

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LEGISLATION

The following list describes major legislation relevant to the Regional Forest Agreement. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list.

Commonwealth legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

This Act provides for the preservation and protection of places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people.

Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

This Act established a statutory body, the Australian Heritage Commission, to advise the Commonwealth Government on places which have national estate significance and how they may be protected. The Act places obligations on Commonwealth ministers not to undertake any action that may adversely affect a place on the Register of the National Estate, unless there is no feasible or prudent alternative, and that action be taken to minimise this effect where it is unavoidable.

Endangered Species Protection Act 1992

This Act provides for Commonwealth responsibilities with regard to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species and endangered ecological communities, and the amelioration of the processes that threaten them. A schedule of nationally vulnerable and endangered species and endangered ecological communities is a part of the Act. It is required to be taken into account in all Commonwealth actions and decisions.

Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974

This Act requires that environmental impacts are considered when Commonwealth actions are undertaken and decisions made. The Act is triggered when a Commonwealth action will, or is likely to, affect the environment to a significant extent. The Minister for the Environment considers whether there will be a substantial impact on the environment, whether an Environmental Impact Statement or Public Environment Report is required, and whether potential impacts have already been adequately considered through another process such as a State Environmental Impact Statement or a Comprehensive Regional Assessment Regional Forest Agreement.

Export Control Act 1982

Regulations under this Act control the export of unprocessed wood. The Commonwealth is required to consider the effect on the environment and areas that may be required for a CAR reserve system when issuing licences.

National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975

The Act provides for the establishment of national parks and reserves and the protection and conservation of wildlife. The Act has been used to protect, conserve, manage and control wildlife, and to conduct surveys, research and collect statistics of animals and plants throughout Australia. The Act has also been used to establish parks and reserves in Territories and Commonwealth waters.

Quarantine Act 1908

This Act with its Regulations and Proclamations provides controls to prevent the introduction into Australia of diseases or pests affecting humans, animals or plants.

Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982

This Act regulates the export of a wide range of native animals and plants (excluding wood products) and requires wildlife harvesting activities to be subject to an approved management regime before the export of products can be authorised.

World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983

This Act provides for the protection and conservation of properties of outstanding universal natural or cultural value. The Act authorises the Commonwealth to prevent damage or destruction of a property by regulation through the prohibition of prescribed activities.

Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) establishes, amongst other things, a regime under which dealings in land and natural resources, which may affect native title, must occur. The legislation requires that the implications of native title in respect of any dealings with land and natural resources are properly assessed and addressed before proceeding with those dealings

Queensland legislation

Forestry Act 1959

This Act provides for the declaration and management of State forests. It requires consideration of soil, water and recreation values. It includes provision for control of forestry operations on State forests, including those performed by contractors, and measures for fire protection and suppression additional to those contained in the *Fire Services Act*.

Land Act 1994

This Act provides powers for the administration of Crown leasehold land, including the management of trees. Removal of any trees requires a permit. Permit evaluation requires consideration of principles of maintenance of productivity, prevention of degradation, and maintenance of biodiversity.

Environmental Protection Act 1994

This Act requires a general duty of environmental care covering all land tenures. This general duty requires the taking of all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm. It empowers administering authorities to request environmental audits and to issue environmental protection orders.

Nature Conservation Act 1992

This Act provides for the declaration and management of national parks and other reserves, and for the protection of Queensland flora and fauna. The nature conservation provisions cover all tenures. Species and critical habitat can be listed for protection. It is an offence to take listed species without a permit.

Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987

This Act provides power for the protection, preservation and management of all components of landscape and other related heritage values (anthropological, cultural, historic, prehistoric). It provides for registers of Landscape Queensland and Queensland Estate, and of state and regional committees to recommend listing and advice on management issues.

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

This Act makes provision for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage by providing for the maintenance of a register of places of cultural significance and by regulating the development of such places through appropriate powers of protection and enforcement, including the declaring of protected areas surrounding protected cultural relics and areas of archaeological significance.

