

	Relevance to TOR 9 Questions	Relevance	Web Address	Summary	Commitments & Consequences if broken	Relevant stakeholders/organisations/groups	Contacts with Corporate Knowledge
Policies & Strategies							
National Forest Policy Statement	7		http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/forest-policy-statement	The management of Australia's forests is guided by the 1992 National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS). The NFPS was signed by the Australian Government and all mainland state and territory governments in December 1992 and by the Tasmanian Government in April 1995. As signatories to the NFPS, the Australian, state and territory governments are committed to the sustainable management of all Australian forests, whether the forest is on public or private land, or reserved or available for production. In developing the NFPS, governments were mindful of the important conservation values of Australia's forests and of the contribution that forest activities make to the national economy and rural and regional communities. This is reflected in the Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs), which were a key outcome of the NFPS.	Is currently being reviewed/ revised. At the 1992 United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Australia endorsed the Global Statement of Principles on Forests. Based on this endorsement, the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments developed a strategy for the ecologically sustainable management of Australia's forests. This strategy was embodied in the <i>National Forest Policy Statement</i> , signed by all participating governments in 1992, with the exception of Tasmania, which became a signatory in 1995.		
Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	1/2 * Status of forest-dwelling species at risk; species at risk of isolation; conservation efforts for species at risk. * Extent to which the legal, institutional and economic frameworks support the conservation and sustainable management of forests. 2 * Agents and processes affecting forest health. 3/4 * Native forest available for wood production, area harvested, and growing stock of merchantable and non-merchantable tree species. * Removal of wood and non-wood forest products compared to the volume determined to be sustainable. * Value and volume of wood and non-wood forest products. * Production and consumption and import/export of wood, wood products and non-wood products. * Recycling of forest products. 4 * Direct and indirect employment in the forest sector. * Wage rates within the forest sector. * Resilience of forest dependent (Indigenous or not) communities to changing social and economic conditions. 4/8 Investment in research, development, extension and use of new and improved technologies. 5 * Water quantity and quality. * Contribution of forest ecosystems and forest industries to the global greenhouse gas balance. * Value of forest based services. * Range, use and area of forest available for public recreation/tourism activities. * Area of forest to which Indigenous people have use and rights recognised through formal and informal management regimes. * Formally managed places of non-Indigenous cultural value in forests. 7 * Indigenous participation in forest management. * Capacity to measure and monitor changes in the conservation and sustainable management of forests. * Capacity for research and development aimed at improving forest management and delivery of forest goods and services.	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr/sofr-2013	Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013 (SOFR 2013) is the fourth in the series of State of the Forests Reports. The purpose of the report is to keep the public informed about Australia's forests, their management, use and conservation, and to provide information on how they are changing. It is also used to report on the state of Australia's forests to the world.		* National Forest Inventory Steering Committee * Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia * Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences	DELWP
Victoria's State of the Forests Reports 2013	2,6		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/forest-management/state-of-the-forests-report	Victoria's State of the Forests Report is issued every five years to fulfil sustainable forest management reporting requirements under the <i>Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004</i> . The report contributes knowledge required for informed management of Victoria's forests to help ensure the right decisions are made about how these important natural assets are managed.			
Sustainability Charter for Victoria's State Forests	7		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/forest-management/forest-sustainability/sustainability-charter-for-victoria-state-forests	The Charter sets the direction for sustainable forest management in Victoria. It commits the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) and VicForests, a State-owned business responsible for the commercial harvesting and sale of timber from State forests, to support the objectives set out in the Charter.			
IUCN categories	2		http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_quality/gpap_pacategories/	IUCN protected area management categories classify protected areas according to their management objectives. The categories are recognised by international bodies such as the United Nations and by many national governments as the global standard for defining and recording protected areas and as such are increasingly being incorporated into government legislation.			
National Indigenous Forestry Strategy 2005	4, 5, 6, 7		http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/nifs	The Australian Government, in consultation with Indigenous communities and forest industry stakeholders, developed the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy. The strategy was launched in July 2005. A key aim of the strategy is to encourage Indigenous participation in the forest industry by forming business partnerships with the forestry industry to provide long-term benefits to Indigenous communities, as well as to the forest and wood products industry. Initiatives with industry can be associated with forest plantations and timber processing. Other initiatives could involve cultural and eco tourism, bush tucker, traditional medicines bee keeping and other forest based ventures.		Victorian Government, DELWP and DEDJTR all have various Aboriginal inclusion plans	
Australia's Sustainable Forest Management Framework of Criteria and Indicators 2008	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	* See Australia's State of the Forests Report. * 3/4 'Value and volume of wood and non-wood products' measures the size and economic contribution of the wood and non-wood products sector to Australia's economy, indicating the socio-economic benefits derived from the forest industry. * 3, 4, 8 'Production and consumption and import/export of wood, wood products and non-wood products' measures the consumption of forest-based products in Australia. Consumption trends over time provide a measure of the ability of Australian forest and timber industries, through both domestic production and importation, to meet Australian society's demand for forest-based products and the industries contribution to the economy. * 3 'Degree of recycling of forest products' measures the extent to which recycling or reuse of forest products occurs. As global demand for forest products increase, there is a growing need to meet societal demands for recycling of forest products. * 5 'Value of forest-based services' measures forest-based services such as ecosystem services, carbon credits, salinity mitigation and ecotourism. Forest-based services provide economic values and contribute to the sustainability of forests by providing significant social and environmental benefits. * 5 'The importance of forests to people' measures the range of attitudinal values that communities and individuals place on their forests. The importance of forests to society is exemplified through the value that people place on biodiversity, clean air and water, social equity or simply the knowledge that Australia's forests exist. * 5 Protect Indigenous peoples' values in forests through formal and informal management regimes. * 7 Indigenous participation in forest management.	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/Documents/ciframework.pdf	* Policy Guidelines, specifying criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management and explaining rationale for each of them. These criteria and indicators are based on the international Montreal Process criteria and indicators originally developed in 1995 by 12 countries, including Australia, which collectively contain 60 per cent of the world's forests. * See Australia's State of the Forests Report, which uses these criteria.			DELWP
Australia's Strategy for the National Reserve System 2009-2030	1,7		https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/643fb071-77c0-49e4-ab2f-220733beb30d/files/nrsstrat.pdf	The National Reserve System is a national network of public, Indigenous and private protected areas over land and inland freshwater. Its focus is to secure long-term protection for samples of all our diverse ecosystems and the plants and animals they support. It also complements measures to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity across the landscape, which are increasingly important under conditions of climate change.			
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Strategy ('Victoria's Biodiversity Strategy', 1997)	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/threatened-species-and-communities/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/ffg-strategy http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0005/221297/Victorias-Biodiversity-Our-Living-Wealth-1997-.pdf	Sections 17 and 18 of the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> provide for the preparation and revision of a Flora and Fauna Guarantee Strategy. The Strategy must set out how the flora and fauna conservation and management objectives are to be achieved. It must include proposals for guaranteeing the survival, abundance and evolutionary development in the wild of all taxa and communities of flora and fauna, ensuring the proper management of potentially threatening processes and an education program, and improving the ability of all relevant people to meet the flora and fauna conservation and management objectives.	Note the current work of DELWP on a biodiversity strategy and review of the FFG Act.		
A strategic, landscape approach to forest zoning for biodiversity values decision-logic, technical methods and results	1, 2			Previous Government Started some works on this theme.			Natasha McLean Knowledge and Decision Systems Biodiversity Division

Our forests, our future balancing the need of the community, jobs and the environment estimates of sawlog resources / by the Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment.	3, 4, 8				While this may have some use as background information, and for clearly articulating particularly separation in government's commercial, operational and environmental responsibilities in relation to native forests, there have been further changes since this document. For example, VicForests is now responsible for determining sustainable yield, in volume terms, of timber products in eastern Victoria.	
Biodiversity Strategy	2				Is currently being reviewed/revised.	Adam Muir - Manager Biodiversity Strategy, DELWP, 03 9637 8698
Our Environment, Our Future (Nov 2014)	9	Election commitment that embeds the commitment to establish an Industry Taskforce				
Threatened Species Strategy (Federal)	2					
CoAG National Water Initiative	8					
Forest Audit Program	6, 7					
Legislation, Regulations & Standards						
Regulation (Code of Practice - Timber Production and associated documents, forest regulations, park regulations)	2, 5, 6		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/timber-harvesting-regulation	The Department of Environment and Primary Industries uses a range of management tools to balance the many uses and values of Victoria's forests, including sustainable timber and water production, biodiversity conservation, recreation and tourism. These tools ensure compliance with Victoria's policy and legislation framework.		
Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014	2, 6	The Code regulates Forest Management Planning (creation of Forest Management Plans) and the Forest Management Zoning Scheme. No definition of "Sustainable Yield" in list of definitions. The six Code principles are that 1. Biological diversity and the ecological characteristics of native flora and fauna within forests are maintained. 2. The ecologically sustainable long-term timber harvesting capacity of forests managed for timber harvesting is maintained or enhanced. 3. Forest ecosystem health and vitality is monitored and managed to reduce pest and weed impacts. 4. Soil and water assets within forests are conserved. River health is maintained or improved. 5. Cultural heritage values within forests are protected and respected. 6. Planning is conducted in a way that meets all legal obligations and operational requirements. Timber production must always be planned and conducted according to knowledge developed from research and management experience so as to achieve the intent of the Code Principles. Application of this knowledge will ensure that timber can continue to be utilised while ensuring that impacts on soil, water, biodiversity, forested landscapes and significant archaeological, historic and other cultural heritage sites are avoided or minimised. These principles are operationalised in the Code's sections on conservation of biodiversity, forest planning and regeneration, stocking assessment, record keeping, tending, roading, and timber harvesting.	http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0020/280127/Code-of-Practice-for-Timber-Production-2014.pdf	The 2014 Code of Practice for Timber Production provides the framework for regulation of commercial timber harvesting operations on both public and private land.		
Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria's State forests 2014	6		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/280135/Management-Standards-and-Procedures-for-timber-harvesting-operations-in-Vics-State-forests-2014.pdf	The Management Standards and Procedures apply to all commercial timber harvesting operations in Victoria's State forests where the code applies. The Management Standards and Procedures are a consolidated set of all the detailed operational prescriptions for timber harvesting operations conducted on State forest previously found in - the Management Procedures for timber harvesting, roading and regeneration in Victoria's State forests 2009 (revised August 2014); - Forty eight different Flora and Fauna Guarantee Action Statements; - Ten different Forest Management Plans; and - various other documents including silviculture guidelines and the Fire Salvage Harvesting Prescriptions October 2009. The Management Standards and Procedures provide the detailed mandatory operational prescriptions that the timber industry must comply with in order to comply with the Mandatory Actions of the 2014 Code.		
Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004	3, 6	*No definition of "Sustainable Yield" in list of definitions. *Ambiguity Article 6 states the 'Minister' is to determine sustainability criteria. Relevant Department in definitions is DEPI but no definition of 'Minister', only of 'Minister of Agriculture'. * 'Part 2 - Sustainable forest management' defines 'Principles of ecologically sustainable development'. * 5(1) 'In undertaking sustainable forest management in accordance with this Act, regard is to be had to the principles of ecologically sustainable development set out in this section.' Definition, objectives and principles of ecologically sustainable development follow. * 6(1) The Minister must determine criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management. * 6(3) As part of a determination under subsection (1), the Minister must also determine— (a) the reporting requirements relating to each indicator determined under subsection (1); and (b) the frequency at which such reports are to be made, being a period not less than every 5 years. * 8 Secretary to report on indicators The Secretary must report to the Minister on the status, performance or achievement in relation to the indicators determined by the Minister. This is done through the Victoria's State of the Forests Reports. * 12 VicForests to respond to Sustainability Charter (1) If the Minister prepares a Sustainability Charter under section 11, VicForests must develop initiatives and targets for those initiatives which respond to and support the objectives set out in the Charter. (2) VicForests must include the initiatives and targets referred to in subsection (1) in its statement of corporate intent required under the State Owned Enterprises Act 1992. (3) VicForests must include in its report of operations required under the Financial Management Act 1994 a report on the status, performance or achievement of the initiatives and targets referred to in subsection (1). * Extent to which sustainability criteria are applied in allocation order no mention of sustainability in s. 13-16 provisions on making allocation order. * 17 Power to amend or vary allocation order (1) The Minister may amend or vary [...] the allocation of timber resources, after a review under section 18. * 18 Review of allocation of timber resources (2) The Minister may review the allocation of timber resources at any time if— (a) the Minister considers that there has been a significant variation, as a result of fire, disease or other natural causes, in the timber resources in State forests which are available for timber harvesting in accordance with sustainable forest management; or (b) there has been any significant increase or reduction in the land base which is zoned as available for timber harvesting; or (c) the Minister considers that there has been any other event or matter which has a significant impact on the timber resources in State forests which are available for timber harvesting in accordance with sustainable forest management. * 19 Minister to have regard to certain matters - In reviewing the allocation of timber resources under section 18, and in determining whether to amend or vary the allocation order, the Minister must have regard to the following matters— (a) the principles of ecologically sustainable development; (b) any report by the Secretary under section 8 [meaning the reports on indicators for sustainable forest management]; (c) the structure and condition of the forest and its impact on future timber resource availability; (d) VicForests' compliance with the allocation order, including the conditions specified in the order; (e) the provisions of any Code of Practice; (f) VicForests' compliance with any Code of Practice; (g) any existing timber commitments VicForests has under any managed licences and any agreements VicForests has entered into. * 20 What happens after a review? (1) After conducting a review under section 18, the Minister, in accordance with section 17, may make any amendments or variations to the allocation order that the Minister considers appropriate. (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may— [(a) repealed] (b) reduce or increase the timber resources allocated to VicForests; (c) vary or amend any conditions in the allocation order.	http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/LTOject_Store/tobjst9.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA25761600A3571/6B9D5CDECF418E7CA257E8B0082AF2C/\$FILE/04-48aa024%20authorised.pdf	This Act provides a framework for the management of timber harvesting in Victorian State forests as well as amending the Forests Act 1958 and the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987. Under this Act, VicForests is required to comply with any conditions in the Allocation Order and Timber Release Plans as well as complying with the Code of Practice for Timber Production. The Timber Release Plans must be prepared for a period not exceeding five years.		

Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria	6		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/forest-management/forest-sustainability/criteria-and-indicators	To meet the requirements of the <i>Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004</i> , criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of Victoria's State forests have been developed by the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) with the assistance of key experts, Government partners, and in consultation with the community. Victoria's criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management are consistent with the criteria defined through the <i>Montreal Process (1995)</i> , and complement the <i>Framework of Regional (Sub-National) Level Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Australia</i> . The 45 indicators will inform Victorians on progress toward sustainable forest management. Performance against each indicator will be reported on a five-yearly basis through Victoria's State of the Forests Report. It is expected that the criteria and indicators will be periodically reviewed to ensure the continued supply of accurate and relevant information for sustainable forest management.			
Conservation, Forests & Lands Act 1987	1, 2, 5	Note the body corporate established by Part 2 (Minister of Environment?) is the 'Secretary' in the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004. Regulates the establishment of Codes of Practice, which serve to implement land uses and specify standards and procedures.	http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/domino/WebNotes/LDMS/LTOObject_Store/LTObjSt6.nsf/dde300b846eed9c7ca257616000a3571/50a09e0e4fc6b31b5ca257a2900223103/\$FILE/87-41aa082%20authorised.pdf	This legislation relates to the requirement of the Secretary of Department of Environment and Primary Industries, prior to the commencement of harvesting or construction activities to protect land, water and wildlife. The relevant aims of this Act were previously met through the approval of the Timber Release Plan process, and currently only through compliance with the Code of Practice for Timber Production (2014).			
Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978 (and Regulations)							
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (VIC)	2	Section 19 Action statements (1) The Secretary must prepare an action statement for any listed taxon or community of flora or fauna or potentially threatening process as soon as possible after that taxon, community or process is listed. (2) The action statement must set out what has been done to conserve and manage that taxon or community or process and what is intended to be done and may include information on what needs to be done.	http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/domino/WebNotes/LDMS/PubLawToday.nsf/95c43dd4eac71a68ca256dde00056e7b/ed0fd1f2b3747af4ca25736900014bab1OpenDocument	The <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (FFG Act) is the key piece of Victorian legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes.	Is currently being reviewed/revised.		Julia Reed - Manager Threatened Species Reform - DELWP, 03 9637 8185
Flora and Fauna Guarantee (Forest Produce Harvesting) Order No. 2/2004	2, 6		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0020/290351/Flora-and-Fauna-Guarantee-Forest-Producing-Harvesting-Order-No-2-2004.pdf	The Flora and Fauna Guarantee (Forest Produce Harvesting) Order No. 2/2004 authorises the taking of protected flora in State forest and Crown land where that taking is a result of or incidental to forest produce (including timber) harvesting operations or associated roadworks authorised under the Forests Act 1958 or timber harvesting operations authorised under the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004. This means an exemption from the protective provisions of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.			
