

POST/EMAIL SUBMISSION DETAILS		
Date Received	07/02/2017	
Name	██████████	
Organisation	██████	
Email	████████████████████	
Postcode	2551	
Privacy Options	I am making this submission as an individual. I request my submission be published anonymously including only my postcode	
Privacy Statement Correct?	Yes	
Privacy Collection Notice Read?	Yes	
Submission Type		
Previous engagement in review?	Info session 2015	
	Workshop 2015/16	Yes
	Targetted consultation	
	SRG	
	Written submission to CP?	Yes
	Other? Describe	
Will changes improve function of regs?		
Reasons		
Implementation issue with proposed changes?	Yes	
Reasons	While I applaud the concept of using a Private Vegetation Plan as the basis of a Timber Harvesting Plan, there are no details of the template at this stage. I am hoping the compliance requirements to produce a PVP are not so onerous and expensive that native forest timber harvesting is generally not commercially viable.	
Guidelines – guidance or clarification needed?	Yes	
Details	Template for PVP	
Terms to include in guidelines glossary?		
Details		
Subscribe to e-newsletter?	Yes. Please send information updates to my email address	
Other comments	<p>The recognition of regeneration from well managed timber harvesting operations as a form of off-set, qualified by harvesting intensity, is a sensible inclusion in the draft regulations for the following reasons:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It recognises that active forest management through sustainable harvesting can achieve favourable biodiversity outcomes. For instance roading and controlled burning can mitigate wildfire, and assist weed and feral animal control.</li> <li>2. Income from harvesting can contribute to active management costs.</li> <li>3. Regeneration following harvesting can improve the habitat of some species eg long-footed potoroo in East Gippsland.</li> <li>4. Landowners that have previously purchased property with commercial native timber resource (and accounted for its value in the purchase) can now potentially realise this asset.</li> <li>5. The potential cost of harvesting native timber on public and private land will be mor closely aligned than under existing regulations.</li> <li>6. Regional economies with industries relying on supply of native timber, such as sawmilling and firewood, will benefit from the proposed changes. This is particularly relevant given that the outcome of the</li> </ol>	

	review of the native forest timber industry being undertaken by the Victorian Forest Industry Taskforce is likely to result in a reduction of supply to industry from State Forests. Supply from private resources may become critical to the survival of some processing facilities that provide significant employment in re
<b>Written submission provided?</b>	Yes – included below

The recognition of regeneration from well managed timber harvesting operations as a form of off-set, qualified by harvesting intensity, is a sensible inclusion in the draft regulations for the following reasons:-

1. It recognises that active forest management through sustainable harvesting can achieve favourable biodiversity outcomes. For instance roading and controlled burning can mitigate wildfire, and assist weed and feral animal control.
2. Income from harvesting can contribute to active management costs.
3. Regeneration following harvesting can improve the habitat of some species eg long-footed potoroo in East Gippsland.
4. Landowners that have previously purchased property with commercial native timber resource (and accounted for its value in the purchase) can now potentially realise this asset.
5. The potential cost of harvesting native timber on public and private land will be more closely aligned than under existing regulations.
6. Regional economies with industries relying on supply of native timber, such as sawmilling and firewood, will benefit from the proposed changes. This is particularly relevant given that the outcome of the review of the native forest timber industry being undertaken by the Victorian Forest Industry Taskforce is likely to result in a reduction of supply to industry from State Forests. Supply from private resources may become critical to the survival of some processing facilities that provide significant employment in regional areas.