Integrated Planning Act 1997 (IPA)

The purpose of this Act is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability by coordinating and integrating development at the local, regional and State levels, managing the process by which development occurs, and managing the effects of development on the environment. It effectively repealed the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act*

South-East Queensland Comprehensive Regional Assessment

1990 on 30 March 1998. Until the IPA is fully implemented, the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990* will be used in transition to process all development applications lodged prior to the IPA commencement date.

The Act aims to ensure that decision-making processes:

- are accountable, coordinated and efficient
- take into account the short-term and long-term environmental effects of development at local, regional, State and wider levels
- apply the precautionary principle
- seek to provide for equity between present and future generations.

The Act also seeks to ensure the sustainable use of renewable natural resources and prudent use of non-renewable natural resources, to avoid, if practicable, or otherwise lessen, the adverse environmental effects of development, to supply infrastructure in a coordinated, efficient and orderly way, including encouraging urban development in areas where adequate infrastructure exists or can be provided efficiently, to apply standards of amenity, conservation, energy, health and safety in the built environment that are cost-effective and for the public benefit and to provide opportunities for community involvement in decision-making.

The Act revises the planning arrangements for State and local government. It consolidates the development approval process and creates an Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) that explicitly includes referral to relevant agencies, for example where environmental assessment is required. Any environmental management requirements become conditions of a development application.

New forestry operations on private and leasehold lands will require a development assessment.

Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990 and Local Government Act 1993

These two local government Acts include powers for councils to make by-laws which can cover matters related to environment protection. These can include the consideration of environmental impact in development approvals, and the use of Vegetation Protection Orders.

Sawmills Licensing Act 1936 (SLA)

The SLA provides a means of regulating the amount of timber sourced from both State and private lands which may be processed (sawn, peeled, sliced or otherwise processed) through sawmills in Queensland. A licence is required to erect and use a sawmill, and there are penalties for non-compliance. Licences are issued by the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Forestry subject to such conditions as the Minister thinks fit and include the maximum productive capacity (maximum volume of logs which may be processed by the sawmill each three months) of the mill.

Primary Industries Corporation Act 1992 (PICA)

PICA establishes a legal entity in the position of chief executive of the departments which administer the Forestry Act (DNR and DPI) and the Water Resources Act 1989 (DNR). Both the Forestry Act and the Water Resources Act are administered by the Primary Industries Corporation (DNR and DPI–Forestry) which is the primary decision-maker for all forest and water management matters.

Water Resources Act 1989 (WRA)

The WRA provides for the allocation and management of Queensland water resources and the protection of riverine vegetation and the physical integrity of water courses. In this regard the WRA requires licences to be obtained for the use of pumps or construction of works on water courses. A permit is required to take quarry material, clear trees or place fill in water courses. The Act applies to all water courses in Queensland.

Fire and Rescue Authority Act 1990 (FRAA)

The FRAA establishes the Queensland Fire and Rescue Authority and provides for the prevention of, and response to, fires.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS

Steering committee

Observer	Norm Clough
Reference panel representative	Rod McInnes
Reference panel representative	Aila Keto
Department of Natural Resources	Scott Spencer (co-chair)
Department of Natural Resources	Geoff Johnson
Department of Primary Industries	Gary Bacon
Department of Environment and Heritage	Tony Roberts
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Richard Webb (co-chair)
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Robyn Bromley/Ann McDermott
Environment Australia	Ann-Marie Delahunty
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Allen Grant