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal)	2	Section 38 (1) Part 3 (Requirements for environmental approvals) does not apply to an RFA forestry operation that is undertaken in accordance with an RFA. (With the exception of World Heritage or Ramsar (Wetlands) Convention listed areas, see Section 42.) The environmental protection provisions that are cancelled by this stipulation are Part 3, section 18 Actions with significant impact on listed migratory and threatened species, including (critically) endangered and vulnerable species, or (critically) endangered community prohibited without approval. Part 3, section 26-28 no action must be taken on Commonwealth land that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. 269A Making or adopting a recovery plan (2) The Minister may make a written recovery plan for the purposes of the protection, conservation and management of (a) a listed threatened species (except one that is extinct or is a conservation dependent species); or (b) a listed threatened ecological community. Making a plan jointly with a State or Territory (3) The Minister may make a written recovery plan for the purposes of the protection, conservation and management of a listed threatened species (except one that is extinct or is a conservation dependent species) or a listed threatened ecological community jointly with one or more of the States and self-governing Territories in which the species or community occurs, or with agencies of one or more of those States and Territories. 270 Content of recovery plans (1) A recovery plan must provide for the research and management actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community concerned so that its chances of long-term survival in nature are maximised.	https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A00485	The objectives of the EPBC Act are to •provide for the protection of the environment, especially matters of national environmental significance •conserve Australian biodiversity •provide a streamlined national environmental assessment and approvals process •enhance the protection and management of important natural and cultural places •control the international movement of plants and animals (wildlife), wildlife specimens and products made or derived from wildlife •promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources •recognise the role of Indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity •promote the use of Indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.	176 Bioregional plans (1) The Minister may prepare a bioregional plan for a bioregion that is within a Commonwealth area. In preparing the plan, the Minister must carry out public consultation on a draft of the plan in accordance with the regulations. (4) A bioregional plan may include provisions about all or any of the following (a) the components of biodiversity, their distribution and conservation status; (b) important economic and social values; (ba) heritage values of places; (c) objectives relating to biodiversity and other values; (d) priorities, strategies and actions to achieve the objectives; (e) mechanisms for community involvement in implementing the plan; (f) measures for monitoring and reviewing the plan.		
Environment Protection Act 1970							
Endangered Species Protection Act 1992	2						
Forests Act 1958 (as amended at 28 November 2007)	6	* 'Secretary' is the same as in the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 i.e. DEDJTR (through the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987). * Definition of 'sustainable yield rate' repealed by No. 48/2004 (Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004) s. 109(a) (this section was itself repealed by No. 28/2007). Section 21 exempts vested timber resources under the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004. Section 22 (1) obliges Secretary to prepare and implement Forest Management Plans ('working plans' in the Act) 'with respect to the control, maintenance, improvement, protection from destruction or damage by fire or otherwise, and removal of forest produce'. Section 47 Power to acquire land for forests. Section 48 Power to acquire private land for forests. Section 50 Power to declare land in reserved forests to be a forest park etc. Section 52 Licences and permits with respect to forests, incl. to cut and remove timber.	http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/WebNotes/LDMS/LTOObject_Store/LTObjSt2.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA257616000A3571/5628B896081E8517CA257761001F3CA5/\$FILE/58-6254a095.pdf	This Act outlines that all forest produce in state forest is the property of the Crown. The Act also prohibits the removal of produce from state forest except in accordance with the regulations. Provisions are also made in relation to the development and implementation of working plans for state forest with respect to control, maintenance, protection and taking of produce; fire management in state forests; and outlines offences in state forests. This Act is administered by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change except for section 99(19C) which is administered by the Minister for Agriculture.	22 Working plans for State forests (1) The Secretary— (a) shall prepare and cause to be put into operation working plans with respect to the control, maintenance, improvement, protection from destruction or damage by fire or otherwise, and removal of forest produce in and from each State forest and any part thereof; [...] (2) Any such working plan shall specify the detailed plans for the protection of the area from fire and may specify— (a) the maximum area from which forest produce may be taken annually; (b) the maximum quantity of forest produce that may be disposed of annually; (c) the silvicultural operations necessary to ensure the regeneration of the best species of forest trees on areas which have been cut over; and (d) such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.		
Forests (Recreation) Regulations 2010	5, 6		http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/num_reg/fr2010n30o2010404/	The objectives of these Regulations are to— (a) regulate camping, recreation grounds and roads in State forests; (b) provide for the management and care of forest reserves by the Secretary or a committee by— (i) restricting or prohibiting access to areas by persons and vehicles; and (ii) setting aside areas for specific purposes in particular for prohibiting or regulating particular activities; and (iii) prescribing offences; and (iv) prescribing fees for entry or use of land activities in a forest reserve.			
rests (Tour Operator Licence Fee) Regulations 2011	5, 6		http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_reg/fofr2011452/	The objectives of these Regulations are - (a) to prescribe the fees payable in respect of tour operator licences granted in respect of Crown land in a reserved forest under the Forests Act 1958; and (b) to provide for the reduction, waiver or refund of tour operator licence fees.			
ANIAN FORESTS AGREEMENT ACT 2013 (NO. 7 OF 2013)							
Forests (Licences and Permits) Regulations 2009	3, 5, 6		http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_reg/fapr2009396/	The objectives of these Regulations are to prescribe— (a) certain acts which may not be done within a reserved forest without a licence, permit or authority; and (b) the manner in which applications for licences and permits granted or issued under section 52 of the Forests Act 1958 must be made; and (c) the terms and conditions of those licences and permits; and (d) the mode of branding of forest produce.			
Planning and Environment Act 1987	3, 8			Victoria has, under the Planning and Environment Act 1987, native vegetation retention controls to regulate the clearance of native forest on private land.			

National Parks Act 1975	1,7		http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PLawToday.nsf/a12f6f0fb9d56800ca256de500201e54/892c620022bbb0d8ca2567306000812e51OpenDocument	Victoria's parks and reserves system has been established over the past 120 years through the efforts and commitment of a wide range of organisations and individuals. Parks are reserved for a variety of purposes, and managed within the context of state and Commonwealth legislation, international treaties, government policies, best-practice principles, strategies and guidelines. Key state legislation in relation to parks and reserves includes, but is not limited to; National Parks Act 1975 and Regulations Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978 and Regulations Parks Victoria Act 1998 Port Management Act 1995			
Parks Victoria Act 1998	1,2						
Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act 1996	3, 8	<p>* No definition of "Sustainable Yield", "sustainability" or "sustainable forest management" in list of definitions.</p> <p>* Clause 6 states 'so far as the interests of forest management allow the Secretary [of Department of Natural Resources and Environment and any successor department]' (which shall for the purposes of this Agreement be the sole judge of what is proper forest management) shall so act in every reasonable way as to enable the Company to carry on the industry in an economic manner.'</p> <p>* Clause 14 (2) in each of the years 2010-2030 350,000 cubic metres, of which at least 300,000 cubic metres from 'mountain forests inside the Forest Area' shall be made available to the Company. Instrument Plan of Utilization.</p> <p>* Clause 14 (1)(b) gives the company the right to obtain pulpwood timber from both within and outside the relevant 'Forest Area' (i.e. East of Hume Highway).</p> <p>* Clause 13 (2) The Secretary and the Company may during the currency of any Plan of Utilization agree to a modification of the Plan of Utilization.</p> <p>* 14 (3) The Secretary may with the approval of the Minister [responsible Minister administering the Forests Act] by written agreement with the Company increase or decrease for any period commencing from the first day of July next following the date of such agreement the minimum annual supply of pulpwood.</p> <p>* 14 (5)(b) The Secretary may make available to the Company in any year by agreement with it a proportion of the Company's requirements of pulpwood for that year from State forest not forming part of the Forest Area.</p> <p>* 14 (5)(c) The Secretary may in any year whether by agreement with the Company or not, make available to the Company from State forest not forming part of the Forest Area and generally situated within 200 kilometres by road [...] from the Maryvale Mill a volume of pulpwood not exceeding - (i) 150,000 cubic metres; or (ii) the volume in excess of 300,000 cubic metres of the minimum annual supply of pulpwood, whichever is the lesser [more details follow].</p> <p>* 14 (9) Company pays to Department a licence fee, royalty for the wood and charges for the felling, extraction and delivery by Department.</p> <p>* 15. In order to assure to the Company supplies of pulpwood in connection with any proposed development of the industry, the Secretary may with the approval of the Minister either - (i) increase the Forest Area by the inclusion of additional areas of State forest; (ii) reduce the Forest Area to an area capable in its opinion of producing adequate supplies of the types of pulpwood required for the economic continuation of the industry PROVIDED THAT - (i) reasonable allowance shall be made for the possibility of destruction of or damage to forests by fire and other causes; and (ii) so far as is consistent with proper forest management the areas from which supplies of pulpwood timber can be most conveniently obtained at the cheapest rates shall be made available or shall remain available to the Company.</p>	<p>http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/domino/web_notes/dms/pubstatbook.nsf/f932b66241ec1b7ca256e92000e23be/8a17d67408a70821ca256e5b00213b6f/\$FILE/96-016a.pdf</p> <p>An Agreement with respect to the supply of pulp wood for the purposes of manufacturing wood pulp between the State of Victoria and AMCOR Limited, formerly Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited. The Agreement provides an exemption to the Forests Act 1958 in that it states that a licence fee may be waived 'despite anything to the contrary in the Forests Act 1958'. RELATED INFO (Wikipedia) * In April 2000, Amcor demerged its printing papers business. The spin-off company was named Paperlinx. * In June 2009, Paperlinx sold its manufacturing business, Australian Paper, to Nippon Paper Group Inc of Japan. Paperlinx closed its paper manufacturing division, Tas Paper, in Tasmania, in mid-2010. • The Agreement expires on 30 June 2030. • The Minister for Agriculture administers the FWPA Act. • The Secretary of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as the 'body corporate') delegated all of the FWPA Act's functions, duties and powers to the DEDJTR Secretary and other senior positions on 29 June 2015. • VicForests acts as the State's agent in meeting the supply obligations within the Legislated Agreement. The Secretary to the former Department of Sustainability and Environment delegated responsibilities to VicForests in 2009.</p> <p>• Australian Paper pays the royalty (as determined in accordance with the LA), the licence fee and the department price (bona fide cost of extraction, felling and delivery of pulpwood to the Maryvale mill gate). VicForests receives all revenue generated from fulfilling the supply obligation after it has been paid into the State Government's consolidated revenue.</p>	<p>* The State is committed to supplying pulpwood to Australian Paper until 30 June 2030. CONSEQUENCE if Agreement is broken it's likely the Company will demand compensation payment to cover the remaining period until 2030. NOTE State Government is already paying compensation because it can't deliver sufficient wood to meet its obligations under this Act and Woodpulp Supply Agreement (Plan of Utilization). * Clause 6 states 'so far as the interests of forest management allow the Secretary [of Department of Natural Resources and Environment and any successor department]' (which shall for the purposes of this Agreement be the sole judge of what is proper forest management) shall so act in every reasonable way as to enable the Company to carry on the industry in an economic manner.' * Clause 14 (2) in each of the years 2010-2030 350,000 cubic metres, of which at least 300,000 cubic metres from 'mountain forests inside the Forest Area' shall be made available to the Company. Instrument Plan of Utilisation.</p> <p>* Clause 14 (4) The volume of pulpwood to be made available from mountain forests may not at any time be altered without the consent of the Company.</p> <p>* 14 (6) The Company shall be entitled to obtain pulpwood in accordance with a Plan of Utilization from logging residue and standing trees as indicated by an authorised officer in accordance with prescriptions laid down by the Secretary for the harvesting of forest produce. Pulpwood harvesting operations shall be restricted to such parts of the areas of forest as provided in accordance with a Plan of Utilization and shall be conducted in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary and in accordance with the directions of an authorised officer.</p> <p>* 14 (8) Company can reject any pulpwood delivered to it by the Department. If the Company's rejection is accepted by the Department, substitute pulpwood will be delivered to the Company at no additional cost.</p>	Australian Paper (owned by Nippon Paper Group Inc of Japan)	DEDJTR Mark Sandiford, Justin Wong, Deb Hall	
Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002 (Federal)	General	States that part 3 of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 does not apply to timber harvesting undertaken within the scope of a Regional Forest Agreement.	https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00965				
Water Act 1989 (Vic)	2, 5						
Victorian Plantations Corporation Act 1993	8						
Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010	5						
Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	5						
Native Title Act 1993 (Federal)	5						
Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land	Fire						
State Owned Enterprises Act 1992	4						
Trade Measurements Act 1995 (Vic)	4						
Road Management Act 2004	6						
Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations	3, 8			Export controls have been removed from unprocessed wood and woodchips sourced from Victorian plantations in accordance with the Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations.			
