

What you need to know!

Changing evolution of offsets in Queensland

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Presentation outline



- 1. Where have we been?- brief history of offsets in Qld
- 2. Where are we now? existing offset policies
- 3. Key changes what you need to know!
- 4. Where are we going? forecasting changing trends

Where have we been?



- Offsets have been around for over 10 years in Qld.
- Specific-issue offset policies have been gradually introduced. Environmental values and project types requiring offsets have increased.
- Offset policies have evolved from setting broad objectives to specific metrics and rules about process and outcomes.
- Offsets are now a significant component of a projects environmental impact assessment.
- Offsets were a new concept to landholders.



- Journey began in 2002.
- Offsets for the loss of Marine Fish Habitat were introduced.
- Key terms and requirements introduced were:
 - 'mitigation and compensation' and 'no net loss'
 - hierarchy: avoid, minimise, mitigate then offset
 - financial payments
 - land based offsets including rehabilitation
 - agreements were required between a proponent and the government
 - monitoring and evaluation
 - a case by case assessment was applied.



- 2005 Vegetation Management Offsets.
- This offset policy has had the largest evolution over the past 7 years.
- Key terms and requirements in 2005 were:
 - hierarchy: avoid, mitigate, offset
 - focus on remnant endangered and of concern REs
 - offset must be close to area of impact
 - offset must be a minimum of 2ha
 - offset must be 'ecologically equivalent' to impact area
 - revegetation was permitted
 - same RE as cleared was to be offset.



- Between 2007 and 2009 the policy had a number of revisions.
- Key changes were:
 - additional offset values such as essential habitat, watercourse vegetation, wetlands and connectivity
 - preference for offsetting with high value regrowth
 - ratios were introduced ranging from 1:1 to 1:3 (then removed)
 - some flexibility to offset with different REs
 - introduction of BioCondition
 - offsets could be located within bioregion.



- 2006 Koala Offset Policy was introduced.
- Key terms and requirements were:
 - net-benefit
 - first time a metric was used to determine an offset requirement
 - allowed habitat and non-habitat measures (direct and indirect)
 - Koala Offset Bank.



- 2007 Draft EPBC Act Offset Policy
- Key terms and requirements were:
 - hierarchy: avoid, mitigate, offset
 - direct and indirect
 - maintain or enhance (ratios)
 - like for like
 - preference offsets were located within the same general area as the impact site
 - case by case assessment was applied allowing flexibility.





- 2008 Qld Government Environmental Offset Policy.
- Set offset principles and standards.
- Reinforced offset terms.
- Tried to promote consistency and coordination.
- Introduced interim arrangements for state significant projects, mining and petroleum, energy providers and government departments.
- Advance Offsets.



Where are we now?



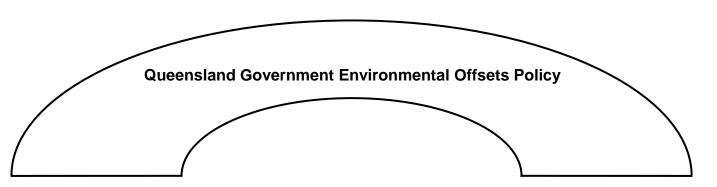






- Late 2011 Commonwealth and Qld Govt demonstrated their commitment to offsets.
- New approaches and policies introduced.
- Wider net.
- Increasing need to assess offsets early.
- Greater complexity and processes.
- Different approaches by State and Commonwealth.
- Regulators struggling to catch up and deal with demand.
- Landholders becoming more aware.





Specific-Issue Offsets Policies

Marine Fish Habitat (DAFF) (Update 2012)	Koala Habitat (DEHP)	Vegetation Management (DNRM) (Update	Biodiversity (DEHP) (New Policy Oct 2012)
		Sept 2011)	

EPBC Act (DSEWPaC) (Update Aug 2011) Planning
Schemes /
Local
Laws
(Local Gov't)



Overall Key Changes



- Identify and assess project impacts to biodiversity values early in the impact assessment phase – Offset Strategy.
- Offsets to be identified prior to approval. More stringent requirements for deferring – Offset Transfer and Deed of Agreements.
- Move from ratios towards a quantitative metric based on onground and desktop assessments - Ecological Equivalence.
- Use of broad vegetation groups, focus on quality regrowth vegetation and strategic offset sites.
- Process more hoops to jump through!
- Expectations Landholders / Regulators / Proponents.

Key Changes









- Biodiversity Offset Policy came into effect 3 October 2011.
 - applicable to larger range of development types including mining and petroleum
 - some exemptions including state significant projects, protected areas, committed government projects
 - additional offset values including EVNT and special least concern fauna habitats, EVNT protected plants, coastal values
 - delivery options: land based and offset payment

Key Changes









- land based offsets may require an offset transfer
- indirect offsets up to 10% of the total direct offset requirement
- metric to determine offset payment
- offset payments are not applicable to all values
- ecological equivalence assessments of the impact site and offset site are mandatory
- different offset rules for different values.

Key changes







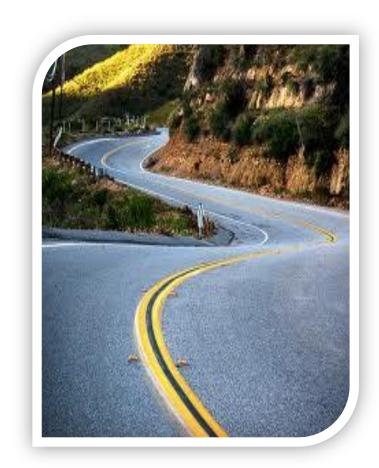


- EPBC Act Offset Policy revised Aug 2011
- Key changes include:
 - focus on direct offsets
 - prescribes 75% direct, 25% indirect
 - metric being developed
 - direct offset can include:
 - protecting existing good quality vegetation
 - rehabilitation of existing degraded vegetation, or
 - -revegetation of degraded land
 - still applying ratios on a case by case basis.

Where are we going?



Might be a bit of a windy and bumpy road!



Where are we going?



- State level policies are aligning and becoming more consistent.
- Continue to deal with differences between Commonwealth and State.
- Increased expectation of level of survey effort for offset analysis.
- Qld Government is looking to direct offset investments.
 - Offset payments
 - Mapping
 - Development conditions

Where are we going?



- More policy reviews and changes to come. Government is still 'finding its feet' in what it is seeking to achieve from offsets.
- Ecological equivalence will be tested.
- Different offset models will be explored and advantages/disadvantages will be better understood.
- Proponents thinking more strategically and pre-empting offset requirements and identifying advance offsets.
- Landholders becoming more aware of offset opportunities and seeing them as a part of their business model.