



# Quarterly performance report

Native Vegetation Conservation Program

1 July to 30 September 2012

October 2012



Department of  
**Environment and Conservation**

*Our environment, our future*



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## Purpose of report

This report provides statistics on timeliness of decisions made on a quarterly basis under the clearing provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The quantitative information presented in the tables in this report is provided for both the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP). The qualitative information in the text provides information on DEC only.

## Clearing provisions

Clearing of native vegetation requires a permit unless an exemption applies.

Under section 20 of the EP Act the CEO of DEC has delegated decision-making on clearing applications to DMP for the following activities:

- an activity under an authority granted, or a requirement imposed, under the *Mining Act 1978*, the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967*, the *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* or the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*.
- an activity under a government agreement administered by the Department of State Development.

DEC's clearing permit system database records details of all clearing permit applications and decisions made for both DEC and DMP, and forms the basis of the published records available on DEC's website.

Further information on the clearing provisions is available at [www.dec.wa.gov.au/nvc](http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/nvc).

## Timeframes

DEC initially set a target timeframe of 90 days for a decision to be made, consistent with the previous 90-day 'notification' process under the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*.

Target timeframes are now 80 per cent of applications to be decided within 60 calendar days of receipt, with a decision on the remaining 20 per cent within 90 calendar days.

The timeframe commences from the date an application is received and ends on the day a decision is made, excluding the time in 'stop the clock'. 'Stop the clock' may only be used where there is legislative power or requirement to do so, as outlined under the section *Clearing permits*.

A decision made means an application to clear has been granted, given an undertaking to grant, refused, declined, withdrawn, amended, revoked or suspended.

## Current delivery status

In the first five years of the clearing provisions being contained in the EP Act, the total number of permit applications received annually was consistent at around 600 per annum. The number of applications has steadily increased over the last three financial years with 689 applications received during 2009–10, 758 applications in 2010–11 and 833 in 2011–12.

DEC continued to receive a high volume of applications this quarter with 131 clearing permit applications received. This has resulted in the number of open applications at the end of this quarter increasing to 163, compared to 153 at the end of the previous quarter and 130 at the same time last year.

During this quarter, DEC made 119 decisions<sup>1</sup> on applications, which is relatively consistent with previous quarters.

The average timeframe to make a decision was 51 days, which is slightly higher than previous quarters. Of the 119 decisions made on applications, 94 clearing permits were granted within an average timeframe of 56 days and one undertaking to grant a clearing permit within 67 days; no applications for a clearing permit were refused. Of the remaining applications, 18 were withdrawn and six were declined as the applications were not valid.

The ongoing relatively timely delivery of decisions by DEC corresponds to the risk-based approach to assessments that is based on sensitivity of the environment, magnitude of impact/s and urgency of the clearing, DEC's ongoing monitoring of its performance and the continual improvements to processes.

Overall, in comparison to the target timeframes, DEC did not meet these timeframes this quarter, with 61 per cent of decisions made within 60 days, 37 per cent within 90 days and two per cent within 91–120 days.

The timeframes outlined above reflect the impact of significant changes within DEC's Native Vegetation Conservation Branch during the quarter, with a high level of staff absences and turnover experienced.

Two applications did not meet the 90-day target timeframe, though were finalised in less than 100 days. Both applications required modifications during the assessment process that necessitated the need for reassessment, readvertising and provision of further information.

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<sup>1</sup> A decision made means an application to clear has been granted, given an undertaking to grant, refused, declined, withdrawn, amended, revoked or suspended.

## Quarterly statistics

Table 1 Number of decisions made by DEC and DMP

Purpose	Number of decisions made (July–September 2012)				
	Less than or equal to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	Greater than 120 days	Total
State development	40	19	5	2	66
Local government	26	10	0	0	36
Utilities	6	1	0	0	7
Agriculture/horticulture/forestry	6	6	1	0	13
Basic raw materials	1	6	0	0	7
Other development	35	20	1	0	56
<b>Total</b>	114	62	7	2	185

Table 1 indicates the program's progress in meeting timeframes for each purpose during the quarter.

