

EPA can assess environmental impact of proposals after they have been approved

by Lee McIntosh

The Supreme Court has recently found that the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has the power to assess the environmental impacts of proposals even if a proposal has already received approvals from other decision making bodies. The case is *Greendene Development Corporation Pty Ltd v Environmental Protection Authority* (2003) WASCA 242, and was handed down on 10 October 2003.

The case concerned a proposal by Greendene Development Corporation Pty Ltd (Greendene) to subdivide 98 hectares of land in Margaret River known as "Riverslea". Local environmental groups were concerned about the potential environmental impact of the proposal, particularly clearing of vegetation adjacent to Darch Brook, loss of fauna habitat as a result of the clearing, removal of the vegetation buffer to Darch Brook and detrimental impacts on water quality.

An outline development plan (ODP) to subdivide the land was originally developed in 1995, then revised in 1998 and 1999. In 2000 the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River sent a copy of a report on the revised ODP to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and asked for the DEP's comments. The DEP provided comments on the report, but specifically stated that it did not consider that the proposal had been formally referred under section 38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) (the Act). The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) approved separate parts of the subdivision in 2001 and in July 2002, but the approval was made subject to some engineering plans and specifications being approved by the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River.

In October 2002 the Leeuwin Conservation Group Inc formally referred the proposal to the EPA under section 38 of the Act. In December 2002 the EPA decided to formally assess the proposal and informed the Shire that it could not approve the engineering plans and specifications until the EPA completed its assessment and unless the Minister issued an approval under the Act. Greendene applied to the Supreme Court seeking orders that the EPA did not have the power to assess the proposal.

Greendene's application was based on three arguments, all of which the Supreme Court disagreed with:

Argument 1: Once the WAPC had given conditional approval to the subdivision, there was no longer a "proposal", but rather an approved development. On this basis, Greendene argued there was no "proposal" for the EPA to assess.

Supreme Court response: The Supreme Court noted that the word "proposal" has a broad meaning in the Act and includes, for example, development associated with a subdivision. It held that that meaning of "proposal" is not affected by considering whether the development is already approved by other decision makers or not – the EPA has the power to assess a development regardless of whether or not it have been approved by other decision makers. The Supreme Court noted that any other interpretation of the word "proposal" under the Act would mean that if the prospect of an environmental disaster became apparent after approvals were given, but before a development was actually implemented, the Act could not be used to assess the potential environmental impacts. This could not have been what Parliament intended.

Argument 2: The ODP report which the Shire sent to the DEP in 2000 was the same proposal which the Leeuwin Conservation Group Inc referred to the EPA in 2002 and which the EPA decided to assess. As section 38 (5) of the Act provides that a proposal can only be referred to the EPA once, Greendene argued the Leeuwin Conservation Group Inc could not refer the proposal to the EPA and therefore the EPA could not assess it.

Supreme Court response:

The Supreme Court held that the Shire had not in fact formally referred the proposal to the EPA in 2000. Rather, it had simply asked the DEP (but not the EPA) for comments. This did not constitute a referral, and therefore the proposal was able to be referred to and assessed by the EPA in 2002.

Argument 3: The EPA did not decide to assess the proposal in the time set out in the Act. Section 40 (1) of the Act states that the EPA must advise the proponent (Greendene)

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TPAT cannot make decisions on proposals being assessed by the EPA

Re Environmental Protection Authority; ex parte Environmental Protection Authority, [2001] WASCA 248

The Town Planning Appeal Tribunal (“TPAT”) must not make a decision on a proposal being assessed by the Environment Protection Authority (“EPA”) unless and until the Minister for the Environment authorizes it to do so: interpretation of section 41(2) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (“EP Act”). This decision of the Full Court of the Supreme Court of Western Australia was handed down on 14 October 2003.

The facts concerned a quarry expansion proposal near Northam by BGC Pty Ltd (“BGC”). After an application for approval was lodged with the Shire of Northam, the Shire referred it to the EPA. Subsequently, the Shire made a decision to decline approval and BGC appealed to the TPAT. The EPA sent the TPAT a letter stating that the quarry expansion proposal was being assessed by the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act. Section 41(2) of the EP Act relevantly provides that once on notice from the EPA, no decision-making authority shall make a decision “causing or allowing” the proposal to be implemented. The TPAT decided that it was not a decision-making authority for the purposes of Part IV of the EP Act because it was not a ‘public authority’ under s 3(1) of the EP Act and proceeded with the hearing. The EPA issued proceedings in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided that the TPAT is a State instrumentality and thus a public authority. It was therefore a decision-making authority as defined in the EP Act. Nothing in the scheme of Part IV of the EP Act dissuaded the Court from so finding. (It is understood that BGC will seek leave of the High Court of Australia to appeal this decision, so the Supreme Court’s decision should not be relied on without contacting the EDO.)

