



# CARING FOR WATERWAYS AND CATCHMENTS

## INVESTING IN LIVING INFRASTRUCTURE AND A HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL

Rivers, creeks and lakes are an important part of what makes life in the ACT great - whether it's a local pond or the Murrumbidgee River, these places add beauty and value to our lives.

The growth of our city and climate change are both putting pressure on the health of local waterways. They are the lifeblood of our local environment and need our support.

The ACT Greens have led a huge program of water quality improvements across the ACT that have enhanced biodiversity and made our city more liveable and beautiful in the process.

Our next plans will build on these achievements to deliver new wetlands, creek and river restoration projects, education programs and water quality research.

We want healthy rivers, creeks and lakes across our city that support wildlife and provide great places for us all to enjoy. We want Canberra to be a city that uses water respectfully and takes good care of the creeks, rivers, lakes and ponds we are so fortunate to have throughout our city.

### THE ACT GREENS WILL:

- ▲ **Expand the Healthy Waterways program** with an additional \$50 million to restore creeks and rivers, enhance biodiversity, build new wetlands and deliver water quality education and research
- ▲ **Support community catchment groups and Frogwatch** by providing increased funding and certainty for four years
- ▲ **Improve transparency and accountability** by ensuring the Water Abstraction Charge on your water bill is spent on water management and improving catchment health
- ▲ **Embed First Nations perspectives and knowledge in water management** by creating two new dedicated First Nations positions in the Office of Water
- ▲ **Restore the health of the upper Murrumbidgee River** working with stakeholders, First Nations and governments to restore flows
- ▲ **Improve water efficiency** to save 6.36GL each year.

## MORE WETLANDS, CLEANER WATER, HEALTHIER RIVERS

### INCREASE THE HEALTHY WATERWAYS PROGRAM TO \$50 MILLION

Last election the Greens promised \$30 million for the Healthy Waterways program and with a Greens Minister for Water, we have delivered.

Projects have included a new wetland in **Belconnen**, a stormwater reuse project at **Kambah** playing fields, re-naturalisation of a section of **Tuggeranong Creek**, floating wetlands in **Lake Tuggeranong** and **Yerrabi Pond**, and revegetation of the **Naas River** to reduce erosion.

But our local waterways are still under pressure from Canberra's growing population and climate change. Caring for waterways and catchments is more important than ever.

In urban areas, human activity creates sediment and nutrient pollution that flows into waterways and leads to poor water quality and algal blooms. In rural areas, livestock access to rivers erodes banks and washes sediments and nutrients into rivers, leading to outbreaks of bacteria that can make the rivers unsafe for swimming after rainfall events.

Next term, the Greens will expand the Healthy Waterways program to build more wetlands, re-naturalise and restore

creeks and rivers, continue education programs and conduct research and monitoring to improve water quality, enhance biodiversity and restore waterway health.

### LOCAL PROJECTS, LOCAL BENEFITS

With our increased investment in Healthy Waterways the ACT Greens will:

- Restore a creek line and reconnect it with **Tuggeranong Creek** at **Tuggeranong Homestead** in **Richardson**, working closely with traditional custodians and community members to protect and restore the ecological and cultural values of the site.
- Deliver stage one of the **Sullivans Creek** Re-naturalisation Plan to restore biodiversity, improve water quality and increase catchment health.
- Build a wetland in the area adjacent to **Yarralumla Bay**.
- Rehabilitate a section of the **Molonglo River** upstream of **Lake Burley Griffin**.
- Build a rain garden at **Bevans Street playground** in **Higgins** to filter stormwater.
- Deliver new stormwater reuse projects to clean stormwater and reduce reliance on drinking water for irrigation.
- Complete a design study for re-naturalisation of the concrete channel in **Teloopa Park**.
- Deliver other wetlands, restoration projects and improvements at sites

### CARING FOR WATERWAYS AND CATCHMENTS | P2

Authorised by Pat Dollard for the ACT Greens

across the ACT, working with community members to finalise sites.

– We will also deliver catchment plans for **Lake Burley Griffin, Lake Ginninderra, Lake Tuggeranong, the Naas-Gudgenby River and Yerrabi Pond** to set out a clear pathway to improve the health of these systems.

– Continue education programs to support community members in caring for waterways.

– Continue research, monitoring and evaluation of Healthy Waterways assets to gather data on water quality outcomes and sources of pollution.