Table 2 Description of clearing purpose

Purpose	Description
State development	Clearing for purposes of mineral production, mineral exploration, petroleum production, petroleum exploration (for applications administered by DEC and DMP) and other state development (including state agreements) administered under delegation by DMP.
Local government	All clearing by local government authorities. This could include purposes such as road construction and maintenance, building or structures and other infrastructure.
Utilities	Clearing by utilities including Water Corporation, Western Power, Horizon, Main Roads Western Australia, Verve Energy, Telstra, Alinta, Westnet Rail and the Public Transport Authority. This could include purposes such as infrastructure construction and maintenance, railway construction, road construction and maintenance.
Agriculture/horticulture/forestry	Clearing for the purposes of timber harvesting, plantation, horticulture, grazing and pasture, cropping, drainage, pastoral diversification and aquaculture.
Basic raw materials	Clearing for the purposes of extractive industry (e.g. sand and gravel extraction).
Other development	All other purposes not listed above, including buildings or structures, industrial, landscaping, fire hazard reduction, geotechnical investigations and fence line maintenance.

Figure 1 Number of decisions made by DEC and DMP in the last four quarters

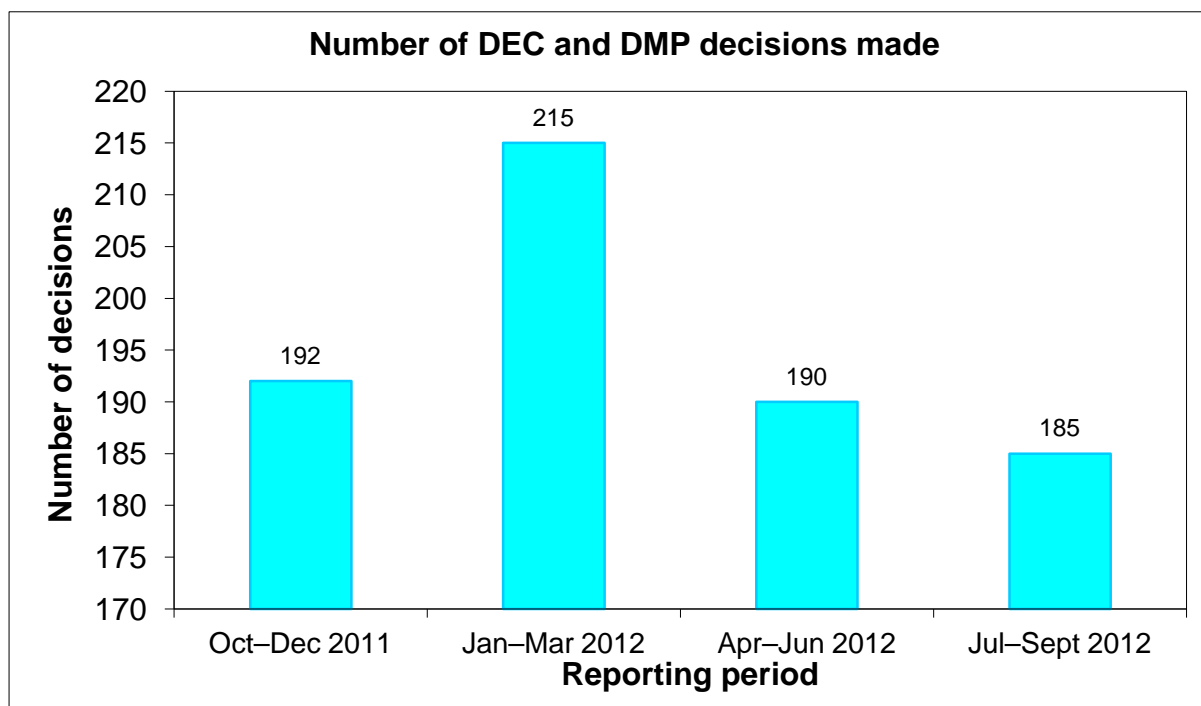


Figure 1 indicates the total decisions made during the last four quarters of the program.

## Clearing permits

Tables 3 and 4 on the following pages show the number of decisions that have been made on clearing permit applications by DEC and DMP, including the percentage of applications that were decided within target timeframes. Statistics are given on how many decisions were subject to 'stop the clock', and the mean time (in days) that applications were in 'stop the clock'.

'Stop the clock' may only be used where there is a legislative power or requirement to do so as follows:

- Waiting on applicant

This status is assigned when an initial assessment has been undertaken and, based on the outcome of assessment, significant environmental or planning issues have been raised such that the CEO requires further information under section 51E(1)(d) of the EP Act before making a decision. This includes where the CEO advises the applicant that he or she requires evidence of planning or other relevant approvals before making the final decision. This status is also assigned when the applicant requests in writing the process be put on hold.

- Decision pending

This status is assigned when the CEO, based on an initial assessment, considers that the application raises such significant environmental, planning or other relevant issues, that it is likely to be refused. The CEO provides an opportunity for the applicant to respond for a period of at least 30 days to meet natural justice requirements.

