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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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**Topic 1. Sustainability of current and future forestry operations in NSW**

Our family has been involved in the logging industry for since 1903. My grandfather was logging with a bullock team and in later times at the northern end of the Dorrigo Plateau. Under the NSW Forestry Commission logging was sustainable indefinitely and the undergrowth was controlled annually by low heat fires in the winter. These days a lot of this country is locked up in National Parks and State Forests and the undergrowth is totally out of control, awaiting the next horrendous bush fire. The whole system should revert to the Forest Management system that worked well for many decades. This would lead to a sustainable future for forestry operations.

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**Topic 2. Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values**

The old forestry roads should be opened up so fire reduction burning can be controlled and in the event of a bushfire, accessibility is available to firefighting equipment. Also, tourists could enjoy the forest experience.

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**Topic 3. Demand for timber products, particularly as relates to NSW housing, construction, mining, transport and retail**

All timber required for government projects should be taken from National Parks and State Forests which are currently locked up.

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**Topic 4. The future of softwood and hardwood plantations and the continuation of Private Native Forestry in helping meet timber supply needs**

If the government was to go back to Forestry Commission that operated successfully for decades and allowed sustainable harvesting in State Forests, the industry could survive indefinitely. An example in the 1950s Fairymount behind Kyogle was sparsely covered by trees and now it is totally covered.

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**Topic 6. Opportunities to realise carbon and biodiversity benefits and support carbon and biodiversity markets, and mitigate and adapt to climate change risks, including the greenhouse gas emission impacts of different uses of forests and assessment of climate change risks to forests**

When timber is harvested an enormous number of young trees shoot from the ground after the canopy has been opened up. This promoted regeneration.