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<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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NPEI | National Plan for Environmental Information
NPI | National Pollution Inventory
NRM | Natural Resource Management
NVIM | Native Vegetation Information Management
NWC | National Water Commission
NWI | National Water Initiative
OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLV | Office of Living Victoria
OVGA | Office of the Victorian Government Architect
PAO | Public Acquisition Overlay
PCB | Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCV | Permissible Consumptive Volumes
PEU | Primary energy use
PPA | Pest plants and animals
PTDM | Parking and Transportation Demand Management
PTV | Public Transport Victoria
RCS | Regional catchment strategies
RET | Renewable Energy Target
RIS | Regulatory Impact Statement
RMIT | Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
SA | Statistical Areas
SAM | Strategic adaptive management
SCATS | Sydney Coordinated Adaptive Traffic System
SDL | Sustainable diversion limits
SEAP | Sustainable Energy Action Plan
SEEA | System of Economic and Environmental Accounting
SEPP | State Environment Protection Policies
SEQ | South East Queensland
SPPF | State Planning Policy Framework
SV | Sustainability Victoria
TEEB | The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity
TERN | Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network
TFI | Tolerable fire interval
TOD | Transit-oriented developments
TRACE | Transport Resilience and Climatic Extremes
UDIA | Urban Development Institute of Australia
UGB | Urban Growth Boundary
ULED | Ultra-Low Emission Discount
UNAA | United Nations Association of Australia
UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECCE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNSW | University of New South Wales
USAID | United States Agency for International Development
USGS | United States Geological Survey
VAGO | Victorian Auditor-General’s Office
VBA | Victorian Biodiversity Atlas
VBRC | Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission
VBRRRA | Victorian Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery Authority
VCAT | Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
VCC | Victorian Coastal Council
VCCCAR | Victorian Centre for Climate Change Adaptation Research
VCMC | Victorian Catchment Management Council
VCS | Victorian Coastal Strategy
VEET | Victorian Energy Efficiency Target
VEWH | Victorian Environmental Water Holder
VFMP | Victorian Forest Monitoring Program
VLUIS | Victorian Land Use Information System
VOC | Volatile organic compounds
VPP | Victoria Planning Provisions
VSIS | Victorian Soil Information System
VVP | Victorian Volcanic Plain
WSPA | Water Supply Protection Areas
WSUD | Water-sensitive urban design
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9. See our 2011 report Many Publics. Participation, inventiveness and change for reflections from the community about their interest and activities in caring for and appreciating the natural world, found at www.ces.vic.gov.au.


13. See for example the work of the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute found at http://www.ahuri.edu.au/ accessed on 3 September 2013. Also the collaborations which underpin the work of the Bushfire CRC found at http://www.ahuri.edu.au/ accessed on 3 September 2013, Victorian Centre for Climate Change Adaptation Research found at http://www.vcccar.org., the Monash University Sustainability Institute, and Melbourne Sustainable Societies Institute (University of Melbourne).


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36. Titled Climate change Victoria: the science, our people and our state of play (One); Land and biodiversity Victoria: the science, our private land holders, incentives and connectivity (Two); Water Victoria: the science, our urban communities and our water futures (Three) all found at www.ces.vic.gov.au.


38. Arnell, Kram, Carter et.al A framework for a new generation of socioeconomic scenarios for climate change impact, adaptation, vulnerability, and mitigation research


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44. World Bank, 2013, Turn down the heat. Why a 4 degree warmer world must be avoided found at http://climatechange.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Turn_Down_the_Heat_Why_a_4_degree_Centigrade_warmer_world_must_be_avoided.pdf accessed on 8 September 2013.


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52. Ecologically sustainable development is defined in the Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003 as ‘development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends’. Objectives are outlined - safeguarding the welfare of future generations, effecting equity, and protecting biodiversity. Principles are also described in the Act and include integration, the precautionary principle, consideration of global actions and policies, maintaining the economy and ‘the need to facilitate community involvement in decisions and actions on issues that affect the community’ (section 4).