Stakeholder reference panel

Independent	Norm Clough (chair)
Queensland Timber Board	Rod McInnes
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society	Aila Keto
Department of Natural Resources	Scott Spencer
Department of Natural Resources	Geoff Johnson
Department of Primary Industries	Gary Bacon
Department of Environment and Heritage	Des Boyland
Department of Minerals and Energy	Warwick Willmott
Department of Environment and Heritage	Tony Roberts
Community	Graham Robertson
Cattlemen's Union	Bonny Banks
United Graziers' Association	Gus McGown
Queensland Mining Council	Ian Wallace
Queensland Beekeepers' Association	Duncan McMartin
Australian Workers' Union	Ken McKay
Queensland Conservation Council	Keith Scott
Australian Wilderness Society	Virginia Young
Forest Protection Society	Selena Walters
Local Government Association	Lynette Deveraux
Goolburri Aboriginal Corporation Land Council	Bob Weatherall
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action	Les Malezer
Gurang Land Council	Colin Johnson
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Richard Webb
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Robyn Bromley/Ann McDermott
Environment Australia	Ann-Marie Delahunty
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Allen Grant

Environment and heritage technical committee*

Department of Environment and Heritage	Peter Young (co-chair)
Environment Australia	Andrew Tytherleigh (co-chair)
Department of Environment and Heritage	Hans Dillewaard

Social and economic technical committee*

Department of Natural Resources	Laurel Johnson
Department of Natural Resources	George Antony (co-chair)
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Tim Thelander
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Michael O' Loughlin (co-chair)
Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics	Allan Hansard
Bureau of Resource Sciences	Dan Sun
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Bronwen Burke

Ecologically sustainable forest management committee*

Department of Natural Resources
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
South-East Queensland RFA Reference Panel
Department of Environment and Heritage
Department of Natural Resources
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Environment Australia

John Kehl (co-chair)
Stuart Davey (co-chair)
Norm Clough
Damien Moloney
Rebecca Williams
Rod Channon
Michael O'Loughlin
Dianne Deanne

Integrated technical management committee

Department of Natural Resources
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Queensland Timber Board
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society

Geoff Johnson
Robyn Bromley
Rod McInnes
Aila Keto

Indigenous issues working group

Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
Goolburri Land Council
Gurang Land Council
Department of Natural Resources
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Craig Darlington
Brad Lewis
Anje Schimpf
Scott Spencer (co-chair)
Richard Webb (co-chair)

Communication working party

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Environment and Heritage
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society
Queensland Timber Board
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
Forest Protection Society

Ruth Dewsbury (co-chair)
Lindy Sivyer (co-chair)
Robin Bromley/Ann McDermott
Malcolm Taylor
Ruth Adams
Judy Powell
Aila Keto
Rod McInnes
Craig Darlington
Selena Walters

World Heritage expert panel

Australian National University
University of Western Australia
National Museum of Australia
University of Canberra
Heritage Management Consultants
Monash University
University of Melbourne
The Australian National University
Australian Museum
Museum of Victoria
University of Tasmania
Australian National Herbarium

Professor Ralph Slatyer (chair)
Professor Sandra Bowdler
Dr Bill Jonas
Dr Brian Egloff
Dr Mike Pearson
Professor Graeme Davison
Professor Jim Bowler
Professor Cliff Ollier
Dr Tim Flannery
Dr Alan Yen
Professor Jamie Kirkpatrick
Dr Bryan Barlow

*Ann McDermott and Malcolm Taylor are members of these committees by virtue of their project manager status, and Rod McInnes and Aila Keto attend committee meetings in their capacity as Steering Committee representatives.