.... from front page

and any relevant decision makers (the Shire) within 28 days of deciding to assess a proposal. As the EPA did not contact Greendene or the Shire within that time, Greendene argued the EPA could not assess the proposal at all.

Supreme Court response:

The Supreme Court held that even if the EPA did not reply within 28 days, this did not mean the EPA could not assess the proposal. Indeed, the Court noted that the EPA will often need to collect information in order to decide whether to assess a proposal, and so the 28 day limit may often not be complied with, and this will not affect the EPA’s power to do its assessment. If EPA takes an unduly long time, then the only consequence is that a person can apply to the Court to compel to make EPA to make a decision.

In summary, the Supreme Court held that the subdivision had been properly referred to and could be assessed by the EPA. The result of this is that the subdivision works cannot yet fully proceed, because the Shire has not yet given approval to the engineering plans and specifications. The Shire is prohibited by section 41 of the Act from giving such approval until the EPA had finished its assessment and until the Minister decides that the proposal may be implemented. The decision is available at www.austlii.edu.au, and the EDO’s fact sheet on environmental impact assessment by the EPA is available on our internet site www.edo.org.au/edowa. Contact the EDO if you would like more information about either.

Note: As the decision could be appealed, please check with the EDO before relying on this case.

The Supreme Court’s analysis of Part IV of the EP Act is a useful plain-English guide to the EPA’s assessment of proposals likely to have significant environmental effects. A copy of the decision may be obtained from Leigh Simpink, of the EDO, on request.

Exploration Objections and MOU’s: a positive opportunity for community engagement

An article by Tom Hoyer on behalf of the Serpentine/Jarrahdale Residents & Ratepayers Association (S-J R and R A)

“How do you ensure that responsible agencies, departments, Shires and commissions are included as deliberate stakeholders in exploration licence phases? How do you ensure that applicants demonstrate corporate citizenship and operational appropriateness? How do you prepare credentials for future objections at mining lease application stages, should expectations not be fulfilled?

The answer is a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU).

With EDO legal advice, working with objectors and developing a clear, unambiguous working platform with the applicant, S-J R and R A developed a ‘without prejudice’ MOU that serves to identify and include all of the relevant agencies, departments and instruments. Further we added all of the government’s current sustainability, precautionary and governance plans and strategies and all past environmental considerations.

The MOU was lodged with the Mining Warden on the 7th of August, 2003, and requires the applicant to fully inform us of all activities after each six month period. The association realises that we must maintain a ‘watching’ brief on all of the newspapers, gazettals and media notices. The Serpentine-Jarrahdale Residents & Ratepayers Association commends this process to the readers, however the devil is in the detail and we trust that each of you will “keep your powder dry”.

Stay Tuned ... *Contaminated Sites Bill 2002*

The *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* has been passed and is expected to be proclaimed at the same time as the environmental harm provisions in the *Environmental Protection Amendment Act 2003* (see below). This Act will provide a framework for registration of contaminated sites and for remediation of those sites in WA. Copies of the Act are available from the State Law Publisher.

Defamation Law Reform

A Committee appointed by the Government and chaired by Wayne Martin QC has presented to the WA Attorney-General a report on defamation law containing 34 substantive reform recommendations. Of interest to our readers will be the recommendations that:

- statutory bodies and Government agencies should not be entitled to commence proceedings for defamation;
- corporations other than non-profit organizations should not be permitted to bring proceedings in defamation without the leave of the Court; but that
- non-profit corporations should be entitled to sue in defamation.

The EDO is hosting a seminar on defamation law on Wednesday 28 January 2004 at 1pm (in the EDO office) as part of its Access to Environmental Justice project. If you would be interested in attending, please contact Linda Schur.

Dangerous Goods Safety Bill 2002

This Bill will replace the dated regime for handling, storage and transportation of dangerous goods under the *Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act 1961*. However, it is still in the upper house having made no progress since its Second Reading in June 2003.

