

QUESTION TIME BRIEF

Portfolio: Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction

Murray Darling Basin (MDB) Water Reforms within the ACT

Talking points:

ACT's water recovery commitment:

- The Basin Plan commits the ACT to 4.9 GL of water recovery for achieving shared environmental outcomes within the southern connected basin.
- In February 2023, the Australian Government announced that it is seeking to finalise all Bridging the Gap commitments (including shared reduction amounts) by 2024 through strategic purchases of water entitlements.
- On 14 March 2024 the ACT Government entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to provide 6.36 GL of water entitlement to the Commonwealth by 30 June 2024 for supporting environmental outcomes in the Murray Darling Basin.
 - The volume of water will meet the shared reduction amount (4.9 GL) and contribute an additional 1.46 GL towards other water recovery targets.
 - This will finalise the ACT's water recovery commitment under the Basin Plan.
- The Australian Government will provide the ACT Government \$58.83 million after it has received a water access entitlement for 6.36 GL. This agreement is made under the Commonwealth's water purchase framework. The funding will be used by the ACT Government for delivering a range of water efficiency projects to strengthen the Territory's water security.
 - The Commonwealth payment was calculated based on the market value of similar water entitlements within the NSW Regulated Murrumbidgee River; that is \$9,250 per ML. The cost to the Australian Government was assessed as value for money by the Commonwealth Department.
- The funding provides investment to deliver water efficiency and demand management projects that will support the Territory's water security. Planning is underway by the Office of Water to determine the optimal suite of projects to achieve this outcome.
- The water recovery for the Commonwealth is not dependent on the implementation of water efficiency measures.
- The entitlement that the Commonwealth is seeking would be a new water access entitlement specifically for environmental purposes. It will not affect the ACT's urban water supply or existing water access entitlement holders. The water would only be available downstream of the ACT's urban areas. The Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder would use it for environmental purposes downstream of the ACT.

Restoring Our River - Upper Murrumbidgee River

- The Australian Government has committed more than \$50m to improve the health of the Upper Murrumbidgee River. The Government is working with the Australian and NSW Government to design a program that delivers tangible on-ground outcomes in partnership with community.
- The funding commitment supports an expansion of current river health and monitoring programs, a review of the water management arrangements for Snowy Hydro, increased river flows during drought conditions and First Nations engagement in program delivery.
- The ACT remains concerned about the declining health of the Murrumbidgee River. The issues impacting the river are driven by water management arrangements external to the ACT.
- In response, the ACT have advocated for change across Basin governments, and supported community advocacy through the ACT and Region Catchment Coordination Group and upper Murrumbidgee native fish demonstration reach program.

Water Trading

- The ACT Government is working with the NSW and Australian Government to develop water trading arrangements under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement and Basin Plan.
- This is a complex matter and will require protracted time to progress.
- The trading arrangements have not been finalised however negotiations continue to progress.

Key Information

- During 2021-2024, the Australian Government provided approximately \$2.6 million to support the implementation of Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) water reforms within the ACT. Funding provided to the ACT for MDB reforms supported:
 - a renewed policy on 'Non-urban water metering' to support water compliance
 - long-term environmental water planning
 - Basin Plan implementation monitoring, evaluation and reporting
 - climate vulnerability and water security planning to build resilience in the environment and community of the ACT and surrounding region, and
 - delivering water for the environment by returning at least 4.9 GL to the basin.
- During 2014-2021, the Australian Government provided \$85m to fund water quality projects within the ACT that improve the health of urban waterways. This funding established the Healthy Waterways program. This funding is not associated with water recovery for meeting the Shared Reduction Amount.

Background Information

- The *Water (Restoring Our Rivers) Act 2024* introduced amendments for implementing the Murray-Darling Basin Plan. In particular, the new legislation supports an extension of time for Basin governments to deliver the more complex water recovery programs. The amendments do not affect the ACT's obligations under the Basin Plan.

Restoring Our River - Upper Murrumbidgee River

- The recent Australian Government funding commitment for the upper Murrumbidgee River includes:
 - \$15m over 3 years to address river health, water quality and habitat
 - \$5m over 5 years for new science and monitoring
 - \$5.3m over 5 years to support the review of the Snowy Water Deed
 - \$30m for additional river flows during extreme drought conditions
 - Improved annual reporting to improve transparency in Snowy Hydro water management.