Schedule to the Export Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) (1996) Regulation	4			The Schedule to the 1996 Regulations (the 'Schedule') originally described eleven forest regions to which both the 1996 Regulations and the RFA Regulations refer. Under the 1996 Regulations, transitional and other export licences are restricted to a specified region or regions, as described in the Schedule. Under the RFA Regulations, export licensing controls on unprocessed wood and woodchips derived from native forests for a specified region, as described in the Schedule, are effectively removed while that region is covered by an Regional Forest Agreement ('RFA').			
Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994	Water						
Greenhouse Gas Geological Sequestration Act 2008	climate change		http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/LTOject_Store/tobjst9.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA257616000A3571/7EDC83F3B14A5178CA257E83001434D9/\$FILE/08-61aa013%20authorised.pdf				
Climate Change Act 2010	climate change		http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/LTOject_Store/LTOjst7.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA257616000A3571/5EB13803152059B8CA257B770005256/\$FILE/10-54aa010%20authorised.pdf				
International (biodiversity) law/instruments	climate change			UN sustainable development goals, Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal Process, UNFCCC, World Heritage Convention			
Statements, Reports, Papers							
A New Strategic Approach to Biodiversity Management – Research Component report	1, 2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/192932/DEPI_AR1_web.pdf	The Timber Industry Action Plan released by the Victorian Government in 2011 aims to provide for a productive, competitive and sustainable Victorian timber industry. In response to this plan, the 'A New Strategic Approach to Biodiversity Management' project was established to develop 'an effective landscape approach to the management of threatened species that provides opportunities for sustainable timber production while managing biodiversity at a species and landscape scale'. This project has both research and policy components. The aim of the research component is to provide extensive new data on the status, distribution and habitat use of priority threatened fauna species in the forests of eastern Victoria to inform the policy development of a new landscape management approach. This report provides a summary of the findings from this research component.			

FFG Action Statements	2			Action Statements are a requirement under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988. Action Statements outline research and actions to help threatened species or ecological communities (such as woodlands, grasslands, forests or wetlands) or mitigate potentially threatening processes.			
Discussion papers - Timber harvest in Melbourne's water catchments	2, 3, 5, 6						
Tourism Victoria reports?	5						
State of the Parks Reports 2007	1, 7		http://parkweb.vic.gov.au/park-management/environment/research-and-scientific-management/state-of-the-parks	The purpose of SoP is to Undertake a systematic evaluation of the outcomes of management programs and the extent to which park management objectives are being met Review our achievements, highlight current challenges and identify emerging issues Inform and adapt our management programs following the review.			
Regulatory Impact Statements							
VEAC - Yellingbo Investigation	2		http://www.veac.vic.gov.au/investigation/yellingbo-investigation	The Yellingbo investigation area lies east of Melbourne in the Upper Yarra Valley. It is located between the Dandenong Ranges and Yarra Ranges National Parks. The towns of Yellingbo, Woori Yallock, Launching Place, Yarra Junction, Hoddles Creek, Cockatoo, Emerald, Monbulk and Seville are within the boundary of the investigation area. The Final Report on VEAC's Yellingbo Investigation was publicly released on Wednesday 7 August 2013. In August 2011 the State government requested VEAC to investigate the biodiversity and ecological values of public land within the Yellingbo investigation area, identify threats to these values and to make recommendations relating to management to conserve and enhance these values.			
VEAC - Investigation into public land	5, 9	Zoning, Values	http://www.veac.vic.gov.au/investigation/state-wide-assessment-of-public-land	The Interim Report on Public Land Classification was submitted to the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water on 30 September 2015. The interim report will be updated as required and included in the discussion paper, which is scheduled for release for public comment in late March 2016. On 17 September 2014, VEAC was requested to conduct a Statewide Assessment of Public Land. On 2 April 2015 the request was amended by the Minister for Environment, Climate Change and Water. The assessment will include a discussion paper, draft proposals paper and final report. The final report is due to be submitted to the Minister by February 2017. The purpose of the investigation is to carry out a statewide assessment of public land in Victoria which considers the recommendations of the council and its predecessors and the system of public land use categories established as a result. The focus of the investigation is to provide information to assist management effectiveness and is not intended to change the current levels of protection underpinning Victoria's public land system. In particular, the Council has been asked to investigate and provide <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the current system of public land categories, including options for changing or consolidating the existing categories an assessment of the current reservation status of public land. an inventory of the types of values on public land. 	Scheduled for release for public comment in late March 2016.		
Melbourne Area District 2 Review (LCC, 1994) Roads and bridges reports	1, 3/4, 8		http://www.veac.vic.gov.au/investigation/melbourne-area-district-2-review-lcc	This report contains the full text of the Land Conservation Council's final recommendations for the Melbourne Area District 2 Review. These provide an ongoing framework for use of public land in Melbourne Area District 2. The recommendations in the text incorporate those for the east part of the LCC's original Melbourne Area investigation, and have been edited to reflect government variations and amendments at the time of approval, and subsequent changes. The recommendations are grouped under major headings, such as Parks, Nature Conservation Reserves, Reference Areas, Timber production and State forest and so on. Key recommendations are for additions to Kinglake and Dandenong Ranges National Parks, French Island National Park, Yarra Ranges National Park, and Phillip Island Nature Park.			
