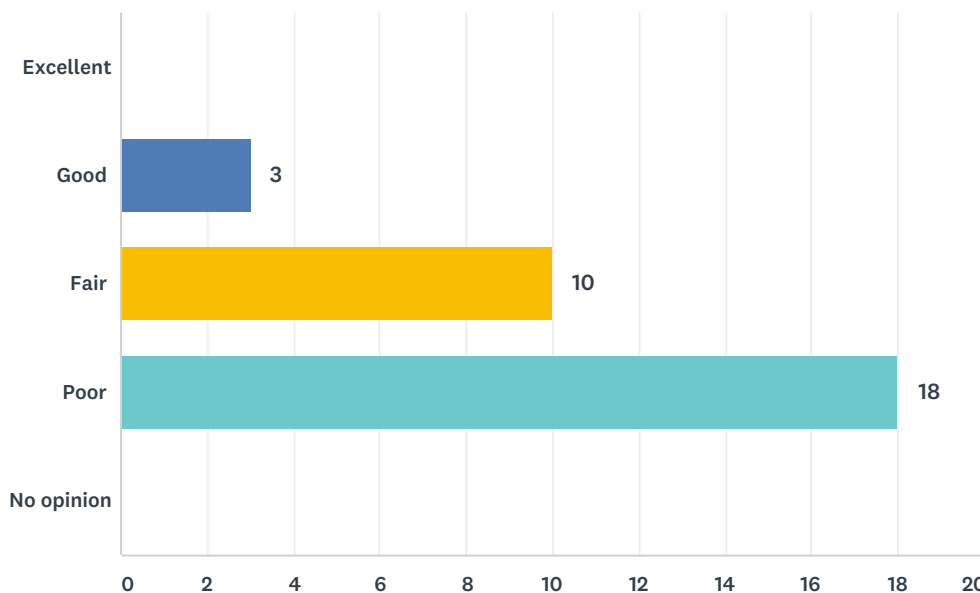


MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

Q1 Overall, how would you rate the progress in the implementation of management plan actions? Also refer to Appendix 1 for Management Activities Report Card.

Answered: 31 Skipped: 1



#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:07 AM
2	Some of the ratings for management are very optimistic and cannot be established without robust biological surveys being used to drive management (survey kpis are low). Weed and pest control and protection and enhancement of resistant species comes second to burning things.	10/19/2018 4:45 PM
3	But perhaps some of the plans are best not implemented?	10/19/2018 3:47 PM
4	The xxxxxx xxxx in WA is grateful for the diligent and sustained efforts of the Western Australian Government and its relevant departments and commissions in managing the South West forests. We give thanks for the work done to assess and protect the forests and the species within them against the threats of climate change, pests, diseases and weeds. We also acknowledge the important role of plantation timber management and encourage the development of the Softwood Industry Strategy. However, we still have significant concerns, as evidenced in a recently passed WA Synod Resolution: https://unitingchurchwa-startdigital.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Proposal-5-Social-Justice-Commission_Protecting-our-forests.pdf	10/19/2018 3:10 PM
5	The report contains a lot of status updates which are very worrisome, like the decline in vegetation and vegetation health, the drought, the failure to protect vulnerable species of flora and fauna - yet there seems to be no sense of urgency, there is very little resolution to look for expertise outside of its own organization, and finally there is no recognition of how special the forests are that the Commission is supposed to look after.	10/19/2018 2:50 PM
6	We are living in a biodiversity hot spot and I'm not happy with the "fox looking out for the chickens". Government should be providing more resources to preserve our amazing flora and fauna while encouraging and supporting alternative wood sources and industries that support the local economy.	10/19/2018 2:11 PM
7	My overall concern is climate change & our inadequate response to its challenges to global & local climate. South-West WA is very vulnerable to its impacts & in a significant part I believe shortcomings in environmental management here are contributing dangerously to this situation. The FMP has huge responsibilities to get our response to climate change right. I am very uneasy that that is not the case although I am sure there are some good people within the forestry industry who are trying to improve processes and practice in the way we manage our forests an woodlands.	10/19/2018 1:48 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

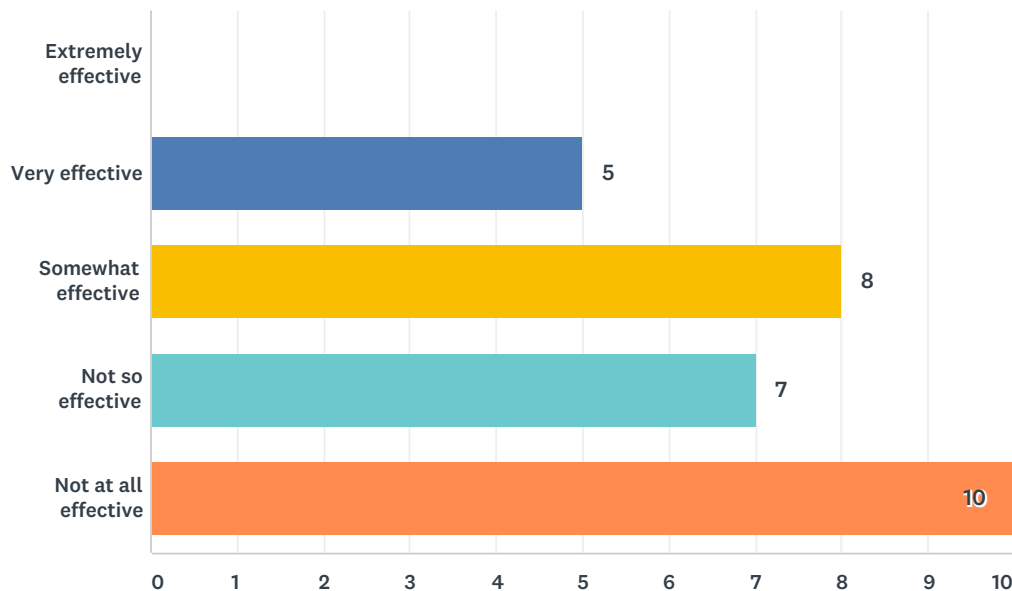
8	<p>Management of the forests has focussed on logging, clearing and burning for maximum output of timber, and with no regard to conservation as per requirements under ESFM. There are four Key Performance Indicators in the FMP that relate to biological diversity (FMP, pp44- 45). They consider forest health, Threatened Ecological Communities, threatened fauna and threatened flora. There are no performance targets set in the FMP for three of the four KPIs concerned with biological diversity (TECs, threatened flora and fauna). Instead, these KPIs refer to performance targets supposedly set in the relevant Regional Nature Conservation Plans (RNCPs). However there are no performance targets in the RNCPs that that can be used to measure achievement of the FMP's KPIs. The result is that there is no measuring system in place "...information was not readily available...and...although...surrogate measures did in many instances provide some indication of the status of the performance indicator, it made it difficult to draw conclusions with confidence" (draft review, p71) While the RNCPs don't offer specific performance targets for the FMP's biological diversity KPIs, they do provide other critical information and strategic action plans that have not been factored into the draft review. The main RNCPs for the FMP area are the Swan, South West and Warren. The current RNCPs were written in 2015 and describe a situation in which there are insufficient data, information, knowledgeable staff and monitoring and that teams are not able to provide adequate advice to FPC in order to implement the management of conservation within forestry activities. The 3 RNCPs all strongly recommend additions to the conservation reserve system and the assessment of HCV areas for protection. With so much emphasis on prescribed burning and facilitating access for the timber industry, and so little funding for and prioritisation of science and on-ground activities to conserve forests and biodiversity, there are critical knowledge gaps regarding threatened species and ecological communities and an inability to plan for recovery and protection (Swan RNCP, pp29-35). Unacceptably high numbers of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities are in decline or are too poorly understood for the regional teams to be able to conclude whether their condition is improving or declining. In the Swan Region at the time of the RNCP being written, 42% of threatened fauna were declining and for 40% the trend was unknown; for threatened flora 22% were declining and for 27% the trend was unknown (Swan RNCP, p22 and p21). It's impossible for the FMP to continue to meet its management plan actions of timber output AND conservation outcomes. The two outcomes are in direct competition with each other.</p>	10/19/2018 1:39 PM
9	<p>The FMP is still green flagging the logging of Karri forests of high conservation value. Western Australians are watching closely and are increasingly fed up.</p>	10/19/2018 1:30 PM
10	<p>The performance against KPI, as reported, are generally attributed to a lack of resources and lack of capacity. Given the fundamental importance of the FMP, particularly for regional economic development through industry investment and activity, this is disappointing.</p>	10/19/2018 10:01 AM
11	<p>Poorly defined KPIs, lacking supporting data from Draft Regional Conservation Plans which is needed for management, and evaluation. Recommendations and management response are deficient in recognising the needs of management of the forest.</p>	10/19/2018 9:36 AM
12	<p>Trees are being demolished at a wrapped rate. Ego systems are being demolished without thought that they are home for birds and animals. Also our precious native flowers need preservation of places to grow in their native environments.</p>	10/19/2018 2:18 AM
13	<p>Seriously overlooked important considerations of climate change, carbon storage, biodiversity and the valuing of native forests, beyond purely consumptive uses.</p>	10/19/2018 12:53 AM
14	<p>Please see attached document for further detail</p>	10/18/2018 11:46 PM
15	<p>Fails to properly value all forest products - cut timber is just one - oxygen, rainfall, habitat, biodiversity, honey (worth up to 1000 times per tonne copared to cut timber, and it is repeatable year on year) to name just some...</p>	10/18/2018 10:34 PM
16	<p>A lot of the monitoring and scientific analysis seems to either not be carried out or is poorly done, the recommendations are (reading between the lines) therefore that more research is needed or better measures are needed.</p>	10/18/2018 12:59 PM
17	<p>Management Activities Report Card may have been helpful to negotiate this incredibly verbose document, but cannot relate the the numbers used. in an age where Global Warming is the greatest threat to 'business as usual', it is very disappointing that KPI 14 was a 'fail', ie. action deferred to next review. For an industry where it take 10 years to develop a marketable product, every month you fail to establish the potentially greatest value for the product is money & opportunity wasted.</p>	10/16/2018 10:38 AM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

