamatis.	
	Apologies: Lindy Stacker, Dick Mason, Sally Wilson.	·.	•
. <u> </u>	1 Yanga Jam basahatan 1 ili an 1		
•	1. Laurie Levy has advised that the use of lead shot will be		
	banned by 1993 and an increase from \$7.00 to \$40.00 in		·
	shooter's licences. ALP Victoria has made it their policy to ban duck shooting.	y	
•	to ball duck shooting.		
	2. Duck coalition will be meeting Moore on October 14 -		
	Richard Jones, Tim Childs, Kathy Antrum, Mark Berriman,	•	
	Kathy Weslowski, Ross Perry.		
	nably woods word, wood refly.		
	3. First meeting of duck coalition for the 1992 shoot will be	2	
	from 6 p.m. at NCC on October 23.	• .	

	4. It was resolved that the Committee should write in respons	se	
	to a request by Speliologists this afternoon to oppose the		
	building of a 2-storey complex at Jenolan. The developmer	ıt	
	will destroy the habitat of the spider Badumna socialis.		•
			
	5. General and lengthy discussion of Threatened Species		
	legislation at State and Federal levels.	•	
			-
	Next Meeting: October 15, at 4.00 p.m.		./
1	Meke Heeting. October 15, at 4.00 p.m.	•	
	Meeting closed: 4.50 p.m.	-	
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Fax

From NCEC

To EDO

James Johnson

Information for afternooms meeting on wood chip.

Total 25 pages

faxed 1250-1305 14 feb

OXYGEN FARM ASS. INC.- P.O. ELANDS N.S.W. 2429

Terry Parkhouse, North Coast Environment Council, Grassy Heads Rd Grassy Heads

17th May 1992,

Dear Terry,

Herewith a pledge of support for the Council in their action against the woodchip licencing renewal. There is available also, \$500.00 from the Oxygen Farm, towards legal costs, should you require it.

If the Council gets Legal Aid we would like all or most of it back - whatever!

For access to the Gnomes of Zurich ring Chris on 504572

Good luck.

Jane Watson,

Séc.

EBO fa. Isa Ogle NCEC I Tedde 065 690 802 13 Jan 97 page has arrived to day following of g Sept to Sender Lees. my lette Rejards.

•



HOMEBUSH OLYMPIC SITE INSPECTION

ACF SYDNEY BRANCH EXCURSION

Sunday 8 December 1996, 10 am - 3 pm

The Sydney 2000 Olympics have been billed as the "Green Olympics" Come and see if this title is deserved. What special "green" designs are being implemented? What is being done to overcome some of the site's environmental problems, particularly the toxic contamination?

Join us for our bus tour of the site with presentations and commentary by environmentalists directly involved in the site planning, and a BYO picnic lunch. Please book early to assist in our organisation, preferably by 24 November.

Cost estimated at \$10. All welcome. Contact Jon Gray (02) 9671 5689 for bookings and further details.

LSA identification process:

- structured;
- objective; and
- auditable

The LSA considers environmental criteria at the regional level.

Also considered at the regional level are:

- . Section 120 licence process
- interim survey for old growth,
- regional faunal survey.

Other environmental criteria considered by compartment:

- fauna habitat surveys; and
- Special Prescription Areas.

Area required for three years was estimated

- 5,000 ha logged coupes per year
- equals 10,000 ha gross compartments
- equals 30,000 ha for three years
- double the area to allow for wet weather, vehicle safety and Section 120 licence considerations
- . equals 60,000 ha

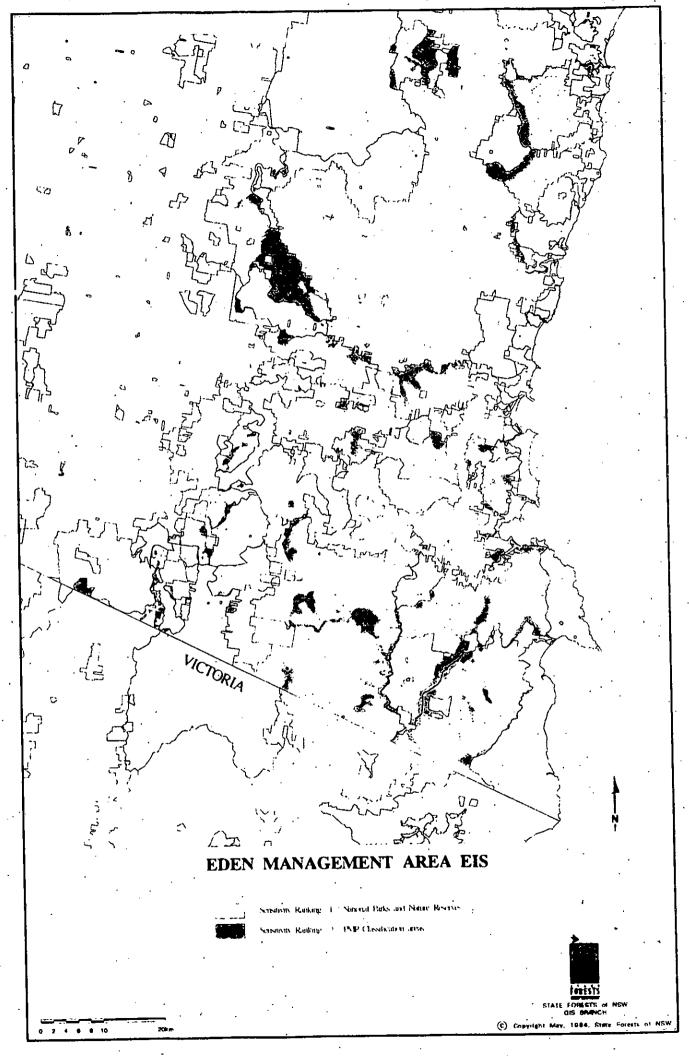
Environmental criteria used for broad area analysis based on GIS

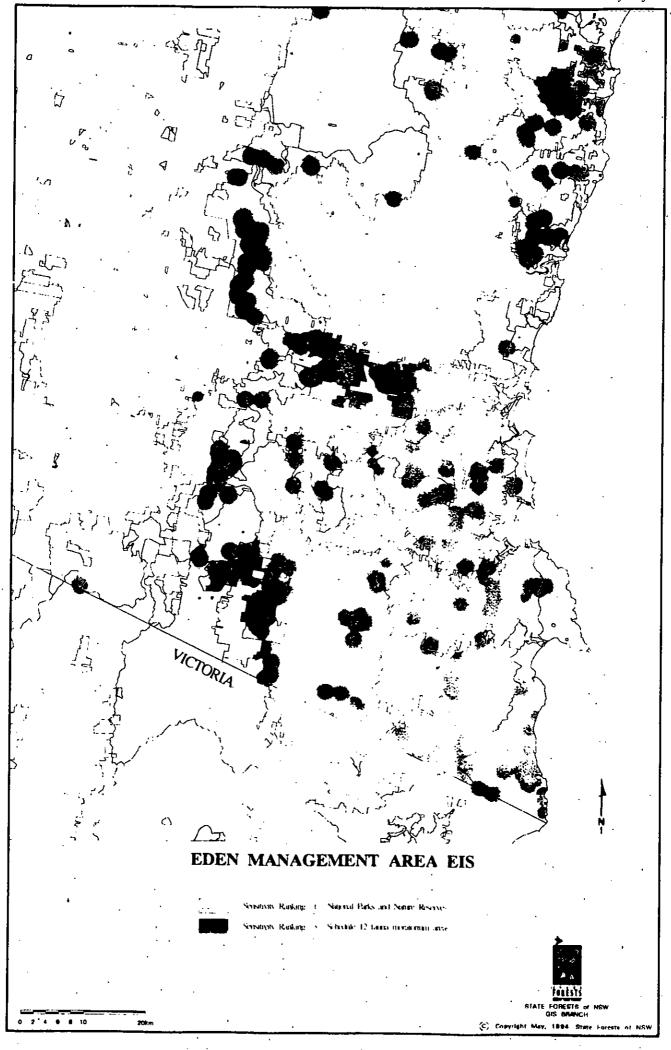
Significant overlaps between a number of these criteria

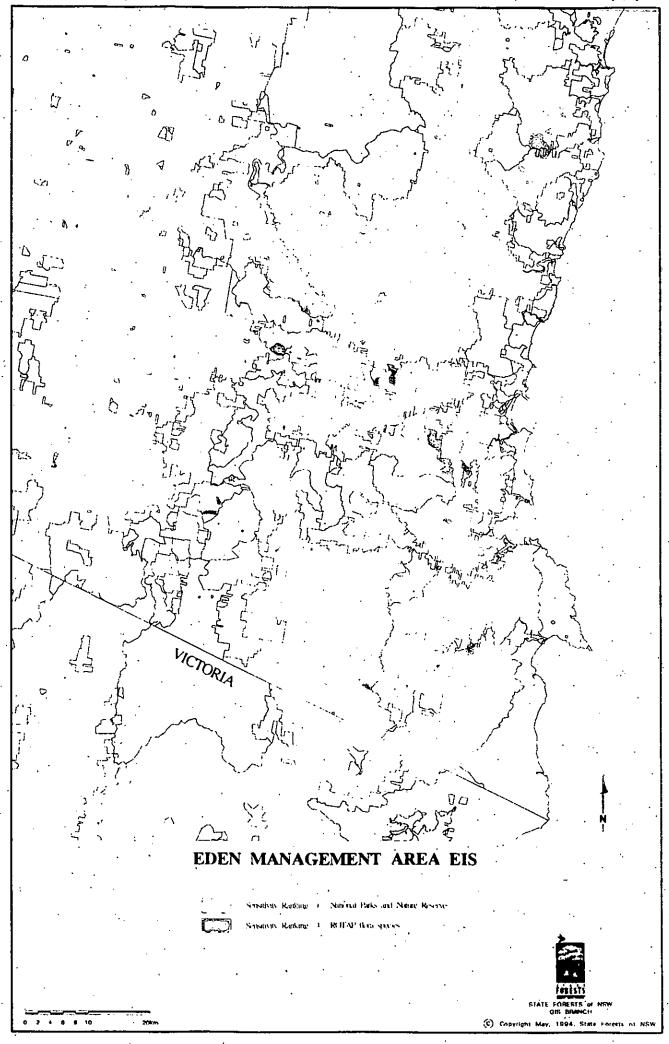
e.g. Schedule 12 fauna moratorium areas and some high arboreal value forest types

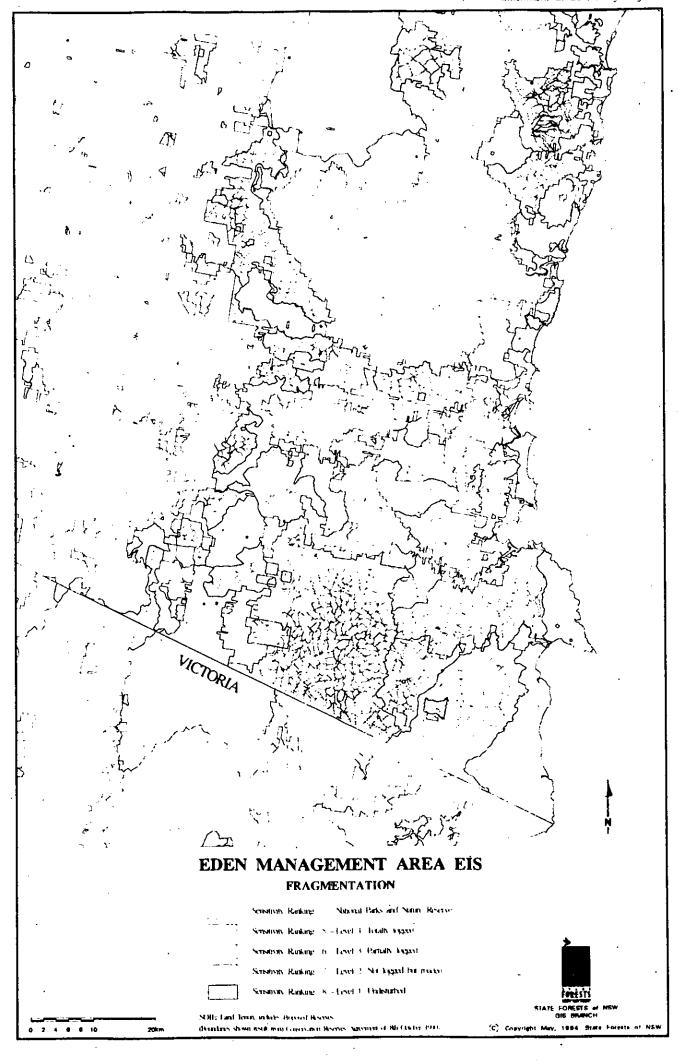
Combinations and rankings of these environmental criteria used to exclude areas from consideration for harvesting.

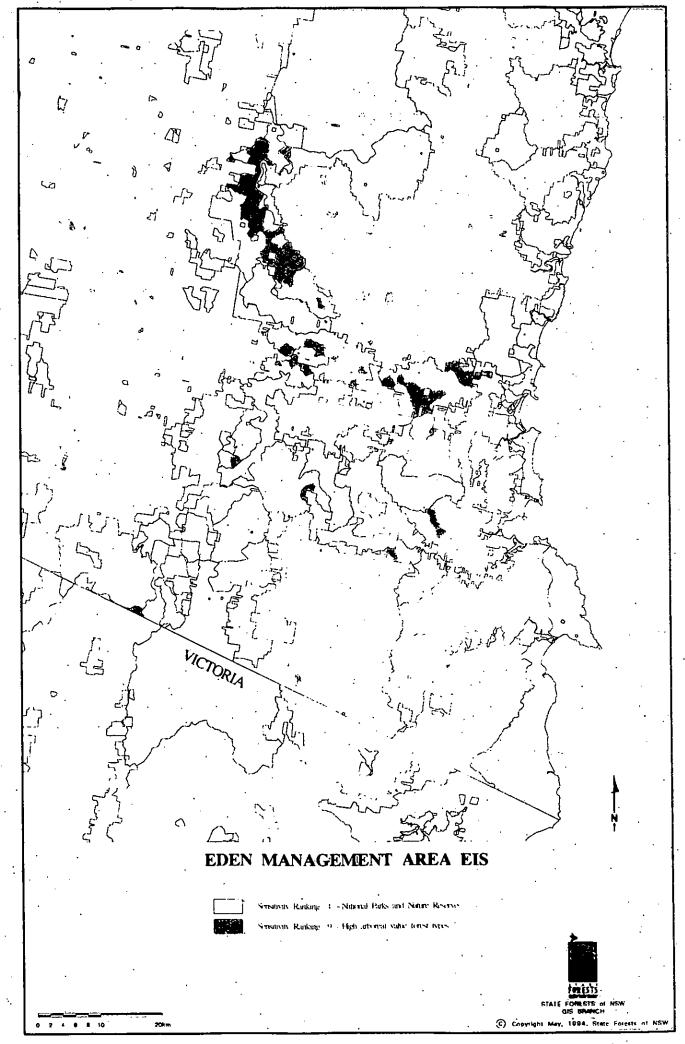
Resulting areas tested against area requirements (60,000 ha).

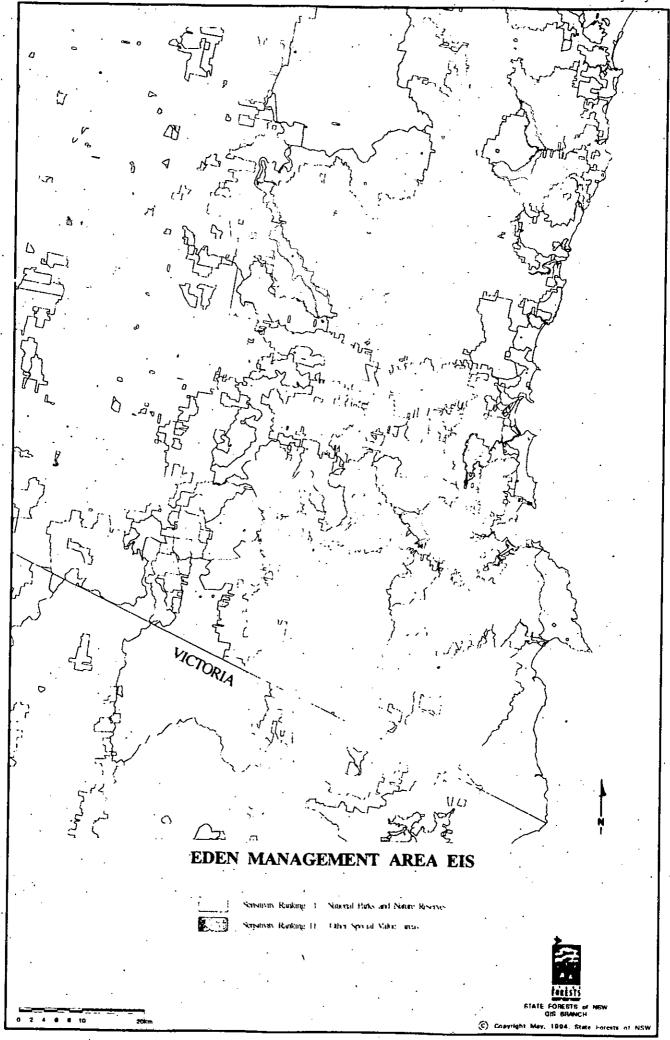


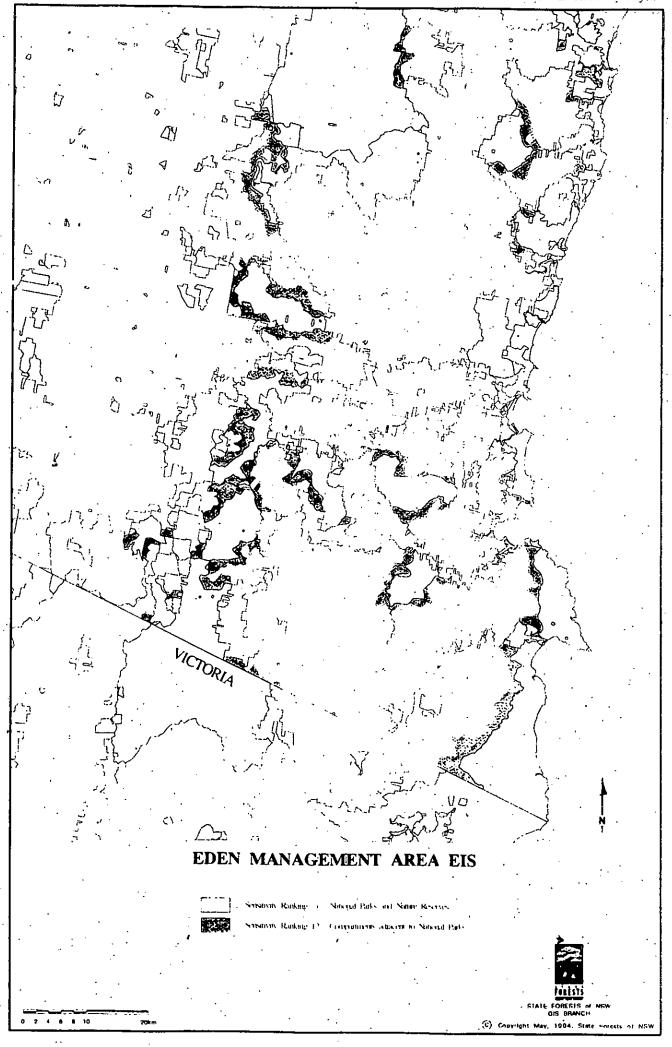


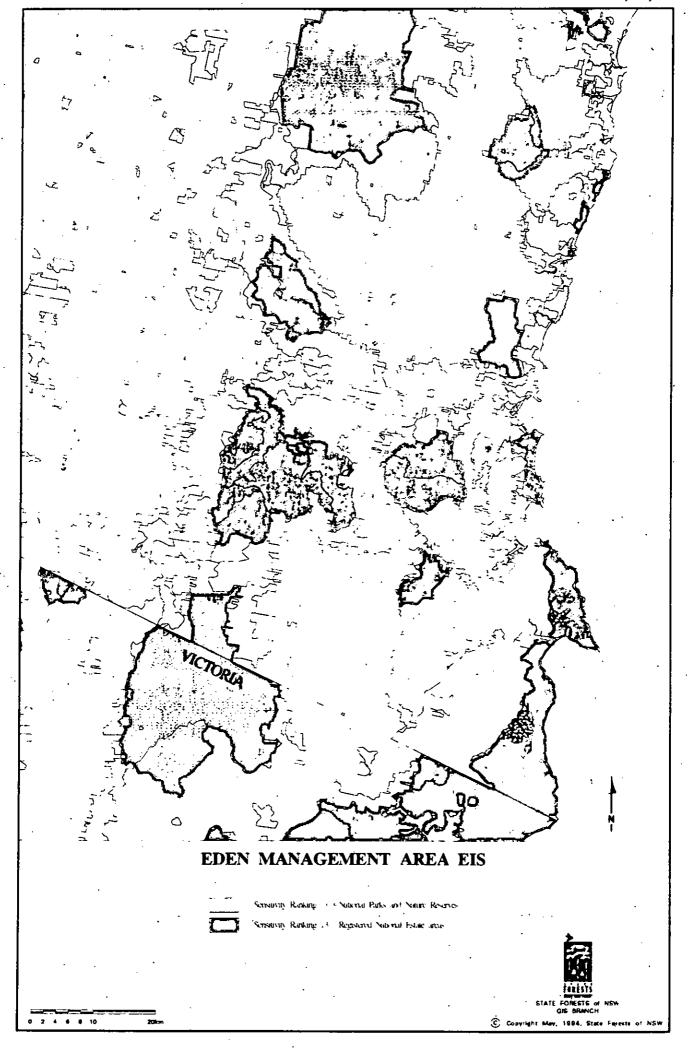


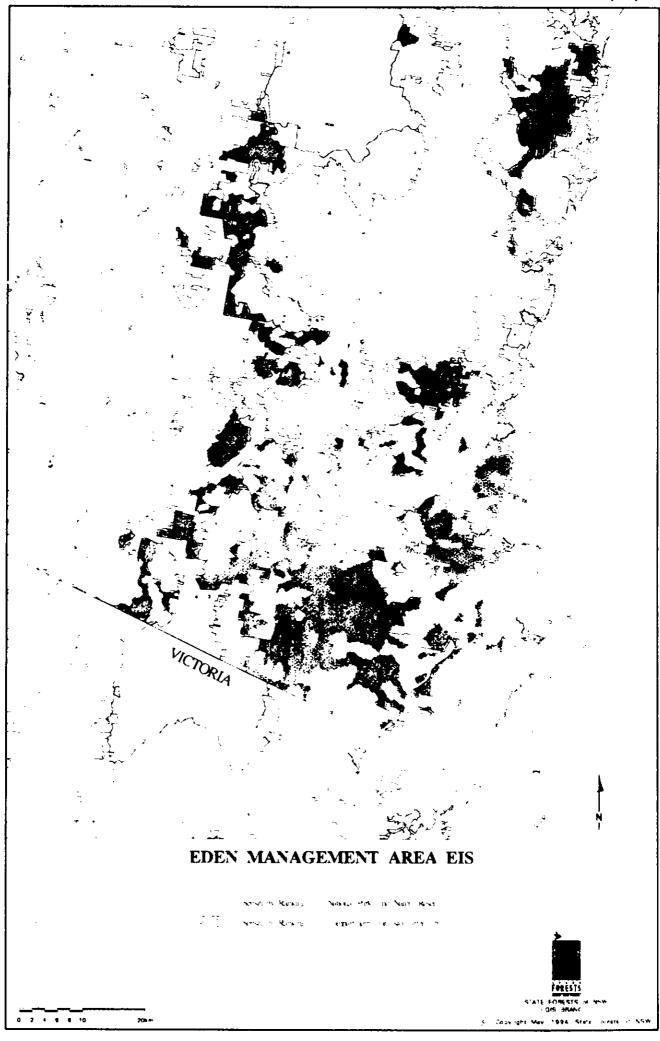


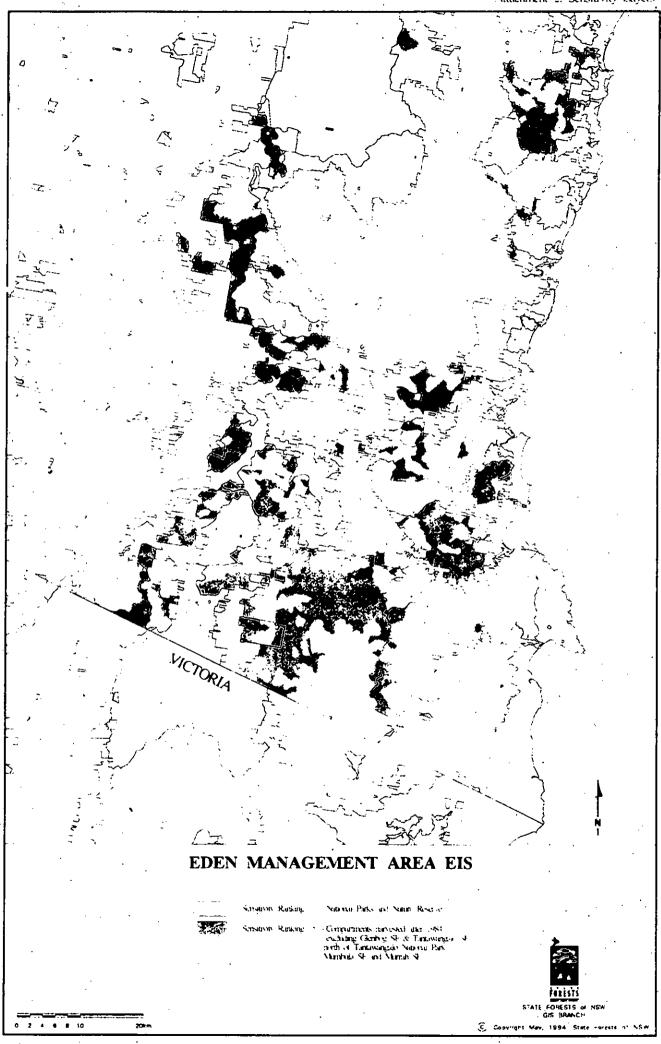












The 60,000 ha LSA divided into three groups based on the environmental criteria met:

Group A (red area)

- . 15,545 ha available for harvesting
- meets all the environmental criteria.

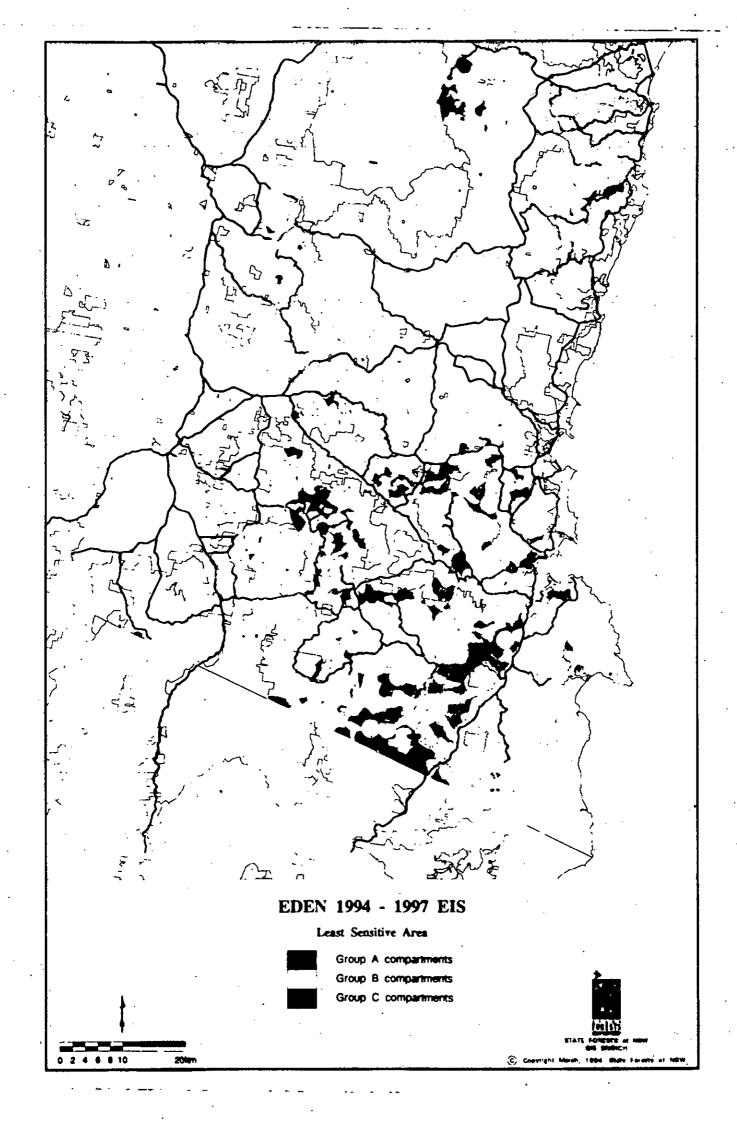
Group B (yellow area)

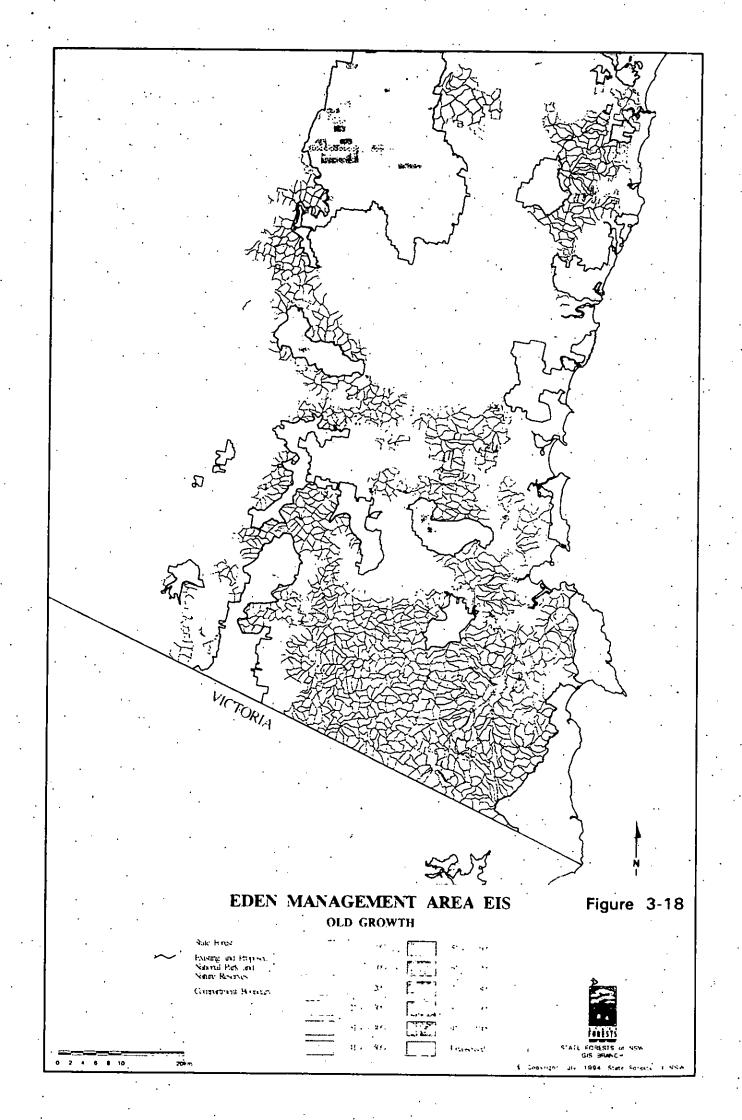
- additional area of 24,899 ha
- harvesting some compartments:
 - with high value arboreal habitat
 - bordering National parks and Nature reserves
 - . containing ROTAP flora
 - National Estate areas
 - coupes with adjacent regrowth younger than 12 years of age.

Group C (green area):

- additional area of 19,751 ha
- harvesting in undisturbed compartments; and
- in roaded but not logged compartments.







Within each logical supply zone preference given to harvest in the red and yellow areas of the LSA

Sawlog yields will mainly determine the order of working.

SFNSW will focus harvesting activities within areas identified as red and yellow shades on the map

This principle will be applied subject to operational constraints including

- the need to maintain sawlog species, size and volumes to the respective sawmills,
- wet weather logging areas, and
- longer term planning.

Application of this strategy will minimise harvesting in *green* compartments; and

where necessary to harvest green areas, SFNSW will give preference to more fragmented compartments

Operational criteria used in the analysis were:

- sawlog and pulpwood volume requirements
- sawlog to pulpwood ratio of 1:8.5
- logical areas of supply
 close to each sawmill
 traditional sawlog quality and
 species mix
- maintain existing average haulage distances
- adequate wet and dry weather logging areas
- limit number of contactors using smaller roads to maintain safety
- disperse operations to avoid catchment impacts.

Sawlog quality and species mix will be maintained if sawmills sourced from their logical zones of supply

- tablelands forests for sawmills at Bombala and Cooma; and
- coastal forests for sawmills at Eden, Narooma and Moruya.



Also attached is updated documentation for the data sets. The documentation for the southern study areas replaces the documentation that you received on 16 April. The updated southern metadata consists of information (cover sheets, supporting documents, metadata statements) for:

- Pre 1750 Vegetation Forest Mapping for Eden
- Interim Old Growth Forest Mapping
- Threatened Fauna Models
- Threatened Flora

and metadata reports for:

- Fauna Point Locality data
- IAP Study Areas
- Land Tenure

The documentation for the **Northern** study area is **additional** to that supplied on 16 April 1996 (i.e. it is additional to the document entitled "Contents of WinERMS Negotiation Database for Northern Study Area"). The additional documentation consists of a covering description, quality matrix and metadata report for:

• Interim Old growth Forest Mapping.

Finally, a metadata report is provided for:

• Identified and Provisionally Identified Wilderness in NSW.

Yours sincerely

Malcolm Stephens

Manager, GIS Division.

tenure in the region. Table 1 shows the number of samples within various categories defined by combinations of parent material, altitude and physiographic shelter and the area of extant native vegetation present within the same categories. At least four samples were recorded in 72 of the 78 combinations of parent material, altitude and topography that occupy at least 0.1% of the naturally vegetated land within the study area (Table 1). Extensive environmental combinations, such as those on Devonian granitoids and Devonian and Ordovician metasediments were allocated proportionately more samples. However some environmental combinations that were restricted (i.e. occupying <0.1% of naturally vegetated land within the study area) remain to be adequately sampled (Table 1). Samples were distributed throughout the region (Figure 1). Table 2 gives a breakdown of samples by land tenure and the area of extant native vegetation on each land tenure type within the region. Sampling intensity varies between 1.7 and 3.7 samples per 1000 ha, with reserves and Vacant Crown Land being sampled more intensively than State Forest and vacant crown land. Table 2 includes only those samples used in the current analysis. As mentioned previously, several hundred additional samples were excluded from the analysis, most of which are located on NPWS reserves and State Forest.

Table 2: Distribution of samples among land tenure categories.

Tenure Category	Area of extant vegetation ha (%)	Number of samples (%)	Samples per 1000 ha
NPWS reserves	121486 (25.8)	381 (37.5)	3.1
Flora Reserve	1879 (0.4)	7 (0.7)	3.7
State Forest	246681 (52.3)	445 (43.8)	1.8
Vacant Crown Land	5736 (1.2)	19 (1.9)	3.3 .
Private Land	95754 (20.3)	165 (16.2)	1.7
Total	471536	1017	

Geographic Information System

A geographic information system (GIS) was constructed for use in E-RMS (Ferrier 1994) and IDRISI (Eastman 1993) software. The GIS was rasterised using 100 m square grid cells, a scale which we believed was appropriate to the resolution of available topographic, geological and climatic data. Point elevation values were digitised from 1:25,000 topographic maps. A digital elevation and terrain model was derived from these data using Anon. (1990a). The elevation model was evaluated by calculating residuals using the raw data, which indicated that 99.953% of grid points were modelled to correct elevation within 20 m and that errors greater than 50 m were negligible (Table 3). To represent the neighbouring terrain around each grid cell, software was developed to calculate a set of additional coverages from the elevation model. These included a solar radiation index (Fleming 1971), Ellis index which indicates relive position in a topographic sequence, number of elevation bands and maximum altitudinal difference represented within 3 x 3 and 5 x 5 grid cell neighbourhoods (Table 4).

Table 3: Residuals for digital terrain model.

Number of grid c	ells % of to	% of total	
Residuals < 20 m Residuals 20-50 m	672,421 3,082	99.953 0.046	
Residuals > 50 m	6	< 0.001	

Climatic surfaces were derived using ESOCLIM (Hutchinson 1989). Surfaces chosen for inclusion within the GIS are listed in Table 4. The sparse distribution of weather stations within the region, and consequent scarcity of weather data, precluded quantitative evaluation of the climatic surfaces. Modelled temperature surfaces were very closely related to altitude and patterns due to local frost hollows were likely to be under-represented. Similarly, rainfall surfaces possibly underestimated regional orographic effects, although intuitively expected patterns were evident.

Table 4: Terrain, climate and vegetation coverages included in the GIS.

Variable Explanation

Terrain:

Altitude Elevation above sea level in metres
Slope Inclination from horizontal in degrees

Aspect Direction of slope relative to grid north in degrees

Nhorizon Azimuth of the northern horizon in degrees

July radiation Index defined by solar radiation relative to a flat surface (see Fleming

1971)

Ellis index Sum of differences in elevation between central pixel and its 8 neighbours Band diversity Number of altitudinal bands represented within neighbourhoods of 5x5

pixels

Maximum Maximum altitudinal difference between central pixel and its neighbours

difference (calculated for neighbourhoods of 3x3 and 5x5 pixels)

Parent material Major rock types and alluvial deposits

Climate:

Rain year Mean annual precipitation

Dry month Mean precipitation of the driest month

Dry quarter
Wet quarter
Wet quarter
Cold month
Hot month
Mean daily temperature of the hottest month
Mean daily temperature of the hottest month

Land Cover:

Cleared land Lands "permanently" cleared for urban development, agriculture and

plantations of exotic trees

Vegetation Classes delineated on aerial photographs include rain forest, eucalypt structure forest, swamp forest, swamp, heath, wet heath, coastal scrub, riparian

forest, swamp forest, swamp, heath, wet heath, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, riverine forest, rock outcrops, grasslands, mangroves, saltmarsh, sea

grasses

Landsat Classes delineated by supervised image processing

vegetation

The GIS coverage for parent material was prepared by digitising a 1:125,000 scale geological map by Beams and Hough (1984) and subsequently editing it to accommodate additional features shown on a 1:250,000 scale map by Department of Mines (1968) and field observations gathered during vegetation sampling. The main modifications included addition of Holocene sands and gravels and the segregation of Genoa Sandstone beds from other

Devonian sediments (Department of Mines 19??). Minor modifications included the extension of some existing polygons and addition of several small polygons to represent previously unmapped outcrops of basalt and sediments that were recorded during fieldwork.

A GIS coverage differentiating native vegetation from cleared land and plantations of exotic species was prepared by manual interpretation of a Landsat TM image taken in 1989 and a map of pine plantations established prior to 1989. A negligible area of native vegetation has been cleared for use for agriculture, urban development or pine plantation since 1989. A second GIS coverage differentiating major structural types of native vegetation was prepared by manual interpretation of 1:25,000 scale aerial photographs flown in 1963 (Table 4). For small parts of the area where these were unavailable photographs flown in ?1979 and ?1990 were used. Mapped occurrences of various structural types were checked using the sample data and observations gathered during field traverse. Additional coverages of 15 vegetation classes were prepared by classification of Landsat TM images flown in 1993 using a supervised maximum likelihood algorithm (Skidmore ref). Training areas were identified using site data and field experience.