54. See our report Many publics. Participation, inventiveness and change 2011 for an extensive discussion of the differences inherent in data, knowledge and information.

55. Objectives are outlined in Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003 section 7 and include reporting on the condition of the natural environment; encouraging decision making that facilitates ecologically sustainable development; enhancing knowledge and understanding of issues; and encouraging sound environment practices and procedures in the Victorian and local governments.

56. Accountabilities are outlined in Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003 section 10 and include integrating environmental, economic and social considerations to benefit the community and future generations; reporting to add value and achieve benefits for Victorians; focusing on developing solutions and improvements; and operating with impartiality and openness.


59. In all the footnotes which describe recommendations from the 2008 State of the Environment report the abbreviations are as follows: PCW – Production Consumption and Waste; E – Energy; WR – Water Resources; M – Materials; SCE – State of the Environment; A – Atmosphere; LB – Land and Biodiversity; IW – Inland Waters; CES – Coasts, Estuaries and the Sea; LW – Living Well in the Environment.


62. This goal is reflected in the recommendations contained in the State of the Environment Report 2008 and numbered IW0.2, IW0.3, LB2.11

63. This goal is reflected in the recommendations contained in the State of the Environment Report 2008 numbered CES4.8, CES3.10, CES 2.1, CES2.2, CES2.3, CES2.4, CES1.7, CES0.4, CES3.1, CES3.2, CES3.4, CES3.6, CES3.7, CES2.7, CES2.8, CES2.9, CES2.10, CES2.11

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13. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) refers to the replacement of forests with other land uses, and the establishment of forests on previously cleared land. It measures the emissions and sequestration (carbon sink) of greenhouse gases through changes in forest cover. Inclusion of LULUCF provides the total greenhouse gas emissions for Victoria. Excluding this sector from emissions figures shows the actual amount of greenhouse gases emitted through human activity such as energy use, transport, and industrial and agricultural production.


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75. The Victorian Government is reserving 15,000 hectares of the Western Grasslands in Melbourne to protect critically endangered grasslands, and to offset the ecological impact of urban growth in Melbourne's north and west. The reserves are an important element of the Australian Government's approval under the Strategic Assessment for Melbourne's growth. The reserves are identified by a new Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO) and an Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO).


80. For recent amendments see <www.austlii.edu.au/legis/vic/nhum_act/paesaama201231c2013783>.


82. The role and resourcing of VCAT is not without its own controversies. The Property Council raised concerns about the failure to adequately fund VCAT and the impact this had on delays in decision making in its submission to the MAC on Victorian Metropolitan Planning. This is not a 'green tape' issue, but one about conventional court listing and resourcing management and the inadequacy of the resourcing of VCAT, causing delays, is seen as a systemic problem by the Property Council. The submission is found at <www.propertyoz.com.au>, accessed 30 July 2013. Also see the Property Council's specific submission on this issue to the Red Tape Commissioner under the cover of correspondence titled 'Red tape in the property sector' (July 2013) <www.propertyoz.com.au/library/Red%20tape%20in%20the%20property%20sector.pdf>, accessed 31 July 2013.


96. B. Gleeson, J. Dodson and M. Spiller, Metropolitan Governance for the Australian City: The Case for Reform, Griffith University, 2010.

97. This would include Melbourne Water and other water boards, Public Transport Victoria, Office of Living Victoria, local government, and community interest groups such as the Melbourne Transport Forum.


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120. J. Dowling, ‘Body to plan for a city divided’, Age, Melbourne.


122. See the ABC’s rural coverage for an indication of this <http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2011/05/26/3227889.htm>, accessed 24 July 2013.


133. See the ABC’s rural coverage for an indication of this <http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2011/05/26/3227889.htm>, accessed 24 July 2013.