18	Implementation of actions identified in the plan has been variable, which is not unexpected given the variety of factors potentially affecting the ability of the Department (DBCA) and the Forest Products Commission (FPC) to undertake works on the ground, and that the plan has been in operation for less than five years. Overall, the Institute of Foresters has formed the view that Government and its agencies have not committed the resources necessary for proper implementation and monitoring of the plan, and that forest management has been accorded a lower priority than is warranted. The large decline in funding appropriation and staff resources since 2014 is a major concern, and if not addressed seriously in the near future will inevitably lead to serious shortfalls in achievement at the end of plan review.	10/15/2018 6:43 PM
19	The forests of the south west are under extreme duress from climate change, disease and worst of all mismanagement, there needs to be a moratorium put on all logging, burning and clearing until the science is clear that resumption of these activities will not have a long term negative impact.	10/9/2018 1:26 PM
20	Western Australia is losing species and habitat at a totally appalling and unacceptable rate and scale.	10/7/2018 7:10 AM
21	The report states: "it should be noted that 62 per cent of the area covered by the FMP is in conservation reserves or protected areas within which active management by thinning is not supported under the plan." As a person who has walked through large sections of the conservation estate in the southern park of the forested south west, I believe that large areas of forested land logged prior to the era when modern silvicultural management practices were applied are densely overgrown with 1000+ stems per hectare. This has serious biodiversity implications for the conservation/environmental values of those parts of the conservation estate and that thinning as a tool to protect and enhance biodiversity is critically needed throughout many/most conservation reserves and national parks. NOTE: the attached photo is just one of many I could provide of over-dense forested sections of the conservation estate which desperately require thinning.	10/6/2018 9:13 PM
22	Current harvesting operations on State forest seem to be well managed, but it is disappointing to note that there has been no progress on catchment thinning. It is vitally important that our regrowth forests are silviculturally treated (ie thinned) to increase water runoff into dams, to improve and sustain forest health in a drying climate, and to maintain forest wood productivity.	10/2/2018 4:10 PM
23	Unacceptably high numbers of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities are in decline or are too poorly understood for to be able to conclude whether their condition is improving or declining. In the Swan Region 42% of threatened fauna were declining and for 40% the trend was unknown; for threatened flora 22% were declining and for 27% the trend was unknown (Swan RNCP, p22 and p21). This would suggest that the forest is not being managed properly for long term sustainability.	9/23/2018 5:18 PM
24	In areas being logged the damage done with big machines and trucks etc, then to close off those tracks to block access for people collecting firewood is very poor practice. As most people are happy to clean up a lot of good firewood that is left on the ground only to be burnt in a controlled burn ????. How does that make any sense.	9/14/2018 1:47 PM

Q2 Overall, how would you rate the reporting on the key performance indicators to inform the evaluation of the effectiveness of forest management activities?

Answered: 30 Skipped: 2



#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:07 AM
2	The key performance indicators as set in the FMP itself were too narrow and limited in scope, such that the impacts of expanding and accelerated bauxite mining are entirely ignored (while also not being separately transparently addressed under the State Agreements with the miners).	10/22/2018 12:01 AM
3	The KPIs simply do not reflect the reality on the ground. Ancient trees continue to be logged and the changing criteria to "old growth" cannot hide this. Management of resources is inadequate and too focussed on prescribed burning. There needs to be a greater focus on forest health, wildlife, and biodiversity monitoring systems, beginning with baseline surveys.	10/19/2018 4:48 PM
4	I agree with the response to Recommendation 1 that there is a need to review and revise management practices to see what can be done in relation to climate change rather than just accepting that nothing can be done. It may be appropriate to work with universities and relevant community groups to come up with ideas. As regards Recommendation 5 and others similar, it may be that efforts need to be concentrated on conserving sufficient habitat of various types that effectively benefit all species and communities. Thus, we may need a minimum area of habitat not burnt less than 35 years ago and this may require special treatment of pests and diseases in these locations. As regards Recommendations 6 and 7, it is vital that the commission has at least sufficient information for assessment. The response to Recommendation 8 implies that there is over-representation of moderate fuel ages whereas that would appear to be a minor issue. Further, it gives some insurance to the future possibility of more forest in the over 35-year category, for which there appears to be a very big issue. Further, perhaps there needs to be many areas with a local-scale mosaic, as well as at the landscape-scale, for the benefit of flora and especially fauna? Do we need a mosaic of autumn and spring burns as well? As regards	10/19/2018 4:36 PM
5	Frustrating that budget cuts have limited information available to the Commission.	10/19/2018 4:16 PM
6	Please see my previous answer	10/19/2018 2:51 PM
7	The results are poor and I question how these KPI's are measured. Self regulation and assessment is not acceptable when we're look at such a valuable natural resource that belongs not only to all Australians but the world.	10/19/2018 2:12 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

8	The targets for the KPIs seem worthy and some are reported to be met in part. There are clearly problems in meeting all. Throughout evaluation processing, I would have liked to see more weight given to scientists who are focussed on complex ecological consequences of past practices and who have independent perspectives and guidance to offer. I am very sad that Federal and State financing of managing WA's environment has shrunk over past years. I would think that has not helped the delivery of comprehensive & independent assessment of KPIs of forest management.	10/19/2018 2:00 PM
9	as mentioned above: There are four Key Performance Indicators in the FMP that relate to biological diversity (FMP, pp44- 45). They consider forest health, Threatened Ecological Communities, threatened fauna and threatened flora. The draft review's purpose is to assess whether the performance targets for these, and the FMP's other 19 KPIs, have been met during the first half of the FMP's duration but there are no performance targets set in the FMP for three of the four KPIs concerned with biological diversity (TECs, threatened flora and fauna). Thus the reporting for these KPI's is altogether absent.	10/19/2018 1:41 PM
10	The FMP KPI's need to account for biodiversity, not as a commodity, but as a justice issue.	10/19/2018 1:31 PM
11	The reporting indicators in themselves is a useful approach. However it is a concern that some KPI's are recognised as being 'beyond the control' of or capacity of the respective Departments or Commission to implement.	10/19/2018 10:03 AM
12	KPIs do not reflect the full value of the forest, including its intrinsic value, and do not reflect support for a full range of forest resources.	10/19/2018 9:37 AM
13	Very poor. Trees are cut down in secret one tree at a time at different sights making it look like the forest isn't being logged. The money they make doesnt pay for the cost of logging . So why log if its costing money. This isnt reported. Im discusted with evaluations. They are false.	10/19/2018 2:22 AM
14	Several academic environmental experts have laughed at the mockery of the reporting, particularly in recommendations, that are cryptic, evasive and nonsensical.	10/19/2018 12:55 AM
15	Please see attached document. I have provided abridged contact information as I do not want my details to be published publicly. I can give further information if necessary if I am given an assurance that my details will not be published.	10/18/2018 11:50 PM
16	too narrow - see previous comments	10/18/2018 10:34 PM
17	There are many key environmental criteria that arnt measured or poorly measured, which gives great ambiguity to any recommendations. Far more investment in conducting effective research is needed to provide useful recommendations.	10/18/2018 1:01 PM
18	Use of colour codes & confidence rating makes reading the report easier. 24 KPI's are too many for any organisation to focus on & accurately monitor.	10/16/2018 10:47 AM
19	Information provided for individual performance indicators in the report of the mid-term audit is quite brief. While this format makes the report approachable it also limits the opportunity to examine and discuss important factors that may have contributed to the performance rating for individual indicators. This is important because there are a variety of factors that are likely to have affected plan implementation and reporting; these include: - lack of consistent monitoring and reporting protocols for indicators; - inadequate resources provided by Government for plan implementation; - policy impediments; - market conditions affecting the opportunity to utilise products generated by timber harvesting operations.	10/15/2018 6:43 PM
20	It found not only had the four relating to biodiversity – threatened fauna, threatened flora, threatened ecological communities and wetlands – not been met, but also that the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions failed to provide the clear targets, standardised methods, and species management priorities that the forest management plan, and the review, had relied on.	10/9/2018 1:26 PM
21	The WA public are certainly not being given a true and clear picture of what is really occurring in our native forests.	10/7/2018 7:11 AM
22	To dismiss the need to thin within appropriate areas of the conservation estate by simply saying "it should be noted that 62 per cent of the area covered by the FMP is in conservation reserves or protected areas within which active management by thinning is not supported under the plan" is a cop-out. The C&P Commission should completely reassess and review the need for thinning FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT, recognising that the additional benefits of increased water and timber yields are potentially important benefits of thinning, yet not as important as biodiversity protection.	10/6/2018 9:13 PM
23	Reporting is effective, even though it takes a lot of resources to do the monitoring. Please make sure that ForestCheck is funded!	10/2/2018 4:11 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

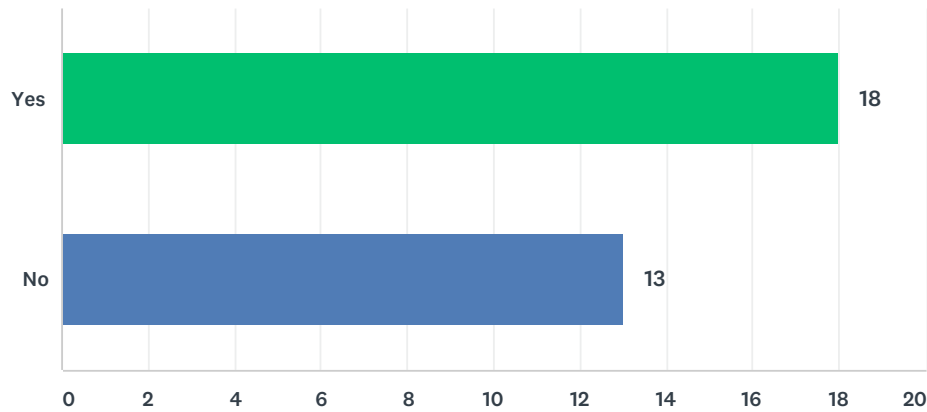
24

There are four Key Performance Indicators in the FMP that relate to biological diversity. They consider forest health, Threatened Ecological Communities, threatened fauna and threatened flora. The draft review's purpose is to assess whether the performance targets for these, and the FMP's other 19 KPIs, have been met during the first half of the FMP's duration but there are no performance targets set in the FMP for three of the four KPIs concerned with biological diversity (TECs, threatened flora and fauna). Why have no targets been set? and why is there no measurement system in place? This is very disappointing.