Vegetation Classification

Data analysis was carried out using the PATN analysis package (Belbin 1992) using similar methods to those used previously by Keith and Sanders (1990). Compositional dissimilarly among samples was calculated using the symmetric version of the Kulzcynski coefficient applied to unstandardised cover-abundance data (Faith et al. 1987). An unweighted pair-GROUP arithmetic averaging (UPGMA) clustering strategy was applied to the resulting association matrix (Belbin and McDonald 1993). Homogeneity analysis (Bedward et al. 1992) and examination of the variation in physical attributes (elevation, aspect, parent material) and vegetation structure (height and cover of vegetation strata) (Keith and Sanders 1990) resulted in a choice of 57 sample GROUPs to represent regional variation in floristic composition.

A nearest neighbour check was carried out to identify samples that may have been misclassified during the clustering procedure. Thirty-five of the 1066 samples (3.5%) were identified as having fewer than two of their five closest neighbours within the GROUP to which they were allocated. Of these, 7 samples (0.7%) were retained in their current GROUP because their closest neighbour was in that GROUP and their structural and physical attributes were within the range for the GROUP. Twenty-five samples (2.6%) had two or more close neighbours in a particular GROUP other than the one to which they were originally allocated and these were reallocated to a that GROUP. These samples also generally had vegetation structure and physical attributes that were more similar to their new GROUPs than to the GROUPs to which they were originally allocated. One group consisted entirely of misclassified samples and was therefore dissolved. The remaining three misclassified samples (0.3%) apparently had no close affinity with any of the remaining 56 GROUPs, their five closest neighbours belonging to different GROUPs. These samples were excluded from modelling and discussed separately as special cases.

Distributional Mapping and Modelling

Vegetation types were mapped by developing a set of decision rules. The rules related the occurrence of each vegetation type to one or more unique envelopes of environmental space defined by the GIS coverages. Induction of rules was carried out using decision tree software (Anon. 1990b) on a data set consisting of the 1063 samples included in the numerical classification of vegetation. Each sample was characterised by its vegetation type (the dependent variable), its location on the Australian Map Grid and the values of each GIS coverage at that location (independent variables, Table 4). Rule induction was carried out interactively by evaluating successive splits of groups of samples into two or more sub-

groups. No further rules were generated either when the group contained only one vegetation type or when vegetation types within a group could not be separated by any of the independent variables.

Several alternative rule sets were evaluated cartographically by assigning grid cells to vegetation types, re-substituting samples and cross-tabulating predicted versus observed vegetation types. Rule sets were refined iteratively by seeking alternative rules on branches of the decision tree which showed a poor fit to the data. The search for alternative rules was guided by the software, which identifies all significant splits, and hypotheses generated from field experience. For example, where samples belonging to wet and dry eucalypt vegetation types were mixed within one group, indicators of topographic shelter (e.g. radiation index, Ellis index, etc.) were examined as potential discriminators of those types. Observations on vegetation in addition to the 1063 samples were used in cartographic evaluation of alternative decision rules. These observations included additional samples that were excluded from the numerical classification, as well as qualitative observations.

Over one hundred decision rules were used in the final rule set. Fig. x (% of total rules represented by each variable vs hierarchical level in decision tree - table?) illustrates the frequency and hierarchical position of rules using each of the independent variables. The first splits in the rule set were based on vegetation structure (derived from aerial photograph interpretation) and parent material. Climatic variables (particularly mean temperature of the coldest month and mean monthly precipitation of the driest quarter) were frequent in rules at intermediate levels of the hierarchy and topographic variables (particularly azimuth of the northern horizon and Ellis index) were frequent in rules at low levels of the hierarchy. The Landsat vegetation coverage and aspect index were seldom used.

Rules were generated for 55 of the 56 sampled vegetation types. None of the independent variables reliably predicted the distribution of Vegetation Type 37, a localised type of forest which apparently occurs on steep rocky slopes. Use of the available GIS coverages to predict its distribution would be likely to over-estimate its extent, since not all steep slopes are rocky. To indicate its minimum extent, small polygons were digitised around the locations of its 8 sample points. It is likely that other unsampled and thus unmapped stands of Vegetation Type 37 exist within the study area.

Several unsampled vegetation types were identified during aerial photograph interpretation or in the literature including estuarine wetlands, floodplain wetlands and grasslands. These were all restricted in occurrence and/or marginal to the study area and some are now represented in the region only by highly modified remnants. These additional vegetation types were included as map units, but were not described in detail.

The final map was assessed for accuracy by a resubstitution procedure. Samples were overlain onto the vegetation coverage. Each sample was treated as a binomial test of the distribution of its respective vegetation type. A correct result was recorded if the vegetation type to which the sample belonged was mapped within a 700 m radius (equivalent to a 149 ha neighbourhood, the approximate size of forest management compartments) of the sample location. Results of accuracy tests for each vegetation type are shown in Table 5. Overall apparent accuracy was 82%. In other words, the map correctly predicted the presence a vegetation type within a forestry management compartment at 82% of the sample locations.

The least accurately predicted vegetation type was number 57 (Beach Strand). These errors were trivial because most stands of Beach Strand were only a few metres wide and therefore to narrow to be mapped within 100 m pixels. Excluding Beach Strand, overall apparent accuracy was 84%. It should be noted that values for apparent accuracy are likely to overestimate true accuracy of the map, which can only be reliably estimated by resampling procedures (Evans et al. 1991). Further validation work is currently in progress.

Table 5: Resubstitution (apparent) accuracy of vegetation map.

Veg Type	# Samples	Proportion Correct
48 (1)	15	0.87
49 (2)	35	0.91
46 (3)	18	0.94
47 (4)	17	1.00
50 (5)	5	0.80
44 (6)	28	0.86
43 (7)	13	0.85
45 (8)	22	0.86
42 (9)	29	0.86
41 (10)	26	0.85
32 (11)	21	0.90
33 (12)	Ż 8	0.68
34 (13)	16	1.00
35 (15)	23	0.83
36 (16)	6.	0.33
37 (17)	16	. 0.81
38 (18)	. 3	0.33
39 (19)	5	0.80
40 (20)	4	1.00
31 (21)	39	0.85
30 (22)	10	0.70
29 (23)	17	0.53
28 (24)	10	1.00
26 (25)	16	0.94
25 (26)	10	0.70
24 (27)	16	0.75
27 (28)	5	1.00
51 (29)	17	1.00
59 (30)	6	1.00
58 (31)	13	0.92
56 (32)	5	0.40
55 (33)	8	0.75
54 (34)	. 4	1.00
57 (35)	3 7	0.67
53 (36)	7	0.86
3 (37)	/ E	1.00 1.00
1 (38)	7 5 3	1.00
4 (39)	. 3	1.00

Vines: Eustrephus latifolius: le Geitonoplesium cymosum: le Marsdenia rostrata: le Pandorea pandorana:

le Billardiera scandens : 4s Clematis glycinoides : 5s Glycine clandestina : 4s

Groundcover: Entolasia stricta: le Oplismenus imbecillus: le Pratia purpurascens: le Danthonia longifolia:

5s Desmodium varians: 4s Dichondra repens: 4s Doodia aspera: 5s Gahnia melanocarpa: 5s Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides : 4s Plantago debilis : 5s Pseuderanthemum variabile : 5s Solanum pungentium : 5s Lepidosperma laterale : 7c Lomandra longifolia : 7c Poa meionectes : 7c

Habitat: Dry gorge slopes on Ordovician metasediments up to 220 m elevation.

Distribution: Coastal range Bega-Brogo.

Conservation: Original extent c. 24,700 ha in large stands, of which 17% has been cleared. 19% is represented within existing reserves. The remaining area is under low-moderate threat from timber production and land clearance. About half of the unreserved extant area is within State Forest and half is on private land. Similar vegetation is present outside the region.

Samples: 16.

VEGETATION TYPE 2 (14)

Myanba Eucalypt-Fig Forest: Special case (Site 1COO8)

Trees: Eucalyptus cypellocarpa Eucalyptus obliqua Ficus rubiginosa

Shrubs: Beyeria lasiocarpa Acacia implexa Allocasuarina littoralis Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus

Pimelea axiflora Rapanea howittiana

Vines: Geitonoplesium cymosum Pandoea pandorana Smilax australis Eustrephus latifolius

Groundcover: Doodia aspera Dendrobium striolatum Asplenium flabellifolium Cheilanthes sieberi Plectranthus

parviflorus Pyrrosia rupestris

Habitat: A steep exposed granite slope. Distribution: A single site in Myanba gorge.

Conservation: The only known site is within a reserve.

Samples: 1.

VEGETATION TYPE 35 (15)

Escarpment Dry Grass Forest (Maiden's Gum): Eucalyptus maidenii/Indigofera australis

Trees: Eucalyptus maidenii: 1e Eucalyptus globoidea: 4s

Shrubs: Acacia mearnsii: 5s Cassinia longifolia: 5s Indigofera australis: 5s Rubus parvifolius: 5s

Senecio linearis: 4s Sigesbeckia orientalis: 5s

Vines: Eustrephus latifolius: 5s Geitonoplesium cymosum: 5s Glycine clandestina: 4s Clematis aristata: 7c Groundcover: Chenopodium carinatum: 2e Echinopogon ovatus: 1e Leontodon taraxicoides: 2e Stipa Vittadinia tenuissima : 2e Danthonia longifolia : 5s Desmodium varians : 4s Dichondra scabra : 2e repens: 4s Doodia aspera: 6s Hydrocotyle laxiflora: 5s Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides: 4s Plectranthus parviflorus: 5s Poa labillardieri: 6s Veronica calycina: 5s Wahlenbergia gracilis: 5s Lepidosperma laterale

: 7c Lomandra longifolia : 7c

Habitat: Dry escarpment slopes mostly on granite (130)250-800 m elevation.

Distribution: Dry escarpment slopes around Bega, Towamba and Dry valleys

Conservation: Original extent c. 26,500 ha in large stands, of which 13% has been cleared. 27% is represented within existing reserves. The remaining area occurs on steep uneconomic land, half on State Forest and half privately owned, and is under a low level of threat from timber production and land clearance. No similar vegetation is known from outside the region.

Samples: 23.

VEGETATION TYPE 36 (16)

Dune Dry ShrubForest (Bangalay): Eucalyptus botryoides/Macrozamia communis

Trees: Eucalyptus botryoides: 1e

Shrubs: Astroloma pinifolium: 2e Banksia integrifolia: 1e Macrozamia communis: 1e Monotoca elliptica: le Acacia sophorae(15):5s Banksia serrata:5s Correa reflexa:5s Hibbertia obtusifolia:

5s Vines:

Groundcover: Pratia purpurascens: le Themeda australis: le Dichondra repens: 4s Imperata cylindrica

var. major : 5s Lomandra longifolia : 7c Poa meionectes : 7c Pteridium esculentum : 7c

Habitat: Coastal hind dunes.

Distribution: Coastal sands Bermagui to Merimbula.

Conservation: Original extent c. 1,800 ha in small stands, of which 54% has been cleared. 16% is represented within existing reserves. The remaining area is under a high level of threat from land clearance and intensive

Vegetation of the South East Forests of New South Wales

D.A. Keith, M. Bedward and J. Smith

Vegetation Type: 1

Sumble .

Dry Rainforest: Ficus rubiginosa/Brachychiton populneum/Celastrus australis

Vegetation Type: 2

Myanba Eucalypt-Fig Forest: Special case (Site 1COO8)

Vegetation Type: 3

Rocky Tops Dry Shrub Forest: Eucalyptus smithii/Beyeria lasiocarpa

Vegetation Type: 4

Acacia Scrub: Acacia silevstris/Pomaderris brogoensis

Vegetation Type: 5

Bunga Head Rainforest: Special case (Site 1MUR1)

Vegetation Type: 6

Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest: Acmena smithii/Eupomatia laurina/Cissus

hypoglauca

Vegetation Type: 7

Hinterland Warm Temperate Rainforest: Acacia melanoxylon/Acmena

smithii/Polystichum proliferum

Vegetation Type: 8

Cool Temperate Rainforest: Elaeocarpus holopetalus/Dicksonia antarctica/Parsonsia

brownii

Vegetation Type: 9

Mountain Wet Layered Forest (Shining Gum): Eucalyptus nitens/Eucalyptus

fastigataAcacia dealbata

Vegetation Type: 10

Mountain Wet Layered Forest (Brown Barrel): Eucalyptus fastigata/Bedfordia

arborescens/Olearia arophylla

Vegetation Type: 11

Tantawangalo Wet Shrub Forest: Eucalyptus fastigata/E. obliqua/Hakea eriantha

Vegetation Type: 12

Mountain Wet Fern Forest (Brown Barrel-Gum): Euaclyptus fastigata/E.

cypellocarpa/Pimelea axiflora

Vegetation Type: 13

Hinterland Wet Fern Forest (Gum): Eucalyptus cypellocarpa/Calochlaena dubia

Vegetation Type: 14

Hinterland Wet Shrub Forest (Stringybark): Eucalyptus muellerana/E.

cypellocarpa/Acacia cognata

Vegetation Type: 15

Mountain Wet Herb Forest (Messmate-Gum): Eucalyptus obliqua/E.

cypellocarpa/Hierochloe rariflora

Vegetation Type: 16

Basalt Wet Herb Forest (Brown Barrel-Gum): Eucalyptus fastigata/E.

cypellocarpa/Asperula scoparia

Vegetation Type: 17

Flats Wet Herb Forest (Ribbon Gum): Eucalyptus viminalis/Stellaria pungens

Vegetation Type: 18

Brogo Wet Vine Forest (Red Gum): Eucalyptus tereticornis/Breynia

oblongifolia/Stephania japonica

Vegetation Type: 19

Bega Wet Shrub Forest (Peppermint -Blue Box): Eucalyptus elata/E. baueriana/Carex

longebrachiata

Vegetation Type: 20

Bega Dry Grass Forest (Red Gum): Eucalyptus tereticornis/Themeda australis

Vegetation Type: 21

Candelo Dry Grass Forest (Apple/Red Gum): Angophora floribunda/Eucalyptus

tereticornis/Danthonia racemosa

Vegetation Type: 22

Bombala Dry Grass Forest

Vegetation Type: 23

Monaro Grassland

Vegetation Type: 24

Subalpine Dry Shrub Forest (Peppermint): Eucalyptus radiata/E. pauciflora/Bossiaea

foliosa

Vegetation Type: 25

Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest (Messmate): Eucalyptus obliqua/Acacia mucronata

Vegetation Type: 26

Tableland Dry Shrub Forest (Stringybark): Eucalyptus globoidea/E. radiata/Daviesia corymbosa

Vegetation Type: 27

Waalimma Dry Grass Forest (Apple Box): Eucalyptus angophoroides/Lissanthe strigosa

Vegetation Type: 28

Wog Wog Dry Grass Forest (Maiden's Gum): Eucalyptus maidenii/E. globoidea/Agrostis avenacea

Vegetation Type: 29

Nalbaugh Dry Grass Forest (Gum): Eucalyptus cypellocarpa/E. globoidea/Epacris

impressa

Vegetation Type: 30

Wallagaraugh Dry Grass Forest (Gum): Eucalyptus cypellocarpa/E.

globoidea/Gnaphalium gymnocephalum -

Vegetation Type: 31

Hinterland Dry Grass Forest (Stringybark): Eucalyptus globoidea/Dichelachne

rara/Plantago varia

Vegetation Type: 32

Coastal Dry Shrub Forest (Woolybutt): Eucalyptus longifolia/Acacia falciformis

Vegetation Type: 33

Coastal Dry Shrub Forest (Yellow Stringbark): Eucalyptus muellerana/Cassinia

longifolia

Vegetation Type: 34

Brogo Dry Shrub Forest: Eucalyptus spp./Pittosporum undulatum/Leucopogon

juniperinus

Vegetation Type: 35

Escarpment Dry Grass Forest (Maiden's Gum): Eucalyptus maidenii/Indigofera

australis

Vegetation Type: 36

Dune Dry ShrubForest (Bangalay): Eucalyptus botryoides/Macrozamia communis

Vegetation Type: 37

Coastal Dry Shrub Forest (Apple): Angophora floribunda/Goodenia ovata

Vegetation Type: 38

Southern Riparian Scrub: Tristaniopsis laurina/Leptospermum scoparium

Vegetation Type: 39

Northern Riparian Scrub: Leptospermum emarginatum/Acacia floribunda

Vegetation Type: 40

Riverine Forest: Casuarina cunninghamiana/Oplismenus aemulus

Vegetation Type: 41

Mountain Dry Shrub Forest (White Ash): Eucalyptus fraxinoides/Persoonia silvatica

Vegetation Type: 42

Coastal Dry Shrub Forest (Messmate): Eucalyptus obliqua/Pultenaea benthamii

Vegetation Type: 43

Mountain Dry Shrub Forest (Gum): Eucalyptus cypellocarpa/E. sieberi/Mirbelia

platyloboides

Vegetation Type: 44

Foothills Dry Shrub Forest (Silvertop): Eucalyptus sieberi/Acacia falciformis

Vegetation Type: 45

Mountain Dry Shrub Forest (Silvertop): Eucalyptus sieberi/Acacia terminalis

Vegetation Type: 46

Lowland Dry Shrub Forest (Bloodwood): Eucalytpus gummifera/Banksia spinulosa

Vegetation Type: 47

Eden Dry Shrub Forest (Silvertop-Apple): Eucalyptus sieberi/Angophora

floribunda/Dillwynia glaberrima

Vegetation Type: 48

Bega Dry Shrub Forest (Silvertop): Eucalyptus sieberi/Hakea macreana

Vegetation Type: 49

Coastal Dry Shrub Forest (Stringybark-Silvertop): Eucalyptus agglomerata/E.

sieberi/Coopernookia barbata

Vegetation Type: 50

Genoa Dry Shrub Dry Forest (Stringybark): Eucalyptus agglomerata/Pomax umbellata

Vegetation Type: 51

Rock Scrub: Kunzea ambigua/Melaeuca armillaris/Phebalium ralstonii

Vegetation Type: 52

Mountain Rock Scrub (Site WW004)

Vegetation Type: 53

Montane Heath: Allocasuarina nana/Chionochloa pallida

Vegetation Type: 54

Mt Nadgee Heath: Banksia paludosa/Epacris microphylla/Lepidosperma gladiatum

Vegetation Type: 55

Coastal Lowland Heath: Banksia paludosa/Allocasuarina paludosa/Hypolaena fastigiata

Vegetation Type: 56

Swamp Heath: Leptospermum continentale/Allocasuarina paludosa/Lindsaea linearis

Vegetation Type: 57

Lowland Swamp: Melaleuca squarrosa/Lepidsperma forsythii

Vegetation Type: 58

Swamp Forest: Eucalytpus ovata/Carex gaudichaudiana

Vegetation Type: 59

Subalpine Bog: Hakea microcapa/Restio australis

Vegetation Type: 60 Floodplain Wetlands

Vegetation Type: 61

Coastal Scrub: Acacia sophorae/Bankia integrifolia/Isolepis nodosa

Vegetation Type: 62

Beach Strand Grassland: Spinifex sericeus/Festuca littoralis

Vegetation Type: 63

Estuarine Wetland: Melaleuca ericifolia

Vegetation Type: 64

Saltmarsh

Vegetation Type: 65

Estuarine Wetland: Aegiceras corniculata

Vegetation Type: 66

Estuarine Wetland: Avicennia marina

Vegetation Type: 67

Seagrass Meadows: Halophila spp.

Vegetation Type: 68

Seagrass Meadows: Posidonia australis

Vegetation Type: 69

Seagrass Meadows: Ruppia spp.

Vegetation Type: 70

Seagrass Meadows: Zosteraceae

Vegetation Type: 71

Subalpine Basalt Grass Forest: Eucalyptus viminalis, E. pauciflora occasional E. stellulata



FORESTRY DECISION MAKING - OBJECTIVITY, CONSISTENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH EXPERT SYSTEMS

John Ross
Land Assessment Officer
Department of Conservation and Land Management
23-33 Bridge St
SYDNEY NSW 2000
AUSTRALIA
Ph: 02-228 6338

Fax: 02-228 6523

ABSTRACT

Two computer expert systems have been developed in New South Wales, Australia for use by field officers to assist in making legal determinations concerning the likely environmental effect of logging and clearing activities. The systems aim to facilitate consistency and objectivity in data collection techniques and decision making. HABASYS predicts the presence of endangered fauna on land under application for logging or clearing using locational, macrohabitat and microhabitat information from the site in question. The likely population losses of each endangered species resulting from the proposed activity are also predicted, and mitigation prescriptions to protect each species which may be affected by the activity are recommended. LOGSPERT is specifically aimed at erosion and sediment control during logging operations on steep land. combination of the site's physical characteristics and the operational details supplied by the logging contractor are examined and a set of legal Conditions of Authority (relating to management of roads, tracks, log dumps and filter strips) are recommended by the program to best manage that combination of land and operational attributes. HABASYS and LOGSPERT reduce the subjectivity of decision making because variability in data collection techniques, misinterpretation of data, or mistakes in data processing are minimised. With the aid of these expert systems consistent decisions on proposals, which affect both the natural environment and the livelihood of communities, can be made and satisfy the legal requirements of the decision making process by using accepted technical methods. Because the data collection and interpretation process is accepted by the community, the decisions made with the aid of HABASYS and LOGSPERT are legitimate and accountable. The effectiveness of these expert systems as a tool to assist decision making in forest management will be discussed.

* Abstract of paper to be included in "Decision Support - 2001", 15th Annual Chagraphic Information Seminar & Resource Technology 94 Symposium, Toranto, Canada 12-16 Sept, 1994





Sur Jackson.
Tws. MINISTER FOR THE ARTS, SPORT, THE ENVIRONMENT TOURISM AND TERRITORIES

- 4 AUG 1989

Mr Haydn Washington Director Nature Conservation Council of NSW 39 George Street SYDNEY NSW

08 AUG 1989

Dear Mr Washington

Thank your for your recent letter to Senator Richardson concerning raigforest issues. I am replying on behalf of Senator Richardson and Lapologise for the delay.

The Government is fully aware, through its participation in the United Nations Environment Program and other international organisations, of the critical situation that is emerging regarding the depletion of the world's rainforests. Australia takes every available opportunity to raise the issue at relevant international forums and has set an example for the international community by taking a number of positive steps to protection Australia's rainforests.

In June 1986 the Government provided \$22.25 million for the establishment of the National Rainforest Conservation Program to implement a range of rainforest conservation initiatives in cooperation with the States and Territories. In November 1986 the Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-Tropical Rainforest Parks of New South Wales were inscribed on the World Heritage 1987 the Government established the Afforestation Program to encourage State and Local Governments, companies, community groups and landholders to investment in the establishment of hardwood plantations and land rehabilitation and degradation control through afforestation. The Government allocated \$15 million for the Program over its first three years. In 1988 the Wet Tropics of Queensland was inscribed on the World Heritage List. As a result, regulations were made prohibiting, without Ministerial consent, commercial forestry operations and controlling road construction within the area.

A tender for a consultancy study on the impact of Australia's involvement in the tropical timber industry and options for increasing tropical forest protection was advertised in the national press on 15 July 1989. The results of the study as well as the views of the community will make an important contribution to Senator Richardson's approach to Government policy on the import of tropical rainforest timber.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

Other members of the Government have taken the following initiatives:

the Prime Minister donated \$250,000 to the Fundacao Mata Virgem in support of its efforts to establish a 180,000 square kilometre ecological reserve in the Xingu region of the Amazon Basin;

the Minister for Employment, Education and Training announced the allocation of \$1 million to assist with the establishment and maintenance of the Institute of Tropical Rainforest Studies in Cairns; and

the Australian Construction Services is reviewing conditions of tender and contract for the use of old growth rainforest timber in construction projects for Commonwealth Government departments.

Australia, along with the major consuming and producing nations of tropical timbers, is a member of the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO). Australian membership provides an opportunity to contribute to the development of responsible forest management policies and practices and to encourage producing nations to pay greater attention to the environmental values of tropical forests, and to maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned.

During the ITTO Council meeting held in Yokohama, Japan in November 1988 the permanent committee on reafforestation and forest management earmarked funding for major studies of the conservation status of tropical timbers used in trade and the conservation concerns associated with the diversification of species extracted from tropical forests for timber use.

More recently ITTO has decided to send a mission to assess "sustainable utilisation and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources as well as maintenance of the ecological balance in Sarawak, Malaysia, taking fully into account the need for proper and effective conservation and development of tropical timber forests with a view to ensuring their optimum utilisation". The Malaysian Government is aware of international concerns, including those within Australia, about the social and environmental effects of logging in Sarawak.

Consistent with the international stance taken by Australia and the decisive steps taken to protect Australia's rainforests, the Minister will be considering all practical steps that can be taken to ensure that effective measures are put in place to conserve rainforests on a global scale.

Thank you for your interest in this important issue.

Yours sincerely

AVID THERNEY

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SENJOR PRIVATE SECRETARY

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STANDING ORDERS FOR CONFERENCES

Adopted by the Executive on 12 September 1975

1 DEFINITIONS

In these Orders, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- 1.1 "Conference" means either an Annual Conference or a Special Conference.
- 1.2 "Constitution" means the Constitution of the Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales amended from time to time.
- 1.3 "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Council.
- 1.4 "Vice-Chairperson" means the Vice-Chairperson of the Council.
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- 1.6 "Councillor" means a person elected, appointed or co-opted to the Executive as provided for in the Constitution.
- 1.7 "Delegate" means a person who represents at any conference, a member society in accordance with the entitlement of that society as prescribed in the Constitution.
- 1.8 "Proxy Delegate" means a person appointed in writing to represent a member society entitled but unable to send a delegate or delegates to any conference.
- 1.9 "Observer" means a person representing a corresponding society or any other person admitted to a conference in a non voting capacity.
- 1.10 "Conference Member" means any person attending a conference, whether as a delegate, a proxy delegate, a councillor, or as an observer, provided that no person may attend or be present at a conference who has not first attended the registration desk upon arrival at the meeting room and been duly registered and admitted under one of the foregoing categories.

How the EIS can then purport to assess the Environmental effects of the development without knowing exactly the construction techniques to be used is difficult to understand. Such an approach is entirely incompatible with the intent of the EP and A Act and SEPP 19 - Bushland in Urban Area.

Council has reviewed the EIS and finds it a very poor, misleading and quite inadequate document, particularly in relation to its review of the Kirby inquiry, the summary of the public consultation process and the economic justification for the project. In fact, of the hundreds of EIS's that Council has reviewed since the inception of the Act in 1979 this particular EIS easily ranks within the list of the worst 10 ever prepared.

Council has been privy to a submission made by the Wolli and Bardwell Creek Preservation Society. Whilst the document is emotive (understandably so given the history of the project and the inaccuracies of the EIS) Council supports the criticisms made within the document.

Council strongly recommends that the RTA consider this document in detail and recognise that the options examined within the EIS have not yet begun to address viable solutions for the transport needs of the area.

The Council also strongly supports the manifesto put forward by the coalition for Urban Transport Sanity (C.U.T.S.). Council therefor calls for a full public inquiry into Sydney,s transport system with a view to developing an integrated system that:

- * energy efficient
- * reduces emissions
- * utilizes the rail system for the bulk transport of people and bulk goods
- * does not destroy anymore of the last remnants of Sydney's unique bushland heritage.

Yours sincerely

Haydn Washington Director

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21st September, 1989

The Environmental Planner Roads and Traffic Authority P.O. Box K198, HAYMARKET, NSW 2000. Fax 2186872

Dear Sir,

Re: Submission to EIS F5 South Western Freeway. (Alexandria to Beverly Hills)

The Nature Conservation Council of NSW has a strong concern for the future of Sydney's remnant urban bushland. Council's subcommittee on urban bushland was formed specifically in 1981 to deal with the problems of Sydney's unprotected bushland and to prevent its destruction by urban development and developments such as freeways.

Council is strongly opposed to the construction of the F5 South Western Freeway as proposed in this EIS. This opposition is based on two main points:

- 1. The impact of the freeway on the Wolli Creek valley, including the destruction of the area's natural values, is unacceptable
- 2. A road freeway through the valley is not the best solution for solving the transport problems of the area.

Both of these reasons were vindicated, to a large extent by the 1979 Kirby enquiry which the DMR (now the RTA) has chosen to ignore. Worst still the RTA distorts the findings of that inquiry. Presumably this is because it is not within the interests of the RTA to examine any alternatives other than a road solution.

Council finds it a sad reflection on the RTA that after almost 10 years of preparing and commissioning EIS's under the current Act, the RTA still cannot manage to be produce one which is unbiased and/or factual. This EIS, regrettably, exhibits the current "build at any cost" ideology of the RTA towards the assessment of Environmental Impact Statements.

To make matters worse, this freeway project is proposed to be tendered to allow private enterprise to construct the freeway. Many of the conclusions the EIS reaches are based on the effects of the construction techniques on the environment. Unfortunately, we are told that these "...are to a large extent the prerogative of the successful tenderer".

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20th September, 1989

Professor Carrick Chambers Director National Herbarium of NSW Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney Mrs Macquarie's Road Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Professor Chambers;

I refer to your letter of June 30th replying to ours seeking funds for the printing of the document "The Historical effects of European Settlement in Inland NSW" by Dr Martin Denny.

I apologise for the delay in responding to your generous offer. To date we have received donations totalling \$X which includes your pledge of \$500. Several quotes have been sought with a view to obtaining as many copies as possible for the money available. It appears we will be able to print approximately 50 to 60 copies.

As we wish to get the printing underway as soon as possible we would be grateful if you could forward your pledge of \$500 as soon as possible. Naturally we will provide you with a copy of the report once printed. In the meantime, thankyou for your recognition of the importance of having this publication made available to the wider public.

Yours Sincerely

Richard Bonner Project Officer

Forest - inventor QQ



BUREAU OF RURAL RESOURCES

Dr Judy Messer
Co-ordinator
Nature Conservation Council
of New South Wales
39 George St
SYDNEY NSW 2000



Dear Dr Messer,

You may be aware of the development of a National Forest Inventory (NFI), a joint Commonwealth/State program with the task of standardising and assembling all available information on a wide range of forest attributes, for the entire continent. Some background information on the Inventory and its general scope and aims are attached.

As part of a client specification exercise for the National Forest Inventory, we are seeking input from all organisations which may have an interest in accessing forest data and/or contributing to the database as it is compiled.

In order to assess broad levels of demand and the availability of data, we have devised an initial questionnaire to provide organisations with the opportunity of registering their interest in the Inventory and providing some basic information on their specific data requirements/holdings.

Registration of interest implies no commitment of any kind and all information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Responding organisations indicating an interest in the program will receive the NFI newsletter and a more detailed follow-up questionnaire in due course. This will be complemented by NFI workshops to be held in all State and Territory capitals later in 1990 that will provide clients with feedback on the progress and direction of the Inventory, as well as an opportunity to exchange ideas.

It would assist us greatly if the questionnaire could be returned by 17 August 1990.

Yours sineerely

John Fryer Project Leader

National Forest Inventory

24 July 1990

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1. Management of Natural Resources

Peak environment groups have prepared several Bills for consideration as an alternative to the Government's Natural Resources Management Package. These Bills will be presented for public discussion and consideration by MP's.

They retain a balance in environmental decision making and recognise the importance of public participation as giving government decisions, credibility. They seek long term solutions rather than exacerbating conflict by removing particular groups from the decision making process or distorting priorities.

The NSW Government should consider this package.

1.1 State Environmental Inventory Bill

Establishes a natural resource inventory group comprised of government departments and appropriate academic representatives to prepare regional inventories of public and private land. Associated with this is an independent ecological survey managed by an independent scientific committee.

Once prepared the inventories are used to develop regional environmental plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. In preparing these plans the Department of Planning must have regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development as expressed in the Protection of the Environment Administration Act.

1.2 Forestry (Amendment) Bill

Currently being sponsored by Pater McDonald MP. The Bill accepts that high conservation value forest should be preserved and establishes procedures by which to do this, in particular the development of transitional management plans to minimise economic and social impacts.

The Bill also enlarges the scale of public involvement in forest planning and codes of practice; and improves environmental controls over private land logging. The question of resource security is provided for by recognising the need to preserve certain forests (rather than creating endless conflict with unacceptable decisions) and encouraging use of plantation timber.

1.3 Threatened Species Conservation Bill

A Bill that blends independent scientific assessment of species of plants and animals and critical habitat with recovery and action plans. It accepts that if a species is endangered then its survival must be accorded high priority above everyday zoning and economic decisions. There are also significant public involvement provisions.

1.4 National Parks and Wildlife (New Areas) Amendment Bill

Establishes a process of public nomination of new park areas via the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council. Certain priority areas are included. Can integrate with the process of protecting high conservation value forest areas in 1.2.

1.5 Environmental Planning and Assessment (Amendment) Bill

Separates the proponent government or council agency from judging its own environmental impact statement. While the Department of Planning prepares a public report it also considers a public report from an independent assessment committee. The Minister for Planning is the determining authority. Further improvements to the process include the mandating of public monitoring and auditing reports.

1.6 South East Forest Protection Bill

Protects the high conservation value forests of the south east and specifies development of a regional economic adjustment committee. It is associated with a special employment package and due to urgency to protect the areas is an area-specific Bill.

1.7 Wilderness (Declaration of New Areas) Bill

Associated with a series of maps of verified wilderness areas and sets them aside either in new national parks or as declarations under the Wilderness Act in existing parks.

Jeff Angel 25 June 1992

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[Onroad]
Campfire View of Giblett Forest
This issue's Onroad installment comes to us from world renowned ra inforest activists, John Seed. Since procuring a laptop many years ago, John has written personal accounts of his many international trips, emailing them to friends often from some of the remotest rainforest regions that remain.
John spent the past week camping in Western Australia's glorious G iblett Forest, one of few old growth forests that remain in Australia. It is currently being logged.
Campfire View of Giblett Forest
Sitting by the campfire at the protest/witness camp here at Giblet t forest in the SW of WA. Guitar and didge drift over from the other fire, I guess there were 20 of us here last night waiting for CALM (the State Go vernment's Department of Carnage and Land Massacre - alias Conservation and L and Management) to declare the area a TCA (Temporary Control Area) and try and move all the people out.

I guess there was 20 of us camped here last night, a motley crew o \boldsymbol{f} young

ferals and old hippies and Chris Lee up on his platform 30 m above us

perched halfway up a massive Karri tree, his 7th night up there. They have

a quaint habit in these parts called "scrub rolling" where they send in

dozers and anything else they have that weighs a few tonnes to fla tten the

undergrowth, to clear the way for the chainsaws through the dense undergrowth. Ancient cycads, she-oak, snotty gobbles, bulich, teatrees,

lucepogan, isepogan - crushed carnage everywhere. Then they start cutting

the big trees but this time they've been stopped dead in their tra cks.

We got in late and slept on a huge scar (forest clearing, Ed.) scr aped bare

for a log dump. Eshana's setting up our camp now, on the edge betw een the

rolled and flattened scrub and the still inviolate ancient forest, arievina

the desolation here. Pitching our tent beneath some of the obscene CALM.

graffiti in bold white spray paint on the huge old trees, big X's marking

the edge of the coupe.

It's so disgusting, such a majestic, huge forest, most of it tramp led into

dust to expose the big trees, and then 85% of the volume of these

into woodchips. What's more, the whole thing is heavily subsidised by the

taxpayer - all the roads and port infrastructure and, in spite of

loggers and chippers vast profits, the workers get payed so little that

they qualify for social security support to supplement their incom

Chris spends lots of time on his treetop telephone and I can hear him up

there on the platform with another radio-talkback station. The sto ry is

spreading quickly around the country, I guess it won't be long bef

greenies start to arrive from around the land. The other day there

a victory in the Australian Federal Senate - they passed a motion

condemning the WA State Government and stated that this forest sho uld not be logged.

Postscript

It's really important that emails come through in the next few day

Premier of West Australia, Richard Court <wireland@mpc.wa.gov.au> and the

Minister responsible for CALM, Cheryl Edwardes <sitecoordinator@mpc.wa.gov.au> and let them know Australians and others are interested in this issue. I believe that we can win this one.

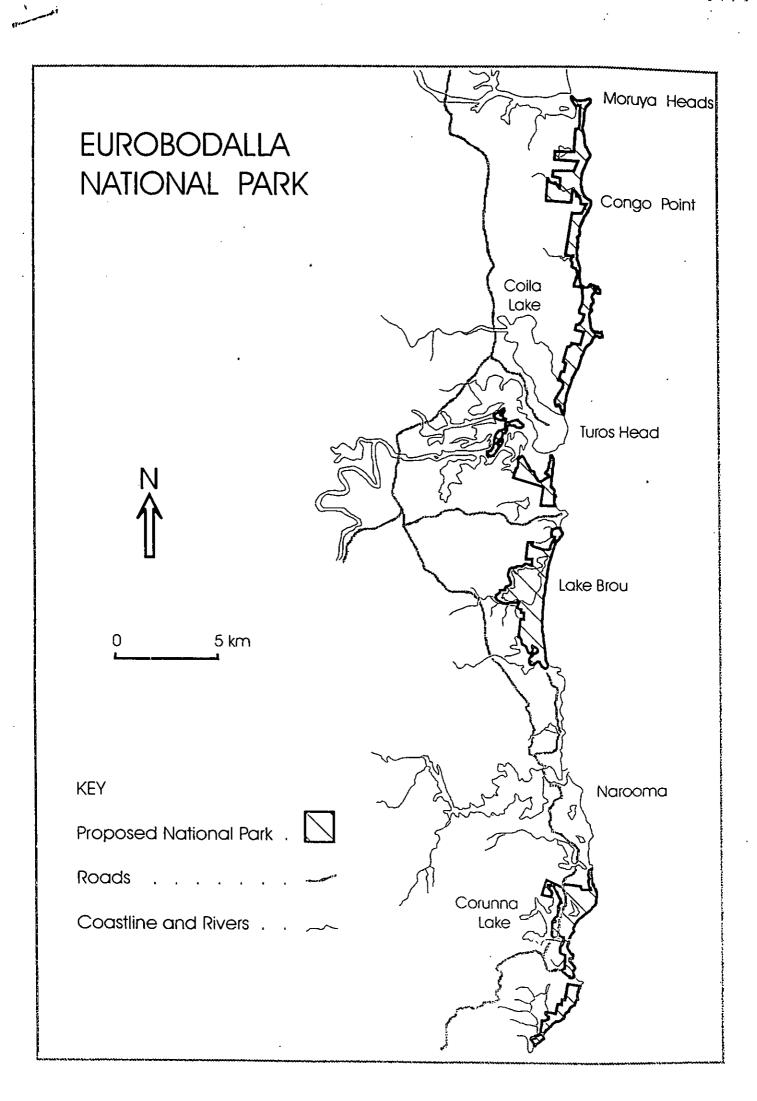
Please send an email. It's enough to say that we want the logging to stop

in Giblett and the declaration of the GREATER BEEDELUP NATIONAL PA RK . Please

copy your emails to Chris Lee at <gaiasw@griffin.bis.net.au>.

If possible, please forward this to others you know who might resp ond.

John Seed jseed@peg.apc.org http://rainboweb.com/janos.htm



Eurobodalla National Park

Location

35 kilometres of coastline in three discrete sections: Moruya Heads to Coila Lake, Tuross Lake to Lake Mummuga and Barunga Point to Tilba Tilba Lake, provides this national park with a complex sequence of geological formations resulting in a range of spectacular scenery.

Flora

This diverse landscape supports plant communities such as spotted gum forest, littoral scrub, wetlands and lake fringes.