These projects will improve water quality, helping to reduce algal blooms in our lakes. They will also increase biodiversity, improve habitat and create valuable local attractions for outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature.

### WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?

- \$50 million including \$47 million in capital, \$2 million in monitoring, education and research and \$1 million in staffing (1.5 FTE at SOGC level for 4 years).

## BOOST SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY CATCHMENT GROUPS

### PROVIDE FOUR YEARS OF FUNDING CERTAINTY FOR COMMUNITY CATCHMENT GROUPS, FROGWATCH AND WATERWATCH

The three catchment groups – **Southern ACT Catchment Group, Ginninderra Catchment Group** and **Molonglo Conservation Group**, provide hundreds of hours of work to support catchment health each month, playing a vital role in caring for our waterways.

The catchment groups maintain areas by weeding and caring for plants, they coordinate volunteers and organise work parties to target weeds, re-plant riverbanks and contribute to maintaining parks and reserves and protecting environmental values.

They work across the landscape, providing a holistic approach to catchment health that complements and adds great value to the work of the ACT Government.

They also run education programs that enable community members to connect with and learn about their local environment and the species that call it home.

The **Frogwatch** program uses citizen science to monitor frog populations through the annual Frog Census that delivers 600 surveys across the ACT. This program provides detailed information about frog species presence that is used to inform ACT Government work to protect waterway health and frog populations.

We will increase funding to the three catchment groups and continue funding for the Frogwatch program, providing funding certainty for four years. This will support the continuation of this important work and enable these organisations to increase their capacity in recognition of the growing challenges of weed management, sediment control, education and maintaining plantings as the city grows.

We will also continue the **Waterwatch** program, a comprehensive citizen science program that provides valuable information on water quality across the ACT.

### WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?

- \$3.44 million including \$250,000 per year for the three catchment groups and \$110,000 per year for the continuation of the Frogwatch program. Waterwatch is funded with existing resources.

## IMPROVE WATER GOVERNANCE

### STRENGTHEN THE OFFICE OF WATER

Our Greens Minister for Water established the Office of Water in 2022 to bring together areas of Government that are involved in water management. The Office of Water has performed well and is fulfilling the goal of providing a holistic approach and a central point for

coordination on water management and catchment health.

To build on this success, the Greens will further consolidate water related work across ACT Government and increase capacity for research, engagement, compliance, catchment planning and project implementation.

### IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF MONEY CHARGED ON YOUR WATER BILL

Best practice water governance requires transparency in how funding is allocated to water management and improving catchment health. The Water Abstraction Charge (WAC) is levied on all ACT water users to recover catchment management costs and environmental costs associated with water extraction. In 2023-24 the WAC was \$0.69 per kilolitre for potable water and 50% of that amount (\$0.345 per kilolitre) for non-potable water.

Water spending and revenue for Australian jurisdictions is reported in the ACCC Water Monitoring Report. The most recent report shows that in 2022-23 ACT revenue from water planning and management charges (98.5% of which is from the WAC) was \$32.7 million and ACT expenditure on water planning and management activities was \$13.4 million. This leaves a substantial gap of \$19.3 million between revenue collected and expenditure on water and catchment management.

To improve transparency and accountability, and to deliver the best outcomes for local waterways and our community, we will hypothecate the WAC and ensure these funds are allocated to water management activities and improving catchment health throughout the ACT.

Healthy catchments and landscape-scale restoration are integral for protecting our water supply, and ensuring high quality water for years to come. We will report publicly each year on how revenue from the WAC is expended.

### **FURTHER INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS AND RISKS IN WATER MANAGEMENT**

Our climate is changing and projections for the ACT region are for greater year-to-year rainfall variability, hotter temperatures, changes in seasonal rainfall patterns and more periods of prolonged drought. This has major implications for water supply and catchment health.

The Greens will ensure the Government continues to consider the latest climate projections and climate change risks in all water management decisions and drought planning.

We will also review current settings for triggering water restrictions, and identify changes that may be needed to account for climate change and altered rainfall patterns.

### **WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?**

- Office of Water: \$2.5 million including \$2.2 million for 2 ASO6 and 2 SOGC positions for four years and \$300,000 for research, engagement and project implementation.
- Water Abstraction Charge: This will be implemented within existing resources. WAC revenue over the four years is estimated to be at least \$120 million. This is based on a conservative estimate of \$30 million per year. Around \$37 million was expected to be collected through the WAC in 2023-24.
- Climate projections: Within existing resources.