9/23/2018 5:20 PM

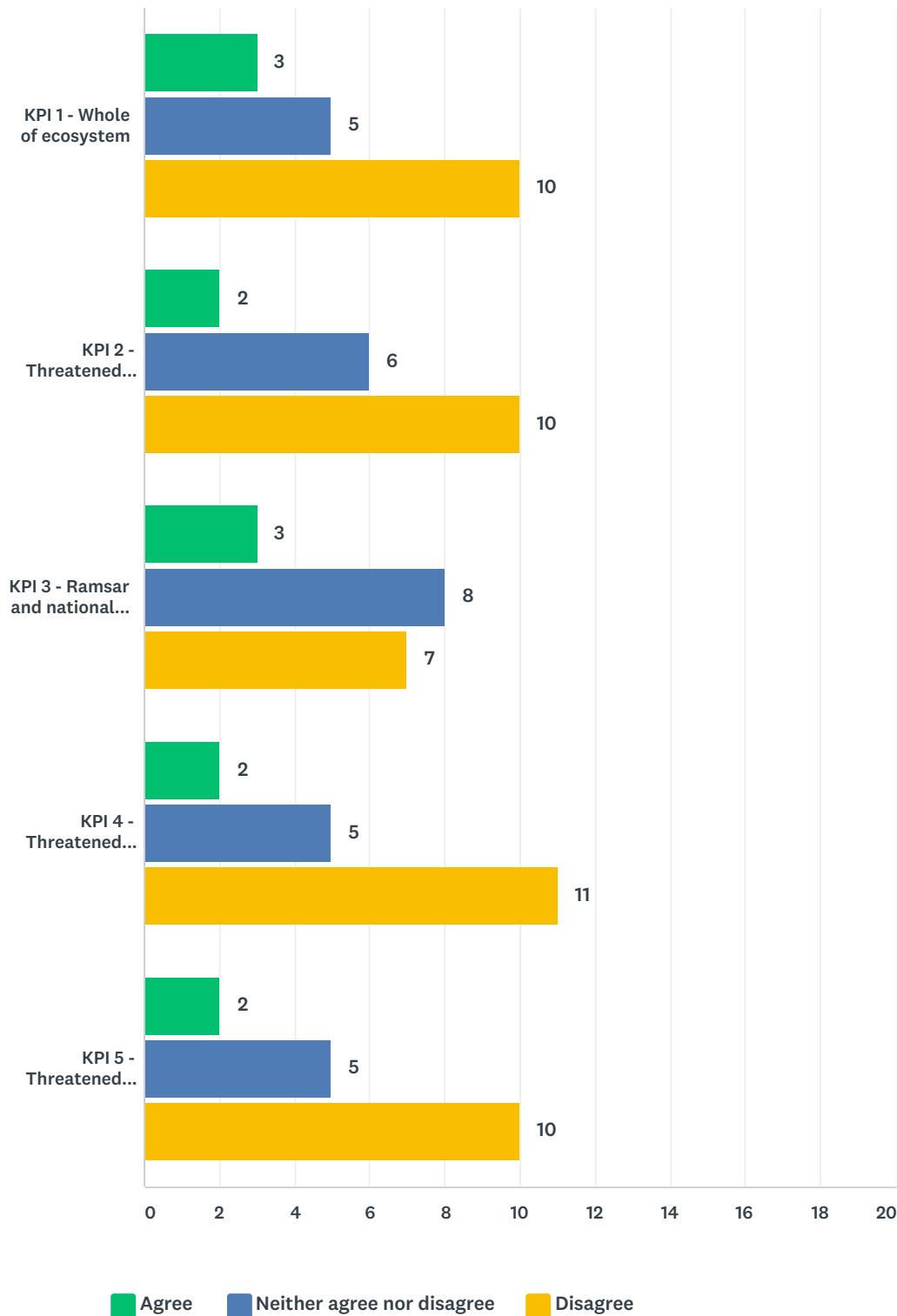
Q3 Do you want to provide a more specific perspective and comments on the draft mid-term review findings ?If you select YES - Question 4 to 11 provide opportunities to express your views and comments for each group of KPI findings; orlf you select NO - You will go straight to the the end of the survey where you will have an opportunity to attach a file.

Answered: 31 Skipped: 1



Q4 What is your view on the findings for the biological diversity performance targets ?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 14



#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:08 AM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

2	The report admits on p xiii: The assessment of the achievement of performance targets for KPIs related to biological diversity and ecosystem health and vitality required information to be available from the Department through relevant regional nature conservation plans or regional fire management plans. This information was not readily available at the time of the review requiring consideration of relevant and appropriate surrogate measures. Although these surrogate measures did in many instances provide an indication of the status of the performance indicator, the lack of data made it difficult to draw conclusions with confidence. So by the biological targets are rubbish by the report's admission.	10/19/2018 4:52 PM
3	More science needed on KPI 4 & 5 I note that almost the entire list of Threatened Ecological Communities are located on the SWan Coastal Plain, not in the forests. This should have been noted in the text and does to an extent vindicate forest management.	10/19/2018 4:16 PM
4	The overall assessment indicating the impacts of climate change on hydrology and the decline in vegetation density, particularly in eastern areas, whilst accurate, does not include assessment of other impacts from fire, disease, competing land use and forestry industry in other areas. The review of threatened fauna (KPI 5) appears inadequate. Minor adaptations to silviculture and fire management practices are not sufficient for the long-term protection of the many endemic vulnerable species dependent on the South West forests. A much more holistic and radical review of these practices is required and the Uniting Church advocates for the protection of all high conservation value forests and a transition away from all native forest logging.	10/19/2018 3:14 PM
5	KPI 1: Good target but not met. Veg density has reduced significantly. DBCA's view that this reduction is an outcome of climate change does not go far enough in establishing cause of climate change & whether past forest management has contributed to it. Holistic analysis & greater sense of responsibility for past outcomes necessary to get value from assessment process. All fauna, soil, water & other impacts need to be considered simultaneously with veg impacts. It is well known that regrowth forests are thirstier than old growth. This has profound meaning for how forests areas should be managed & how that itself impacts on rainfall levels, hotter, longer summers etc. Preserving more old growth would help to stabilise climate. I loved the holistic guiding light from the 2013 Statement by scientists re protecting WA's South-West forests. Ecological health as well as human health are interdependent. An extension of national parks/reserve system would be good to protect essential, complex biodiversity & saving more threatened species from extinction. KPI 2: Some criteria met but again failure to achieve targets. Fire has been problematic & as always a vexed question for foresters & timber industry. I recently read a very significant book about land management & while its focus was more on farming, its principles apply to the FMP. Title is Call of the Reed Warbler and author, Charles Massy. It looks at evolution of natural systems over millennia & means to restore a healthy functioning ecosystem after being harmed. KPI 3: Some progress in management of wetlands but overall a decline. A great variety of threats - logging, clearing, fire policy & frequency of seed setting and more - are identified and need to be addressed urgently. KPI 4: Threatened flora - the South-West is rightly a world famous hot spot of biodiversity & deserves better management to protect it into future. KPI 5: Threatened fauna - Some good work but again depletion reported. Nesting hollows are essential for some mammal and bird breeding - so loss of old growth forest is critical to them. Fallen logs, the "great untidiness of the Australian bush" - also is essential habitat for many species. Numbats should be cherished in their hollowed fallen trunks of Wandoo. Quokkas and the big cockatoos White-bellied Frogs and numerous other threatened species need better protection via a better FMP. Investing better in science-based conservation programs now will pay dividends in the future.	10/19/2018 2:53 PM

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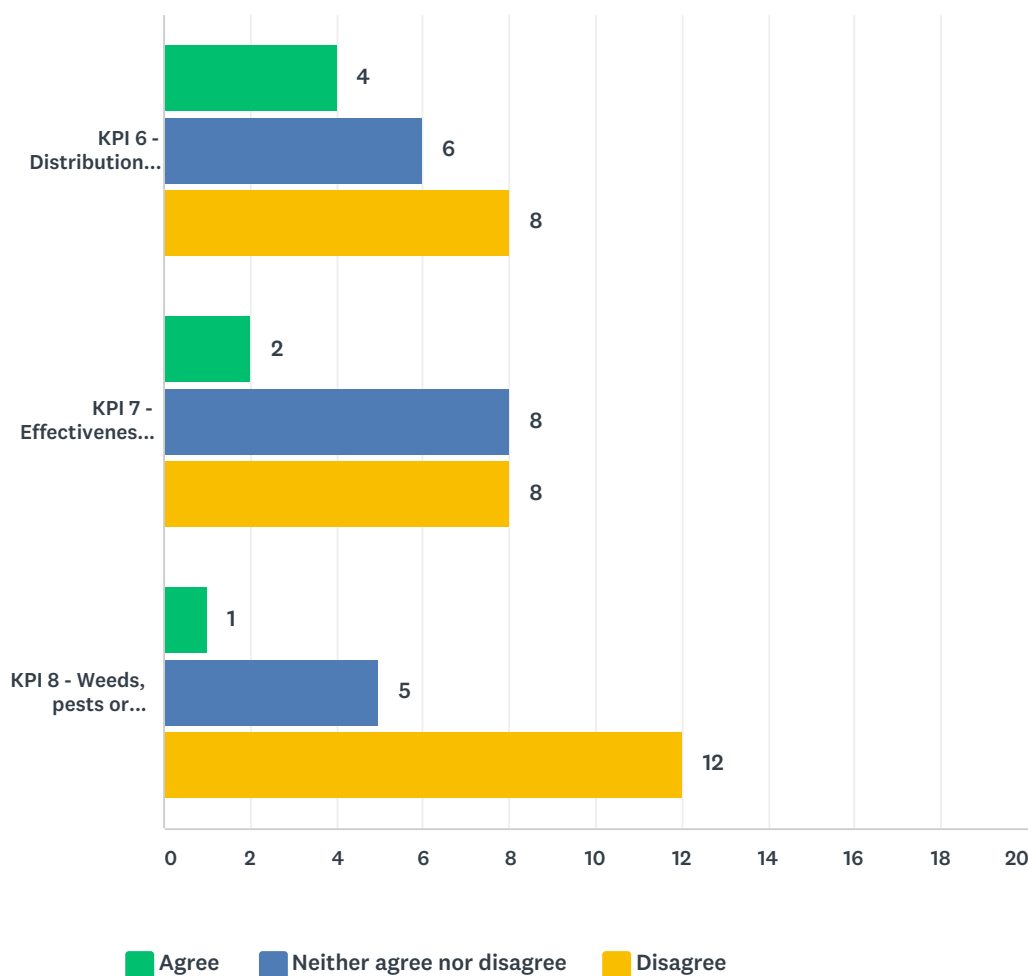
6	<p>When describing the 'status of the ecosystem' it says that the vegetation density has reduced in around 12 per cent of the forested area. This is mainly attributed to climate change. The recommendations do not include any immediate and practical measures. When it comes to KPI's 4 and 5 it simply states that the situation is getting worse for plants and animals, again without any proposed practical and immediate action. The South West forests have been identified as one of the thirty-four global biodiversity hotspots, recognized for their very high degree of species uniqueness (endemism) and diversity, and being under particular high level of threat (1). Apart from this slightly formal and official label, the forests are, of course, a place of beauty loved by many Western Australians and admired by others from overseas. They are unique. Once and once they're gone, they're gone. There is no bringing back a 600 year old tree. There's no bringing back the ecosystem that can sustain the old trees, after logging them (2). This is a very important fact doesn't appear to be taken into account in your measuring system. The Commission has a moral and legal obligation to protect the forests by following the principles of ecologically sustainable forest management (3) among which "that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations; and that the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision-making" The health and diversity of the forests is in decline, so it seems that the principles aren't used properly at the moment. Logging a sick forest is not something to do for the benefit of future generations. There is no sense of urgency to protect the health of the forest and the existing body of research on trees, forests, fire, flora and fauna and the relationship between people and the forests seems to have been overlooked. I would recommend the Commission look to outside expertise for help in improving its direction and use the immense body of existing knowledge. Research has already shown that it is not 'just' climate change that can dry out a landscape, but also clearing and logging: "55% to 62% of the observed rainfall decline is the result of land clearing" (4), and the best way to keep water in a forest is to leave the large old trees standing (5). (1) Gale, C. 2006. "The Southwest Australia Ecoregion: Jewel of the Australian Continent. Southwest Australia Initiative." (2) Prof Jamie Kirkpatrick, Forest Science Forum 12 Oct 2018 (3) Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (4) The effect of land clearing on rainfall and fresh water resources in Western Australia: A multi-functional sustainability analysis. Mark A. Andrigh and Jorg Imberger UWA Centre for Water Research 2013 (5) Stopping land clearing and replanting trees could help keep Australia cool in a warmer future, The Conversation, Prof Clive Macalpine</p>	10/19/2018 2:53 PM
7	<p>Ecosystems will be impacted by climate change but using it as an excuse for failing to achieve targets is unacceptable. The impact of logging and development on our flora and fauna, since European settlement of this country, has been massive and now we have a double edged sword to deal with in our attempt to "save the bush" in this country for future generations.</p>	10/19/2018 2:20 PM
8	<p>See detailed submission for more information</p>	10/19/2018 9:38 AM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