APPENDIX C

SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND REA PROJECTS

Environment and heritage projects

EH 1.1.1A	Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study Stage 1: Data Audit and Gap Assessment
EH 1.1.1B	Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study Stage 1: Systematic Fauna Survey
EH 1.1.2A	Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study Stage 2: Analysis and Reserve Option Example
EH 1.1.2B	Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study Stage 2: Assessment of Habitat Quality for Priority Species
EH 1.1.3	Targeted Flora Survey
EH 1.1.4	Flora Data Analysis
EH 1.1.6	Genetic Diversity and the Design of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) Reserve System in South-East Queensland
EH 1.2A	Forest Ecosystem Mapping and Analysis of the South-East Queensland Biogeographic Region: Vegetation Survey and Mapping
EH 1.2B	Forest Ecosystem Mapping and Analysis of the South-East Queensland Biogeographic Region: Regional Ecosystems
EH 2.1	Old Growth Assessment, Mapping and Analysis
EH 3.1	Wilderness Assessment, National Estate Wilderness and Extensive Natural Values
EH 5.1.1	National Estate: Compilation and Assessment of Places of Geoheritage Significance
EH 5.1.2	National Estate: Assessment of Extensive Natural Values (Refuges and Succession)
EH 5.1.3	National Estate: Flora Species Values
EH 5.1.4	National Estate: Assessment of Flora Community Values
EH 5.1.5	National Estate: Fauna Species Values
EH 5.1.6	National Estate: Identification Assessment of Places of Natural History Significance
EH 5.2	South-East Queensland Cultural Heritage Places and Values (non-Indigenous)
EH 6.1	South-East Queensland Cultural Heritage Places and Values (Indigenous)
EH 7.1	World Heritage Assessment and Expert Panel

Economic projects

SE 2.2	Mill Survey
SE 2.5	Wood and Wood Products Industry Background and Situation Analysis
SE 2.6	Review of Value-adding/Transformation Opportunities for the South-East Queensland Wood and Wood Products Industry
SE 4.1B	Economic Valuation of Forest Recreation and Tourism

Resource/economic and resource projects

SE 4.1A	Forest Recreation and Tourism Assessment
SE 4.2	Forest Grazing, Apiculture and Other Products Description and Assessment
SE 1.1	Appraisal and Accreditation of Wood Yields Methods and Data
SE 1.2A	Public Forest Resource Description and Inventory
SE 1.2B	Public Forest Resource Description and Inventory: Other Wood Products
SE 1.3	Forest Resource Enhancement Opportunities
SE 1.4	Private Forest Inventories
SE 1.5	Commercial Plantation Land Capability Analysis of South-East Queensland
SE 3.1	Assessment of Mineral and Extractive Resource Potential
SE 4.3	Water Resources and Management

Social assessment projects

SE 5.1	Post-impact Studies Analysis
SE 5.2	Regional Social Profile Analysis
SE 5.3	Social Case Study Areas
SE 5.4	Resource, Forest Industry and Employee Catchment Analysis
SE 5.1.2	Literature Review of the Impact of Changes in Forest Use on Indigenous Communities
SE 5.2.2	Indigenous Community Issues and Social Profile Case

APPENDIX D

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION: CRITERIA FOR THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Without limiting the generality of sub-section (1) of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, a place that is a component of the natural or cultural environment of Australia is to be taken to be a place included in the national estate if it has significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community because of:

Criterion A: its importance in the course and patterns of Australia's natural or cultural history

- A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.
- A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.
- A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.
- A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

Criterion B: its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history

- B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.
- B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

Criterion C: its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history

- C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

Criterion D: its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:

- (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments
- D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.
 - D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E: its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

Criterion F: its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

- F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

Criterion G: its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H: its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history

- H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY OF FOREST POLICY TERMS

Biological diversity (biodiversity)

The variety of all forms of life – plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes which constitute them and the ecosystems they inhabit.

Draft code of Environmental Practice Queensland

Addresses timber production from native forests and has been developed in response to the National Forest Policy Statement which requires codes for all activities which may have a significant environmental impact. It provides a vehicle to guide activities so that their outcome is sustainable forest management. Codes of practice for plantations, recreation and fire will also be developed.

Comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system

A reserve system to conserve all native forest types as well as the plants and animals that depend on them.

Comprehensive – the full range of forest communities recognised by an agreed national scientific classification at appropriate hierarchical levels; *Adequate* – the maintenance of the ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities; *Representative* – those sample areas of the forest that are selected for inclusion in reserves which should reasonably reflect the biological diversity of the communities.

Comprehensive regional assessment (CRA)

A joint assessment of all forest values – environmental, heritage, economic and social – by the Commonwealth and State leading to the establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System, agreements on forest management, and the signing of a Regional Forest Agreement (RFA).

