SUMMARY OF POSTCARD SUBMISSIONS TO THE STATE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY
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Issue	Respondents (each respondent is represented by a number)	Specific Issues Mentioned

SUSTAINABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

State Sustainability Strategy Framework and Principles, Definitions and Interpretations of Sustainability

Definitions	(126)	• Define sustainability adequately
	(139, 143, 147, 148)	• The sustainability exhibition at the Geraldton museum was impressive • More displays and exhibitions for sustainability • More experiments for sustainability

Sustainability Assessment AND Institutional Change

Role of Government in Achieving Sustainability	(15, 23, 34, 134, 135)	• Government needs to introduce measures and provide incentives. • Educating people in practical ways to be more sustainable with the government leading by example and encouraging participation • Governments need real political will to improve WA sustainability • Sustainability needs a higher profile and practice needs to match rhetoric. • Listen to the informed advice from your paid public servants who undertake extensive well-grounded research on your behalf. This would result in better policies then those determined through political expediency. • Improve legislation for corporations' liability in case of environmental damage

Embracing Sustainability in Government Agencies

Roles of Government Departments in Achieving Sustainability	(14, 21, 74)	• CALM must do a better job- work co-operatively with other government departments / industry and indigenous groups • Treasury and other State agencies to invest monies only in socially responsible and environmentally sensitive investments • Reduce Government agency influences on regional and local strategies
Triple Bottom Line Accountability	(36)	• Energy and pollution should always be calculated as costs in any budget.

Partnerships for Action

Natural Resource Management (NRM)	(125, 145)	• Establish strong catchment authorities for Swan Avon, Murray and Blackwood systems • More cleanups over Australia
State-local government partnerships	(136)	• Give programs in local government eg CCP increased funding to address issues in residential, business and local government

Sustainability in the Regions

Local Government Management of Resources	(62, 74)	• Set up water management boards in local government to allocate water in an equitable manner so plants don't die over summer. • Reduce Government agency influences on regional and local strategies
	(93)	Economically and environmentally healthy country towns will prevent the overloading of cities and towns
	(68)	• Increase understanding of social needs in remote communities

Indigenous Communities and Sustainability

Conserving sacred sites	(16)	• Improve Aboriginal Heritage Act so it helps Aboriginals forcefully prevent development of sacred sites
	(95)	• Greater promotion and development of cross-cultural (indigenous and non indigenous environmental art project

Research and Development for Sustainability

	(35, 137)	• We should be investing in more into research to improve sustainability in WA • Put more money into development of alternative energy sources – renewable ones

CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

Population, Development Aid and Environmental Technology

Population	(9,71, 76, 98, 152)	• Establish an optimum population for WA to ensure sustainable use of resources and to protect flora and fauna diversity (approx 2 million). • Redirect population growth away from Perth by financial incentives • Stop population growth for the next 100 years to allow a more organised change to infrastructure (from fossil fuels to renewable energy infrastructure)

Maintaining our Biodiversity

	(8, 11, 50, 88,105, 133, 140, 149, 153)	• Preserve animal habitats • Keep environment clean to preserve natural habitat • Educate people about impacts of clearing and introduced flora and fauna on biodiversity • Save remaining wetlands, remnant bushland and ecosystems • Protect all remaining old growth forests including Tuart forest near Busselton • Protect more wetlands under ramsar agreements • Complete Bush Forever site protection with the additional 100 sites nominated by the public (it wasn't made public) • Limit garden plants in country areas to local natives and/or hybrids • Plant more trees • Protect our wildlife and make sure their habitat is maintained and not destroyed

Land Clearing

	(111, 112, 122, 133)	• Stop clearing the land of bush and trees • Get serious about land clearing – illegal clearing attracts a slap on the wrist and is a joke • Ban any further clearing of West Australian bushland, especially the wheatbelt and northern sand plain
Native Vegetation and Urban Development	(88, 112, 121)	• Prevent land developers reducing bushland to sand plains with new subdivisions • Leave native vegetation and clear house pad area only • No more land clearings for development in urban and rural areas

Responding to Greenhouse and Climate Change

	(24, 35, 36, 126, 158)	• Use nuclear energy earlier rather than later to minimise CO2 emissions- Need research into safe disposal/storage of nuclear waste • A Greenhouse Tax on all products contributing to carbon dioxide emissions • Reduce greenhouse gases by using solar and wind power • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Increase charges for oil consumption • Obtain greenhouse benefits from resource development companies • Sign the Kyoto protocol otherwise Australia's coastal plain could be underwater in the future.

