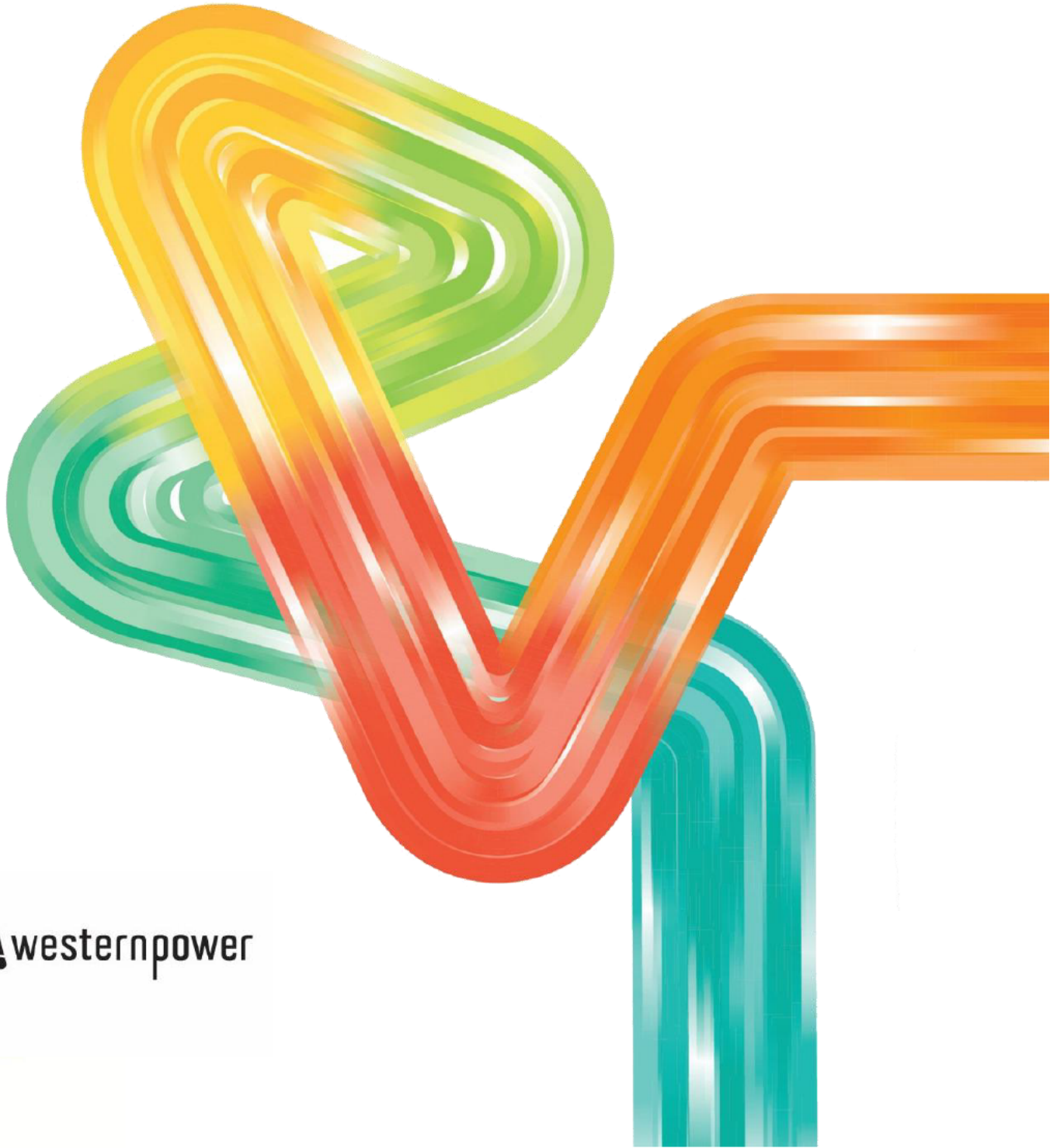
Offset Strategy

Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kV Overhead Transmission Line - EP Act Part V Clearing Permit

Protected

8 September 2026



westernpower

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Executive Summary

Table 1 Offset Strategy Summary

Item	Details
Title of Proposal	Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kV Overhead Transmission Line
Proponent name	Electricity Networks Corporation trading as Western Power (Western Power)
Purpose of this offset proposal	This Offset Strategy will support the Part V Clearing Permit application under S. 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)
Permit (under application)	EPBC – 2026/10515 – Refer to EPBC Offset Strategy for impacts to Matters of National Significance DWER – Application number pending
Environmental objective	To offset 100% of the Proposal's significant residual impact. The Proposal will have a significant residual impact on the following Environmental values: • Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act)) • Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) (listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act) • Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and the BC Act). • Two Bush Forever Sites – Site No. 193 and 326.
Proposed offset location	Western Power has secured an offset site for the Proposal: Lot 303 (509) Lowlands Road, Mardella 6125, Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale.
Current scheme zoning	Lowlands offset site is zoned as Rural
Stakeholders	DCCEEW and DWER regarding regulatory requirements Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) regarding ongoing land management tenure at Lowlands
Plans and policies	State and Commonwealth offset policy
Timeline	The offset property is under contract, pending subdivision and settlement and it has been agreed for the Lowlands offset land to be transferred to DBCA conservation estate. Western Power will complete land transfer execution prior to the Proposal's referral approval. On site rehabilitation actions will occur for a minimum of 10 years and will only cease when monitoring demonstrates the completion criteria are achieved.
Governance arrangement	Western Power has agreed with DBCA to transfer ownership of the Lowlands offset to DBCA. An MoU is under development to outline land management responsibilities for

Item	Details
	each party. The entire Lowlands offset site will be added to the Western Australian Conservation Estate by DBCA for protection into perpetuity.
Financial budget	Project budget has been allocated for a minimum of 10 years, with internal processes and approvals available to seek additional funds should rehabilitation completion criteria not be met or remedial actions required to be undertaken.
Proposed Commencement	The Lowlands offset site is in the final negotiation stages of being acquired and anticipated to be completed in the next 3 months. A Site-specific revegetation plan has been prepared, with the first rehabilitation actions planned to commence in late 2026 or early 2027.
Revegetation Management Plan	This Offset Strategy outlines and commits Western Power to meeting key criteria. This provides transparency, with confidence in delivery success being supported by a Revegetation Management Plan (RMP) for the Lowlands site. The RMP will be finalised in consultation with the DWER and DCCEEW prior to the clearing of any vegetation. The RMP will align with this Offset Strategy and detail the specific rehabilitation activities to be undertaken. The RMP will include detailed and measurable completion criteria to guide and measure successful site restoration to achieve the objectives of this Offset Strategy. The RMP will include reporting and monitoring requirements with measurable triggers for review and remedial actions where criteria are not met. Western Power has embedded key objectives and success criteria into the Offset Strategy in order to enable adaptive management and encourage review, improvement and innovation in the delivery of the RMP. Objective based target setting ensures that efficiencies and lessons learnt can be applied immediately as the rehabilitation activities progress.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kV Overhead Transmission Line proposal (the Proposal) is located 17.5 km north of Perth CBD in the City of Wanneroo. The Proposal is for the construction of a dual circuit 132 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Neerabup Terminal to intersect an existing transmission line (MUL-WGA 81) at the intersection of Ocean Reef Road and Wanneroo Road, Woodvale, a length of approximately 23 kilometres (km).

Enabling works will occur along the proposed line route, involving the relocation and/or undergrounding of existing customer connections, distribution lines and utility assets to facilitate the construction and future operation of the new 132 kV transmission line.

The Western Australian Government's announcement to retire coal generation by 2030 requires the removal of constraints on existing connected generation and additional capacity to allow connection of new generators to the South West Interconnected System (SWIS). The Proposal is part of the SWIS Transmission Plan, which sets out the State Government's vision for Western Power's transmission network and builds on extensive modelling and system planning carried out in the Whole of System Plan 2020, the SWIS Demand Assessment: 2023 and 2024, and the SWIS Planning Update. These Plans are publicly available on the WA government website and Western Power website.

The Proposal forms a critical component of the Clean Energy Link (CEL) North program, designed to alleviate transmission constraints and facilitate integration of renewable energy sources into the SWIS and will create new circuits between Neerabup Terminal and the connecting zone substations to improve utilisation of the 330 kV and 132 kV networks in transferring electricity generated from the Mid West to supply Perth's northern suburbs.

During May 2026, Western Power referred the Proposal to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Part IV, Section 38 (s38) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

On 9th July the Proposal was deemed a *Controlled Action* under the EPBC Act, and 22 July 2026 the project was deemed *Not Assessed* by the EPA Chair

This Offset Strategy has been prepared to support the Clearing Permit application by demonstrating how Western Power will counterbalance the significant residual impacts to the State environmental values, including Bush Forever Sites protected under *State Planning Policy 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* (SPP2.8) resulting from the implementation of the Proposal.

1.2 Proposal Information

The Proposal Development Envelope (PDE) consists of the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Proposal and wherein all infrastructure will be contained. The PDE is 78 hectares (ha), and includes the two overarching construction elements:

- 132 kV transmission line corridor
- Distribution relocation and undergrounding works.

The Proposal's Disturbance Footprint (Impact Area) within the PDE includes the following impacts to native vegetation:

- 0.68 ha of Bush Forever sites. Including the Bassendean Complex – Central and South, Bassendean Complex – North and Bassendean Complex – North Transition vegetation complexes.
- 14 ha of Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat
- 14 ha of Baudin's Cockatoo habitat
- 14 ha of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC) habitat.

Noting that the black cockatoo habitat numbers are not cumulative due to the overlap in suitable habitat for the three species.