Senate Inquiry into Australian Plantation Forestry	3, 8						
Plantations for Australia the 2020 Vision	3, 8		http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/2020vision	Plantations for Australia the 2020 Vision is a strategic partnership between the Australian, state and territory governments and the plantation timber growing and processing industries. Its overarching principle is to enhance regional wealth creation and international competitiveness through a sustainable increase in Australia's plantations, based on a notional target of trebling the area of commercial tree crops to around 3 million hectares by 2020. The Vision was launched in 1997 by the Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and revised in 2002. The Vision has 16 actions broadly grouped under five Strategic Elements The Policy Framework The Regulatory Framework Investment Growth Social and Environmental Factors Monitoring and Review			
Action Statement No. 62 (VIC) Leadbeater's Possum <i>Gymnabelideus leadbeateri</i> Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/272515/Leadbeater-Possum-Action-Statement.pdf	Leadbeater's Possum Advisory Group In 2013, the Minister for Environment and Climate Change and the Minister for Agriculture and Food Security established the Leadbeater's Possum Advisory Group to develop recommendations to support the recovery of Leadbeater's Possum while maintaining a sustainable timber industry. The Advisory Group was co-convened by Zoos Victoria and the Victorian Association of Forest Industries, with representatives from Parks Victoria, VicForests and the Leadbeater's Possum Recovery Team. Action Statement No.62, published 2014. * Recent occupancy modelling of the Central Highlands population indicates that current strongholds for Leadbeater's Possum include unburnt habitat mainly in the south of the Central Highlands including the Baw Baw Plateau and its southern slopes, the Toorong Plateau south of the Upper Yarra Catchment, north-east of Powelltown in the Yarra State Forest (e.g. the Doweys Spur and surrounding area), parts of Toolangi State Forest, and southern parts of the Yarra Ranges National Park (Lumsden et. al. 2013). * Action 1a Establish a Special Protection Zone (SPZ) to exclude timber harvesting operations from within a 200 metre radius centred on the verified detection site for each colony (Advisory Group recommendation 1) * Action 1b Delay harvesting for two years (until June 2016) in areas where the ARI 2013 occupancy model (Lumsden et. al. 2013) predicts a greater than 0.65 probability of being occupied by Leadbeater's Possum to allow surveys to be undertaken (Adv. Group recommendation 2) * Action 1c Undertake targeted Leadbeater's Possum surveys focusing on predicted high occupancy areas, as identified by the ARI 2013 occupancy model (Lumsden et. al. 2013) and aligned with VicForests' harvest plan, to identify and map colonies and clusters of colonies within the known range (Advisory Group recommendation 1) * Assessment and consolidation of records from external organisations. * Action 2a Retain the Leadbeater's Possum Reserve. There is an extensive parks and reserves system within the range of Leadbeater's Possum including a specific Leadbeater's Possum Reserve containing examples of high quality habitat. This reserve will be retained, potentially with some amendments to be made through the Central Highlands forest management zoning review. Where possible these reserves will be linked by wildlife corridors, streamside reserves, buffer strips and areas of State forest not suitable or available for timber harvesting. Responsible agent DEPI, Parks Victoria. * Action 2b Identify and protect Zone 1A and Zone 1B habitat (Advisory Group recommendation 6). Responsible agent: DEPI, VicForests.			DELWP Sophie Ward

		<p>* Action 2c Undertake an inventory to improve the understanding of the extent of Zone 1A habitat, building upon previous assessments. (Advisory Group recommendation 6.) There is currently no spatial layer that maps the extent and distribution of Zone 1A habitat across the range of Leadbeater's Possum, due to the difficulty in remotely mapping mature or senescent hollowbearing trees. A range of approaches need to be explored to determine which is most effective. The ability to predict where Zone 1A habitat occurs across the landscape in advance of timber harvesting planning would enable areas to be excluded during the planning phase, rather than when coupes are being marked out. Responsibility DEPI, VicForests</p> <p>* Action 2d Provide training for field staff in identification and protection of Zone 1 habitat. Responsibility VicForests.</p> <p>* Action 3a Exclude timber harvesting operations from within 100 metres of modelled old growth ash forests (currently depicted in the DEPI spatial layer MOG2009.shp) within the Leadbeater's Possum range. (Advisory Group recommendation 5.) Responsibility DEPI, VicForests</p> <p>* Action 3b Protect from timber harvesting operations at least 30 % of the ash forest in each LMU within the range of Leadbeater's Possum to develop into old growth ash forests (Advisory Group recommendation 7). Responsibility DEPI, VicForests</p> <p>* Action 5a From July 2014, undertake retention harvesting in at least 50 % of the area of ash harvested within the Leadbeater's Possum range. (Advisory Group recommendation 3.) Responsibility VicForests. VicForests will provide a specific retention harvesting definition relevant to the Central Highlands Ash Forests, as part of implementation they will reconcile their harvest areas and report to DEPI annually.</p> <p>* Action 5b Investigate alternatives to high intensity regeneration burns linked to post-burn retention harvest criteria. (Advisory Group recommendation 4)</p>		<p>* A recent Population Viability Analysis conducted by the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research highlights the potential severity of the projected population decline (Lumsden et. al. 2013). Despite this, it is considered that the estimated population size is large enough to provide opportunities for recovery of the species during this period, assuming that required actions can be implemented soon enough and that threats can be adequately managed.</p> <p>* The actions marked as regulatory commitments are measures specified for the purposes of clause 2.2.2 of the Code of Practice for Timber Production 2007. All special protection zones reserved for Leadbeater's Possum values added after July 2014 as described in the government response to the Leadbeater's Possum Advisory Group recommendations and implemented through this Action Statement and subsequently through the Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria's State forests 2014 will be in addition to the current level of biodiversity protection (at 30 June 2014). This will be revised after two years of surveying (commencing July 2014) or once 200 new colonies are located whose exclusion zones impact the General Management Zone or Special Management Zone, whichever comes first. [According to DELWP LBP secretariat, it looks like the two events will more or less coincide, CDW]</p>			
Victorian Government reports on progress to support the recovery of the Leadbeater's Possum	1, 2, 6		http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/316155/DELWP0014_LeadbeaterPossum_Report2015_v9.pdf				
Action Statement No.8 Helmeted Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/251193/Helmeted_Honeyeater_Lichenostomus_melanops-cassidix.pdf				
2013 Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) report	2, 3, 4, 6, 7	<p>* DEPI has an established process for deciding where in the forest harvesting can occur and uses its forest management zoning scheme to define these areas. However, there is limited transparency of the assessments DEPI has made when making decisions to amend the forest zoning, and it has not adequately reviewed the scheme over time. This means there is uncertainty about the extent to which the current harvesting areas are consistent with DEPI's harvesting and conservation objectives.</p> <p>'Forest management plans, and therefore the forest zoning they establish, were to be reviewed after 10 years but this did not happen for the East Gippsland, Central Highlands and North East plans. Plan implementation was to be monitored and reported on annually, but this did not occur. The only zoning scheme reviewed was for the East Gippsland forest management area in 2011.'</p> <p>* DEPI and VicForests have designed their management approaches to protect biodiversity values in a precautionary way. As part of this, they each need to improve and better document the way they assess the threats and consequences associated with biodiversity management decisions in harvesting areas and develop more transparent processes in managing the risks and trade-offs involved.</p> <p>* The report presents a considerable list of recommendations to strengthen sustainability and auditing and improve forest management. Further work needed to check the status of implementation of these recommendations. Responsible agencies DEDJTR, VicForests, DELWP.</p>	http://www.audit.vic.gov.au/reports_and_publications/latest_reports/2013-14/20131211-timber-resources.aspx	<p><i>Managing Victoria's Native Forest Timber Resources</i> This audit examined whether Victoria's native forest timber resources on public land are being managed productively and sustainably. DEPI and VicForests demonstrate many environmentally, socially and economically sustainable practices in managing Victoria's native forest timber resources.</p> <p>However, DEPI is not effectively delivering its approach to protect forest values, and needs to improve the way it documents decisions affecting where harvesting can occur. VicForests can further improve the way it estimates the sustainable harvest level.</p> <p>It is not clear whether the agencies have made suitable progress or achieved the desired outcomes in sustainably managing the timber resources—such as protecting endangered species from harvesting impacts—because DEPI has not had the measures, monitoring and data to do this. It has recognised this issue and is addressing it.</p>			
VicForests sustainability report	3, 6		http://www.vicforests.com.au/static/uploads/files/vicforests-sustainability-report-2014-15-wfkeovraslwe.pdf				
VAFI Industry Review (formerly Sustainability Report)	3, 4, 6, 8		http://www.vafi.org.au/industry-review/				
Forest Industry Advisory Council issues paper	3, 4, 6, 8		http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/forestry/fiac-issues-paper.pdf				
Great Forest National Park Proposal	1, 2, 5, 7		http://www.greatforestnationalpark.com.au/park-plan.html				
Victorian Crown Land Area Statement	9		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/199068/FactSheet_CrownLandVictoria_20130821FINAL.pdf	<p>Crown land broadly refers to all land that has not been 'alienated' from the Crown (typically by way of a land title). Victorian Crown land can be either unreserved or reserved and is managed to provide environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits to the people of Victoria. Reserved Crown land is that land set aside for specific public purposes, while unreserved Crown land has not been set aside for a particular public purpose. In this Area Statement, the term "Crown land" is used to describe the terrestrial component only.</p>			
Forest and Wood Products Australia Report Carbon stocks and flows in native forests and harvested wood products in SE Australia	Climate change		http://www.fwpa.com.au/rd-and-e/resources/883-carbon-stocks-and-flows-in-native-forests-and-harvested-wood-products-in-se-australia.html	<p>Recent carbon stocks report, published 18 January 2016. This research assessed the greenhouse gas (GHG) balance of native forests managed for multiple use ("production") and conservation only in New South Wales and Victoria. It considered all the key elements of the carbon (C) cycle in forests and in harvested wood products (HWP), including carbon storage in HWPs in landfills and product substitution impacts (for HWP and use of biomass for bioenergy).</p> <p>The key conclusion of the research is that the relative differences in the GHG balance of production and conservation scenarios do not warrant policies that aim to halt native forest management for wood production. When industry value-added benefits and carbon abatement benefits were added together, the production management scenarios generated higher values than the conservation management scenarios. This result was independent of the carbon price (low, medium or high).</p> <p>There is considerable room however for improvement in the GHG outcomes of managing for production. The project demonstrated that one of the ways to enhance the GHG outcomes of production forestry is via the increased use of biomass for bioenergy. Currently the majority of forest harvest residues results are burnt or decay over time, with no GHG benefit. Increased use of forest and sawmill residues for renewable energy generation typically displaces the use of fossil fuels, resulting in a net GHG benefit.</p>			
Introducing Timber Workers for Forests What we are, what we do, why we are important and how we want Tasmania's forests to be managed.	4		http://www.twff.com.au/documents/intro.pdf				
Schirmer report (has not been released to public)	4	Report on the socio-economic characteristics of the Victorian forestry industry and dependent communities, particularly focusing on employment and industry spending.		<p>In 2012, the former Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) commissioned a report into the socio-economic characteristics of the Victorian forestry industry led by Dr Jacki Schirmer of the University of Canberra (Schirmer Report). DEDJTR is currently seeking ministerial approval for the public release of this report. The Schirmer report provides comprehensive socio-economic information about Victoria's forest industries and dependent communities, particularly focusing on employment and industry spending. The Schirmer report has been used extensively by government to provide information about employment and other relevant socio-economic and workforce data in relation to Victorian forestry industries. While the Schirmer report has not been publicly available, it has been shared on request in some specific instances.</p>		DEDJTR	Mark Sandiford
Resource Assessment Commission (RAC) Forest and Timber Inquiry Final Report (Overview) 1992	3, 6		http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/21509376?select=diversion_NBD8925481 http://publications.rzsns.gov.au/doi/pdf/10.7882/AZ.1992.006				

JANIS Report 1997	2			A report by the Joint Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) / Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture (MCFFA) National Forests Policy Statement Implementation Sub-committee, titled 'Nationally Agreed Criteria for the Establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System for Forests in Australia', published by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1997. "JANIS Reserve Criteria" means the criteria as described in the JANIS Report for establishing the CAR Reserve System addressing biodiversity, old growth forest and wilderness, taking account of reserve design and management and social and economic considerations.			
Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRA)	General						
Plans & Agreements							
Victoria Planning Provisions and Planning Schemes	9		http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/schemes/vpps	To provide a clear and consistent framework within which decisions about the use and development of land can be made. To express state, regional, local and community expectations for areas and land uses. To provide for the implementation of State, regional and local policies affecting land use and development.			
Regional Forest Agreements	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	Basis of Agreement is National Forest Policy Statement. Parties confirm their commitment to the goals, objectives and implementation of the National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing and implementing Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM); establishing a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system; and facilitating the development of an internationally competitive wood production and wood products industry. 67. The Parties agree that State forest outside the CAR Reserve System is available for timber harvesting in accordance with the Central Highlands Forest Management Plan and the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production. Victoria also confirms that the sustainable yield for forests for the Central Highlands will continue to be based on areas available for timber harvesting outside the CAR Reserve System. 	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa	Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) are 20-year plans for the sustainable management and conservation of Australia's native forests. There are 10 RFAs in four states covering commercial native forestry regions – five in Victoria, three in New South Wales and one each in Western Australia and Tasmania. Regional Forest Agreement means an agreement that is in force between the Commonwealth and a State in respect of a region or regions, meeting the following conditions (a) the agreement was entered into having regard to assessments of the following matters that are relevant to the region or regions (i) environmental values, including old growth, wilderness, endangered species, national estate values and world heritage values; (ii) indigenous heritage values; (iii) economic values of forested areas and forest industries; (iv) social values (including community needs); (v) principles of ecologically sustainable management; (b) the agreement provides for a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system; (c) the agreement provides for the ecologically sustainable management and use of forested areas in the region or regions; (d) the agreement is expressed to be for the purpose of providing long-term stability of forests and forest industries.	Parties confirm their commitment to the goals, objectives and implementation of the National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing and implementing Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM); establishing a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system; and facilitating the development of an internationally competitive wood production and wood products industry. 		
torian Central Highlands Regional Forest Agreement	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	"Sustainable Yield" means sustainable yield rate as defined in the Forests Act 1958 (Vic). 72. Wherever possible Victoria will enhance Statewide silvicultural programs and reforestation works to improve the productive capacity of State forests. 73. Both Parties are committed to the implementation of a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program for Victoria. Parties agree to develop a Memorandum of Understanding for a joint Commonwealth-Victorian Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program which will establish the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the program. The Parties further agree that a total of \$27.6 million is available to implement the program across the five Victorian RFA regions (refer clause 91).	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/vic-centralhighlands	The Central Highlands Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) is one of five RFAs in Victoria. The Australian and Victorian governments signed the Central Highlands RFA on 27 March 1998, establishing the framework for the sustainable management of the forests in the Central Highlands RFA region. 74. The Parties agree to develop a package of measures that will be implemented by Victoria to ensure the appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage including the maintenance of traditional historic uses and values, in the Central Highlands. These measures are the development of Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values; provision for participation and negotiation through the establishment of formal consultation mechanisms with local Aboriginal communities; modelling to establish priority areas for future surveys of Aboriginal sites; and training of staff.	71. The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement is expected to provide as a minimum the current legislated sustainable yield of D+ sawlogs (415,000 m3 per annum) from the Dandenong, Central and Central Gippsland Forest Management Areas (FMAs) for the next twenty years, but recognise that sustainable yield levels in Victoria are subject to periodic review. Economic and social issues have been taken into account in providing a land base that is expected to deliver these yields. Sustainable yield levels in these FMAs will be reviewed when new resource information becomes available from the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) which should be completed by the end of 1999. When the sustainable yield for these FMAs is confirmed following this review, Victoria agrees to supply the revised sustainable yield level from these FMAs to the industry, in accordance with the requirements of the Forests Act. However, the Parties note that Victoria is committed to supply, as a minimum, the current licensed volume of D+ sawlogs (345,000m3 per annum) for the next twenty years from these FMAs. The Parties also agree that Victoria will manage the forest estate in the Central Highlands to at least maintain its timber production capacity in terms of volume, species and quality.		
East Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement	as above	No definition of "Sustainable Yield". 13. The Commonwealth, in signing the Agreement, confirms that its obligations under the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974 have been met. The Commonwealth also confirms that, under the administrative procedures of the Act, any activities covered by the Agreement, including the 5 yearly review and minor amendments to the Agreement, will not trigger further environmental impact assessment. 14. The Commonwealth, in signing the Agreement, confirms that its obligations under the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992 have been met. 23. Victoria confirms that the sustainable yield for forests for East Gippsland will continue to be based on areas available for timber harvesting outside the CAR Reserve System. 26. Victoria will report on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators. 29. Victoria will further develop the transparency and accountability of its forest management processes through the implementation of an on-going quality assurance program. The program will be implemented, within three years, utilising expertise external to the forest agency in the Department of Natural Resources and Environment or its equivalent. 33. The parties agree that Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM) is an objective which requires a long term commitment to continuous improvement and that the key elements for achieving it are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the establishment of a CAR Reserve System (Attachment 1); the development of internationally competitive forest products industries; and a fully integrated and strategic forest management system capable of responding to new information. 34. Victoria undertakes to [...] • implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory in East Gippsland in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001. 36. The Commonwealth accredits Victoria's current forest management system for East Gippsland, as amended by this Agreement. The system includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the East Gippsland Forest Management Area Plan and the process for its review; the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988; the process for forecasting sawlog sustainable yield in East Gippsland [not specified, CDW]; and the systems and processes established by the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production and the Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land. 37. Parties agree that the current forest management system could be enhanced by further developing appropriate mechanisms to monitor and review the sustainability of forest management practices. To ensure that this occurs, parties agree to establish an appropriate set of sustainability indicators to monitor forest changes. Any indicators established will be consistent with the Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators (Attachment 8) and they will be practical, measurable, cost-effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level.	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/vic-eastgippsland	The East Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) is one of five RFAs in Victoria. The Australian and Victorian governments signed the East Gippsland RFA on 3 February 1997, establishing the framework for the sustainable management of the forests in the East Gippsland RFA region.			
Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement	as above	"Sustainable Yield" means sustainable yield rate as defined in the Forests Act 1958 (Vic)	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/vic-gippsland	The Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) is one of five RFAs in Victoria. The Australian and Victorian governments signed the Gippsland RFA on 31 March 2000, establishing the framework for the sustainable management of the forests in the Gippsland RFA region.			
North East Regional Forest Agreement	as above	"Sustainable Yield" means sustainable yield rate as defined in the Forests Act 1958 (Vic)	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/vic-northeast	The North East Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) is one of five RFAs in Victoria. The Australian and Victorian governments signed the North East RFA on 23 August 1999, establishing the framework for the sustainable management of the forests in the North East RFA region.			
West Victorian Regional Forest Agreement	as above	"Sustainable Yield" means sustainable yield rate as defined in the Forests Act 1958 (Vic)	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/vic-west	The West Victorian Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) is one of five RFAs in Victoria. The Australian and Victorian governments signed the West Victorian RFA on 31 March 2000, establishing the framework for the sustainable management of the forests in the West Victorian RFA region.			

