

Annual and Financial Reports 2009-10

Department of Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water

Questions taken on notice

Question No.	Asked by	Subject	QToN - Transcript page no	Details of QToN	Answer received
1	Seselja	Water restrictions	6	When did the head of ACTEW consult with the Minister on the decision to go from Stage 1 to permanent water conservation measures? How long prior to the announcement?	23/12/2010
2	Seselja	Resource management plans	7	The 3 agencies that have provided resource management plans - How much do those plans reduce emissions or reduce the carbon footprint of those agencies?	21/12/2010
3	Seselja	DECCEW resource management plan	8	Does it project out to 2015? Does it have a target? Does it say how you are going to reduce your emissions and how you are going to achieve carbon neutrality? If not, what does it do?	21/12/2010
4	Seselja	DECCEW resource management plan	9	Can you provide the Resource Management Plan to the Committee	23/12/2010
5	Dunne	Water reductions	15	Does DECCEW, in any way, collect information about the success or otherwise of these projects. I mean, there were, for instance, some initiatives that were - were brought forward as a result - during the last election campaign, some of which were administered by DECCEW. Can DECCEW tell us what water reductions have been achieved across ACT government since the election?	23/12/2010
6	Dunne	Water	17	In relation to water reduction 28 schools participating in that program have achieved annual and/or water consumption reductions of over 33,000 kilolitres- How much is that per head of the school population?	21/12/2010
7	Dunne	Water programs	17-18	With all of these programs, the integrated urban waterways and as a for instance, is there any cost benefit analysis or will there be a cost benefit analysis? Can the Committee see this?	21/12/2010
8	Dunne	Water	19-20	Could you provide the committee with the sort of the details of the "Water Smart Australia Program"?	23/12/2010
9	Rattenbury	Non-potable water	20	What is the numerical figure that that 25 per cent reduction is using as a baseline?	23/12/2010
10	Coe		22-23	Have any developers or civil engineering companies or any firms been warned by the EPA or fined even for not containing the dust and soil on site? And do you know, have any been at or around Yerrabi?	21/12/2010
11	Hunter	EPA	28	Can you provide detail about the complaint relating to land contamination?	21/12/2010
12	Hargreaves	Complaints (EPA)	29-30	Complaint handling (p216) Perhaps a comparison between 2008/09 and 2009/10 to show us where the reductions - 13 per cent achievement actually occurred in there? Also, chart on p217 - They also talk about the 2009/10 term, so it would just sort of be a bit helpful if we could do a comparison for the previous year	21/12/2010
13	Seselja	Large scale facility	42	Solar facility - terminated process you referred to, how much did that cost the government?	23/12/2010
14	Seselja	Feed in tariff	45	Components of the feed in tariff - how is the 6% made up?	23/12/2010
15	Seselja	Feed in tariff	47-48	Could you tell us how many kilowatt hours per year you expect the scheme to provide when it is fully implemented? It would be useful to know what you anticipate the breakdown would be over the three sectors when the scheme is fully committed.	21/12/2010
16	Hargreaves/Hunter	GreenPower	54	Details about uptake of GreenPower? Breakdown between different types of energy customer, between households and businesses.	21/12/2010
17	Hargreaves	GreenPower	55	Interstate comparisons of GreenPower use	21/12/2010
18	Rattenbury	Animal management	57	Draft pest animal management plan - timeline to be provided	21/12/2010
19	Rattenbury	American Express	57	Page 183 There are four separate line items for American Express which in total amount to over \$103,000. Can you indicate to me what the department spends that amount of money on using American Express?	21/12/2010
20	Seselja	Departmental costs	58	page 102-103 Expenditure on solar facility - Are we able to get some clarification and detail on how much it cost? If so, can we have a breakdown and reconciliation and why it increased?	23/12/2010
21	Seselja	Advertising costs	58	page 50 - advertising costs? How much for Monergy and how much for other campaigns?	21/12/2010
22	Seselja	Advertising costs	58	Could you provide a detailed breakdown of exactly what has been spent and how much is for production and how much is for other aspects of that advertising and subscriptions budget?	21/12/2010
23	Dunne	Water	59	So that means that the owner of the private dwelling has the right to use the water stored in the rainwater tank as long as it is within a certain size. Can you get back to me about what the certain	21/12/2010
24	Rattenbury	Community energy grants		page 185 Please provide advice on what was actually installed rather than what was a part of the bid. We can also provide you with copies of the criteria that were applied to the selection process.	21/12/2010



**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
MINISTER FOR ENERGY**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND WATER
INQUIRY INTO THE 2009-10 ANNUAL REPORT**

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

ACTEW Consultation on Move to Permanent Water Conservation Measures

Mr Seselja- Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

When did the head of ACTEW consult with the Minister on the decision to go from Stage 1 to Permanent Water Conservation Measures (PWCMS)? How long prior to the announcement?

Mr Corbell - The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

ACTEW Corporation officers remain in regular contact with my Department on ACT water supply security and other matters.

As Mr Seselja would be aware ACTEW Corporation Shareholders are the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister (as Treasurer).

ACTEW Corporation wrote to the Environment Protection Authority on 6 October 2010.

ACTEW CEO, Mr Sullivan , wrote to me on Monday 18th October 2010.

Mr Sullivan wrote to the Shareholders on Tuesday 19th October 2010.

I met with Mr Sullivan to be briefed on the public communication directions for PWCMS on Thursday 21 October 2010.

The Declaration revoking Stage 2 was made on Friday 22 October 2010 to take effect from 1 November 2010.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.

Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

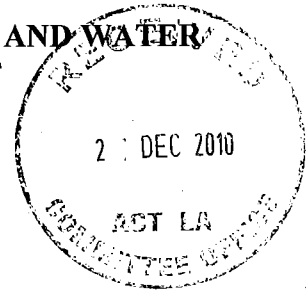
Date: 23.12.10

**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND WATER
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Resource Management Plans



Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

The 3 agencies that have provided resource management plans - How much do those plans reduce emissions or reduce the carbon footprint of those agencies?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

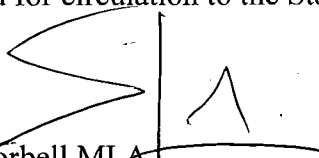
The three agencies referred to are the Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water (DECCEW), the Land Development Agency and the Dickson Motor Registry (including Office of the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment).

The DECCEW 2010-2011 Resource Management Plan (RMP) was endorsed in 2009 and includes initiatives to reduce the Department's greenhouse gas emissions by 30 June 2011.

A significant component of DECCEW's RMP was to increase the amount of green or renewable energy used within operations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2009-10 DECCEW purchased an additional 73,330 kWh of renewable energy over and above the component (32.5%) already supplied under the whole-of-government electricity contract. This initiative reduced DECCEW's emissions by a further 65 tonnes CO₂-equivalent, or 18% of 2009-10 greenhouse gas emissions.

With regard to the other RMPs, those agencies should be contacted directly for information about how their plan reduces their emissions and carbon footprint.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

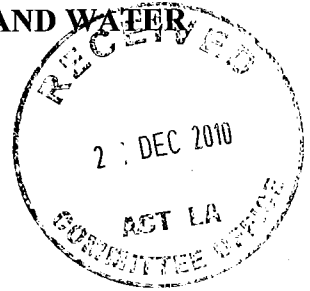
Date: 20.12.10

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MINISTER FOR ENERGY**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND WATER
INQUIRY INTO THE 2009-10 ANNUAL REPORT**

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

DECCEW Resource Management Plan



Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Does it project out to 2015? Does it have a target? Does it say how you are going to reduce your emissions and how you are going to achieve carbon neutrality? If not, what does it do?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The purpose of a Resource Management Plan is to:

- collect and analyse baseline data;
- identify the targets for resource efficiencies and the actions necessary to meet those targets;
- incorporate sustainability principles into all aspects of corporate operations including,
- procurement and asset management;
- identify cost-saving opportunities for achieving resource efficiencies; and
- establish an environmental resource efficiency monitoring and reporting framework.

The initial DECCEW Resource Management Plan provides a basis for future resource efficiency measures and will be built upon in future resource management plans. It addresses the Department's management of water, electricity and gas consumption, waste production and recycling, and greenhouse gas emissions.

The focus of the initial plan is on establishing metering and other actions to ensure the Department can accurately measure or estimate its environmental resource use. This information will then inform a longer term DECCEW Resource Management Plan. The plan will be updated annually to reflect progress made and new goals as required.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.