Oil Vulnerability, the Gas Transition and the Hydrogen Economy

Reduce use of fossil fuels	(3,17, 37, 49, 79, 135)	• Encourage people to convert their cars to gas by providing low interest loans. • Move away from petrol and petroleum products • Close gas fields • Phase out solid fuel heaters and promote gas • Switch to clean technology for energy production

Resource Consumption

Real costs for resources	(129)	• Ensure that real costs apply to the use of resources, rather than subsidised costs (eg for food, water, power)

SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Sustainable Agriculture

Salinity	(45, 100, 109, 110, 160, 164, 192, 165, 166, 170, 172, 174, 185, 190)	• We require a serious set of strategies to stop and try to reverse salinity • Clearing land should be stopped • Initiate a large-scale program to deal with the salinity problem. Subsidies and incentives could be provided to farmers to re-vegetate their land • Government needs to provide greater input both financially and through infrastructure to deal with salinity. • Set up a serious taskforce, equipped with ample resources, to deal with salinity. Long-term measures to repair damaged areas should be immediately initiated across the state. • Salinity is a government and state problem, not just that of individual farmers. Farmers should receive financial assistance and incentives for dealing with salinity on their properties. • More money needed for awareness of salinity through media on commercial channels. People need to be aware how each person can help by doing their own thing. • Government should plant more eucalyptus trees because they have longer roots that can reach the deep ground water and stop salinity problems • Stop pulling out trees, plant mores trees to reduce salt build-up • Fund more schools to plant trees to stop salinity. Do not waste money on funding for unnecessary things. • Devote more money to building drains that help drain out the salt water from salt affected land. • More money for research into salinity solutions • Fund farmers that are trying their own solutions to salinity • There are hundreds of organisations educating people about salinity problems in WA but nothing is being done. Government should act now and spend the money to save WA so salinity doesn't get out of hand.

Agricultural Sustainability	(7, 123, 136, 163, 182)	• Agriculture is not sustainable • Encourage farmers or enforce them to embrace alley farming • Tree planting: reduce constant aid to farmers – agree that certain areas are not suitable for the type of farming done for many years • Should be less monocultures and more practices compatible with fragile old soils • Classes for farmers to teach them how to grow and harvest crops using a very minimal amount of water • Fund farmers to set aside some land for trees instead of cattle.
Preventing land clearing	(45, 63, 64, 65, 97)	• Prevent further clearing of land for agricultural purposes (especially in marginal areas) • Compensate landowners to place a real value on the protection of remnants • Increase fines for people who illegally clear land. Current fines are too low to provide a disincentive to clear
Revegetation	(3)	• Plant more trees in Wheatbelt using Work-for-Dole participants
Chemical Use	(11, 64, 156, 173)	• Reduce use of chemicals on farms • Discourage over-use of fertiliser • Blue green algae is very dangerous and toxic and the only way to solve the problem is to educate farmers about what their fertilizers are doing to waterways and hope that they learn and improve farming practices.
Support for farmers	(155, 168, 175, 180, 186)	• Supply more water and compensation to agricultural areas in their battle against water and land problems that are sending farmers of their properties. I speak from hands-on experience as my family owns and runs a sheep station. These resources are desperately needed. • Provide farmers with funding in drought times. They are having to sell-off their possessions to keep their families from poverty. • Money to support farming decisions not for unnecessary things

Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture

Sustainability of Fisheries	(61,104)	• Constant monitoring of sustainability of fishing industry ie controls on numbers harvested • More responsible practices researched and promoted amongst commercial fishing industries- quota systems should be introduced on key species

Sustainable Forests and Plantations

Reduce Forestry	(11, 13)	• Reduce amount of forestry • Plantations for logging instead of native forests that shelter animals
Sustainable native forestry	(40)	• Change government policies to support sustainable native timber forestry
	(151)	• Create more funding to help save the huge 100 year old trees down south near Denmark: tourists go to see these trees and if you keep chopping them down you will lose heaps of tourists and money

Sustainable Mining and Petroleum Production

	(15, 53, 145)	• State legislation needs to be improved to control impacts from mining • Old mine sites make great lakes and recreation spots • Revegetate more mines

Protecting Aquatic Systems

Conservation of Water Environments	(26, 63, 64, 88, 169, 183, 191)	• Secure foreshores of Swan River from development • Save our remaining wetlands • Give more funding for the research of blue-green algae in major rivers • Spend more time money and resources on the educating the community about river pollution in their local area so they can help reduce the problem – it is everybody's problem • Funding needed to prevent erosion of river banks – farmer education, regrowth of native trees and erection of fences along rivers