Forest management plans	9		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/forest-management/forest-management-plans	Forest management plans have been developed with experts from disciplines such as forestry, botany, wildlife biology, catchment management, water resources, cultural heritage and recreation planning. In consultation with the public. Information on the uses and values of the forest (including natural, cultural, social, resource and economic) informs the planning process. The Management Plans are also based on the biological, social and cultural data present in the Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRA) and in the Statements of Resources, Uses and Values. Victoria's forest management plans include			
Forest Management Plan for the Central Highlands - Department of Natural Resources and Environment	9						
Fire Protection Plans	Fire						
Park Management Plans	1, 7						
Forest Management Zoning Scheme (FMZS)	1, 3, 6	The FMZS identifies three management zones within State forest the Special Protection Zone (SPZ); the Special Management Zone (SMZ); and the General Management Zone (GMZ). SPZs are managed for particular conservation values, forming a network designed to complement the formal conservation reserve system. Timber harvesting operations are excluded from SPZs. SMZs are managed to conserve specific features, while catering for timber harvesting operations under special conditions specified in SMZ plans and the Planning Standards. GMZs are managed for a range of uses and values, but timber harvesting operations will have a high priority.	http://www.giconnections.vic.gov.au/content/view/full/record/ANZVIO803002608.htm	Forest management planning (FMP) in Victoria aims to attain a balance between economics, conservation, and social values in managing the States forests. This may be achieved by integrated planning for multiple-use with effective public participation. The FMP process results in a zoning scheme which divides state forest into zones which can be managed for specific purposes, such as conservation or timber harvesting, whilst maintaining an overall balance between uses, and assuring the forest resource is managed sustainably.	The Forest Management Zoning Scheme (FMZS) is a long-term planning tool that spatially represents all of the known values that are managed in Victoria's State forests. The FMZS seeks to achieve a balance between a range of value inputs including the timber harvesting rules stated within the Planning Standards appendix to the Management Standards and Procedures.		
Forest Industry Taskforce Terms Of Reference	All		http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/news-publications/our-environment-our-future	As part of <i>Our Environment, Our Future</i> , the Victorian Government committed to the establishment of an Industry Taskforce to provide leadership to reach common ground on the future issues facing the forest industry, job protection, economic activity, protection of our unique native flora and fauna and threatened species, such as the Leadbeater's possum.			
Adoption of Recovery Plans under section 269A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	2						
Leadbeater's Possum Action Plan (Federal)	2		http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/721c9646-18be-402e-a2bd-3a9ac06547d4/files/leadbeaters-possum-action-plan.pdf	At the Threatened Species Summit on 16 July 2015, the Federal Minister for the Environment committed to releasing an Action Plan for the Leadbeater's possum. The Leadbeater's possum is identified in the Threatened Species Strategy as a species requiring emergency intervention. In April 2015, the possum was uplisted from the 'endangered' to the 'critically endangered' category of the EPBC Act threatened species list. This Action Plan outlines the Federal Government's strategy to support the recovery of the Leadbeater's possum, including addressing the threats, so that its chances of long-term survival in nature are maximised. It outlines measures the Australian Government is currently taking, as well as a plan to protect and recover the Leadbeater's possum into the future.			
Leadbeater's Possum Recovery Plan (Federal)	2		http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/leadbeaters-possum http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/comment/draft-recovery-plan-leadbeaters-possum	In Victoria, Leadbeater's Possum is listed as a threatened taxon on Schedule 2 of the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> . Leadbeater's Possum was thought to be extinct following no records for 50 years when it was rediscovered in the Central Highlands of Victoria (Wilkinson 1961). Since then it has been recorded at approximately 300 localities, over an area of approximately 80 km east to west and 65 km north to south (Macfarlane and Seebeck 1991). The species is now primarily restricted to the tall eucalypt forests of Mountain Ash, Alpine Ash and Shining Gum in the Central Highlands, where it occurs in numerous scattered patches throughout the area.	An updated LBP recovery plan is currently out for public consultation until 20 May.	* LBP Recovery Team includes representatives of DEPI, Parks Victoria, Zoos Victoria, the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, the Friends of Leadbeater's Possum and technical experts. * Conservation groups * Scientists	DELWP Sophie Ward Federal Peter Latch, Director Terrestrial Species Conservation, Department of the Environment
Timber Allocation Order	3	According to DEDJTR (Forest Industries and Game/Primary Industries Policy Branch, Agriculture, Energy and Resources Group), the making of an allocation order is guided by the Forest Management Zoning Scheme, which is in turn steered by the Forest Management Plans. (Simultaneously, a minimum volume is assigned to the timber and forest products industry in the Regional Forest Agreements.) No sustainability criteria were formally applied in the process of creating the current allocation order (2013, indefinite), but a 5 year harvest limit is stipulated in the allocation order. The 5 year harvest limit is quantified in a number of hectares of ash forest and mixed species forest respectively. In calculating these, DEDJTR considered regrowth times (83 years for ash and 113 years for mixed species, according to the Victorian Auditor General's 2013 report). The allocation order forms the basis for VicForests to produce their Timber Release Plan (TRP).	http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/forestry/timber-allocation-order	The Allocation Order is made by the Minister for Agriculture under Part 3 of the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (SFTA). On the publication of an Allocation Order in the Victorian Government Gazette, property in the timber allocated by the Order is vested in VicForests. VicForests may only harvest and/or sell vested timber resources in accordance with the Allocation Order.			
Timber Release Plan (VicForests)	3		http://vicforests.vic.gov.au/apps/PublishInformation/index.html?appid_3541e5572e5244c1b3c0d166cc3888c9	Timber Release Plans (TRPs) are no longer used to vest timber resources to VicForests. Timber resources are now allocated and vested to VicForests through the Allocation Order. Under Part 5 of the <i>Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act</i> , VicForests must still prepare a TRP in relation to the Allocation Order to harvest and sell, or harvest or sell timber resources; and to undertake management activities associated with those timber resources. VicForests must carry out its functions and powers under the SFTA in relation to vested timber resources, or in relation to an area to which the Allocation Order applies, in accordance with any TRP. TRPs must be consistent with the Allocation Order and the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014</i> (Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act, Section 37 (3)).			
Wood Utilisation Plans	3		http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/forestry/wood-utilisation-plans	DEPI has prepared Wood Utilisation Plans for six FMAs for the period 2013/14 to 2015/16. Other FMAs have WUPs in development, have no commercial timber harvesting or only have commercial timber harvesting managed through VicForests			
Data Sets & Mapping							
Water production data - DELWP, Melb Water	Water						
DELWP GIS	as required						
Public land leases and licences (occupations) LIMS Portal	as required						
Tour Operators Licence data base	5		http://parkweb.vic.gov.au/park-management/applications-licences-and-permits/licensed-tour-operators	Licensed Tour Operators offer a wide range of appropriate organised recreation activities on public land. These organised recreation opportunities are conducted across a wide range of environments, ranging from remote national parks to metropolitan parks close to Melbourne.			
Victorian EVC mapping	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/biodiversity/biodiversity-interactive-map				
Victorian Biodiversity Atlas	1, 2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/biodiversity/victorian-biodiversity-atlas	The VBA is the web-based information system designed to manage information about wildlife in Victoria. The system includes species attribute information, including origin and conservation status, along with more than six million records of species distribution and abundance from systematic surveys and general observations. The VBA replaces several of the Departments legacy systems, including the Flora Information System, the Atlas of Victorian Wildlife, the Aquatic Fauna Database and the VROTPop system.			
Victorian Forest Monitoring Program (VFMP)	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/forest-management/forest-sustainability/victorian-forest-monitoring-program	The Victorian Forest Monitoring Program (VFMP) is a state-wide forest monitoring information system that has been developed to "assess and monitor the extent, state and sustainable development of Victorian forests in a timely and accurate manner". It provides baseline data for long term trend detection and prediction of type and severity of future changes, so that management options can be developed and evaluated in time to be effective. The VFMP provides a platform to meet statutory reporting obligations, support forest policy and management decisions and assess Victoria's performance towards sustainable forest management.			
Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria - 2013	2		(DSE 2013)				
Range of biodiversity datasets that may be useful (contact Adrian Moorrees)	2						
Forest values research	1, 2, 3, 4, 5						

THREATENED SPECIES VERIFICATION REPORTS	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/177656/Sylvia-Creek-Threatened-Species-Verification-Report.pdf			
Leadbeater's Possum (LBP) interactive maps	1, 2		http://lbp.cerdi.edu.au/possum_map.php			
VicForests Timber Release Plans	3		http://vicforeststrp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicInformation/index.html?appid=3541e5572e5244c1b3c0d166cc3888c9			
Forest assessment/modelling data/reports (old)	various					
Background info/data - Leadbeater's Possum Advisory Group (including technical document on the DEPI web that supported the LPAG recs. This provides some of the (then) policy, legislative and regulatory context and details what sort of models and data were used to look at different scenarios and their benefits to LBP and impacts on the timber industry. The technical report also includes a list of references that are available.	2		http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/258220/Leadbeaters-Possum-Advisory-Group-Technical-Report.pdf			
Other Resources						
Departmental files (various)						
DELWP field staff and field offices						
DELWP policy division staff (e.g. Doug Hooley)						
DELWP Fire and Emergency Management Division - fire towers, helipads, airstrips, radio communications infrastructure						
Dingle, T. and C. Rasmussen. 1991. Vital Connections Melbourne and its Board of Works 1891-1991. Penguin Books, Melbourne.						