Management units (Muuds)

Are areas of forested land defined by Department of Primary Industries -Forestry which would normally be expected to be logged at one time.

Interim management arrangements

Identified areas of forest that require implementation of specific management actions to protect biological, cultural and other best values in the interim (until the RFA is signed).

Ecologically sustainable forest management (ESFM)

Managing forests so that they are sustained in perpetuity for the benefit of society by ensuring that the values of forests are not lost or degraded for current and future generations.

Endangered species and communities

A species which is in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue. Included are species whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that the species are deemed to be in danger of extinction.

Export woodchip licence

A licence issued by the Commonwealth Government authorising the export of woodchips.

Farm forestry (agroforestry)

The growth and management of trees on farms as part of the farm enterprise for the purpose of producing wood and/or non-wood products.

Habitat

The place or environment where an organism naturally occurs.

Hardwood

Timber from broad-leaved, flowering trees, irrespective of physical hardness. Includes eucalypts, wattles and rainforest species.

JANIS (Joint Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC)/Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture(MCFEA) Implementation Sub-Committee)

A joint Commonwealth-State sub-committee responsible for preparing reports on the implementation on the National Forest Policy Statement for the information of the relevant Ministerial councils (the Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council and the Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture).

National Estate

Those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia, or the cultural environment of Australia which are listed on the Register of the National Estate as having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community.

Native forest

Any locally indigenous forest community containing the full complement of native species and habitats normally associated with that community, or having the potential to develop these characteristics.

National Forest Policy Statement

A joint Commonwealth, State and Territory Government statement which outlines agreed objectives and policies for Australia's public and private forests. This statement is published in booklet form.

National Wilderness Inventory

Identifies areas of quality wilderness across Australia. Provides wilderness resource information to assist wilderness conservation and management planning in all States and Territories where the program has been conducted on a cooperative basis with the Australian Heritage Commission.

Old growth

Old growth is ecologically mature forests where the effects of disturbance are now negligible.

Pulp logs

Logs that are processed for the purposes of producing wood based panels, pulp and paper products.

Regional Forest Agreement (RFA)

An agreement between the Commonwealth and a State Government about the long term management and use of forests in a particular region. Its purpose is to reduce uncertainty and duplication in government decision-making by producing a durable agreement on the management and use of forests for up to 20 years.

Regrowth forest

Native forest containing a substantial proportion of trees that are in the younger growth phase and are actively growing in height and diameter. Regrowth forests may contain scattered individuals or small occurrences of ecologically mature, or old growth trees.

Reserves

Areas such as national parks, environmental parks and water reserves which are subject to an established degree of protection from disturbance.

Sawlogs

Logs for processing into sawn timber, veneers, poles and sleepers.

Sawmill residue

Material left following the processing of logs into sawn timber.

South-East Queensland Comprehensive Regional Assessment

Softwood

Timber of coniferous trees, irrespective of physical hardness. Includes pines and cypresses.

Sustainable yield

The sustainable yield of a forest is the maximum level of commercial timber which can be maintained in perpetuity under a given management regime.

Value adding

An economic term which describes how a raw product is processed into a product which is of more value than the material in its raw state. In the forest and wood industry context, examples of this include the kiln-drying of sawn timber and the manufacturing of wood veneers.

Vulnerable species

Species which may soon move into the 'endangered' category if causal factors affecting their numbers continue. Included are: species of which all or most populations are decreasing because of over exploitation, extensive destruction of habitat; species which are seriously depleted, under threat from severe adverse factors throughout their range; and species with low or localised populations and dependent upon a limited habitat which would be vulnerable to further threats.

Woodchips

Forest product created by processing timber and residues. Most commonly used in wood panels, pulp and paper making.

Wood pulp

Processed wood fibre used for manufacture of paper and paper products.

World Heritage

Areas deemed to have universal value for humankind under an international convention to which Australia is a signatory.