9	<p>Recommendation 1 It is important to consider increased temperatures along with a drying climate and impacts on the forests. Especially extreme heat and drought events not just the continued drying and warming. This if for all south-west forest ecosystems not just the eastern jarrah and wandoo forests. There is enough evidence showing areas of the northern jarrah forest along its western edges are also declining (peer review publications by Matusick et al., Ruthrof et al., Brouwers et al., Andrew et al. Some of these areas are changing from a tall eucalypt forest to shorter multi-stemmed forest. We need to understand what will happen to these sites over time and how will they extend and how quickly. The leaf area index of much of this forest is higher than it was prior to European settlement as many more younger trees and multi-stemmed trees. This equates to more water use and in a climate that is drier and warmer. So thinning trials need to be implemented, monitored and incorporated into standard silvicultural practice to ensure that the forest does not decline so rapidly as a result of drought. This will help ensure a more resilient forest and the maintenance of habitat for invertebrate and vertebrate fauna. Consideration should be given to finding suitable markets (e.g. Vietnam, China, Japan) for smaller piece sizes to help pay for such thinning activities. This should also be considered in Conservation Reserves if the impacts of drought and warming are likely to exacerbate the decline of the overall health of these forest areas and the functions these forest areas provide. Our forest management practices of the past have contributed to these declines and consequently we need to consider active management (e.g. thinning) activities to ensure their integrity into the future. Fire management in a drying and warming climate will become critical, especially in areas where drought collapses have occurred and will occur in the future. As has been observed (papers indicated above) considerable resprouting from coppice and epicormic shoots occurs resulting in higher stand densities. This will have an impact on how fire is managed in these changed landscapes. Comments above are relevant to a number of the KPIs of the plan. KPI 2. <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> remains a threatening process as acknowledged in the plan. Other <i>Phytophthora</i> species are increasingly been linked to tree declines. For example, <i>P. multivora</i> has a wide host range (many the same as <i>P. c</i> but also other plant species) and appears to be displacing <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> in the urban and peri-urban areas (being isolated more frequently than <i>P. cinnamomi</i>). For example, it is linked to tuart and <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> decline. A number of <i>Phytophthora</i> species are also being linked to <i>E. rudis</i> declines. A number of the 'new' <i>Phytophthora</i> species do kill native vegetation but the symptomology is different to <i>P. cinnamomi</i> which tends to express itself more along 'dieback fronts'. Frequently, individual plants are killed and the mapping and recording of these is more difficult and likely to be missed. Therefore, consideration needs to be given to how these should be mapped and managed. As mentioned above <i>P. multivora</i> is becoming a bigger issue in urban and peri-urban areas than <i>P. cinnamomi</i>. The question is why, and will it over time start to displace <i>P. cinnamomi</i> in other areas of the state especially in TECs? Mention about Myrtle Rust should be included around TECs and elsewhere. Especially, around management responses and how these will be implemented if/when the pathogen arrives from the east coast. Myrtle Rust implications need to also be considered across other KPIs in the plan. It is known to have a huge host range and many south-west plant species are known to be susceptible.</p>	10/19/2018 8:40 AM
10	<p>The research that recommendations are made from is either not available or poorly undertaken. There are also huge conflict of interest concerns with any research undertaken by FPC and DBCA which suggest any contrary findings are likely to be under-reported, omitted or ignored.</p>	10/18/2018 1:13 PM
11	<p>Generally Support Rec 5, 'Review measurement protocols for KPI 4, to establish principle causes of flora loss'. Disappointing that fire seemed to be the only criteria reported on here. What about impact of harvesting, roads, generally drying climate?</p>	10/16/2018 10:53 AM
12	<p>The Institute supports the recommendation relating to KPI 1 that the cause(s) of declines in vegetation density identified in the north eastern area of the forest should be investigated and reported on as a matter of priority. Field inspections undertaken by experienced Institute members have found that the patterns of decline are quite variable and appear to be related to terrain and landform features. Understanding these patterns will be important as it may assist in identifying management actions that could be effective in mitigating environmental stressors for particular sites. Reporting on KPIs relating to threatened ecological communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna appears to have been constrained by a lack of consistency in measurement protocols. This may in part reflect lack of consistency in approach by different parts of DBCA, and may also reflect inadequate resources for plan implementation. Reporting on KPI 3 for Ramsar wetlands is somewhat more informative, probably as a result of the more consistent approach to wetlands monitoring that has operated over several decades.</p>	10/15/2018 7:25 PM
13	<p>No problems</p>	10/2/2018 4:12 PM
14	<p>KPI 1 - performance target not achieved. KPI 2 - performance target not achieved. KPI 3 - performance target not achieved. also only medium confidence KPI 4 - performance target not achieved. and there is a low confidence in rating. you dont know! KPI 5 - performance target not achieved. also only medium confidence very disappointing given that your job is to manage the forests sustainably. It's hard to see if anything meaningful related to biodiversity has actually been achieved or whether there is even a clear target or measurement system in place.</p>	9/23/2018 5:27 PM

Q5 What is your view on the findings for the ecosystem health and vitality performance targets?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 14



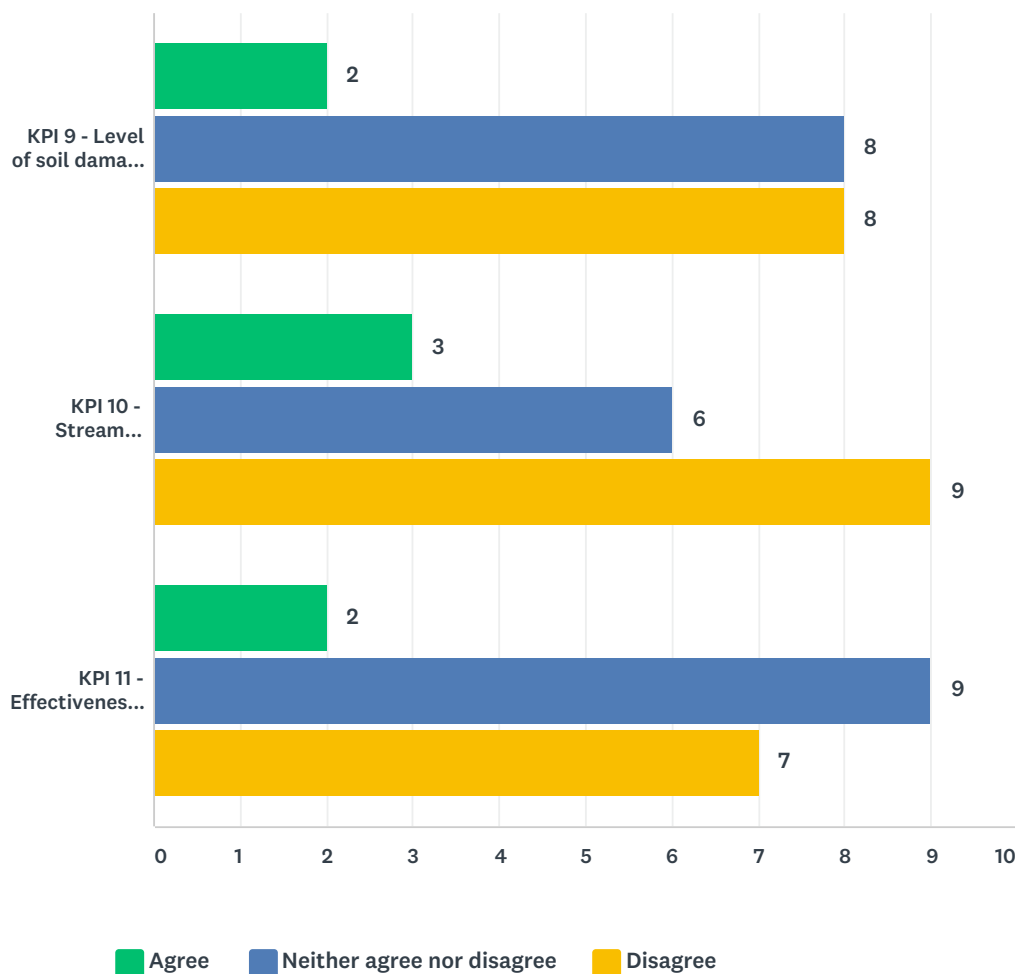
#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:08 AM
2	Theoretical distributions are not a good measure of ecosystem health and vitality.	10/19/2018 4:55 PM
3	No mention of excessive weed burden and total lack of management in radiata plantations. Nor of rogue radiata in state forests	10/19/2018 4:16 PM
4	The KPIs relating to fire-management assume that the existing fire management practices are the most appropriate for the context of South West forests. With ongoing research still being undertaken, which includes reflection on Noongar fire management practices prior to European colonisation, a thorough reassessment of current fire management is warranted. It is noted that a transition away from native forest logging would reduce the number of roads and traffic through the forest and thus reduce the risk of the spread of disease.	10/19/2018 3:15 PM
5	KPI 6: Targets for threatened ecological communities are sadly not all being met...but some have been & that is only to be built on. Fire has been a big factor in forest management. Spacing of firing must accommodate the timing of maturing of seeds to protect those species that have their place in the ecological fabric of a healthy ecosystem. Again I mention the importance of preserving nest hollows in ancient trees. Traditional Aboriginal use of fire was refined over thousands of years & I think it would be excellent to tap into that knowledge respectfully. I hope that is already happening. KPI 7: Controlled burns - must be spaced so that viable habitats remain for flora and fauna. KPI 8: Re weed & pathogen control, I hope that forest management will pay deep attention to the management as put forth in Charles Massy's Call of the Reed Warbler. It seems that if we change the soil/water balance, adding poisons to reduce weeds & pests we disrupt the natural ecology.	10/19/2018 3:09 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