1.3 Objectives

The objective of this Offset Strategy is to demonstrate that the environmental values of the proposed offset sites will counterbalance at least 100% of the Proposal's significant residual impact.

This Offset Strategy follows the 2014 Clearing of Native Vegetation Offsets procedure under the *Environmental Protection Act* (EP Act), as outlined by the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (now DWER), and the criteria outlined in the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) SPP2.8.

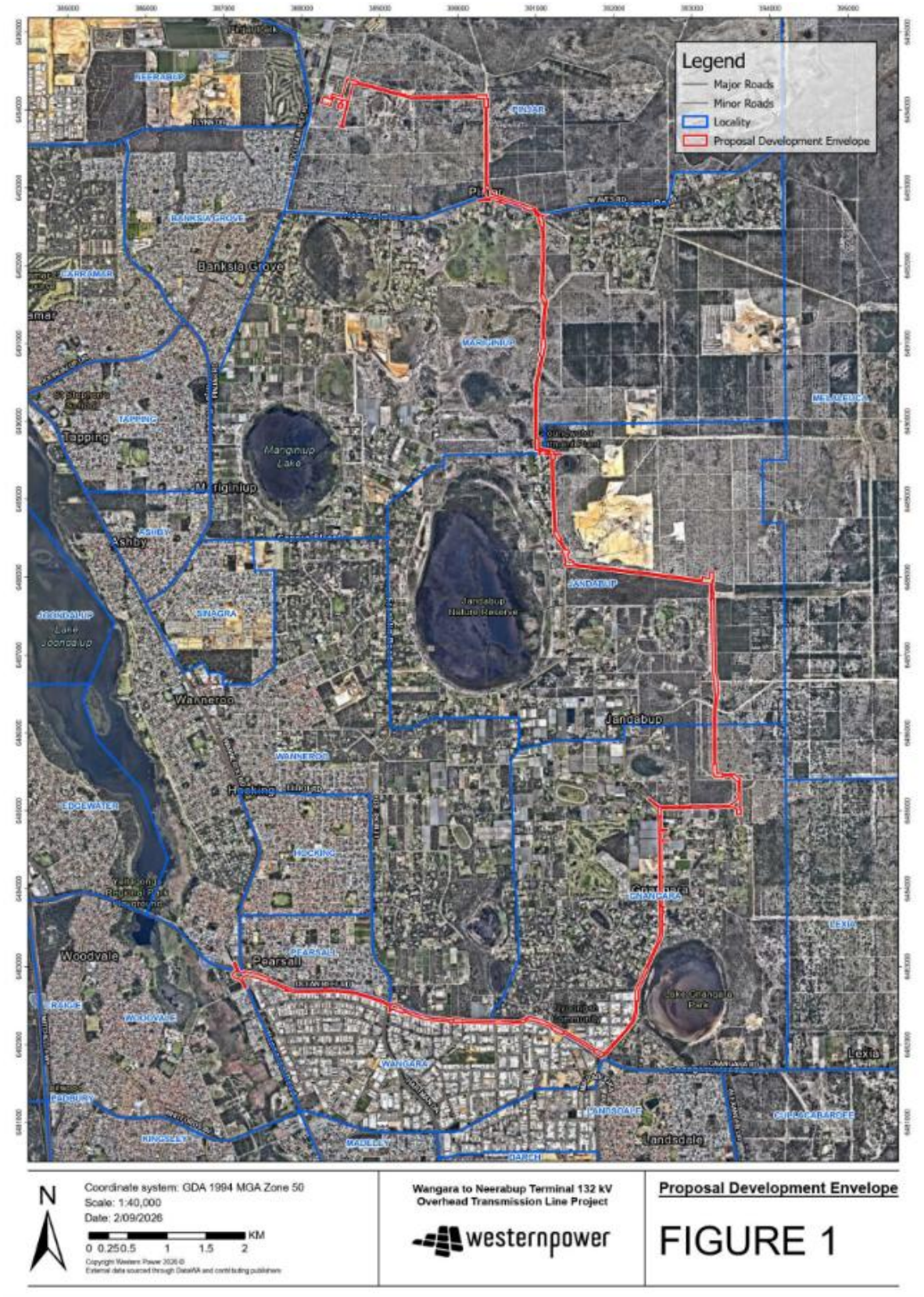


Figure 1 Proposal Development Envelope

2. Offset Requirement

2.1 Proposal Environmental Studies

Table 2 outlines the biological surveys that have been undertaken for the PDE and Proposal offset sites.

Table 2 Environmental Surveys and Studies

Survey	Timing	Survey details
Ecological Assessment of the Wangara to Neerabup 132 kV Transmission Line Project, Eco Logical Australia 2026	Survey: 3 – 7 November 2025 Report: April 2026	Eco Logical (2026) undertook a single season Basic fauna survey for the defined linear corridors within the Proposal area. The survey included a desktop assessment and field survey and targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment. Foraging and potential breeding and roosting habitat was assessed within the survey area.
Clean Energy Link Swan Coastal Plain Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment, AECOM 2024	Survey: October – November 2023 Report: June 2024	A single season (spring) Basic Fauna Survey was conducted including a detailed fauna habitat assessments throughout the survey area and a single season (spring) Targeted black cockatoo survey for all three Threatened WA Black Cockatoo species (Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo, and the Forest-Red-tailed Black Cockatoo). Breeding, foraging and roosting assessments were completed based on DAWE 2022 and BCE 2020 assessments.
NBT-WGA 132 kV Line Project – Short Range Endemic Invertebrate Fauna Impact Assessment Technical Memorandum, Invertebrate Solutions 2026	Survey: April 2026 Report: April 2026	A technical memorandum assessing the Proposal's impacts to five key conservation significant and SRE species identified during the desktop assessment. The memorandum was informed by a targeted field survey completed in April 2026 (report still pending finalisation). Detailed information was provided to Invertebrate Solutions to inform the impact assessment, including a PDE and fauna habitat mapping. The fauna habitat mapping provided to Invertebrate Solutions was a consolidated dataset of SLR (2025) and AECOM (2024) habitat mapping, as the ELA (2026) survey results were not available at the of commissioning the works. The suitable habitat mapped by Invertebrate Solutions has been cross-referenced against ELA (2026) habitat mapping to allow for consistency in discussing impacts in this ERD. The scope of the technical memorandum included: • Assessment of suitability of potential habitat identified within the PDE for conservation significant and SRE invertebrate fauna

Survey	Timing	Survey details
		• Assessment of significance of identified potential indirect and direct impacts to conservation significant and SRE invertebrate fauna from implementation of the Proposal Recommendations for appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for conservation significant and SER invertebrate fauna
NREP 1-NT-NBT 330 kV Line Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment, AECOM 2023	Survey: September – November 2022 Report: May 2023	A single season (spring) Basic Fauna Survey was conducted for the linear corridor of the NT-NBT 330 kV line project. This project has an overlapping area with the Proposal associated with Neerabup Terminal. Survey data from this survey has been used to address a gap area in the ELA (2026) survey of 0.05 ha. The AECOM (2023) survey was conducted in accordance with the EPA *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*, including: • Fauna habitats were assessed for specific habitat components, including consideration of structural diversity and refuge opportunities for fauna, to determine the potential for these habitats to support conservation significant species. • A single season (spring) Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey was undertaken for all three Threatened WA Black Cockatoo species (Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo, and the Forest-Red-tailed Black Cockatoo). **Breeding, foraging and roosting assessments were completed based on DAWE (2022) and BCE (2020) assessments.**
Neerabup Terminal Transmission Corridor Preliminary Flora and Vegetation, Fauna and Black Cockatoo Surveys, SLR 2025	Survey: December 2024 Report: May 2025	A supplementary single phase (summer) Basic fauna survey, and Black Cockatoo habitat assessment was undertaken in areas outside the AECOM 2024 survey area: • Eight habitat assessments were undertaken in representative areas of fauna habitat within the survey area to record habitat values. Where possible, at least one habitat assessment was recorded within each habitat type. • Where access was restricted due to private land, habitat assessments were taken at a distance and may require further surveys in spring 2025. • Breeding, foraging and roosting assessments were completed based on DAWE (2022) and

Survey	Timing	Survey details
		DCCEEW (2023) habitat scoring tool for Black Cockatoos. • Survey effort comprised four person days in December 2024. Report was revised in 2026 to align the habitat scoring tool with the AECOM (2024) survey.

2.2 Environmental Values

Assessment of these impacts has determined that, after the application of the mitigation hierarchy, significant residual impacts remain. This Offset Strategy has been prepared to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the Proposal (refer to Table 3). The environmental values with significant residual impacts are listed below.

- Terrestrial Fauna / Threatened Species
  - Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* [BC Act]).
  - Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) (listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act).
  - Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and the BC Act).
- Bush Forever Sites – Site No. 193 and 326.

2.3 Consultation

Identification and development of a suitable offset strategy for the significant residual impacts outlined in Section 2.2 above has been undertaken in consultation with DWER, DBCA and DCCEEW. Key objectives, targets and success criteria have been detailed in this Offset Strategy, with site specific rehabilitation works to be undertaken at Lowlands to be developed in consultation with DWER and DCCEEW.

2.4 Residual Impacts

The Proposal has been identified as having a significant residual impact to the environmental values identified in Table 3.

Taking into account decision-making processes under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, the management details and required offset area to offset the impacts to Bush Forever Sites will be addressed through the Development Approval process. Offsets for Bush Forever Sites are discussed in this Offset Strategy to the extent of demonstrating that the required offset land has been secured by Western Power (refer to Section 3.2). It is noted the Bush Forever site areas contain Black Cockatoo habitat values, which will also be accounted for under this Offset Strategy.