- Referred to Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)

This status is assigned when DEC/DMP have been notified by the EPA that a proposal has been referred and that it is constrained from making a decision that could implement the proposal or a related proposal under sections 41 and/or 51F of the EP Act.



Table 3 Timeframe data for DEC applications/decisions

<b>CATEGORY – DEC</b>	<b>Oct–Dec 2011</b>	<b>Jan–Mar 2012</b>	<b>Apr–Jun 2012</b>	<b>Jul–Sept 2012</b>
No. of applications carried over from previous periods	130	125	141	151*
No. of applications received	122	142	136	131
No. of decisions that were subject to 'stop the clock'	56	54	49	37
Average time in 'stop the clock' for decisions in days	89	101	64	75
Average time for decision in days (excluding time in 'stop the clock')	45	48	44	51
No. decisions on applications	127	126	124	119
No. of outstanding applications at end of quarter	125	141	153	163
Percentage of applications that were finalised within benchmark timeframe:				
60 days (80% of applications finalised)	77%	72%	69%	61%
90 days (20% of applications finalised)	21%	26%	28%	37%
>90 days	2%	2%	3%	2%

\*This figure is not the same as the previous reporting period due to data correction occurring for the April–June 2012 period.

Table 3 compares timeframe data over the last four reporting periods for DEC.

In addition to assessing clearing permit applications, DEC undertakes a number of other assessments associated with clearing of native vegetation. The statistics provided within Table 3 do not include assessments undertaken to provide advice to the Environmental Protection Authority or assessments of submissions, revegetation plans and offset proposals submitted in accordance with a permit condition.

Table 4 Timeframe data for DMP applications/decisions

CATEGORY – DMP	Oct–Dec 2011	Jan–Mar 2012	Apr–Jun 2012	Jul–Sept 2012
No. of applications carried over from previous periods	53	64	53*	50*
No. of applications received	74	74	62	65
No. of decisions that were subject to 'stop the clock'	6	3	3	8
Average time in 'stop the clock' for decisions in days	41	38	91	104
Average time for decision in days (excluding time in 'stop the clock')	63	52	67	57
No. decisions on applications	65	89	66	66
No. of outstanding applications at end of quarter	62	49	49	49
Percentage of applications that were finalised within benchmark timeframe:				
60 days (80% of applications finalised)	48%	61%	44%	62%
90 days (20% of applications finalised)	44%	34%	38%	27%
>90 days	8%	5%	18%	11%

\*This figure is not the same as the previous reporting period due to data correction occurring for the April–June 2012 period.

Table 4 compares timeframe data over the last four reporting periods for DMP.

Figure 2 Number of decisions made compared to target timeframes

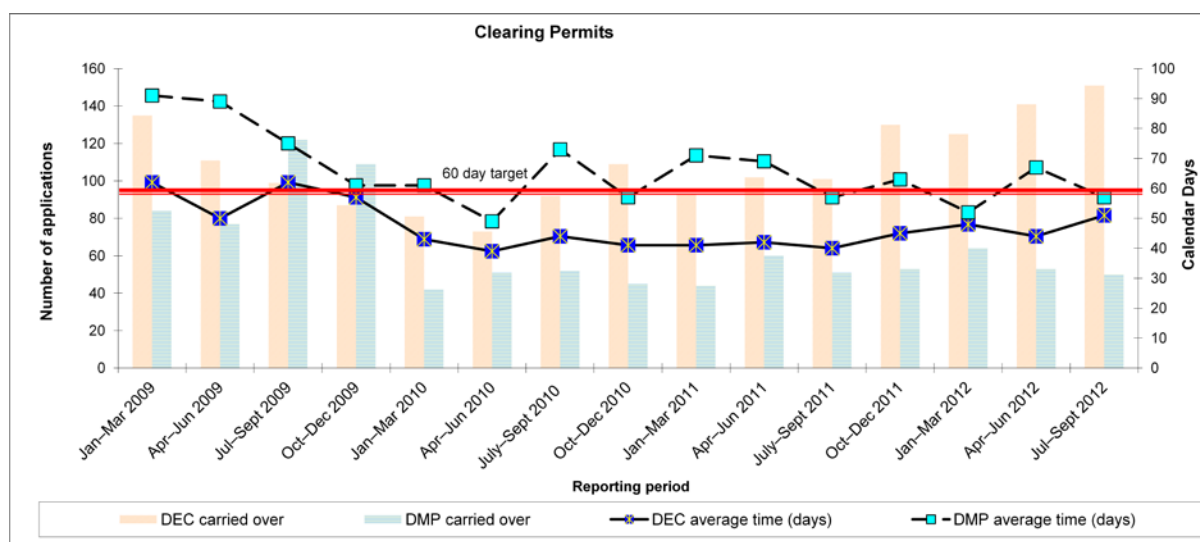


Figure 2 trend lines indicate the average time (in days) to finalise an application.