Simon Corbell MLC
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

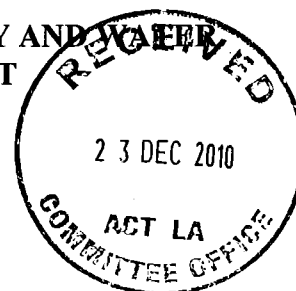
Date: 20-12-10

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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

DECCEW Resource Management Plan



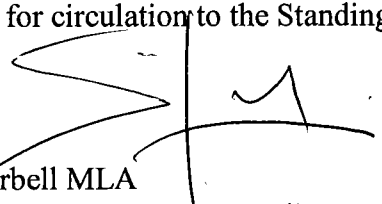
Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Can you provide the Resource Management Plan to the Committee

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

DECCEW's *Resource Management Plan January 2010 – June 2011* is attached.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 23.12.10



DEPARTMENT OF
THE ENVIRONMENT,
CLIMATE CHANGE,
ENERGY AND WATER

MAKING DECCEW A SUSTAINABLE WORKPLACE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN JANUARY 2010 – JUNE 2011

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1. Message from the Chief Executive

This is the first Resource Management Plan of the Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water (DECCEW).

DECCEW is committed to increasing its environmental resource efficiency. The Department was created in November 2008 and is playing a critical role in delivering the government's commitment to a sustainable future for the ACT. DECCEW is committed to leading the way for Government agencies in sustainability, especially in developing and implementing a pathway to carbon neutrality.

DECCEW aims to lead the way in environmental resource efficiency measures in an office environment and by doing so provide a working model for other ACT government agencies.

This initial plan will cover the from January 2010 – June 2011. This DECCEW Resource Management Plan and its successors will provide for major environmental resource efficiency measures into the future.

The focus of the first plan is to audit our current processes and collect meaningful and accurate data. Without the data, we are unable to measure our progress. This will require new meters, careful scrutiny of our energy invoices and a closer look at our waste contracts.

This Resource Management Plan sets out the things that DECCEW will do including:

- metering and other actions to ensure we can accurately measure or estimate our environmental resource use;
- undertaking feasibility and cost-benefit analysis of measures to identify pathways to carbon neutrality in our operations;
- using our website to report our resource use and highlighting case studies of successes.

The commitment of all staff will be required to make the Resource Management Plan successful. We are all responsible for the resources that we use to undertake our work, and we can all contribute to improvements in the way the our office uses resources.

We aim to put in place systems and infrastructure to help us improve our resource management. However, the collective actions of individuals can also lead to significant improvements through commitment to recycling, turning off our computers and office machines when we are not using them, and thinking about how we might reduce environmental impacts from our journeys to and from work.

The plan aims to improve the environmental outcomes from DECCEW's operations. It is also about creating a good working environment for staff, and providing leadership to other government agencies and the general public.

David Papps
Chief Executive
ACT Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water

2. Background

Non-residential buildings in the ACT account for much of the Territory's consumption of water and energy, and production of waste. They are also major emitters of greenhouse gases, and rising at a rate of about 2% per year.

It is against that backdrop that the ACT Government adopted the aim of achieving zero net emissions, or carbon neutrality for our City - by 2060, with a target of reaching a peak in our [per capita] greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2013.

Zero net emissions or carbon neutrality is still an emerging concept, however its broad meaning is accepted as meaning:

- That energy use is reduced as far as possible, through energy efficiency;
- That wherever possible energy is sourced from renewable sources
- That the remaining greenhouse gas emissions are offset, and
- for emissions which we are not responsible – i.e. arising from air travel, we measure the emissions and offset as far as is practicable

If the ACT is to meet its carbon neutral goal, there needs to be significant improvements in energy efficiency of commercial and government buildings. As a large-scale tenant of non-residential buildings the ACT Government can significantly influence the sustainability of this class of buildings in Canberra.

With a vision of carbon neutrality for the Territory as its main driver, the ACT Government recognises that the Government must lead the pack, and that is why the ACT Government has committed to developing a framework to achieve carbon neutrality in ACT Government operations by 2020.

This Resource Management Plan will also be integrated into the corporate processes of DECCEW and reporting requirements under the *Chief Minister's Annual Report Direction* and Strategic Budget Indicator reporting.

3. Purpose

The purpose of a Resource Management Plan is to:

- collect and analyse baseline data;
- identify the targets for resource efficiencies and the actions necessary to meet those targets;
- incorporate sustainability principles into all aspects of corporate operations including, procurement and asset management;
- identify cost-saving opportunities for achieving resource efficiencies; and
- establish an environmental resource efficiency monitoring and reporting framework.

This initial DECCEW Resource Management Plan provides a basis for future resource efficiency measures and will be built upon in future resource management plans. It addresses our agency management of water, electricity and gas consumption, waste production and recycling, and greenhouse gas emissions.

The focus of this initial plan is on putting in place metering and other actions to ensure we can accurately measure or estimate our environmental resource use, 'if you can't measure it, you can't manage it'. This information will then inform a longer term DECCEW Resource Management Plan. The plan will be updated annually to reflect progress made and new goals as required.

4. DECCEW operations

The Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water provides policy leadership across government in the area of environmental sustainability and supported in this role through programs and regulatory functions to protect our environment.

DECCEW is a small department in the ACT Government. In 2009-10 DECCEW has a budget of \$24.1 million, including staff salaries, supplies and services, grants and other expenses. DECCEW employs approximately 100 staff members.

DECCEW is a centralised department, located in two floors of the South Wing of Macarthur House, Lyneham. Most work is undertaken internally, however some staff of the Environmental Protection Authority and efficiency programs are required to do field work in the course of their duties.

5. Sustainability Principles

The achievement of sustainability in ACT Government operations is based around the principles set out in high-level documents such as *People Place Prosperity* and the *Canberra Plan*.

1. Integration of social, environmental and economic factors in decision making.
2. Taking a whole-of-government perspective.
3. Recognising that a strong and productive economy builds upon and is supported by a healthy environment and a healthy society.
4. Ensuring equity within and between generations.
5. Valuing and protecting ecological integrity and biodiversity.
6. Using resources prudently.

6. Strategies and actions

Acknowledging the lack of specific baseline data for DECCEW's operations, the plan has drawn on previous estimates of energy use, specifically data provided in the Cox Humphries Moss ESD Assessment of Macarthur House (2009) and the Viridis Sustainability Audit into the relocation of DECCEW (2009).

We have established the following targets to assist us in tracking towards this goal:

1. a target of a 20% reduction in DECCEW's current 200 average monthly energy consumption by 30 June 2011;
2. a target of carbon neutrality (zero net greenhouse gas emissions) in our office accommodation by 2017.

Additional targets will be set in future resource management plans, once accurate baseline data has been established in the areas of waste, water, fleet and stationery.

This Resource Management Plan identifies a number of actions to improve our sustainability as a Department, these include.

1. Reduce **energy consumption** and increase the amount of green or **renewable energy** used within the operations to reduce GHG emissions.
2. Examine ways to reduce **water use** within our operations.
3. Reduce **waste** and improve **recycling** using the OfficeSmart program.
4. Reduce GHG emissions from **staff transport**.
5. Make our **procurement** sustainable.
6. Ensure our **stationery** purchases are more sustainable.
7. Seek more energy efficient **information and communication technologies**.

8. Ensure DECCEW **events** are sustainable.
9. Ensure DECCEW **promotions** are sustainable.
10. Carbon **offset** where possible impacts such as vehicle use and air-travel.
11. **Facilitate and promote** sustainability across ACT government operations, including sharing of information, providing training and advice.
12. **Monitor and audit** our progress.

6.1 Energy and carbon neutrality

DECCEW has identified that it will reduce its annual energy consumption by 20% by June 2011 from the baseline established in 2009–10.

It is worth noting that CitySwitch (www.cityswitch.net.au) participants report reduction in energy use of between 10 and 40% in the short term through tenancy action alone.

‘Smart meters’ have been installed throughout Macarthur House in 2009–10. These meters monitor the Department’s electricity consumption, allowing real reductions in electricity consumption to be accurately recorded. Smart meters will also be used to identify areas of excessive consumption and allow efficiency measures to be targeted towards these areas.

DECCEW will increase the current amount of renewable energy it purchases, over and above the whole-of-government commitment of 30%, subject to financial constraints.

Staff will be asked to turn off computers and electrical equipment when not in use, but particularly over weekends and holiday periods, and to turn off office and meeting room lights when vacating.

These measures will be monitored as to how they track towards the target and will be adjusted accordingly.

InTACT has made some inroads into power management of ICT, and DECCEW will work with InTACT to investigate further improvements.

6.2 Water

DECCEW is committed to the reduction of water consumption in its office space wherever possible. ACT Property Group has responsibility for building upgrades. They have identified that in 2009–10 waterless urinals will be installed throughout Macarthur House. DECCEW will work with the Property Group to move towards the installation of dual flush toilets to reduce water use, recognising this is one area where additional water savings could be made. Also the potential for upgrading major plant (e.g. the heating, cooling and air-conditioning systems, or ‘HVAC’) will be explored with Property Group which is responsible for organising upgrades.