The land offset requirements have been calculated using the respective State Offset calculators in accordance with State Planning Policy 2.8 (SPP 2.8), utilising a 2:1 offset ratio to determine the required offset area (DWER, 2021).

Table 3 Residual Impacts for the Proposal

Aspect		Proposal Impact Area (ha)	Significant residual impact (calculator result) (ha) *
Threatened Ecological Communities			
Bush Forever		0.68	1.40 **
Threatened Fauna Species			
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat			
	Moderate quality (4)	12.2	4.88
	Moderate quality (6)	1.7	1.02
Total Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat			**5.90**
Baudin's Cockatoo Foraging Habitat			
	Low quality (2)	1.3	00.26
	Moderate quality (4)	12.2	4.88
	Moderate quality (5)	0.4	0.2
Total Baudin's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat			**5.34**
FRTBC Foraging Habitat			
	Low quality (2)	13.5	2.7
	Moderate quality (5)	0.4	0.2
Total FRTBC foraging habitat			**2.90**

* Result is from DWER offset calculators.

** Value has been derived in accordance with SPP2.8 Appendix 4 – Offset Criteria, where offset requirements must have an outcome of substantial net gain with at least two times the calculated loss in habitat hectares being offset.

3. Offset Strategy Rationale

Western Power proposes to offset the significant residual impacts of the Proposal via on-ground management including restoration of cleared/degraded and/or low-quality habitat via rehabilitation with native vegetation, targeting like-for-like ecological values to those impacted by the Proposal.

Local land acquisition options were considered through engagement with DBCA, the City of Wanneroo, and internal Western Power property specialists. Due to the highly developed Perth Metropolitan northern region, no properties of sufficient size, ecological value, or feasibility were identified within the local area that could be acquired or secured for offset purposes. Noting this and taking into consideration the recommended priorities from the EPA's Public Advice: Considering environmental offsets at a regional scale, offsets have focused on bioregion (Swan Coastal Plain), landscape scale improvements for the species with a focus on creating increased connectivity of the fragments of supporting habitat for Black Cockatoos within their range across the Swan Coastal Plain. Regional revegetation and rehabilitation options within the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion were subsequently explored. In collaboration with DBCA's Land Services Unit, a property located approximately 60 km south of the Proposal was identified as suitable for revegetation and supplementary planting to improve vegetation condition. The site comprises land with strong revegetation potential and provides strategic landscape connectivity with adjoining DBCA reserve land (R51784). This property has been approved by DBCA's Swan Coastal Plain District for inclusion within the Western Australian Conservation Estate, contributing to broader regional conservation outcomes.

Regional land acquisition has therefore been successful, and the offset property is under contract, pending subdivision and settlement, and is located at:

- Lot 303 (509) Lowlands Road, Mardella 6125.

This site provides an offset for 100% of the Proposal's significant residual impacts through habitat rehabilitation and long-term protection.

A monetary contribution to the Part V Offsets Fund will not be pursued at this stage, as suitable land-based offset options remain available and are considered to deliver more direct, measurable, and long-term ecological outcomes.

3.1 Policy and Guidelines

To identify a suitable offset site that effectively counterbalances the significant residual impacts of the Proposal resulting from vegetation clearing, Western Power has referred to the following policy and guidelines, and conservation advice. These resources have informed the site selection process to ensure alignment with biodiversity protection objectives:

- Policy and guidance:
  - EP Act – WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (GoWA, 2014).
  - EP Act – Draft WA Environmental Offsets Policy (GoWA, 2011).
  - EPA (Public Advice) – Considering environmental offsets at a regional scale (EPA, 2024).
- WA Conservation advice:

- WA Wildlife Management Program No. 52 – Carnaby's Cockatoo *Zanda [Calyptorhynchus] latirostris* Recovery Plan (DPaW, 2016).
- Black Cockatoo (Baudin's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) Recovery Plan (DEC, 2008).

3.2 Bush Forever

3.2.1 Description

The Proposal intersects three Bush Forever Sites within the Proposal Development Envelope, comprised of four vegetation complexes, as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4 Bush Forever Sites impacted by the Proposal within Proposal Development Envelope

Site Number	Total Size (approx. ha)	Vegetation Complex Present in PDE
193	301.67	Bassendean Complex – Central and South
326	338.58	Bassendean Complex - North
		Bassendean Complex – North Transition
		Pinjar Complex
463	19.54	Bassendean Complex – Central and South
Total	**659.79**	**Total**

3.2.2 Proposal Impacts

The Proposal will clear up to a total of 0.68 ha within two Bush Forever Sites; no clearing is proposed for Site No. 463 (Table 5).

Table 5 Bush Forever Site Impact Areas

Site Number	Total Size (approx. ha)	Impact Area (ha)	Vegetation Complex Impacted	Proportion of total extent impacted (%)
193	301.67	0.66	Bassendean Complex – Central and South	0.22
326	338.58	0.02	Bassendean Complex – North Transition	0.006
Total	**640.25**	**0.68**	**Total**	**0.11**

3.2.3 Offset Strategy

Conditions of the offset requirements for impacts of the Proposal to Bush Forever Sites will be determined via the Development Application decision-making processes under the *Planning and Development Act 2005.* Consistent with current Government policy on Bush Forever Sites, it is anticipated that the management and required offset area will be at a 2 to 1 ratio. Bush Forever Site offsets are discussed in this Offset Strategy document insofar as to demonstrate Western Power's overarching strategy for Bush Forever offsets and that the land to address the necessary offset requirements has been secured.

The Lowlands site is mapped as Bassendean Complex – Central and South, Dardanup Complex and Southern River Complex. Western Power will offset impacts to Bush Forever sites through acquisition of land with on-ground management offsets that:

- Contain at least two times the extent of the regionally significant bushland impacted.
- Contain the same vegetation communities and/or vegetation complexes as the environmental values being significantly impacted.
- Contain, after the implementation of on-ground management, areas with a vegetation condition that is equivalent to or better than the environmental value being impacted.
- Result in no net loss for regionally significant bushland.

3.3 Black Cockatoos

3.3.1 Habitat Description

The Proposal will impact foraging, roosting and breeding habitat for the three threatened black cockatoo species:

- Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*)
- FRTBC (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*).

The conservation status under the EP Act and EPBC Act, along with a summary of their foraging, roosting and breeding habitat, as per existing State and Commonwealth Conservation Advice are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 Black Cockatoo Foraging, Roosting and Breeding Habitat

Species	Foraging habitat	Breeding habitat	Roosting Habitat
Baudin's Cockatoo Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act	Species forages in the Jarrah Forest, on the South Coast and eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain. Primarily foraging in Marri trees (*Corymbia calophylla*) but may also forage in Jarrah trees (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and native proteaceous plants such as *Banksia*, *Dryandra*, and *Hakea* species (TSSC, 2018).	Southern areas of the Swan Coastal Plain, in the Jarrah Forest, woodlands or forests and the western margins of the Wheatbelt. Nesting occurs in suitable hollows of mature or dead *Eucalyptus* trees, including Karri (*E. diversicolor*), Marri, Jarrah, Wandoo, Bullich (*E. megacarpa*) and Tuart (DAWE, 2022; TSSC, 2018).	Generally in or near riparian environments or other permanent water sources. Any tall trees may provide roosting habitat, particularly Jarrah, Flooded Gum, Blackbutt, Tuart and introduced eucalypts.
Carnaby's Cockatoo Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act	South Coast, Swan Coastal Plain and Wheatbelt regions (DAWE, 2022). Kwongan heathlands/woodlands comprise primarily foraging species, including *Banksia* spp., Hakea spp., *Grevillea* spp., *Callistemon* spp. and Marri trees (DAWE, 2022).	The Jarrah Forest, woodlands and forests in the Wheatbelt and South Coast regions and the Swan Coastal Plain, specifically Lake Clifton, provides occasional breeding activity from July to December. Nesting occurs in hollows of mature or dead Eucalyptus trees of primarily Salmon, Gum, Wandoo, Tuart, Jarrah, Flooded Gum (*E. rudis)*, York Gum, Powderbark (*E. accedens*), Karri and Marri species (DAWE, 2022).	Generally in or near riparian environments or natural and artificial permanent water sources, Any tall trees may provide roosting habitat, particularly Flat-topped Yate, Salmon Gum, Wandoo, Marri, Karri, Blackbutt, Tuart, introduced eucalypts and introduced pines.
FRTBC Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act	Swan Coastal Plain, South Coast, and Jarrah Forest regions. Primarily foraging species include Jarrah and Marri woodlands and forests, the edges of Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) forests, Wandoo (*E. wandoo*) and Blackbutt (*E. patens*) trees (DAWE, 2022).	Swan Coastal Plain, woodland or forest, Perth Metropolitan Area, Jarrah Forest Region, Wheatbelt and the South Coast Region Nesting occurs in suitable hollows of mature or dead *Eucalyptus* trees, Marri, Karri, Wandoo, Bullich, Blackbutt (*E. patens*), Tuart and Jarrah species (DAWE, 2022).	Any tall trees may provide roosting habitat, particularly Jarrah, Marri, Blackbutt, Tuart and introduced eucalypts or large trees on the edges of forests.

3.3.2 Proposal Impacts

The Proposal will have a direct impact on foraging, roosting and breeding habitat for the three threatened species of black cockatoos due to clearing activities associated with the construction of the Proposal. ELA (2026) conducted a targeted Black Cockatoo habitat assessment to assess the foraging habitat within the PDE in accordance with DAWE (2022) guidelines. All three Black Cockatoo species have been recorded within 12 km of the site.

