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Committee Secretary
State Development, Natural Resources
and Agricultural Industry Development Committee
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Dear Committee,

Submission to Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 ('VMOLA Bill') inquiry

As a private citizen I have been appalled by the reported rates of tree clearing in Queensland over the last half a dozen years. [Reportedly one of the highest clearing rates in the world!] I am also aware that the clearing of vegetation is adding to greenhouse gasses to such a degree that it is nullifying the billions of dollars of tax payer dollars being paid out by the Commonwealth Governments abatement scheme. This is clearly a ludicrous situation. Having driven extensively around the state & personally experiencing Queensland/ Australia's erratic & extreme climate shifts it also strikes me that we need to be much more conservative in expanding agricultural land use. It seems that often land is recklessly cleared in marginal & not so marginal areas & then before long we are paying out drought subsidies & social security subsidies as a result. The resultant environmental remediation & on costs are typically born by taxpayers as well. [For example soil erosion, water table effects, land degradation as a result of rising salt & water quality issues & their cost to the community. Australian taxpayers have a right to not be exploited by individuals who are acting in self-interest when it comes to land clearing while expecting taxpayers to subsidise their poor & selfish decision making. I will not lengthen this submission by referencing global warming but it should be obvious that excessive land clearing needs to be stopped for that reasons alone.

In my & others view the following elements of the VMOLA Bill should be strongly supported as they are a step to help reduce excessive clearing in Queensland:

1. **Removal of the ability to obtain permits for high value agriculture and high value irrigated agriculture.** The Statewide Landcover and Trees Study found that 10% of mature bushland clearing from 2013-2016 happened under these permit types, with generally insufficient verification that the land was high value agricultural land, was needed for agriculture, and was actually utilised for the agricultural activity applied for; **(see clause 16)**

2. **Reintroduction of the requirement to obtain Riverine Protection Permits** to better regulate damaging clearing in watercourses (*see clauses 51 and 52*);
3. **Phasing out existing Area Management Plans** which have allowed significant clearing under lower regulation across Queensland; (*see clause 14*)
4. **Extended protections of regrowth vegetation near watercourses across Great Barrier Reef catchments, to reduce damaging runoff**, including Eastern Cape York, Fitzroy and Burnett-Mary catchments which were not protected under the VM Act currently. (*see clauses 133 and 38*)

I also generally support the following amendments, however it is essential that they are strengthened by the following proposed amendments to truly reduce excessive clearing of wildlife habitat, impacts to the Great Barrier Reef and climate change emissions:

1. **Improved protected of ‘high value regrowth vegetation’**, being vegetation that has grown back well after being cleared. The Bill creates a broader definition, including vegetation that hasn’t been cleared for 15 years and re-extending regulation to freehold, indigenous land and occupational licences (*see clause 38*). This is supported.
2. **However, ‘high value regrowth vegetation’ must be extended to fully meet the government’s election commitment by protecting high conservation value regrowth vegetation.** Extra amendments are needed to allow much more extensive protection including endangered vegetation species and communities, vegetation in reef catchments, riparian areas, threatened species habitat and areas where landscape integrity is at risk.¹
3. **Tightening of the definition of ‘thinning’ (now known as ‘managing thickened vegetation’)** is supported. The Bill now requires that thinning activities must ‘maintain ecological processes and prevent loss of diversity’. To ensure this definition is given effect there must be a requirement that it be demonstrated prior to clearing being allowed. (*See clauses 4 and 38*)
4. **However, to truly reduce the significant clearing allowed for ‘thinning’ it should no longer be an allowable activity by permit or code, particularly not for mature and high value regrowth vegetation and under existing Area Management Plans.** ‘Thinning’ can include clearing up to 75% of a forest under current laws and has been responsible for significant clearing across Queensland without scientific justification that this is a necessary activity at all.
5. **The Bill clarifies that landholders may seek to amend their property map of assessable vegetation (PMAV) to re-regulate clearing in areas which were locked in across Queensland as not needing assessment under Newman Government laws.** This clarification is supported as helpful.
6. **However, the Bill needs to be changed to *require* amendment of maps that lock in unregulated clearing of all high value vegetation.** Under the Newman Government, significant areas of Queensland were locked in under property level maps which allowed the clearing of unregulated ‘category X’ even though the clearing would impact mature, high value vegetation. Leaving map amendment up to the land owner will leave significant areas of Queensland where clearing is unregulated.

¹ Queensland Labor, 2017 ‘Saving Habitat, Protecting Wildlife and Restoring Land’ Policy Document, <https://www.queenslandlabor.org/media/20226/alpq-saving-habitat-policy-document-v3.pdf>

7. **The Bill does not tighten excessive clearing allowed under fodder harvesting codes so amendments are needed.** Fodder harvesting should be limited to where there is an official drought declaration.

Yours sincerely

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