6	The use of large machinery in our native forest is creating major problems. Impacting not only on the biodiversity of our forests by threatening the survival of many species of native plants, some probably not even identified, but also introducing disease and providing the opportunity for introduced plants/weeds to take hold.	10/19/2018 2:31 PM
7	See detailed submission	10/19/2018 9:38 AM
8	KPI 8 Some comments highlighted above regarding pathogens are relevant here. With regards to Phytophthora dieback a recommendation could include 'working with relevant NRMs (e.g. South Coast NRM), community groups (e.g. Dieback Working Group) to ensure Green Card training (and other relevant Phytophthora dieback management activities), is more widely implemented across the community. Phytophthora is not something that can be contained/managed by training just Staff and Contractors in the Department, it is a wider problem and should be recognised as such. The Department should consider training additional dieback interpreters who can then work outside agency land tenure (e.g. shire/councils) to ensure good and regular interpretation of Phytophthora dieback is across the susceptible areas of the state. Quambalaria piterika (a pathogen introduced from the eastern states) is widespread across the marri range, in particular in the more southern regions. It has the potential to impact on the health and reproduction of marri. It should be considered as a potential problem in the future and monitored accordingly. With the warming and drying climate native pathogens are starting to act like primary pathogens. Examples include Neofusicoccum australe - a pathogen that has a wide range of hosts and Quambalaria coyrecup (cause of cankers in marri).	10/19/2018 8:40 AM
9	In relation to KPI 6 the report would be more informative if the figure showing the distribution of time since fire distinguished between planned and unplanned fire. This should be a straightforward task as DBCA already collects fire statistics in a form that would allow this to be reported. There would be value in more detailed reporting on the time since fire distribution for Land Management Units that include a significant area of regrowth forest or forest rehabilitated following bauxite mining, as these forest types are more susceptible to severe damage during summer bushfires. The reporting for KPI 7 is superficial and does not provide useful information about what objectives were identified for planned burning, what were the success criteria, and how the outcomes of burning were monitored. Planned burning is a critical, and at times contentious aspects of DBCAs operations and deserves a more systematic and informative process for reporting on achievement of burn outcomes. Reporting for KPI 8 also appears to be information deficient, with Figure 7 showing a bias towards locations on the Swan coastal plain rather than in the main forest zone. This may reflect that weeds aren't a major problem across intact forest landscapes, but the information presented is not sufficient to draw this conclusion.	10/15/2018 8:32 PM
10	Please maintain prescribed burning targets. Without landscape scale prescribed burning, all other forest and ecosystem values can and will be destroyed...as witnessed by catastrophic fires in recent years (eg Yarloop, Boddington, Northcliffe...)	10/2/2018 4:14 PM
11	KPI 8 - in 80% of these, performance target not achieved. several KPIs with low to medium confidence. again, this needs to be taken seriously.	9/23/2018 5:29 PM

Q6 What is your view on the findings for the soil and water performance targets ?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 14



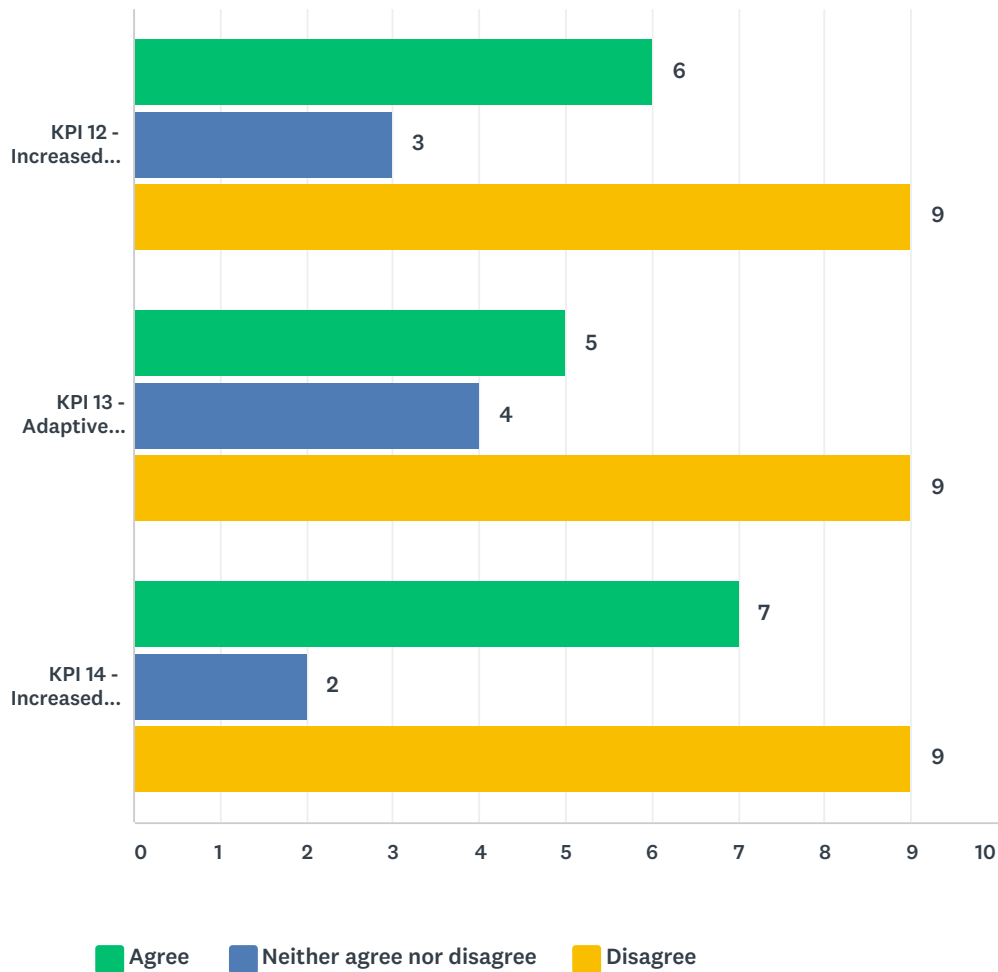
#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:08 AM
2	KPIs 9 and 10 contingent on a drying climate. KPI 10 no applicable target because no areas were used for water production. Seriously?	10/19/2018 4:59 PM
3	KPI 9: The importance of conserving soil carbon, mycorrhizal fungi is immense. Losses of these elements and logging, clearance, fire bring soil damage and erosion gullies. KPI 10: Again I think of the importance of old growth forest in conserving water in soil compared to the demands that regrowth make upon that critically important resource. Riparian veg should always be protected so it can do its job of preventing run-off and keep water clean and save soil nutrients. KPI 11: Old growth, old growth!	10/19/2018 3:18 PM
4	It is noted that a transition away from native forest logging would reduce the number of roads and traffic through the forest and thus reduce the risk of soil damage. The Uniting Church WA is aware of other research that brings into question the effectiveness of silviculture treatments as a way to improve stream conditions and recommends broader academic consultation on silviculture's impacts on hydrology and forest health.	10/19/2018 3:15 PM
5	I think the level of soil damage resulting from timber harvesting totally unacceptable. Of course there will be negative impacts on stream condition and ground water levels.	10/19/2018 2:34 PM
6	See detailed submission	10/19/2018 9:39 AM
7	Not enough scientific research is being carried out to quantify soil damage and impacts on hydrology.	10/18/2018 1:14 PM

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8	<p>The information presented relating to KPI 10 is very brief and does not reflect the importance of this indicator for ecosystem health or human needs for water supply from forested catchments. There are potentially important differences in the response of groundwater and streamflow in catchments across the geographic range covered by the Forest Management Plan but there is little or no recognition of this in the mid-term audit report. The potential for silvicultural treatment to increase water yield from catchments in State forest in higher rainfall parts of the forest is a critical issue that was highlighted by the Silvicultural Review Panel for the previous FMP, and in the report prepared by Croton et al. (2014) as a background document to the current plan. It is the view of the Institute that the Commission and the relevant land and water management agencies have paid insufficient attention to management of forested catchments, and in particular to how silvicultural treatments to enhance streamflow and groundwater might be undertaken in an economically efficient manner where sale of wood products generated by thinning can offset the cost of treatment.</p>	10/15/2018 9:14 PM
9	<p>As already stated, I agree that it is essential that markets be found for low grade timber products (ie other bole volume) so that silvicultural treatments can be carried out. Without these markets, nothing can happen. There is no money for non-commercial silviculture.</p>	10/2/2018 4:15 PM
10	KPI 9 - target not achieved for soil damage	9/23/2018 5:31 PM

Q7 What is your view on the findings for the climate change and carbon cycle performance targets ?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 14



#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:09 AM
2	Strongly disagree that increased knowledge has had any impact on management. note that the FPC recommends: That there is a continued focus of research towards understanding the implications of a drying climate on ecological function, biodiversity and forest health including consideration of treatments to improve the forests resilience in a future drier climate. To do this the biological surveys and sample plots needs to actually be done.	10/19/2018 5:00 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