Water recovery investment funding - water efficiency and demand management projects

- The investment of funding received from the Australian Government under the water recovery agreement is subject to decision by the ACT Government through the 2024-25 Budget process.
- A budget business case has been submitted for Government consideration in the 2024-25 Budget. The business case seeks funding for 2024-25 to conduct further program design and detailed investigation of water saving measures.
- Preliminary analysis conducted by the Office of Water has identified water saving projects that could offset the water recovery volume of 6.36 GL through a suite of measures including, for example:
 - water efficiency measures for public housing, schools, clubs and businesses
 - installation of smart meters in high water use businesses
 - stormwater harvest and reuse on sports grounds
 - water sensitive urban design upgrades
 - community education program.

Portfolio: Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction**Non-Potable Water Pricing Review****Talking Points**

- The Government continues to work to finalise its response to the non-potable water pricing review.
- The Listening Report was sent to stakeholders in December 2023.
- The Government acknowledges that the timeframe to reach a final position to respond to the Non-potable Water Review has been protracted. However this is reflective of the complexity of this matter and the need to adopt a considered and informed policy approach that considers the views of all stakeholders.
- The Government's position remains that the non-potable water pricing arrangements reflect the true value of water and promote the economically efficient and environmentally sustainable use of water as a scarce resource.
- ACT golf clubs and their peak bodies expressed strong concern about any potential changes that may result in cost increases. They are highly protective of the 50% discount, which gives golf clubs an exclusive 50% discount to the non-potable Water Abstraction Charge (WAC).
- As part of developing its response, the Government is considering options for short term non-ongoing financial assistance during very low rainfall drought-like scenarios, when there is most pressure for club-based not-for-profit irrigators to meet irrigation demands.

Belconnen Golf Club (Owned by Burns Club, formerly Magpies Golf Club):

- The situation with Belconnen Golf Club is unique. This club is established in an area that has limited access to cheaper sources of water.
- The club is reliant on treated wastewater provided by Icon Water under a confidential and commercial contract. The Government has no influence in relation to this contract but notes the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission has reviewed the price of water supplied under this contract.

Key Information

- The Review and any proposed changes to water pricing is restricted to non-potable water use only and will not affect potable water charges. For example, sportsgrounds that are irrigated 100% by treated drinking water are out of scope.
- Proposed policy is intended to support a nuanced approach to the application of charges for water consumption that seeks to balance the trade-off between affordability and promoting water conservation. Costs for the operation of clubs need to be shared across those in its membership that directly benefit from the service. Passing on operating costs through increased membership fees is a business decision of sporting clubs.

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Lead Directorate:	Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development	

- Examples of licensed non-potable irrigators that provide community services, and pay full WAC:
 - Private schools: St Edmunds College, Canberra Grammar School, Brindabella Christian College, Canberra Rudolph Steiner School, via groundwater
 - Vikings Park sportsground Erindale, via groundwater
 - Royal Botanic Gardens, Commonwealth Park and Floriade, via Lake Burley Griffin.
- Approximately 20 ACT agricultural irrigators receive a 98 per cent discount of the WAC. This is in recognition of competition with other primary producers in NSW, for providing food and produce such as apples, lucerne and grapes.

Background Information

Non-potable Water Review

- The ACT Government committed through the Parliamentary and Governing Agreement to ensure that clubs continue to support the community while reducing harm from gaming.
- A review by ACT Treasury into water costs for high-intensity club users of non-potable water was published on the YourSay website in December 2021. The aim of the review was to consider the impact of water costs on the operation of clubs while not requiring cross-subsidisation by other ACT water users.
- The Office of Water contacted almost 200 entities, including all non-potable water licensees and significant stakeholders such as Clubs ACT, Canberra Community Clubs, ACT-Monaro District Golf Association and ACT Rural Landholders Association.
- Stakeholder consultation on the policy options for the Government response to the Non-Potable Water Review occurred in June and July 2023.

National Water Reforms

- Micro economic reforms related to water pricing have been agreed by successive governments under the National Competition Policy, National Water Initiative (NWI, 2004), *Water Act 2007* (Cth) and the Murray-Darling Basin Plan (2012).
- The ACT is a signatory to inter-governmental agreements that give effect to these water reforms. Specifically, the ACT has agreed to implement water pricing and institutional arrangements that promote economically efficient and sustainable use of water resources, water infrastructure assets, and government resources devoted to the management of water.
- The NWI pricing principles promotes user-pays and pricing transparency, in respect of water supply systems and cost recovery for water planning and management.

ACT Water Strategy 2014-44 Striking the Balance

- The ACT Water Strategy aims to achieve ‘an integrated and efficient water supply system that provides for the optimal mix of supply options, encourages efficient use of water, is resilient to climate variability, and secures the social, economic and environmental needs of the ACT community’.