The DECCEW Corporate Resources Committee will undertake an assessment of further water saving measures including appliance use.

6.3 Waste and recycling

DECCEW currently provides services for staff to recycle cardboard, paper and organic material. This includes:

- **Comingled (yellow topped bins).** These bins are located in the kitchens and are removed to a central location and emptied by the cleaners once a fortnight.
- **Paper recycling.** These non-secure bins are located in the resource areas. These bins are collected once a week.
- **Secure paper recycling.** These bins have a locked lid and are for the disposal of paper containing sensitive material. These bins are collected once a week.

- **Toner cartridges.** Black plastic lined boxes are located in the resource areas for the disposal of any type of toner cartridge. These boxes are emptied on an ad hoc basis.
- **Organic recycling** (flip bins in kitchens). All organic material can go in these bins. The bins are collected directly from the kitchens twice a week by the contractor.
- **Split desk side recycling bins.** These bins are emptied by staff into the correct bins (blue bins for paper and yellow top for other recyclables).
- **Cardboard.** Cardboard can be recycled by flattening and placing in the recycling hoppers in the Macarthur house car park.
- **Mobile phones.** A facility for recycling mobile phones is located in the foyer of Macarthur House.

To improve the current levels of recycling, the Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water has been accredited through the OfficeSmart program. Accredited OfficeSmart offices are provided with assistance to streamline waste operations, reduce waste to landfill and educate staff on new recycling measures.

Ongoing education of both staff and contractors is necessary to ensure optimisation of the waste management system.

In 2009–2010, an independent waste audit of DECCEW's waste management practices will be undertaken to provide an accurate baseline from which our success will be measured.

6.4 Transport

The ACT has a whole-of-government *Non-executive Passenger and Light Commercial Vehicle Management Policy*. All ACT non-Executive vehicles must have an engine size no larger than four cylinders. Vehicles which require larger engines for work-related purposes must be approved by the Chief Executive.

The Government's policy is to increase the number of fuel efficient, low emission vehicles in the fleet. As vehicle leases are renewed, the Green Vehicle Guide (www.greenvehicleguide.gov.au) will be used to ensure that all new vehicles are the greenest in their class. This meets the requirements of the ACT government policy whereby:

[w]hen choosing any vehicle to lease, with other considerations being similar (e.g. functionality, lease cost), fleet managers must prefer the vehicle that has the highest star rating under the Green Vehicle Guide.

It is important that DECCEW demonstrates its commitment to sustainable practices. DECCEW will continue to encourage staff to ride or take public transport to work and to other engagements, such as meetings and launches. DECCEW launched its staff bike fleet in 2009 to encourage bike use for short work journeys and is committed to working with staff to encourage its use.

To reduce vehicle use, DECCEW will actively encourage staff to engage in alternative forms of transport such as bike riding, walking or use of public transport for their journeys to and from work. This will include encouraging participation in Ride To Work or Walk To Work events.

There is a requirement for some officers to travel for national work commitments, and for conferences. DECCEW will explore methods for simplified and consistent reporting of this travel and will develop a reporting framework during the course of this Resource Management Plan. DECCEW will use the information it receives on departmental air travel and taxi use to offset the Department's greenhouse gas emissions from travel. Systems are already being developed to enable offsetting of carbon emissions from the ACT Government car fleet.

DECCEW encourages staff to use teleconference facilities in place of travelling to meetings wherever this is appropriate. CMD has videoconferencing facilities that might be utilised where this is appropriate.

6.5 Procurement

The ACT Government expends a significant amount of its budget on supplies and services. In 2009–10, DECCEW is budgeted to spend approximately \$12.3 million (51% of total budget) on supplies and services. Current ACT Government procurement processes have the potential to take environmental impact issues into greater account.

Procurement Solutions undertakes procurement activities on behalf of the ACT Government. Procurement Solutions has guidelines on *Sustainable Procurement Optimising Whole of Life Costs*. DECCEW requires that, consistent with best practice outlined in the Procurement Circulars, all Procurement Plans include either whole-of-life costings and a sustainability assessment (most appropriate for capital works) or a sustainability assessment (goods and services).

DECCEW is working with Procurement Solutions to further develop sustainable procurement processes based on best practice in sustainable procurement. Consideration will be given to ways in which the sustainability credentials of suppliers of goods and services can be incorporated into sustainability assessments.

6.6 Sustainable stationery purchases and use

The ACT Government has a whole-of-government stationery contract through Corporate Express. Corporate Express has an *Earthsaver* product category that has a lower environmental footprint than standard products. A monthly report provided by Procurement Solutions outlines the percentage of expenditure on *Earthsaver* products across government, and by agency, and also the order size (which provides a rough indicator of the carbon impact of transport of the goods).

DECCEW will mandate the use of *Earthsaver* products over broader stationery products, and work with ACT Procurement Solutions to build this into the whole-of-government contract.

The paper predominantly used by DECCEW for photocopying and office-based printing is currently 50% recycled. DECCEW will use 100% recycled paper as the office-based paper supply.

Quarterly reporting of stationery purchases will be provided to the Department's Corporate Resources Committee to monitor performance against these requirements.

So that paper use is reduced overall, DECCEW will provide staff with advice on how to implement 'smart printing' (i.e. doubled sided printing as the default, particularly for draft material and for downloaded documents), and will explore whether this requirement can also apply to Ministerial briefs and documents.

6.7 Carbon neutral information technologies

DECCEW will work with InTACT to improve the sustainability of DECCEW's information and communication technologies (ICT) to minimise greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from our use of these technologies. Over time this would be broadened to include all ACT government ICT.

Smart metering has identified that standby use of appliances, including computers and peripherals is a significant contributor to DECCEW's energy use. As a first step to ensuring that our ICT uses less energy staff will be asked to turn off computers at the end of the day, and to check that other office

equipment is turned off when not in use, particularly over holiday periods. This will be achieved through all-staff messages, and through training.

6.8 Sustainable events

DECCEW is committed to ensuring that its events are sustainable. As a priority, DECCEW will work across Government to promote the use of renewable energy and provide recycling options for event consumables. Public transport options will be considered, and promoted or organised where appropriate.

6.9 Sustainable promotions

DECCEW is committed to ensuring that departmental promotions are sustainable. We will ensure that paper products used for promotional products contain the highest level of recycled content suitable for the purpose. Other products, such as coffee mugs and flash drives, will be required to meet sustainability requirements such as recycled content, ability to be re-used or recycled and where products are sourced from.

6.10 Carbon offsets

DECCEW, as part of whole-of-government arrangements, has offset the greenhouse gas emissions of its vehicle use through purchase of carbon offsets. Some staff have also done this for Departmental air travel.

DECCEW staff have been asked to minimise travel where possible. Where travel is essential, it should be carbon offset. DECCEW is investigating ways to carbon offset air travel in a way that is administrative efficient, and will work with ACT Procurement Solutions to build carbon offsetting into the whole-of-government contract.

In 2010 DECCEW will develop a comprehensive policy on the use of carbon offsetting to be used by DECCEW and other agencies. This will include options for offsetting events.

6.11 Promoting sustainability across government

Providing leadership, training, facilitation and advice to agencies on carbon neutrality and sustainability of government operations is a core function of DECCEW. At the same time DECCEW can also learn from the experience of other government departments. DECCEW will continue to participate in cross-government forums such as the ACT Property Sustainability Working Group and the Chief Executives Sustainability Coordination Group.

Other advisory and training services will be provided to other agencies based on need, and where resources allow.

6.12 Data collection and auditing

It is important that DECCEW's Resource Management Plan is based on sound evidence and good data. In order to ensure this DECCEW will collect data and audit our facilities as needed to ensure that we have identified the most effective strategies for managing our resources. These actions will include collecting data from our smart meters, undertaking audits of our waste management system and stationery purchases; auditing our travel and fuel purchases and auditing car usage. Audits to inform capital upgrades of the building will be undertaken in conjunction with Property Group.

7. Making it happen – corporate governance and systems

7.1 Executive management

Overall responsibility for the implementation of the Resource Management Plan lies with the DECCEW Executive Management Board, devolved to the Corporate Resources Committee.

7.2 Corporate Resources Committee

DECCEW has established the Corporate Resources Committee, who will play a particularly important role in the development of resource efficiency initiatives in the Department. In terms of sustainability, the Corporate Resources Committee will:

- monitor the effectiveness of introduced environmental resource efficiency measures;
- establish new measures, and consider new proposals, to be integrated into the Resource Management Plan;
- ensure alignment of the agency Resource Management Plan with broader Government objectives as well as internal corporate strategic planning; and
- oversee the implementation of environmental resource efficiency measures in the workplace, as outlined in the Resource Management Plan.

The Corporate Resources Committee will report to the DECCEW Executive Management Board bi-annually to ensure that measures outlined in the agency Resource Management Plan are put in place in a timely manner. Reports will include progress details and proposed future measures for the Resource Management Plan.