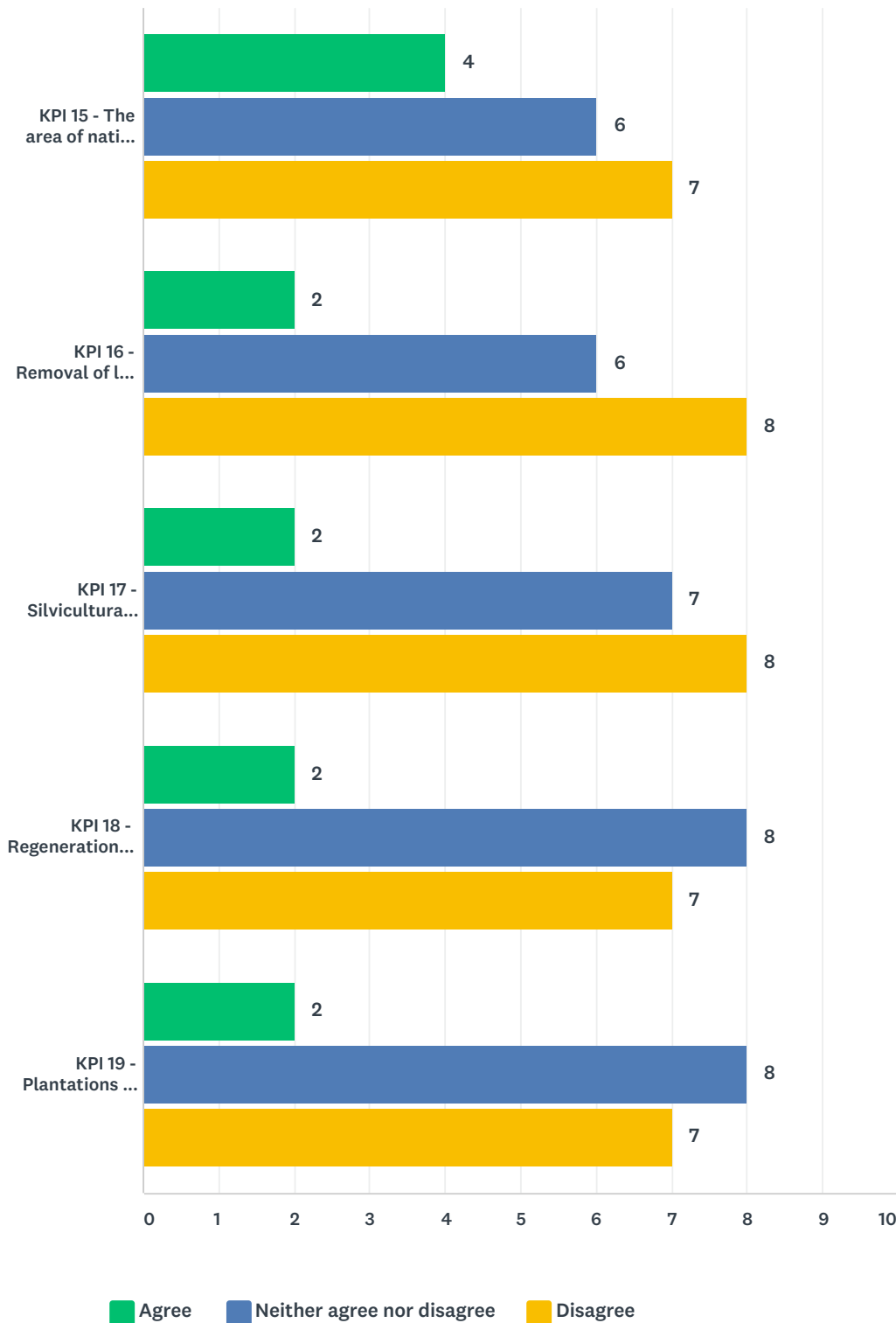
3	<p>KPI 12: Trends in climate change should be the underlying driver in how forests are managed. Plantations in growth phase are thirsty and as South-West increasingly heats and dries, we need forestry practices that demand lower water consumption and which are likely to increase rainfall. KPI 13: Old growth forest preservation of course is a central adaptive response; also flora and fauna refugia to conserve biodiversity so necessary to enable greater coping as conditions change. Protecting precious wetlands essential but we know that efforts to do so are sometimes failing. Green corridors linking conserved areas are essential to strengthening flora & fauna capacity to adapt. It is fascinating what Bush Heritage Australia is doing in this regard at this critical stage when we are losing so much. I hope BHA is doing a submission! Increasing pace of climate change is making practical positive responses increasingly urgent. No more time to put off what we must do. KPI 14: Logging and burning windrows releases carbon into air and atmosphere and contributes to climate change. Wildfires contribute heavily to this. Existing carbon stores in soil and vegetation are to be highly valued and protected. Old growth forests are good at this and should be honoured, loved and protected. The FMP should fix any practices that squander carbon stores. Intensive use of forest products for building and furniture-making do extend the capture of carbon in timber compared to some other end uses for harvested timber. Carbon releasers like woodchips, firewood - and certainly burning to generate electricity should be phased out as quickly as possible.</p>	10/19/2018 3:44 PM
4	<p>It is of great concern that KPI 14 was not met. The Uniting Church has a long-held concern about the impacts of climate change and recognises the value of forests as carbon stores. A key reason for the Uniting Church WA's decision to call for a transition away from native forest logging is in recognition of the carbon emissions caused by logging and of the carbon sequestration and storage potential of protected forests. Indeed the Uniting Church WA would like to see a further KPI relating to the required retention of carbon in forests and the financial benefit of any related carbon credits.</p>	10/19/2018 3:15 PM
5	<p>There is already a huge body of knowledge about the climate, about what to do with forests in this changing climate, and about the amount of carbon stored in forests. The two main findings are that forests and trees, particularly mature old trees, can capture and store water in the soil much better than forests that have been logged, and that these same old trees are much better carbon storage vehicles than young trees. Please see for example (1) Stephenson, Das and Zavala (2014), "Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases continuously with tree size", Nature volume 507, pages 90–93 (06 March 2014) (2) Ore (2014), "Big old trees grow faster, making them vital carbon absorbers", The Conversation (17-1-2014)</p>	10/19/2018 3:00 PM
6	<p>Our world is being impacted by climate change and we're not just dealing with a small SW portion of WA. We need to change our destructive practices and look at how we can do things different and better for the benefit of future generations. If there is to be a future things need to change now. Many approaches are required to meet necessary carbon targets.</p>	10/19/2018 2:42 PM
7	<p>See detailed submission</p>	10/19/2018 9:39 AM
8	<p>KPI 12 Recommendation 14 is very relevant. This is something that should be actively resourced immediately at a large scale across different forest types. KPI 13 Recommendation 15 is very relevant. This is something that should be actively resourced immediately and adaptive management put in place rapidly as research findings become available. With respect to KPIs 12, 13 and 14 there is overlap. Consequently, opportunities exist to work with research organisations to create a Centre of Excellence or similar that is transdisciplinary in nature, well-coordinated and managed to address some of the major issues that have been highlighted. This will help facilitate attracting industry and Commonwealth funding to address some of these major issues highlighted in this document. The state of Western Australia has not been proactive enough in such initiatives.</p>	10/19/2018 8:41 AM
9	<p>The lack of research backing up the findings is very concerning. And that recommendations to continue logging are made despite this recognised lack of knowledge. Hugely concerning.</p>	10/18/2018 1:15 PM
10	<p>Agree that this should have been prioritised for action in the first quarter of this plan, not left til possibly the 2nd quarter. 'No new plots' created to study the impact of the greatest threat to forestry and mankind! Carbon storage is essential if we are to limit global warming to <2C increase, trees are currently the only primary mechanism that can achieve removal of existing CO2 from the atmosphere. For financial, social & environmental reasons, it is inconceivable that you have not focused on this KPI.</p>	10/16/2018 11:01 AM
11	<p>Knowledge of trends in climate and potential adaptive response to a changing climate is a critical issue for forest management, and the report provides a reasonable summary to achievements during the first stage of plan implementation. The lack of progress towards increased knowledge of carbon stocks and trends in forests is quite clearly a consequence of inadequate resourcing. Whether or not requesting DBCA to re-prioritise efforts to address this shortfall will be effective in addressing this indicator during the second half of the plan remains to be seen. If resources and expertise are insufficient overall then shifting effort from one priority to another won't address the problem in the longer term.</p>	10/15/2018 9:14 PM

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12	Adaptive response is important, which means silviculture (ie thinning). Goodness knows what will happen in the conservation areas of our forests where no silviculture can happen!	10/2/2018 4:17 PM
13	KPI 14 - no progress	9/23/2018 5:32 PM

Q8 PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY What is your view on the findings for the productive capacity performance targets ?

Answered: 17 Skipped: 15



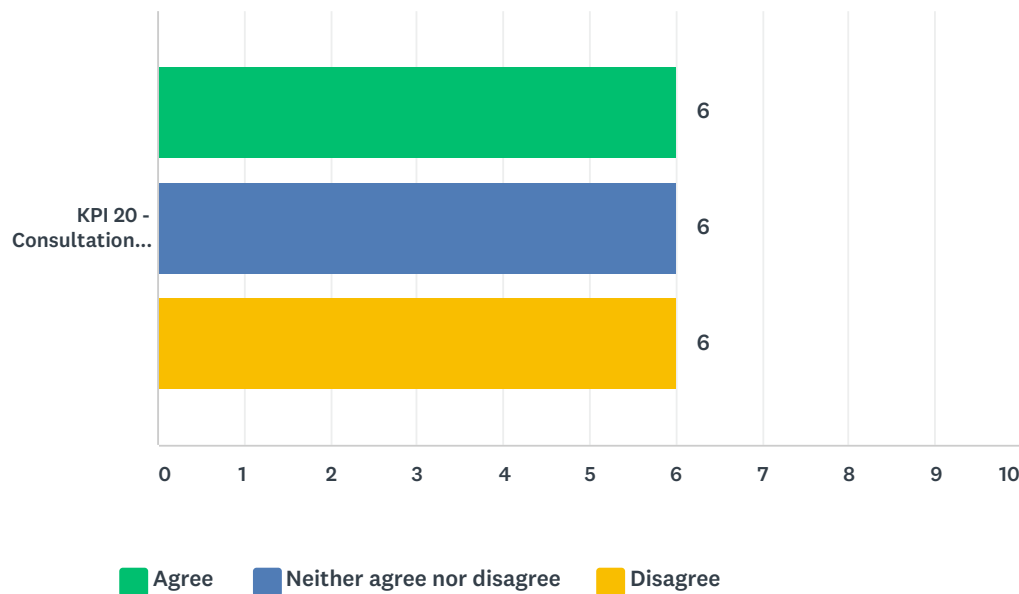
#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:09 AM
2	Continued use of slow growing species for low income uses. These KPIs hide the unacceptable use of forests which are worth more for tourism, including regrowth.	10/19/2018 5:04 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

3	The poor following of the silvicultural prescription is appalling. However the prescriptions themselves are in dire need of updating. Gap creation should be phased out as causing too much loss of structural resilience.	10/19/2018 4:16 PM
4	KPI 15: A viable reserve system that will protect the range of vegetation types should expand. So much forest is alienated in road networks, mining and industrial activities. We urgently need to protect what is left. Instead of top priority allocated to wood production, a comprehensive encompassment of all the other values of an intact forest/woodland estate should be practised across what is left of our South-West forests and woodlands. We need to veer away from practices that release carbon into our atmosphere. Ecotourism and environmentally sensitive jobs should be encouraged to produce wealth from South-West region. What about honey production? I note increasing price of honey from Jarrah - Is this a manifestation of growing scarcity of blossom and bees? KPI 16: I don't know about this aspect. KPI 17: Thinning of forests - Would not this disrupt soil, interfere with water retention, increase run-off soil nutrients and possibly increase likelihood of erosion gullies? I don't know about these effects but I feel uneasy about the practice of forest thinning. If it is about obtaining timber to burn for power generation, that would not be sensible when solar and wind power are there to be used instead. KPI 18: Again I am extremely uncomfortable about post-logging burn-off of left over material - This must release immense quantities of carbon into the atmosphere. In these days of exacerbated climate change, we cannot afford such a practice. Nor can our South-West wildlife be subjected to such habitat loss. KPI 19: Let it not be that there are locked in agreements/contracts that must be adhered to in the face of changing conditions so that they would cause further harm regardless of what new evidence comes forth. KPI 17: have little idea of how thinning forest cover works but do wonder how it affects flora and fauna, soil and water retention and how all that interacts with climate	10/19/2018 4:13 PM
5	The Uniting Church WA acknowledges the achievement of KPI 15 but questions why there is no KPI to measure the quality of the new forest areas and their ecosystem functions. A net measure of dedicated areas does not necessarily equate to a measure of equivalence. The Uniting Church WA questions the measures for productive capacity used in this review and requests a review into the value of the forests if kept protected. If a transition away from native forest logging were to occur what would be the value of the protected forests for tourism, recreation, bee-keeping and as carbon stores?	10/19/2018 3:17 PM
6	The production capacity of our native forests are declining and an alternative approach to wood production or replacement products need to be explored and supported.	10/19/2018 2:46 PM
7	See detailed submission	10/19/2018 9:39 AM
8	KPI 16. Rec.17. I'm not clear on the intent of the recommendation that calls for 'other bole volume in Jarrah forests to meet forest health & productive capacity'? It surprises me that all Removal of Wood Product volumes were so far below allowable quotas. Who & how are these volumes surveyed? What % goes to sawmills? I see a high number of timber trucks on the SW Hwy. south of Donnybrook. With the high level of residential housing development in the SW & Perth, I would have expected a high demand for framing timber. I have noted several instances where trees 100+yo, have been removed. Why is this permitted? Surely the habitat & flora associated with such old trees is worth far more to the region if preserved rather than given away as wood chips? KPI 19. what are 'Sawlogs' as distinct to Industrial Wood Production'?	10/16/2018 11:27 AM
9	Indicators relating to productive capacity of native forests and plantations are generally reported in adequate detail, and the findings are in accordance with expectations. Topics requiring ongoing focus and action during the second half of the plan implementation period include: - taking action to reduce further losses of plantation from bushfires and drought, and increasing the annual plantation establishment target to a level sufficient to meet long term supply commitments and expected increases in demand for wood products; - minimising further permanent loss of native forest estate resulting from roads, infrastructure development and land exchanges; - investigating options to increase the commercial utilisation of bole logs for a variety of uses to facilitate proper silvicultural outcomes and provide economically efficient thinning treatment of catchments to provide water for environmental values and human use. The Commission and DBCA should identify areas of high quality forest within the bauxite mining leases covering the northern jarrah forest and bring to the attention of Government the importance of excluding mining from these areas. The critical importance of protecting high quality, dieback free areas of forest from mining is emphasised by the decision of the WA Government to allow direct exports of un-processed bauxite ore from leases on State forest without further review by the Environmental Protection Authority (refer to attached correspondence between the INstitute of Foresters and the Chairman of the EPA)	10/15/2018 9:45 PM
10	I agree with your findings, but again state that it is important that markets are found for the low grade products that are currently left behind - ie wasted. Markets do exist overseas. You should clearly state in your final report that if local markets cannot be found, then FPC should actively seek and secure overseas markets to utilise the available other bole volume resource.	10/2/2018 4:20 PM
11	KPI 17 - no progress. has not been actioned!	9/23/2018 5:34 PM