Economic Regulatory Authority

In our June 2003 newsletter we reported on submissions made by the EDO to the Economic Regulatory Authority ("ERA") Bill. The ERA Bill had its Third Reading in the Legislative Council in November 2003. We do not yet know when it will be in force.

Environmental Protection Amendments

The *EP Amendment Act 2003* has been passed and is likely to be proclaimed in two parts. Most of the provisions will be proclaimed this year. The following parts are unlikely to be proclaimed until next year:

- clearing; and
- environmental harm provisions.

The EDO and Conservation Council of WA will jointly host a seminar on these changes (see notice this page).

State Sustainability Strategy

The Government released its State Sustainability Strategy on 17 September 2003. The contents of the Strategy are available at www.sustainability.dpc.wa.gov.au

State Administrative Tribunal Bill 2002 and the State Administrative Tribunal (Conferal of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Bill 2003

These Bills were referred to the Standing Committee on Legislation on 16 September 2003. The EDO lodged a submission requesting the appeals from Parts IV and V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to be brought into the SAT jurisdiction.

WAPC Amendment Bill 2003

On 22 October 2003, this Bill had its Second Reading. The Bill will establish a Coastal Planning and Coordination Council as a Standing Committee of the WA Planning Commission (WAPC). Currently there is a Coastal Zone Council but it is not a prescribed Committee under the *WAPC Act 1985*. The Bill will confer advisory and coordination functions on the new Committee and provide more community representatives to be appointed to the Council as compared to the existing Coastal Zone Council.

How will the changes under the
EP Amendment Act 2003
affect you or your organisation?
EDO & Conservation Council WA
are hosting a seminar to explain the changes:
Conference Room
2 Delhi Street, West Perth
9 -11am
Thursday 11 December 2003

Please call Linda on 9221 3030 for bookings or
email lschur.edowa@edo.org.au

The seminar is designed for conservation
groups and non-profit organisations. No fee is
payable.

Joint Management of Conservation Lands Consultation

CALM is calling for submissions by 12 December 2003 on the above-mentioned paper which was published in July, and which suggested legislative changes to enable Aboriginal people to participate in a joint approach to management of conservation lands according to certain objectives set out in the paper. The proposal is that the title to conservation land be held as either Crown Land reserves (administered by the Conservation Commission, the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority and an approved Aboriginal body corporate), or alternatively as 'inalienable freehold title' - a new concept in property law. For further information see www.calm.wa.gov.au and select the Indigenous Ownership & Joint Management paper.

Qld Draft Biodiscovery Bill 2003

Excerpt from an article by Steven Hall - EDO Nth Qld.

Biodiscovery is the collection and study of natural biological material for use in the commercial development of bio-products such as pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. Advances in modern biotechnology and research methods have increased the commercial potential of biodiscovery and the Queensland Government is seeking to capitalise on that potential.

In May 2002, the Queensland State Government released the Queensland Biodiscovery Policy Discussion Paper which has now been followed up with the Draft Biodiscovery Bill (Qld) 2003 in June 2003. On enactment it will be the first biodiscovery specific legislation in Australia. Key features of the Bill include:

- A single, streamlined permit process for biodiscoverers seeking to collect biological resources within Queensland.
- Mandatory identification, registration and provision of samples to the State of biological material collected from State land or waters (though not from private land).
- A mandatory requirement for biodiscovery entities to enter into "benefit sharing agreements" with respect to biological material (and the knowledge gained from it) taken from State land or waters.

From an environmental standpoint, the knowledge and techniques acquired through biodiscovery research could be applied to conservation of species and habitats; and an industry seeking to exploit biodiscovery could become an influential, conservation-oriented industry stakeholder.

The Commonwealth has prepared draft regulations under the *EPBC Act 1999 (Cth)* concerning biodiscovery in Commonwealth areas. These can be accessed at:

www.ea.gov.au/epbc/about/amendments/draftregulations

For more information and a copy of the full article contact Leigh Simpkin or email shall@edo.org.au

Mining Warden's Courts Close

Mining Wardens' Courts in Carnarvon, Broome and Kununurra have been closed and all business in those courts has been transferred to Karratha.



To those of you who are unable to join us at our Christmas Party on the 17th December (see enclosed flyer), the EDO extends an enjoyable, safe and environmentally peaceful festive season

EDO WA makes it to the finals in prestigious award

The EDO WA's past work under the legal leadership of Michael Bennett and coordination under Margaret Robertson and June Lowe, was recognised at the recent WA Environment Awards 2003. These Awards aim to recognise achievements by the community that make a difference to WA's environment.