Sustainable Coastal and Marine Environments

Marine and Coastal Protection	(39, 78, 88, 92)	• Protect Ningaloo • Create floating marine cities to protect the marine environment and avoid extreme coastal urbanisation • Save Cockburn Sound • No marinas, seagrass loss • Nominate Ningaloo Reef for World Heritage, no marina resort there • Ningaloo is being denuded of its natural flora by scavenging divers and too many boats. The Marina development will only add to Ningaloo's demise as a World Heritage reef.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SETTLEMENTS

Community Involvement	(74)	• Considering land use patterns and local objectives to progress towards clearly articulated holistic goals • Seeing people as part of the solutions and encouraging progressive social progress • Allowing interested and committed people the time to plan and manage the numerous reserve management programmes

Managing Urban and Regional Growth

Urban Sprawl	152	• Halt outward expansion of Perth metro area

Integrating Land Use and Balanced Transport

Improve Public Transport System	(2, 3,27,35, 37, 38, 44, 54, 55, 56, 79,104, 111,120, 127, 129, 135, 136)	• Develop a monorail to service Perth Central Area • Need to review public transport and suburban planning so more people can use public transport and it is more accessible • Make public transport cheaper to encourage greater use • Allow bicycles on trains during peak hours. Add another train carriage to all trains in peak hours to facilitate this • Limit the size of the metropolitan area to allow for efficient infrastructure including public transport • All public transport to run on alternative environmentally-friendly fuel sources • Build alternative modes of transport ie Trains • Put more railways into the Perth metro area • Consider making metropolitan train travel free (ie at taxpayers' expense – a levy on a trial basis). Many advantages, financial and otherwise: road and health costs, policing etc) • Housing along rail lines (medium-density) • Light rail needed • Regional rail needed •
Limiting Private Car Use	(4,27, 35, 54, 56, 79, 87, 88,119, 152)	• Ban Private cars from Perth CBD • Have less cars • De-register taxis to allow more competitive operation, making fares more affordable • Promote small car ownership • Provide incentives for more car pooling and smaller cars • Increase the cost of city parking • Change our culture so cars do not play a central role • No roads, opt for rail alternatives
Increase Bicycle Use	(3,38, 44, 56,120)	• Improve and promote bicycle access in metropolitan areas • Improve public transport in metropolitan areas through adding more carriages to trains so cyclists can use trains in peak hours • Complete the Fremantle to Perth Veloway as soon as possible

URBAN DESIGN & SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES		
Vegetation, Biodiversity, Public Open Space and private gardens	(2, 5, 18, 26, 42, 54, 72, 85, 90, 124, 140, 152)	• Ensure that 25% of the land in Perth metropolitan area is bushland or parkland for aesthetics and local climate effect • Local governments to plant more native (or appropriate exotic) trees • Require local governments surface verges with an inert material for trees to be set in and restrict grass and vegetation on verges • Do not fill in all Perth City vacant areas with developments- should create parks in these spaces. Visions of Planners should be put into practice. • Design and connect more green belts and genuine bush corridors between and through new suburbs • Local Governments should turn verges into green belts • Place underpasses under main roads for wildlife • Retain all Underwood Ave Bushland in Shenton Park • Limit town/city size to leave tracts of natural bushland undeveloped that are large enough for wildlife to be completely untouched, not even as national parks • Have minimum vegetation limits for homes: we now have suburbs that are all bricks and tiles with a marked reduction in plant life • Discourage over use of fertiliser • Holes in the base of fences for wildlife migration and movement (e.g. frogs) • Allow property owners in the city to build to within 1 metre of the front of their block eliminating the need for a front lawn • Revegetate private, public gardens and small cleared areas with local native plants
Urban consolidation and mixed use development	(2, 17, 94)	• Limit size of metropolitan area for efficient infrastructure including public transport • Improve suburb design with jobs, shops, friends and bushland in walking or riding distance • Anticipating future growth to ensure that all aspects of infrastructure and service can meet the needs of that growth
Equity	(46)	• Give every one a block of land free- this is socially equitable, economically sound and environmentally responsible.