The total impact area is smaller than the combined individual habitat areas for each species, due to overlap in the foraging habitat types shared among species. A foraging habitat score for Baudin's Cockatoo has been assigned due to suitable foraging species being present, despite the Proposal occurring outside of the known distribution for the species and post-survey LOO assessments completed by ELA (2026) and AECOM (2024) classifying Baudin's as having a Low/Unlikely LOO within the PDE. The closest known record of Baudin's Cockatoo is located 1.1 km west of the PDE (recorded in 2011).

Four fauna habitat types were considered to represent potential roosting habitat for black cockatoos (ELA, 2026):

- Banksia woodland with emergent trees
- Managed gardens and roadside treelines
- Mixed open woodlands and shrublands
- Pine plantation.

The Proposal area contains predominantly low to moderate quality habitat, with higher-value breeding, roosting and foraging habitat occurring largely outside the PDE. Within the PDE, 14 ha of native foraging habitat, 14 ha of potential native roosting habitat, 52 potential nesting trees and one suitable nesting tree were identified. One of these potential nesting trees was thought to have a suitable hollow (SLR, 2025; Table 7).

The Proposal will result in the clearing of up to 14 ha of native fauna habitat, largely degraded and well represented locally, and will not increase habitat fragmentation or restrict fauna movement.

Table 7 Suitable Black Cockatoo Breeding Trees

Tree description	Location (GPS Coordinates)	Hollow description
Introduced Eucalypt	115.8636531, -31.7841754	Potential hollow approx. 4.5 m above ground, chew marks visible around the rim

3.3.3 Offset Strategy

To offset the significant residual impact on black cockatoo foraging, roosting and breeding habitat, Western Power proposes land acquisition and on-ground management offsets including rehabilitation activities to achieve a positive environmental benefit to habitat for black cockatoos.

The offset site subject to rehabilitation has been targeted based on proximity to existing DBCA reserves, as an extension of existing areas, and to form direct ecological linkages between reserves. Lowlands Nature Reserve occurs in two separate parcels of land adjoining the Lowlands offset site on both the eastern and western boundaries, effectively positioning the Lowlands site as an ecological linkage between the two parcels of DBCA reserve (R51784).

Rehabilitation activities will be detailed in a RMP that was developed in accordance with the DWER guidance: *A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits* (2018), and includes rehabilitation targets, completion criteria, ongoing monitoring and maintenance requirements and remedial actions to be implemented when monitoring indicates that the revegetation effort has not met its established completion criteria. The RMP will be finalised in consultation with the DWER and DCCEEW.

In addition to the Offset Strategy's key criteria being outlined in Section 7.4, the following rehabilitation objectives are proposed to be embedded in the site specific RMP. Rehabilitation of native vegetation with values that:

- Provides similar habitat opportunities for the three threatened species of black cockatoos that are known to occur in the area

- Provides similar habitat opportunities for other general native fauna
- Lowlands contains habitat that will provide continued and self-sustaining foraging and roosting habitat for the three threatened species of black cockatoos
- Contain known key flora species that provide suitable foraging and roosting habitat, including Proteaceous Shrubs (Hakea and Banksia), Eucalypts, Marris and other understorey species to ensure adequate vertical stratification of the revegetation.

One suitable breeding tree will be impacted by the Proposal. Western Power and DBCA staff conducted an initial site visit at Lowlands offset site which identified potentially suitable breeding trees and foraging species for all three Black Cockatoo species.

Site management activities will be implemented by Western Power for a period of 10 years or as otherwise specified. Threat abatement activities include, but are not limited to:

- De-stocking the site of livestock within 12 months of the Proposal's approval.
- Demarcation of the offset site with signage.
- Removal of any rubbish and/or refuse.
- Manage site access control to prevent public access.
- New fencing will also be installed for demarcation of the property's proposed subdivision boundary.

3.3.4 Offset Calculator Inputs

Table 8 details the calculator inputs to determine the significant residual impact of the Proposal. The black cockatoo's foraging habitat quality was based on the BCE (2020) method (AECOM, 2024).

Table 8 Black Cockatoos – Impact Calculator Values

Attribute	Significant residual impact		
Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat			
Type of environmental value	Threatened species foraging habitat		
Conservation significance of environmental value	EPBC Act – Endangered BC Act – Endangered		
Conservation significance score	1.2%		
Description	1.7 ha of moderate quality (6) foraging habitat	12.2 ha of moderate (4) quality foraging habitat	
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	1.02	4.88	
Quality (scale)	6/10	4/10	
Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat			
Type of environmental value	Threatened species foraging habitat		
Conservation significance of environmental value	EPBC Act – Endangered BC Act – Endangered		
Conservation significance score	1.2%		
Description	0.4 ha of moderate (5) quality foraging habitat	12.2 ha of moderate (4) quality foraging habitat	1.3 ha of low (2) quality foraging habitat
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	0.2	4.88	0.26
Quality (scale)	5/10	4/10	2/10

Attribute	Significant residual impact	
FRTBC Foraging habitat		
Type of environmental value	Threatened species foraging habitat	
Conservation significance of environmental value	EPBC Act – Vulnerable BC Act – Vulnerable	
Conservation significance score	1.2%	
Description	0.40 ha of moderate (5) quality foraging habitat	13.5 ha of low (2) quality foraging habitat
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	0.20	2.7
Quality (scale)	5/10	2/10

4. Offset Sites

4.1 Lowlands

4.1.1 Site Description

The property, Lot 303 on Plan 77559, is under contract, pending subdivision and settlement, and is located at 509 Lowlands Road, Mardella in the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale (Figure 2). The site is 195 ha, located approximately 60 km south of the Proposal and 40 km south of the Perth CBD. This property is a freehold title currently zoned for rural use. The Lowlands Nature Reserve (R51784) occurs in two separate parcels of land adjoining Lot 303 on both the eastern and western boundaries, effectively positioning Lot 303 as a direct link between the two. This configuration has been recognised by the DBCA Swan Coastal District Office, with approval granted for the lot to be added to the Western Australian Conservation Estate. The site is therefore significant as the property is of sufficient quality and scale to function as an appropriate offset property and will represent the largest remnant area of vegetation on the Swan Coastal Plain.

A desktop assessment and site visit were completed by Western Power and DCBA in April 2026 to review the environmental values and potential constraints to rehabilitation. Environmental values identified within the Lowlands site are detailed in Section 4.1.2 and site photos are provided in Appendix C.

The entire Lowlands offset site is proposed for rehabilitation to provide at least moderate quality (6) black cockatoo foraging habitat. A total of 15.57 ha of the Lowlands site is being assigned to this Proposal to meet 100% of the Proposal's offset requirements (refer to figure 2), nested within the associated EPBC Act for the same proposal. The remainder of the Lowlands site (179ha) is proposed to be banked as an advanced offset for future projects.

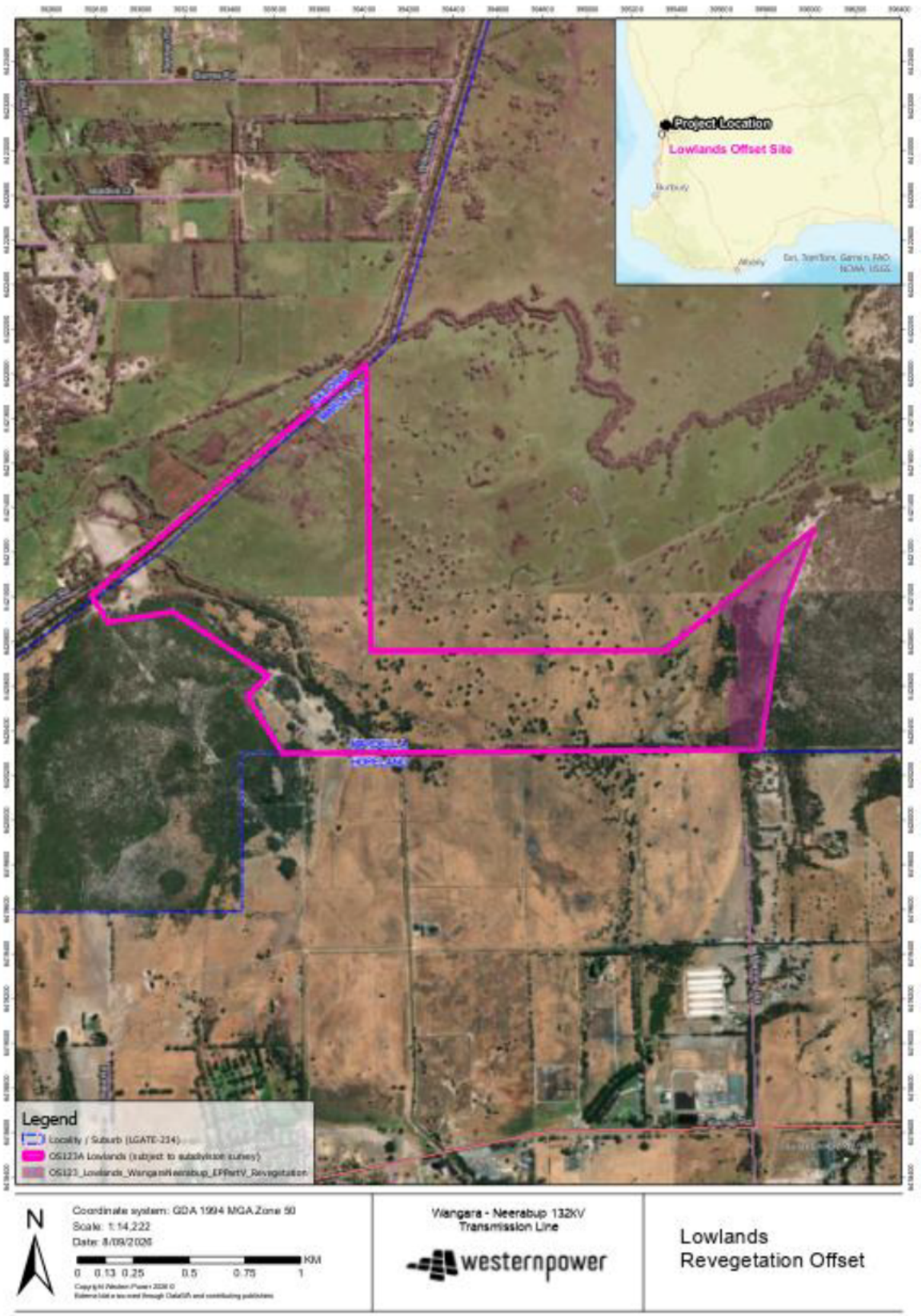


Figure 2 Lowlands Offset Site (OS123) – Lot 303 (509) Lowlands Road, Mardella 6125