The EDO's submission in the category of Community Achievement, made it to this year's final list.

The application outlined the work of the EDO since its beginnings in 1996 and made an impressive entry in the most competitive category. In its short history, the EDO has made remarkable progress in areas of environmental law reform, environmental legal education, legal advice and in legal representation when other avenues of the legal process were exhausted. It is wonderful to have recognised the hard work undertaken by staff and Management Committee members. Current staff thank all former staff!

The category of Community Achievement attracted the most entrants of any category, which makes our finals berth even more exciting. We were also competing with the overall Awards winner - the North East Catchment Committee (Inc). Congratulations to them.

Over 80 submissions throughout the State were entered in the 14 different categories. The Awards website is at www.environment.wa.gov.au/awards.

Management Committee 2003/2004

Welcome back to re-nominated Management Committee members

Hannes Schoombee	Convenor
Andrew Roberts	Deputy Convenor
Janice Dudley	Secretary
Cameron Poustie	Treasurer
Angas Hopkins	Committee member
Harriet Ketley	Committee member
James Duggie	Committee member
Nic Dunlop	Committee member
Nina Cord-Ruwisch	Committee member
and welcome to new Management Committee members	
JP Clement	Committee member
David Garnsworthy	Committee member
Jay Anderson	Committee member
Chris Bailey	Committee member

Closure over Christmas/New Year

The EDO will be closed from 1.00pm Wednesday 24th December 2003 and will re-open 9.00am Monday 5th January 2004

NRM and EMS news

The EDO's project solicitors Kirstine Forestier and Vivian Markovich attended Western Australia's 6th State Landcare Conference (SLC) held at Katanning 7-10 October 2003.

EMS Project: attendance at SLC

Environmental Management Systems (EMS) presentations were attended by Vivian and included:

- 'A sustainable systems approach to no-till farming' by Murray Gmeiner, a landholder in the Wagin area with a mixed sheep and cropping operation.
- 'The benefit and cost of management options towards a more sustainable production system' by Lucy Anderton, Economist with Department of Agriculture.

The conference gave Vivian excellent opportunities to network with land care coordinators, agency contacts from the Agriculture Department and Department of the Environment and others who will contribute significantly to the initial stakeholder consultation phase of the EMS project.

Vivian also met with the ACF 'Sustainable Rural Landscapes coordinator, Corey Watts, after the conference. Discussion with Corey of the progress of EMS implementation in Victoria will be of great assistance in preparing legal reform elements of the final report for the EMS project. *The EMS project is sponsored by RIRDC and the Department of Agriculture.*



NRM Project at SLC

Natural Resource Management (NRM) presentations attended by Kirstine included:

- 'Role of the NRM Council' by Council Chairman Rex Edmondson,
- 'Catchments and Conservation: Not the only path to agricultural sustainability' by Kevin Goss, Deputy Chief Executive Murray-Darling Basin Commission and Chair, National Dryland Salinity Program, and
- 'Let's Get Radical – Sustaining our natural resources for future generations' a talk given by Rachel Siewert, Coordinator, Conservation Council of WA.

Of particular interest was a talk by James Duggie, the water policy officer, Conservation Council of Western Australia, 'An ecological perspective on deep drainage', addressing this most contentious issue affecting the Avon and potentially the Swan Catchments Councils NRM Groups in Western Australia.

Kirstine joined a tour exploring integrated catchments management in the Carrolup region encountering practical examples of the type of projects NRM groups are engaged in

and will be seeking future funding for. She met with strategy drafters and the executive officer from the Northern Catchments Council NRM Group, the regional chair of Swan Catchments Council NRM Group, as well as several South West Catchments Council NRM Group participants.

The NRM project is sponsored by NHT



Natural Heritage Trust
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 A Commonwealth Government Initiative

EMS and NRM: Legal Education

While in Katanning both Kirstine and Vivian took the opportunity to present legal education seminars on:

- Wetlands
- New legislative provisions relating to land clearing
- State Administrative Tribunal

Kirstine outlined legal protection available for Australia's wetlands, and identified bodies responsible for their protection. For example for wetlands that are internationally significant (called "Ramsar wetlands") special Commonwealth laws apply. WA has two Environmental Protection Policies to help protect wetlands in this State. Usually, protective laws prohibit mining, excavation, clearing, or removing water from wetlands. For further information on this topic see the EDO's Fact Sheet series No. 23 available at www.edo.org.au/edowa.