Fauna

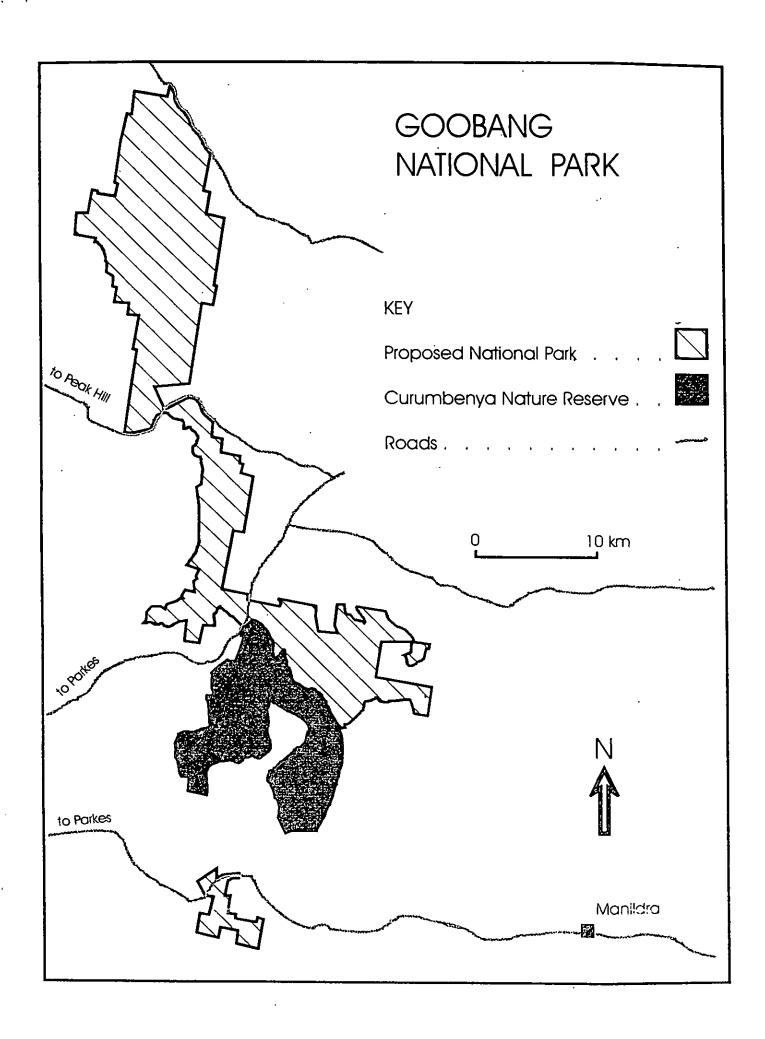
Eurobodalla National Park provides habitat for many endangered species (Schedule 12) including the long-nosed potoroo, white-footed dunnart, little tern, pied oystercatcher and the hooded dotterel. There are also many water birds in the area due to the presence of coastal, estuarine and freshwater habitats. Wading birds such as the eastern curlew, great knot, whimbrel, greenshank, turnstone and bar-tailed godwit can be found in these areas and these are included in the JAMBA treaty, which requires both Australia and Japan to protect the species and their habitats.

Cultural

Archaeological sites including shell middens, stone working areas and quarries are common in the National Park. Bingie Bingie Point has a dense concentration of middens and stone artefacts, some quarried at Congo Point, 7 kms north of Bingie Bingie Point.

Recreation

Long stretches of scenic coastline and lakes provide ample opportunity for informal camping, picnicking, fishing and water sports such as swimming, surfing and scuba diving.



Goobang National Park

Location

Incorporating much of the Herveys Range and extending in a north-south direction east of Forbes and Parkes in the Central West, Goobang National Park covers approx. 30,000 ha.

The park includes the Wanda Wandong Creek, Herveys Range and Bumberry State Forests. In the Central West of NSW as little as 20% of the original vegetation survives and the Herveys Range represents the largest remnant of forest and woodland in this area.

Large natural areas such as the Herveys Range play essential roles in conserving the biodiversity and geodiversity of the Central West.

Goobang National Park exhibits regional and State significance through the presences of rare plants and endangered fauna. Many species of flora and fauna exist at the extreme of their distribution.

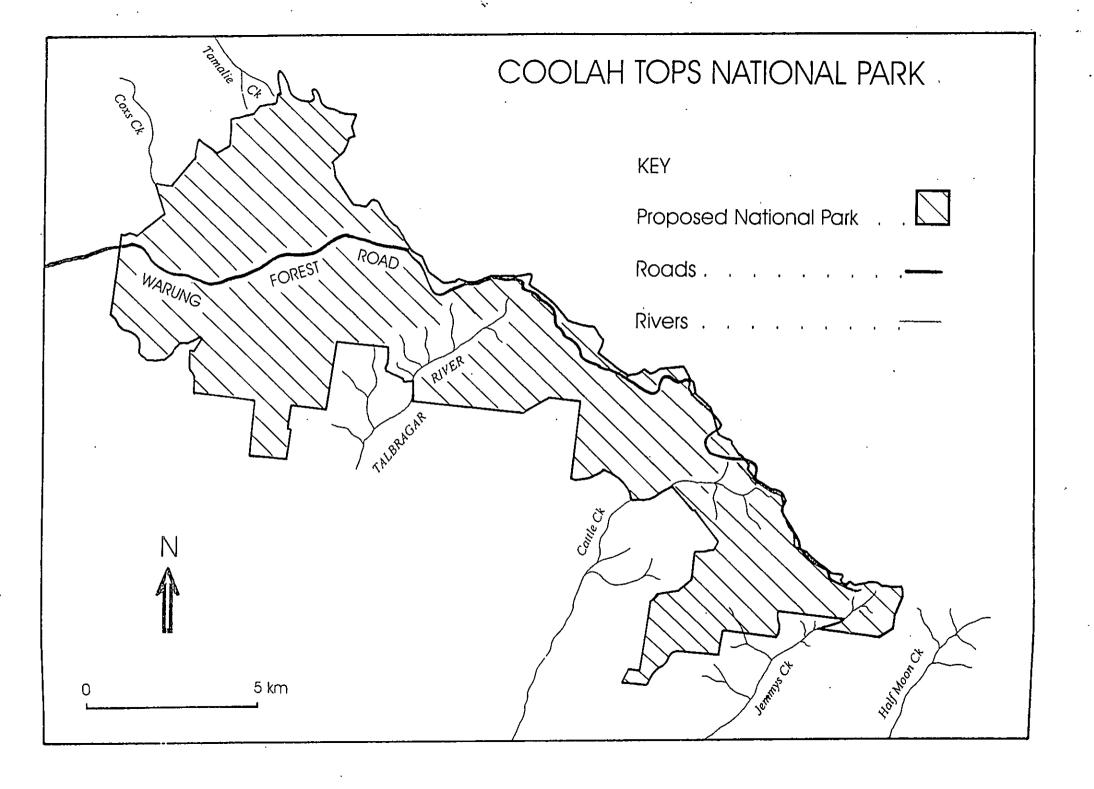
The continuing pressures in the Central West through land clearing and land degradation means that Goobang National Park is an important remnant area.

Flora

The water courses throughout the area contain important remnant areas for vegetation associations such as yellow box - Blakly's red gum (Eucalyptus melliodors - E. Blakelyi) and white box - mugga ironbark (E. Albens - E, sideroxylon). This diversity of vegetation has the potential to support large and varied fauna populations.

Recreation

The area has outstanding scenery especially at the steep western escarpment of the Herveys Range. This together with its natural heritage and close proximity to large rural towns gives it significant recreational values.



Coolah Tops National Park

Location:

25 kilometres east of Coolah, including Bulldulla State Forest and Warung State Forest, Coolah Tops National Park is at the western end of the Liverpool Range.

The area consists of high plateaus with escarpment, ridges and hills and contains many lava caves and a distinctive vegetation supported by the high nutrient soils.

Coolah Tops National Park contains spectacular views, waterfalls and old growth forests.

Flora

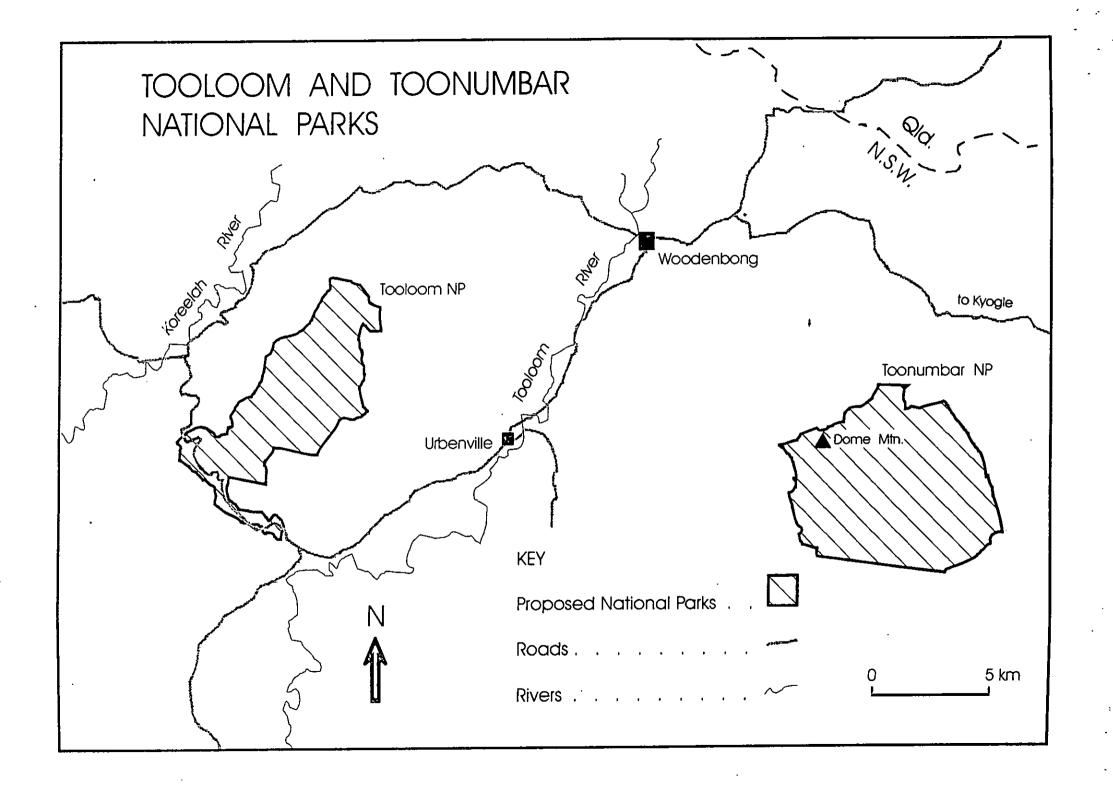
Coolah Tops has extensive and well developed tall forests of snow gums, manna gum, mountain gum, silvertop stringbark and black sally which occur on the plateau. The well developed tall forests of snow gum are an important feature uncommon elsewhere, hence the conservation value of the area is extremely high.

Fauna

Coolah Tops provides a protected habitat for mammals found in the as macropods, wombats and the endangered tiger quoll. The old growth trees provide an optimum habitat for many arboreal mammals including high populations of greater gliders.

Recreation

The park presents many recreational opportunities including both car-based and remote area camping amongst the tall forests with their open grassy nature. Bushwalking is enhanced by the spectacular views, waterfalls and the wildlife enabling the visitor to experience enjoyment in this national park.



TOOLOOM NATIONAL PARK

Location

The national park is located on the Koreelah Range (an extension of the Richmond Range) in northern NSW, about 10 kilometres west of Urbenville.

Tooloom National Park will conserve internationally significant rainforest remnants and prime habitat for macropods. Along the Koreelah Range there are large stands of sub-tropical rainforest (some of which have been listed as World Heritage), and dry rainforest exists in scattered locations throughout Wallaby Creek catchment.

Flora

The mosaic of forests in the Tooloom National park represent one of Australia's richest known areas for endangered and sensitive forest fauna.

Fauna

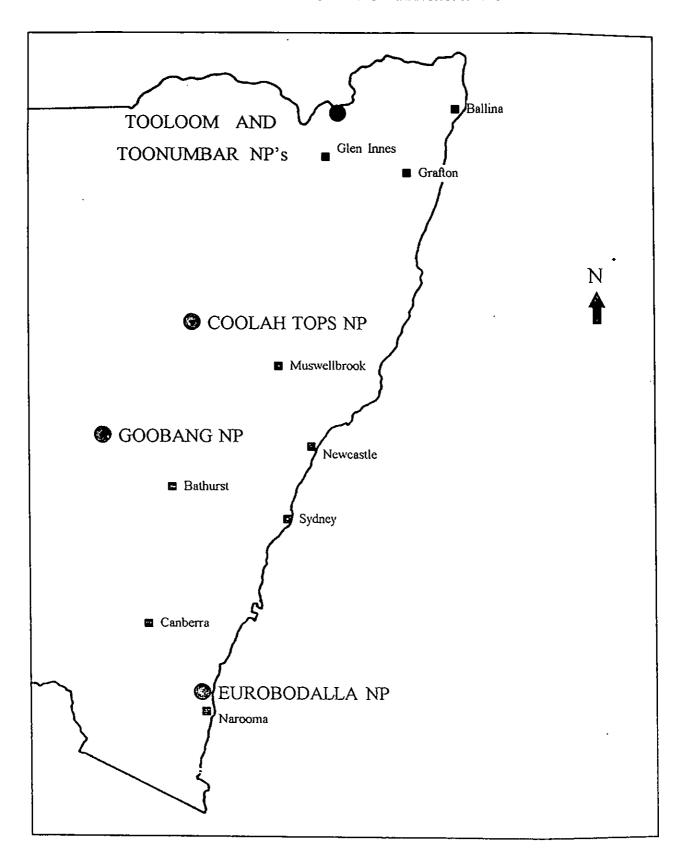
Mammals: The Wallaby Creek catchment is recognised in the scientific literature as the most diverse area for macropods, with ten species recorded in the valley including several endangered species: the black-striped wallaby, long-nosed potoroo, rufus bettong and red-legged pademelon.

Birds: The dry and moist open forests provide habitat for a range of birdlife including the endangered yellow-bellied glider, koala and brush-tailed phascogale. Birds: The extensive subtropical rainforests provide habitat for many endangered fauna species including Albert's lyrebird, marbled frogmouth, long-nosed potoroo, golden-tipped bat, powerful owl, masked owl and red goshawk.

Recreation:

Spectacular views enhance recreational pursuits such as bushwalking, abseiling and birdwatching which will provide the visitor ample opportunity to enjoy this new national park.

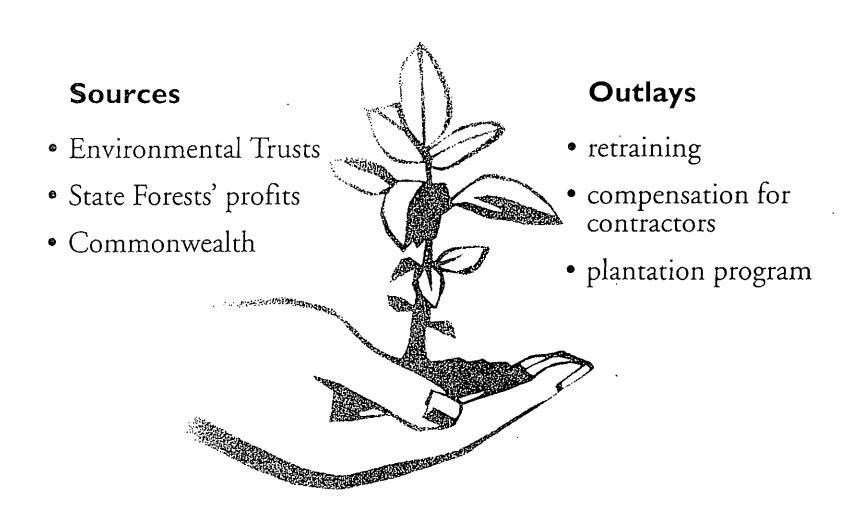
The Conservation Reserve Initiative



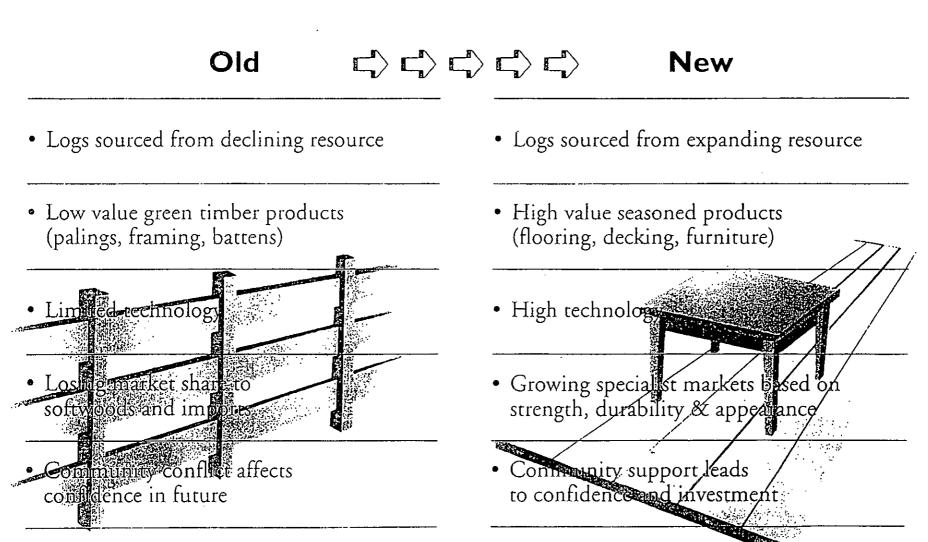
Forestry Policy - Key elements

- immediate cessation of logging in high conservation old growth and identified wilderness areas
- immediate rescheduling of logging for 12 months into regrowth
- industry assistance and retraining and redeployment package
- interim assessment h.c.v. old growth and wilderness (9 months)
- CRAs leading to RFAs (regional forest agreements)
- comprehensive, adequate and representative reserves; secure longterm industry supply contracts with commitment to value adding

Finance: Sources and Outlays



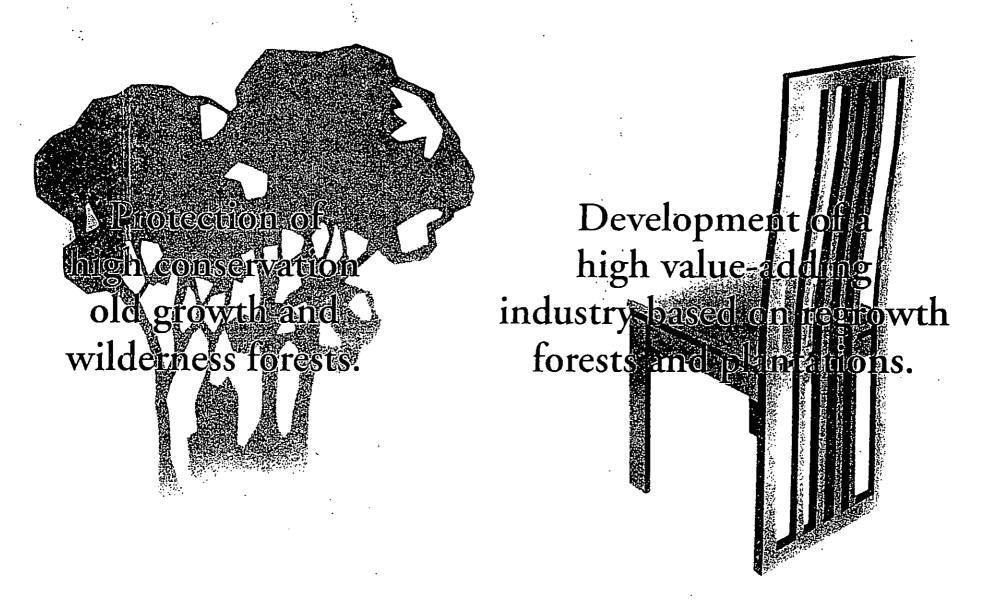
Hardwood timber industry - old and new



Implementation Process

1997 - 98 & beyond 1995 - 96 1996 – 97 **Immediate** • moratoria • reschedule logging to regrowth • RFAs signed • interim • 30% resource assessment • CAR reserve reduction • protect old growth and wilderness retraining and • certainty of sup restructuring • CRAs

The Government's Forestry Policy - Key Goals



KEY POINTS

- The focus of the reform agenda is on the coastal and tableland area of NSW's hardwood forests, generally east of the Divide.
- Protection of high conservation value, old-growth forests and identified wilderness areas, in addition to creation of national parks.
- Maintenance of current quota supply log commitments until July 1996.
- Rescheduling of logging to regrowth areas and plantations, and a 30 per cent reduction (40 per cent in Eden Management Area) in sawlog supply from July 1996.
- A 12-month period to give the main players (the timber industry, affected communities, State Forests, Unions) time to develop strategies to deal with the implications of industry restructure both now and in the future.
- Supply certainty for the next two years (with a 30 per cent reduction in the second year) to give the industry a framework to progress industry rationalisation.
- · A 15 per cent rise in log prices for the hardwood timber industry from July 1995.
- Creation of a progressive industry with a clear focus and commitment to value adding through such initiatives as laminates, paper, furniture and plywood construction.
- Rapid rescheduling of State Forests logging program starts immediately (with a three-month transition period). As a result, during the next 12 months, logging will be restricted predominately to regrowth forest to avoid logging and roading in potentially high conservation value, old-growth forest and identified wilderness areas.
- Minimisation of impact to the industry and its employees through a five-year, \$60M structural adjustment package to be funded from the Environmental Trust.
- Expansion of hardwood plantation establishment rates from 2000 hectares in the current year to 3000 hectares in 1995/96, with a target of 10,000 in 1998, at a total cost of \$47M.
- Expansion of softwood plantations of 18,200 hectares in the next three years.
- Logging activities in the Eden Management Area will be rescheduled out of State forest areas likely to be needed for additions to conservation reserves required to

bring the total area of forest covered by national parks in this region to 90,000 hectares. This will allow for an 80 per cent increase in the amount of forest currently protected in national parks in the South-East, representing a major step forward in the conservation of the magnificent forest of this region.

- RFAs will be finalised following the completion of Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRAs) to be undertaken jointly by NSW and the Commonwealth and to consider the full range of forest values. These CRAs and subsequent RFAs will be directed towards the establishment of a CAR reserve system. This reserve system will provide the cornerstone for the conservation of biodiversity in NSW.
- The Government's commitment to establish 24 new national parks within its first year is also reaffirmed. Funding of \$50M will be provided from the Environmental Trusts to meet costs associated with establishment and management of these new parks.
- Three new parks Coolah Tops, Goobang and Eurobodalla will be established immediately. Foundation boundaries for Richmond Ranges National Parks have been agreed and two components of this park system (Toolum and Toonumbar) will also be established immediately.
- Coolah Tops National Park will be a valuable addition to our parks system. It boasts a variety of extensive and well developed tall forests unique in this area. Of particular significance are the forests of snow gum uncommon elsewhere in conservation reserves in NSW.
- The establishment of Eurobodalla National Park will conserve uncommon plant communities and protect endangered species and waterbird habitats. The foundation area of the Richmond Range National Park will conserve internationally significant rainforest remnants, some of which are listed as World Heritage Areas.
- In addition, a process for determining final boundaries for four new national parks with significant natural resources including timber and mineral Cataract, Sara River, Ben Halls Gap and Mount Jerusalem has been set in place. Boundaries for these parks will be finalised to allow for their declaration by March 1996.
- An interim assessment involving key stakeholders will be conducted over the next nine months to identify areas of high conservation significance.

NSW GOVERNMENT FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION REFORMS

Announced by the Hon Kim Yeadon, MP Minister for Land and Water Conservation

and

the Hon Pam Allan, MP

Minister for the Environment and Urban Affairs and Planning

13 June 1995

SUMMARY

The Government's forestry reforms are driven by a commitment to implement the National Forestry Policy Statement including its conservation principles.

The Government's reform agenda requires an explicit recognition of the program needed to achieve the best mix of outcomes for conservation, forest industries and timber workers.

The aims of the program include:

- the protection of high conservation value old growth forest and identified wilderness;
- * the establishment of those national parks outlined in the Government's policy which are largely made up of State forest;
- * minimising the short and medium term impacts on the forestry industry affected by the cessation of logging in high conservation value old growth and identified wilderness;
- * the establishment and maintenance of an efficient, high technology and ecologically sustainable sawlog-driven hardwood timber industry utilising regrowth forests and plantations:
- * the eventual establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system as part of Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs).

INDUSTRY REFORMS

State Forests will continue to supply agreed volumes of logs in the short term, but will reschedule its logging program so that logs are sourced mainly from regrowth forest and plantations, over the next 12 months.

This presents a window of opportunity for key industry reform measures to be implemented. During this, tripartite processes will address the issues of value-adding and timber supply to drive industry reform.

Logging will also be rescheduled to avoid some regrowth forest areas likely to be required for a CAR reserve system using the protocol agreed to by the NPWS and State Forests. Rescheduling will effectively place an immediate moratorium on most contentious logging operations.

Confining most logging to regrowth forest and plantations for one year will provide time for the formulation of an industry assistance package. The package will deal with the all impacts of the forestry reform proposal on industry employees that would flow on in subsequent years.

A tripartite committee will be established to develop and deliver this assistance to timber workers, which will include employment preference arrangements and redeployment to other sectors of the industry, residential accommodation, relocation and training and redundancy payments, if required. The package has been costed at \$60M to be funded from Environmental Trusts.

The Government will also address the issues of compensation for owner-drivers of logging trucks and operators of logging equipment.

OUOTAS and PRICING

Hardwood quota sawlogs will be reduced by 30% from July 1996 in coastal regions (and 40% in Eden Management Area) in order to bring the industry onto a sustainable yield basis. A 15% price increase for hardwood sawlogs will be introduced, effective 1 July 1995.

Supply certainty for the next two years (with a 30 per cent reduction in the second year) to give the industry a framework to progress industry rationalisation.

NEW NATIONAL PARKS

As part of the Government's forestry reform Agenda it has begun negotiations to define and create 24 new national parks in the first 12 months of government. As a first step the Government has announced the final boundaries of the Coolah Tops, Eurobodalla and Goobang National Parks and the foundation boundaries of Richmond Range National Park (Tooloom and Toonumbar National Parks) totalling 53,300 ha.

CONSULTATION

One key to the success of the Government's forestry reforms will be consultation across the spectrum of government agencies and all stakeholders. The program will include the immediate establishment of a Forestry Advisory Council, and a restructured Natural Resources Audit Council (to be called the Nature and Resources Council) to undertake an interim assessment of high conservation old-growth, with stakeholder consultation. This latter Council will also be responsible for undertaking longer term Comprehensive Regional Assessment.



MINISTER FOR LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

LANDMARK FORESTRY DEAL BEARS FRUIT

The State Government today unveiled its historic forest reforms which will create long-term jobs in a sustainable timber industry and protect our ancient forests.

The reform package strikes a balance between the demands of industry and conservation.

The joint announcement was made by the Minister for Land and Water Conservation, Kim Yeadon, and the Minister for the Environment, Ms Pam Allan.

"The reforms fulfill a major election commitment," Mr Yeadon said. "The Government is providing the timber industry with an opportunity to revitalise itself and secure a sustainable future.

"The Government will shift logging out of all old-growth areas within the next three months to save our unlogged native forests," Mr Yeadon said. "It will also encourage companies to create new jobs producing value-added wood products from flooring to fine furniture."

A nine month assessment of forests will commence immediately. Once completed, a moratorium will be placed on high conservation, old growth forests.

Areas that are now protected from logging pending the review include the East Chaelundi forest near Coffs Harbour, the Dalmorton forest near Grafton and the Mount Royal forest near Muswellbrook. Logging will cease in 389,000 hectares pending the review.

Ms Allan said the reforms set the ground for the fulfilment of the Government's commitment to establish 24 new national parks.

"Four new national parks will flow directly from today's announcement," she said.

They are:

- * An approximately 11,000 hectare national park at Coolah tops north of Muswellbrook, conserving scarce forests of well-developed snow gum.
- * The approximately 2000 hectare Eurobodalla National Park at Tuross near Narooma on the South Coast, conserving pristine coastal environments.
- * The approximately 31,000 hectare Goobang National Park in the Hervey Ranges near Forbes, protecting the largest remnant of forest and woodland in the Central West.
- * The Tooloom and Toonumbar National Parks (approx 13,000 hectares) near Glenn Innes, conserving internationally significant remnants of rainforest and the last stand of old growth flooded gum in the upper north-east of NSW.

"Logging has already ceased in all identified wilderness areas in NSW," Ms Allan said.

A \$60 million retraining, redeployment and redundancy scheme for workers, including employment preference arrangements, underpins the government's reforms.

Mr Yeadon said the incentives for industry to invest in high quality wood processing would create new jobs and the Government would ensure workers were trained to fill them.

"You only have to look to the softwood plantation industry value-adding factories to see the potential," he said. "These employ 300 people compared to the 20 or so employed in some native forest dependent companies."

"Workers may be integrated into the softwood plantation industry or into State Forests to help manage new hardwood plantations."

Mr Yeadon said the package would turn the timber industry into a dynamic and internationally competitive sector which would forge new exports and replace timber imports.

"This is a challenge which the industry must embrace," he said. "The reforms mean better business for companies and better jobs with better pay and working conditions for workers."

The Government will also:

* Reduce all logging quotas by 30 per cent in July, 1996 (40 per cent in the Eden Management Area).

Mr Yeadon said the former Coalition Government was aware that current logging levels were unsustainable and had made plans to cut the quota substantially.

- * Stop logging, pending evaluation, in some regrowth areas which may be required for a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system.
- *Restructure timber supply agreements to ensure these include financial commitments to add value to timber.
- * Increase the price of timber by 15 per cent from July 1, 1995 to more accurately reflect true-market value. The Government Pricing Tribunal will be asked to advise on long term pricing.
- * Spend \$47 million to double the area of hardwood plantations to 10,000 hectares by 1998:
- * Create a partnership between Government, industry and unions to drive the reforms.
- * Create industry stability by establishing a clear environmental and economic regulatory structure .

For further information contact:

Julie Lewis 228 3688, 018 202282, pager 962 333 or Allan Hansell 233 4044, 019 403334

EX

Leader of the Opposition

JRH: AR: ST: SR

, Solar



1 7 OCT 1990

Dr Judy Messer Chairperson Nature Conservation Council of NSW 39 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Dr Messer

Dr Hewson has asked me to thank you for your letter of 9 August 1990 about the current forestry debate.

Australia's native forests are a unique and scarce resource. We have a responsibility to protect and manage our forests, particularly in the face of some destruction of forests in less developed countries.

At the same time, the timber industry is a major resource and the manufacturing industry in Australia and one which should be encouraged to expand. Australia has both the expertise and the experience to manage its forests effectively to integrate policies of conservation and resource utilisation.

The coordination of policies can be best achieved by drawing on the work and expertise of the Australia Forestry Council and by making effective use of Memoranda of Understanding with individual States.

There is a great expertise in the various State Forestry Commissions and various formal Codes of Practice are in operation. The Commonwealth also has clear responsibilities related to matters such as the granting of export licences.

A Liberal/National Party Government will put policies in place which:

- recognise the primary responsibility of the States in forest policy matters while in no way resiling from the proper discharge of national responsibilities
- . encourage greater protection in National Parks of a wider spectrum of the genetic diversity of our native forests

- promote the development of plantations, especially of hardwoods, in order to lessen, over time, the pressure of the timber industry on Australian native forests
- encourage the expansion of private forest operations where appropriate including the expansion of their export opportunities
- promote a greater value-added component within the forestry and timber industries

Allandstollus

Once again thank you for taking the time to inform Dr Hewson of your concerns.

Yours sincerely

;;

(Allan Rocher MP)
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY
TO DR JOHN HEWSON

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NSW GOVERNMENT'S NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

The NSW Government wants to change the way we make decisions about the use of land, including high conservation value forests, the coast, crown lands and waterways. It has proposed five new laws which will override existing legislation and which currently protect the environment and allow public participation. The new laws will create confrontation - worsening divisions over the future of the natural environment.

WHAT THE NEW LAWS WILL DO

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL BILL
This bill will, in effect, replace the regional planning process of the Environmental Planning and
Assessment Act 1979 (EPA). A new Resources Management Council will produce regional reviews that will recommend how public land (including national parks) can be used. It replaces the proven system of regional environmental studies and plans found in the EPA-Act.

The EPA Act has a balanced set of objectives, but the new Council will be dominated by developer

interests thus skewing decisions towards exploitation interests.

The NSW Government has never been enthusiastic about using the EPA Act and now it is doing away with one its comerstones.

ENDANGERED AND OTHER THREATENED SPECIES BILL

This should be renamed the extinction law. It repeals the Endangered Fauna Act and the licensing powers given to the National Parks Service, just as government agencies and the private sector are

beginning to put in place decision making processes to take account of endangered species. The Bill sacks the current independent scientific committee and replaces it with one stacked with

government appointees (no doubt conservatives).

In a move criticised by scientists the term 'endangered' is redefined so as to remove 150 species from the current NSW endangered list. 'Endangered' now means likely to become extinct in Australia within 20 years. Such a parlous state would mean very few individuals of an animal would be left and extinction a near certainty.

Unless a strong recovery plan is in place. But this proposed law creates ineffective recovery plans. Such plans have to minimise the social and economic effects - one vested interest could ensure extinction. Further the plan cannot stop bodies such as the Forestry Commission from complying

with their statutory duties - like logging old growth forests!

FOREST (RESOURCE SECURITY) BILL This is even worse than the defeated Federal law.

Forests can be handed over to the timber industry in long term contracts with hefty compensation claims liable if a forest area is withdrawn.

Such forests, called Timber Production Forests, are not subject to Part 4 of the EPA Act, nor Part 5 that requires environmental impact statements. And, not surprisingly, there is no protection for endangered species.

Special mention is made of the south east forests - they are automatically available for resource

security - without any further environmental assessment.

Such a law will create immense conflict in the forests as it removes accountability and ongoing public participation. A better law would seek to resolve conflict by bringing the parties together and assisting the retraining and re-employment of workers displaced by conservation decisions. Independent MP, Peter McDonald has introduced a private members bill to achieve this.

AMENDMENTS TO THE EPA AND HERITAGE ACTS

The EPA Act is amended so that the body that produces the environmental impact statement does not also adjudicate it. This is an improvement but there is a catch - the other laws in the government's package have to also be passed. The gain is not worth the pain.

There is also the clause that allows the activity to be changed in secret or conditions to be changed.

without opportunity for public comment.

The Heritage Act will no longer apply to the natural environment and aboriginal sites. Permanent conservation orders will no longer be available. Urban bushland will be under particular threat as other laws, such as those found in the National Parks and Wildlife Act, will not be applied.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Use the existing provisions of the EPA Act to produce regional environmental studies and plans. Retain the integrity of a proven, world class piece of legislation.
Introduce a strong Threatened Species Act - the Threatened Species Network has drafted such a law.

Pass a separate small bill removing adjudication of environmental impact statement from the proponent and author of the eis.

Support the forest decision making processes of Peter McDonald's Forest (Amendment) Bill.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NSW GOVERNMENT'S NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

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Such a law will create immense conflict in the forests as it removes accountability and ongoing public participation. A better law would seek to resolve conflict by bringing the parties together and assisting the retraining and re-employment of workers displaced by conservation decisions. Independent MP, Peter McDonald has introduced a private members bill to achieve this.

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The EPA Act is amended so that the body that produces the environmental impact statement does not also adjudicate it. This is an improvement but there is a catch - the other laws in the government's package have to also be passed. The gain is not worth the pain. There is also the clause that allows the activity to be changed in secret or conditions to be changed

without opportunity for public comment. The Heritage Act will no longer apply to the natural environment and aboriginal sites. Permanent conservation orders will no longer be available. Urban bushland will be under particular threat as other laws, such as those found in the National Parks and Wildlife Act, will not be applied.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Use the existing provisions of the EPA Act to produce regional environmental studies and plans. Retain the integrity of a proven, world class piece of legislation.

Introduce a strong Threatened Species Act - the Threatened Species Network has drafted such a law.

Pass a separate small bill removing adjudication of environmental impact statement from the

proponent and author of the eis. Support the forest decision making processes of Peter McDonald's Forest (Amendment) Bill

Re Natural Resources Management Package and the environment movements taches in relation to it:

- The package is the worst initiative I have seen for 20 years in NSW for all the reasons Jeff and I have listed.
 If adopted, it will undo the result of 20 years of struggle by the environment movement.
- 2. In Labor's present mode of utter reasonableness and refusal to rock the boat Labor will want to merely amend the legislation.
- 3. It could be possible for the environment movement to support such a tactic <u>if</u> we could be sure that the major past of our amendments would succeed. However we have seen how confused these late night, rushed, end of session, parliamentary debates become and we can't expect anything but a confused outcome. Once again the Nationals will put rural and employment pressure on parliament and once again Labor, in the interest of becoming the next Government, will generally agree to the legislation.
- 4. At the ELO/peak groups meeting at NCC on 24 June it was submitted that the environment groups should consider adopting the amendment tactic.

However the meeting clearly disagreed and adopted the alternative tactic of:

- damning the Government natural resources management package and
 - putting forward our own package of bills centred around EPA legislation

Following an agreed media release put out on 25th June, Judy Messer, in a media interview (26th June) said NCC was 'implacably opposed' to the Government's package.

- 5. The writer strongly favours this preferred tactic for the following reasons:
 - * it gives a clear message to the public and our own supporters and enable the latter to join in the debate.
 - * it avoids the somewhat hypocritical position the environment movement would end itself in if it appeared to support legislation which undid almost everything we had achieved so far.
 - * it enables the environment movement to continue its existing initiatives which have had some publicity already
 - * if we were to mount a determined public campaign are night even embarrass the Government sufficiently for it to drop the package and for Labor then to jump on our bandwagon.

Milo Dunphy
Director, Total Environment Centre



The Wilderness Society (Sydney) Inc.

la James Lane Sydney 2000 Ph: 267 7929 Fax: 264 2673

Ms. Robyn Kruk, Director General NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service PO Box 1967 Hurstville 2220

29/11/94

Dear Ms Kruk.

Re: Stop Work Order request for Compartment 13, Croobyar State Forest, adjacent to **Budawang Wilderness**

Further to our previous correspondence The Wilderness Society (TWS) requests an immediate Stop Work Order under Section 92E of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) (NPW Act), as amended by the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act 1991 (NSW) (EFIP Act) for Compartment 13 of Croobyar State Forest.

During a recent Inspection of the area (16/11-19/11/94), the calls of four endangered species, as listed in Schedule 12 of the EFIP Act 1991, were heard. These species were:

Masked Ovl Sooty Owl

(Tyto novohallandiae) (Tyto tenebricosa)

Powerful Cwl

(Ninox strenua)

Yellow-bellied Glider (Petaurus australis)

These calls were heard by a number of people including qualified scientists with degrees in Applied Science (Vegetation and Wildlife Management).

The NSW Forestry Harvest Plan for the compartment does not recognises the presence of one of the species mentioned above - the Sooty Owl (Tyto tenebricosa) - and as a consequence does not contain any species specific prescriptions for this endangered species. (The Sooty Owl was also sighted by a NSW Forestry Commission employee during a spotlighting survey of the compartment last week.)

Partial inspections by NSW Forestry employees in the last week have identified a total of three breaches of the prescriptions contained in their Harvest Plan. Two of these breaches concern prescriptions aimed at ameliorating the impact of logging operations on endangered owls, the third relates to attempts at reducing the impact of the logging operations on water quality.