Portfolio: Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction**ACT Water Metering Policy (Non Urban Users)****Talking points:**

- The Government adopted the Non-urban Water Metering Policy in October 2023.
- The policy ensures continued alignment of the ACT with best practice regulation and the Australian Standard for non-urban water metering.
- It also meets the ACT's commitment to improved water metering and measurement within the broader Murray Darling Basin and nationally.
- The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is working with licensees to support policy implementation.

Key Information

- Accurate measurement and reporting of water underpins effective resource management and provides public assurance that water is being managed sustainably.
- The policy affects approximately 180 licence holders, ranging from large commercial irrigators to private use of small groundwater bores. It does not apply to individual water meters that measure potable drinking water supplied by Icon Water.
- Each licence holder is currently responsible for the costs associated with the installation, maintenance and reading of a water meter. Expected new costs under the updated policy will include:
 - Ongoing validation of accuracy starts from \$300-500 per meter (subject to site conditions) every 5 years, payable by licence holders to external meter validators .
 - If new water meters are required, the cost for a licence holder to purchase a water meter starts from \$3,000 per meter (depending on the size of the meter).
- A \$300 rebate will be offered to 'low risk' licence holders (based on licensed volume below a certain threshold) to assist with costs for initial accuracy testing.

Background Information

- The National Water Initiative (2004), the National Framework for Non-urban Water Metering (2009), and the Murray-Darling Basin Compliance Compact (2018) requires States and Territories to implement consistent water metering standards to ensure equity around water sharing and the protection of water resources.
- The Metrological Assurance Framework 2 (MAF2) is a part of the National Framework and describes the key requirements to ensure a nationally consistent compliance approach for non-urban water meters to comply with Australia Standard 4747: Meters for non-urban water supply (AS4747).

- The policy transitions current EPA non-potable metering guidelines to the Australian Standards by including several key new requirements:
 - use of pattern approved meters;
 - validation of meter installations by a certified person;
 - ongoing meter maintenance and accuracy testing; and
 - improved reporting and notification requirements for licence holders
- In April 2024, the Inspector-General of Water Compliance (Cth) published the Murray Darling Basin - Metering Report Card (2022-23) which shows that the ACT has 100% metered take of non-potable water. The implementation of this policy will enhance public reporting on achieving compliance with the new Australian Standard for non-potable metering.
- The taking of surface water and groundwater in the ACT is regulated under the *Water Resources Act 2007* by the EPA.
- The EPA will be responsible for implementing and enforcing the Non-urban Water Metering Policy. There are approximately 300 non-potable water meters subject to this policy.

Portfolio: Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction

Healthy Waterways Program

Healthy Waterways Asset Construction

Underway

- The Government continues to progress an ambitious program to construct new Healthy Waterway assets as one approach to improve the water quality of the ACT's lakes, ponds and waterways and address the scourge of blue-green algae.
- The \$3.7 million naturalisation of the Tuggeranong Creek drain near Calwell is completed. Two viewing platforms should be complete or nearly so by 13 June.
- Work on the Belconnen Oval Wetland to improve water quality and catchment health commenced in November 2023. The project is progressing well and there is a possibility that civil works and plantings will be completed by the end of May or early June.
- Stormwater re-use to irrigate sports fields from a water quality pond in Kambah (Kett Street) is underway. The project is expected to be delivered and operational ahead of schedule in June 2024 (originally August 2024).

Completed

- A set of four bioretention swales at Kambah Playing Fields have been built and are fully accepted for initial handover.
- A pair of floating wetlands were deployed in Yerrabi Pond in February 2023.
- 45 roadside drain outlets to greenspace have been built in Kambah to improve infiltration and reduce stormwater runoff. 54 outlets were originally planned for construction however, due to challenges with installation 9 will not proceed.

Planned

- Additional assets are under consideration for construction throughout 2024-25 subject to final tender costs:
 - Reconnection of old creek line at Richardson (Tuggeranong Homestead; supported by many stakeholders)
 - Raingarden in Bevan St Park, Higgins (community consultation has also been very positive)

The order of delivery will depend on the priority of the project and the availability of funds (the Higgins project is cheaper than the Richardson project).

- Additional assets will be accommodated if funding allows.

ACT Budget 2023-24 Outcomes

- Healthy Waterways received a further \$8.2 million in funding in the 2023-24 Budget.
- The funding includes commitments for the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years, and includes recurrent funds following that, for:
 - Operation and maintenance of Stage 2 water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) water quality assets; and
 - Ongoing development of an evidence base for managing water quality in the ACT.

