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The Climate Change Act & State Government response to climate change	
<p>To what extent should climate change considerations (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts, climate resilience) influence policies and decisions by State government agencies and government business enterprises?</p>	<p>Comprehensively: State government (govt) must assess all decisions against progress to net zero emissions (NZE) by 2050, with interim targets. Climate change considerations should be the primary factor influencing policies and decisions by govt going forward. State govt must provide financial, research and practical support for the most carbon-intense industries to reduce emissions. State govt as a major concrete customer must lead uptake of concrete alternatives through procurement for capital works and transmit this information, equipment and skills straight to local govt, then to private sector. Drive upward pressure to Commonwealth to make effective climate law and action. Drive sideways pressure to under-performing states to lift their game.</p>
<p>How important is it to you that the Tasmanian government systematically assess and disclose the main risks associated with projected climate change?</p>	<p>Very important. We need clear disclosure of risks to help us all understand the urgency and depth with which we need to reduce emissions, invest in adaptation and increase sequestration. Not just disclosure but serious investment in improving climate literacy (recognising the challenge of functional illiteracy of nearly 50% of our community). Identifying which communities are vulnerable to what risks, and preparing the whole state community to accommodate specific communities as they are hit by e.g. loss of work, floods, fires, agricultural sector collapses.</p>
<p>How might the Act provide you with confidence that successive State governments will continue to act to contain/reduce Tasmania's emissions and build climate resilience?</p>	<p>By: Using unequivocal language about what must be done (not should). Using accommodating language that allows for adaptation to our reality as climate impacts roll in. Setting legislated targets with interim targets that get us to NZE by 2050. Committing govt to assess all decisions against progress to NZE by 2050. Requiring all decisions to get us towards carbon neutrality, with cost-benefit analysis that accounts for "global" cost to State from climate change impacts. State govt creating trustworthy connections with local govt to 'be there' regardless of election cycles. Not eroding local govt heads of power to deliver best outcomes for communities & place, unlike current situation with planning 'reform' where State govt makes decisions for local govt to deliver without appropriate consultation/resourcing. Clarifying what public assets can be used for, to give community confidence that our resources will not be sold off further, resulting in unacceptable climate impacts.</p>
<p>How might the Act drive further decarbonisation of the Tasmanian economy (e.g. via setting/legislating targets for sectors of the economy, potentially including interim targets)?</p>	<p>Legislate targets that get us to NZE by 2050 with genuine reductions, not sector-to-sector trading. Protect and manage forest, marine and all other ecosystems. Invest in health and education to reduce our disease burden and be smart enough to act rationally before ecological collapse sets in. Understand the contribution of seaweed in carbon capture. Restrict industries to operate within limits of natural resources, e.g. salmon farming. Implement a planning system that fully accounts for climate impacts – require emissions calculations for every</p>

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	<p>proposed development, with method and processing provided by State govt (not for purposes of offsetting emissions). Directly support/research local production of lower carbon alternatives to cement and native forest timber. Planning system to require appropriate design to reduce emissions on civil and domestic developments. Include all land uses and developments in planning system, including aquaculture, forestry, major projects.</p>
<p>If the Act were to espouse principles that would guide consideration of climate change by government, its agencies and business enterprises, what might they be?</p>	<p>No new fossil fuel projects. Burning carbon-based fuels increases emissions, no matter the source. Ban burning any of these fuels: to waste by 2030; for heating beyond 2050. All policy & regulation must include comprehensive assessment of climate impacts. Every change in policy & regulation must reduce emissions and/or improve sequestration & adaptation outcomes. Consistently measure & record across all sectors, managed by State govt. Population growth is the major driver of emissions growth. Trees will only be made into long-lived products or will be maintained as long-lived assets that store carbon for decades to centuries. Reduce importing. Require major retailers to source local products & invest in R&D to produce locally. All Tasmanians will behave with respect including our leaders, and the education system will provide extensive emotional education and coaching. Non-violent communication (NVC) principles are used in all government dialogues, and inspire the community.</p>

Global Climate Action & Tasmania	
<p>Within the context of global agreements to action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, what do you consider to be the main roles of the Tasmanian government and how effective do you believe the government has been?</p>	<p>Setting legislated targets that progress us to NZE by 2050. By committing govt to assessing all decisions against progress to NZE by 2050. By requiring that all decisions made by government make cost-benefit analysis that accounts for full "global" cost to the state from climate change impacts. Provide and resource regulation in an educative inclusive format, not punitive. Managing natural systems to sequester carbon, in particular managing wildfire. To directly support local govt to communicate climate risk and hazards consistently to their communities across the state to increase climate literacy and co-operative action. To lead the cultural change required by acting with respect and dignity always - in Parliament, in the media, when engaging with us, the people. The existing Climate Change Act should be completely replaced - it has had no effect on Tasmanian law or behaviour.</p>
<p>What would Tasmania be like in 10 years' time if it was a national or international leader in climate change responses?</p>	<p>Leading manager of fire in the landscape: master of fuel reduction burns that preserve heavy fuels, every time. Master of wildfire suppression, both through skilled land management based on Aboriginal & latest scientific approaches, and fire-fighting. Innovator & leader in mitigation and sequestration in agriculture, especially ruminant agriculture, focused on regenerative agriculture to provide food security for Tasmanians. Innovator and leader in alternatives to concrete. No wood being burned to waste. Leader in adaptation strategies including a culture of rehabilitation - of land and of ourselves. People knowing and showing how to get along with each other regardless of politics. Acting with kindness and care language to match, led by politicians who do not engage in polarising behaviour. Much-reduced reliance on the international tourism sector, and international students - providing free education to our own community in subjects and courses that really matter for the future.</p>