Managing Freight and Regional Transport

	(127)	• Convert freight to rail

Reducing and Managing Waste

Recycling	(11, 35, 43, 67, 108, 135, 150)	• Follow three R's: Reduce, re-use and recycle • Limit wasteful consumption • Incentives to re-use shopping bags and not keep using new ones at supermarkets • Introduce bottle and can refunding legislation as in South Australia which has been successful.
Pollution	(116, 122, 157)	• More appropriate ways to deal with toxic waste are needed. • Pollution by companies attracts a slap on the wrist and is a joke. Give the DEP teeth and give councils the right to impose larger fines. • More money needs to be set aside to help solve our pollution problems

Our Water Future

Water Supply Alternatives	(3, 53, 102, 117, 118, 130)	• Pipe water down from Ord River to increase Perth's water supply • Build a natural dam and wildlife park in a high rainfall area for use as an additional reservoir • Build a pipeline from the Kimberleys 200-300 km inland to improve soil fertility and provide another water source for the population • Invest in desalination plants regardless of cost • Agree with water taxes (without penalising families) and restriction of home bore usage, especially as impacts on the lakes and natural surface waters of WA need to be minimised. Hitting people in the hip pocket makes them more aware of their usage of resources. A positive reward system is even better.
Water Conservation Measures	(7, 11, 51, 62, 63, 64, 89, 99, 101,105,112, 115, 154, 161, 162)	• Need better water conservation • Issue fines not warnings • No exemptions for new lawns • The water saving campaign is not sustainable • Ban sale of non-water saving shower heads • Water-saving shower heads should be mandatory in new homes • Subsidise shower heads, dual flush toilets etc in established homes

		• Set up water management boards in local government to allocate water in an equitable manner so plants don't die over summer. • Discourage water wastage on gardens • Use scheme water for drinking, other sources should be used for general use • Restrict bore water use • Bore water uses to be licensed and charged for all areas • Increase cost of water that is likely to be used on gardens, basic water use should not be subject to a price increase • Put more money into saving water. I see people with sprinklers on in the rain which is a big waste. • We must have shorter showers and shorter garden watering times to save water before it's too late. • Educate people about using water wisely so everyone can learn to survive on very little amounts of water
Grey Water Recycling	(4, 19, 22, 33, 69, 89,106, 137, 146)	• Treat and recycle Perth's sewerage water • Providing support to assist homeowners convert plumbing to direct greywater on gardens, reducing the need for scheme and bore water • Recycle greywater for gardens and lawns, especially in summer • New homes should be built with grey water recycling systems • Need information about using and creating greywater systems • Legislate for grey water systems • Install systems to automatically recycle wastewater from showers etc

Gardens and water conservation	(3,5, 27, 47, 64, 69,115, 121)	• Ban lawns • Promote native or water efficient gardens • Governments to provide small rate reduction for home owners to preserve trees • Set up water management boards in local government to allocate water in an equitable manner so plants don't die over summer. • Providing support to assist homeowners convert plumbing to direct greywater on gardens, reducing the need for scheme and bore water • Landscaping and Garden Design for water conservation, increasing native biodiversity in suburbs • Subsidise native plant solutions • Run garden design competitions for people with beautiful native gardens without lawn and sprinklers • Organise landscape designers to come up with native garden plans that can be provided for free to renovators and new home builders • Be tougher on councils which sprinkle in the middle of the day • Stop developers insisting on lawn • Council verges should be native only • Charge bore water at the same rate as scheme water (mains)
Rainwater tank installation	(5, 27, 53, 89, 101, 103, 128)	• Promote use of rainwater tanks on all houses • New housing developments to include rainwater tanks for watering the garden • Subsidise rainwater tanks for garden use
Bore water	(171)	• Have restrictions on bore water. People are starting to think bore water is unlimited, but it is not, and people are wasting it. We are running out of water.

Sustainable Energy

Adopting Renewable sources	(12, 17, 20, 27, 33, 49, 56, 57, 59, 60, 66, 75, 86, 89,104, 141,115, 141, 150, 152, 159, 187)	• Use natural sources like wind, tidal and solar to produce energy instead of fossil fuels • Harness the Fremantle Doctor to produce power • Provide incentives or subsidies to adopt renewable sources of energy • Decrease non renewable resource using power generation plants • Provide solar power to remote communities and train people in the communities maintenance skills • Turn country into a dynamo and export excess electricity along power lines • Reduce street light use by 50% in winter and 80% in summer between 10pm and 4am. Use the money and resources savings to develop a sustainable energy supply network • Public use of solar power (e.g. hot water systems in schools) • If a new coal power station is built in WA, this will make this sustainability process look stupid. • The primary decider in the SW power procurement process is cost, making coal and gas the most viable power options. Renewable energy such as wind, is regarded as 'not reliable' by the Energy Minister's office. • Require all new houses to have solar power • Implement tidal power at Broome • Investing in alternative power generation techniques eg. wind and tidal power • Increasing the number of wind farms. I was very impressed by the wind farm at Albany. • Make low interest or even no interest loans for solar for domestic and commercial heating of water • Cut back on oil-fired power stations and increase use of solar
Energy Conservation	(36, 58, 59,113, 145)	• Educational campaigns in public, business and private sector to promote energy saving practices (along the same lines as the water conservation advertisements) • Energy and pollution should always be calculated as costs in any budget • Put incentives in place for everyone to install small systems (solar hot water, photo voltaics, small hi-tech wind turbines) and feed the excess back into the grid (eg in summer holidays) • Build many small power stations rather than a few very big ones