Water Quality Monitoring Contract

- A water quality monitoring contract has commenced.
- This contract comprises monitoring of:
 - Water quality associated with different land uses in the ACT, which supports water quality modelling and provides insights into pollution levels in the ACT.
 - The water quality improvement performance of two wetlands (in Fyshwick adjacent to Eyre Street and in Melba) and two raingardens (in Isabella Plains and in Curtin near the flood memorial) built in Stage 1 of Healthy Waterways, which supports water quality modelling and catchment planning.
 - Stream flow in six tributaries to lake Tuggeranong, which will enable the loads of pollution entering Lake Tuggeranong from its tributaries to be calculated. Four of the six gauges have been installed.
- The contract is being varied to include Faecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB), which will allow us to understand the sources of bacteria (e.g., humans, dogs, stock, native animals), which commonly leads to lake closures, especially in Lake Ginninderra.

Healthy Waterways Plans

- A first draft of the Lake Tuggeranong catchment plan for water quality is well underway, as is planning for community engagement around this later in the year.
- A project restoring parts of the rural/conservation catchment of the Naas/Gudgenby has been delivered. A catchment plan identifying areas of soil erosion and sediment supply to the channels has also been delivered. Follow-up projects are being delivered to reduce sediment supply and impacts to the Murrumbidgee River.

Fertiliser program design

- A program is being designed and trialled to target the 20% of households who are putting large amounts of fertilisers on their gardens. The concern is that fertiliser applied in this manner will be leaching into stormwater, polluting our waterways.
- The program is being designed and will be ready for evaluation in Spring 2024.

Sources of pollution in the ACT

- Contractors investigating fertiliser use by ACT residents and gardening businesses have delivered their final report.
- It is indicating large average rates of fertiliser application in the ACT, which is believed to be caused by a small proportion of gardeners applying high rates of fertiliser.
- Interim results from the University of Canberra suggest that leaves and grass clippings are another significant source of stormwater pollution in Canberra. This phase of their work is now expected to be finalised in mid-2024.
- Thereafter the University of Canberra will split their research between Tuggeranong, where they will seek to confirm some of the pollution matters established in earlier work, and Lake Burley Griffin, where they will make measurements of the in-lake environment to allow us to create a sound model of the response of the lake to potential nutrient inputs.

Background

- Stage 1 of ACT Healthy Waterways began in 2014 as a \$94 million joint initiative of the Australian and ACT Governments. It was completed in June 2021. Stage 1:
 - Designed and built 19 large water quality assets—raingardens, ponds, wetlands, and channel restorations—according to WSUD principles
 - Carried out a major riparian restoration
 - Conducted the *H2OK: Keeping our Waterways Healthy* public education program,
 - Performed research into pollution, blue-green algal blooms, and control methods.
- The ACT Government invested a further \$1 million to build a floating wetland in Lake Tuggeranong, to begin planning for the next stage of works, and to extend the research program.
- Since February 2021, a total of \$29.65 million in initiative funding has been invested in 4 tranches of the Parliamentary and Governing Agreement commitment to *Expand Healthy Waterways: \$30 million over 4 years*.

Portfolios: Environment, Parks and Land Management
Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction

Regulatory and Compliance Action**Hot Issues**Fisheries Compliance and Patrols (Minister WEER)

- Recreational fishing is a pastime that is enjoyed by many Canberrans. No licence is required.
- The public waters of the ACT are divided into prohibited waters, open waters, and trout waters, each of which have special requirements regarding recreational fishing. Information about recreational fishing is available on the Environment ACT website, including a fact sheet.
- Where fishing is permitted, fishers are limited to two fishing rods or two handlines only.
- The ACT is home to several species of fish that are totally protected. This includes Trout Cod, Macquarie Perch, Two-spined Blackfish and Silver Perch.
- To protect the ACT's native fish and help educate Canberrans regarding legal and ethical fishing practices, the Government was pleased to fund a Fisheries Compliance Officer in the 2023-24 Budget.
- This officer is now out and about patrolling Canberra's lakes and waterways. They are distinguishable by a uniform, high-viz vest and an ID card.
- Whilst education is the priority, this officer does have the capability to issue fines under the *Fisheries Act 2000*.
- Anyone with information about illegal fishing is encouraged to contact Access Canberra on 13 22 81.