4.1.2 Suitability as an Offset

The site is considered suitable for establishing foraging habitat for all three Black Cockatoo species based on the following:

- The property is located within the modelled distribution of all three Black Cockatoo species.
- Based on DBCA records, there are records of Carnaby's Cockatoo and FRTBC's Cockatoo occurring in the local area (<4 km) (Figure 3). Additionally, Baudin's Cockatoo records occur in the local area (<10km east).
- The property is in close proximity to known roosting sites, with five DBCA roosting sites occurring within 7 km of the property and one overlapping the far northeastern boundary of the property (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The proposed revegetation will also enhance the roosting potential of the property given the presence of existing mature trees and water sources.
- The Serpentine River runs adjacent to the western side of the property and is within close proximity (<1km) to the northern and eastern portions of the property.
- Lowlands Nature Reserve occurs in two separate parcels of land adjoining Lot 303 on both the eastern and western boundaries, effectively positioning Lot 303 as a direct link between the two reserves.
- Lowlands Nature Reserve is:
    - a Class A Reserve (Class A reserves in Western Australia represent the highest level of protection for Crown land, designed for areas with significant high-conservation, environmental, or community value);
    - is the largest remnant of native vegetation on the Swan Coastal Plain in the metro region and serves as a vital link in the metropolitan greenways system, connecting fragmented ecosystems and mitigating the effects of habitat isolation;
    - protects water quality, crucial for the Serpentine River ecosystem;
    - contains mature, long-unburnt Banksia woodlands typical of the Bassendean complex;
    - acts as a major ecological link between the Serpentine-Jarrahdale area and the Peel-Yalgorup Ramsar wetlands; and
    - is deemed the only large area of its type remaining on the Swan Coastal Plain between Perth and Bunbury
- Revegetation will directly increase the size and enable connectivity of these two separated reserves while also decreasing risk of impacts from edge effects and fragmentation.
- Increased revegetation cover, density and connectivity will also improve the climate resilience of the Lowlands reserve as a whole.
- A historic fire scar in the north-west of the property has resulted in an area that is now self-regenerating and demonstrating good regrowth potential.
- Existing native vegetation on the broader property already contains well established black cockatoo foraging species which suggests it will be suitable for additional planting of foraging species. For example, Banksia Woodland listed as a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and SCP21C (low-lying *Banksia attenuata* woodland/shrubland) was recorded along the perimeter of the property. The site also contains numerous large, mature trees over pasture, many of which present as potential nesting habitat. Artificial nest hollows were observed within the adjacent Lowlands Nature Reserve along the property boundary.
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora records exist in the southern portion of the property and within the adjacent nature reserves.
- Based on the DWER native vegetation extent data (DWER-141), the local area (10 km) retains approximately 17% of native vegetation (6,898 ha). Revegetation will enhance connectivity between the remnant vegetation on the western and eastern side of the property (Lowlands Nature Reserve).

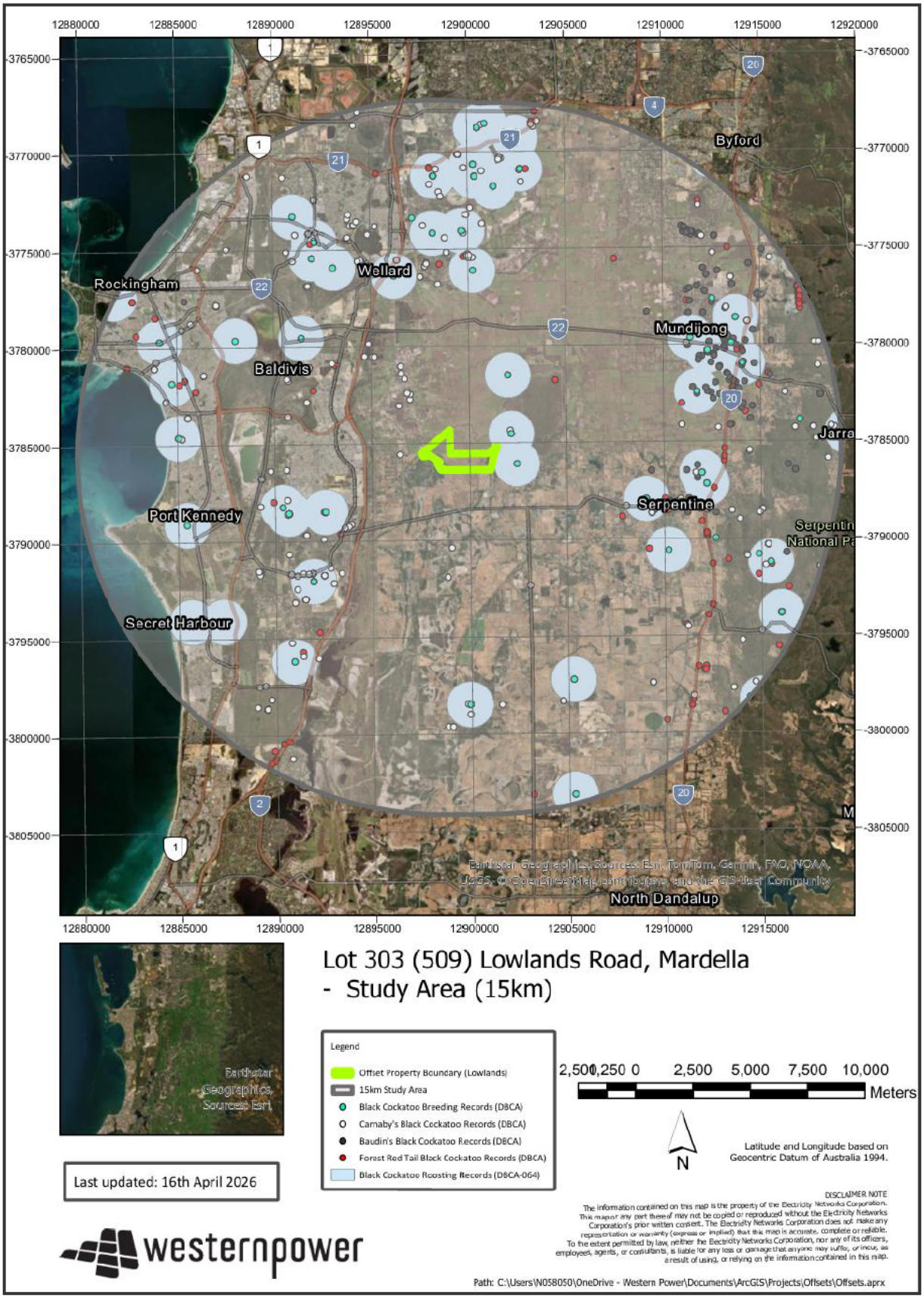


Figure 3 Lowlands Black Cockatoo Records

4.1.3 Offset Calculator

The offset value of Lowlands was assessed using the DWER offset calculators for Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and FRTBC foraging habitat.

The offset approach for Lowlands is to rehabilitate the estimated Low (1) quality foraging habitat to a quality score of Moderate (6).

The justifications for input values are presented in Appendix A.

Carnaby's Black Cockatoo

Western Power proposes to rehabilitate areas of degraded suitable habitat to offset the significant residual impacts to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. To achieve a 100% direct offset for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Lowlands offset site will be utilised to address residual significant impacts to the species.

A subset of the offset calculator inputs for the DWER calculators for Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging and breeding habitat are provided in

Table 9, as well as the calculated areas required to offset the Proposal's significant residual impact to the species habitat. Appendix B includes a copy of the full offset calculator inputs.

Rehabilitation

The offset requirements associated with impacts to Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat, comprising Moderate (6) (1.7 ha) and Moderate (4) (12.2 ha) quality foraging habitat will be addressed through the rehabilitation of 15.57 ha at the Lowlands site (

Table 9). Rehabilitation works will be undertaken to enhance habitat condition, with the objective of improving the area to a foraging habitat quality score of 6.

Table 9 Lowlands – Carnaby's Cockatoo Offset Calculator for Rehabilitation Offsets

Offset calculator inputs (Lowlands)		Area of rehabilitation required to offset 100% of residual impacts	Net Present Value (adjusted ha)
Moderate (6) quality foraging habitat			
Significant Residual Impact (adjusted ha)	1.02	**02.69 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to quality 6**	**1.02**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		
Moderate (4) quality foraging habitat			
Significant Residual Impact (adjusted ha)	4.88	**12.88 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to quality 6**	**4.88**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		

Final Offset

Restoration activities for 15.57 ha at Lowlands will improve the foraging habitat quality score from Low (1) to Moderate (6) quality foraging habitat to offset 100% of the significant residual impacts to Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat from the implementation of the Proposal. The area offset to address impacts to foraging habitat will also similarly offset the Proposal's impacts to roosting habitat by inclusion of suitable roosting tree species selection.