141. DIA submission <www.property.vic.gov.au/projects/study/regulation-benchmarking/planning>; Note the work of Applied Economics on these issues in the NSW context, Residential Building Activity in Sydney: An Overview and Seven Case Studies, Consultant report for NSW Treasury, 2010 <www.treasury.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/18562/GIPA_11_21_Report_Building_Activity_Peter_Abelson_Sep_10_final.pdf>, accessed 22 August 2013, which shows that a range of issues impact and that there is a degree of universality about them.


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149. See OCES, 2013, Water Victoria: the science, our urban communities and our water futures <www.ces.vic.gov.au> for a discussion of the WSUD and WCM issues which require management and planning in metropolitan and regional city contexts.
151. The first report of the Advisory Committee will be released in October 2013 as this State of the Environment report is in press.
152. Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute <www.ahuri.edu.au>, accessed 3 September 2013.
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192. “Room to move, but is a bigger home better?”, Age, 20 April 2001.
193. Grattan Institute, The Housing We’d Choose, 2011.
198. TOD has been defined as mixed residential and commercial development concentrated around public transport stations and high pedestrian connectivity.
199. US Environmental Protection Agency, Location Efficiency and Housing Type, 2011.
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219. Comments made at the Transport Reform Network Workshop 3 September 2013 conducted by Roads Australia (www.roads.org.au) and comments reported in the Age 4 September 2013.
230. See New York City Active Design Guidelines <centerforactivedesign.org/guidelines>, accessed 26 July 2013, for a discussion about what constitutes active design and walkability in urban contexts.
234. The Nicholson <thenicholson.com.au/homepage>. This is a public housing development in inner Melbourne, on the old Coburg Tram depot site. It is a nine-storey development with 199 dwellings, it was made possible by a planning rezoning (Moreland Planning Scheme) and it has been subjected to an environmental audit by the EPA. The Moreland Energy Foundation <www.mefl.com.au> maintains links with the complex and provides advice to tenants. See MEF’s report on The Nicholson <www.mefl.com.au/component/document/?view=category&gid=76>, accessed 26 July 2013. It has transport accessibility, limited car parking, a hire car share arrangement. Environmental sustainability design features include – consideration of the materials used, building orientation, insulation and natural ventilation. Recycled water systems are built in and managed and storm water is used for landscaping.
237. Department of Architecture, Monash University, Infill Opportunities, 2011.
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244. For example, see Incentive Zoning in Seattle: Enhancing Livability and housing Affordability <www.seattle.gov/planningcommission/docs/SPC_IncZon.pdf>, accessed 26 July 2013.


247. See the work of the Moreland Energy Foundation about the opportunities that exist for energy and other audits – also discussed in respect of The Nicholson development.


250. Comments made at the Transport Reform Network Workshop 3 September 2013 conducted by Roads Australia (www.roads.org.au) and comments reported in the Age 4 September 2013.


258. The Chicago Transit Authority is using this sort of system, see <www.ctabustracker.com/bustime/home.jsp>. Cairns is also operating a tracking system for bus services, established by the Department of Transport and Main Roads <www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Travel-and-transport/qconnect/Cairns-Real-Time/Cairns-Real-Time-Bus-Tracker.aspx>, as is Sydney <www.sydneybuses.info/routes/sms-real-time-bus-information>.


276. Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, Strategic Audit 2012: Co-benefits, the Rise of Environmental Profit and Loss, Office of the Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, Melbourne, 2012.


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284. This is supported by the State Planning Policy Framework (Clause 16.01-1).


286. See Goal 3 for further discussion.


290. Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change Victoria: The Science, Our People and Our State of Play, Foundation Paper One, 2012. [same as 113]


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302. Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change Victoria: The Science, Our People and Our State of Play, Foundation Paper One, 2012. [same as 113]


305. See Goal 3 for further discussion.


313. VicRoads is a govern statutory authority, whose operations are governed by the Victorian Managed Insurance Authority Act 1996. VicRoads is the state’s insurer and provides a range of risk management services and advice to government. Its current portfolio covers more than $14 billion of state assets.


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