Figure 3 Average time in 'stop the clock' in the last four quarters

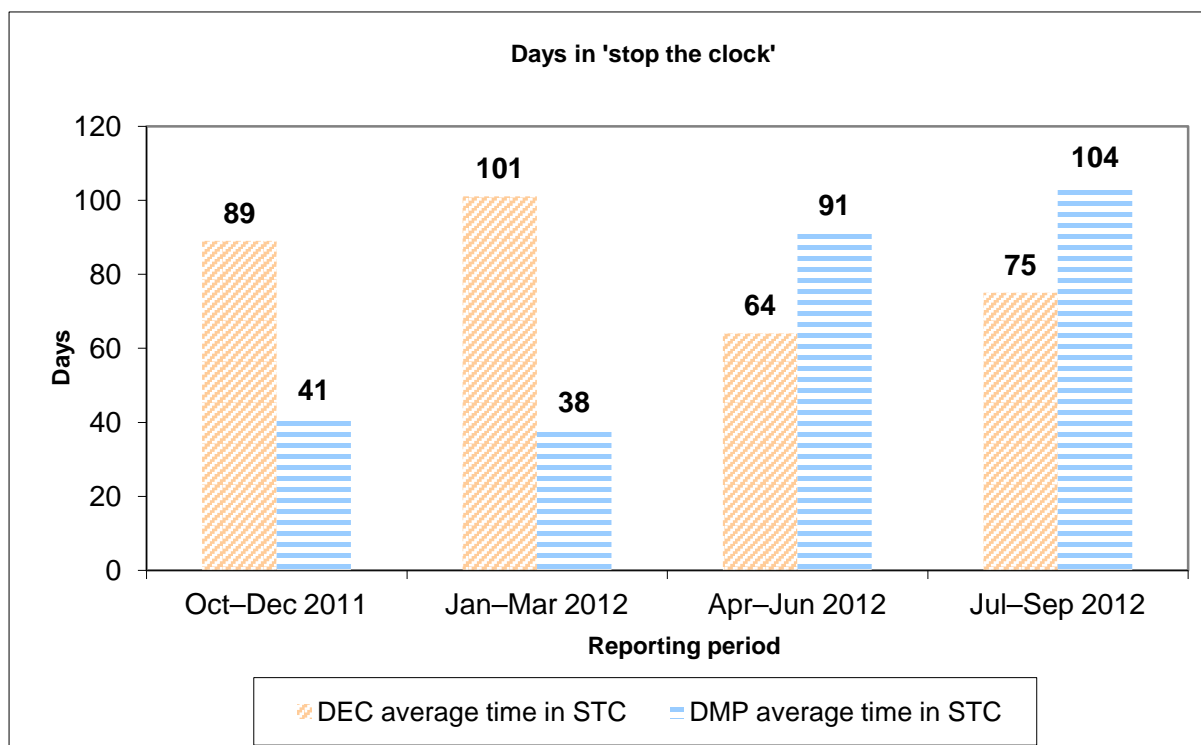


Figure 3 shows the average (mean) time in days that a decision was subject to 'stop the clock'.

Table 5 Decisions subject to 'stop the clock'

'Stop-the-clock' decision averages	DMP		DEC		Overall	
	Number of decisions	Average days per decision	Number of decisions	Average days per decision	Number of decisions	Average days per decision
<b>Total/average</b>	7	98	101	186	108	180

Table 5 shows the number of decisions that were subject to 'stop the clock' during the quarter and the average time in 'stop the clock'.

Table 6 Breakdown of reasons for 'stop the clock'

'Stop the clock' reasons	DMP		DEC		Overall	
	Number of incidents	Average days per incident	Number of incidents	Average days per incident	Number of incidents	Average days per incident
Waiting on applicant	7	98	62	179	69	171
Decision pending	0	0	52	147	52	147
Referred to EPA	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total/average</b>	7	98	114	164	121	161

Table 6 shows the number of times a 'stop the clock' event occurred during the quarter and the reason that the clock was stopped. Note that a decision may be subjected to more than one incident of 'stop the clock'. The 'stop the clock' statuses are described on page 7.