Baudin's Cockatoo

Western Power proposes to rehabilitate areas of degraded suitable habitat to offset the significant residual impacts to Baudin's Black Cockatoo. To achieve a 100% direct offset for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Lowlands offset site will be utilised to address residual significant impacts to the species.

A subset of the offset calculator inputs for the DWER calculators for Baudin's Cockatoo foraging and breeding habitat are provided in Table 10, as well as the calculated areas required to offset the Proposal's significant residual impact to the species habitat. Appendix B includes a copy of the full offset calculator inputs.

Rehabilitation

The offset requirements associated with impacts to Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat, comprising Moderate (5) (1.7 ha), Moderate (4) (12.2 ha) and Low (2) (1.3 ha) quality habitat, will be addressed through the rehabilitation of 14.1 ha at the Lowlands site (Table 10). Rehabilitation works will be undertaken to enhance habitat condition, with the objective of improving the area to a foraging habitat quality score of 6.

Table 10 Lowlands – Baudin's Cockatoo Offset Calculator for Rehabilitation Offsets

Offset calculator inputs (Lowlands)		Area of rehabilitation required to offset 100% of residual impacts	Net Present Value (adjusted ha)
Moderate (5) foraging habitat quality			
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	0.2	**0.53 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to 6**	**0.2**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		
Moderate (4) foraging habitat quality			
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	4.88	**12.88 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to 6**	**4.88**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		

Offset calculator inputs (Lowlands)		Area of rehabilitation required to offset 100% of residual impacts	Net Present Value (adjusted ha)
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		
Low (2) quality foraging habitat quality			
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	0.26	**0.69 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to 6**	**0.26**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		

Final Offset

At Lowlands, 14.1 ha will be subject to restoration activities to improve the foraging habitat quality score from 1 to 6 in order to offset 100% of the significant residual impacts to Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat from the implementation of the Proposal for DWER. The area offset to address impacts to foraging habitat will also similarly offset the Proposal's impacts to roosting habitat by inclusion of suitable roosting tree species selection.

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Western Power proposes to rehabilitate areas of degraded suitable habitat to offset the significant residual impacts to Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo. To achieve a 100% direct offset for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Lowlands offset site will be utilised to address residual significant impacts to the species.

A subset of the offset calculator inputs for the DWER calculators for Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging and breeding habitat are provided in Table 11, as well as the calculated areas required to offset the Proposal's significant residual impact to the species habitat. Appendix B includes a copy of the full offset calculator inputs.

Rehabilitation

The offset requirements associated with impacts to FRTBC habitat, comprising Moderate (5) (0.4 ha), and Low (2) (13.5 ha) quality foraging habitat, will be addressed through the rehabilitation of 7.02 ha at the Lowlands site (Table 11). Rehabilitation works will be undertaken to enhance habitat condition, with the objective of improving the area to a foraging habitat quality score of 6.

Table 11 Lowlands – FRTBC Offset Calculator for Rehabilitation Offsets

Offset calculator inputs (Lowlands)		Area of rehabilitation required to offset 100% of residual impacts	Net Present Value (adjusted ha)
Moderate (5) quality foraging habitat			
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	0.2	**0.48 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to 6**	**0.2**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		
Low (2) quality foraging habitat			
Significant residual impact (adjusted ha)	2.7	**6.54 ha of rehabilitation of land from quality 1 to 6**	**2.7**
Current quality of offset site	1		
Future quality without offset	1		
Future quality with offset	6		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10		
ROL without offset (%)	10		
ROL with offset (%)	0		
Confidence in offset result (%)	80		

Final Offset

At Lowlands, 7.02 ha will be subject to restoration activities to improve the foraging habitat quality score from 1 to 6 in order to offset 100% of the significant residual impacts to FRTBC foraging habitat from the implementation of the Proposal for DWER. The area offset to address impacts to foraging habitat will also similarly offset the Proposal's impacts to roosting habitat by inclusion of suitable roosting tree species selection.

5. Offset Summary

The Lowlands site provides 100% of the offset values for the Proposal's residual impacts on the three Black Cockatoo species, summarised in Table 12.

Table 12 Residual Impacts for the Proposal

Aspect		Significant residual impact (adjusted ha) *	Nature of Offset	100% of Offset Secured (Y/N)
Terrestrial Fauna				
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat	Moderate quality (4)	4.88	12.88 ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y
	Moderate quality (6)	1.02	2.69 ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y
Baudin's Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat	Low quality (2)	0.26	0.69 ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y
	Moderate quality (4)	4.88	12.88ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y
	Moderate quality (5)	0.2	0.53 ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y
FRTBC Foraging Habitat	Low quality (2)	2.7	6.54 ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y
	Moderate quality (5)	0.2	0.48 ha of rehabilitation at Lowlands	Y

* Result is from DWER offset calculators.

6. Application of the Environmental Offset Policy Principles

The WA Environmental Offsets Policy (GoWA, 2011) states that environmental offsets are to be used as a last resort, and details six principles to be applied in the assessment and decision-making process with respect to offsets.

The State and Commonwealth Policy principles have been considered in preparing the Offsets Strategy. The application and assessment of the environmental offset policy principles are outlined below.

6.1 State Policy Principles

6.1.1 Principle 1: Environmental offsets will only be considered after avoidance and mitigation options have been pursued.

The mitigation hierarchy for environmental factors has been applied in this Proposal design in accordance with the *Statement of environmental principles, factors, objectives and aims of EIA* (EPA, 2023) to manage the risk of the Proposal leading to a significant impact on environmental factors. The mitigation measures that have been applied are:

- Avoid:
  - Alignment of powerline within existing easements to avoid additional clearing of Bush Forever sites and valuable fauna habitat, where practicable.
  - Use of existing public roads and powerline tracks within the Proposal corridor to avoid additional, unnecessary clearing.
  - Review and realignment of clearing envelope to refine and reduce total clearing.
  - Assessment of alternative line routes to determine the optimum route on balance when considering environmental, social, safety, cost and constructability factors.
- Minimise:
  - Vegetation clearing will not exceed 14 ha. The majority of the 14 ha of native to be cleared is in Degraded or worse condition. Only 0.64 ha of clearing is proposed for vegetation in Good condition and no native vegetation in Excellent or Very Good condition will be impacted by the Proposal.
  - A Proposal specific Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan has been developed with outcome and objective based targets aimed at minimising impacts to flora and vegetation.
  - A Proposal specific Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan (TFEMP) has been developed with outcome and objective based targets aimed at minimising impacts to flora and vegetation.
  - An internal Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared by the Principal Contractor and approved by Western Power prior to ground disturbance activities.

6.1.2 Principle 2: Environmental offsets are not appropriate for all projects.

Environmental offsets are considered an appropriate form of mitigation for the significant residual environmental impacts of the Proposal.

The Proposal also supports Western Australia's decarbonisation objectives and the planned retirement of coal-fired power generation by enhancing transmission capacity between Perth and the Mid-West region. This increased capacity will help facilitate the integration of additional wind and solar energy into the grid.

6.1.3 Principle 3: Environmental offsets will be cost-effective, as well as relevant and proportionate to the significance of the environmental value being impacted.

Western Power considers environmental offsets to be a cost-effective solution that is relevant and proportionate to the environmental value being impacted by the Proposal. Due diligence has been completed through the commissioning of baseline surveys and site assessments of the offset sites to ensure they are capable of supporting the targeted environmental values to be offset.

Western Power has utilised the DWER Offset Calculator Guide to confirm that the area acquired for on-ground management offsets is proportionate to the significant residual impact of the environmental values being impacted by the Proposal.

Offset activities have considered how to generate a net positive benefit through the implementation of threat abatement activities and rehabilitation activities.

6.1.4 Principle 4: Environmental offsets will be based on sound environmental information and knowledge.

The offset site selection has been informed by extensive preliminary database searches, with consideration of proximity of selected sites to DBCA reserves, ecological linkages and capacity of the site to support the targeted environmental values being offset.

The impact and offset sites have been subject to biological surveys and/or site assessments to confirm the impact area values and the offset sites starting environmental values. Technical experts have also been engaged to develop revegetation management plans to support rehabilitation activities and set clear outcome-based objectives for the rehabilitation efforts.

The proposed offsets are aligned with the relevant State offset policy, assessment and guidance documents.

6.1.5 Principle 5: Environmental offsets will be applied within a framework of adaptive management.

The Offset Strategy has overarching objectives and completion criteria as well as key RMP objectives and targets. The RMP developed for Lowlands will be based on an adaptive management framework, with outcome-based objectives and targets. The RMP will be developed with consideration of current EPA guidance: *Instructions How to Prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV environmental management plans* (2024) and DWER guidance: *A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits* (2018).

6.1.6 Principle 6: Environmental offsets will be focused on longer-term strategic outcomes.

Creation of new revegetated suitable habitat is aligned with improved longer term survival of the species with the transfer into the DBCA Conservation Estate ensuring long term outcomes are delivered over time.

7. Management framework

Western Power intends for the primary management for the offset site to be detailed in the corresponding RMP. The RMP will be developed using an adaptive management framework with outcome-based objectives. Where a portion of the offset consists of protection of existing high-quality areas of native vegetation, threat abatement activities will be implemented to ensure the maintenance (at a minimum) of the current quality of the vegetation and to reduce the risk of future decline in condition quality. The intent is for these threat abatement activities to be included in the RMP for the site, as they will be conducted in coordination with activities being implemented to support the rehabilitation works.

Western Power has agreed to transfer ownership of the Lowlands offset to DBCA, which has been recognised by the Swan Coastal District Office, with approval granted for the lot to be added to the Western Australian Conservation Estate. The final legal arrangement will be determined prior to clearing any vegetation. Once finalised agreement is reached, the agreement that will operate between the parties will be provided to DWER.