Q9 What is your view on the findings for the heritage performance targets ?

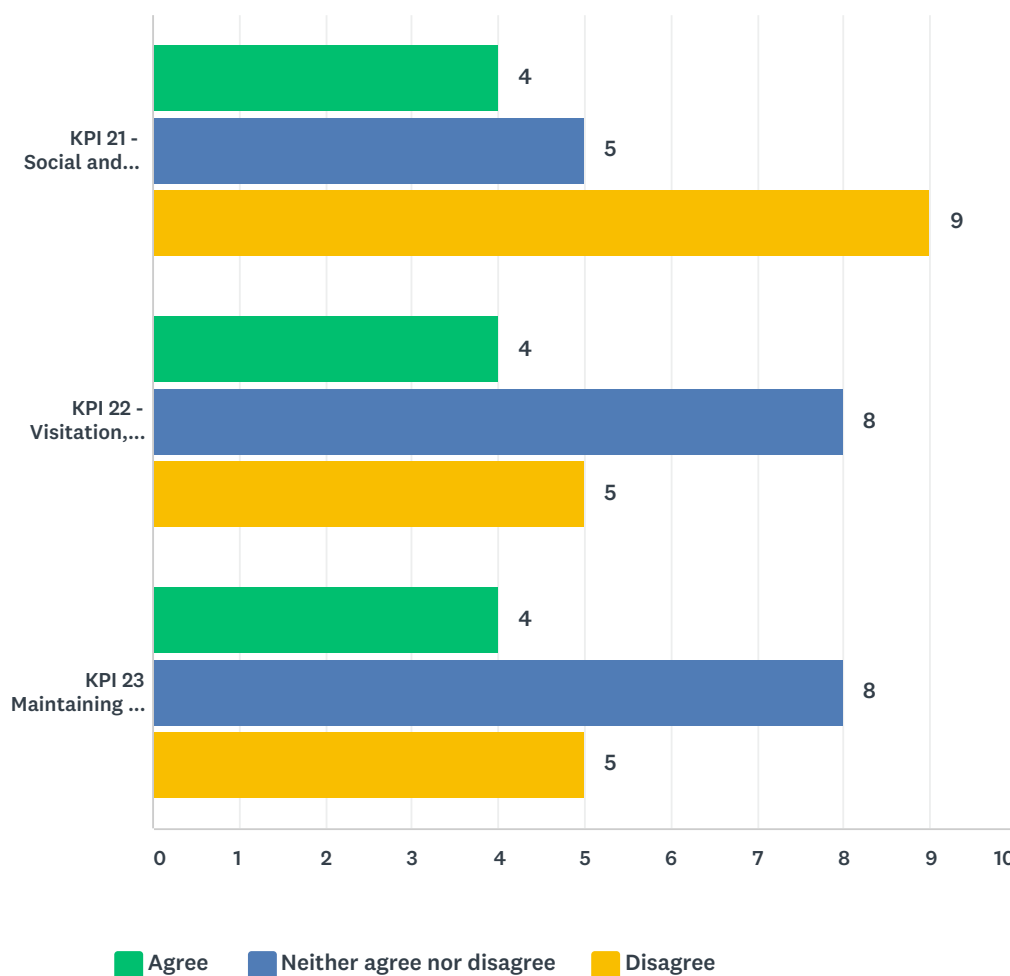
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#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:09 AM
2	Open-minded respectful engagement of Noongar in forestry management would be so sensible and I believe so beneficial.	10/19/2018 4:15 PM
3	The Uniting Church WA supports the stated engagement and inclusion of Noongar people and looks forward to the positive developments that are possible under the SWNT Settlement. The Uniting Church WA endorses the Indigenous Ranger program and encourages an expansion of the program.	10/19/2018 3:17 PM
4	Your KPI's and updates refer a lot to policies and procedures, which is of course a good Western government practice in many other instances, but seems woefully inadequate here. There is no connection with what Noongar people themselves are saying, and it doesn't talk about the principle of looking after the land for current and future generations. I am not a Noongar, but I've had the good fortune of hearing Noongar elder Mitchella Hutchinson explain the significance of the forest, of the trees – in particular old trees, where ancestors live. And the Australian Aboriginal Medicine Men and Women group says: "The Noongar forests are sacred to us. These places of old forest were and continue to remain spiritual reservoirs. The destruction of these very sacred places will destroy links to our ancestors which will eliminate our capacity to remain spiritually healthy" (1) I recommend incorporating KPIs that actually protect the forest for future generations, Noongar or otherwise. (1) Ballardong Noongar Budjar, 'Healthy Country – Healthy People', Prepared by Ballardong NRM Working Group, A Standing Committee of the Avon Catchment Council	10/19/2018 3:01 PM
5	For the consultation to be incomplete at this stage, half way through the process, is unacceptable.	10/19/2018 2:47 PM
6	The processes of consultation for the FMP and the review are not cutting edge.	10/19/2018 9:40 AM
7	The report provides evidence of satisfactory progress with consultation and engagement of Noongar people, although much remains to be done. In particular, the potential for greater engagement of Noongar people in traditional fire management activities should be pursued as a supplement to the work of DBCA.	10/15/2018 9:45 PM
8	No comments	10/2/2018 4:20 PM

Q10 What is your view on the findings for the socio-economic benefits performance targets ?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 14



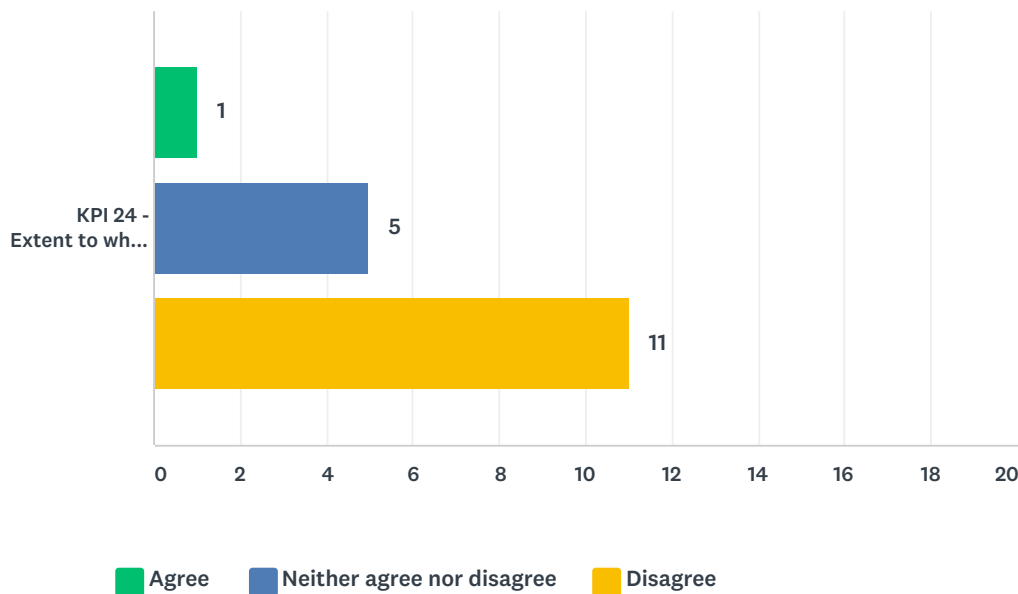
#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:10 AM
2	These KPIs are fantasy	10/19/2018 5:04 PM
3	Timber-getting was once an adulated pioneering activity but as time went on, and forestry became more dominating over wider area, it might have overwhelmed other economic activity that could have a less impact on the natural environment. Maybe it's time to help timber workers and families to transition to other activities, tourism, guided forest hikes, birding expeditions, wildflower explorations, accommodation, honey production, retreats for artists and writers. Because of climate change, we must learn how to relate to South-West forests more gently so that they can reduce impact on climate deterioration. No jobs that bring major increase carbon release into atmosphere!	10/19/2018 4:27 PM
4	We need to resource DBCA to better perform their responsibilities.	10/19/2018 4:16 PM
5	The Uniting Church WA believes that distinction needs to be made between plantation timber and native forests to accurately assess the socio-economic value of each separately. Calculating them together, as has been done for KPI 21, does not allow for a true evaluation of each practice.	10/19/2018 3:17 PM

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6	<p>Recently, 15,000 Western Australians signed a petition, saying they oppose the logging of old growth forests. This is quite a significant social signal, which is not included in your report. The South West Development Commission, on their website, puts the delivered value of hardwood (ie native forests) at \$29.8 mln (2016/2017) and the value of tourism at \$1.557 mln (2017). When asked what they most appreciate about Margaret River, 80% of people said: the bush, the forests. And this included local business people and shop owners, as well as tourists (1). I would recommend that the Commission vastly broadens its perspective when looking for social and economic benefits. Once it's gone, it's gone. (1) Prof Carmen Lawrence on sense of Place, Forest Science Forum 12 Oct 2018</p>	10/19/2018 3:04 PM
7	<p>I question the social and economic benefits of a declining native forest timber industry. Who visits these logging sights and reports that they are satisfied with the results/effects?</p>	10/19/2018 2:53 PM
8	<p>See detailed submission</p>	10/19/2018 9:40 AM
9	<p>The findings regarding social and economic impacts do not take full cumulative impacts of the industry into account. economic and social benefits are overstated. Conflict of interest, research should be conducted independently.</p>	10/18/2018 1:17 PM
10	<p>Recreation and visitor facilities have, in general, been well funded during the period of the plan and this reflects in the overall achievement of these KPIs. The need for funding to maintain a network of strategic roads and bridges is essential to successful implementation of many of the actions in the Plan.</p>	10/15/2018 9:45 PM
11	<p>The social and economic benefits from the timber industry cannot be overstated. The timber industry is a vitally important part of the social and economic fabric of the southwest of WA. And timber products are set to become the material of the 21st century. It is renewable and environmentally friendly. The number of multi-storey buildings being constructed around Australia is increasing rapidly. Any notion that the level of our native forest timber industry should be reduced or eliminated (as promulgated by the WAFPA) should be dismissed out of hand.</p>	10/2/2018 4:27 PM

Q11 What is your view on the findings for the plan implementation and management performance targets ?