The Corporate Resources Committee may establish a Sub-Committee to work on particular tasks or, alternatively, draw on relevant expertise from across the Department when needed.

7.3 Staff engagement

This Resource Management Plan has been prepared in consultation with internal stakeholders, primarily through the Corporate Resources Committee. An important element in the development of sustainable practises is the engagement of staff. A number of key office resource efficiency measures cannot succeed without staff support, such as paper and food scrap recycling and shutting down of computers. A staff engagement strategy will be developed in consultation with staff to encourage ongoing commitment of staff to the Resource Management Plan.

DECCEW will incorporate information on the Resource Management Plan into its Induction Programs.

7.4 Collaboration with other ACT Government agencies

Communication between agencies allows for the sharing of effective resource efficiency measures. At the highest level, the Chief Executives Sustainability Coordination Group provides overall direction to ACT Government agencies.

The Inter-departmental Committee on Climate Change also provides a forum for information exchange on sustainability. DECCEW will provide information on Resource Management Plans to the Inter-Departmental Committee on Climate Change, and/or similar committees as part of the implementation of Action 2 of *Weathering the Change*.

As part of the implementation of *Weathering the Change*, DECCEW is committed to holding two Resource Management Plan information sessions per year for other ACT Government agencies. These sessions will aid agencies in meeting the targets set out in their resource management plans. These sessions may also be used to negotiate the establishment of whole-of-government resource

efficiency targets and promote effective resource efficiency measures. Inter-agency discussion will increase the capacity of agencies to produce resource management plans and will make lasting changes to resource consumption within the ACT Government. DECCEW will take measures to ensure that agency resource management plans are aligned as far as possible. DECCEW will produce Resource Management Plan guidelines and provide support to other agencies to develop their own resource management plans.

DECCEW will work with InTACT, and Procurement Solutions to develop carbon neutral ICT, sustainable procurement and carbon offset policies.

DECCEW works with the ACT Property Sustainability Working Group a subset of the ACT Property forum. The Property Sustainability Working Group provides an opportunity for ACT Government Departments to develop and implement whole-of government strategies for improved sustainability of Government buildings. The will also be an important forum for ACT Government agencies to share their progress and ideas on resource management plans.

DECCEW will present to other forums as required.

8. Detailed project plan and work program

No	Action	Responsibility	Performance measure
Energy and carbon efficiency			
1.	Install smart meters	Ministerial and Corporate/ Property Group	Smart meters installed by May 2010
2.	Purchase of renewable energy	Ministerial and Corporate/ Property Group	Increase in level of renewable energy sourced by 30 June 2010
3.	Shutting down computers and other office equipment	Everyone	Reduction in energy use
4.	Turn-off standby appliances	Everyone	Reduction in energy use
Water			
5.	Install waterless urinals	ACT Property Group	- Date and number installed - Water savings following installation
6.	Install dual flush toilets	ACT Property Group	- Date and number installed - Water savings following installation
Waste and recycling			
7.	Become an accredited OfficeSmart participant	Waste team	Agreement in place by June 2010
8.	Maintain commitment to office recycling	All	- Amount of waste being recycled - Reduction in amount of waste to landfill
Transport			
9.	Review bicycle fleet and develop policies for increased use of bikes for	Ministerial and Corporate	- Increased usage and recording of use - Numbers signed up and trained - Survey of frequent destinations with

No	Action	Responsibility	Performance measure
	work purposes		follow-up route maps provided to all staff
10.	Operational policy developed on staff travel	Corporate Resources Committee	Policy to Chief Executive for consideration by December 2010
11.	Develop policies to increase sustainability of journeys to work	Corporate Resources Committee	Policy to Chief Executive for consideration by December 2010
12.	Lease 'Greenest' vehicles in their class	Fleet Manager	Report to CRC by June 2010
Sustainable Procurement			
13.	Develop a sustainable procurement policy with Procurement Solutions	Policy / ACT Procurement Solutions	- Sustainable procurement policy developed by December 2010 - Implement sustainability assessment of all DECCEW procurement.
Sustainable stationery purchases and use			
14.	Purchases of recycled paper	Executive Assistants	- Increased percentage of <i>Earthsaver</i> products in Stationery report - Increased recycled content of paper - Packaging is also recyclable
15.	Improved sustainability of stationery	Executive Assistants	Increased percentage of <i>Earthsaver</i> products in Stationery report
16.	Double sided printing	Everyone	Reduced volume of paper going to recycling
Information and communication technology			
17.	Develop a sustainable ICT Policy with InTACT	Policy	Policy in place by December 2010 (subject to negotiation with Procurement Solutions)
18.	Shutting down computers and other office equipment	Everyone	Reductions in energy use (using smart meters once installed)
Sustainable events			
19.	Renewable energy for DECCEW events	Ministerial and Corporate / CMD Events	Amount and % of renewable energy used
20.	Public transport used for DECCEW events	Everyone	Number of participants using public transport
21.	Recycling at events	Ministerial and Corporate	- Facilities for recycling provided at all events - Monitoring of volume and % of material - Reduced volume and % of material to landfill

No	Action	Responsibility	Performance measure
Sustainable promotions			
22.	Publications	Ministerial and Corporate	• % of recycled material used • % publications used within 12 months
23.	Other promotional material	Ministerial and Corporate	• % of recycled material used • % material recyclable or reusable
Carbon offset			
24.	Develop a policy for the use of Carbon Offsets for DECCEW and ACT Government more broadly	Climate Change team	• Policy developed and approved by December 2010
Facilitating sustainable performance across the ACT			
25.	Training events	Climate Change team	• Number of events • Percentage of agencies participating
26.	Coordination and liaison activities	Climate Change team	• Number of activities • Positive feedback on liaison
Making it happen			
27.	Sustainability training for staff	Ministerial and Corporate	• Provided by to all staff by June 2010 • Training available to all new staff
28.	Induction programs include information on DECCEW Resource Management Plan	Ministerial and Corporate	• Sustainability incorporated into induction programs by April 2010

9. Monitoring and reporting

9.1 Indicators

An important indicator of progress against the Resource Management Plan will be a reduction of resource consumption (e.g. energy and water consumption) and residual waste generation (e.g. after recycling) per full-time equivalent (FTE) staff member. Measurements of resource consumption and waste generation per FTE will make comparisons between agencies easier. An agency with higher consumption or higher levels of waste per FTE will be able to target problem areas.

DECCEW recognises the importance of an accurate baseline to measure progress against. The baseline data will be reviewed and updated in 2009–2010 to ensure accuracy.

9.2 Annual Reporting

ACT Government agencies are required to report on Ecologically Sustainable Development in their Annual Reports using the guidelines outlined in the *Chief Minister's Annual Report Directions 2007–2010*.

An important feature of resource efficiency monitoring for the ACT Government will be the continued use of the Online System for Comprehensive Activity Reporting (OSCAR). OSCAR allows for the collection of data from all ACT Government agencies into a single database and the automatic calculation of greenhouse gases resulting from a range of activities. DECCEW will continue to increase its capacity to utilise this system by training staff members in its use.

DECCEW will also take on the role of training staff members from other agencies to use OSCAR, aiding them in their own resource efficiency reporting.

OSCAR will play an important role in developing the annual report, allowing detailed calculation of greenhouse gas emissions. Reporting will become more accurate in following years as a result of the installation of smart meters in Macarthur House.

DECCEW is considering use of other tools which have both a reporting and modelling function. One of the key design features is to ensure that the existing reporting systems and new modelling tools are compatible and that data entry requirements are minimised.

9.3 Website

DECCEW will use its website to report resource use and highlight case-studies of successes.