7.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Western Power will be wholly responsible for the delivery of the Offset Strategy and implementation of the RMP at Lowlands offset site. All costs including remedial actions associated with implementation will be Western Powers responsibility.

7.2 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

The monitoring proposed will focus on three key goals:

1. Provide evidence of progress toward and eventual attainment of completion criteria to enable demonstration of Offset Strategy success
2. Providing feedback on RMP performance as soon as possible to enable early evaluation of the outcomes of implementing the RMP
3. Provide information from which decisions can be made about the need for remedial actions to ensure the targeted outcomes are achieved.

Monitoring and reporting will occur over the 10 year rehabilitation period and be done at a minimum annually for the first 5 years. Monitoring will then move to a risk and outcome-based timeframe and be in accordance with the Revegetation Management Plan developed for the offset site and / or any conditions specified in the Proposal approval documents issued under the EP Act and EPBC Act. Notionally this would move from annually to being at regular intervals, such as years 7, 9 and 10.

Internal auditing of the Offset Strategy will occur at least once every three years or as per any conditions specified in the Proposal approval documents issued under the EP Act and EPBC Act. Internal auditing of the RMP implementation will occur biennially or as per any conditions specified in the Proposal approval documents issued under the EP Act and EPBC Act.

All internal audits will be summarised into an audit report with an executive summary, clear audit scope of work and methodology, the key findings and corrective actions and follow-ups. This summary can be provided on request to the relevant regulator and published on our website as per any conditions specified in the Proposal approval documents issued under the EP Act and EPBC Act.

An Offset Strategy Close Out Report will be prepared that demonstrates how all completion criteria have been met, with associated documented evidence. This report will be sent to DWER and DCCEEW once all completion criteria have been met.

Western Power will make all reports submitted to the regulator(s) publicly available via the Western Power website within 3 months of report submission.

All incidents of non-conformance will be reported internally as per Western Power's Incident Management Procedure, where the non-conformance is also a condition breach an incident investigation will be conducted, and the relevant regulator will be notified within 4 weeks of the incident investigation being completed. The incident report will include at a minimum the incident overview, incident cause and corrective and preventative actions implemented or to be implemented to prevent future incident recurrence.

7.3 Risk Management

Wester Power is responsible for the management of each risk and implementation of all contingency actions as identified in Table 13. All risks will be internally reviewed annually.

Table 13 Offset Strategy risk assessment and management

Risk description	Environmental Factor	Risk assessment level	Risk controls / mitigations	Remediation trigger and action
External event causing catastrophic rehabilitation failure (fire, flood weather event etc)	Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Low	Internal process available to seek additional funds to enable response to catastrophic rehabilitation failure. Western Power maintains regular maintenance of firebreaks in accordance with local government firebreak notices on land owned.	Trigger: External event causing catastrophic rehabilitation failure Remedial Action: Seek additional funds to implement remediation actions
Limited seed availability for key black cockatoo foraging species are not available when required	Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Low	Multi year seed collection program implemented at Lowlands.	Trigger: Revegetation specialist advised seed available impact RMP implementation Remedial Action: Increase scale of seed collection program. Supplementing supply with locally sourced commercial seed Adjust revegetation timeframes

Risk description	Environmental Factor	Risk assessment level	Risk controls / mitigations	Remediation trigger and action
Revegetation failure to meet completion targets for species, densities and other RMP criteria	Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Low	Engagement of highly respected and experienced professional revegetation specialist company to deliver RMP and on ground implementation 10 year rehabilitation budget forecast approved. Internal process available to seek additional funds.	Trigger: RMP monitoring identifies progressive completion targets are not met Remedial Action: Undertake remediation actions as per RMP
Difficulty securing land tenure protection within conservation estate	NA	Low	DBCA Swan Coastal District Office has approved that the Lowlands be added to the WA Conservation Estate. Internal legal team support and resourcing to implement a conservation covenant agreement	Trigger: Discussions with DBCA fail to arrange Lowlands transfer into Conservation Estate. Remedial Action: Prepare covenant agreement for part or all of Lowlands.
Offset Strategy budget insufficient to successfully achieve all completion criteria.	Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Low	10 year rehabilitation budget forecast approved. Internal process available to seek additional funds.	Trigger: Annual finance reconciliation identifies budget is fully committed and criteria have not been met Remedial Actions: Seek internal approval to increase budget

7.4 Completion Criteria

An overview of the completion criteria for the overarching Offset Strategy is provided in Table 14. The Offset Strategy completion criteria are consistent with and linked to the offset calculations proposed for future habitat quality ratings.

Table 14 Offset Strategy Completion Criteria

Objective	Offset Activity	Completion Criteria
Carnaby's Cockatoo		
To counterbalance the significant residual impacts to Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging and roosting habitat	Protect and maintain 15.57 ha of Moderate (6) quality foraging habitat and roosting habitat within the Lowlands Offset site.	Land tenure is transferred to DBCA for inclusion into conservation estate and/or land is protected by a biodiversity conservation covenant/agreement under either the EP Act, BC Act or equivalent.
		Successful implementation of the Lowlands RMP
	Rehabilitate 15.57 ha (quality 1) to a foraging habitat quality of 6 within the Lowlands Offset site.	15.57 ha of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat with an average quality score of at least 6/10 is rehabilitated and self-sustaining
Baudin's Cockatoo		
To counterbalance the significant residual impacts to Baudin's Cockatoo foraging and roosting habitat	Rehabilitate 14.1 ha of Low quality (1) foraging habitat to quality 6 at the Lowlands Offset site.	14.1 ha of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat with an average quality score of at least 6/10 is rehabilitated and self-sustaining
		Successful implementation of the Lowlands RMP
FRTBC		
To counterbalance the significant residual impacts to FRTBC foraging and roosting habitat	Rehabilitate 7.02 ha of Low quality (1) foraging habitat to quality 6 at the Lowlands Offset site	7.02 ha of FRTBC foraging habitat with an average quality score of at least 6/10 is rehabilitated and self-sustaining
		Successful implementation of the Lowlands RMP

The Offset Strategy objectives will also be incorporated into the RMP being prepared for the offset site. The RMP will detail the proposed revegetation methodology for the site including weed management, surface preparation and vegetation establishment methodology. The RMP will discuss the outcomes from the desktop and site assessments and provide mapping of patch connectivity, vegetation type and vegetation condition. The RMP will detail the expected restoration outcomes in line with current industry standards and the techniques utilised to achieve them and align the ecological and habitat improvements with the required environmental offset. In addition to the Offset Strategy's outcome-based completion criteria (refer **Error! Reference source not found.**), the RMP will have site specific completion criteria outlined and key criteria selected will include:

- Minimum vegetation community area, species diversity (stems/ha), percentage vegetation cover, percentage weed cover, vegetation condition and vertical stratification, demonstrated through on ground monitoring and surveying.
    - Average 500 trees/ha of cockatoo foraging tree species, dominated by marri/jarrah (500/ha)
    - Average 1 plant/m^2 of supporting understory species, or 50% total cover achieved (1 /m^2)
    - Average projected native canopy cover of greater than 20% (the minimum cover to achieve the various vegetation characteristic scores for the various black cockatoo species) (≥20%)
    - Combined average native cover of 50% for both tree canopy and understory species (≥50%)
    - Weed cover to be at a level as to not hinder the growth of revegetated species (<20%)
    - No declared pest plants within revegetation areas (includes Weeds of National Significance).
- Minimum species diversity, reflecting the minimum required number of suitable foraging species.
- Biological surveying and habitat assessment confirming that the site provides functional black cockatoo foraging value, this assessment will be completed periodically over the rehabilitation period, as rehabilitation activities are completed and vegetation reaches the final habitat score quality target for foraging habitat.
    - A score of 6/10 (using Bamford's vegetation scoring system) in the revegetation zone for Carnaby's black cockatoo.
    - A score of 6/10 (using Bamford's vegetation scoring system) in the revegetation zone for Forest red-tailed black cockatoo.
    - A score of 6/10 (using Bamford's vegetation scoring system) in the revegetation zone for Baudin's black cockatoo.
- Self-sustaining criteria include monitoring evidence, after year 5, of:
    - annual flowering and seed production, and/or the presence of juvenile plants indicating natural recruitment.
    - presence of mature individuals producing cones, nuts or other foraging resources.

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Appendix A – Justification of Calculator Inputs

Input Criteria	Lowlands	
	Value Used	Justification
Rehabilitation		
Current quality of offset site	1	Lowlands site has some scattered trees providing suitable foraging habitat. There is no understorey present and no natural recruitment of suitable foraging species.
Future quality without offset	1	No change within 20 years expected but longer term viability unlikely given no natural recruitment of suitable foraging species. Once these paddock trees die the foraging value will be lost.
Future quality with offset	6	Lowlands site has a Revegetation Management Plan that will ensure deliver of improved foraging habitat at the site, plan includes to achieve a score of 6 after 10 years with a mix of species with varied vegetation height and flowering period to provide improved seasonally availability of foraging habitat. DBCA will be taking on long term site management as well.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	Species selection will enable foraging species to be mature enough to begin seed production providing foraging habitat well within 10 years (particularly Banksia, Hakea species). Eucalyptus trees while included in planting are generally considered to provide foraging value from 10years.
ROL without offset (%)	10	Long term decline in habitat is expected without offset due to no natural recruitment and agricultural pressures. Area subject to grazing and agricultural practices with exemptions or application for vegetation removal remains a possibility unless site is secured and used as an offset.
ROL with offset (%)	0	No risk of loss anticipated given conditional requirement of RMP to meet objectives and DBCA land tenure and future management of site values
Confidence in offset result (%)	80	Site will be managed under a RMP and by DBCA for long term protection. Western Power is a GTE that is required to fulfill it approval obligations and subject to significant public scrutiny if it fails to deliver. Confidence in final result is high as a result.