Even the NSW Forestry prescriptions in the Harvest Plan reflect an understanding of the importance of riparian vegetation as a critical resource for endangered owls. One such prescription requires a zone of 40 metres (in addition to the filter strips) within which there is to be no felling of obvious hollow bearing trees. There are to date, at least two incidences where this prescription has been broken as confirmed by Forestry. and further inspections will almost reveal more.

The third breach of the Harvest Plan concerns disturbance within the boundaries of the streamside protection zone. These breaches indicate a failure to protect the habitat of the endangered fauna known to occur in the compartment.

The logging being carried out in Croobyar is 'licensed' under an extension of a general temporary licence under Section 120 of the NPW Act. However there is no Fauna Impact Statement as required by Section 92D of the NPW Act wherever Forestry and/or loggers take or kill endangered fauna within the meaning of the Act. Further, Section 92B(11)(b) of the Act only allows for the granting of a licence without a Fauna Impact Statement (FIS) during the three month transition period implementing the scheme under the then new Endangered Fauna provisions in 1991-92. The current extension of a Temporary Fauna licence by

Plastic shopping bags which are handed out "willy nilly" are considered to be a source of major pollution being found along roadsides, parks, etc. X Heat sealed clear plastic such as containers for fish bait are a major threat to marine fauna since usually they are dumped at the site of fishing into the waters.

AIR and WATER QUALITY forder of recorder

Submitted by Coalition of Hawkesbury & Nepean Groups for the Environment (CHANGE)

THAT the Nature Conservation Council rejects/the concept of "asking. the public what standard it is prepared to pay for "(in setting air and water quality standards.) Further that the NCC declares that the principles of both human and ecosystem health must be the basis from which all air and water quality targets are set.

ACTION: The Nature Conservation Council use all of its lobbying (a) power to ensure that both State and Federal Governments set and maintain ecologically sound air and water quality standards. Further, the NCC strongly oppose any push by the current Government of NSW for reduce standards on the basis of 'public consultation'.

BACKGROUND: The Government of NSW is currently circulating a number of documents (including 'choices for clean waterways') in which it states that it is asking the public what standards it is prepared to pay for.

It is one of the functions of good government to provide a safe and healthy environment for its citizens. Thus it is that we are all forced to wear seatbelts in our cars, wear helmets on our cycles, use licensed electricians to wire our homes and so on. The public was never asked whether it wanted these protections. Thus it must also be with air and water quality standards. There is no choice, human and ecosystem health must prevail. The general public is not in a position to determine standards, only the results of those standards.

NOV 30 '94 18:56

adding a new area without a Fauna Impact Statement is highly improper and illegal, not to mention immoral. An FIS is legally required.

It is also a matter of concern that a significant gully line apparently is not mapped on the NSW Forestry Harvesting Plan as discussed with Nick Cameron of Batemans Bay Forestry Monday 29/11/94.

TWS does not believe that the NSW Forestry surveys adequately considers the impacts of the logging and roading operations on endangered fauna, and as such their conclusion that there is no significant impact is wrong in fact and law. This is particularly relevant with respect to the impacts on the Sooty Owl, as it was not even mentioned in the Forestry survey.

By issuing an invalid extension of a fauna licence on the grounds of a Forestry Survey that was based apparently on only one day and one night of surveys with inadequate techniques used to detect endangered fauna, ie no use of hair tubes, Elliott traps etc., is a disgrace. NPWS are responsible for licensing an activity (ie logging) that has a proven significant impact on the habitat of endangered fauna contrary to the content and spirit of the NPW Act and the spirit of the precautionary principle.

The Wilderness Society does not want to see the continuation of logging in this area of high conservation value forest and we do not believe that a Section 120 licence can be legally granted. It is also of special concern that the area of Croobyar State Forest within the National Parks and Wildlife Service identified wilderness area NOT be licensed until a Cabinet decision has been made.

The Wilderness Society believes that a Fauna Impact Statement for the Batemans Bay Management Area be undertaken as a matter of urgency.

A quick response to this letter would be appreciated. If you have any queries in relation to the above information, please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Yours faithfully,

Tom McLoughlin (solicitor), NSW Campaign Coordinator

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

cc John Hatton MLA
Peter Knott MHR
Parn Allan MLA
Sen. John Faulkner
Environmental Groups

scarred hillside is very noticeable from the harbour. The nature and extent of the clearing was unnecessary and reflect outmoded forestry practices. Initial attempts to bind the area were washed away in the first heavy rain which caused a buildup of soil against the National Parks & Wildlife Service fence and severe drainage and erosion problems for the park below.

(Superceded by NCC U/B C'tee motions????)
Submitted by the Union of Lane Cove Valley Conservationists

THAT the NSW Government to take all possible action to ensure that all Local Governments report fully on the state of their urban bushland in their State of the Environment Reports.

WASTE MANAGEMENT



Environmentally Friendly PackagingSubmitted by the Byron Flora and Fauna Conservation Society.

THAT the Nature Conservation Council of NSW and all member bodies undertake a national campaign with all relevant authorities and organisations aimed at attaining more environmentally friendly packaging, with particular reference to plastics.

ACTION: Several suggestions have been made by members as attempts, to alleviate the problems. That attempts be made for a mandatory charge of, say, 20 cents to be imposed by all retailers for supply of plastic shopping bags. Members have found this to apply in New Zealand and possibly in other countries.

BACKGROUND: It is well known that non-degradable plastics constitute a major source of waste disposal volume. Recycling is considered to be of some advantage but is not an answer to important matters of concern.

Marine fauna in particular is at risk since clear plastic resembles jelly fish which are a prime food source for some species. A Society member recently had occasion to bore some holes at a local waste disposal site and found it to consist of layer upon layer of plastics among material which had degraded.



THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

BUILDOZER CHASES ANTI-WOODCHIP PROTESTER ON NSW SOUTH COAST

Wednesday, 30th November 1994

The Wilderness Society (TWS) again urged the Prime Minister, Paul Keating and Federal Cabinet to stop the logging and woodchipping of high conservation value native forest in breach of the National Forest Policy.

This follows a frightening report early this morning from Croobyar Forest Camp on the NSW South Coast near Milton, where a bulldozer driven by a logger chased one (female) environmentalist down a bush track. Another environmentalist was pushed to the ground by a logger, grabbed around the head and neck and thrown onto a log. The assault only finished after a co-worker pulled the logger off. The victim remained passive throughout the assault.

Logging in Croobyar State Forest adjacent to the famous Pigeon House Mountain and Budawang Wilderness has been halted for the last 14 days.

The two conservationists, Lisa - involved in a recent 60 day Fast For the Forests, and Ayden Meheur - an economics student from Canberra, were also taken on a "frightening 'joy ride'" by the logger when they stood on the scoop of the bulldozer to repeatedly ask "What are you doing?". The terrified environmentalists then clung on as the bulldozer driver 'gunned it' and swung the scoop from side to side as he raced around the log dump.

Mr Tom McLoughlin NSW spokesperson for TWS said today "Local environmentalists are concerned that logging and woodchipping in the area is illegal because relevant studies have not been done, that it will damage the local water catchment, cause

prepare and make available to the local community location maps and inventories of ecological resources for all urban bushland within their local government area.

BACKGROUND: Using rates funding, Hornsby Council has recently prepared maps for the Local Government Area showing location of urban bushland areas and associated vegetation communities. Other councils such as Ku-ring-gai and Lane Cove have also prepared inventories of ecological resources. Similar information for other Local Government Areas will be of great value to conservation groups wishing to get an overview of the status of remnant urban bushland in their local area.



Local Environment Plans for Urban Bushland Submitted by the NCC Urban Bushland Sub-committee

THAT the NCC call on the NSW Government to amend SEPP 19 or the Local Government Act (1993) to require local councils to prepare relevant planning instruments, in particular LEPs and DCPs, for all urban bushland in their local government area, with priority given to conservation of biodiversity and protection of the natural ecological values of urban bushland, as identified in SEPP 19.

BACKGROUND: A recent study of Fauna Corridors and Vegetation Links in Hornsby Local Government Area included a draft LEP and DCP for urban bushland, with a focus on preservation of biodiversity and protection of corridors. There is great potential for a consistent approach to protection of the values of urban bushland, with opportunity for public scrutiny, through such local government planning instruments. As SEPP 19 relates only to land which is zoned as public open space, implementation of the above motion would also require amendment of SEPP 19 to include all bushland, as resolved in previous conference resolutions.



Adequate Resourcing for Urban Bushland Preservation Submitted by the NCC Urban Bushland Sub-committee

THAT the NCC call on the NSW Government to:

(a) provide the Department of Planning, Environment Protection

soil erosion and ruin eco-tourism assets. Also the forest is one of the high conservation value areas Federal Environment Minister John Faulkner has listed for exclusion from a 1995 export woodchip license sought by the Daishowa company based at Eden.

"On Monday of this week, NSW Forestry confirmed three breaches of NSW Forestry's own logging regulations after a partial inspection. However, the protest camp and The Wilderness Society have still agreed to release most sawlogs already cut and stacked in the compartment as a sign of good faith to workers who are really just victims of industry and government failure to restructure.

"I understand both Lisa and Ayden have no animosity to the loggers. They undersand that although the loggers acted in a totally unacceptable way, it was only because the system created by industry and government causes frustration and anger" concluded Mr McLoughlin.

More information: Tom McLoughin tel. 02-267 7929(w) or 365 3837(h)

NOTE TV STATIONS: INTERVIEW FOOTAGE IN THE FOREST AVAILABLE FROM STEVE BARNES ON TEL 044-437 020

- (vi) any storage and disposal sites of toxic and hazardous chemicals;
- (vii) threatened species and any recovery plans;
- (viii) threatened spedies and any recovery plans;
- (ix) any environmental restoration projects; and
- (x) vegetation cover and any instruments or policies related to it, including any instruments relating to tree preservation;
- (b) direct the Environmental Protection Authority to formulate the specific requirements for the above guidelines in consultation with the NCC and other environmental groups and the Local Government and Shires Association

BACKGROUND: The State of the Environment Reports can be as detailed or as brief as each council chooses. The EPA has formulated guidelines which councils may or may not choose to follow. Consequently the quality of the reports and council commitment to action arising from the reports varies considerably. Some SOE reports are incorporated into the council's annual report while others are presented as separate documents. The value of the reports to conservationists would be much greater if requirements for the reports were more specific, while taking into account variability of environment and resources in different Local Government Areas.

State of the Environment Reports: Input from Environment Groups
Submitted by the NCC Urban Bushland Sub-committee

THAT the Nature Conservation Council of NSW encourage all environment groups to examine and provide feedback to their local councils on State of the Environment Reports, with a view to improving standard of reports and accountability of councils as well as supporting positive steps made by councils.

BACKGROUND: State of the Environment reporting is a valuable tool for environment groups. The standard of SOE reporting will only improve when an informed public demands it.

Inventories of Urban Bushland

Submitted by the NCC Urban Bushland Sub-committee

THAT the NCC call on the NSW Government to amend SEPP 19 or the Local Government Act (1993), to require local councils in urban areas to

responsible

Authority and Department of Local Government with sufficient resources to ensure that legislative requirements for the preservation of urban bushland are met, and legal action can be taken where breaches occur with regard to urban bushland;

- (b) ensure that all urban councils have a designated environmental officer with training and skills /relevant to the natural resources in the area whose principal duty of care is to protect the environment and who is answerable to the General Manager. Skills should include natural resource assessment and management, fire ecology and bush regeneration;
 - (c) provide opportunities and resources for ongoing training of relevant council officers (including town planners and engineers) and of shire councillors in assessment and management of urban bushland in order to increase the commitment to preservation of urban bushland within local councils;
- (d) amend SEPP & Surplus Public Land, to require proper environmental assessment of bushland on surplus government land proposed for sale and to allow public comment and public enquiries into the sale of surplus government land; and
- (e) amend SEPP 14. Wetlands, to incorporate all wetlands in the Sydney region.

BACKGROUND: These are a group of separate motions which, if implemented, would improve the standard of urban bushland protection and management. Sydney's wetlands are currently excluded from the legislation.

Developments & Commonwealth or State Held Bushland Submitted by Mosman Parks & Bushland Association

THAT where developments proposed for land controlled by the Commonwealth or the State could affect or impinge upon bushland, there should be mandatory prior consultation with the bodies in whose care and protection such bushland is held.

BACKGROUND: Following the February fires in Sydney the Army at Georges Heights bulldozed and cleared a lengthy strip of land along two sides of its boundary with the Sydney Harbour National Park. The

a system that ensure

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NSW GOVERNMENT'S NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

The NSW Government wants to change the way we make decisions about the use of land, including high conservation value forests, the coast, crown lands and waterways. It has proposed five new laws which will override existing legislation and which currently protect the environment and allow public participation. The new laws will create confrontation - worsening divisions over the future of the natural environment.

WHAT THE NEW LAWS WILL DO

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL BILL

- This bill will, in effect, replace the regional planning process of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA). A new Resources Management Council will produce regional reviews that will recommend how public land (including national parks) can be used. It replaces the proven system of regional environmental studies and plans found in the EPA Act.
- The EPA Act has a balanced set of objectives, but the new Council will be dominated by developer interests thus skewing decisions towards exploitation interests.
- The NSW Government has never been enthusiastic about using the EPA Act and now it is doing away with one its commentors.

ENDANGERED AND OTHER THREATENED SPECIES BILL

- This should be renamed the extinction law. It repeals the Endangered Fauna Act and the licensing powers given to the National Parks Service, just as government agencies and the private sector are beginning to put in place decision making processes to take account of endangered species.
- The Bill sacks the current independent scientific committee and replaces it with one stacked with government appointees (no doubtconservatives).
- In a move criticised by scientists the term 'endangered' is redefined so as to remove 150 species off the current NSW endangered list. Endangered' now means likely to become extinct in Australia within 20 years. Such a parious state would mean very few individuals of an animal would be left and extinction a near certainty.
- Unless a strong recovery plan is in place. But this proposed law creates ineffective recovery plans. Such plans have to minimise the social and economic effects one vested interest could ensure extinction. Further the plan cannot stop bodies such as the Forestry Commission from complying with their statutory duties like logging old growth forests!

FOREST (RESOURCE SECURITY) BILL

- This is even worse than the defeated Federal law.
- Forests can be handed over to the timber industry in long term contracts with hefty compensation claims liable if a forest area is withdrawn.
- Such forests, called Timber Production Forests, are not subject to Part 4 of the EPA Act, nor Part 5 that requires environmental impact statements. And, not surprisingly, there is no protection for endangered species.
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KEY CONCERNS ABOUT RESOURCE SECURITY THAT ARISE FROM THE NSW GOVERNMENT'S FOREST (RESOURCE SECURITY) BILL

Hundreds of thousands of hectares of native forest will be handed over to logging and woodchip interests if the NSW Government succeeds in passing the Forest (Resource Security) Bill. It is part of the Natural Resources Management Package which aims to downgrade environment protection and public participation.

Viability of industry unlikely

- The Bill makes no attempt to assess whether the licence holder who is granted generous access to 'Timber Production Forests' (resource security forests) is viable in the long term, nor whether they will value add.
- Much of the current native forest timber industry is under very significant competition from the pine timber industry and will close operations over the next decade. It is economically irrational to create resource security forests for such a short term industry.
- The timber industry in its current campaign has produced alleged investment plans of some hundreds of millions of dollars. Such figures have not been subject to independent verification or analysis as to whether they are viable projects. Decision making about large areas of native forest on the basis of industry propagands is unacceptable.

Privatisation

There is provision for long term agreements with compensation payments for withdrawal of forest area. If an agreement holder closes their business they will be in a position of being able to regard their licence as an asset and virtually sell their rights. This is tantamount to privalising native forests.

Environment protection removed

The Bill ensures that Parts 4 and 5 of the EPA Act do not apply to resource security forests. Thus there will be no independent environmental monitoring or assessment. Nor will endangered species be protected as the endangered wildlife laws will not apply to such forests.

- The Bill establishes a Forest Practices Code to control logging. As these are under the complete control of the existing forestry administration this is, in terms of the broader environmental questions self regulation a proven failure in view of the number of successful prosecutions against the Forestry Commission for illegal activity.
- The lack of adequate external monitoring is contrary to the precautionary principle. The Bill, not only prevents action being taken to adequately protect the environment, it prevents independent authorities from finding new information.
- The Bill also clearly envisages that clearfelling will occur in resource security forests, as it immediately provides for the south east forests (including large areas of old growth) to be classified as Timber Production. Forests. No native forest should be subject to broad scale logging of the intensity practiced in the south east, under the regime envisaged in the Bill (or in any other circumstances).

Security over area preferred

- It is significant that the Bill grants resource security over an area of forest, not volume of timber. In contrast, granting of security over volume allows greater flexibility as to the area or type of forest to be logged.
- An area of forest will contain many parts that are unloggable, but by granting rights to area, those sites, which are often also environmentally sensitive, can be harmed. Further, if such parts are made into conservation reserves thus withdrawing them from the agreement area, then compensation will be payable (when in fact no timber volume has actually been lost). This is a major determine to protection measures in resource security forests.

The Bill is a grab of public land for private purposes and a recipe for environmental destruction.

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SPECIES TO BE REMOVED FROM SCHEDULE 12 UNDER THE GOVERNMENTS PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND OTHER THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION BILL 1992

PART 1 THREATENED SPECIES:

AMPHIBIANS

Litoria aurea Litoria castanea Litoria raniformis Pseudophryne corroboree

Green and Golden Bell Frog

Corroboree Frog

BIRDS

Nettapus coromandelianus Ardeotis australis Burhinus magnirostris Burhinus neglectus Geophaps scripta Phaps Histrionica Polytelis anthopeplus Amytornis textilis Aplonis fuscus hullianus ... Lord Howe Starling Turdus xanthopus vinitinetus Vinous-tinted Thrush Zosterops strenua Robust Silvereye

Cotton Pygmy-Goose Australian Bustard Bush Thick-knee Beach Thick-knee Squatter Pigeon Flock Bronzewing Regent Parrot Thick-Billed Grasswren

MAMMALS

Antichinomys laniger: Macropus dorsalis Petrogale xanthopus Conilurus albipes Notomys cervinus Notomys mitchellii Pseudomys apodemooides Pseudomys desertor: Pseudomys fumeus Isoodon obesulus Bettongia gaimardi Bettongia lesueur Bettongia penicillata Bettongia tropica Nyctophilus howensis

Kultarr Black-stripped Wallaby Yellow-footed Rock Wallaby White-footed Rabbit-rat Fawn Hopping-mouse Mitchell's Hopping-mouse Silky Mouse Desert Mouse Smoky Mouse Southern Brown Bandicoot Tasmanian Bettong Burrowing Bettong Brush-tailed Bettong

REPTILES

Anomalopus mackayi Eulamprus leuraensis.

PART 2 VULNERABLE AND RARE SPECIES

AMPHIBIANS

Litoria alboguttatus Litoria brevipalmata Litoria piperata Litoria spenceri

Striped Burrowing Frog Green Thighed Frog

Litoria subglandulosa Assa darlingtoni Crinia tinnula Mixophyes fleayi Mixophyes iteratus Philoria loveridgei Philoria sphagnicolus

BIRDS

Diomedea exulans Fregetta grallaria Pterodroma neglecta Pterodrema nigripennis Pteroderma solandri Puffinus assimílus Puffinus carneipes Phaeton rubricanda Sulaa dactylatra Botaurus poiciloptilus Dupetor flavicollis Xenorhynchus asiaticus Falco hypoleucos Hamirostra melanosternon Lophoictinia isura Paandion haliaetus Anseranas semipalmata Strictonetta naevosa Gallinula olivacea Grus rubicundus Irediparra gallincea Anous stolidus Calidris alba Calidris alba Calidris tenuirostris Charadrius mongolus'. Gygis ciba Haematopus fuliginosus Haemotopus longirostris Limicola falcinellus Procelsterna cerulea Rostratula benghalensis. Sterna fuscata ... Tringa terek Ptilinopus superbus Cacatua leadbeateri . Calyptorhynchus lathami Neophema pulchella Pezzoporous wallicus Polytelis swainsonii Tyto longimembris Tyto tenebricosa Podargus ocellatus Halycon chloris Amytornis barbatus Amytornis striatus ... Atrichornis refescens Certhionyx variegatus Cinclosoma castanotum

Pouched Frog

Giant Barred Frog Loveridge's Frog Sphagnum Frog

Wandering Albatros White-bellied Storm-petrel Kermadec Petrel Black-winged Petrel Providence Fetrel Little Shearwater Fleshy-footed Shearwater Red-tailed Tropic Bird Mashed Booby Australasian Bittern Black Bittern . Baack-necked Stork Grey Falcon Black-breasted Buzzard Square-tailed Kite Osprey Magpie Goose Freckled Duck Bush Hen Brolga Comb-crested Jacana Common Noddy Sanderling Great Knot Mongolian Plover White Tern Sooty Oystercatcher Pied Oystercatcher Broad-billed Sandpiper Grey Ternlet Painted Snipe Sooty Tern Terek Sandpiper Superb · Fruit-Dove Pink Cockatoo Glossy Black-Cockatoo Turquoise Parrot Ground Parrot. Supurb Parrot Eastern Grass Owl Sooty Owl Marbled Frogmouth Collared Kingfisher Grey Grasswren Striated Grasswren Rufous Scrub-bird "Pied Honeyeater . Chestnut Quail-thrush

Coracina lineata
Drymodes brunneopygia
Grantiella picta
Lichenostomus fasciogularis
Menura alberti
Monarcha leucotis
Pachycephala inornata
Pachycephala olivacea
Pachycephela contempta
Sericornis brunneus
Sericornis cautus
Sericornis fuliginosus
Stipiturus ruficeps
Zosterops tephropleura

Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-Shrike
Southern Scrub-robin
Painted Honeyeater
Mangrove Heneyeater
Albert's Lyrebird
White-eared Monarch
Gilbert's Whistler
Olive Whistler
Lord Howe Golden Whistler
Redthroat
Shy Hylacola
Calamanthus
Rufous-crowned Emu-Wren
Lord Howe Silvereye

MAMMALS

Dasyurus maculatus Ningaui yvonneae Phascogale tapoatafa Sminthopsis leucopus Sminthopsis macroura Saccolaimus flaviventris

Bat

Bat

Macropus parma Thylogale stigmatica Mormopterus beccarii - Mormopterus norfolkensis. Nyctinomus australis Leggadina forresti Mastacomys fuscus Pseudomys gracilicaudatus Pseudomys hermannsburgensis Pseudomys oralis Pseudomys pilligaensis Rattus villosissimus Petaurus australis Petaurus norfolcensis Phascolaarctos cinereus Nyctimine robinsoni Pteropus alectoo Syconycteris australis Aepyprymnus ruffescens Potorous tridactylus Chalinolobus dwyeri . Chalinolobus nigrogriseus Chalinobolus picatus Eptesicus baverstocki Eptesicus troughtoni Falsistrellus tasmaniensis Kerivoula papuensis Miniopterus australis Miniopterus schreibersii Myotis adversus

Nyctophilus bifax Ncytophilus timoriensis Scoteanax rueppellii Tiger Quoll.

Brush-tailed Phascogale
White-footed Dunnart
Stripe-faced Dunnart
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-

Parma Wallaby Red-legged Pademelon Beccari's Mastiff-bat Eastern Little Mastiff-bat White-striped Mastiff-bat Forrest's Mouse Broad-toothed Rat Eastern Chestnut Mouse Sandy Inland Mouse Hastings River: Mouse Pilliga Mouse Long-haired Rat - Yellow-bellied Glider Squirrel Glider Koala Queensland Tube-nosed Bat . Black Flying-fox Queensland Blossom Bat Rufous Bettong Long-nosed Potoroo. Large Pied Bat : : Hoary Bat Little Pied Bat

Great Pipstrelle
Golden-tipped Bat
Little Bent-wing Bat
Common Bent-wing Bat
Large-footed Mouse-eared

Queensland Long-eared Bat Greater Long-eared Bat Greater Broad-nosed Bat

REPTILES "

Hypsilurus spinipes
Morelia spilota
Echiopsis curta
Christinus guentheri
Aprasia parapulchella
Delma Impar
Coeranoscincus reticulatus
Pseudemoia lichenigera

Southern Forest Dragon Carpet and Diamond Python

To sid

POLICY QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE ALTERNATIVE PACKAGE

- 1. Do we describe their package as "the Government's package" or "the Coalition package."
- 2. How do we define ecologically sustainable yield?
- 3. Do we want to mention that we evactually want truly independent assessment of EISs, and not just the Minister for Planning?
- 4. Should this be in?

Some environment groups also believe that the Wilderness Act and the National Parks and Wildlife Act require amendment to improve their public participation processes.

- 5. Do we want Parliament to prepare and immeidately pass Bills to improve the public participation processes of the Wilderness Act and the National Parks and Wildlife Act?
- 6. Do we recommend that the Departments of Environment and Planning be re-combined?
- 7. Do we support this in our Part 5 Reform Bill?

The provisions of the Timber Industry (Interim Protection) Act 1992, which require that wilderness assessments are examined concurrently with EISs over the same area, are left intact.

8. Do we support this statement?

Using the principle of 'user pays', forest industries must pay for activities which are harmful to the environment. The Government already has mechanisms to institute this, such as pollution licence fees and timber royalties.

Such charges should be set sufficiently high to prevent environmental harm from being caused. For example, pollution licence fees should be slightly higher than the cost of removing that pollution, or the cost of rehabilitating an environment degraded by that pollution.

- 9. When should logging in high conservation value forests cease immediately, at the earliest opportunity?
- 10. What is our policy on a Forests Board? Is this it?

The Commission should be run by a stake-holders Board

- * Immediate responsibility for the Forestry Commission and its actions should be given to a new State Forests Board.
- * The Forestry Commission should be responsible to the State Forests Board. The Board should be responsible to the Minister, but should be able to initiate action independently.
- *The State Forests Board should have an independent income which it can apply its operations, e.g. staff, commissioning studies.
- * The State Forest Board should consist of:
 - the Commissioner for Forests.
 - the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service,
 - the Director-General of the Environment Protection Authority,
 - a representative of the Conservation Division of the Department of Conservation and Land Management,
 - three persons nominated by conservation groups,
 - two persons nominated by a forest industry group.
 - a person nominated by the NSW Labor Council familiar with work practices in the timber industry,
 - a person nominated by an academic association of ecologists,
 - a chairperson, appointed by the Premier, who is an expert in native forest protection and the resolution of environmental conflicts.

11. Is this our policy?

* No timber should be extracted from private land without the consent of the Forestry Commission, the Soil Conservation Service, the Environment Protection Authority and the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

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0-22

Sid Walker
Executive Officer
Nature Conservation Council of NSW
39 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000.

P.01

Dear Sid,

23 July 1992.

Here are my comments on the "Land Use decision-making package" to be proposed by the peak groups as an alternative to the NSW Government's package.

The prospects of winning parliamentary support for the whole package are low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves a Forestry Bill which the ALP and at least one of the low because it involves

The elements of the package which can be sold are these:

- 1. The Government's NRMC Bill is just a formalising of the current arrangements under which powerful resource development agencies of the State Government get together and decide how resources will be allocated. The NRMC would be overwhelmed by departmental heads probably with "riding instructions" from their Ministers and could in no sense be an "independent" arbiter. Proper administration of the EP&A Act would achieve most of the stated aims of the NRMC Bill. It should be argued that this course ought to be followed and the NRMC Bill should be dropped entirely.
- 2. The Government's Endangered and Other Threatened Species Bill is an attack on the Land and Environment Court's decision in the Chaelundi case and practically destroys the legitimate role of the NP&WS in protecting endangered wildlife. The environment groups' Threatened Species Bill is far more preferable and it should be argued that it ought to be passed. As a fall back position the groups might have to settle for a continuation of the Interim Legislation (in order to ensure the support of all the independents).
- 3. The Government's Heritage Amendment Bill is another attempt to reverse the effect of a Land and Environment Court decision. The Heritage Council has a role in protecting the natural environment under its Act and this role should be respected. The Heritage Council has a slightly better chance of acting independently (because of its

diverse membership) than the lone Director of the NP&WS. Also, powers under the Heritage Act are better tested and (especially in relation to questions of compensation) more effective than the interim protection powers of the Director of the NP&WS. It should be argued that this Government Bill ought to be dropped.

4. The Government's Environmental Planning and Assessment (Amendment) Bill goes in the right direction by stopping government development proponents from determining their own EIS's. The Environment groups' EP&A Reform Bill makes some arguable improvements and it ought to be argued that it should be preferred and the Government's Bill dropped.

The element of the package which is unsaleable is the substitution of the Government's Forest (Resource Security) Bill with a bill favoured by the environment groups that would reflect Peter MacDonald's Forestry (Amendment) Bill 1992.

I take this view because John Hatton took a position on forestry with his support for the Timber Industry (Protection) Act and it is just unrealistic to expect him to abandon it so soon and so radically.

The choices given in the Government's and the environment groups' forestry bills are so utterly opposed as to be unable to be considered as alternatives in a political debate. In the circumstances it would be better to argue for an abandonment of the Government's resource security bill as part of the Government's package.

The ALP and the independents might be convinced that the Timber Industry (Protection) Act went far enough; alternatively, that the matter of forestry legislation is so important and so in need of further examination as to justify a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. Even if this does no more than shelve the issue, it is still the safer and preferable outcome as far as the environment groups are concerned because of the two forestry bills the Government's "resource security" bill has by far the better chance of being enacted.

Please provide Judy Messer with a copy of this letter.

Yours sincerely

Peter Prineas

Hon Secretary Nature Conservation Council of NSW.

Phineos.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NSW GOVERNMENT'S NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

The NSW Government wants to change the way we make decisions about the use of land, including high conservation value forests, the coast, crown lands and waterways. It has proposed five new laws which will override existing legislation and which currently protect the environment and allow public participation. The new laws will create confrontation - worsening divisions over the future of the natural environment.

WHAT THE NEW LAWS WILL DO

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL BILL

- This bill will, in effect, replace the regional planning process of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA). A new Resources Management Council will produce regional reviews that will recommend how public land (including national parks) can be used. It replaces the proven system of regional environmental studies and plans found in the EPA Act.
- The EPA Act has a balanced set of objectives, but the new Council will be dominated by developer interests thus skewing decisions towards exploitation interests.
- The NSW Government has never been enthusiastic about using the EPA Act and now it is doing away with one its cornerstones.

ENDANGERED AND OTHER THREATENED SPECIES BILL

- This should be renamed the extinction law. It repeals the Endangered Fauna Act and the licensing powers given to the National Parks Service, just as government agencies and the private sector are beginning to put in place decision making processes to take account of endangered species.
- The Bill sacks the current independent scientific committee and replaces it with one stacked with government appointees (no doubt conservatives).
- In a move criticised by scientists the term 'endangered' is redefined so as to remove 150 species off the current NSW endangered list. 'Endangered' now means likely to become extinct in Australia within 20 years. Such a parlous state would mean very few individuals of an animal would be left and extinction a near certainty.
- Unless a strong recovery plan is in place. But this proposed law creates ineffective recovery plans. Such plans have to minimise the social and economic effects one vested interest could ensure extinction. Further the plan cannot stop bodies such as the Forestry Commission from complying with their statutory duties like logging old growth forests!

FOREST (RESOURCE SECURITY) BILL

- This is even worse than the defeated Federal law.
- Forests can be handed over to the timber industry in long term contracts with hefty compensation claims liable if a forest area is withdrawn.
- Such forests, called Timber Production Forests, are not subject to Part 4 of the EPA Act, nor Part 5 that requires environmental impact statements. And, not surprisingly, there is no protection for endangered species.
- Special mention is made of the south east forests - they are automatically available for resource security - without any further environmental assessment.
- Such a law will create immense conflict in the forests as it removes accountability and ongoing public participation. A better law would seek to resolve conflict by bringing the parties together and assisting the retraining and re-employment of workers displaced by conservation decisions. Independent MP, Peter McDonald has introduced a private members bill to achieve this.

AMENDMENTS TO THE EPA AND HERITAGE ACTS

■ The EPA Act is amended so that the body that produces the environmental impact statement does not also adjudicate it. This is an improvement but there is a catch - the other laws in the government's package have to

- also be passed. The gain is not worth the pain.
- There is also the clause that allows the activity to be changed in secret or conditions to be changed without opportunity for public comment.
- The Heritage Act will no longer apply to the natural environment and aboriginal sites. Permanent conservation orders will no longer be available. Urban bushland will be under particular threat as other laws, such as those found in the National Parks and Wildlife Act, will not be applied.

THE ALTERNATIVES

- Use the existing provisions of the EPA Act to produce regional environmental studies and plans. Retain the integrity of a proven, world class piece of legislation.
- Introduce a strong Threatened Species Act - the Threatened Species Network has drafted such a law.
- Pass a separate small bill removing adjudication of environmental impact statement from the proponent and author of the eis.
- Support the forest decision making principles of Peter McDonald's Forest (Amendment) Bill.

KEY CONCERNS ABOUT RESOURCE SECURITY THAT ARISE FROM THE NSW GOVERNMENT'S FOREST (RESOURCE SECURITY) BILL

Hundreds of thousands of hectares of native forest will be handed over to logging and woodchip interests if the NSW Government succeeds in passing the Forest (Resource Security) Bill. It is part of the Natural Resources Management Package which aims to downgrade environment protection and public participation.

Viability of industry unlikely

- The Bill makes no attempt to assess whether the licence holder who is granted generous access to 'Timber Production Forests' (resource security forests) is viable in the long term, nor whether they will value-add.
- Much of the current native forest timber industry is under very significant competition from the pine timber industry and will close operations over the next decade. It is economically irrational to create resource security forests for such a short term industry.
- The timber industry in its current campaign has produced alleged investment plans of some hundreds of millions of dollars. Such figures have not been subject to independent verification or analysis as to whether they are viable projects. Decision making about large areas of native forest on the basis of industry propaganda is unacceptable.

Privatisation

There is provision for long term agreements with compensation payments for withdrawal of forest area. If an agreement holder closes their business they will be in a position of being able to regard their licence as an asset and virtually sell their rights. This is tantamount to privatising native forests.

Environment protection removed

■ The Bill ensures that Parts 4 and 5 of the EPA Act do not apply to resource security forests. Thus there will be no independent environmental monitoring or assessment. Nor will endangered species be protected as the endangered wildlife laws will not apply to such forests.

- The Bill establishes a Forest Practices Code to control logging. As these are under the complete control of the existing forestry administration this is, in terms of the broader environmental questions self regulation a proven failure in view of the number of successful prosecutions against the Forestry Commission for illegal activity.
- The lack of adequate external monitoring is contrary to the precautionary principle. The Bill, not only prevents action being taken to adequately protect the environment, it prevents independent authorities from finding new information.
- The Bill also clearly envisages that clearfelling will occur in resource security forests, as it immediately provides for the south east forests (including large areas of old growth) to be classified as Timber Production Forests. No native forest should be subject to broad scale logging of the intensity practised in the south east, under the regime envisaged in the Bill (or in any other circumstances).

Security over area preferred

- It is significant that the Bill grants resource security over an area of forest, not volume of timber. In contrast, granting of security over volume allows greater flexibility as to the area or type of forest to be logged.
- An area of forest will contain many parts that are unloggable, but by granting rights to area, those sites, which are often also environmentally sensitive, can be harmed. Further, if such parts are made into conservation reserves thus withdrawing them from the agreement area, then compensation will be payable (when in fact no timber volume has actually been lost). This is a major deterrence to protection measures in resource security forests.

The Bill is a grab of public land for private purposes and a recipe for environmental destruction.

MALKER

COMMENTS ON EXPOSURE BILLS

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL BILL 1992

The title of the Bill is misleading. Perhaps it should be called the "Public Land Natural" Resources Management Council Bill 1992".

Page 2:

c3(1)(b): (Access to Resources)

Can the Bill actually secure the "use of natural resources to industry"? Does it really mean secure "access to natural resources on public lands to industry"?

c3(2)(b): (Values)

Is it realistic to assess "all values"? What does "all values" really mean?

Page 3:

c4, Line 6: (Definition of Natural Resources)

The definition of "natural resources" is very narrow. The terms used lack clear meaning and/or are too utilitarian in aspect.

For example, does "water resources" mean all water (i.e. marine, surface and ground), or does it refer to some legislative definition (Clean Waters Act, Waters Act)? Does "timber resources" only refer to trees with current commercial value or does it include saplings, understorey, etc.? What is a "fishery resource"? Does it include breeding habitats etc.? What of "living natural resources" (other than fish), e.g. plants with medicinal uses?

Page 4 (NRMC Membership)

The selection of 4 non-government appointed members (Part 2, Clause 8, point 4):

"members are each to have expertise in one or more of the following areas (and between them are to have expertise in all of those areas):

- . resource economics -
- . natural resource conservation
- , natural resource extraction and processing
- . biodiversity conservation (and in particular expertise in endangered species)
- . industry and commerce "

It is important that non-government council members represent the full spectrum of interests and expertise. This is not guaranteed by the current wording of the Act (see above). For example, the provisions of the Act could be satisfied if one individual was selected with expertise in both natural resource conservation and biodiversity conservation, and three individuals could then be selected to cover the interests of industry in the remaining 3 categories.

In addition, expertise in resource economics needs to be divided into 2 components: a) expertise in the more traditional aspects of economics (use and value of resources such as minerals and forest products), and b) expertise in 'environmental economics' e.g. assigning 'real' values to natural resources such as biota, air and water. Rarely do individuals have expertise in both these strands of resource economics, and yet both are needed by the proposed Council.

Page 6

c14(1): (Collection of Information)

While Council is to compile and evaluate "relevant" information "held by Government agencies", this section does not require council to consider any documentation not held by agencies (e.g. research held by universities or other groups).

c14(2): (NRMC Research)

While Council may conduct its own research etc., if reliable information is not available from government agencies or "other sources", c14(1) does not require the Council to use information other than from agencies. In addition, the use of "may" indicates that Council need not undertake research if it so decides, even if "reliable information is not available".

Pages 6 and 7:

c15: ("Values of Public Land")

This section refers to the requirement that Council consider the conservation; economic; historic; scientific; cultural; social; archaeological and aesthetic significance to NSW when considering the "values of public land". What does "value" refer to? How will non-dollar values be assessed? How will they be assessed? Will the dollar significance be regarded as the value? Who makes this decision?

Page 8:

<u>c20</u>: (Regional Reviews - role of Premier)

Part 4, Division 1, Clause 20 states that "(1) The Premier may, in the reference of a regional review to the Council, identify the significant areas of public land in the region and require the Council to deal primarily with those public lands."

An important stated objective of this Act is to make systematic regional assessments regarding the values of public land (instead of assessments made on a site by site basis). However, if the section 20(1) discretion is applied, the effectiveness of any regional planning could be severely compromised.

c22: (Lack of Public Comment)

The status of public comment is not very clear. The NRMC must make the draft report available to the public 60 days prior to submitting it to the Premier (s22(1)). While s22(3) says Council must consider any submission prior to finalisation, the Bill does not make it mandatory for submissions to be called for - only that the report is "made available". S22(4) allows for Regulations to be introduced regarding public consultation. Surely this should be in the Act!

Page 9:

c23: (Distribution of Regional Reports to Ministers)

Part 4, Division 2, Clause 23, point 3 states that "The Premier may forward a copy of the report [i.e. a regional review of public land] to any Ministers whom, and government agencies which, the Premier considers have an interest in the report."

It is important that all agencies likely to be utilising the information and/or likely to be affected by the recommendations contained within any regional reports are involved in the process at an early stage, and are provided with copies of the draft report as a routine procedure.