10. DECCEW results

The following table provides for the recording against results and will be used in annual reporting. The baseline reporting year is 2008–09.¹

	Indicator as at 30 June 2009	Unit	2008–09		2009–2010	
	General					
A	Occupancy – office staff full-time equivalent	Numeric (FTE)	90			
B	Area office space – net lettable area	Square metres (m ²)	1,297			
	Floor area per person (B/A)	Square metres / FTE	14			
	Stationary energy use					
C	Electricity use, total (Office Tenant Light & Power + Central Services)	Kilowatt hours (kWh)	213,584			
	Electricity use, total (energy MJ = kWh X 3.6)	Megajoules (MJ)	768,904			
	Electricity – Office Tenant Light and Power (70% of total building)	Kilowatt hours (kWh)	149,509			
D	Electricity – Office Tenant Light and Power (energy MJ = kWh X 3.6)	Megajoules (MJ)	538,233			
E	Gas use (Central Services – building total)	Megajoules (MJ)	340,136			
	Total office energy use	Megajoules (MJ)	1,109,040			
	Renewable energy use (GreenPower)					
F	Renewable energy use (GreenPower)	Kilowatt hours (kWh)	49,124			
	Percentage of renewable energy used (F/Cx100)	Percentage (%)	%	23		
	Intensities (office)					
	Energy intensity (Office Tenant Light & Power) per FTE (D/A)	Megajoules / FTE	11,961			
	Energy intensity (Office Tenant Light & Power) per m2 (D/B)	Megajoules / m ²	830			
	Energy intensity (Gas) per FTE (E/A)	Megajoules / FTE	7,559			
	Energy intensity (Gas) per square metre (E/B)	Megajoules / m ²	524			
	Transport Energy		Office	Other	Office	Other
	Total number of vehicles	Numeric	10	x		
	Transport fuel (Petrol)	Kilolitres (kL)	20	x		
	Transport fuel (Diesel)	Kilolitres (kL)	54	x		
	Transport fuel (LPG)	Kilolitres (kL)	0	x		
	Transport fuel (CNG)	Kilolitres (kL)	0	x		
G*	Total transport energy use	Gigajoules (GJ)	2,619	x		
	Water consumption					
	Water use (total)	Kilolitres (kL)	455			
H	Water use (office)	Kilolitres (kL)	455			
	Intensities (office)					
	Water use per FTE (H/A)	Litres / FTE	10,104			
	Water use per square metre floor area (H/B)	Litres / m ²	701			
	Waste					
	Estimate of waste to landfill (Co-mingled)	Kilolitres (kL)	N/A			
I	Estimate of putrescible waste (Food and organic matter)	Kilolitres (kL)	N/A			
J	Estimate of waste paper to landfill (Paper)	Kilolitres (kL)	N/A			
K	Total office waste	Tonnes	N/A			

¹

Data will become more accurate as a result of increased auditing and use of smart meters.

	Indicator as at 30 June 2009	Unit	2008–09	2009–2010
L	Reams of paper used (carryover stock + total year order – remainder)	Reams	1,171	
M	Total of waste paper recycled	Kilolitres (kL)	N/A	
N*	Total waste greenhouse gas emissions	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	N/A	
Resource Efficiency				
	Estimate of putrescible waste per FTE (I/A)	Litres / FTE	226	
	Reams of paper used per FTE (L/A)	Reams / FTE	26.02	
	Percentage of paper recycled (M/(M+K) x100)	Percentage (%)	33	%
	Estimate of total office waste per FTE (K/A)	Tonnes / FTE	0.84	
Office Greenhouse Gas Emissions*				
	Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	17	
	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	191	
	Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	80	
O*	Office greenhouse gas emissions (All Scopes)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	288	
Transport Greenhouse Gas Emissions*				
	Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	178	
	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	0	
	Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	14	
P*	Total transport greenhouse gas emissions (All Scopes)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e	192	
Greenhouse Gas Intensities				
	Office greenhouse gas emissions per FTE (O/A)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e / FTE	6.40	
	Office emissions per square metre (O/B)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e / m ²	0.44	
	Transport greenhouse gas emissions per FTE (P/A)	Tonnes CO ₂ -e / FTE	4.26	

* = calculated with information entered into OSCAR

Notes on table

- DECCEW was situated on 4th Floor Macarthur House and operated as part of TAMS for the second half of 2008.
- DECCEW operated independently from TAMS (still situated on the 4th Floor Macarthur) for the first half of 2009 (01 Jan – 30 June).
- DET (Department of Education and Training) occupied the 'south wing' (Annex) of Macarthur House for 2008–09 then moved to 220 Northbourne Ave.
- DECCEW moved to the 'south wing' (Annex) in Macarthur House 1 July 2009.
- All data (energy, waste, water and greenhouse gas emissions) has been calculated using a figure based on the percentage of floor area occupied by DECCEW in Macarthur House for half a year.
- DECCEW has made use of the building services for the duration of its occupancy. This includes waste removal, recycling services, GreenPower purchase and fleet management.
- Rhodium was fleet manager until early 2009 however accurate data has been hard to achieve. The replacement fleet manager, SG Fleet, has committed to supplying us with accurate data of fuel use, kilometres travelled and number of litres of fuel consumed per vehicle.
- Electricity use for DECCEW has been broken down into 30% Central Services (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) and 70% for Office Tenant Light and Power using the industry standard split.
- Macarthur House is the focus of a smart meter trial to sub-meter each floor to gain a clearer picture of energy use in the building enabling a breakdown of total consumption figures by tenant and floor space.
- It was advised to calculate GreenPower purchase by a whole of government figure percentage of the total. The abatement figures under GreenPower have been put against the category of Office Tenant Light and Power for electricity consumption.
- KPIs (energy intensity) have been calculated by using Bill Entry so that all data is zero for the second half of 2008 but accurate for the first half of 2009.
- Waste figures are calculated using coefficients supplied by Territory and Municipal Services ACT NoWaste Section.

**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
MINISTER FOR ENERGY**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND WATER
INQUIRY INTO THE 2009-10 ANNUAL REPORT**

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Water savings across Government



Mrs Dunne – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Does DECCEW, in any way, collect information about the success or otherwise of these projects. I mean, there were, for instance, some initiatives that were - were brought forward as a result - during the last election campaign, some of which were administered by DECCEW. Can DECCEW tell us what water reductions have been achieved across ACT government since the election?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

DECCEW celebrated its second year of formation in November of this year. Many of the water savings measures which were introduced under the *Think water, act water* strategy of 2004 by TAMS, continued to be implemented under the new Department.

The continuing and current DECCEW programs designed to save water and reduce consumption include:

- ToiletSmart Plus;
- IrrigationSmart (pilot);
- Rain water Tank Rebate (internal connection criterion was implemented under DECCEW);
- GardenSmart;
- Commercial Bathroom Retrofit;
- Outreach; and
- Plant selector tool and ACTSmart Sustainable Schools;

Additional initiatives that have contributed to saving potable water include:

- temporary restrictions;
- education and awareness programs;
- ACTPLA's water sensitive urban design initiative;
- TAMS' Sports and Recreation Grounds revised Irrigation Program; and
- participation in the Commonwealth's Water Efficiency Labelling (WELS) program for all water-consuming devices purchased in the ACT.

Within Government, DECCEW is assisting agencies to develop Resource Management Plans (RMPs), one of the actions under the Government's Climate Change Strategy *Weathering the Change*. RMPs will include actions to be taken by the agency to reduce water use. At this stage three RMPs have been developed, with a further four in draft form. DECCEW is actively supporting the remaining agencies to develop their RMPs by meeting with responsible officers

within agencies and providing information about funding availability for resource efficiency measures under the Resource Management Fund.

Estimates of annual savings in potable water for 2009/10 are provided below. Please note that estimates are based on the *Think water, act water* strategy targets and assumptions and are influenced by factors such as rainfall, the stage(s) of water restrictions over the period, as well as consumer behaviour:

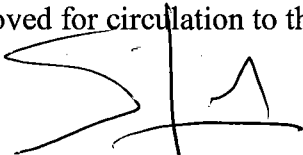
- ToiletSmart, 210 ML;
- IrrigationSmart pilot, 10 ML;
- Rainwater Tank rebate, 148 ML;
- GardenSmart, 171 ML;
- Grey water hose give away, 185 ML; and
- Sport and Recreation Irrigation program, 328ML.

In addition, both the Canberra Integrated Urban Waterways program and Water Sensitive Urban Design are targeted to achieve 3,000 ML and 690 ML/annum respectively of potable water substitution when fully operational.

The WELS program additionally estimates a potential saving of 410 ML/annum depending on the level of uptake.

Within Government, each agency reports on water usage under the Ecologically Sustainable Development section of their Annual report, including the percentage change from the previous year. At this stage this data is not collected or aggregated centrally.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.



Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

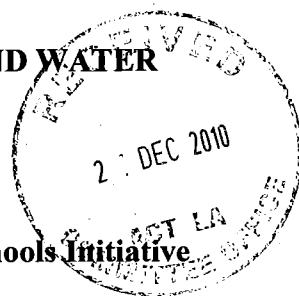
Date: 23.12.10

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MINISTER FOR ENERGY**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND WATER
INQUIRY INTO THE 2009-10 ANNUAL REPORT**

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Water consumption of schools participating in the ACT Sustainable Schools Initiative



Mrs Dunne – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

In relation to water reduction, 28 schools participating in that program have achieved annual and/or water consumption reductions of over 33,000 kilolitres - How much is that per head of the school population?

Mr Corbell - The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Water consumption has been reduced by 33,375 kilolitres in a year. 28 schools, with a total student population of 11,877 students, have reduced their indoor water consumption by 2.81 kilolitres per student per annum.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.

Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20.12.10

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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Water programs



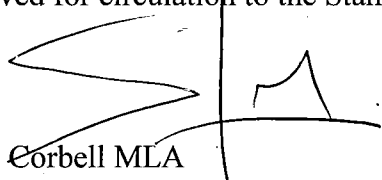
Mrs Dunne – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Is there any cost benefit analysis or will there be a cost benefit analysis (for the urban waterways project)? Can the Committee see this?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Canberra Integrated Waterways: Feasibility Study, April 2009, CSIRO includes a cost benefit analysis of stormwater harvesting in the ACT. This study is attached.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20-11-10

Re: Answer to Q7

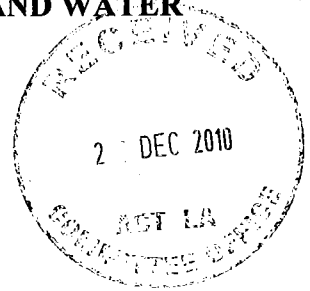
Note: Please contact Committee Office for the attached study.

**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Water



Mrs Dunne - Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Could you provide the committee with the details of the “Water Smart Australia Program”?

Mr Corbell - The answer to the Member’s question is as follows:

The Water Smart Australia program is a key component of the \$2 billion Australian Government Water Fund which provides the opportunity for major investment in water infrastructure. The program, announced in April 2005, aims to help to accelerate the uptake of smart technologies and practices in water use.

The \$1.6 billion Water Smart Australia program is a major investment by the Australian Government in larger scale projects expected to contribute to sustainable and efficient management of Australia's water resources.

Examples of the types of projects funded under the program include those which:

- improve river flows for better environmental outcomes;
- return groundwater aquifers to sustainable levels;
- lead to water savings through improvements in irrigation infrastructure;
- encourage or advance on-farm water use efficiency improvements;
- desalinate water for use in cities and towns;
- recycle and reuse stormwater, 'grey' water and wastewater from sewage;
- provide more efficient storage facilities, such as underground aquifers;
- provide alternatives to ocean outfalls and the better management of sewage in our coastal cities; and
- develop water efficient housing design.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.

Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

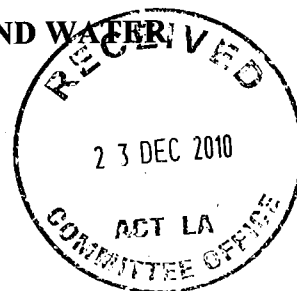
Date: 20.12.10

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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Non-potable water



Mr Rattenbury – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

What is the numerical figure that 25 per cent reduction is using as a baseline?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

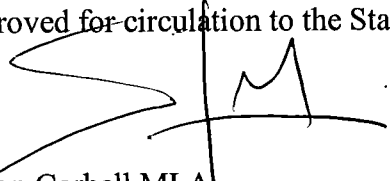
The WaterWays: Water Sensitive Urban Design General Code notes on pages 17 and 18 that “*Think water, act water* sets the target of a 12 per cent reduction in mains water usage per capita by 2013, and a 25 per cent reduction by 2023 (compared with 2003), achieved through water efficiency, sustainable water recycling and use of stormwater and rainwater. The application of WSUD in new developments and redevelopments will play a significant role in achieving these targets. As there are more opportunities to reduce water consumption in new developments than in existing developed areas, these developments will need to bear a higher proportion of water use reduction.”

“The target for mains water use reduction is 40% (compared with 2003 water usage levels) in all new developments and redevelopments, including:

- single residential dwellings;
- residential estates (including on-block measures);
- multi-unit developments; and
- commercial, institutional and industrial developments.”

Page 20 of the *Think water, act water* strategy (published in early 2004) notes that, “the ACT uses about 65 gegalitres (GL) of water a year... This usage is out of approximately 494 GL of ACT-controlled water resources, 269 GL of which is dedicated to environmental flows.”

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

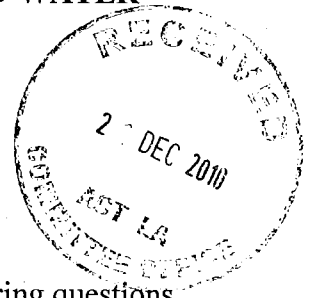
Date: 23.12.10

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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Action taken against Developers or Civil Contractors



Mr Coe – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Have any developers or civil engineering companies or any firms been warned by the EPA or fined for not containing the dust and soil on site? Have any been at or around Yerrabi?

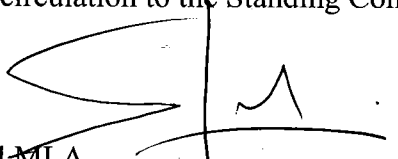
Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

In 2009-10 the Environment Protection Authority officially warned six developers / civil contractors and served two infringement notices for the following matters:

- dirt on the road – one warning and one infringement notice;
- dust pollution – one warning;
- suspended solids in a discharge from a sediment pond above permitted criteria – one infringement;
- pollution controls not maintained – one warning; and
- suspended solids in a discharge from construction site above permitted criteria – three warnings.

No action was taken in 2009-10 against developers around Yerrabi pond.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

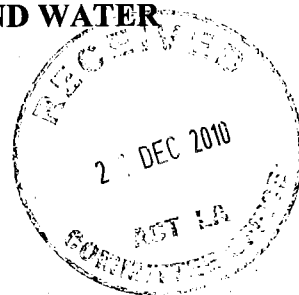
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Land Contamination



Ms Hunter – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Can you provide detail about the complaint relating to land contamination?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

On Friday 14 August 2010 Canberra Connect received a report in relation to the dumping of chemicals on Ginninderra Drive, Charnwood. Environment Protection (EP) Officers investigated the report and were unable to locate the site of the reported chemical dump. EP Officers tried unsuccessfully to contact the complainant to obtain more information without success. No further action was taken.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.

Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20.12.10

**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Comparison of activities carried out in 2008-09 to 2009-10

Mr Hargreaves – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Complaint handling (p216) Please provide a comparison between 2008-09 and 2009-10 to show us where the reductions - 13 per cent achievement actually occurred in there? Also, the chart on p217 - also talks about the 2009-10 term, so it would be a helpful if we could do a comparison for the previous year.

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Complaint Handling – p216

Environmental Issue	2008-09	2009-10	% Difference
Air	119	156	+ 1.96
Asbestos	N/R	3	+ 0.16
Land Contamination	0	1	+ 0.05
Light pollution	2	20	+ 1.0
Noise	1494	1375	- 6.31
Other hazardous materials	22	2	- 1.06
Ozone	N/R	1	+ 0.05
Power boats	N/R	3	+ 0.16
Solid fuel heaters	54	18	- 1.91
Waste collection	23	3	- 1.06
Water	86	60	- 1.38
Trees	2		- 0.11
Other	94		- 4.98
TOTAL	1896	1642	- 13

N/R – Not Recorded separately in 08-09

Enforcement Activities – p217

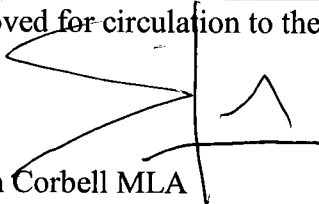
Enforcement action	2008-09	2009-10	% Difference
Service of first infringement	39	26	- 26.52
Service of second infringement	9	12	+ 6.12
Environment protection order	1	0	- 2.04
Environment improvement plan	0	0	0
Prosecution	0	0	0
Out of court settlement	0	0	0
TOTAL	49	38	- 22.44

Note: The 2009-10 Annual Report indicated that the EPA had served 40 environment improvement plans. This was a clerical error, the actual number of environment protection plans served is 4.

Water Resource Act 2007 – p217

Licence type	2008-09	2009-10	% Difference
Bore works licence	7	6	- 0.44
Waterway works licence	37	40	+ 1.32
Licence to take water (new)	182	10	- 75.68
Water entitlements traded		1	+ 0.44
TOTAL	226	57	- 74.36

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

20.12.10
Date:.....



**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
MINISTER FOR ENERGY**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND WATER
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Large scale facility

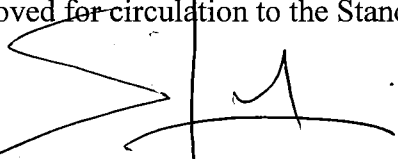
Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Solar facility - terminated process you referred to, how much did that cost the government?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The Department expended \$384,306 on the expression of interest process.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 23.12.10

**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Feed-in Tariff



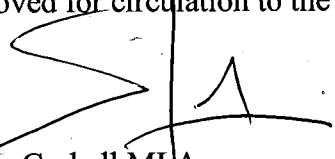
Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Components of the feed in tariff - how is the 6% made up?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

This information is provided in response to question 9 c) of the Supplementary questions asked by the Committee.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee and incorporation in Hansard.


Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

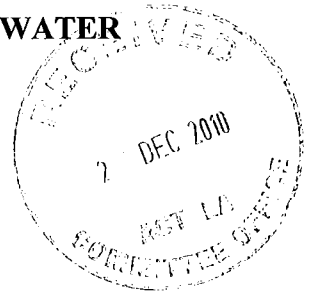
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Feed-in Tariff



Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Could you tell us how many kilowatt hours per year you expect the scheme to provide when it is fully implemented? It would be useful to know what you anticipate the breakdown would be over the three sectors when the scheme is fully committed. Provide calculations

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

According to the ICRC report *Licensed Electricity, Gas and Water and Sewerage Utilities Compliance and Performance Report for 2007–08*, in 2007-08 the total Territory demand for electricity was 2,831 GWh. Six percent of this is 170 million kWh.

Conservatively, (assuming no further technical advances in generating efficiency are realised), once the Feed-in Tariff Scheme is fully subscribed it will be generating at about 525 million kWh per annum. The greater bulk of this generation (about 460 million kWh) will be produced by the Large Generator category (210 megawatts installed).

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: ... 20.11.10

**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

GreenPower

Mr Hargreaves and Ms Hunter – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during the hearings on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Please provide details about the uptake of GreenPower, and a breakdown between different types of energy customer, between households and businesses. Has there been a change with requiring Actew to offer GreenPower.

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Members' question is as follows:

The GreenPower program commenced in 1997 as a joint initiative of the ACT, New South Wales, Victorian, Queensland, South Australian and Western Australian governments. It guarantees that the renewable electricity purchased by consumers and businesses satisfies stringent environmental standards.

Quarterly figures for the uptake of GreenPower in the ACT over the 5 years to 30 June 2010 show that customer numbers increased by 178 per cent from 6,163 to 16,917. This represents an average of 536 new customers each quarter. The largest changes in customer numbers over this period are an increase of 1,244 in the first quarter of 2007, and a loss of 152 customers in the first quarter of 2008.

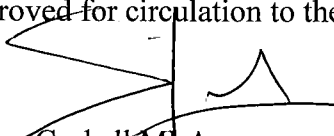
Figures for the 12 months to 30 June 2010 show a 20 per cent increase in residential customers and a 23 per cent increase in commercial customers. At 30 June 2010, there were 16,690 residential customers and 227 commercial customers.

Over the last 5 years GreenPower sales in the ACT increased 239 per cent from 8,067 to 27,349 megawatt hours. As at 30 June 2010, commercial sales were 19,601 megawatt hours, representing approximately 72 per cent of all GreenPower sales in the Territory.

Since 1 April 2009, when electricity retailers in the ACT were required to offer customers GreenPower, there has been a 30 per cent increase in residential customers and a 32 per cent increase in commercial customers.

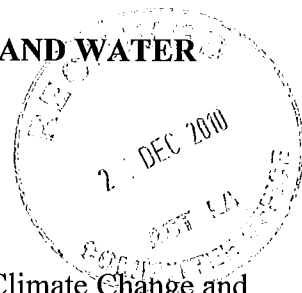
This increase in subscriptions represents the continuation of an increase in the trend of new customers subscribing to GreenPower that began in the third quarter of 2008. There is insufficient information currently available to determine if the policy change is the only influence on the uptake of GreenPower.

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Simon Corbell MLC

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20.11.10

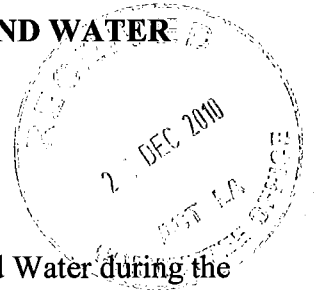


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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

GreenPower



Mr Hargreaves – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during the hearings on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Please provide an interstate comparison of GreenPower use.

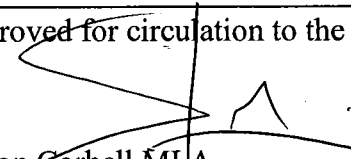
Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

An interstate comparison of the share of households using GreenPower at 30 June 2010 shows:

- Queensland with 14 per cent;
- Victoria with 13 per cent;
- ACT with 12 per cent;
- South Australia with 12 per cent;
- New South Wales with 7 per cent; and
- the other states and the Northern Territory each with less than 1 per cent.

Over the 12 months ending 30 June 2010, the ACT experienced a 20 per cent increase in GreenPower customers. A comparison of customer numbers over the last 5 years shows that the ACT stands out from the other states in the program by having the least volatile numbers and an increasing trend in new customers.

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Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

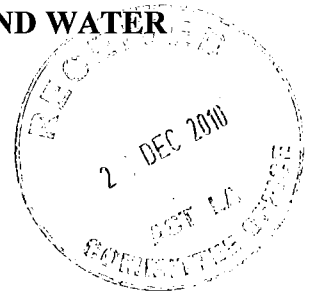
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Draft Pest Animal Management Strategy



Mr Rattenbury – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

In that same part of the annual report, I note that the Department is set to undertake development of a draft pest animal management plan. Given this would presumably require a high degree of cooperation with TAMS—and the two departments have now been separated for over a year—how is the cross-departmental cooperation operating? Is it a joined-up piece of work?

From reading the annual report, I was left with the impression that the draft would be released in the latter half of 2010. Is that correct?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's questions is as follows:

The draft ACT Pest Animal Management Strategy (PAMS) has been under development since June 2009, led by DECCEW with assistance from an external and interagency expert working group. This group includes key officers from the Natural Resource Protection and Conservation, Planning and Research units in TAMS. Interaction between DECCEW and TAMS officers has been highly cooperative with all TAMS feedback provided to date on the main text of the document incorporated into the draft PAMS. TAMS officers have also had substantial input into the detailed appendices that support the main document.

It is expected that a full draft version of the PAMS will be provided to the external and interagency expert working group by February 2011 for final comments. Government approval will then be sought to release the draft PAMS for public consultation. It is anticipated that the PAMS 2011-2021 would be released in the second half of 2011, with the final date depending on the complexity of the public comment received.

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Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20.12.10

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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

American Express



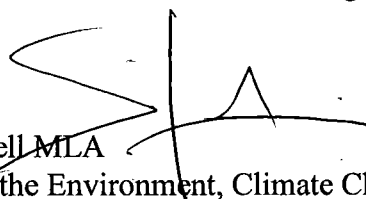
Mr Rattenbury – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

On page 183 there are four separate line items for American Express which in total amount to over \$103,000. Can you indicate to me what the Department spends that amount of money on using American Express?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The Department uses American Express for all airline travel. This is a whole of government contract.

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Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20.12.10



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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Departmental Costs

Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Page 102-103 Expenditure on the Solar Facility – Are we able to get some clarification and detail on how much it cost? If so, can we have a breakdown and reconciliation and why it has increased?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The actual expenditure in 2009-10 is higher compared to the original budget due to Section 16B rollovers of unexpended funds from 2008-09 under the *Financial Management Act 1996*. The total amount rolled over from 2008-09 to 2009-10 was \$0.090 million.

The costs associated with the Solar Facility are as follows:

Description	2008-09 \$	2009-10 \$	2010-11 Aug YTD \$	Total \$
Salaries	60,721	127,313	16,404	204,438
Consultants / Contractors	21,012	139,659	10,188	170,859
Promotions / Advertising / Events	651	7,445	-	8,096
Travel	-	913	-	913
Total	82,384	275,330	26,592	384,306

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

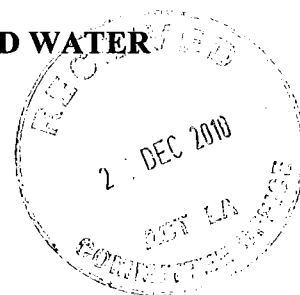
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Advertising Costs



Mr Seselja – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

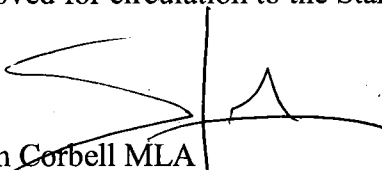
Page 50 – advertising costs? How much has been spent on Monergy and how much for other campaigns?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The Department's expenditure on campaigns, including Monergy, was as follows:

Campaign	Cost \$,000
Campaign printing and pamphlet distribution	47
Garden Smart	15
GreenPower	42
HEAT	3
IrrigationSmart	9
Monergy Campaign	75
Noise Awareness Campaign	40
Office and Business Smart	84
ToiletSmart	27
Total	342

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

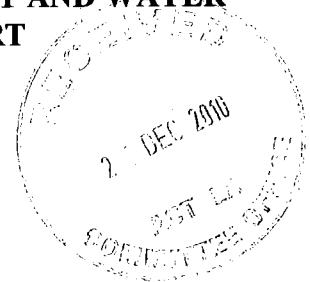
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Advertising Costs



Mr Seselja - Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Could you please provide a detailed breakdown of exactly what has been spent and how much is for production and how much is for other aspects of that advertising and subscriptions budget?