Infringements issued to rural landowner (Minister EPLM)

- I am aware that infringements have been issued to a rural landowner for entering and driving in the Namadgi National Park without approval and when it was formally closed by the Conservator of Flora and Fauna under the Nature Conservation Act.
- This action is an alleged breach of the Nature Conservation Act and put the offender at risk of harm during vertebrate pest control program.
- As this infringement matter is ongoing it would be inappropriate for me to comment in further detail.
- All Canberrans are subject to the laws and regulation of the ACT. Environmental, conservation and fishing laws are no different and should be followed at all times.

- A failure to follow the ACT's environmental laws risks heavy fines or Court proceedings.

Infringements issued to person who entered a closed reserve (Minister EPLM)

- I am aware that an infringement has been issued to a person who deliberation entered a closed reserve during the 2023 Kangaroo Management Program.
- This action was an offence under the Nature Conservation Act 2014, disrupted operations and was a safety issue.
- I understand that the infringement has been paid.

General

- Regulating the ACT's environmental legislation including the Nature Conservation Act (NCA) and the Fisheries Act is necessary to ensure the environment remains protected from actions that may cause harm or be in breach of legislation.
- Regulation is undertaken by Conservations Officers appointed under the Act and may involve audits of licence holders and patrols of the ACT's natural areas.
- The government is strengthening its environment regulation capabilities to ensure the environment is protected and breaches of the Act are subject to penalties.
- The most common approach to regulation is to educate, warn then enforce. Enforcement may include fines or prosecution in Court.
- Infringement notices under the NCA range from \$30 to \$1,500. A person who receives an infringement notice remains innocent of any alleged offence until proven guilty in court; and has the option of paying the infringement penalty. If a person takes the option of paying the infringement penalty, under section 122 of the Magistrates Court Act:
 - any liability of the person for the offence is discharged; and
 - the person will not be prosecuted in court for the offence; and
 - the person will not be taken to have been convicted of the offence.

Current compliance matters

Issue	Date of offence	Status	Comments
Enter closed reserve	Multiple	Ongoing	Licencing and Compliance are currently progressing a number of matters of alleged entries to closed reserves. Infringement notices have been issued in relation to two instances, however are still within the payment period. One matter has been finalised by payment of infringement notice. Other matter still ongoing.

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Show cause notice	January 2024	Completed	A show cause notice has been issued to a licence holder in relation to a licence they hold under the Nature Conservation Act. It may result in suspension or cancellation of licence if certain conditions are not met. Matter has been finalised. Conditions were met by the licence holder and required improvements made.
Drive motor vehicle in reserve	December 2023	Completed	Formal warning issued for driving a motor vehicle in a reserve (prohibited activity).
Unlicensed taking of native animals	Multiple	Ongoing	Current investigation relating to commercial organisations trapping possums without appropriate licences. Social media posts to advise members of public to check licence status before engaging services pending. Social media posts published
Multiple matters relating to unauthorised entry to reserve, camping, fishing and dog offences	December 2023	Ongoing	Current investigation relating to numerous offences after alleged offenders used a vehicle to enter reserves beyond a locked gate, drove vehicle in a reserve, set up a campsite, had fishing and hunting equipment and dogs in the reserve. ACT Policing assisting.
Information Direction	February 2024	Ongoing	Information direction issued to licence holder in relation to licence they hold under the Nature Conservation Act 2014. Some information has been provided. Further direction issued to provide additional information.
Unlicensed keeping of native animal	January 2024	Ongoing	Snake seized from premises subject to police investigation. No licence to keep held by any resident at the premises. Matter is being progressed by ACT Policing.
Repair damage direction	January 2024	Ongoing	Direction issued to resident to repair damage to reserve area behind their house which was damaged during construction work. Restoration work yet to be completed.
Hunting dogs in Lower Cotter Catchment reserve	March 2024	Ongoing	Males located within reserve with dogs and hunting equipment. Investigation ongoing.
Keeping Prohibited pest species	March 2024	Complete	3 Indian Myna birds seized from resident and euthanised. Prohibited pest species under the <i>Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005</i> ,

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			and unable to be kept. Also a non-exempt species under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i> with no licence able to be issued for species listed as Prohibited Pest Species. Caution issued to resident, and further animal welfare education given in relation to other exempt species being kept at the premises.
Information direction issued	May 2024	Ongoing	Information direction under <i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i> issued to registered owner of vehicle to provide details of occupants of vehicle, which gained entry to a management trail within reserves late at night (Namadgi National Park and Bimberi Wilderness Area). Dogs and hunting equipment in vehicle. Still within period allowed for information direction to be complied with.
Drive motor vehicle in reserve	March 2024	Ongoing	Two vehicles entering reserve (Bimberi Wilderness and Namadgi National Park) and potential property damage. Investigation ongoing. ACT Policing assisting.