Kirstine also outlined how the State Administrative Tribunal will replace over 50 current bodies with powers to review administrative decisions, when the SAT comes into being next year. The Tribunal will be headed by a Supreme Court Judge to be known as the President and have panels of members from a range of professions but always include a lawyer and an appropriate expert. The Tribunal will hear things like: appeals to Town Planning Appeals Tribunal about subdivision decisions, development decisions, and heritage decisions; and appeals to Minister for Agriculture under *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* about soil conservation notices. For further information on this topic see the presentation notes available on EDO's website.

Vivian's talk on new land clearing legislation discussed recent amendments to the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* by the *Environmental Protection Amendment Act 2003*. It is an offence under the new laws for a person to clear 'native vegetation' unless the person has a clearing permit, the clearing is exempt under Schedule 6, or it is exempt under the Regulations. Regulations are currently at the draft stage and exemptions under Regulations are expected to concern clearing for firebreaks, fenceposts and firewood. For further information on this topic see the presentation notes available on EDO's website. **And a last conference related note...**

Both Vivian and Kirstine would like to extend their thanks to David and Nan Anderson for their generosity in providing accommodation for the four days of the State Landcare conference, at their historic family farm 'Archer Hill', located just outside Katanning.

**Access to Environmental Justice:
Public Participation in Environmental Law**

EDO Conference 20 February 2004

Tompkins Park Community and Recreation Centre, Canning Highway, Alfred Cove

Cost: \$120 per person / \$55 student/community group/unwaged Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea included in registration

Keynote speaker – Dr Robyn Eckersley

“The importance of the State providing access to environmental justice”

MC: Andrew Horabin

Find out how people can access environmental justice by:

- Using the environmental impact assessment process
- Making submissions on development proposals to planning authorities
- Referring proposals to the EPA
- Using the Ombudsman's Office
- Using the Office of Appeals Convenor
- Using the State Administrative Tribunal
- Participating in the planning process and planning for the environment generally
- Knowledge of and using, the statutory process for consultation on management plans
- Participating in the development of Environmental Protection Policies
- Participating in CALM management plan preparation process
- Attending workshops looking at submissions to planning authorities; referring proposals to the EPA; using FOI; collecting evidence; and democratising government

‘Access to Environmental Justice’ is sponsored by the Public Purposes Trust of the Law Society of WA

For further information/registration contact Linda Schur at the EDO (08) 9221 3030 or lschur.edowa@edo.org.au

EDO Fundraiser

Friday 28th November

New film - “Nicholas Nickleby” (Rated 'M')

Where: Astor Theatre, 659 Beaufort Street, Mt Lawley

Time: 6.15 pm for 6.45 pm start of film (runs 140 mins)

Cost: \$14 all tickets

Adapted from a Charles Dickens novel, this is a story of young Nicholas and his family, who have enjoyed a comfortable life. That is, until Nicholas' father dies and the family is left penniless. Nicholas, his sister and mother venture to London to seek help from their Uncle Ralph. Unfortunately, Ralph's only intentions are to break up the family and exploit them.

For any other information please phone Linda on 9221 3030 or email lschur.edowa@edo.org.au

LUNCHTIME LAW

Principal Solicitor Leigh Simpkin will present a seminar and discussion forum on

Access to Environmental Justice:

Defamation Law

DATE : Wednesday 28 January, TIME : 1-2PM

PLACE : EDO, Level 2, King's New Office Tower, 533 Hay Street, Perth 6000

This is the third in the series of seminars on the "Access to Environmental Justice" theme for anyone wishing to expand their knowledge of environmental law and related issues.

RSVP to Linda or Marilyn on 9221 3030 or email: lschur.edowa@edo.org.au

Donors

The EDO WA thanks the following cash donors.