<u>c25</u>: (Adoption of the report by the Premier)

Part 4, Division 2, Clause 25 covers adoption of reports by the Premier, namely that the Premier may adopt or may decline to adopt all or part of the report as government policy.

This is a fairly significant responsibility! On what criteria will such decisions be made?? There seems to be little public comment prior to, and no public comment regarding, the Premier adopting a NRMC Regional Review as government policy. Why are so many options allowed for? What is the value of the decision making process if the Premier can change his/her mind on the reports acceptance?

ENDANGERED AND OTHER THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION BILL 1992

Page 2:

<u>c3(a)</u>: (Genetic Diversity)

How can we "maintain" (i.e. "genetic diversity of plants and animals and their potential for (evolution) in the wild") something which is not yet fully understood. In current research being undertaken by the CSIRO in the SE Forests of NSW, 80 per cent of the animal and plant species collected to date cannot be named, at least one-third of beetles collected are undescribed in insect taxonomy, and 75 species of predatory staphylinid beetles collected cannot be placed into any known genus (Wright, B., 1992, Ecos, No. 71, pp 28-31).

<u>c3(c)</u>: (Critical Habitat)

The protection of "critical habitat" requires comment. As the act only refers to protecting habitat for "endangered species" it is in no way preventative. That is, it provides no habitat protection for species that are not currently endangered or threatened but could become so. This may mean that the government is, in effect, removing powers from the NPWS to protect habitat and replacing them with powers only to protect the "critical habitat" (comments on this definition later) of endangered species only. It would seem that be only protecting the habitat of endangered species to government will be failing in its responsibility under the s3(a) of the same legislation to "maintain genetic diversity..." etc.

The survival of a species is not only dependent on the "habitat" (not defined anywhere in the Act apart from in legalistic terms). Species may also be dependent on other species that may only share a niche that is the overlap of two "habitats" or is migratory and is not itself "endangered".

c8: (Criteria for Species Status / Meeting of agreements))

The criteria specified for 'scientifically' determining the selection of endangered species for the purposes of the Act is whether or not a species is likely to become extinct within 20 years (although "different periods or specified probabilities of extinction may be prescribed by the regulations for different species").

The choice of 20 years seems to be a fairly arbitrary cut-off point. In addition, the Act needs to specify that the prescription of different periods for different species by means of regulations is (presumably) a measure to safeguard the survival of the species (i.e. species may still be endangered even if their extinction is not likely for more than 20 years e.g. where a few individuals of a long-lived species remain, but are unable to reproduce successfully in the wild).

Comments on the applicability of this methodology have been outlined above. The impact of this section is potentially disastrous. It can be looked at in two ways, one scientifically, the other legally.

As outlined earlier, the concept of not classifying species as endangered in NSW because there are apparently viable populations elsewhere in Australia is fraught with danger. An "endangered" species in NSW may be found in large numbers in Western Australia and it is not protected in NSW as a result. Due to a natural (or otherwise) occurring "catastrophe", say disease or changed local conditions due to, for example, climate change, the species in WA is greatly reduced, possibly to "endangered" status. The unprotected species in NSW may have since disappeared from NSW, thereby placing the species at far greater risk than before. In addition, the fact that the species in NSW may have been important to other species survival may mean that other species are now at risk. If the same circumstances prevail, this species too may vanish from NSW, and so on. In this scenario, the government would be guilty of failing to meet objectives of the proposed Endangered and Other Threatened Species Act (s3(a)) as well as the IGAE. Extinctions do occur naturally but accelerated extinctions due to human activity pose a threat to the quality of human life and the survival of other species.

From a legal perspective, it should be noted that NSW legislation has no power outside of NSW. To rule that, because locally endangered species have viable populations outside of NSW and therefore need not be considered as endangered, relies on protection from Governments and jurisdictions that NSW has no control over. The Bill allows for no consideration of the species conservation/protection status outside of NSW. A case could be made for not listing certain species in NSW, but this should be the exception and not the rule.

Page 5:

<u>c11</u>:

Same comments as for "Endangered" Species (c8).

Page 6:

c16(1): (Species not to be listed)

What is the definition of "cause"? Does it include "carry"?

c16(2): (Species not to be listed)

How is it proposed to do this? Using "on the information available to it" is of concern, considering the potential constraints on information arising from s14 of the NRMC Bill (see previous comments). Does this include species that were not in NSW before European settlement but have subsequently moved into NSW and are endangered Australia wide? Are they trying to refer to introduced species such as rabbits, foxes, cats and dogs, etc.? If so this clause is extremely poorly worded and will no doubt cause great confusion in any Court.

Page 7: (Recovery Plans)

c19:

There seems to be an important category missing here. An Endangered or Other Threatened Species may be reliant on other species that may or may not be endangered or threatened themselves. The following addition is therefore suggested:

(f) Species reliance - what other species the survival of the species relies upon.

Page 11:

c31: (Critical habitat)

The definition of "critical habitat" is of concern. There seems to be no scientific basis for the declaration of critical habitat. There seems little basis for the Minister for Plannings certification of "critical habitat". Why the Minister for Planning? Why not the Minister for Environment, or both? The reasoning behind the Minister for Planning's involvement seems to be because "critical habitat" is habitat defined in a planning instrument. Due to the lack of scientific criteria in its definition, and because of the artificial boundaries that are typical of the planning system, there may be significant potential for these measures to be largely ineffective and of only minimal significance to species conservation.

The mapping and definition of critical habitat (which needs approval by the Minister for Planning) can be difficult where the full environmental requirements of individual endangered species are unknown or incompletely known. The precautionary principle needs to be used here, and there needs to be ongoing review of areas that have been designated in an environmental planning instrument as information becomes available.

c32: (Penalties)

The maximum fine for damage to critical habitat is \$100,000 or 2 years imprisonment. Since an area of critical habitat is defined as an area essential to the survival of the endangered species, substantial damage to the area is likely to lead to the immediate or imminent extinction of the species. While the defined penalties are an improvement on existing ones, this still seems to be grossly underestimating the value of species.

Page 15:

c41: (Appeal/Compensation).

Why is appeal through the Courts the only recourse of an occupier of land subject to declaration as critical habitat? Why is compensation not payable to occupiers of private land (e.g. farmers) when it is proposed to be available for users (i.e. industry) of public lands on public land, if they can no longer use it (see Forest (Resource Security) Bill)? This is a very "uneven playing field"; the owners and occupiers of land can only act by preventing the protection of "critical habitat" while industry is compensated for no longer being able to use public land!

18

<u>c25(2)</u>: (Forestry Practice Codes)

Are the Forestry Practices Codes (FPC) limited to these things? Can a FPC, for example, include feral animal and weed control? Currently it would appear not. Also, why "animals and plants" and not "fauna and flora"? What is the definition of animal? Does it include invertebrates? Does water quality refer to both surface and ground water quality? What about watertable levels?

Suggest using the term "salinisation" rather than "salination" in 25(2)(d).

<u>c25(3)</u>: (Forestry Practice Codes)

Why is the "where" of FPC application left so vague? Why are there no criteria as to where they should apply? FPC seem to be optional extras!

There also seems to be no "minimum" standard or "must include" requirements, i.e. they could be so vague or general as to be next to useless.

Page 10:

$\underline{c27(2)\&(3)}$: (Public Comment)

The 30 day public availability, submission (not specifically required by the Bill) and consideration time seems very short. Will the public be able to make any useful comment on a document, possibly a detailed document, and submit such comments in time for them to be considered and acted upon prior to finalisation with a 30 day time frame? This would seem highly unlikely. It may be worth noting that 60 days is used in the Endangered and Other Threatened Species Conservation Bill.

c29(1): (Possible conflict for the Forestry Commission)

This is somewhat contradictory to the reasoning for amendments to the EP&A Act. If the FC is not to be seen as "judge and jury" regarding EIS preparation and review, why should they be allowed to be "poacher and gamekeeper"? As mentioned previously another body (such as the EPA?) should be given this role.

c29(2): (Penalties and Offences)

This section requires all FC licences or other authorities to include a provision indicating that FPC are complied with. As there is no penalty for breaching a FPC in the current Bill, it is assumed that penalties for breaches of licence conditions under the Forestry Act 1916 (FA) would apply. It should be noted that most licences under the FA have no penalties at all. Others have small penalties, typically only up to a maximum of \$500. This is hardly acts as a deterrent against ignoring FPC conditions. In any case, penalising a company for breaches of a licence could be seen as restricting the supply of wood and hence mean that the company is due compensation.

What does "all practicable steps" mean. Is this a legal term?

19

Page 11:

c31: (Forestry Practices Officers)

Where are these "Forestry Practices Officers to come from? Who will they work for? What provision is there for avoiding conflicts of interest? (There is little information on any of these matters at present.)

HERITAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL (1992)

The proposal to remove the word 'natural' from the Heritage Act is strongly opposed. This would create a situation where (in a legal sense) natural heritage did not exist in NSW, putting it at odds with the World Heritage Convention (to which Australia is a signatory). It may therefore be in breach of schedule 8 the IGAE, which the NSW Government has recently ratified.

This proposal could lead to ludicrous situations where natural heritage exists on one side of a NSW state border and abruptly 'ceases' to exist once NSW territory is encountered. Such a situation would be totally out of touch with ecological realities. In addition, there is no mention of what happens to existing World Heritage-listed sites in NSW which have been chosen on the basis of their 'natural' features (e.g. Lord Howe Island). This measure would also appear to preclude any other natural parts of NSW being eligible for World Heritage listing in the future.



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REVIEW OF CRANTS TO VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

Objectives and Functions of the Program

The National Estate Inquiry 1973 acknowledged that the VCOs play an important role in raising awareness of the public to environmental issues and providing a sounding board for Government policies on the environment. These values have been confirmed over the years through the various reviews that have taken place.

The objective of the program was to give some financial aid to volunteer groups to help meet administration costs.

The situation has changed since 1973. Issues have become more complex Vastly more problems have become apparent. Governments are moving to meet these new problems with new programs. But still the problems multiply and to have any effect the governments must carry the public with them

In addition, forces opposed to change and reform are more organised and well funded. There is now even greater need to ensure public awareness and to involve the public in seeking the solutions.

Equity and Effectiveness

Public opinion surveys over the years have shown that community concern about the environment, both local and national is high and increasing.

On the North Coast the number of local organisations belonging to this Council has doubled in numbers in the past eight years.

It is obvious that the Government cannot fund all these organisations ,nor would most seek funding but they do expect that when necessary they can appeal for help to regional and State bodies.

Both State and regional bodies deal with issues of national and global importance - issues such as World Heritage ,biodiversity,population , transport,energy . It is incorrect to claim that the state bodies deals only with State issues or that regional bodies limit themselves to regional issues.

To argue that city based organisations have access to better resources ignores the call of other organisations for donations from the public and the very much higher costs not only of administration but fund raising.

Higher funding of regional organisations would be welcomed (indeed we consider it a necessity) provided there was no diminution of funding for state bodies; and such funding allowed for reasonably paid staff and facilities in the regions.

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Our regional organisation would be content to continue at current funding levels only if funding to the State Conservation Council is maintained or increased. We regularly call on the State body for research, advice, and information which requires the State body to maintain an office and paid staff

We are concerned that industry supported "clean up" organisations such as Keep Australia Beautiful, may also receive government grants under this scheme. There needs to be a more rational approach to funding such bodies. There should be a tax on packaging to meet the costs of such organisations

Clarity of Program Guidelines

We agree that Part D needs clarification. What distinguishes zonal from regional bodies? We reject the term "Government priorities" -it is the communitys priorities which are being conveyed to Government.

in 1997 grants were made to tree planting organisations, Surely these narrowly focused bodies should be funded through Greening Australia or now the National Heritage Trust.

Allocation and Disbursement of Funds.

Most State and regional groups are "umbrella" organisations with the membership being made up of small societies all desparately raising funds for their own purposes. So it is difficult for the regional and State bodies to raise funds without cutting into the resource of their members.

An increase in Government funding is more likely to result in greater efforts to raise extra funds , and it would stimulate them to do so.

Greater parity is needed in allocating grants. For example the Albury-Wodonga and Big Scrub Environment Centres serve basically the same size area and population but the former receives a grant of \$10,000 and the latter \$5,600. Environment Victoria and Nature Conservation Council NSW serve somewhat the same populations from the same base yet the former receives \$108,000 and the latter \$97,500

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This Councils \$10,200 grant covers administrative costs but only because office space is provided free all administration is done by volunteers who are also engaged in volunteers who living. Travel costs that we can afford to pay are but a fraction of that paid to public servants.

Increasingly we are being pressured by government agencies to be involved in direct negotiation or policy development but rarely offered meeting fees or reimbursement of travel costs. Such travel often involve hundreds of kilometres

While the timing of funding disbursement could be improved we do not consider it vital. Three year funding would be welcomed if it were possible.

Performance Monitoring

We are unable to suggest how performance indicators could be developed or implemented. How can the number of phone calls made, travel claims made, paper bought be used as performance indicators? The grants given this Council can only be used for these purposes. The grant cannot be used for campaigns. How does one prepare a strategic plan for such circumstances?

Environment Centres are public information centres and could measure numbers of inquiries ,visits etc .But state and regional councils deal with matters raised by members ,or respond to matters raised by government ,bring matters to public attention ,provide education services.Performance in these areas is very difficult to measure.

Communications and Consultation

More frequent meetings would be useful but most workers are volunteers and cannot afford either the increased travel or time off. The use of email to network requires equipment and staff to operate it.

Departmental staff should attend part at least of National Conferences to understand the problems, concerns and issues of voluntary conservation bodies

Several submissions have been made to the Government over the years from National Conferences of Conservation Councils and Environment Centres on ways to more fairly fund such groups. The returns to government in a more enlightened public attitude would far out weigh the costs if such schemes were accepted.

Conclusion

The proper funding of all National ,State and regional broad conservation bodies is important and should have priority.

If funds cannot be increased then the National and State bodies should continue to receive priority. Regional bodies such as this Council should continue to receive funds at least at the current level.

James L.O.Tedder

Hon.Sec. 16 April 1997

gvcosubl

"The project, and others like it across the State, will provide housing for people on low incomes who might not otherwise have access to this style of accommodation.

"This is an example of how partners can work together to resolve complex housing problems," Mr Knowles said.

The units are scheduled to be completed by June. Residents will take up occupancy soon after.

CONTACT: Daphne Sider (02) 9228 4499 or (0419) 239 177

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NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

C/- J. TEDDER
PAVANS RD., GRASSY HEAD,
via STUARTS POINT. 2441
'065' 69 0802 #/6x

Forest Task Force Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Canberra

f.a. Peter Lawrence

Ø6 271 5511

Funding for Participation of Local Stakeholders in CRA/RFA Process

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

Please refer to Phillip Glyde's letter of 31 December informing this Council that the Commonwealth was prepared to contribute \$5,000 for a public education campaign for the CRA/RFA process.

The Council is curious as to why clause 2.5 in the Terms and Conditions has been included? We would appreciate clarification as to why it is considered necessary for such a clause to be included .If the Council was to apply at some later date and funds were not available surely ,then the Government would just say funds were not available.

It is necessary to point out that what this Council is proposing to do is to attempt to better inform the public what is the CRA/RFA process - a task which should have been done by Government. With the sum likely to be granted the task can only be partly accompolished and it may be necessary at a latter date to do further work.

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder

Hon.Sec. 10 January 97

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NCECcopy

Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs

TENDER APPLICATION FOR FUNDING UNDER THE SPECIAL EMPLOYER SUPPORT PROGRAMME

All personal information contained in this form will be handled confidentially in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988. In the event that an Agreement is made between the tenderer and the Commonwealth of Australia the information contained in the Agreement may be confirmed or shared with employers, training providers, other Commonwealth Agencies such as DSS, ATO and DIMA and with State or Territory Agencies where required by law or for programme administration and evaluation purposes

DEETYA Use	Only No:	. :	
DEETYA Con	tact Officer:	Phillip Harrison	
DEETYA Office: Hunter Northern Area			
	<u>Level 1, 5 Bro</u> NEWCASTLI	own Street (PO Box 829) E NSW 2300	
Phone: (049) 210 100 Fax: (049) 210 163			
Date submitted to DEETYA:			

INFORMATION SHEET

Organisation details to be completed by all applicants

Organisation Name (Compa				
North Coast	Enviro	nment	Council	Inc.
Organisation Name (Registor and number)	ered Business na	me, if differei	nt, and registered	business name
Name: North Coast	Environ	ment Co.	uncil Inc	
Business Number:				
ASC Registered Company Nu	ımber: Y 0	5554-2	8 .	
Address				
Pavans Ace.	Grassy	Head		
Pavans Ace. via Stuarts	Point	٠	Postcode: 2	.441
Postal Address (if different	to ahove)			
P.O. Box 12	<u> </u>	<u></u>		
Bowraville	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	Postcode: 2	449
				
Telephone number		Facsimile nu	mber	
(065) 647 808		(065) 64	-7808	
Contact name	Status		Phone	
Lyn Orrego	Vice-f	resident	(065)6	47 478
				., (.
How long has your organisa	tion been operati	ng?		
19 Year	rs			
		unauatad has	J. 1	
Legal status of organisation to State government departme orimary producer, other? (Ple	nt/authority, fe	deral * govern	iment departme	nt, bona fide
Incorporated A	rssociation	`		
Has your organisation had programmes?	d any previous	or planned	l involvement w	vith DEETYA
No Yes	✓			

	If Yes, provide brief details (including details of involvement with other DEETYA Areas).
	bbskills + New Work Opportunities placements through member groups such as Big Scrub Environment Centre a Nambucca Valley Conservation Association
	member groups such as Big Scrub Environment
	Centre a Nambucca Valley Conservation Association
10.	Does your organisation have any outstanding or unacquitted DEETYA funds? No Yes Yes
	If Yes, provide brief details.
11.	Has your organisation received or applied to DEETYA or other funding sources for funds for this or any related project? No Yes
•	
12.	Are you or any partners, directors, board members or managers in your organisation an undischarged bankrupt or subject to a deed or arrangement? No Yes Yes
13.	Has a mortgagee's agent, a receiver, a receiver and manager, an administrator or a liquidator been appointed to manage the affairs of your organisation? No Yes
14.	Does your organisation have significant debts or obligations which may affect its future viability or financial stability? No Yes

TENDER APPLICATION

FOR FUNDING UNDER THE SPECIAL EMPLOYER SUPPORT PROGRAMME.

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INC.

CRITERION 1

Capacity to achieve unsubsidised employment outcomes.

As broker and employer for the two administrative positions requested, the North Coast Environment Council is in a good position to assess our capacity to achieve unsubsidised employment. Our assessment for the two positions is that the Public Relations and Financial Development Assistant position (see Job Description 1 at Attachment A/1) will result in a full time employment outcome and the Clerical Assistant (see Job Description 2 at Attachment A/2) will result in a part time employment outcome, thus more than meeting the 60% employment outcome.

This is the likely result as part of the job description for both positions is to raise the public profile of NCEC through events and activities which also raise funds for the organisation. Income generating projects such as: product development (ie arts and crafts for sale in north coast environment centres), publications on local or regional environment issues for sale to schools and the community, eco-tourism and educational field trips, organising informative seminars on environment issues, seeking donations from the community and grants from government are examples of projects the placements will assist with.

The aim will be for the positions to continue. This could be achieved for both, but is likely to be achieved full time for one and part time for the second. This is a conservative estimate. The environment is a high priority for many people in the north coast region so both positions could easily continue with even the possibility of more positions being created if the projects are successful.

CRITERION 2

Organisational infrastructure and financial capacity.

Part A
Budget (projected)

See Attachment "B" Proposed Budget

Part B

(i)Capacity to select and manage staff.

The project will be managed in conjunction with the Nambucca Valley Conservation Association Inc. (NVCA) where the participants will be placed. NVCA is a member

group of NCEC. NVCA has much experience in selecting and managing staff having employed four Jobskills workers and 10 New Work Opportunities workers over the last few years.

NCEC, as the regional umbrella environment group for the north coast with 50 local environment groups as members, gives advice to local groups on selecting and managing staff and volunteers. NCEC has received and managed other government grants in the past years which involved selecting and managing staff ie: BioRegional GIS System Project and the Chemical Data Base Project.

(ii) Relevant details of the staff coordinating/supervising the program.

A joint NVCA/NCEC steering committee will be set up to manage the two placements, as well as appointing one of the steering committee as Coordinating Supervisor to oversee the day to day activities with the help of experienced volunteer supervisors.

The Steering Committee will meet on a monthly basis or as required and will comprise:

Position NCEC President	Name & Address Mr. Terry Parkhouse Yarrahappini Ecology Cents Grassy Head via Stuarts Point 2441	<u>Phone</u> (065)690771 re
NCEC Secretary	Mr. James Tedder Pavans Ace Road Grassy Head via Stuarts Point 2441	(065)690802
NVCA President	Ms. Paula Flack North Arm Road Bowraville 2449	(065)644058
NVCA Secretary	Ms. Alison Pope RMB Congarinni Road via Macksville 2447	·
NCEC & NVCA Vice President	Lyn Orrego Macksville Road Bowraville 2449	(065)647478

Short Curricula Vital of Steering Committee Members.

Mr. Terry Parkhouse

- Teacher since 1976 at Yarrahappinni Ecology Centre, Grassy Head
- President NCEC since 1983
- Environment Committees:

- Environment Protection Authority Environmental Education C'tee
- National Parks and Wildlife Service Advisory Committee 1993-96
- Yarrahappinni Wetland Reserve Trust
- Architect (ARIBA) Royal Institute of British Architects

Mr. Jim Tedder

- Bachelor of Economics, University of Sydney (major: Geography and Politics)
- 24 years experience in administration in the overseas civil service including accounting, book-keeping, personnel management and legal
- Secretary NCEC since 1984
- 1 year course in accounting
- 7 years as Manager, Conservation Centre, South Australia

Ms. Paula Flack

- Coordinator for Wildlife Information and Rescue Service in the Nambucca Valley for 3 years
- Registered nurse, double certificate
- President of NVCA for 1 year
- Member Advisory Committee for Management of Koalas in Pine Creek State Forest
- Member Landcare Coordinating Committee (Nambucca Valley)
- Secretary and Public Officer of Upper North Arm Landcare Group
- NVCA Steering Committee for New Work Opportunities Forest Survey Project 1995/6
- Part time riding instructor and primary producer

Ms. Lyn Orrego

- Bachelor of Arts, Melbourne University
- Trained Secondary Teacher's Certificate (Monash Teachers College, Melbourne)
- 8 years as a Councillor with Nambucca Shire Council
- 7 years as Vice-President NCEC
- 10 years as President NVCA
- Committees:
 - Working Party to Review Standard Erosion Mitigation Guidelines for logging
 - Ministerial Advisory Committee on Gaps & Clusters Silvicultural technique
 - Total Catchment Management Committee (Nambucca)

Ms. Allison Pope

- Bachelor of Geography, University of New England
- Secretary NVCA for 5 years
- Public Officer NVCA
- President, Management Committee of Bowraville Pre-School

Part C

Number of participants/Hours per week.

Seeking two (2) placements/Each to work 30 hours per week.

Part D

Proposed schedule of commencements.

Both to commence at the beginning of March 1997.

Part E

Geographical region/industry sector.

Participants will be placed in the Nambucca Valley in the sector of office administration.

Part F

Whether placements will compete with local business or displace paid or volunteer workers.

Placements will not compete with local business or displace paid or volunteer workers. The range of issues which NVCA and NCEC address as northcoast environment groups and the consequent work load is immense. All is carried out with volunteer effort so there is always much needed work that is left undone. Consequently the two placements will be carrying out extra work and existing volunteers will continue as usual.

NVCA is also registered with CES to provide volunteer work under a new scheme to encourage the unemployed to help community groups as a means of improving their work skills. This demonstrates the extra work capacity available.

Part G

If proposed premises conform to regulations and if access for people with disabilities:

The proposed office premises are located in the Pioneer Community Centre, High Street, Bowraville which is owned by the Nambucca Shire Council and run by a Committee of Management. NVCA has had their office there for six years. Being a council owned building it conforms to regulations. However, the office is located upstairs from the street level which would mean people with a disability needing a wheelchair would need assistance to and from the workplace. We would be willing to offer this assistance if this situation eventuated and it suited the person(s).

CRITERION 3

Ability to identify work skills and training needs of target group including tailor services to their needs.

Part A

Manage clients with severe barriers to employment.

NVCA, during their 6 month Forest Survey Project (1995-6) managed 9 clients with severe barriers to employment. Among the nine, most were people who had not attended regular employment for years, one had a clinical psychological condition and several had emotional or family problems. Eight out of nine were retained for the six months and expressed the view that their skills and outlook had been improved.

Part B

Link proposal with initiatives of other Departments to maximise employment opportunities especially in rural and remote areas.

The two placements will be located in Bowraville which is the closest service town to the remote rural areas extending into the hinterland along three rivers. Bowraville itself could be considered rural and remote being set back from the coastal development strip and halfway between Sydney and Brisbane. Unemployment, along all of the north coast is high.

The project will specifically investigate other sources of government funding to assist our efforts to help the environment. There are many existing and foreshadowed government initiatives aimed at helping the environment and employment. These will be explored and could result in more projects and employment being created.

Part C Consult with registered training providers:

NCEC and NVCA Steering Committee members all have experience with consulting with registered training providers. Among the committee are Lyn Orrego, a casual TAFE, Secondary School and Skillshare teacher, Terry Parkhouse who has managed and taught at an environmental education centre at Yarrahappini Ecology Centre for over 20 years, and Paula Flack who teaches training courses for WIRES (Wildlife and Rescue Information Service). Alison Pope has been on the NVCA New Work Opportunities Steering Committee (1995-6) and other Jobskills placements which consulted with Skillshare, TAFE and St Johns Ambulance to provide varied training needs to participants including: computer skills, accounting skills, Occupational Health & Safety, First Aid and Job Seeking Skills.

Part D Assist participants living in rural or remote areas.

Our past projects have succeeded in helping participants living in rural and remote areas, as this one will, because it provides interesting and worthwhile work in a friendly supportive atmosphere. It will draw participants into more contact with people working on environment issues on the north coast, with government agency officers administering environmental projects and regulations. It will provide a variety of experiences and skills including field trips to forests, attendance at meetings, research, speaking and administrative skills.

Part E

Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity Act principles:

We are very aware of the right of all applicants to be treated equally and fairly in the selection process and in how they are treated on the job. Our experience in interviewing, selecting and managing participants from past projects should ensure this aspect is well covered.

Part F

Provide advisory and other support during placement to achieve unsubsidised employment:

There will be three levels of advice and support during the placement period in addition to DEETYA and the case manager: The Steering Committee, the Coordinating Supervisor and the other daily Supervisors. This will provide regular contact, advice and support as the placements proceed and ensure the project is on track to enable unsubsidised employment to be achieved.

Part G

Identify and attract suitable employers to provide work experience placements likely to retain participants:

NCEC will be acting as the broker and the employer for the two placements so there will be no need to attract employers.

Part H

Ensure employers:

(i) understand the nature of the placement and the participants needs and abilities:

As it is a NCEC project we are fully aware of the nature of the placement (ie SES Contract conditions) and will make ourselves aware of the participants needs and abilities at the liaison stage with the case manager and at interview stage.

(ii) manage and supervise participants competently:

We are aware of this need and can ably fulfil it as stated elsewhere in this tender application.

(iii) have adequate injury and indemnity insurance or workers compensation insurance for participants:

Workers Compensation Insurance will be provided by MMI through AIBA.

NCEC has a \$2 million insurance policy. NVCA has a \$5 million insurance policy.

(iv) conform to applicable government laws

We are aware of this requirement and understand the government laws related to safety, taxation, contract fulfillment, insurance and worker's compensation.

CRITERION 4

Ability to monitor progress of participants during placement and provide financial and other reports to DEETYA

Part A

Monitor participants skills develoment

As supervision will be of a high standard, will involve regular daily contact with participants and will be carried out by a team of experienced people (including those from the teaching profession) monitoring of participants skills development will be more than adequate.

Part B

Maintain data on outcomes and provide to DEETYA

As only two placements are sought it will be easy to maintain data on employment outcomes and provide them to DEETYA.

Part C

Apply proper financial management practices to the administration of the placements

A bookeeper/accountant will be employed to ensure the correct financial management practices are used in administering the placements and in providing financial reports to DEETYA.

CRITERION 5

Ability to provide services required on a cost effective basis

Part A

Staffing arrangements

The required 30 hours per week will be conducted from the NVCA office within normal office hours (8.30am-5.30pm Monday to Friday) and under daily supervision by either the Coordinating Supervisor or the experienced volunteer Supervisors.. The Bookeeper/Accountant will also be placed at the same location and will be available to assist. Refer to Attachment "B" under Staffing for details

Part B Supervision

Supervision will be by NVCA and NCEC executive office holders and longstanding, experienced volunteer office workers on a daily basis. The Coordinating Supervisor will be responsible for overall management of the participants on a day to day basis

with the Steering Committee guiding the participants projects. For a list of experienced volunteer supervisors who will act as daily supervisors on a regular roster system (for continuity and familiarity for participants) see attachment "C".

Part C

Injury and indemnity insurance/workers compensation

Workers compensation will be provided for participants. MMI, through AIBA, has quoted that the minimum rate of \$110 will cover the two particants. This is based on the 666 Financial Institutions (as per Gazette) rate of .45% of a training wage bill of 13,320 (assumes \$333 per week per participant) falling below the \$110 minimum.

Part D

Formal training arrangements

Following interview and choice of participants each will be able to choose from the following list of relevant courses (or others they suggest) and at the level that is appropriate for them to undertake the training:

Occupational Health and Safety
(Nambucca Skilshare .5 day)
Computer Skills
(Coffs Harbour or Macksville TAFE)
Negotiation Skills
(Nambucca Skilshare)
Jobsearch and Presentation Skills
(Nambucca Skilshare)

Part E

Costs associated with the services of programme delivery

See atachment "B" Proposed Budget

Note also that NCEC and NVCA will be covering all other costs including substantial volunteer labour.

Part F

Total broker fee to deliver the programme (excluding Training Allowance)

\$5,000 of DEETYA funds (see attachment "B" for details)

Part G

Information regarding how DEETYA funding will not be used in services normally provided by other Commonwealth, State or local government organisations.

NCEC receives an annual grant of \$10,188 from the Commonwealth government. With 50 local environment groups as members and covering the geographic region from Tweed Heads south to Newcastle and west to Armidale the calls on that funding

are always great. Much of it is spent on helping members costs to travel to meetings, on phone and other office expenses and some special grants for such things as legal expenses, scientific consultants or helping new environment groups to get started.

NCEC's Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 30th June 1996 is attachment "D".

NVCA receives no government grants currently (Jobskills and New Work Opportunities projects are now finished) but continues to function through members fundraising efforts. NVCA's treasurer's report is attachment "E".

The DEETYA funding will not be used to provide services normally provided by government but will be additional to the small amount provided annually to NCEC and certainly enable NCEC to do additional rather than existing activities.

Other attachments:

- F Annual Statement NCEC Department of Fair Trading
- G NCEC Presidents Report to AGM
- H NCEC Associations Incorporation Certificate
- I NVCA Associations Incorporation Certificate

PART B - STATUTORY DECLARATION.

INSTRUCTIONS: To be filled in for Tender Applications

STATUTORY DECLARATION

TENDER APPLICATION

Commonwealth of Australia

I, (ins	sert name, address and occupation of person making the declaration)
*********	Lynette Joan Orrego (teacher) Macksville Road
•••••	Bewraville 2449 NSW do solemnly and sincerely declare
1.	That the tender to which this statutory declaration is appended has not been prepared with the benefit of:
	 (a) information obtained from a current or former officer or employee of the Commonwealth in circumstances that constitute a breach of an obligation of confidentiality or fidelity or the part of that person or a breach of Section 70 of the Crimes Act 1914 or regulation 35 of the Public Service Regulations; or (b) information otherwise improperly obtained from the Commonwealth.
2.	That through its officers, employees and agents, I have not attempted and will not attempt to influence improperly any officer of the Commonwealth in connection with the assessment of tenders.
3.	I certify to the best of my knowledge the details entered on the agreement are true and correct I understand and agree to abide by the terms and conditions set out in the programme guidelines. I understand that if I knowingly make any false statement, I may be liable for prosecution.
penalt	make this solemn declaration by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act 1959, and subject to the ies provided by that Act for the making of false statements in statutory declarations, entiously believing the statements contained in this declaration to be true in every particular.
Declar	red at Bouraville the day of 6th November 1996
Before	(Withess Full Name)
Signed Design	nation or Title. WINSTON PETER SCOTT PEDEN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE 7100104 11 COHALAN ST BOWRAVILLE NSW 2449

Attachment "A/1"

Job Description 1

Name of Position: Public Relations and Financial Development Assistant

Duty Statement: To undertake administrative assistance duties as directed by the Steering Committe of NCEC/NVCA and the supervisors. These would include assisting in projects approved by the committee such as:

Public Relations projects such as:

- -organising speakers, seminars on environment issues of concern on the north coast.
- ---coordinating production of leaflets, booklets, information kits or other publications on north coast environment issue
- —coordinating production of videos and slide shows of north coast environment issues for use in schools, community groups or the electronic media.
- ---Liaise with media to arrange interviews, reports, coverage of north coast environment issues.
- --- other public relations initiatives approved by the steering committee

Financial Development projects such as:

- ---Product development for sale in north coast environment centres (NCEC member groups) such as arts, crafts, nursery, or other products.
- —Liaise with member groups re available government grants, suitable projects and write grant applications for same.
- --Generate letters and pamphlets to the community and business community with details of NCEC's work and seeking donations of support.
- -Explore opportunities for eco-tourism ventures
- —Other initiatives for financial development put forward and approved by the steering committee.

General Administration activities generated by the carrying out of any of the above projects and likely to include:

- —clerical tasks: typing, filing, phone calls, preparing mail & faxes, photocopying
- -- financial management tasks: banking, recording, spreadsheets, budgetting, accountability
- -advertising and coordination tasks
- -reporting tasks: documenting actions, reporting to steering committe
- ---other administration tasks
- —The steering committee will also be open to considering ideas for work and projects put forward by the trainee.

Selection Criteria:

Preferred qualities/skills:

- -school certificate
- -reliable and willing to work
- -good communication skills
- -interest and experience in administration skills
- -supportive of the goals of NCEC & NVCA
- -interest in environment issues
- -self motivated and confident
- experience and understanding of finance issues (ie costing, budgetting, fundraising)
- -experience in dealing with government agencies
- -some typing and computer skills
- -some knowledge of arts, crafts and plant nurseries

Hours: 30 hours per week to be worked within the office hours of 8.30am-5.30pm Monday to Friday and/or by arrangement with the steering committee

Location: At NVCA office in the Pioneer Community Centre, High St, Bowraville NSW with some out of office work likely ie in schools, shopping centres events, field

Attachment "A/2"

Job Description 2

Name of Position: Clerical Assistant

Duty Statement: To undertake office duties as directed by the steering committee of the NCEC/NVCA and the supervisors. These duties would include:

- ---Receiving and processing incoming mail
- --- Answering phone and taking messages
- —Filing
- -Typing and printing
- -Sending and receiving faxes
- —Photocopying
- -Phone calls
- -Preparing and sending outgoing mail
- -- Reading and precis of articles for Environs magazine
- --- Updating of subscription list for Environs magazine
- —Upgrading office organisation
- --Some research into environmental 'best practice'
- --- Assist in projects and activities of the Public Relations and Financcial **Development Assistant**

Less frequent duties may include:

- --Secretarial help on field outings or meetings related to the environment
- —help with display preparation
- -help with preparation of pamphlets and products
- ---help with other special proects
- -the committee will also be open to considering ideas for work and projects put forward by the trainee.

Selection Criteria:

Preferred qualities/skills:

-School Certificate —reliable and willing to work

---self motivated ---good communication skills —experience in office work -typing skills

---some computer skills —Interest in the environment -confidence and initiative

-Some art and craft skills

-supportive of the goals of NCEC and NVCA

Hours: 30 hours per week to be worked within the office hours of 8.30am-5.30pm Monday to Friday and/or by arrangement with the steering committee

Location: At NVCA office in the Pioneer Community Centre, High St, Bowraville NSW with some out of office work likely ie in schools, shopping centres events, field trips.

On the job training can be offered in the following:

- -use of office equipment (fax, phone, photocopier)
- ---typing (learn to type program)
- -use of computer for word processing
- -use of computer printer and modem
- —Desk top publishing
- -Use of email and internet
- -precis writing
- -office filing systems and organisation
- --production of display posters and pamphlets
- --photography (nature and educational)
- -coordination and planning of events
- -minute taking
- -research methods
- --- craft skills as related to products
- ---media skills (ie writing press releases, giving interviews, liaising with journalists)
- -Natural resource management
- ---environmental goals and principles

PROPOSED BUDGET SPECIAL EMPLOYER SUPPORT PROGRAMME NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL TWO (2) PLACEMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION

(Note: Training Allowances not included)

Item ·	Cost (\$)
Training Occupational Health & Safety (Nambucca Skilshare .5 day)	200
Computer Course (Macksville or Coffs Harbour TAFE)	170
Negotiation Skills (Nambucca Skilshare)	100 _
Jobsearch & Presentation Skills (Nambucca Skilshare)	200 -
Insurance	
Worker's Compensation	110 .
Staffing	
Coordinating Supervisor (4 hrs/wk @ \$15/hr)	1,200 —
Bookeeper/Accountant (3 hrs/wk @ \$15/hr)	900
Administrative Costs	
Phone: Connection fee Bills (\$120/mo)	50 600
mobile rental fee (\$35/mo)	175
Office: Rental (extra room) (\$50/wk)	1,000 -
Stationery, stamps, photocopying etc	295
TOTAL (sought from DEETYA)	5,000

Attachment "C"

Experienced members willing to act as supervisors and/or give training sessions in the below listed topics.

Mr Tom Goodwin - Editor of Environs Magazine, community radio broadcaster, trained in Desk top publishing (TAFE) and spreadsheets

Ms Robyn Cummings - Office Coordinator, Computer trained (TAFE) and Bush regeneration trained (TAFE)

Ms Christina Laxton - Treasurer NVCA, banking, bills, invoicing, accounting ledgers

Ms Helen Mower - BA Geography Dip. Ed.

Mr John Monro - entymologist, University New England, Councillor Nambucca Shire Council, Bush Regeneration, permaculture

Ms Bev VanSon - 10 years in microbiological research and scientific photography, Diploma of Applied Science, Swinbourne

Georgena Faircloth - experience in hotel industry, reception and presentation, administration, trained in computers (TAFE) and experienced secretary, art and craft talents.