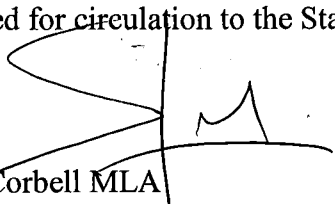
Mr Corbell - The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The breakdown of advertising and subscription expenditure is as follows:

Expenditure		\$'000
Advertising	Campaign ^{1,2}	342
	Other (including public notices)	36
Trademark		25
Printing		23
Displays		90
Subscriptions, Publications, Newspapers etc. ³		9
Promotional Items		10
Signage (including posters, stickers etc.)		47
Total		582

1. A further breakdown is provided in Question 21.
2. Campaign costs include production costs.
3. This represents expenditure on reference material for internal use.

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

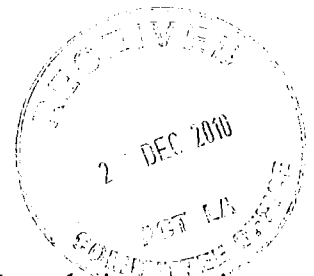
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Water stored in the rainwater tank



Mrs Dunne – Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

So that means that the owner of the private dwelling has the right to use the water stored in the rainwater tank as long as it is within a certain size. Can you get back to me about what the certain size is?

Mr Corbell – The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

There is no limit on the size of a rainwater tank on a private premises, provided that the water in the tank is captured from hard surfaces on the premises and used on the premises.

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

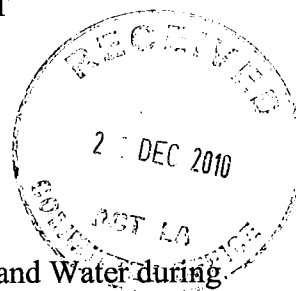
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QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

Community Energy Grants



Mr Rattenbury - Asked the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water during questions without notice on Wednesday 10 November 2010:

Please provide advice on what was actually installed rather than what was a part of the bid. Please also provide copies of the criteria that were applied to the selection process.

Mr Corbell - The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Nearly half of the successful community groups are yet to have their photovoltaic (PV) systems installed. This is due to a combination of factors including:

- requirements for additional approvals from the National Capital Authority, Heritage ACT and/or University Campus Planning and Development Committee to install PV systems on various buildings;
- delay in the supply of PV panels or other components; and/or
- delay in the installation of the PV panels due to the high interest within the ACT.

However, the attached tables show the size of the PV installations with the first 24 confirmed as the size installed and the last 21 being the expected installation size.

One of the 24 confirmed is O'Connor Uniting Church. Unfortunately they were required to install a smaller than expected photovoltaic system (from 3.06 kW to 2.8 kW). This was a result of the size and weight of the panels on the roof and other electrical requirements of the premises.

An additional three community groups are receiving a grant to install photovoltaic systems. These were not included in the Annual Report as discussions were still occurring between the community groups and DECCEW.

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Simon Corbell MLA

Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water

Date: 20.12.10

This table of community groups have confirmed they installed this size PV system

No	Community Group	Proposed PV system size	Installed PV system size	Location
1	ACT Jewish Community	4.68 kW	8 kW	31 National Cct Forrest
2	Aids Action Council of the ACT	4.5 kW	4.995 kW	Westlund House, 16 Gordon St, Acton
3	Anglican Diocese of Canberra & Goulburn	4 kW	5.4 kW	Church of Our Lady in the Valley, cnr Were & Webber, Calwell
4	Belconnen Church of Christ t/a NationsHeart	4.05 kW	7.98 kW	27 Rae Street, Belconnen
5	Bridge Back to Life Foundation	3.6 kW	3.6 kW	12 Tipping Place, Mckellar
6	Canberra City Band	4.2 kW	5.76 kW	49 Phillip Ave, Watson
7	Canberra Fathers and Children Services	5.9 kW	5.9 kW	47 Daintree Cres, Kaleen
8	Canberra Lapidary Club	3.6 kW	3.7 kW	Tooms Place, Lyons
9	Capital Edge Community Church	4.8 kW	7.4 kW	16 – 32 Grattan Court, Wanniasa
10	Carers ACT/National Brain Injury Foundation/Sharing Places/Anglicare Canberra and Goulburn	24.42 kW	24.42 kW	Holt Community Hub, 80 Beaurepaire Crescent, Holt
11	GreenHills Camp and Conference Centre	10.2 kW	10.15 kW	GreenHills Camp & Conference Centre, 1437 Cotter Rd, Cotter
12	Koomarri	4.86 kW	4.995 kW	Koomarri Central, cnr Launceston St, Phillip
13	Leapfrog Adventures	4.32 kW	4.32 kW	Bangalay Cres, Rivett
14	MS Australia – ACT/NSW/VIC	3.15 kW	3.9 kW	Gloria McKerrow House, 117 Dennison St, Deakin
15	O'Connor Uniting Church	3.06 kW	2.8 kW	O'Connor Uniting Church, 58 – 60 Scrivener St, O'Connor
16	Scouts ACT	6 kW	6.6 kW	Camp Cottermouth
17	St Margaret's Hackett	4 kW	5 kW	St Margaret's Church, Antill Street, Hackett
18	St Ninian's Uniting Church	5.4 kW	5.5 kW	St Ninian's Uniting Church, Lyneham
19	Stewards Foundation as trustees for Campbell Gospel Choir	3.15 kW	5 kW	17 Chauvel Street Campbell
20	The Abbeyfield Society disAbility (ACT)	4.68 kW	5.3 kW	31 Throssell St, Curtin
21	The Association of Baptist Churches, ACT	7 kW	10 kW	Canberra Baptist Church, Currie Cres, Kingston
22	Uniting Church of St James, Curtin	5 kW	6.3 kW	40 Gillies Cres, Curtin (cnr Carruthers & Allan Sts, Curtin)
23	YMCA	10 kW	9.9 kW	YMCA Sailing Club, Alexandrina Dr, Yarralumla
24	YWCA	2.31 kW	3.4 kW	Mura Lanyon Youth & Community Centre, Sidney Nolan St, Conder
	Sub-Total	136.88 kW	160.32 kW	

This table of community groups are expecting to install this size PV system

No	Community Group	Proposed PV system size	Expected PV system size	Location
25	Belconnen Baptist Church	4.86 kW	5 kW	32 Dallachy St, Page
26	Billabong Aboriginal Development Corp	3.5 kW	3.5 kW	158 Stockdill Drive, Holt
27	Black Mountain Rowing Club	2.04 kW	2.04 kW	Black Mountain Peninsular, Acton
28	Canberra International Church	4.95 kW	4.95 kW	50 Bennelong Cres, Macquarie
29	Canberra Islamic Centre	4.995 kW	4.995 kW	221 Clive Steele Avenue, Monash
30	Canberra Potters' Society	4.8 kW	2.5 kW	Watson Arts Centre, 1 Aspinall St, Watson
31	CatholicCare	3.5 kW	3.5 kW	42 Canberra Ave Forrest
32	Council of the Ageing	4.2 kW	4.2 kW	Hughes Community Centre, Wisdom St, Hughes
33	Goodwin Aged Care Services	8 kW	10 kW	27 Cockcroft Ave, Monash
34	Greening Australia Capital Region	4.2 kW	4.2 kW	1 Kubura Pl, Aranda
35	Heritage Early Childhood Centre	5.8 kW	5.32 kW	Heritage Early Childhood Centre, Lennox Crossing, ANU
36	Hockey ACT	9.8 kW	30 kW	National Hockey Centre, Mouat St, Lyneham
37	LEAD	4.32 kW	4.32 kW	Kemsley Place, Pearce
38	Lions Youth Haven/Galilee/Tandem Respite	12.6 kW	21.6 kW	Westwood Farm, 244 Kambah Pool Rd, Kambah
39	Manning Clark House	4 kW	4 kW	11 Tasmania Circle, Forrest
40	Relationships Australia – Canberra & Region	5.1 kW	5.1 kW	Units 4 & 5, 15 Napier Close, Deakin
41	Sailability ACT	2.5 kW	2.38 kW	The Boatshed, Lake Tuggeranong Foreshore, Mortimer Lewis Dr, Greenway
42	Tennis ACT	4.8 kW	4.8 kW	National Sports Club, Riggall Pl, Lyneham
43	United Vietnamese Buddhist Congregation of Canberra	4.8 kW	4.8 kW	32 Archibald Street, Lyneham
44	University Preschool & Childcare Centre	6 kW	5.32 kW	Old Lennox House, Lennox Crossing, ANU
45	Weston Creek Community Association	3.6 kW	6.48 kW	Weston Creek Community Centre, Parkinson St, Weston
	Sub-Total	108.365 kW	139.005 kW	
	Total	245.245 kW	299.325 kW	