Terry & Judy Salem	John Hockley
Marguerite Thoreson	Ruth Greble
Robert Atkins	John Kolo
David McKenzie	Pierre Horwitz
Brian and Zona Richards	

Donors-in-kind

We extend sincere thanks to the following people who donated their legal expertise and time to the EDO:

David Annandale	Lee McIntosh
JP Clement	Richard McCormack
Fernand de Varens	Greg McIntyre
Harriet Ketley	David and Nan Anderson

Volunteers

The EDO continues to benefit from the legal research work undertaken by our valued volunteers:

Chris Bailey	Brad Cox
Adam Barolsky	Christian Philogene
Netta Goussac	James Kirton
Ken Huynh	Ken Passlow
Greg Martin	Jessica Thomas

'Members Matter'

Our series continues with this edition featuring the Serpentine/Jarrahdale Residents & Ratepayers Association ...

The Association was founded in 1987, in response to a Mining Lease application. The Association has maintained a watching brief, and has objected to all mineral sands and other mining exploration Licences or mining applications.

The Association's strength lies in the range of ordinary persons being made aware of the mining and other proposals in their liveable neighbourhood. The Association's objections have attracted nearly 800 objectors.

Since the mid 90's, the EDO has provided advice to the Association, and we have had significant outcomes and successes that benefit all Western Australians.

Our successes started with the very first approach to the Mining Warden's Court, where we were required to pay a fee to lodge an objection and objected to doing so. The Association won the case and no fee is now payable.

Success #2 concerned the Mining Warden's Court again, in which we were initially labelled "Spurious & Vexatious" and subsequently "without standing". The Association took the matter to the Supreme Court, won the case and was granted 'standing'.

Probably the Association's biggest win to date has been its contribution to the successful finding by the Supreme Court, that the Mining Act allows the Mining Warden to hear matters of an environmental nature.

Give the ideal Christmas gift!

EDO WA GIFT MEMBERSHIP

Giving gift membership to the EDO will entitle both you and the gift recipient to enter our gift membership prize draw. The prize, which will be drawn at the Christmas party, is two nights for two people at Cellos Lodge near Denmark. A bottle of wine and chocolates are included for an extra special treat! (Prize very generously donated by Sandy Davis). Please use the gift membership form on the back page.

Hello and goodbye

At the recent AGM, the EDO farewelled long-time Management Committee member and inaugural EDO Coordinator, Margaret Robertson. It is with regret that we said goodbye, but wished Margaret the very best for the future.

Also farewelled, but not going very far, was Lee McIntosh, who has taken time out to complete her PhD and have a baby. Good luck Lee!

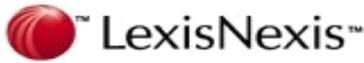
Warmly welcomed as our new Principal Solicitor is Leigh Simpkin, who was a solicitor for 10 years before becoming an in-house counsel, then barrister, in NZ, and was previously a Senior Associate for a year at a law firm in Perth.

The Association has grown to be an action and issues group, with a research obligation, and we have been involved in:

- the Southern Link Road defence,
- maintenance of the mental health facilities at Whitby, plus the protections of the surrounding lands and water ways,
- investigations of the various private and public landfill sites
- participation and promotion of public meetings to advance public education and awareness for our community,
- promoting a Doctor and public transport outcomes for our Shire,
- substantial submissions to the Keating Report and to the GMO debate.

The current big issue for the Association is the successful refusal to grant mineral sand mining in Mundijong, to have the Government uphold and advance the jurisdiction of the Mining Warden's Court and to initiate 'early intervention' mechanism that lead to defining a case for refusal. This can offer the ideals of certainty and transparent processes and will contribute to denying duplication and reducing the costs associated with project approvals.

The EDO thanks all our sponsors for their support



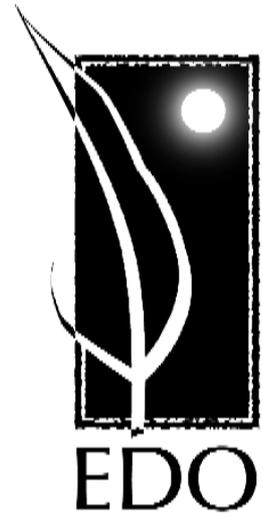
RURAL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH
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Core funding for the EDO WA (Inc) is provided by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department

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PERTH WA 6000

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\$15 Unwaged or concession

\$40 Waged or household

\$40 Non-profit organisation

\$65 Corporate

Enclosed is a cheque/money order for \$ _____

Or, please debit my credit card the amount of \$ _____

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Name on Card: _____

Expiry Date: _____

Date _____ Signature _____

* Please note: memberships are subject to approval by the EDO Management Committee. Members must agree to abide by the EDO's Rules.