Answered: 17 Skipped: 15



#	PLEASE PROVIDE MORE DETAIL ON YOUR RESPONSE HERE:	DATE
1	Please refer to full text of WAFA submission	10/22/2018 1:10 AM
2	This is rubbish. The scientists involved in the research are deeply concerned about the loss of biodiversity due to overburning, poor hygiene and other management issues not to mention the unsustainable logging in the first place.	10/19/2018 5:06 PM
3	I m running out of time to lodge my submission but just want to finish with a plea that more scientists are welcomed into this whole process of how we should manage South-West forests and woodlands so that we work with the forests so that they can be sustainable.	10/19/2018 4:30 PM
4	I am keen to see the follow up on the various KPI's plus the review of Jarrah silviculture.	10/19/2018 4:16 PM
5	The Uniting Church WA would like to see a broader scope of research engaged with as part of an independent scientific review of the current forest management practices.	10/19/2018 3:18 PM
6	Without sufficient funding the agencies who are responsible for the conservation and management of our native forest will be ineffective and the outcomes will be devastating to this major natural asset. Removal of mature trees means there will be no future hollows for our endangered birds to breed. In recent years more and more Carnaby Cockatoos are visiting our area of Leschenault and surrounding areas to feed in the large trees. Unfortunately many of the trees are now being removed because people are in fear of fire and they believe that removing the trees will save their home.	10/19/2018 3:08 PM
7	See detailed submission	10/19/2018 9:40 AM
8	It is clear institutional frameworks are continuously being eroded to robustly support the science and management to adequately manage our forests and woodlands into the future. For example, there is no longer a forest pathologist conducting research or providing advice in DPCA, with entomology, plant physiology, fire ecology, soil science, remote sensing, and other disciplines under severe constraints with an aging cohort of people, and positions not replaced or rarely so. Forests or critical for everybody and everything, without good management we put society in general at risk. Significantly more human resources need to be put into the forest sector as soon as possible.	10/19/2018 8:50 AM
9	Conflict of interest. Assessments should be independent of FPC and DBCA.	10/18/2018 1:18 PM
10	You cannot conserve something if you continue to use it	10/16/2018 12:32 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

11	The report notes a reduced investment in research, reflecting the broader issue of insufficient resources for proper implementation of the plan. The limited output of published scientific research on productive capacity, climate change and carbon cycles suggests that current research activities do not support the full scope of the Plan and may need to be reviewed to ensure a better balance of effort.	10/15/2018 9:46 PM
12	Hmmm..."institutional framework"..????? the current Labor government appears a tad lukewarm regarding our native forests. It supports the current FMP, but is doing nothing to encourage the marketing of the available other bole volume...and unless markets can be found, next to nothing can happen regarding improving or maintaining the health and productive capacity of our native forests. Markets do exist. You must recognise this and clearly state that FPC must be encouraged to seek and secure these markets, wherever they may be. And I have to say that its a joke that Alcoa is able to mine our best jarrah forests, and sell unprocessed bauxite to overseas markets, when the FPC is unable to sell to overseas markets the low grade logs that it salvage harvests from the very forests that Alcoa digs up and destroys.	10/2/2018 4:33 PM
13	I'm sorry but given my previous comments on the KPIs and lack of measurement, this should be marked as performance target not met, but you have marked it as on track! please explain how the framework is supporting conservation and sustainable management of forests?	9/23/2018 5:37 PM

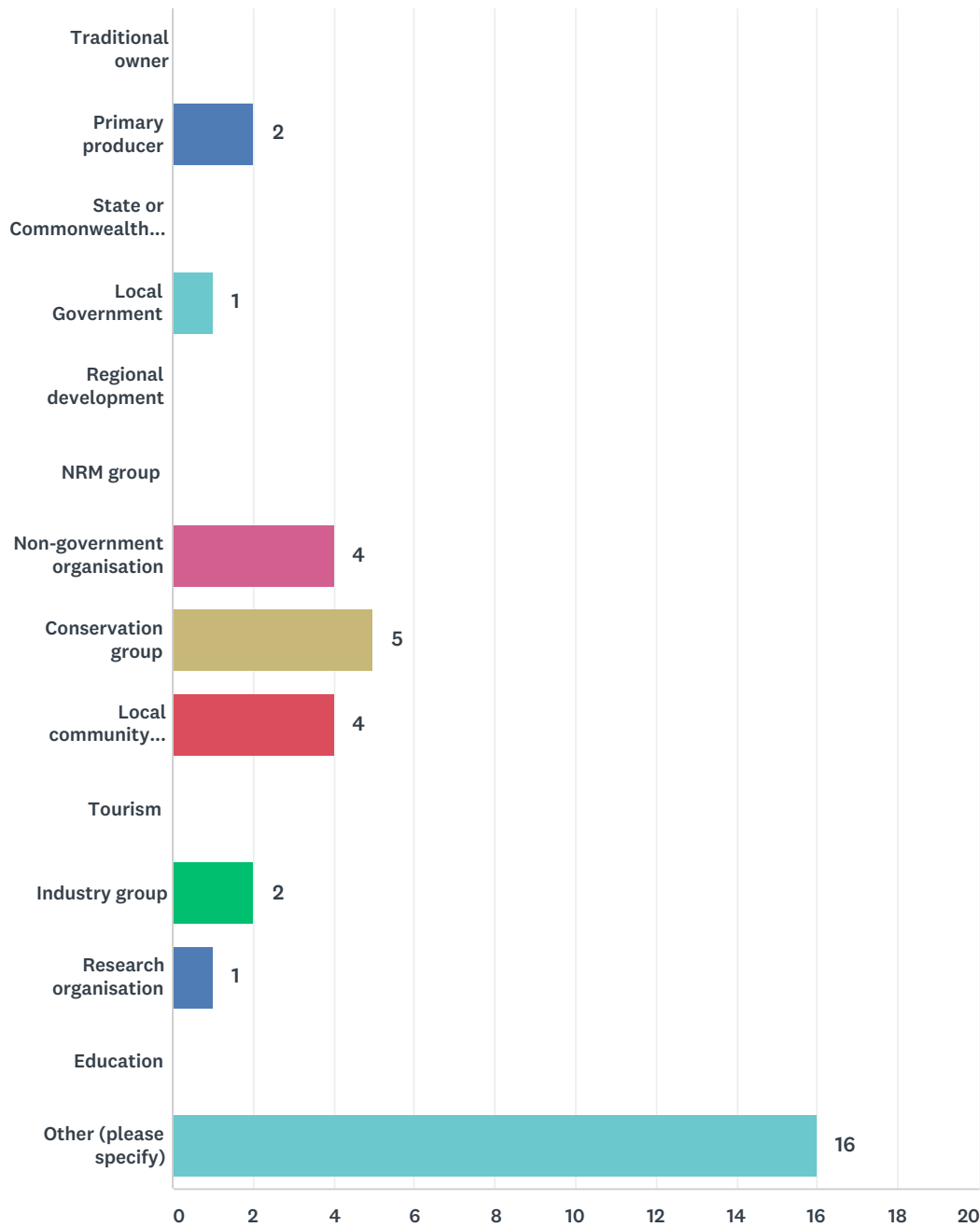
Q12 If you have any additional documents or information to support your views and comments, please upload the supporting file here.

Answered: 18 Skipped: 14

#	FILE NAME	FILE SIZE	DATE
1	WAFA submission draft mid-term review FMP 2014-2023.pdf	732.6KB	10/22/2018 10:21 AM
2	Bushwalking WA_Comments on performance review of FMP 2014–2023_19Oct2018.pdf	2MB	10/22/2018 12:07 AM
3	Public Submission_FMP Mid-term Review 2018.pdf	1.2MB	10/21/2018 10:44 PM
4	FMP 2014-2023 Review submission - general.docx	12.3KB	10/19/2018 4:50 PM
5	Letter - LTIC Re. FMP Mid Term Review.pdf	1.3MB	10/19/2018 4:43 PM
6	a submission to the mid-term review..docx	17.6KB	10/19/2018 4:17 PM
7	FMP Mid Term Submission WA Forest Communities Network.docx	94KB	10/19/2018 3:27 PM
8	Unconfirmed Minute 2018 Synod Protecting Our Forests Resolution.docx	186.1KB	10/19/2018 3:27 PM
9	FMP mid term review submission WAPRES.pdf	222.4KB	10/19/2018 3:19 PM
10	xxxx draft mid-term performance review of the FMP 2014-2023.pdf	47.9KB	10/19/2018 2:11 PM
11	disgrace.jpeg	339.2KB	10/19/2018 1:32 PM
12	Hon Diane Evers MLC FMP Mid Term Review Submission FINAL.pdf	775.6KB	10/19/2018 9:57 AM
13	Independent Submission to the Draft Mid-term Performance Review of the Forest Management Plan 2014-2023 by Cath Price.pdf	932.7KB	10/19/2018 12:57 AM
14	Submission on Review.pdf	191.1KB	10/18/2018 11:50 PM
15	WA Forest Management.pdf	30.2KB	10/16/2018 11:29 AM
16	Statement 728 - Direct Export of Bauxite Response to IFA 2 February 2017.pdf	152.4KB	10/15/2018 9:46 PM
17	FMP Review - Mid BICWA.docx	26.8KB	10/9/2018 1:26 PM
18	north of Nannup in St Johns Brook conservation park.jpg	192.9KB	10/6/2018 9:13 PM

Q14 What sector do you represent ?

Answered: 31 Skipped: 1



#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Individual	10/22/2018 1:11 AM
2	citizen	10/19/2018 5:08 PM
3	Concerned citizen	10/19/2018 4:32 PM
4	Environmentalist	10/19/2018 4:17 PM
5	Community Group	10/19/2018 3:31 PM
6	Private company	10/19/2018 3:21 PM
7	Citizen	10/19/2018 3:05 PM
8	Media	10/19/2018 1:34 PM

MID-TERM PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2023

9	Member of Parliament for the South West	10/19/2018 9:59 AM
10	Private citizen	10/19/2018 2:25 AM
11	concerned and informed community member	10/19/2018 1:00 AM
12	Concerned member of the public	10/18/2018 11:52 PM
13	south west resident	10/18/2018 10:37 PM
14	Professional association	10/15/2018 9:51 PM
15	Professional forester	10/2/2018 4:35 PM
16	interested community member	9/23/2018 5:38 PM