Building Sustainably

Solar Orientation and Environmentally Friendly Design	(1, 4, 5, 7, 18, 25, 33, 36, 47, 52, 55, 59, 73, 89, 91, 96, 99, 101,105,106, 124, 132, 136, 138)	• Legislating for housing design (both new and renovations) and developments to Codes to incorporate energy efficient principles, passive solar design and orientation. This will reduce the need for fossil fuels and the heating and cooling costs. • Regulating insulation of all housing • Local government rate incentives for buildings with passive solar design • Provide incentives for people to install solar heating in homes, especially in new subdivisions • Promote use of solar power in new homes (e.g. using subsidies or other financial incentives) • Display homes should provide information about passive solar design to encourage people to build homes that incorporate these concepts • First homebuyer grants should be linked to environmentally friendly design such as location on block, solar heating and north facing • Most builders and councils provide no assistance or advice in providing energy efficient features in new homes and extensions • Build more solar passive homes through local councils, builders and developers • All new homes should be designed for solar energy • Make solar etc more financially obtainable to lower income families • More people would use the “feed back to the power grid system” if they could afford to set it up
Solid fuels for Heating	(54,105)	• Phase out domestic wood fuelled fires over 4 years • No new homes to have solid fuel heaters
	129	• Encourage smaller houses

SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY

Education and Community Awareness for Sustainability

Public Education	(43, 59, 68, 74, 84, 111,114, 136, 167, 176, 178, 179, 189, 193)	• We need to be educated that resources are finite. • Educate the public on the conspicuous consumption of resources • Need to get public as a whole to realise what a vital issue this is • Educational campaigns for public to promote energy saving practices (along same lines as water conservation advertisements) • Comprehensive, integrated and co-ordinated education program aimed at raising awareness of fundamental issues of sustainability and how this requires behavioural change eg 43% of water currently being used to artificially create a 'non-Australian' environment (ie grass, lawns, exotic plant species are highly questionable) • Increase understanding of social needs in remote communities • Empower people on the land • Encouraging people to make changes to their lifestyles in an educated / learning environment of participation towards the common goal of our collective future • Make people aware that a lot of what we do is not sustainable and that we must start to live within our means. • Encourage flexible working hours/arrangements so people have time to act and change their behaviour to more sustainable practices • You cannot fix a problem unless everyone knows that there is a problem • More public awareness through the mass media. Having more people paying attention and donating would make a big difference. You need to have people who make decisions for the good of all. • Funding for educational clinics to inform people of the harm of blue-green algae • Educate farmers, land clearers and the wider community about salinity and how to prevent it. If they realise clearing land causes salinity they will listen and take action because if they don't it will cost them money (they will have to pay for environmental damage). • Funding for research and education about water issues.

Educating Young People	(55, 70, 157, 177, 181, 184, 188)	• Teach young children about sustainability with education campaigns in schools • Establish primary, secondary and tertiary advisory groups for the Sustainability Policy Unit • Fast track environmental education as per NSW curriculum. • Educate young people because they are the adults of the future • Funding for education about problems such as water scarcity and salinity. • Have more students involved in environmental projects so the environment is helped and students learn about environmental issues. These projects need government funding to get them started. • Spend more money on agricultural schools to help young people become aware of the environment and what is happening to it and try to prevent such things as water salinity.
Corporate Education	(58)	• Educational campaigns in business and private sector to promote energy saving practices
Educating the consumer	(131)	• Incorporate user-friendly action in everyday life: make it easy for the consumer to choose sustainable options through better labelling which is consistent and relevant

SUSTAINABILITY AND BUSINESS

Eco- efficiency and Industrial Ecology

Corporate Social Responsibility	(58,)	• Big business should lead by example and maintain environmentally sustainable work practices • Educational campaigns in business and private sector to promote energy saving practices
Clean Production	(7, 57, 99)	• Where are the green industries? • Where is the tyre recycling? • Heavier penalties for businesses acting in an environmentally harmful manner • Better monitoring of businesses wastes and environmental controls