Note: Members of the NCEC/NVCA Steering Committee will also be available

On the job training can be offered in the following:

- -use of office equipment (fax, phone, photocopier)
- ---typing (learn to type program)
- -- use of computer for word pioceoning
- --- use of computer printer and modem
- --- Desk top publishing, spreadsheets
- --- Use of email and internet
- ---precis writing
- --- office filing systems and organisation
- ---production of display posters and pamphlets
- ---photography (nature and educational)
- --- coordination and planning of events
- -minute taking
- -- research methods
- --- craft skills as related to products
- ---media skills (ie writing press releases, giving interviews, liaising with journalists)
- -Natural resource management
- ---environmental goals and principles

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1996

INCOME

GRANTS (COMMON WEALTH)	40.400	
GRANTS (COMMITTEE)	10,188	
SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,205	
STALE CHEQUES WRITTEN BACK	644	
INTEREST	637	
COMMISSION	330	
DONATIONS	137	
PUBLICATIONS	8	
		13,149
		•
EXPENSES		
LEGAL EXÉS	3,026	
GRANTS/DONATIONS	1,115	
CONFERENCE EXES	879	
PHONE/FAX	816	
CONSULTANTS	800	
INSURANCE	405	
COMPUTER UPGRADE	375	
PUBLICATIONS	312	•
PHOTOCOPYING	298	
CLIPPING SERVICE	273	
POSTAGE STATIONERY	267	
SUBSCRIPTIONS	165	
SUNDRIES	155	
REPAIRS MAINTENANCE	155	
	,55	

9/1/	•

SURPLUS FOR YEAR

MEETING EXES

TRAVEL

3,932

PLUS BALANCE 1/7/95 OPERATING ACCOUNT PDA ACCOUNT

96

80

7,981

PDA ACCOUNT 3,074

11,055

BALANCE 30/6/96

14,987

REPRESENTED BY

BALANCE COM BANK TRADING ACC OWING FROM CBA PDA ACCNT 14,467

520

14,987

The above Statement of Income and Expenditure has been prepared from the books and records of the North Coast Environment Council as presented to me.

All w/o

R.L.Laxton B.Comm A.C.A.(N.Z.) M.N.I.A. (Aust) P O Box 34 BOWRAVILLE NSW 2449

Phone / Fax (065) 647 312

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL IN &.

PUBLIC DONATIONS ACCOUNT

BALANCE 1/7/95		
PDA ACCOUNT	9,085	
NCEC FUNDS	3,074	12,159
PLUS		•
DONATIONS RECEIVED OTHER INCOME	27,715 225	
		27,940
LESS		
DONATIONS ALLOCATED TRANSFER TO NCEC FUNDS EXPENSES	23,380 2,056 108	
	:	25,544
BALANCE 30/6/96		14,555
REPRESENTED BY	·	
BALANCE CBA PDA ACCOUNT	9,555	
TERM DEPOSIT	5,000	14,555
PDA FUNDS NCEC FUNDS	14,035 520	
	424	14,555

The above statement of transactions for the North Coast Environment Council Public Donations Account has been prepared from the books and records of the North Coast Environment Council as presented to me.

R.L.Laxton B.Comm A.C.A.(N.Z.) M.N.I.A. (Aust) P.O.Box 34 BOWRAVILLE NSW 2449

Phone/Fax (065) 647 312

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL PDA Account

Donations made during year ended 30th June 1996

From PDA Funds

• • •	
S.T.O.P.	1,070
C.H.P.S.	3,950
N.E.F.A.	975
Prokon Hond Destantion Committee	
Broken Head Protection Committee	190
Coalition Against Ocean Outfalls	5,065
Broken Head Protection Committee	810
R.Nowland (TV Promotion)	•
	3,000
D Bradbury (Film)	6,200
Oxygen Farm	475
Bellingen Environment Centre	1,550

From NCEC Funds 23,285

Clarence Environemnt Centre

95

23,380

Analysis of PDA Account	Unallocated Donations	
Tedder	100	
V Watch	100	
Оггедо	500	
Booth	25	
De Bishop	1,000	
Cartledge	5,000	
Oatley	60	
Petersen	160	
Powell	25	
Gosford Wildlife C S	20	
James	100	
Bush Regeneration Society	50	
Ulitarra Society	25	
Wildlife Preservation Society	50	
NCEC (??)	500	
Deborah Newall	100	
R Rhoades	25	
P McEntee	70	
Shorter	1,000	
Rannard	25	
Willoughby Env Prot Soc	150	
Balance 30/6/95	. 9,085	
Green Alliance Network (Balance)	4,950	
PDA Funds as at 30th June 1996	14,035	

NAMBUCCA VALLEY CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 1995

INCOME

WAGE SUBSIDIES	,550
TIND DATCING	
	,490
LOAN	, 465
DONATIONS	141
SUBSCRIPTIONS	68
COPYING	51
SALES	12
REFUND	4
INTEREST	

15,898

EXPENSES

	9,628
WAGE COSTS	2,247
PHONE	1,250
REPAY LOAN**	1,163
FUND-RAISING	485
RENT	350
MCGARRITY	347
COPYING	325
INSURANCE	-
PUBLICATIONS	138
SUBSCRIPTIIONS/LICENSES	96
	84
STATIONERY	-

16,113

DEFICIT FOR YEAR (215)

BALANCE 1/11/94 574

BALANCE 31/10/95 359

(** Balance of loan owing at 31 October 1995 \$ 240)

I have prepared the above Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 October 1995 from the books and records of the Nambucca Valley Conservation Association as presented to me. The books and records were found to be in order.

ALALA

R.L.Laxton B.Comm A.C.A.(N.Z.) M.N.I.A.(Aust)

Chartered Accountant

P O Box 34

BOWRAVILLE 2449

22 November 1995

DEPARTMENT OF FAIR TRADING

NSW Consumer Protection Agency

FORM 12

ANNUAL STATEMENT

DOCUMENT TO BE	ASSOCIATIONS	INCORPORATE	ION ACT 1984	•	•
COMPLETED IN BLACK INK	•	Section 27(1)		*Dele	te if not applicable
To the Director-General for	Fair Trading		Registration No: Y	055	54-28
NORTH COAST	- ENVIRONME	VT COUN	ICIL .		· Incorporated
	(name of incorpor	rated association)			
1. The last financial year of	the incorporated associa	tion ended on			
the	.30th	day of	JUNE		104 6
, ·	,	day 01		***************************************	1972.
2. The date of the annual ge	neral meeting was		-		
the	21 pt	day of	SEPTEMBE	R	1996
		•			•
3. *An extension of time to	hold the annual genera	nl meeting was	s granted by the Dire	ector-Genera	l for Fair
Trading.			•		
4. *An extension of time to the Director-General for I		ncerning the a	annual general meetii	ig was gran	ted by
the Breator Condition (A.)	·				
5. Particulars of the income	and expenditure of the	incorporated a	ssociation during the	financial yea	ar are:
	rafa to a	ennexure	*A "		
			***************************************	*******************	
		***************************************		******************	••••••
***************************************	•••••			***************************************	
6. Particulars of the assets a	and liabilities of the inco	enorated arcon	istion at the and of th	a linancial :	1005 0501
(note 1)	ind habilities of the inco	rporated assoc		·	cai aic.
	elities		Ass	ets	
		****************	Comp	butor	500
			Faesir	n <i>ile</i>	200
4			Filing	cabinets	200
	***************************************	••••••	I per co	mpulby	3000
	***************************************		cash		14987
			•		

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:

Level 4, 175 Castlereagh Street, Sydney OR P.O.Box 972 Parramatta NSW 2124

Enquiries (02) 286 0009

Lodged by	Lodged with the Department on
Address	19 Oct 96
Phone: ()	,

7. Particulars of mortgages, charges and other securities of any description affecting the property of the incorporated association as at the end of the financial year are:

Description of mortgage, charge	Description of	Amount of indebtedness at	Name & address of holder of
or other security	property affected	end of financial year	mortgage, charge or other security
^4			
NIL	N. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		
			·
	:		
	.]		
<u> </u>			

8. Details of insurance (please refer to Direction A)

Policy Type	Policy No	Insurer	Amount \$	Expiry Date
Public Liability	85 9089605 GLG	Zurich Aust	#2 mellia	31.12.96
		• • .		

CERTIFICATE AS TO FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

- 9. In the opinion of the members of the committee:
 - a) The particulars set out in items 5-8 above are not misleading and give a true and fair view of the matters to which those particulars relate; and
 - b) There are reasonable grounds to believe, at the date of this statement, that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signature of two members of the committee:

(signature)

(signature)

(signature)

TERENCE - V. F. PARKHOUSE

(name in BLOCK letters)

(name in BLOCK letters)

442 GRASSY HEAD Rd Storts PAVANS ACCESS VIR STUARTS POINT 244)
(Address)

(Address)

10. CERTIFICATE BY MEMBERS OF THE COM	IMITTEE
1 TEREXIE WILLIAM FRANCIS	PARKHOUSE of
(full name in BLC	
•	IN STUARTS POINT 244/
(usual residentia	•
I JAMES HONEL ONEIL	TEDJER
(full name in BLC	
PANANS ACCESS VIA S	TUARTS POINT 244/ certify that
a) We are members of the committee of	
C-1141444 1	
(name of incorporate	
b) We attended the annual general meeting of the assortion SEPTEMBER 1996	ociation held on the 21 st day of
c) We are authorised by the attached resolution of the	committee to sign this certificate (see Direction C).
d) This annual statement was submitted to the membe	rs of the association at its annual general meeting.
Dated this	day of October 1996
Millowe.	Jan 7.6. Todder
(signature of committee member)	(signature of committee member)
T.U.F. PARKHOUSE.	JAMES L.O. TEDDER
(name of signatory in BLOCK letters)	(name of signatory in BLOCK letters)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE AGM OF THE 19TH COUNCIL

Meetings:

This council has met on five occasions at Grafton, Grassy Head, Corindi, Broken Head and Dunbogan which represents 1 meeting in the northern part of the region 3 in the middle and 1 in the south.

At Corindi I noticed that we achieved gender equalisation which is very satisfying as so many government and non government organisations fail to get even near to achieving this.

A motion passed at Broken Head to allow the formation of two Bio regional sub committees representing the north and south of our region is to be reviewed at this AGM.

A special meeting convened by NCEC at Grassy Head following our general meeting at which Tim Robertson presented some views on planning resulted in an alliance of 16 green local government councillors being formed.

NCEC representatives on government committees:

RACAC Dailan Pugh

Forest Advisory Council Suzie Russell

EPA Education Committee Terry Parkhouse

Fisheries Advisory Committee Terry Parkhouse

National Chemical Advisory Committee Jill Cranny. .

National Pollutant Committee Don Want

Northern Rivers Regional Strategy Management Committee Jim Croft

Gap Clearance Advisory Committee Lyn Orrego

Joint Venture Plantations Management Committee Tim Thorncroft

NOREDO John Corkill

MIDREDO Patrick McEntee

Biodiversity Committee Sue Walker

Nominations made to NCC of NCEC candidates for Govt Committees:-

Rural Advisory and National Parks Advisory.

Conferences:

We funded Greg Hoare to attend the Ecological Economics Conference at Coffs Harbour and I attended independently.

NCEC and Ocean Watch jointly convened an Acid Sulfate Soils Community Conference at Coffs Harbour.

NCEC was represented by Martin Frohlich at the Southern Cross University's hosting of the National Students and Sustainability Conference.

Meetings with Federal and State Environment Ministers:

Jim Tedder and Lyn Orrego met briefly with Senator Faulkner in January at Mylestom. Jim Tedder met with Pam Allan in Sydney with other Environment groups in August.

Attachment 6 p2

NP&WS Zone meetings:

I have attended the 6 meetings with the Zone Manager along with other NCEC delegates. We have a frank and open dialogue but there appears to be a lack of action forthcoming from Head Office on important issues.

Submissions:

Draft Plans of Management for Bunjalung, Yurraygir, Dorrigo, World Heritage Area SW Tasmania; RACAC IAP report, Pacific Highway, Catchment Management Strategy, Bongil Bongil National Park, Coffs Harbour-Urunga SF EIS, Review Native Vegetation Clearance Control, Northern Rivers Strategy Study, Wilderness Areas (6), Natural Heritage Bill, Crown Land Assessment at Carrai, TCM Review, EPA Forestry Pollution Licences and Wild Rivers.

Issues:

Some of the issues dealt by the Council included Timbarra Gold Mine, SEPP 46 Vegetation Clearance, Pine Creek Wild Cattle Creek breeches by SF, North Ocean Shores, Regional Water Supply, RACAC IAP, Wilderness and TCM Committees. Woodchip issues were pursued legally and through submissions to Federal Govt, Small Mills and other Forestry issues were also dealt with.

Good outcomes:

North Ocean Shores Additions to reserved area purchased by Government. Bongil Bongil Additions to original area now purchased. Dunbogan Canal Estate will not be approved by State Government. Out of the 20000 responses to the RACAC IAP 16000 supported the Environment Movements Forest Reserve Plan.

Displays:

NCEC mounted a display at the Taree Enviro Fair on Old Growth Forests and the need for the public to respond to the IAP. It appears from the above that it may have had a positive influence.

Media:

Media Bytes a paid service providing daily faxed items to the Secretary on Environmental issues from radio and press covering the Kempsey to Grafton area has enabled Jim Tedder and others to respond quickly to contentious items and put the environmental view. Consequently our media releases have increased (23 media and 4 Letters to Editors) and these have generally been picked up by radio and press resulting in the President, Secretary and Vice Presidents having numerous radio interviews.

Our first paid TV community awareness campaign on the forest industries anticonservation outcome on the RACAC IAP had limited success.

Production problems caused it to be aired later than we wanted and the sound quality was poor. NBN managed to correct the sound but Prime aired it as was.

Conclusion:

I can confidently state that the NCEC Inc has again met its obligations under the constitution in that it has

- (a) worked for the better conservation of the physical environment of the defined area
- (b) represented the views of its member bodies and helped liaison between the member groups and the interchange of information and views.

- (c) Encouraged and assisted the formation of conservation bodies throughout the defined area.
- (d)Cooperated with and conjoined with other organisations having similar objectives in part or complete to ours.
- (e) Arranged for the ready access to all relevant forms of expertise media management and publicity.
- (f)Sponsored and engaged in education and research activities publications conferences symposia alone or in cooperation with others.
- (g)Acted as a spokesperson and made representations and submissions to any person organisation or public authority or instrumentality on conservation matters.
- (h)Provided a central clearing house and office of conservation information in the defined area.

Thanks to all for the unpaid hours of dedication to enable NCEC to well and truly meet its obligations.

Terry Parkhouse

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Section 10 (1)

NEW SOUTH WALES



CORPORATE AFFAIRS COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

Registered No: Y 05554-28

This is to certify that

NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL INCORPORATED

is on and from the

FIFTH

day of

APRIL

19 89

incorporated under the ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT, 1984.

Given under the seal of the Corporate Affairs Commission at Sydney.

This

FIFTH

day of

APRIL

19 89.



A person authorised by the Corporate Affairs Commission of New South Wales

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT, 1984 Section 10(1)

Registered No .:

Y15964-03

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF ASSOCIATION

This is to certify that

NAMBUCCA VALLEY CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED.

is on and from the NINETEENTH day of OCTOBER 1992

incorporated under the ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT, 1984.

Issued by the Department of Consumer Affairs and given under my hand this NINETEENTH day of OCTOBER 1992.

(

Director, Department of Consumer Affairs

11,



AIBA WORTHERN PTY LTD

PH (065) 83 1666

PU BOX 131 PORT MACQUARIE ACN: 002 753 013

SCheDULE/INVOICE

This Renewal has been effected in accordance with your instructions. Please check the details shown below and advise us immediately of any alterations. Your premium is now due for payment. Please mail your cheque for the amount

Postal Address

NOITAVREZNCO YELLAV ADDUBMAN ASSOCIATION UPSTAIRS, HIGH STREET

BJUIVARWCE

2449

The insured

NAMBUCCA VALLEY CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

Policy Number

From

SEE BELOW

(29/11/95-01/12/95

at 4 p.m.

OUR REFERENCE NUMBER: 06 F549109 PUB

UNDERWRITTEN dY:

MMI GENERAL INSURANCE LTD

P.C BOX 2040 PORT MACQUARIS 2444

POLICY NUMBER: 47-0473094-LCP

SUM INSURED

SITUATION OF RESK: AT/FROM: PIONEER COMMERCIAL CENTRE, HIGH ST, BOWRA 3449

INTEREST INSURED

LEGAL LIABINITY TO THE CENERAL PORTICEIN CONNECTION THE INSURED'S OCCUPATION

AS OCCUPIERS OF THE OFFICE OF

LIMIT OF INCEMNITY

PUBLIC LIABILITY - ANY ONE OCCURENCE.

3 **5000000**

INTERESTED PARTY:

NA4BUCCA SHIRE COUNCIL

ARE NOTED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE RIGHTS

AND INTERESTS

EXTENSIONS :

COVERING 12 EMPLOYEES JOINS FORRESTRY SURVEYS.

REFER POLICY FOR TERMS & CONDITIONS, LIMITATIONS, EXTEMSIONS , DEDUCTIBLES.

PLEASE DETACH FOR PAYMENT A RECEIPT WILL ONLY BE ISSUED ON REQUEST.

** CONTINUED ON PAGE



Mr M Frolich North Coast Environmental Council c/- J Tedder Pavan's Access VIA STUART'S POINT NSW 2441

Our Reference:

Your Reference:

1996/ED/A0022

Contact: Julie Loffler (02) 9325 5570

Dear Mr Frolich

Regional environmental education reference library

The Environmental Education Trust recently met to make its 1996 grant decisions. I am sorry to tell you that, after considering all the applications before it and the assessments of its technical committee, the Trust was unable to support your application.

There was strong competition for funds. The Trust received 70 applications requesting support of \$1,287,505 and approved 9 grants with a total value of \$150,000. Given the limited amount of funds available to it, the Trust was not able to fund all the applications it considered worthy of support.

For your information, I have attached a list of the successful applicants and their projects.

Yours sincerely

NEIL SHEPHERD Secretary

Encl.

5/12/96



1996 Environmental Restoration and Rehabilitation Trust Grants

Grant recipient	Project title · · ·	Amount
Australian Conservation Foundation	"Restoring the waters": Clear Paddock Creek, Fairfield	\$100,000
Barrington Tops Broom Council	Biological control of scotch broom, stage 2	\$25,000
Cabramatta Bat Colony Steering Committee	Habitat restoration: flying fox reserve, Cabramatta	\$30,000
Camden Haven Landcare Group	Rehabilitation: acid sulphate soils, Rossglen	\$50,000
Dr Charles McKay Reserve Committee	Restoration: Dr Charles McKay Reserve	\$22,000
Fairfield Indigenous Flora Park	Nesting boxes: birds and possums	\$5,000
Fletcher's Glen Landcare Group	Rehabilitation: Fletcher's Glen	\$20,860
Friends of Dee Why Lagoon	Bush regeneration: wildlife refuge, Dee Why Lagoon	\$22,438
Friends of Duck River	Rehabilitation training: Duck River	\$6,000
Gordons Bay Scuba Diving Club	Biological control of algae growth	\$5,000
Hacking River Catchment Management Committee	Fish ladder construction: Audley Weir	\$77,720
lluka Landcare Group	Rainforest rehabilitation: Iluka	\$79,700
Inverary Creek Landcare Group	Rehabilitation: Cowhole Creek, inverary	\$25,450
Kooragang Wetland Rehabilitation Project	Rainforest revegetation: Scott's Point	\$13,010
Murray Stubble Management Working Group	Best management practices: stubble reduction on cropping enterprises	\$40,000
National Trust of Australia	Weed removal: Everglades Gardens, Leura	\$12,000
Parramatta Park Trust	Bushland restoration: The Ridge, Parramatta Park	· \$58,320
Riverstone Neighbourhood Centre	Restoration: Knudsen Reserve, Marsden Park	\$27,947
Ryde Hunters Hill Flora and . Fauna Preservation Society	Habitat restoration: Pseudophyrne australis red-crowned toadlet	\$40,000
Sunny Corner Historic Trust	Mine rehabilitation: Sunny Corner	\$97,100

Grant recipient	Project title	Amount
Sutherland Shire Environment Centre	Restoration: Towra Lagoon	\$24,665
Tilligerry Habitat Association	Habitat restoration: mine site, Tilligerry	\$46,610
Upper Hacking in the Royal Bushcare Group	Rehabilitation: Upper Hacking River	\$11,180
Upper Parramatta Catchment Management Trust	Trials: toxic sludge travelling times	\$10,000
	Total	\$850,000

1996 Environmental Education Trust Grants

Grant recipient	Project title	Amount
Armidale Tree Group	Woodland education centre	\$15,000
Berkeley Development Association	Field manual: Berkeley rainforest	\$5,000
Coastal Environment Centre	Education program: Warriewood wetlands	\$15,000
Friends of Bournda Field Studies Centre	Technical manual: native vegetation management	\$19,827
Futureworld: National Centre of Appropriate Technology	Pilot of ATEK (Appropriate Technology Education Kit)	\$25,000
Gould League of NSW	Internet resource: environmental education information	\$10,000
Nature Conservation Council	Internet resource: urban bushland management information	\$15,317
Restaurant Mission	Education program: minimising Chinese restaurant trade wastes	\$25,000
Total Environment Centre	Internet resource: toxic chemical issues	\$19,856
	Total	\$150,000



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION GRANTS PROGRAM

Thank you for your expression of interest in applying for assistance through the Environmental Education and Information Grants Program.

A description of the program, guidelines and selection criteria are enclosed together with some details of the work of the Department for your information and attention.

For any further inquiries please contact Belinda Willcocks, telephone 06-274 1704.

Applications must be received at the address below by close of business on Friday 18 October 1996. Please forward to:

Grants Coordinator
Public Affairs Branch
Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories
GFO Box 787
CANBERRA ACT 2601

I look forward to hearing more of your organisation and its work.

Yours sincerely

Hugh Craft Assistant Secretary Public Affairs Branch

September 1996

Submissions are now due by the close of business on 15 NOVEMBER 1996.

GUIDELINES

The following should be noted in drawing up a proposal:

- funds made available under this program are generally for projects undertaken over a one (calendar) year period
- projects should clearly demonstrate, through research or other supporting documentation, that they meet an identified need in the education and information area about environmental issues
- projects should specify the educational area they concern (e.g. primary schooling, community groups, people from non-English speaking backgrounds etc.)
- projects should preferably have a national focus and application
- the expected long-term benefits of the project should be stated
- proposals should provide details of the intended audience, delivery mechanisms, marketing and distribution strategies
- proposals should provide a mechanism for reporting the progress of project which may be required as part of ongoing monitoring by the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories
- · proposals should include mechanisms for evaluation at the completion of the funding period
- proposals should provide an appropriate profile for the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories in terms of acknowledgment and promotional prospects
- the Commonwealth has the right to an agreed number of hard copies and, by appropriate arrangement, to reproduce materials produced as a result of funding assistance
- information on the qualifications and experience of personnel involved should be provided
- a detailed budget and time-frame for the project should be provided, with preparedness to present audited accounts of the project on completion
- proposals should indicate the level and types of support being sought, for the project from other sources (e.g. other Commonwealth/State/local government), either as funds or in-kind support,
- · proposals should disclose all existing sources of funding or in-kind support for the project
- proposals for projects staged over more than one year should demonstrate what (if any) funding is available for the subsequent year(s)

SELECTION CRITERIA

The following criteria will be applied in assessing proposals for funding:

- extent to which the guidelines are met
- degree to which project supports DEST Portfolio priorities and objectives in the environmental arena
- verification that the project does not unnecessarily duplicate other work
- demonstrated value for Departmental investment
- extent of relevant experience of the proposer(s)

Education Policy and Projects Unit Public Affairs Branch Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, Canherra

September 1996



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION GRANT

APPLICATION

Proposer/ Organi	
	Incorporation Number/Date
Street address:	
4000000	Postcode
Postal address	
******	Postcode
Contact officer	
Telephone:	.()
Fax:	.()
Email address:	***************************************
Project title	
Amount sought	
Proposed comme	ncement/completion dates
Summary descrip	otion of project:
•	

PUBLIC AFFAIRS BRANCH

September 1996

NATIONAL WETLANDS R & D PROGRAM 1996/97 Expressions of Interest - Guidelines for preparation

AIM The aim of the National Wetlands Research and Development Program is to support the conservation, sustainable and rehabilitation/restoration of wetlands on private and public lands in Australia through targeted research and development.

PROGRAM SCOPE

The National Wetlands R & D Program funding priorities for 1996/97 will be based on the outcomes of the Scoping Review (Attached), which are all equally weighted and include the following key issues:

- 1. Water regime
- 2. Habitat modification
- 3. Pollutants
- 4. Weeds and feral animals

- 5. Monitoring
- 6. Wetland valuation
- 7. Technology transfer

Note: For the purposes of the R & D Program, inland wetlands are included and coastal marine wetlands (eg salt-marshes, mangroves and seagrasses) are excluded. Similarly, riverine systems are only included in the scope of this Program in relation to their floodplain wetlands.

HOW TO APPLY FOR FUNDING First, read the Scoping Review attached. Expressions of Interest addressing one or more of the program priorities can then be submitted by addressing each of the headings on the following Expression of Interest-Standard Form.

HOW TO FILL IN THE EXPRESSION OF INTEREST - STANDARD FORM

Please prepare your Expression of Interest in accordance with these guidelines:

(NOTE: Expressions of Interest should be a MAXIMUM of 2 A4 single sided sheets and presented in typed format in font size 10pt or greater in the format of the Standard Form attached. Do not attach additional pages - Expressions of Interest longer than the attached application form, ie two A4 single sided sheets, will not be accepted.)

Project Title	List the title of you	r project in 10 words or less
•*		· project iii io iiotab or icos

R & D Priorities addressed Tick the issue/s (1-7, see above) which your project will mainly

address

Principle Investigator details List the name, postal address and contact numbers of the Principle

Investigator and others involved in the project

Pr. Investigators previous work List the details of your previous R & D in this or related fields,

including journal references (maximum of 4 lines)

Preferred commencement date

List the proposed commencement and completion dates for your

project

Short summary of the proposal Provide a short outline of the project including the problems it will

address and its national significance, particularly in relation to the

Scoping Review

Clearly state the project objectives (12 lines or less) Project objectives

Briefly outline the methods you propose to follow for your project Method

Provide the names of natural resource managers and/or users Consultation

consulted in developing your Expression of Interest

Draw up a table listing the funds you are seeking from the Program Budget

for your project, divided into the categories on the Standard Form

Management outcomes & applicability

List the expected management applications to be produced from the to other organisations

project and how the project results could be helpful to other agencies

Indicate the geographical location of the project & area (if applicable) Location/area of the project

National Estate Indicate if the project involves work on a site listed on the Register of

the National Estate

Related projects Indicate any other similar project underway or proposed which may

be related to your project or have potential cross linkages (Maximum

of 4 lines)

Draw up a table detailing the funds to be provided by or being sought Other agencies approached

> from other agencies for each funding year. Other funding includes your (host) organisation and other such as joint funders or partners

(please provide names)

Signatures The Principle Investigator and the organisation's authorising officer

should sign and date the application.

WHEN & WHERE TO APPLY Expressions of interest must be submitted to ANCA by COB Friday 29 November 1996. Late Expressions of Interest and facsimile submissions will not be considered. Expressions of interest may be posted to the following address:

> National Wetlands Research and Development Program C/-ANCA Wetlands Waterways and Waterbirds Unit GPO Box 636

CANBERRA ACT 2601

OTHER INFORMATION Short to medium term projects (ie less than 1 year and up to 3 years) can be considered. Funds are not generally available for the purchase or lease of capital equipment.

CONTACT OFFICER:

i.

For further information on the National Wetlands Research and Development Program contact Ms Alison Shepherd on telephone (06) 250 0798 or Ms Janet Musker on (06) 2500 795 or facsimile (06) 250 0384. (email: ashepherd@anca.gov.au or jmusker@anca.gov.au)

Attachments: National Wetland Research and Development Program Scoping Review

Expression of Interest -Standard Form

The Land and Water Resources Research and Development Corporation and the Australian Nature Conservation Agency invite

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

FOR FUNDING UNDER THE

NATIONAL WETLANDS R & D PROGRAM

The Land and Water Resources R & D Corporation and the Australian Nature Conservation Agency have established a National Wetlands R & D Program following the preparation of a comprehensive national Scoping Review of wetland management and R & D issues.

This five year Program has a budget of around \$0.5m in 1996/97 to allocate to projects which will lead to sound management of wetlands on both public and private lands and which will address a number of key priority issues, including: water regimes, habitat modification, pollutants, weeds and feral animals, monitoring, wetland valuation and technology transfer.

An information pack, including a copy of the Program's Scoping Review, are available from the address given below or at Internet site http://www.anca.gov.au/environm/wetlands/introd.htm. Five copies of the Expression of Interest should be lodged, on the standard form provided, by <u>COB Friday 29th November 1996</u>.

National Wetlands R & D Program
Wetlands Waterways and Waterbirds Unit
Australian Nature Conservation Agency
GPO Box 636, ACT, 2601
Ph (06) 2500795 Fax (06) 2500384

Contact officer: Ms Alison Shepherd (Ph -06-2500 798)



Mr M Frolich
North Coast Environmental Council
c/- J Tedder
Pavan's Access
VIA STUART'S POINT NSW 2441

Our Reference:

Your Reference:

1996/ED/A0022

Contact Julie Loffler (02) 325 5570

Dear Mr Frolich

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION TRUST

I wish to acknowledge that the Environmental Education Trust has received your application for a grant towards your project:

Regional environmental education reference library.

The reference number for your application is: 1996/ED/A0022.

The Minister for the Environment, Pam Allan MP, will announce the grants by the end of November. The Trust will also write to you at that time to advise you of the outcome of your application.

If you have any questions about your application, please telephone Julie Loffler, Grants Administrator.

Yours sincerely

GRAEME HEAD

Director Education and Community Programs

Environment Protection Authority

For Secretary

06/08/1996

REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Broken Head Protection Society has applied for assistance with the costs of its recent legal action regarding the Palcare subdivision (letter attached).

The Council 95/96 budget provides \$4.000 for legal costs. of this only \$3.025 have been expended. Since the request is for only \$300 it can be accommodated within the budget without difficulty.

Generally speaking we are within our budget for the year.

If it is decided to make a contribution I would suggest it be made directly to the group's lawyer, Wroth Wall.

Since there is aproximately \$2000.00 untied in the PDR account a payment could be made from there if this was preferred.

Peter Wrightson

Treasurer.

PROTECTION COMMITTEE

P.O. BOX 812 BYRON BAY NSW 2

24th April, 1996.

Mr. Peter Wrightson - Treasurer North Coast Environment Council P.O. Box 91 Maclean NSW 2463

Dear Peter,

With reference to our previous conversation, we wish to ask the NCEC for a donation of \$300-00 so we may finalize our payment to our legal representation for our recent action and subsequent win in the Land and Environment Court.

Please find attached copy of account, extract from the judgment and an update on recent actions taken by Broken Head Protection Committee.

We have already fundraised \$1700-00 and paid same to Mr. Wroth Wall, which has been forwarded to our barrister, Mr. John Maston. We understand the NCEC receive funding and must justify all donations.

We look forward to a response at your earliest convenience and should you require any additional information, I can be contacted on (066) 877-619.

Yours for the land...

Fiona ⊬arsons

14 June 1995

M & D Matthews 1775 Armidale Road Woolshed Gully via WILLAWARRIN NSW 2440

Dear Mr and Mrs Matthews

I am writing to you concerning your request for support from the North Coast Environment Council (NCEC) in relation to the proposed gravel extraction development on the Macleay river adjacent to your property.

The issues surrounding the matter were presented to Council at its last General Meeting on 20 May 1995 by Mr Garry Graham. Mr Graham made a request for a grant of \$100 to be paid to you to assist with the costs of a survey to support your objections to the proposed development.

I regret to advise that the motion put to Council by Mr Graham was unable to attract a seconder and consequently lapsed. A further motion was put to write to you, and this was carried.

Accordingly, I wish to advise that the NCEC, while sympathetic to your cause, and impressed by the progress you have made in challenging the proposal, does not usually extend funds to individuals or groups that are not existing financial members.

Membership is open to individuals and you are most welcome to apply by writing to me. With payment of a nominal fee of \$25.00, your application will be put before Council at its next meeting on 29 July 1995, Subject to its acceptance, I understand your case will be raised for further discussion.

Yours sincerely

James Tedder Honorary Secretary

30 hay 94

Hon.Secretary Coalition Against Ocean Outfalls 41 Dammerel Crescent Emerald Beach 2456

Dear Secretary,

At its meeting on 28 May held at Corindi the Council agreed to donate the sum of fifty dollars for your campaign to widen membership and opposition to ocean outfalls.

The Council also suggests that your organisation should consider joining this Council which has a membership of some 45 organisations from the Tweed to the Great Lakes and east of the New England Highway.

We wish you well in your endeavours and congratulate you on your marvellous efforts to date.

Yours sincerely

James L.O. Tedder Hon. Sec.



May, 1994

Dear Colleague,

I'm writing to you because I know you have a professional interest in the environment.

You share that interest with a growing number—new professions are continually entering the corporate and government worlds: environmental manager, environmental coordinator, environmental communicator, environmental auditor and others.

But for all the interest, you have noticed how difficult it is to keep updated on news in this sphere.

There is a solution.

TOMORROW provides the latest on the environmental trends shaping legislation, corporate thinking and customer demand. Since its launch in 1991, TOMORROW has concentrated on bringing just that to its readers in 90 countries—information of real value in an area as new as it is vital.

We are a magazine designed for professionals, relied on equally by environmental leaders, governmental officials and top management in large corporations.

The magazine is sold by subscription only and is not available on newsstands.

Subscribe and we promise you access to informed environmental analysis, case studies and newsy articles on the most exciting global megatrend—the environment. Just send the enclosed pre-paid reply coupon.

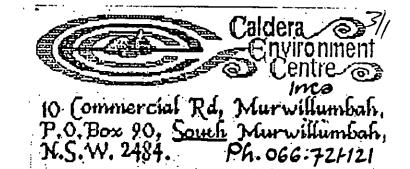
Information is a powerful tool and we're offering you one of the sharpest new tools to help you do your job even better.

Yours Sincerely,

Claes Sjöberg, Editor-in-Chief

The Secretary NCEC Gravey Head Stuart Point NSW

Dear Uni,



14 · 6 · 1993

RECEIPT FOR \$1,000 PONATION, POTTSVILLE WATERS

Many thanks for the very timely cheque for \$1,000 for the himing of expert witnesses in the Land & Environment Court, to give evidence on flooding is snow relating to the developer's desire to lower the brind walks restraining the flow of water along the drawing the flow of water along the drawing cannot knowing from SEPP 14 No 54 wetland, with the artificial canal, and thence with Mooball Creek.

The DoP/Minister are claiming that the Grain needs to be lowered to assist floodiflows. We need expert witnesses to argue other wise. Probably Jack Patell will be engaged and

flower up for a site aispection.

comp Wolling enquires about the use of comp Wollington, Bogangar / cnogen Lake for the July 2315. NCEC meeting.

Many thanks,

Pand Hopsknis (Co-ordinator)

Australian Labor Party



Small Green Ballot Paper

lo esuoll sevilbinesenges

RICHMOND ELECTORATE

To vote Labor number the squares as shown below.

1 NEWELL, NEVILLE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

9 ANTHONY, L

7 ERMACORA, H

6 KEMP, E

5 CROOKS, F

4 McILRATH, C

3 GRAYNDLER, M

2 FAITH,J

8 FRANCIS, B

LISTENING AND WORKING FOR YOU





NEVILLE NEWELL MP

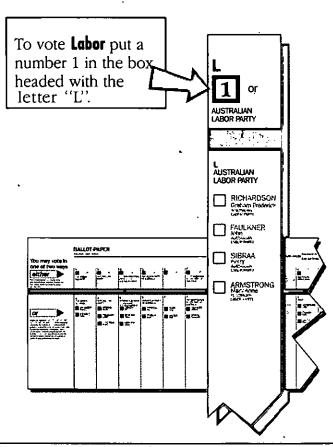
PAUL KEATING PM

You will receive two ballot papers: a small green ballot paper for the House of Representatives, and a large white ballot paper for the Senate.

To vote Labor follow the instructions carefully.

Check your ballot papers — if you make a mistake ask for another ballot paper.

Large White Ballot Paper The Semale



Authorised by John Della Bosca, 377 Sussex Street, Sydney 2000 Printed by Diamond Press, 118 Bourke Rd, Alexandria 2015

Δ



PO Box 161, Byron Bay, NSW 2481, Australia. Ph (066) 853548 or (02) 3693496 Fx (066) 222339 Email peg:csherman peg:lee

22/2/92

Dear Lin

Sany for the delay in replying.

Those just remined from a long field trip

to Pypawar + Namada Valley in India.

New reports will be out hopefully in

a couple of readles.

Manuabile trank you all for

Moanshile, trank you all for you support it the \$160.50. lay moving to Sydney to get AD/WATCA up for 1993

au he best

Card Sena

Aid Watch PO Box 161 Bryon Bay 2481

Dear Carol,

At the meeting of this Council on 12 December it was agreed that because of the environmental consequences of the coal mining project in Bihar India the Council would make a small contribution of \$160 towards costs of information gathering.

The Council regretted that the amount was not able to be larger. It would appreciate being kept informed of developments

Yours sincerely

James L.O. Tedder

Hon. Sea. Dee 92

Other Matters
Proposed borefield at Bonville T. Pike Forest Amendment Bill by J. Angel T. Pike Registration of Environmental Organisation Sec. Registration of Environmental Action Project by Greening Aust Sec Bush Regeneration Policy Registration Policy Registration Folicy M. 16/1/3 for discussion WRCP May held at Grakton -what further actions required? WRCP May held at Grakton -what further actions required? WRCP May held at Grakton -what further actions required? WRCP May held at Grakton -what further actions required?



NOTICE OF MEETING AND AGENDA

The second meeting of the Sixteenth Council will be held at the Chrysalis Steiner School on 12 December 1992 commencing at 1030 hours. Please note that this venue is some 15 kms west of Bellingen on the Upper Thora road. The venue is here as it will provide an opportunity for members to attend the Cultural Revival at Homeland which is being held from 11-14 Dec. (see enclosed information)

Due to the festival it has been decided by the Executive not to hold the meeting for policy formation on the 13th as previously decided

AGENDA

Apologies Acceptance of Agenda Meeting procedure, Timekeepers and Chairs selected

Confirmation of Minutes 15/1 Matters arising Parliamentary Liaison Bulletin being received Oyster case

M 16/1/4 Wild Cattle creek. This move was rejected and logging took place.

M 16/1/5 Logging in Nymboida No reply
M 16/1/7 Woodchip licences Present position

Treasurers Report Report of grants approved last meeting Request for assistance from Aid/Watch towards fare to India

To Note Conferences Sustainable Forestry in Aust 7-10 Feb Conserving Biodiversity 29Jun-2 Jul Clanup Australia 7 March - enroll with Local Council Leaflets on Hastings River mouse for distribution
Rainforest Legacy -Publication available from AHC
Meetings Boral EIS Woodchip at Wauchope 2 Dec-P.McEntee
IAE-Peak bodies discuss 10 Dec at Canberra
Extractive Industry 10 Dec M.Hogan
Wildlife Protection Act. Will receive list of management
plans for fauna flora from ANPWS
Wetlands - administration -copy of letter available
Thank yous from - Valley Watch
Geoff Williams
Reports
Old Growth forests-mtg with Labor-J.Corkill
NCC Conference
Khappinghat NR
Legal Action by NEFA V EPA
-J.Corkill



PO Box 161, Byron Bay, NSW 2481, Australia. Ph (066) 853548 or (02) 3693496 Fx (066) 222339 Email peg:csherman peg:lee

North Coast Environment Counil, Pavans Rd, Grassy Head, via Stuart Point, NSW, 2441.

23rd November, 1992.

Dear Patrick and Jim,

Australia's largest overseas development project, a coal extraction and treatment works in Bihar, India, is continuing to cause widespread environmental degradation and has provoked a number of local protests. Australia's contribution to the project is \$206 million from AIDAB and AUSTRADE. The contracting agent for the project is the unlisted public Australian company, White Industries Ltd.

Since alerted to the Piparwar Coal Project by Indian partner NGOs, AID/WATCH has focussed on the environmental and social impacts this project is having on local communities in the area. A field visit in February, became the basis of a report submitted to the government and I believe, was sent to you earlier this year. The visit also proved important in making connections with local people and NGOs who are looking to Australia for support in their own campaign to halt the development of the Piparwar coal mine.