Keith, H., B. G. Mackey, and D. B. Lindenmayer. 2009. Re-evaluation of forest biomass carbon stocks and lessons from the world's most carbon-dense forests. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 106 11635-11640.	5		http://www.pnas.org/content/106/28/11635.full	From analysis of published global site biomass data ($n = 136$) from primary forests, we discovered (i) the world's highest known total biomass carbon density (living plus dead) of 1,867 tonnes carbon per ha (average value from 13 sites) occurs in Australian temperate moist <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> forests, and (ii) average values of the global site biomass data were higher for sampled temperate moist forests ($n = 44$) than for sampled tropical ($n = 36$) and boreal ($n = 52$) forests (n is number of sites per forest biome). Spatially averaged Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change biome default values are lower than our average site values for temperate moist forests, because the temperate biome contains a diversity of forest ecosystem types that support a range of mature carbon stocks or have a long land-use history with reduced carbon stocks. We describe a framework for identifying forests important for carbon storage based on the factors that account for high biomass carbon densities, including (i) relatively cool temperatures and moderately high precipitation producing rates of fast growth but slow decomposition, and (ii) older forests that are often multiaged and multilayered and have experienced minimal human disturbance. Our results are relevant to negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding forest conservation, management, and restoration. Conserving forests with large stocks of biomass from deforestation and degradation avoids significant carbon emissions to the atmosphere, irrespective of the source country, and should be among allowable mitigation activities. Similarly, management that allows restoration of a forest's carbon sequestration potential also should be recognized.		
Lindenmayer, D. B. 2009. Forest Pattern and Ecological Process A Synthesis of 25 Years of Research. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.	2		http://www.publish.csiro.au/pid/6109.htm	<i>Forest Pattern and Ecological Process</i> is a major synthesis of 25 years of intensive research about the montane ash forests of Victoria, which support the world's tallest flowering plants and several of Australia's most high profile threatened and/or endangered species. It draws together major insights based on over 170 published scientific papers and books, offering a previously unrecognised set of perspectives of how forests function. The book combines key strands of research on wildfires, biodiversity conservation, logging, conservation management, climate change and basic forest ecology and management. It is divided into seven sections - introduction and background; forest cover and the composition of the forest; the structure of the forest; animal occurrence; disturbance regimes; forest management; and overview and future directions.		
Lindenmayer, D. B., P. S. Barton, P. W. Lane, M. Westgate, P. Gibbons, and G. E. Likens. 2014. An empirical assessment and comparison of species-based and habitat-based surrogates. PLOS One (in press).	2					
Lindenmayer, D. B., D. Blair, L. McBurney, S. C. Banks, J. A. R. Stein, R. J. Hobbs, G. E. Likens, and J. F. Franklin. 2013a. Principles and practices for biodiversity conservation and restoration forestry - a 30 year case study on the Victorian montane ash forests and the critically endangered Leadbeater's Possum. Australian Zoologist.	2					
Lindenmayer, D. B., W. Blanchard, L. McBurney, D. Blair, S. Banks, D. Driscoll, A. Smith, and A. M. Gill. 2013b. Fire severity and landscape context effects on arboreal marsupials. Biological Conservation In re-review.	2, 5					
Lindenmayer, D. B., W. Blanchard, L. McBurney, D. Blair, S. Banks, G. E. Likens, J. F. Franklin, W. F. Laurance, J. Stein, and P. Gibbons. 2012a. Interacting factors driving a major loss of large trees with cavities in a forest ecosystem. PLOS One 7 e41864.	2, 7					
Lindenmayer, D. B., P. J. Burton, and J. F. Franklin. 2008. Salvage Logging and Its Ecological Consequences. Island Press, Washington DC.	2					
Lindenmayer, D. B., R. J. Hobbs, G. E. Likens, C. Krebs, and S. C. Banks. 2011. Newly discovered landscape traps produce regime shifts in wet forests. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 108 15887-15891.	2					
Lindenmayer, D. B., W. F. Laurance, and J. F. Franklin. 2012b. Global decline in large old trees. Science 338 1305-1306.	2					

Lumsden, L. F., J. L. Nelson, C. Todd, P. Scroggie, E. McNabb, T. A. Raadik, S. Smith, S. Avecedo, G. J. Cheers, M. Jemison, and N. M. 2013. A new strategic approach to biodiversity management - research component. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, Melbourne.	2					
Viggers, J. I., H. J. Weaver, and D. B. Lindenmayer. 2013. Melbourne's Water Catchments. Perspectives on a world-class water supply. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.	5					
Mountain Ash Fire, Logging and the Future of Victoria's Giant Forests	2, 5					
Queensland Forest & Timber Industry Plan Industry Leaders Forum 23/08/2012			http://www.timberqueensland.com.au/Docs/Growing-Processing/Processing/International-Wood-Supply-What-are-the-trends-Doug-Parsonson.pdf			
A framework for the improved management of threatened species based on Population Viability Analysis	7		http://www.uq.edu.au/spatialecology/docs/Publications/1993_Possingham_Lindemayer_Norton_AFrameworkImprovedManagement.pdf			
The Australian system for sustainable forestry			http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/content_migration/environment/relief/learn/sustainability.aspx#1	Australian federal, state and territory governments have collaborated to develop a system of sustainable forest management that can be applied at all levels. It consists of seven criteria and 74 indicators, and is similar to the Montreal Process framework but reflects Australia's unique forest environment.		
Plantation Forest ABS	8		http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1370.0~2010~Chapter~Plantation%20forests%20(6.2.4.3)	Plantation forests are an important source of timber, and currently supply about two-thirds of the logs for Australia's domestic timber requirements and exports. When planted on land that was previously cleared, plantations can bring environmental benefits such as lowering the water table (and hence reducing salinity), reducing erosion, providing wind shelters, or acting as carbon sinks to offset carbon dioxide emissions. However, plantations (whether exotic or native) have vastly simplified ecosystems. They contain far fewer species of plants and animals than forests that have matured over thousands of years. Plantations can also be more vulnerable to pests and disease, which can then spread and increase the risk of exotic species invading nearby areas of natural forest.		
Blueprint for the future South Australian Forest and Wood Production Products Industry (2014 - 2040)	3		http://pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/234028/Blueprint-Future-South-Australian-Forest-Wood-Products-Industry2014-2040.pdf	The Blueprint for the Future South Australian Forest and Wood Products Industry (2014-2040) is the result of extensive consultation with stakeholders in industry, government and the community. The South Australian Forest Industry Advisory Board appreciates the significant participation and contribution that has been made to the development of this Blueprint. This Blueprint provides direction for activities to achieve significant economic, social and environmental outcomes. The implementation of the Blueprint will be supported by continuing to engage with a wide range of stakeholders from industry, government and the community.		
Victorian Forest Industry Review 2015	3		http://www.vafi.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/VAFI015-Victorian-Forest-Industry-Review-2015-FINAL.pdf	The VAFI Industry Review 2015 looks at the economic, community and sustainability aspects of the forest and wood products industry and the activities of VAFI as its peak industry body. Annual reviews have been conducted by VAFI since 2005 as a tool for dialogue, a method of recording improvements, and as a resource to support decision-making by industry stakeholders and government.		
VICTORIA'S FUTURE INDUSTRIES Food and Fibre Sector DISCUSSION PAPER	3		http://yoursay.business.vic.gov.au/futureindustries/application/files/4814/3676/2858/Food_Fibre_draft_discussion_paper_-_v46_-_20150709.PDF	The purpose of this discussion paper is to help inform the development of a strategy for the food and fibre sector. The Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources is seeking input from stakeholders about opportunities and challenges and how government can best collaborate with industry, unions, academics and others to support future growth and development of this priority sector.		
Opportunities, issues and implications for a transition of the Victorian wood products industry from native forests to plantations	3		https://www.acfonline.org.au/sites/default/files/resources/nielr-report-victorian-wood-products-industry.pdf	This project was commissioned to examine the social and economic implications of replacing wood currently sourced from Victoria's publicly owned natural forests with wood that is becoming available from the State's extensive plantation estate.		
Wood Resource Quarterly	3, 4, 5		http://woodprices.com/	Wood Resources International LLC (WRI), a forest industry consulting firm established in 1987, publishes the Wood Resource Quarterly, a market report, which includes global prices for lumber, sawlog, pulpwood, pellets and wood chip. The report, which has subscribers in over 30 countries, also covers the latest developments in international timber, pulp, lumber and biomass markets in all major regions of the world, including Asia, North America, South America, Oceania and Europe.		
The following agencies may also hold relevant data/analysis:						
DEDJTR				Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources		
DELWP				Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning		
VicForests						
Parks Victoria						
Institute of Foresters of Australia						
Former Upper Yarra Valley & Dandenong Ranges Authority (dissolved in December 1994)						
Melbourne Water						
Murrumbidgee Shire Council's Environment Advisory Committee?						