Emissions Targets	
<p>What would you consider to be an appropriate long-term greenhouse gas emissions or emissions reduction target for Tasmania (in terms of date and level of emissions or emissions reduction)?</p>	<p>Legislated NZE by 2050 would be consistent with other jurisdictions. Interim target of 60% below 1990 levels by 2030. These targets might help to limit warming to 1.5oC. As the global climate situation and science develop we will need to adjust targets to maintain trajectory to at or below 1.5 oC warming. Future reviews of the Climate Change Act will need to include reviews of targets based on latest science.</p>
<p>What (if any) value do you think targets for specific sectors of the economy would offer, including for the sector itself? If you agree with the concept of sectoral emissions targets, which sectors should have emissions targets? Why?</p>	<p>Setting sector targets that decrease over time, to ensure that we reach NZE by 2050 with genuine reductions, not sector-to-sector trading and offsets. All sectors should have emissions targets, for the sake of equity and to recognise that all sectors, not one particular sector alone are significant emitters. Given our energy production sector is low emitting in the national context, this sector must not be polluted by burning wood for energy. Sending hydro power to the mainland must stop - adapt our essential industries to use hydro power, and catch up with the rest of the world on battery technology. Electrify transport. No more diesel for energy. Use sector targets for stationary energy, agriculture and LULUCF to drive phase-out of wood being burned to waste in bonfires, forest regeneration burns & other “clean-ups” by 2030, phase out of wood burning for space and industrial heating and electricity generation by 2050.</p>
<p>What key factors should influence Government decisions to set State, sectoral and/or interim targets?</p>	<p>Our desire to survive as a species! Maintain pathway to NZE every year to 2050. Population growth is the major driver of emissions growth. State govt will support safe & accessible family planning, including access to terminations, and will promote responsible family size (2 children/woman) at all opportunities. Our incredible privilege to be living in such a safe & intact place - do not let this be eroded by stupidity or greed. The Tasmanian “brains trust” of climate scientists and activists. Listen, consult & collaborate with them. Be open to new understandings and ideas from them - rely on them to keep us up to date with global climate understanding. “Geoengineering” technologies are speculative, unproven and unsafe and will not be supported. Respect. Leading the community to care for each other and our place starting with our govt representatives treating each other with respect & co-operation, with intelligent & civil debate until mutual agreement achieved, on everything.</p>

Low Carbon & Economy & Society	
<p>What do you consider to be the main risks and opportunities for Tasmania as it continues to transition towards a low/zero carbon economy and society? What risks and opportunities may arise if Tasmania transitions more slowly/more rapidly?</p>	<p>Risks: Conflict, insecurity, wildfire, flooding, climate variability, drought, crop losses. Infrastructure burden from climate refugees. Degradation of the place & life we love, loss of identity. Loss of high manual skill/low quals jobs from illegal firewood industry. Increase in black market economies (fisheries/food). Job loss in ruminant agriculture – rural community collapse – risks assoc with migration with dignity. Opportunities: Civil engagement, co-operation, new thinking – govt ready to harness potential. Fire management & horticulture jobs for high manual skills/low quals – grow vibrant rural communities. Different ruminant agriculture. Reduced death & disease through improved air quality from less wood burning. Reduced theft & land degradation with end of illegal firewood industry. Upskilled building industry - energy efficiency & concrete-alternative work, higher density living with good amenity, better solar access & comfort. Improved soil health through sequestration.</p>
<p>What do you consider to be the main roles for State government in supporting Tasmania’s low/zero carbon transition?</p>	<p>Set legally binding targets. Provide adequate enforcement powers and resourcing. Promote a culture of fairness to reduce need to penalise – help people understand the ecological consequences of their actions. Cradle to grave production culture. Fund agriculture research to: maximise soil sequestration ASAP: reduce ruminant CH4 emissions with innovative animal husbandry/nutrition: Identify viable decarbonisation pathways to help agriculture meet its ambitious NZE targets: Promote increased plant-based diet. Use bioregions in planning. Manage increase in impermeable surfaces to stop poor outcomes from sealing ground including flooding and killing soil life. Use State Planning Policies to incorporate climate considerations & develop whole-of-hazard climate responses rather than at an individual development/property level – death by 1000 cuts. As State govt saw fit to standardise planning across Tasmania now standardise local govt corporate climate mitigation and adaptation responses.</p>

Climate Resilience & Adaptation	
<p>What do you consider to be the main roles for State government in supporting Tasmanian communities, infrastructure, economic activities and environments in becoming more resilient to projected climate change?</p>	<p>Leading by example to show us how we can relate to each other with kindness, care and respect, regardless of our political or other beliefs. Leading all conversations with kind and respectful speech whether in Parliament, in the media or in the community. Using a “non-violent communication - NVC - approach to do achieve this. Rigorous planning framework to support, protect and maximise solar access, passive solar and energy efficiency for all buildings: provide for long-term strategy, vision, community and connection in land-use planning, to improve resilience. Genuine consultation especially with young people and palawa people.</p>
<p>Is there anything else you would like to add?</p>	<p>To build climate resilience/adaptation we must be a unified people – acknowledge aboriginal sovereignty and work with the first nations people of lutruwita to look after our home which they have shared with us since invasion. Climate - the most important issue we have to engage with now. Pathways to limit warming to a survivable level require rapid and far-reaching transitions, with deep emissions reductions in all sectors, and rapid cultural change – please get out of business-as-usual and make climate consideration usual in everything we do. Remove references to emissions trading or offsets from act. These don’t serve to reduce emissions. Remove 4. Objects of Act: (C) “To help Tasmania take advantage...”. There are very few opportunities in climate change and many challenges. Be honest about this. State govt must lead by 2050 a full, dignified move from wood to electricity for home heating in a way that doesn’t leave anyone cold, but cuts out this dirty, polluting sector.</p>
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