AID/WATCH's work has resulted in this issue being placed on to the agenda of development agencies both in Australia and overseas. It has also prompted AIDAB to hire a consultancy firm to prepare a response to the allegations of environmental degradation and social dislocation detailed in our report about the Piparwar development. However, to date, neither AIDAB nor White Industries have responded. Both Australians and Indians lack basic information on the project.

While this issue has received considerable media attention, including a report on SBS Dateline and a two page feature in the Sun-Herald, there is an urgent need for follow-up work to be done in the mine area.

At present, local people and NGOs are collecting information on the impact of this development. AID/WATCH has been asked to assist with processing this data and presenting it to the Australian government and White Industries. However, as a recently formed NGO with limited resources, we are not able to afford the cost of an airfare to India and would like to request that your organization consider making a donation so we can continue to give support to the local people in Bihar, whose lives have been so dramatically affected by a so-called Australian development project.

We have applied for assistance under ACFOA's travel fund, however, whilst recognizing the importance of the work, ACFOA was not able to allocate money for this as the guidelines for this fund restrict travel to international conferences.

AID/WATCH plans to send a representative to Bihar in Jan-February next year. However, this will only be possible if we can raise \$1500 for the air fare.

As groups committed to working for appropriate and sustainable development, we believe the aid and environment community in Australia has a responsibility to assist the Indian NGOs and local people in their present fight against the Australian funded Piparwar Coal project.

We hope you favorably consider our request for assistance, and as time is short to make travel plans, we would appreciate if you could reply to this letter at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely

Ms Carol Sherman.

Ms Lee Rhiannon.

L. Rhiannon

Enc: Edited version: World Bank Report, 1992.



PO Box 161, Byron Bay, NSW 2481, Australia.

Ph (066) 853548 or (02) 3693496

Fx (066) 222339

Email peg:csherman peg:lee

Report to
The Australian Council for Overseas Aid and
The North/South Committee
on
The World Bank/International Monetary
Fund Annual General Meeting

Prepared by Carol Sherman

November 2 1992

GENERAL REPORT.

Non-government organizations (NGOs) from 46 countries attended a meeting a week prior to the Annual WB/IMF AGM to launch an international campaign to challenge structural adjustment programs (SAPs) promoted and imposed by the Bank and IMF. A 3 day forum, followed by a series of workshops provided the avenue for many development focussed groups to share experiences, present case studies and clarify strategies for change.

The Forum proved a very different format from previous years when more environmental based groups were represented. This year the focus was on the prevailing economic model of export-oriented, deregulated, low-wage based growth that is the basis of economic reforms of these institutions.

Opening presentations to the NGO forum described how the Bank and Fund are still committed to adjustment programs and their ability to manipulate media and a variety of groups into believing that SAPs must be the centre of any poverty reduction strategy. These programs continue even though many studies show that there is a direct linkage between SAPs and deepening problems in areas of poverty and the environment.

During the three day meeting, participants spoke of the devastating impact that adjustment programs have had or are currently having on wages, social services, income distribution, small farmers, food security, the environment and human rights around the world.

Martin Khor representing Third World Network in Malaysia spoke about how the SAPs were forcing developing countries to increase their commodity exports in return for declining world prices. The programmes also encouraged cheap imports and unregulated foreign companies, which had a detrimental effect on the success of local small producers and businesses.

African representatives at the Forum emphasized the need for greater information on adjustment programs. They felt that SAPs were disguised as development programs by their governments, while details of the programmes and impacts in other countries were not known by the local people. They also urged caution regarding the anti-poverty program that the Bank is advocating and suggested that SAPs were but the latest round of policies which, particularly in Latin America, were designed to decrease wages and governmental controls so as to attract increased investment.

INTERNATIONAL PANEL AT THE WASHINGTON HILTON.

On September 21st, NGOs from a dozen countries answered questions on adjustment programs and related issues from a panel of reporters. Ted Clark from National Public Radio, Nancy Dunne of the Financial Times, Gary Lee from the Washington Post and Jim Lobe from Inter Press Service asked the questions for two and a half hours. The event was televised by the Congressional cable television and carried across the United States.

FOCUS ON STRATEGIES.

Various discussions centred around the need for accessing greater information; research and analysis; gender impacts; the development of economic alternatives; the strengthening of local movements; and mobilization of international campaigns against Bank and IMF SAPs.

*HARD HITTING CAMPAIGNS PLANNED.

Strengthening of local movements was seen as a priority issue, to assist in fighting against adjustment programs. Popular education was to be a focus. Links with various organizations in the South as well as stronger South-North relations were urged. Groups in a variety of countries committed themselves to lobbying executive directors and national government on the issue of adjustment as well as to organizing national days of action against adjustment programs.

At the international level, groups agreed that actions and protests against adjustment policies in many countries would lead to a set of coordinated activities in 1994, the 50th anniversary of the Bretton Woods institutions. These actions will also be paralleled by a more aggressive international media campaign on the issue. More critical examinations and exposes of the use of Bank and Fund's finances will be undertaken, as Northern and Southern NGOs get together to discuss such issues as IDA-10 replenishment and IMF-quota increase.

Commitment was given to target the legislatures of the G-7 countries which provide most of the funding and policy direction to the Bank and IMF. People also expressed the need to create an avenue in the media about the impact of SAPs

*PLANS FOR AFRICAN GROUPS TO MEET.

It was agreed amongst African representatives to further cooperation within their own countries and plan for a national level meeting of NGOs, trade unions, womens groups and other interested public groups to discuss structural adjustment and propose actions and alternatives. They also agreed to support making SAPs a priority issue and urged other regional networks to do likewise.

* MORE RESEARCH NEEDED.

Organizations with research programs agreed to concentrate on the global context from which such policies as privatization, deregulation, import liberalization and export promotion were derived. They will also look into the local impact of these policies especially on food production, social sectors, various population groups, etc. The information gathered from these studies would be used to empower local organizations and regional networks. It is envisaged that they would be able to use and spread this information.

There was also a commitment to research alternatives to SAPs. This was seen as vital to lend credibility to the campaign against Bank and Fund programs. Discussions centred on the need for these alternatives to be developed at the grassroots level.

*NEW NGO CENTRE ON STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT.

A new NGO Centre for Action on Structural Adjustment (NGO CASA), established in Washington by Third World Network and the Development GAP will

play an integral role in information dissemination. The Centre will try and obtain Bank and IMF adjustment related documents for NGOs. They will function also to analyze public reports released by these institutions and make available in usable form information from groups around the world. This information would then be translated into campaigning resources.

Plans were made to share information on alternatives through electronic mail, to investigate alternative financing mechanisms and to explore how to break down the race, class and gender biases among those working on alternatives and within the emerging alternatives themselves.

MEETINGS WITH MR COSGROVE AND MR WALLER,

I met with Mr Cosgrove with Shripad Dharmandakary from the Narmada Bachao Andolan and Lori Udall from the Environmental Defence Fund. The meeting was not as productive or as positive as last year. This may have been because the Executive Directors were under much pressure exerted by all NGOs regarding the impending decision on the Sardar Sarovar Project.

Mr Cosgrove was very concerned about the amount of Bank documents that NGOs were in receipt of. He stated that the Bank had a right to conduct its business without the public or NGOs being able to access all documents. He was not supportive of us being in receipt of the documents we had, such as the Bank's response to the Morse report and subsequent action plan.

Secondly, he went into fair lengths to advise us that he was not responsible for making decisions but rather did as directed by the Australian government. While this is the understood procedure to some extent, he seemed to be pushing responsibility away from his own opinions. Both Mr Waller and Mr Cosgrove spoke of the need to give the Indian government a chance to put into practice revised plans on resettlement and rehabilitation and the environment regarding the Sardar Sarovar project. It was thus with great surprise that we have been informed that Australia was among the countries recommending for a suspension of the project in the Oct 23rd Board Meeting.

Other meetings with Executive and Alternate Directors included; Mr Potter and Staff from Canada, Stuart Mills, assistant to Mr Peretz, UK ED, Alternate from China, Alternate from Japan,

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA).

Two main arms of the Bank are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The latter provides interest-free finance with repayments of capital commencing 10 years after a loan agreement. IDA funds are directed to countries with an annual per-capita income of below \$400. Replenishment negotiations for IDA10 will be finalized next year. These funds are to be targeted by NGOs who are threatening to launch an international campaign to cripple the Bank.

Going for the Bank's jugular and campaigning for its closure isn't such a wild idea these days. Even most reformists who tend to take a more positive view of the Bank concede it appropriate that something is needed to shake the institution out of its slothful path of change. The fact that 676 groups were willing to put their weight behind a campaign to cut off funds to IDA if the Bank fails to withdraw from the Sardar Sarovar project is an indication of how disillusioned and frustrated people are with Bank rhetoric and inaction.

But why starve IDA of finances? Surely this arm of the Bank does channel money to the poorest of nations. Isn't it better that least developed countries get access to some concessional lending rather than none? What about ones politics? Will it mean getting into bed with right-wing and fascist groups? They also want to see the decline of the Bank, but maybe for different reasons. What about the NGOs in the south who are receiving funds to implement Bank programs? Would they support such a campaign? Why not target IBRD instead? Wouldn't NGOs lose credibility and opportunities if they call for its closure...?

The reality is, that the Bank is a blot on the developmental landscape. An institution that continues to lend mega-finances for mindless, destructive, culturally annihilating schemes deserves to be shut down. The Bank is not interested in learning from past mistakes. With a new, well-crafted green public face, calamitous power stations, roads, dams and irrigation schemes still dominate the horizon. IDA funds may go to the poorest countries but the type of development is the same. When the Bank's own staff admit that over a third of the projects completed last year were failures with severe implications for local populations, it is madness to justify such lending.

Threatening the security of IDA is sending a clear message to the Bank. Enough is enough. The global community can no longer tolerate more brutal adjustment conditions, forced mass removals of people from their lands and the creation of wastelands. The public in many donor countries have leverage over Bank funds through their governments. IDA 10 negotiations are well underway, but not finalized. It won't be long until IBRD will be up for replenishment. Although much harder to influence, it presents another opportunity to try and starve the Bank of its funds. What is crucial, is that a deep understanding of relevant issues go hand in hand with any campaigns embarked upon. To this end, a diverse range of groups need to meet to thrash out sensitive issues. It would be a shame to let detrimental divisions occur between development NGOs who often lobby for more funds and environmental groups who may not always consider potential impacts on the poorest. Needs of people in IDA countries should be heard. An NGO meeting about IDA, to be held in India

next year, will hopefully go a long way to giving different groups a voice and clarify strategies.

There may be a growing body that believes aid is a waste of time and money to be stopped before creating further damage but generally, this argument still holds little weight. Therefore, it is important that the supposed recipients of IDA are not cut-off from any available resources. In truth, it would not be difficult to do a better job of managing IDA finances if they were rechannelled. Alternative methods of delivery need to be explored. Whether this be through bi-lateral aid agencies, existing funds or the creation of new structures, it is vital that this issue is thoroughly addressed.

Finally, we can be assured that credibility won't be lost by an unfettered assault on the corrupt institution. To start 1993 repeating the same calls for accountability, transparency, participation, would only mean losing credibility with ourselves.

PROGRESS OF WORLD BANK REFORMS: WHERE TO NOW?

This discussion paper has been prepared following the recent WB/IMF meetings where many NGOs working on MDB campaigns, expressed the need to formulate new strategies. The paper addresses the slow progress of Bank reforms and the need to adopt stronger measures to accelerate change. BANKCHECK, a newsletter published in San Francisco, will be featuring a more thorough critique of Bank progress in their latest edition. In the meantime, the following endeavors to express current thoughts of many NGOs who attended the forums in Washington DC.

1. CLOSING THE BANK VS REFORMING IT.

At the time of the WB/IMF AGM in Washington DC, Sept, 1992, a group of NGOs who have been actively attempting to reform the World Bank for the past decade, met to discuss and explore new tactics to press for change or closure of the Bank. Disillusionment and dissatisfaction has set in with the current status of NGO-Bank relations and the quality and effectiveness of reforms to date. After years of lobbying, key organizations who met this year, representing thousands of people, have concluded that reform of the Bank cannot be achieved. Because of this, they will actively campaign to cut the Bank's enormous funding and power in the Third World.

Over the years, groups have developed various strategies on how to interact with the institution. Some have been calling for its closure, while others have been working in close co-operation for reforms. However, the debacle of continued funding for the Narmada project has been the last straw for a majority of groups.

Some who call for the Bank to be shut down, question the very need for the institution. They point to the problems of the huge bureaucracy, isolated in its own world, totally out of touch with the very people it was set up to help. The massive amount of money it swallows for its daily operations and the endless perks and enormous wages for its staff members and consultants can only be viewed as a disgrace.

Bank policies have resulted in the destruction of entire communities, tribal and indigenous societies and the environment. The wisdom of channelling billions of dollars through huge aid/development organizations remains open to question. However, it appears that a majority of NGOs calling for the closure of the Bank still wish to see money channelled to the South for development, albeit for radically different development and through new or reformed other existing structures such as bilateral aid and agencies.

Other groups continue to hold a more positive view of the Bank. They believe it is possible for the Bank to adopt the necessary reforms for it to play a positive global role. They also consider it unrealistic to call for the Bank's closure and feel credibility would be lost by calling for such a thing. Many regard it essential to work alongside the Bank in order to influence its policies.

Although there may be differences in viewpoints among NGOs, most have been working towards similar goals which include, transparency, accountability, full consultation procedures, environmental assessment and implementation of socially useful and environmentally beneficial programs. Whatever approach adopted, it is

becoming abundantly clear in both camps that a radically different message needs to be delivered if any significant change is to occur.

2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF NGO INVOLVEMENT.

A growing movement has emerged focussed on the disastrous ramifications of World Bank lending and structural adjustment programs. NGOs have been demanding that the Bank becomes accountable for the environmental, financial and the social effects of its lending activities. Concerned groups come from both the south and north, from rural and urban populations, from those concerned with rights of indigenous people and citizens everywhere, and from those concerned with the environment and the economy. They have directed strong efforts towards changing policies and procedures at the Bank.

Efforts to reform the Bank began as far back as the 1970s with development NGOs working to bring local groups into the decision- making processes for MDB allocation. However, the growth of the Bank at this time was staggering and NGOs became completely marginalized as the Bank poured billion of dollars through government institutions in the promotion of modernization and open economies.

It was not until 1983 that environment groups took up the challenge to reform Bank policies. This came after a long period where the Bank was seemingly unstoppable. The environmental lobby aims were to convince MDBs and member governments to consult with local populations before designing projects; access information on Bank projects; promote alternative projects that include conservation and energy efficiency; put in place environmental assessment procedures and other issues.

During the 1986 WB/IMF AGM, the new President, Barber Conable stated, "We are here to serve their (the poor) needs, to help them realize their strength, their potential, their aspirations.." He came into the job with high aspirations, promising that he was a new broom, ready to create necessary changes to make the Bank more effective in its assistance to the developing world.

By 1987, the effects of NGO pressure and the mounting global environmental crisis resulted in several promising Bank reform pronouncements. Mr Conable declared that the environment was the Bank's priority and promised an environmental department with large increases of staff to monitor and review new projects according to environmental guidelines. He also promised to cut the institution's total staff of more than 6,000.

Some NGOs who were not considered trouble-makers were allowed visitors status at the Bank AGM. The NGOs began organizing to bring groups from around the world together at this time for special forums. However, many NGOs from the South were denied access to the official meetings because their governments simply refused admission. The Rainforest Action Network, Greenpeace and Earth First! were among the first environmental groups to demonstrate outside of the official Bank meetings and were responsible for hanging a large banner in full view of media. They claimed that while the Bank was making green promises, the Balbina dam was filling. 2300 ha of rainforest, wildlife and native homelands were drowned largely due to Bank loans to Brazil's energy sector. Demonstrations grew by the 1989 WB/IMF AGM, with thousands of people protesting in Berlin. Each year the Bank comes under more fire as promises fail to get translated into action.

There is no doubt that some of the demands made by NGOs have been met to some degree. Even certain projects have been stopped, such as funding for transmigration in Indonesia, (although finances are still loaned for transmigration site improvements with devastating consequences for the environment and indigenous communities in the area). Yet Bank rhetoric and reforms have unequivocally failed to improve the direction of the Bank or the lives of people in developing countries. Many people who have been watching the Bank for a number of years have charged that programs and projects continue to degrade the environment and produce a new class of Bank created poor. It is because of this ongoing path of destruction that it appears a waste of time to continue to call for reforms that do not significantly improve operations.

3. PROMOTING A GREEN IMAGE.

Meanwhile, the Bank continues to vigorously promote a green image. Director of the Bank's Environment Department stated at a press conference during the recent AGM, "We now have a set of policies and procedures, and have assembled staff and training courses that can give us confidence that we are moving rapidly in the right direction."

The. Bank's tactics have been to bow to public pressure on a number of environmental demands yet not change its overall development course. Rather than improving Bank performance, reforms adopted have so far served to improve the Bank's public image and hoodwink northern countries which do not daily feel the impact of Bank lending.

The Global Environment Facility.

Additional finances being managed by the Bank for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are seen by many groups as a 'white- wash' of critical issues. Compared to the Bank's overall lending capacity, relatively small amounts of money are being directed to specific environmental programs while the Bank continues to channel billions of dollars to programs that are polluting and environmentally damaging. At least 70% of GEF loans are tied to other Bank projects which now look much better from an international investors perspective because they are considered 'green' projects. Of the \$1.3 billion GEF fund, US\$600 million is tied to Bank projects valued at \$6 billion. None of these projects are transparent or democratic.

The GEF however will have an enormous impact. The Facility plans to employ NGOs to administer finances giving the impression that it is really a grassroots fund with full involvement from NGOs and local people However, the money will be scooped up by the larger corporation-style environmental organizations and only trickle down if at all, to smaller groups and the people whose lives will be affected by the projects.

Environment Department and Staff

Bank reforms over the years have included the emergence of an Environmental Department. Increases in environmental staff were expected, but in reality, a pitifully small proportion of Bank staff are trained in environmental issues. There remains no more that six trained ecologists at the Bank and still only a handful of personnel trained in the social sciences.

Environmental Assessment.

A further significant step for the Bank was the establishment of an Operational Directive on Environmental Assessment (EA). This places standards on collecting and analyzing information about environmental impacts of proposed loans before approval. The Bank has stated that past destructive projects could never be approved with the new screening procedures. However, it will be years before the EA is operational and even when it is, the Directive rejects the right of those affected by a project to negotiate with its proponents and to ultimately decide whether a project proceeds.

Pelosi Amendment.

The Pelosi amendment passed by the US Congress in 1990, was an important step in terms of it being a strong signal to the Bank that its most important donor was now effectively under public scrutiny. The legislative action means that the US Executive Director cannot vote on a project if an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has not been circulated 120 days prior to a Board meeting. These EIA's must now be delivered to all Executive Directors but there is no guarantee that these documents will be available to the public. In fact borrower countries can request that EIA's not be released to any other than the Executive Directors.

Affected parties have no right to project documents, nor to examine and challenge project decisions. The Bank's Directive on Disclosure of Information instructs World Bank staff to consider who is requesting the information, their reason for seeking the information and the purpose to which it would be put, before releasing that information.

Directive on Involuntary Resettlement.

Although the guidelines of the Directive on Involuntary Resettlement state that those displaced must be assured a life equal to that prior to removal, the guidelines are based on the fundamentally flawed premise that it is right and proper for the Bank and its borrower governments to violate the property rights of Third World citizens in the name of progress and the national interest. Unsatisfactory and inhumane resettlement and rehabilitation issues continue to plague Bank projects. Out of some 70 projects the Bank is financing which are displacing over 1.5 million people, the Bank cannot document even one case where the population that was displaced is economically better off than before or has reached the standard of living which they had before. This is due to the fact that the policy is not systematically implemented or enforced and that populations directly affected by the projects are often excluded from design, planning and implementation.

Water Policy.

One of the most controversial Bank projects that the Bank is financing, the Sardar Sarovar, part of the Narmada scheme, is really the "tip of the iceberg" in terms of Bank investments in the water sector. The Bank is the single largest source of funds for water projects worldwide and water investments represent one of the largest sectors in the Bank's portfolio with funds going to projects in irrigation and drainage, fisheries, hydropower, ports, and water supply and sewerage.

While the Bank's draft water policy provides some sound analysis of the problems and inefficiencies in the water sector, a close reading reveals that these analyses are not translated into a coherent policy to guide Bank operations. Concerns centre around the need for the Bank and governments to target the basic demands of disadvantaged groups; the need to redress the bias towards large-scale, centralized

water development projects; the need to protect and restore degraded water-dependent ecosystems; and the need to develop specific implementation mechanisms to ensure that the Bank addresses these priorities. The policy as yet does not provide specific goals, objectives, and principles for sustainable water management

Of additional concern is the Bank's emphasis on "privatization" and "market forces" — more as ends in themselves rather than as means to achieve water supply and water quality goals — which ignores previous experience where a narrow set of vested interests have benefitted at the expense of the environment and the poor.

Forestry and Indigenous People. Although the Bank stated in its revised Forest Policy of last year that it would under no circumstances be involved in supporting logging in primary rainforests, it makes assumptions which render many of the ecologically and socially sound statements in the policy meaningless. For instance, it asserts that there is an inevitable trade off between forest conservation and development and holds the belief that conversion of most remaining tropical forests for agriculture and other uses is inevitable and in some cases even desirable.

Forestry projects continue to impact heavily on tribal people. In India, social forestry programs have caused thousands of people to be displaced. In Thailand, Bank projects among the hill tribes have been imposed without taking due account of the peoples' difficult situations. In the Philippines, micro-watershed projects claimed as a success by the Bank, actually brought no benefits to local communities. Although the Bank recently formulated a new policy on indigenous peoples, the policy was formulated without any consultation whatsoever with indigenous representatives.

4. PROBLEM PROJECTS.

* Regardless of reforms, the Bank continues to approve projects that are known to cause extensive environmental damage and which are vehemently opposed by the local people. In an unprecedented step, former President, Mr Barber Conable, last year called for an Independent Review to investigate resettlement, rehabilitation and environmental issues on the Sardar Sarovar Dam project in India. Although the independent report states that there are fundamental failures in the implementation of the project and recommends that the Bank step back from the projects and consider them afresh, the Bank has so far steadfastly continued to justify its involvement. While the Executive Directors continue to flounder on the issue, the Bank maintains that suspension is not an issue although the Indian government has repeatedly broken Bank guidelines for the past seven years.

During the 1992 IMF-WB AGM, an open letter to the Bank appeared in the Financial Times signed by 700 groups. On the same day, full page advertisements appeared in the New York Times and Washington Post, threatening to wage a campaign to cut off funding to the Bank if it continues to support the Sardar Sarovar Project in India. NGOs immediate priority is to urge tax-payers and donor governments to oppose the US\$18 billion replenishment of the International Development Association.

Unfortunately, in a Board Meeting on October 23rd, only 41% of shareholder Executive Directors called for a suspension of the project.

* NGOs have been further disheartened by continued Bank support for the Pak Mun dam in northeastern Thailand. Although Executive Directors from Australia, USA and Germany voted against funding, the project goes ahead despite the pleas of villagers and community groups around Thailand and the rest of the world.

* A loan for the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam in Argentine was unanimously approved on September 29th at a World Bank Executive Directors Board meeting. Funds are committed to a project whose 250 km long reservoir will inundate 1,650 square kilometers, including substantial parts of two large cities. An estimated 50,000 people will be forcibly moved from their homes and businesses, and the livelihoods of an unknown number of tribal communities, who rely on an intact ecosystem for their subsistence, will be undermined. Environmental and social concerns are enormous.

5. ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS.

While institutional and environmental reforms have lacked substance, structural adjustment lending continues to wreak havoc. While adjustment programs have enabled creditor banks to continue receiving interest payments on their loans, they have not enabled developing countries to stabilize their economies. These programs, while slightly differing from country to country, typically include: currency devaluation; trade liberalization; cuts in social spending; privatization of government held enterprises; wage suppression; business deregulation; restrictions on credit; and higher interest rates.

NGOs from over 40 countries met immediately prior to this year's AGM to discuss structural adjustment programs (SAPs). It is widely claimed that SAPs deplete natural resources by increasing poverty that results from programs which force people to move to marginal lands and overuse scarce natural resources. The Bank continues to declare that its format of SAP's must be at the core of macroeconomic reforms even though there is ample evidence to show these programs fall heavily on the poor thus worsening their situation.

6. BANK STAFF ACKNOWLEDGE ALARMING LEVEL OF FAILURE.

An internal Bank report recently concluded that over a third of the projects completed last year were failures with severe implications for local populations. What's more, the numbers of failed projects have been rising. A confidential Bank report entitled "Effective Implementation: Key to Development Impact," prepared by a special Portfolio Management Taskforce appointed by the Bank's current president Lewis Preston, has caused quite a stir. Taskforce chairman Willi Wapenhans submitted his draft recommendations after the group reviewed about 1800 current Bank projects in 113 countries for which the Bank has lent \$138 billion, and meeting with a number of policy makers from borrowing countries.

Wapenhans noted that 37.5% of the projects completed in 1991 were deemed failures, up from 15% in 1981 and 30.5% in 1989, a dramatic rise of 150%. Bank staff also said that 30% of projects in their fourth or fifth year of implementation in 1991 had major problems. The worst affected sectors were Water Supply and Sanitation, where 43% of the projects were said to have major problems, and 42% in the Agriculture sector. Geographically, the African region had the most problems with some countries having success rates as low as 17.2%, and two countries in Latin America had 50% of the problems.

The report says that far from being isolated sector phenomenon, the problems are spreading with traditionally strong performing sectors being affected. For instance,

in 1991 telecommunications (18%) power (22%), industry (17%) and technical assistance (27%). New areas of lending are also encountering major problems: poverty (28%), environment (30%) and private and public sector reform (23%).

In a candid evaluation of the Bank's lending procedures Wapenhans says that many of these problems stem from the fact that the Bank does "little to ascertain actual flow of benefits or to evaluate the sustainability of the projects during their operational phase".

7. WHAT HOPE REMAINS FOR THE FUTURE?

On evaluating the Bank's performance over the past ten years or more, it is hard to see where the Bank has really changed its course. It is true that some reforms have been made and the Bank is responding to environmental concerns which it never thought of in the seventies, however, these issues have only superficially been addressed. As we have seen, the problems surrounding the Bank are alarming. It has approved loan disbursements of \$16.5 billion this year, and is expected to give out \$20.4 billion next year. Its profits are about \$1 billion a year.

The questions that seemingly cannot be answered, are why support an institution with such a high failure rate, one that is so out of touch with conditions in the very countries that it wants to develop, which clings to the same development model that has proved to be destructive to people and the environment, that continues to waste tax payers money? Why try and reform an organization that has no concept of ecologically and socially sustainable development?

Unable to take comfort from reforms, it seems a waste of time to enter 1993 with the same calls to the Bank to include local people and NGOs in decision making processes, for greater information, for implementation of projects that are directly targeted at the poor and environment. These calls have fallen on deaf ears for the past decade and there is no evidence to believe that changes are afoot. The recent decision to continue funding for the Sardar Sarovar project proves that whatever evidence is presented on the problems of a project, the Bank will work around them.

Working to shut the Bank down is not such a radical idea. The global community is realizing that the Bank is just not performing in a humane and ecologically sound manner. The overbloated bureaucracy has had too much power for too long. To change this course, many NGOs are now organizing a campaign aimed at cutting off Bank funds before we live through another decade of earth threatening mistakes.

SOURCES:

Majot.J. International Rivers Network.

Genino A. Majot, J Bankcheck.

Adams. P. Probe International.

Moore, D Environmental Defence Fund.

VALLEY WATCH

Box 351 Post Office,

Entomology Department

21 Sept. 1992

Mr James Tedder

Secretary,

North Edast Entronment: Council.

Dear Jun,

Could you possibly Pass on my Thanks to The N.C.E.C. for their support. This has allowed me to increase the colour photographic coverage to 180 transferencies.

Although there is probably general interest in the book, The N.C.E.C. ught find specific worth in The books emphasis on the extreme bio geographic importance of north coast wet frests generally. This Should have application on The north coast Now for more generally Than Just The Manning.

The Now University Press should be contacting you short. Rations mentioned The possibility of pre-Bublic. ation" orders (and reduction in price) - yes, The Kess would be happy to astonge This (ref. Julia Tanguy, NSW Press)

my Thanks,

6-8 College Street Telephone: 339-8111 Cable: MUSEUM P.O. Box A285 Sydney South, N.S.W. 2000 Jun mard a from June 10.

Juni mard a from Juni mard a from June 10.

Juni mard a from Juni mard a fro

Geoff Williams, Research Associate, Department of Entomology, The Australian Museum.

Mr James Tedder, Secretary, North Coast Environment Council.

20th August 1992.

Dear Jim,

Re: Application for Photographic Publication Assistance

I write to the North Coast Environment Council to seek funding support to provide increased colour photo reproduction in my book "FORGOTTEN RAINFORESTS".

At present partial publication grants have been obtained. These comprise grants from the Australian Museum, The Australian Museum Trust and the Manning Environment Group. However whilst these substantial amounts facilitate publication I want to increase the colour photo format of the book to enhance its visual presentation of the ecosystems covered.

I am seeking amounts in excess of \$300 dollars as grants in assistance of photography, amounts in excess of \$1000 will be aknowledged as grants in aid of publication.

The New South Wales University Press wishes to publish the book in association with the Australian Museum and a copy (in part) of their initial referees review of the manuscript is attached for your information. Further backgrounding notes relating to the book contents are appended. As the book will be a short run technical work I will not be able to cover more than a minor part of my outlays from sales. However reductions in purchase price for your members, from between 25-45%, can be arranged with the publisher (ref. Julia Tanguy, academic. ed.).

The manuscript is based upon approximately 17 years of fieldwork. These costs have been met by myself and the Australian Museum.

"FORGOTTEN RAINFORESTS" encompasses rainforests within the Manning Valley, a region extending from the lower north coast of New South Wales, through the Gloucester region and including the northern Barrington Tops. As such it complements "The Camden Haven Wildlife Refuge Study" (D. Milledge) published by the Museum in 1979. This, largely

vertebrate study, addressed the Camden Haven Basin to the immediate north.

I trust the outline given by me is sufficient to convey the merits of the manuscript and to establish a suitable case for funding support from the N.C.E.C. All going to plan, the New South Wales University Press expects to complete the book production by approximately mid 1993. Size and format will be similar to that of "Flora of New South Wales".

I look forward to your future advice and thank you in advance for your consideration of my submission.

Yours faithfully,

***** - - - · · ·

Geoff Williams.

Research Associate,

The Australian Museum.

Backgrounding Notes on Manuscript.

"FORGOTTEN RAINFORESTS" presents in a technical/semipopular and highly visual format the results of biological
field surveys undertaken by the author of the poorly known
rainforests of the Manning Valley, northern New South Wales
(coverage extends from the coastline through the Gloucester
and Wingham forest management regions, the southern rim of
the Hastings valley, and the northern Barrington Tops
region). This is a region of high biogeographic interest
encompassing a diversity of listed and nominated National
Estate sites, state forests, national parks and nature
reserves, crown land and local government reserves.

However, the book also contributes more widely to general environmental education, research and heritage promotion by highlighting the biological significance of north coast wet forest ecosystems generally. In terms of the management and conservation of biological resources the book addresses priority concerns of rare and endangered species, threatened coastal ecosystems, remnant vegetation and the natural environment of the New South Wales North Coast. The book also contains a chapter on rainforest and remnant vegetation regeneration which is applicable to New South Wales coastal regions generally.

Little previous research attention has been given to the Manning region. The majority of the remaining rainforests in the region have received no previous study and no summary of regional rainforest community diversity is available. The book also details the regional rainforest invertebrate biota, and the significance of invertebrates within north coast rainforests is stressed. The diversity, distribution and ecological contribution of the invertebrate component of New South Wales rainforest communities has been inadequately addressed in previous rainforest publications.

Available overviews of North Coast rainforests (eg. Adam 1987, 1992, Floyd 1990) give little indication of the extent and diversity of the rainforest habitat and biota in the general Manning region yet the book demonstrates that the region, existing at the southern limit of the McPherson "interzone" (Bridgewater 1987) is one of high biogeographic interest presently inadequately conserved under existing reserve systems and conservation zonings. In effect, the manuscript complements three major recent publications on rainforests of New South Wales; 1. "New South Wales Rainforests—The Nomination for the World Heritage List" (Paul Adam 1987) 2. "Australian Rainforests" (Paul Adam 1992) and 3. "Australian Rainforests in New South Wales" (Alex Floyd 1990).



NCEC SUSTAINABLE CHOICES PROJECT

Draft for Discussion

with Area Assistance Co-ordinator

Ms Vickie St Lawrence: July 9, 1992

Introduction

Environment groups and centres on the north coast are providing an important information service to the community:

- * libraries & files on environmental & social issues
- * school project material & help for students
- * advice & support for community enquiries

The North Coast Environment Council (NCEC) has 40 member groups from the Queensland border to Forster. NCEC is the north coast's regional environment group, providing local groups with information, help, coordination and contact with eachother.

In the last 10 years membership of NCEC has increased by 100%. We believe this is because of increased public concern about the environment and about how local and state governments are planning the future for people's communities.

NCEC believes the north coast must find and evlove into an ecologically sustainable way of life in every realm of human activity - business, industry, domestic and local, state and federal government involvements in the region.

This is actually the world challenge for the 90's and beyond. Whichever community can do it best and first will help themselves and others. Themselves because they will suffer less when repercussions from the "old ways" begin to be felt (eg declining health in the population (including productivity in the workplace and social harmony at home) from increased chemical loads and pollution of water, air and soils). And they will help other communities by example.

NCEC has the vision, has done the groundwork and has enough experienced and expert people to develop a "blue-print" of HOW the north coast can move step by step towards sustainability.

The NCEC SUSTAINABLE CHOICES PROJECT

NCEC sees a three step process to fulfil this project:

1. Research and Development of policies and positive models
The attached list shows policy areas in which NCEC is

presently gathering information and developing policy and recommended actions.

Public consultation with people from all sectors of the north coast community will be an important part of this process.

Positive models of environmentally friendly initiatives undertaken in other communities will be sought out and made relevant to the north coast ready for presenting as a practical choice to the appropriate body.

 Preparation and gathering of material Formulation of strategies for education and promotion of the policies and positive models.

This will involve the gathering and preparation of material suitable for and targetted towards, the various groups in the community:

- * schools
- * business & industry of various kind
- * householders
- * government of all levels

It will involve making strategies for approaching these groups and finding positive models of action choices to present them with.

3. Implementation

The Project Officer will be responsible for achieving units of the project clearly set out in 1 and 2.

The project will be ongoing as there will always be ways we can improve how we do things, however, the project, initially, will run for three years.

The project will be managed by the executive committee of NCEC.

FUNDING (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES ONLY)

Funding required from Area Assistance is:

\$

· ·	one tull-time wage (award yet to be investigated)	35.000
*	office and administrative costs (including casual	typing) 6.000
^	some travel costs	2,000
*	materials, photos, video and consulting costs	6,000
	Per annum total	49,000

Attachments:

- 1. List of policy areas in which research is underway & proposed
- 2. NCEC Vision Statement
- 3. Example of a positive model (Davis, California)
- 4. Example of a draft policy (population)

This discussion draft prepared by Lyn Orrego (Vice-president) and Terry Parkhouse (President) on behalf of NCEC.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

AREA ASSISTANCE SCHEMES APPLICATION FORM 1992/93

Please restrict information about your project to the application form. Only approved attachments will be accepted. See application check list. Computer formatted forms will not be accepted.

•	1,	PROJECT NAME —	Regional Information Coordinator	
	2.	ORGANISATION NAME —	North Coast Environment Council	
OFFICE USE	3.	CONTACT PERSON —	Lyn Orrego	
		CONTACT ADDRESS —	Macksville Rd.	_
L.G.A.	4.	Bowraville	POST CODE 2449 PHONE (<u>Δ65</u>) <u>647478</u>	_
Org. type	5.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	PARENT ORGANISATION. (if applicable)	_
	6.	LOCATION OF PROJECT	AREA SERVED BY PROJECT. North Coast (NSW) (Tweed - Hastings)	_
Electorate	7.	DESCRIBE THE PROJECT	SIMPLY. A Regional Information	_
		· ·	collate information on sustainable	_
Priority Area	-	1	odels suitable for the north coast	_
, ,			ergy, waste management, transport, health	_
			d make them available to north coast	
	8.		ough local councils, neighbourhood + environ. ce	<u></u> `
Need Area		i .	coast communities to participate in	_
		, 🗸	levelopment towards a sustainable-future	_
		1 .	ation to north coast communities	_
		_ !	pordination between groups and gov	<u>'</u>
Primary		• Better utilize	local and regional resources	_
	9.	DESCRIBE THE TARGET I	POPULATION. <u>all north coast communities</u> ,	
Secondary		especially the	se interested in community	
	development and isolated groups a individu			
•	10.	OTHER COMMENTS Ma	ny people have come to the north coast for a	_
		cleaner environment	C, nature - space despite lack of services.	_
Fund type		Our project provide	s the community with an information service	
New Project	11.	-	\$ 58,304.37 Came here for	<u>e</u>
				_
Second Year	12.		e first year funding will you be requesting 2nd year funding? YES	9
		(b) Do you want the project	t to be "picked up" after 2 years AAS funding?	Ð

	13.	WHICH ORGANISATIONS SUPPORT THIS APPLICATION? 40 member bodies all
		along North Coast (list available from Secretary)
-	14.	HAVE YOU DISCUSSED THIS APPLICATION WITH THE COUNCIL COMMUNITY PROJECTS OFFICER?
	15.	PLEASE TICK THE A.A.S. OBJECTIVES YOUR PROJECT MEETS? (See Guidelines)
	16.	WHAT NEEDS DISCUSSED AT THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION DOES YOUR PROJECT MEET? <u>Lismore</u> : 1. health education 2. transport co-ordination
		5. Information, coordination + Planning Macksville: 1. ecologically sustainable
		industry + quality of life 3 Education 6. regional co-ordination to access info
	1 <i>7</i> .	PLEASE INDICATE OTHER FUNDING YOUR ORGANISATION HAS RECEIVED IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (excluding AAS).
	D	Department Amount Project/Purpose Period
•	Ar	ts, sports, \$8,000 administration July 1 1991 t
	Er	rvironment + June 30 1992
	10	erritories
	18.	PLEASE SUPPLY THE NAMES & ADDRESSES OF THREE OFFICE BEARERS.
Mr.	Teri	Name Address Phone Position Parkhouse 447 Grassy Head Rd 690771 President
Ms	1 45	Orrego Macksville Rd. 647478 Vice-President
Mr.	Tim	Tedder Pavaans Ace via 690802 Secretary
	19.	Strarts Point 2441 TYPE OF ORGANISATION (Please tick)
	19.	
		Incorporated Co-operative 530A Committee
		527 Committee Company Constituted Community Group
		Other (specify)
		a) If you are not incorporated do you anticipate becoming incorporated? YES/NO
		b) If Yes give details eg. date 1989
	20.	HAS YOUR ORGANISATION EVER RECEIVED AN A.A.S. GRANT?
		If Yes , give details
		·
		Position <u>Vice-President</u>
		Date <u>July 23, 1992</u>
		Signature
		Please complete ONE of the attached sheets. FILL IN BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET.
		Sheet A (pink)
		is for projects that are of a one-off or capital nature e.g. purchase of equipment, renovate a building, establish a facility. It also includes programs which involve the employment of sessional staff/tutors etc.
		Sheet B (yellow) is for projects that are ongoing or recurrent e.g. to employ a worker and to meet any of the associated costs, such as administration, equipment, programs, rent, training and travel.
		Please note that only one budget page should be completed for each application.