Appendix B – Black Cockatoo Offset Calculators

Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Score 6)

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

(Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature (Impact site)

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	Description	Impact to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered
	Conservation significance score	1.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

Significant impact	Description	Quantum of impact	
	1.7 ha of foraging habitat score 6	Significant impact (hectares)	1.70
		Quality (scale)	6.00
		Total quantum of impact	1.02

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

Rehabilitation Credit	Description	Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact		
	Total quantum of impact	1.02
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	1.02

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:

	Data to be entered
	Drop-down selection
	Automatically-generated scores

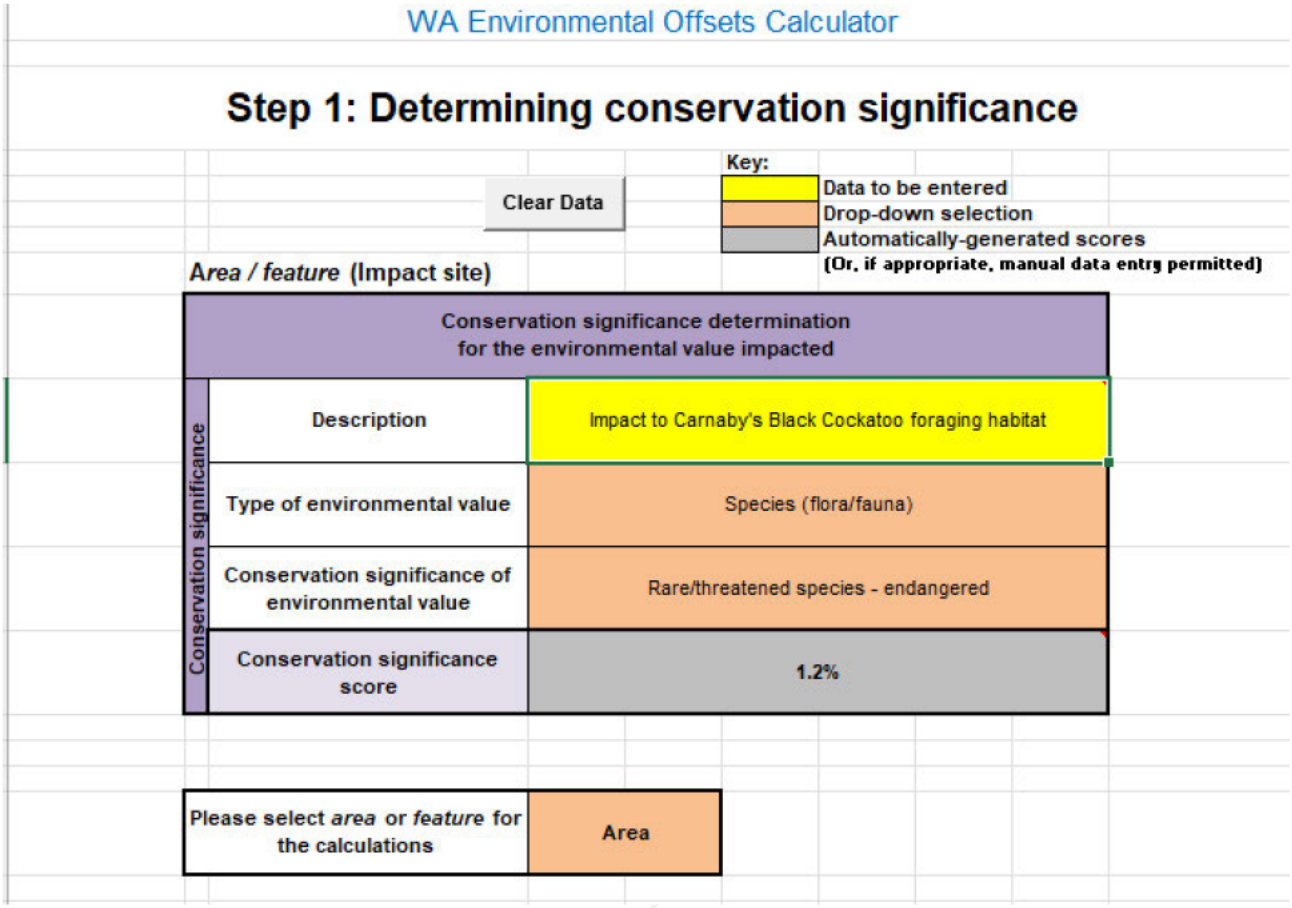
Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	1.70
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	1.02

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation							
	Description	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	2.69	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	1.02
	Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-If Analysis	100.0%
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%		
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-If Analysis Reinstate Formula	
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00				
		Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Score 4)



WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores (Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature (Impact site)

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	Description	Impact to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered
	Conservation significance score	1.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Clear Data

Key:

	Data to be entered
	Drop-down selection
	Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

	Description	Quantum of impact	
Significant impact	12.2 ha of foraging habitat score 4	Significant impact (hectares)	12.20
		Quality (scale)	4.00
		Total quantum of impact	4.88

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

	Description				
Rehabilitation Credit		Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact	Total quantum of impact	4.88
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	4.88

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	12.20
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	4.88

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation

Description						
	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	12.88	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	4.88
Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-if Analysis	100.0%
	Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%		
	Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula	
	Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00				
	Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

Baudin's Black Cockatoo (Score 5)

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores (Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature (Impact site)

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	Description	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered
	Conservation significance score	1.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

Significant impact	Description	Quantum of impact	
	0.4 ha of foraging habitat score 5	Significant impact (hectares)	0.40
		Quality (scale)	5.00
		Total quantum of impact	0.20

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

Rehabilitation Credit	Description	Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact		
	Total quantum of impact	0.20
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	0.20

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:

	Data to be entered
	Drop-down selection
	Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	0.40
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	0.20

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation

Description	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	0.53	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value		0.20
Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-If Analysis		100.0%
	Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%			
	Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-If Analysis Reinstate Formula		
	Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00					
	Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?		NO

Baudin's Black Cockatoo (Score 4)

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores (Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature (Impact site)

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	Description	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered
	Conservation significance score	1.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Clear Data

Key:

	Data to be entered
	Drop-down selection
	Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

	Description	Quantum of impact	
Significant impact	12.2 ha of foraging habitat score 4	Significant impact (hectares)	12.20
		Quality (scale)	4.00
		Total quantum of impact	4.88

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

	Description				
Rehabilitation Credit		Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact	Total quantum of impact	4.88
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	4.88

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	12.20
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	4.88

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation

Description						
	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	12.88	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	4.88
Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-if Analysis	100.0%
	Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%		
	Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula	
	Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00				
	Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

Baudin's Black Cockatoo (Score 2)

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores (Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature (Impact site)

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	Description	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered
	Conservation significance score	1.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

Significant impact	Description	Quantum of impact	
	1.3 ha of foraging habitat score 2	Significant impact (hectares)	1.30
		Quality (scale)	2.00
		Total quantum of impact	0.26

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

Rehabilitation Credit	Description	Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact		
	Total quantum of impact	0.26
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	0.26

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	1.30
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	0.26

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation

Description						
	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	0.69	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	0.26
Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-If Analysis	100.0%
	Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%		
	Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-If Analysis Reinstate Formula	
	Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00				
	Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Score 5)

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores (Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature (Impact site)

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	Description	Impact to Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened Species - vulnerable
	Conservation significance score	0.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Excel for

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

	Description	Quantum of impact	
Significant impact	0.4 ha of foraging habitat score 5	Significant impact (hectares)	0.40
		Quality (scale)	5.00
		Total quantum of impact	0.20

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

	Description				
Rehabilitation Credit		Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact	Total quantum of impact	0.20
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	0.20

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:

	Data to be entered
	Drop-down selection
	Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	0.40
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	0.20

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation

Description						
	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	0.48	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	0.20
Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-If Analysis	100.0%
	Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%		
	Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-If Analysis Reinstate Formula	
	Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00				
	Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

(Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

Area / feature **(Impact site)**

Conservation significance	Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted	
	Description	Impact to Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened Species - vulnerable
	Conservation significance score	0.2%

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	Area

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Excel for

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

Area **(impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*

	Description	Quantum of impact	
Significant impact	13.5 ha of foraging habitat score 2	Significant impact (hectares)	13.50
		Quality (scale)	2.00
		Total quantum of impact	2.70

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)

	Description				
Rehabilitation Credit		Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)		Time until ecological benefit (years)	
		Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)		Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)		Rehabilitation credit	0.00
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)			

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*

Significant residual impact	Total quantum of impact	2.70
	Rehabilitation credit	0.00
	Significant residual impact	2.70

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Clear Data

Key:
- Data to be entered
- Drop-down selection
- Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impact to Baudins Black Cockatoo foraging habitat	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	13.50
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	2.70

***Area* (offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation							
	Description	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	6.54	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	2.70
	Lowlands revegetation	Current quality of offset site (scale)	1.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-if Analysis	100.0%
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	1.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	10.0%		
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula	
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00				
		Confidence in offset result (%)	80.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

Appendix C – Lowlands Site Photos



Plate F1 – Vegetation at boundary with DBCA Lowlands Nature Reserve



Plate F2 – Isolated trees over cleared paddock



Plate F3 – Isolated trees over low-lying sedges and cleared paddock



Plate F4 – Lowlands



Plate F5 - Vegetation representative of wetland community



Plate F6 – Banksia woodland and trees over paddock



Plate F7 – DBCA boundary