FORM B: RECURRENT PROJECT - PROJECT PLAN

Please describe identified needs met by this project.

NEEDS met are need for regional co-ordination of access to information for isolated individuals and the north coast community, need for education on community issues such as health quality of life, need for people to be empowered to have their say in the direction of their community's future (planning), need for lear poil co-or

1. AIMS OF THE PROJECT

2. MAJOR TASKS

3. PROPOSED TIMETABLE

4. IDENTIFY ANY POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES OR CONSTRAINTS (excluding lack of funds).

1. To empower North Coast	1. To collect and collate
communities to make	available information
choices for sustainable	on Ecologically Sustainable
development.	Development models and
2. To inform north coast	ideas suitable for
communities of practical	north coast communities
economically and	especially for energy
ecologically viable choices	
for their lives and	transport, planning + health.
their communities	2. To prepare and edit such
	information sudsto create
	material relevant tovarious
<u>-</u>	sectors of north coast communities
	3. To disseminate the material
	by leaflets, videos, meetings, display
	4. Organg community consultation

Tasks 1-4 will overlap signifigantly as each initiative progresses through the four stages.

Detailed timetable to be developed in consultational between Coordinator + NCEC executive committee - none percured at this point of time

BUDGET FORM B for ongoing or recurrent projects which include the employment of staff.

1.	SALARIES	OFFICE USE
Regio	Position Award Hrs/Wk Weekly Annual on Info. Coord. Social 40 534.19 27,778 Welfarecz	ONLY
	Clerical support Typist 16 162.88 8,469	
2.	TOTAL SALARY \$\frac{36, 247.00}{0N COSTS} Leave Loading (.175 x Total Weekly Salaries x 4) 487.95 Workers Compensation (GIO quote) 102.40 Superannuation (3% of gross salaries) 1087.41 Provision for long service leave 579.61	
	total oncosts \$2,257.37	
3.	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS Please calculate to include: Telephone, Postage, Electricity, Gas, Stationery, Printing, Advertising (staff & services) Insurance (not workers compensation) Audit Fees, Incorporation, Cleaning, Maintenance	
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION \$ 5,100.00	•
4.	RENT \$ 50 /WK X 52 \$ 2,600.00	
5.	EQUIPMENT (list items) rental of display	
	boards \$ 400.00	
<u>6.</u>	PROGRAM COSTS (list items) photographs 1700 videos + video production 2,000 Printing 3,200 \$ 7,700	
7.	+ Printed material 800 IRAINING \$	
8.	TRAVEL COSTS \$ 4 000	•
9.	OTHER (Please describe)	
	\$CPI	
10.	TOTAL COST OF PROJECT \$ 58,304.37	
11.	DEDUCT OTHER INCOME FOR THIS PROJECT – o (including other grants)	
12.	TOTAL FUNDS SOUGHT \$ 58,304.37 (total cost less income)	·
	OND YEAR FUNDED PROJECTS ONLY Salary Award Grade Hours per salary paid + award & grade Worker 1 Worker 2	week
,	Worker 3	



NCEC

JOB DESCRIPTION

REGIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATOR for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) models suitable for north coast communities and focussing on energy efficiency, waste management, transport planning and health.

Responsibilities

- 1. To collect and collate available information on ecologically sustainable development ideas and models which are suitable for north coast people and communities (as ESD is defined in the ESD Working Papers Final Report, November 1991) with special emphasis on the areas of energy efficiency, waste management, transport, planning and health.
- 2. To prepare, edit, precis, make graphic or revamp this information so as to create material that is relevant to and targetted towards appropriate sectors of north coast communities: ie individual householders, community groups, businesses and industries, schools and government of the various levels.
- 3. To disseminate this material and bring it before the appropriate sectors of north coast communities by means of leaflets in neighbourhood and environment centres, displays, discussionns, talks at meetings, videos, letters, community fairs or other means.
- 4. To undertake community consultation as appropriate to target initiatives and materials more closely to community needs.
- 5. To monitor success of the project by recording details of each ESD idea put before the community and evaluating the success by listing who took up the idea, what actions resulted and what comments were received.
- 6. To report to the NCEC executive committee on a monthly basis.
- 7. To be responsible to and take direction from the executive committee of NCEC under Area Assistance guidelines.
- 8. To organise secretarial assistance within the budget.
- 9. To organise own schedule of travel and working out of various north coast centres so as to evenly spread effort between Tweed and Hastings.
- 10. To arrange use of office space at Environment Centres affiliated with NCEC along the north coast (see secretary for list).

Lyn Orrego for North East Forest Alliance T- Shirt Project. P.O. Box 123 Bowraville 2449 NSW

Dear Jim + NCEC _ For your info and many thanks for the loan.

I am organising the printing and distribution of NOTAL Sheets as a fundraising project for NEFA. I am writing to offer you the opportunity to sell them through your @roup. A small profit (\$2 per T-shirt) will go to your group with the major part of the profit going to NEFA.

The T-shirts are all cotton, strong and thicker than normal, good quality. The design is a four colour print with trees and the NEFA logo and name. They are NICE!

They will be available beginning March 9th at the next NEFA meeting at Bundagen (near Bellingen). I am hoping that if your group wants some to sell that I can be informed as soon as possible and that they could be picked up by someone coming to the March 9th meeting. This way postage costs would be saved. Of course if you don't have anyone coming to the meeting they can be mailed to you.

Attached is an information sheet re sizes, prices and the dozen pack on offer to groups such as yours. I know the profit for your centre will not be huge but I'm sure you support the aims and activities of NEFA so may be happy to help on that basis as well.

Thanks for whatever support you can give this important fundraising project. I hope to hear from you by March 8th at the latest if you want them at the meeting or anytime if they're to be posted (but first come first serve!)

Sincerely,

Jyn Crego Lyn Orrego (for NEFA) (065) 647478

INFORMAT	ON SHEET & ORD	ER FORM	
SIZES			
Medium (N	1) 40 (ie 52cm	armpit to armpit o	f t-shirt)
Large (I	a) 42 (ie 55cm a	armpit to armpit o	f t-shirt)
ExLarge (XL) 44 (ie 58cm	m armpit to armpit	of t-shirt)
PRICES			
Individua	al orders	. \$20 each (plus \$	2 postage)
Dozen Pac	ks	. \$18 each (ie \$21 (plus \$6 postage	
Dozen Pac	ks are made up	of 6 Large, 3 Med	& 3 ExLarge
PAYMENT			
Fill out made out	order form and to: <u>Forest Fund</u>	send with cheque d, P.O. Box 123, B	or money order owraville 2449
Individua	nirts Order Form	· :	
Size	Quantity	@\$20 each	Cost
M			<u> </u>
L			
XL		· -	
1	Plus postage	at \$2 each	-
Dozen Pac	<u>ks</u> Quantity	@\$216 each	
	Plus postage	at \$6 each	
		TOTAL	
	is cheque/money nd above order		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Addr	ess		·
OP: Namo:			

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

NEFANT SHIRTS 7 ----

APA. Meeting \$600 An injunction against the Forestry Commission will be taken out at the end of this month. The injunction concerns logging operations in Way way State Forest. Logging here isa) destroying wildlife habitat (induding koala habitat) b) causing erosion in some locations à degrading or area of great importance to local abonginals. \$600-800 is regard for legal costs and It would be of great help if the NEEC could make a contribution.

(Any costs may later be refunded,

Strough 15/19 aid) Michael Jones The Man A Secting

Tea.

To North Coast Environ. Council.

I have arranged for Professor Me Garity (a sod scientist) to have a bok at soil erosion in logged areas of Way Way State Forest. He will be writing an affidavit which will be heard in the land and Environment Court as intended to stop logging in way way and Yarrahappinni State Forest (until an Els is conducted) hrough the legal system ie an injunction.

Logging in these forests is severe and soil erosion significant. There is no information about flora or fauna. available.

Jurite this letter in order to ask if the NCEC. will contribute \$150 towards consultants fees for Professor McGarity. His total fee will be \$400. and The National Park Association has already pedged \$250.

Yours sincerely
Michael cones

(Environmental Consultant)

PO BOX 161, Byron Bay, NSW. 2481. Australia. Tel:066 877248. Email. peg:csherman

May 5, 1990.

RE: A LOOK INSIDE THE WORLD BANK.

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND FUNDING FOR PRINTING COSTS.

Dear Jim Tedder and North Coast Environment Council,

I have enclosed a DRAFT copy of "A Look Inside the World Bank". This booklet will be on A5, double-sided recycled paper on its final run.

The booklet is really designed as an introduction to the Bank. After having come back from the IMF/WB meetings last October and subsequently speaking at several different meetings on the issue, it was glaringly apparent that very little is known about the institution by members of NGOs and environment groups within Australia.

It is hoped that the reader will be able to use the booklet as a resource to start letter-writing campaigns. There is a constant demand from smaller groups to have issues that they are able to take-up on a part time basis.

This is a draft, so if it is felt that items need to be included, or changed, feedback is needed as soon as possible.

This booklet is designed to be the FIRST in a series, that will explore the IMF, the Asian Development Bank, and look deeper into policies in all three institutions. I also hope to further explore Australia's role in the multi-lateral development agencies.

./2

Cont her required now or commented of the following the fo

Will you've

Printing is hoped to take place at the end of the month, so the booklets can be distributed by early June. In the final copy, pending on finances available, an organizational chart is to be included, and three photos.

BUDGET.

I have undertaken this project so far on a voluntary basis. However, money is needed to cover printing and lay-out work.

Costs outlayed so far are;

Layout fees - \$100.00

Laser printing - \$40.00

Misc. costs - photocopying phone use of computer for layout. distribution.

\$100.00

Total: \$240.00

The cost for printing 250 A5, double sided booklets, (25 pages) on recycled paper:

Printing 250 booklets - \$1000.00.
Inclusion of photos and diagram \$60
Layout \$100.00
Transport costs \$50.00 (approx)
Distribution \$100 (approx initial costs to cover postage, etc)

Total: \$1310.00

plus \$210 \$1520.00.

Please throw this open to discussion to see whether there would be any funds that could be available.

I would be grateful if you could pass me your comments about the booklet and also the possibility of funding for printing costs as soon as possible. Please also inform me of how many booklets your group would be interested in having.

Looking forward to your comments,

for the Earth,

Carol Sherman.

cc: Greg Barrett, Jeff Atkinson CAA, Jonathan King, Rainforest Foundation.

4th April, 1988

The president, Pt. Macquarie Conservation Society, 45 Lighthouse Rd., Pt. Macquarie, 2444.

S

The Council discussed your letter of 18th March requesting financial assistance at its meeting on 26th March.

However it was not able to offer any financial help at this stage though it was mindful of the problems you face. Your request will be considered again at the next meeting when the finances of the Council may be clearer.

Meanwhile has the Society considered approaching the Hastings Council for a grant or the permanent loan of tools to undertake the maintenance work on what is afterall Council reserves? It should not be difficult for the Council to make a permanent loan of such equipment to your group.

Yours sincerely,

J.L.O.Tedder, Hon.Sec.

24 Feb 87

The Secretary National Parks Association Mid North Coast Port Macquarie

Dear Baewdrt.

Please refer to your request to the Council dated 8 December 86 for funding for environmental studies of the Camden Haven estuary and the North Shore of the Hastings river.

This matter was discussed at some length by the executive and later by the Council at its Broken Head meeting. It was felt that the amount of money required for such studies is not available from this Council as it considers such studies would be in the order of several thousand dollars. It is acknowledged that less extensive studies could be done for a smaller sum .Following further information it was decided to support the Centre on its legal action and let your Associations letter "lie on the table".

The Department of Arts Heritage and Environment at one time used to retain a sum of money for such work and I suggest you write to them. Money is also available under Heritage Grants for certain studies and inquiries should be directed to

The Secretary, National Estate Grants Program 1987/88 GPO Box 3927 Dept of Environment & Planning Sydney 2001

Yours sincerely

James L.O.Tedder Hon.Secretary

Dear Sir,

This group has recently formed in Wavehope. We have had good initial interest and at a formation meeting held in April this year, it was decided to request that finds for incorporation of our group be submitted to the Environment Council for North Coast.

Could you please consider this request

out your next meesting? Your Jaith-fully,

Sue Read (President)

24/9/88

K, Palmer, Marketing Manager, Banana Coast Credit Union, Cooper St., Macksville.

Dear Mr Palmer,

We understand that Trevor Pike has had preliminary discussions with your on a scheme which might benefit this Council and the Union.

The Council has approved that Trevor Pike and John dickens proceed with discussions with you on these matters to a point where a scheme could be put to Council.

Yours sincerely,

James L.O.Tedder, Hon.Sec.

28 Jul 82

S.Pead
Wauchope & Upper Hastings Environmental Group
c/- 5 Young st.
Wauchope 2446

DEar Sue.

It was good that you were able to attend at least part of the Port Macquarie meeting on 223July.

Your application requesting fund to enable incorporation was discussed in the afternoon.

The Kouncil resolved to congratulate the group over its formation and wish it all the best. Council hopes in due course to welcome your Group as a mamber.

The question of financing incorporation has been debated at previous meetings when existing members of the Council Port Macquarie Conservation Society, Tweed Valley Conservation Trust and Ballina Environmental Society have sought help.

As you know the process of incorporation can cost a minimum of \$160. plus public liability insurance of some \$100 to \$160. This will then proofe protection for individuals of the society who may be sued over a number of wrongs. However several people have expressed opiniond that the costs are not worth it. If a society is contesting some issue in public, observation of a few rules will keep them out of any possible libel/slander actions.

e.g. do not tatget individuals
do not be abusive
doonot make alaims which cannot be supported by facts
ask questions rather than accuse

Members of this Council have been advised that if they have doubt over any public statement they could ask the Council to issue it or have a friendly solicitor examine it.

Public Liability insurance is understood toocover only injury to the public caused by or through an action of the society. It does not necessarily cover libel/slander. Extra insurance is possible necessary for this cover. If your Group conducted public meetings, public gatherings, walks etc then without public Liability Insurance and incorporation each and every member of the society could be liable if someone sued for damage. However most of our member bodies only involve the society members, few involve walks and therefore the risks are minimal.

If your Group decides thoapply to join this council two individuals would actually join who could then speak for the group. The Group being an unincorporated body could not of inself join (it doesn't exist legally).

Trust this will help your Group decide what best to do and we look forward to future cooperation for the protection of the North Coast.

Yours sincerely.

James L.O. Tedder Hon. SEc.

Port Macquarie Conservation Society

Mr J.Tedder, Secretary; North Coast Environment Council, Pavans Road, Grassy Head via STUARTS POINT 2441.

President: C.W.Le Page 45 Lighthouse Road., PORT MACQUARIE 2444 18 March '88

Dear Jim,

I'm following up a telephone conversation between you and Phyll Tuite concerning, inter alia, funds and our own very perilous financial position. This was discussed at our meeting last night when it was decided that we must write and ask you for help and whether, at this very late stage, we could be added to the list of applicants for assistance included on your Agenda for Saturday next 26th March.

It may have surprised you to hear how very close to the bone we are living. And no obvious help in sight --- unless it be in a greatly increased membership and this we do not seem to be able to manage. Here is our position:

Credit Balance at 17/3/88 (after meeting our P/L Insurance premium

Estimated Expenses (Rent, Secretarial) up to 30/6/88 35 Estimated Balance at 1/7/88 370-

Estimated Income 1 July 88 to 30 June 89 (by Subs \$110 and Interest \$20) .130 Total Bank Balance and Income at 1st July '89

\$500

Estimated Expenditure from 1 July '88 to 30 June '89:

Repairs & Replacement of Mower, Whipper Snipper, Tools Running Expenses \$650 Rent of Meeting Room

24 Secretarial Expenses (\$5 per month) 60 Public Liability Insurance 90 Affiliation Fee (N.C.E.C.) 10 Membership Fee (Mid North Coast E.C.) 24 Incidentals (Council Plans and so on) 15 \$875

> Excess of Expenditure over Estimated Income plus Present Balance

\$375

The large single item of expenditure (\$650) call for an explanation. For a number of years the Society has accepted responsibility for the regeneration and maintenance of an area of rain forest in Mathew Flinders Drive, Port Macquarie. This area has been enlarged within the past few months through a C.E.P. grant to the Society for the clearing of lantana and other exotics which our elderly membership could not have done themselves. There is

also a quite separate and distant small park ("Windmill Hill") constructed under a C.E.P. grant to the Society and for which the Society accepts a responsibility. Of late our very frequent working-bees have included "Community Workers" who work under our supervision and use our tools for the maintenance of the rain-forest approaches and the grassed verges. Our equipment is now in very bad condition and, in expert opinion, not economically repairable.

Our total membership at this date is 29 and this includes perhaps a dozen to fifteen members we never see. I don't know whether Port Macquarie is singular in the apparent reluctance of its community to match the enthusiasm of their lip service to environmental matters with some more measurable evidence of it or whether this is a general phenomenon. Please tell us if you can.

What can N.C.E.C. do for us? A grant of \$1000 in two instalments over a couple of years would be of great help. The largest recurring item is the Public Liability policy under which in this current year (i.e. 1988/89) we have managed to obtain a reduction of \$40 for an amount (\$1,000,000) only half the insurance requirement for Incorporation. Incorporation, of course, we simply cannot afford and hence the significance of our enquiry of some months ago of whether, under N.C.E.C.'s proposed incorporation, we could obtain any form of de facto incorporation as an affiliate. We now accept, of course, that we cannot.

I am sorry to put this onto you when your agenda for next week is already decided. I'm sorry too that we will not be represented. Please accept our best wishes for a successful meeting.

Yours with best regards,

Cam⊌Le Page

President.

RMB 50 Coxcombe Roc Upper Tanalowne 2430 ab. 2.85 Verry Parkhouse President North Coast Environmental Council Varrahappini Ecology Centre Stewarts Pt. Now Dear Verry It was necommended by Bol Rosen that we should contact you. The enclosed letter explains our horition currently. We aim, as our long-term campaign, to educate the Lublic to gain enough thrust to change the autdasted legislation Insterling caselment areas & to back the Agric. Dept's lind to commercially reafforest forms & If you can distribute more leaflets through your network it would be extremely kelfful old no know. Also, any advice you could offer would be greatfully accepted. O've written too nany letter today!) Duranely Dekyong dun.

Attack mont 3

1984/85 Program of Grants to Voluntary Conservation Organisations

Special Project Grants

Australian Conservation Foundation	\$
Airfares and accommodation for EIA Workshop, Wellington, New Zealand New edition of Green Pages Balance of GVCO funds for admini- strative purposes	1,134.82 2,400.00 515.83
Victorian National Parks Association	
Nature Conservation Review	3,700.00
Environment Centre (Victoria)	
Airfares for National Meeting of Conservation Councils and Environment Centres	6,500.00
Queensland Conservation Council Inc	
Airfares and accommodation for EIA Workshop, Wellington, New Zealand	1,214.85
North Queensland Conservation Council Inc	
Additional grant for administrative purposes	4,000.00
Sunshine Coast Environment Council	•
Additional grant for administrative purposes	1,000.00
Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland Inc	
Publication of seminar papers "Agriculture and Conservation in Inland Queensland"	1,000.00
Conservation Council of Western Australia Inc	
Study to encourage retention or reestabl- ishment of native vegetation	5,000.00
Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc	
Review of EIS into Tasmanian woodchip industry	5,000.00
Tasmanian Environment Centre Inc	
Airfares and accommodation for EIA Workshop, Wellington, New Zealand	934.50

.:/2

Hunter Heritage Centre

Administrative grant	5,000.00
Institute of Applied Social Research, Griffith University	
Investigations of conservation values of reefs and islands in the Central Section of the GBR	5,500.00
National Parks Association of the ACT	•
Report on Eden woodchip industry and proposed EIS	4,000.00
South Coast Conservation Society Coop Ltd	•
Administrative grant	4,000.00
Study of air pollution in Wollongong area	4,100.00
Hunter Wetlands Trust	
Assistance in establishing Shortland Wotlands Centre, Newcastle	5,000.00

2/4/86

Dear Carol,

on 10 October you wrote this Council concerning a plan by Save Our Scenery to establish a type of Environment Centre.

At the time I assumed Trevor Pike had dealt with the letter however perhass he hadn't. What is the situation now? Is your organisation still active? Is it taking on other issues?

This Council is an umbrella organisation and you or a representative may wish to attend the next meeting - perhaps sometime in Bylos.

yours sincerely,

C.Knight
Save Our Scenery
Repton

J.L.O. Tedder,

Hon Sec.

Carol Knight
Save Our Scenery
c/- P.O. Repton 2454
Tel: 066 554037.

IOth. of October 1985.

Serns this NCEC.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to inform your organisation; and ask for support for, an environmental education, awareness and action project, aimed at the general public and local community.

Our organisation; Save Our Scenery, has been together for eight months to protest the indiscriminate damage to our environment caused by one particular development. During this time we have come to recognise the overwhelming need to bring people in touch with the environment, under-stand it's workings and to learn to live in a mutually beneficial way with our planet.

To help this project get underway we are applying for a Commonwealth Employment Program grant to pay the wages of two full-time workers:-

- (A) An Environmental Educator.
- (B) A Promotions Person.

We have obtained a rent free building and have written into the submission, grants for a telephone, office equipment and travel allowances. We feel this I2 month grant will give community environmental education a boost and the payed workers will allow full time commitment on environmental projects.

Because we have only just discovered this possibility for funding and the closing date for this has passed (We have a 2 week extension) there is no time for us to thoroughly explore all avenues of help before we send in our application. Therefore I would like an indication of your willingness to support this project so that I can forward the submission to ensure our elegibility. It will then be necessary for us to meet and discuss this in detail, pooling our knowledge, expertise and enthusiasm to ensure this project fulfills the needs I have mentioned. Please do not hesitate to phone me if you need further information.

Looking forward to your early reply,

yours faithfully,

CJ Whight
Save Our Scenery



REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MID NORTH COAST (MACLEAN to TAREE)

P.O.BOX 1570 (14 EARL ST.) COFFS HARBOUR 2450 PH.(066)52-7317

$\mathscr{C}.\mathscr{H}.\mathscr{E}.\mathscr{C}.$

P.O. Box 2016, Coffs Harbour, N.S.W. 2454 Tel. (066) 52 4602



9th March, 1988.

The Secretary, Jim Tedder. N.C.E.C.

Re: Application for Funding for C.H.E.C.

Dear N.C.E.C.,

Recent months have been difficult regards the survival of our organisation. As you are aware, our premises are a sub-lease in a Cafe, the proprietor of which has now left passing on the buisness/lease etc. to one of our committee members. Our organisation itself is as yet unable to take on the buisness/lease for lack of finance and as we're awaiting incorporation a buisness loan is yet out of reach.

The personal committment of many people has been keeping us afloat and active. To ease this strain it was deceided to make a request 'for financial assistance to N.C.E.C.

One of our most urgent needs is telephone connection. Fees approx. \$240.00
The other being meeting our weekly rent payments of \$50.00

It would be greatly appreciated by Coffs Harbour Environment Centre if the N.C.E.C. could finance our telephone connection and one years rent allowance.

Total: \$2,600.00 (rent) \$ 240.00 (tel.) \$2,840.00

We plan to be at the meeting on the 26th of March to give any further information required.

sincerely,

(Gaby Robinson of C.H.E.C.)



National Parks Association of NSW

MID NORTH COAST BRANCH.
"Coolenberg",
60 Lake Road,
PORT MACOUARIE. 2444.

8th December, 1986.

Mr Terry Parkhouse, North Coast Environment Council, Yarrahappini Ecology Centre, GRASSY HEAD via STUARTS POINT. 2441

SUBMISSION FOR FUNDING TO ENABLE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES OF THE CAMDEN HAVEN ESTUARY SYSTEM AND THE NORTH SHORE OF THE HASTINGS RIVER.

Dear Sir,

As you would be aware from recent reports, both the above areas are threatened by unsympathetic development proposals. At the most recent of this branch's committee meetings, it was resolved that environmental studies need to be made of the areas as a necessary prerequisite to the preparation of submissions opposing any inappropriate developments in the subject areas.

Firstly the areas to be covered by the proposed studies should be defined.

- THE CAMDEN HAVEN ESTUARY. This area would take in the Camden Haven River from where it flows into Watson Taylor Lake to where it flows into the sea at Pilot Beach below Kattang Nature Reserve. It would also include Watson Taylor Lake itself, Queen's Lake, Gogley's Lagoon and all the associated Wetland areas in the vicinity. It is further proposed that the study should cover North Brother Mountain.
- 2) THE NORTH SHORE OF THE HASTINGS. An area bounded to the West by the Maria River, to the North by the Crescent Head/Kempsey road, the East by the Pacific Ocean and to the South by the Hastings River. It would also cover some small areas on the south side of the river which have been proposed as inclusions in a future lower Hastings Nature Reserve.

THE CAMDEN HAVEN.

This locale is under imminent threat on several fronts. Recently several acres of land adjoining the Queens Lake Entrance (an intricate web of waterways between the lake proper and the Camden Haven Inlet) were re-zoned for light industrial development. This is considered most inappropriate due to the inevitable flushing of pollutants and wastes through storm water drains and the like into a sensitive estuarine system which includes within metres of the re-zoned land, oyster beds, mangroves and other marine and wetland habitats. It also seems inappropriate from both a town planning and an aesthetic view. The area is part of the magnificent vista visible from the top of North Brother Mountain. The Mountain itself is faced with develop-

mental pressures. About one third of it is in private ownership including its summit and a large portion of its southern and south eastern slopes. Local Real Estate interests are touting the site as ideal for an International resort, condominium complex, cable car site, Marina and canal site (the latter two to be developed on the mud and sand flats at the Mountain's base). The most urgent threat is the alarming proposal to construct a massive canal estate type of subdivision on a site on the eastern side of the Camden Haven River. The site is a natural floodway adjacent to the narrowest part of the inlet. The site's zoning reflects this - it is zoned 'Rural Floodway'. The developers claim that all the experts have been consulted and that the development will not pose a threat to the adjacent wetlands, to the river or to the level of future floodwaters which will need to pass down the river to the sea. Apparently we are told N.P.W.S. and the Department of Agriculture (Fisheries) have withdrawn their objections to the proposal after the developers altered their original plans. The proposed estate has now been around in one form or another for 13 years. It has been this particular development that has galvanised the local population into action and seen them overwhelmingly demonstrate their opposition to any sort of haphazard over-development which may threaten the area.

Indications are that this particular development proposal is only the thin edge of the wedge, that other planned developments of the canal estate type are on the drawing board ready to proceed if this present development gets the go-ahead.

Although no E.I.S. has as yet been publicly released in connection with the Canal development, it seems that the studies that have been done for the developer are sympathetic to the development. The branch feels that it is therefore imperative to prepare a study independant of the developers and/or the Hastings Municipal Council.

THE NORTH SHORE.

Almost the whole of this area is, at time of major flooding, covered with water. In the past, the waters of the Hastings and Maria Rivers have backed up so far north through this area that they have joined up behind Crescent Head with flood waters from the Macleay Valley, forming a vast lake behind the foredunes and headlands of the coast. A flood planning study made of the area about three years ago actually suggested that possibly the cheapest flood mitigation work to protect the developments of the North Shore was to resume all the areas already developed and zone them for inclusion in an enlarged Limeburners Creek Nature Reserve. Against this background it is difficult to make any sense of the proposal to spend 6 million dollars building a bridge at Settlement Point to service the area.

Adverse environmental impacts would start with the bridge itself. Its southern approaches would destroy remnants of Melaleuca forest, saltmarsh and mangrove. The bridge piers will have an as yet unknown effect on current flows, siltation and scouring of the river bed. The consequences of intensive urban development in the area will be dire for the ecosystems of the Limeburners Creek Nature Reserve. The area immediately east of the Maria River is presently the favoured site for a new Jet Airport to service the Port Macquarie/Kempsey areas. Local interests are pressing hard for this facility and once the proposed bridge is in place, the pressure will mount still further in this regard. If an Airport goes into the area, it follows that major new roads will be built to the north and south. Such a route is being labelled as a second Pacific Highway. The area is very delicate, lowlying, often swampy and totally unsuited to any of the types of development proposed. As with the Camden Haven

Estuary, urban runoff would have deleterious effects on oyster leases, fish and prawn breeding grounds and native birdlife. Sewerage disposal would create enormous difficulties (initial proposals are to pump treated water into the ground, that is the sand, behind the foredunes).

Again, we feel it is vital to have done a comprehensive environmental study of the area to be better able to refute the arguments and proposals of developers and councils. Would you please advise this branch as soon as possible of the Council's willingness or otherwise to contribute to the funding of the proposed studies. We would appreciate too, the names of any sensitive environmental consultants you consider suitable to carry out these studies.

This submission has been prepared in some haste by an inexperienced secretary so should there be other information or detail required to allow a proper consideration of this request, please let me know.

Yours since tely,

David Stewart, Secretary, Mid North Coast Branch,

National Parks Association.

Mid North Coast W.P. A submissi. Magnee finds could be used to proude environmental I do not think a full environmental study is justified economially and do not think that the authorities will consider an alternature El.S. a consultat could prepare a general Emurountal report for existing resource material. and pripare a détailed critique of the doveloses Democrat. Draft Poling.

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23.9.86

To The North Coast Environment Council

Request for \$450 to upgrade Environment Centre for the Nambucca Valley, currently located at Bowraville.

The Nambucca Valley Association is a group of local residents formed in April 1981, and concerned with environmental issues. We have around 30 members and supporters and have been a member of the North Coast Environment Council since we began. Shortly we intend to change our name to "The Nambucca Valley Conservation Association" which will more accurately reflect our interests. We are not rich, our current balance at the bank is \$67, and this is earmarked to reprint our letterhead.

During the last five years we have built up a considerable amount of information on local and regional topics. Earlier in the year we opened what we describe as a "Mini Environment Centre" in the Pioneer Community Centre at Bowraville. This consists of a borrowed filing cabinet and a cupboard - unfortunately the owner of the filing cabinet has given notice that he will require it back.

The environment centre is open every Saturday morning(when there is a community market in the same building) and at other times by arrangement. It has been useful in the few months it has been open, but we believe its usefulness would be greatly increased if we could have secure tenure of a filing system, perhaps a second-had table and chairs, and some core texts and documents.

We therefore request a one-off grant of \$450. With this we would purchase a filing cabinet and system and basic furniture, costing up to \$250 and use the balance of the funds to provide basic conservation texts. Acts of Parliment etc. We would, of course, account to the Council in detail for the expenditure of the grant.

In our view arguing for conservation is going to become much more difficult in the next few years as the economic and balance of

payments position of Australia deteriorates. All our submissions and letters will need to be well researched and documented to have any chance of success. We need access to the same quality of information as our opponents and the grant would help the Nambucca Valley Association get this.

The Nambucca Valley is typical of the north coast. The threats facing it (Capal estates, high-rise, wetland clearing , resurection of sand-ming; possibility of wood-chipping, other forms of mining destructive agricultural practises and general over-development) are the same threats that apply to the whole region.

Needless to say we will apways be happy to share our resources with the Council and with other comservation groups.

Thank you for considering our request.

The Nambucca Valley Association

per

Richard Laxton, Secretary

The Seaboard Area will suffer most if development is allowed to proceed in an ill-planned add-hoc fashion.

Bellingen council currently has before it a Development Application, from Mr A. Sanger, to establish an Industrial Estate between the Pacific Highway and the North Coast Railway Line, opposite Newry Island, Urunga.

This proposal is an example of the kind of badly sited developments which we can expect right through our Seaboard Area, unless we get more enlightened people on council. Mr Sanger's industrial estate must not be approved, because;

- * it will create ribbon development along the highway.
- * it will cause traffic flow problems along ' the highway.
- * the site is in the Kalang Floodplain and .will increase flooding dangers and problems.
- * it will destroy the scenic amenity of this locality.
- * COUNCIL SHOULD THROW THIS D.A. IN THE BIN.

There are numerous other development proposals (including more canal estates) for areas in our Bellinger/Kalang flood-plain, on prime agricultural land and in scenic areas in the Seaboard.

Only by restricting developments to within the South Urunga Development Area can we hope to protect the scenic beauty and environmental qualities of our Seaboard Area.

CHANGES TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESS-MENT ACT WILL GIVE MORE POWER AND FREEDOM TO OUR LOCAL COUNCIL. WE NEED RESPONSIBLE COUNCILLORS.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENTS. its time to sound the Warning Bells.

Dont let Bellingen Shire be "trampled into the ground" by too many tourists and poorly sited Tourism Developments.

Bellingen Shire will experience dramatic growth in Tourism in the coming years. This is a certainty. We have been given various estimates of 500,000 to 1.000,000 extra visitors per year just to see the Dorrigo Steam Rail Museum. In addition to these people we have our own growing Shire Population and rapidly growing populations in both Coff's and Nambucca Shires.

If we dont plan to cater for this population increase (both residents and visitors) so that their impact on our environment and lifestyle is minimized then our shire will be ruined. Our rural areas, forests and other natural environmental features are both our attractions and treasures:

To date council have given no indication that they have any serious concern for our environment; And refuse to discuss zoning strategies which will guarantee conservation of the natural and forested character of our shire.

If we restrict future Tourist Accommodation Facilities to within the Dorrigo township and most importantly, (for our Seaboard Area), within the South Urunga Development Area, then the immediate impacts of these developments will not adversely affect the rest of the shire.

We will still need to carefully consider tourist traffic and recreational activities to ensure overcrowding and overuse does not occur.

Written and Authorised by Trevor Pike

BELLINGEN SHIRE COUNCIL BI-ELECTION JULY 6th, '85.

TREVOR PIKE IS YOUR CANDIDATE.

Education: DIPLOMA of APPLIED SCIENCE.

(Agriculture-Conservation)

PROFESSIONAL ENVIRONMENTALIST

and

COMMUNITY WORKER.

Community Involvement.

- * Member of the Bellingen Neighbourhood · Centre Management Committee.
- * Vice President of the Three Valleys Branch of the National Parks Ass'n.
- * Appointed (by the Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr Bob Carr) to the Dorrigo District Advisory Committee for the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- * I HAVE STUDIED, IN DETAIL, THE SHIRE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY: AND SUBMISSIONS TO THAT SUTDY.
- * I HAVE REGULARLY ATTENDED COUNCIL MEETINGS OVER THE PAST 18 MONTHS.
- * I AM UP-TO-DATE WITH COUNCIL PLANNING BUSINESS IN PARTICULAR and GENERAL BUSINESS AS WELL. If elected I will not need any time to catch up.

IF YOU WANT TO PROTECT BELLINGEN SHIRE FROM THE KIND OF CRASS and UGLY DEVEL-OPMENTS, and BAD PLANNING WHICH CHARACTERIZES COFFS HARBOUR; then VOTE



SOUTH URUNGA DEVELOPMENT AREA.

This area was identified as appropriate development land by the South Urunga Local Environmental Study. The area lies south of Urunga between the Pacific Highway and the North Coast Railway Line and north of Hungry Head Road.

This area is the most important Development Land in our shire. If planning for development in this area is carefully considered then it can cater for Urban Expansion. Tourist Accommodation and Light Industrial Developments up until the year 2015 and perhaps even 2020.

On 7/2/85 the Shire Townplanner Mr Geof Smythe recommended to council that the southern half of this area should be reserved for development needs after the year 2001. Council rejected this recommendation and zoned this southern area for Rural Residential Development. This decision has cut the development potential of our most important development land in half; And will therefore cause development to spill out:

- * over the Bellinger/Kalang Floodplain,
- * into sensitive environmental areas,
- * onto prime agricultural land,
- * into important scenic areas, and lead to
- * Ribbon Development along the highway.

Council's decision with respect to this land is a major blunder. It demonstrates a total lack of foresight which characterises council's approach to planning generally. THIS DECISION BY COUNCIL MUST BE REVERSED. The Townplanner's recommendation must be adopted and written into the Shire Environmental Plan. If elected to council I will work to ensure the adoption of the Townplanners recommendation when the first draft of the Shire Plan is publicly exhibited in a few months.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Currently in Bellingen Shire 53% of our population are dependent on Social Security payments as their prime source of income. This large group, (on fixed incomes), is mostly made up of unemployed and Old Aged Pensioners.

Within these two groups we have our most pressing social welfare problems. The priority areas for council financil involvement are

- * establishment of Emergency accommodation facilities in Dorrigo, Bellingen and Urunga.
- * expanding Home Care Services. Old Age
 Pensioners should demand that a fixed proportion of their rates go toward expanding
 this presently overburdened service.
 Council could easily match, (dollar for
 dollar) current State Government funding.

The third priority in the social services area which council should plan to tackle is the provision of Child Care Facilities in each of Dorrigo, Bellingen and Urunga. Money can be made available by preventing and extracting council financial involvement in Real Estate Ventures.

COUNCIL REAL ESTATE VENTURES.

Currently the Bellingen council has over ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) of public money invested, (tied up), in Real Estate projects in Dorrigo, Valley Rose Estate, Raleigh Industrial Area and Bellinger Keys Estate.

This is both stupid and totally unnecessary, it severely restricts council funding for essential services and infrastructure; And has caused dramatic increases in rates in recent years, just to pay interest on loans. Council is currently \$1,300,000 (1.3 million dollars) in debt and rate payers are paying the interest bill.

LOWER BELLINGER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Water for this Town Water Supply is drawn from the bed of the Bellinger River just west of Bellingen. The future health and welfare of every person dependant on this water supply depends to a large extent on the protection of our water quality.

Submissions to the Shire Environmental Study recommended to council that the Water Catchment Area for our water supply should be zoned Environmental Protection 7(c) Water Catchment Area,

This 7(c) zone would prevent the establishment of polluting industries and damaging developments within this Catchment Area. It would not effect existing land uses within the catchment except piggeries. Because of health and disease problems associated with piggery effluent the 7(c) zone would call into question the continuation of piggeries in the catchment.

The health problems associated with Giardia and other diseases carried in water must be guarded against.

In considering the Shire Plan council refused to zone this catchment 7(c). They refused to protect the future quality of our water supply. Council also refused to protect catchments for future water storage sites, identified by the shire study, on the Dorrigo Plateau. If elected I will work to ensure that these catchments and our water quality is protected with appropriate zoning.

4 BRATTOWATTE AVE BERLINGEN 2454. 8/8/85. MA TERRY PARKHOUSE PARSIDENT Norra-lass, ENVIRONAMENT Countein. HEM honay PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED AGREWITH A COPY OF THE ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING bENEFOT RECENTLY DISTRIBUTED THOUSEHOUT BELLINGEN SINKE PRIOR TO THE JUNEY STH COUNCIL BY FLEENON. IF THE CONTENT IS ACCEPTABLE TO NICE. REQUIREMENTS COULD YOU PLEASE AUTHORIZE THE REQUESTED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (ie. AS PER LAST N.C.E.C. MEETING). LINEOUE SHOULD BE MADE OUT TO Beautier Courser Sun Remmas. I menor. Agreed Jam 76. Tedar

TREVOR PINE

Α.

P.O. "ox 425, GRAFTO: "S!! 2460

16 April, 1984

Tear Darrie,

We received your letter re, membership for Creen Alliance but there was no money or cheque inside. The envelope was not stuck down when received either. Tid you send just money or a cheque? If a cheque you could cancell it straight away. I don't know what clae to advise.

Till contact "uch and let him know what's happened. Sorry about this. 'opc it all gets sorted out.

Yours sincerely,

Colia S...ith

'on. Secretary.