## **EMBED FIRST NATIONS PERSPECTIVES IN WATER MANAGEMENT**

### **CREATE TWO NEW DEDICATED POSITIONS IN THE OFFICE OF WATER**

The traditional custodians of the ACT, the Ngunnawal people, have a deep and ongoing connection to the lands and waters of this region. There are other families and groups that also have a

connection to these lands and waters. As custodians of these lands and waters, Ngunnawal people should be offered the opportunity to participate in managing these natural areas and protecting and restoring cultural and ecological values. Respectfully inviting traditional custodian participation, perspectives and knowledge in water management will add great value to our approach while honouring the wisdom and experience held by traditional custodians.

To help embed First Nations perspectives and knowledge in water management we will create two new dedicated First Nations positions in the Office of Water.

In 2021 we created a dedicated Ngunnawal Water Policy Officer position in recognition that traditional custodian knowledge is critical to our understanding of the natural environment and sustainable management of the land and water. Establishing this position, and working closely with traditional custodians within this region, has provided great depth to our work in water management, catchment planning and policy development.

Building on this work, we will establish two more dedicated First Nations positions within the Office of Water to further embed First Nations knowledge

and perspectives into water management in the ACT.

### WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?

- \$1.1 million for two positions for four years (1 SOGC and 1 ASO6).

## RESTORE AND PROTECT RIVER HEALTH

### RESTORE THE HEALTH OF THE UPPER MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER

The Murrumbidgee River has high ecological and cultural value and is a key feature of the Canberra landscape.

The upper Murrumbidgee River is the section from the headwaters upstream of the ACT to Burrinjuck Dam in NSW, downstream of the ACT. This section of the river is deprived of flows because the Snowy Hydro scheme diverts on average over 96% of the natural flow of the river at Tantangara Dam.

This is damaging river health and leading to sediment build up, altered riparian vegetation, reduced habitat availability and decline of species. Upland rivers naturally have high flow events in winter and spring, which scour the riverbed of sediment.

The operation of Snowy Hydro has meant these flood events do not occur and summer flows are often very low or zero, with serious negative consequences for river health. While there are environmental flow targets for the upper Murrumbidgee River, these are set too low and are not enforceable so are rarely met.

The Greens will continue to advocate to restore flows and improve the health of the upper Murrumbidgee River, working closely with governments, First Nations and stakeholders.

We will work to increase and protect environmental flows, deliver cultural flows, ensure opportunities for First Nations involvement in decision making, improve the flow regime to better represent natural seasonal variation and high flow events, and restore riparian vegetation.

We will work with NSW and Commonwealth governments to deliver on-ground restoration works, and we will continue to collaborate to ensure improved governance arrangements for managing the river.

### **PROTECT THE FREE-FLOWING STATUS OF THE NAAS AND GUDGENBY RIVERS**

The Naas and Gudgenby Rivers flow from the mountains of Namadgi National Park into the ACT, joining the Murrumbidgee River at Tharwa. These

ivers are home to many species, support farms along their banks and form an important part of the ACT landscape.

We will protect these rivers and ensure they continue to flow freely rather than being dammed, supporting biodiversity and habitat connectivity, adding beauty to the landscape and providing water to farming communities along the rivers.

### **WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?**

- This will be implemented within existing resources.

## **PLAY OUR PART IN RESTORING THE MURRAY DARLING RIVER SYSTEM**

### **IMPLEMENT THE MURRAY DARLING BASIN PLAN AND INCREASE WATER EFFICIENCY**

Canberra is the largest city in the Murray Darling Basin and what we do here affects the waters that flow out of the ACT, through NSW and into the Murray River.

The Greens will continue to advocate for delivery of the Murray Darling Basin Plan in full, with strong accountability measures and on-ground auditing.

We will continue to advocate for water justice for the First Nations along the rivers, with improved access to water,

### **CARING FOR WATERWAYS AND CATCHMENTS | P7**

Authorised by Pat Dollard for the ACT Greens

involvement in decision making and delivery of cultural flows.

We will also deliver on the ACT Government commitment to save 6.36GL of water per year by implementing water efficiency and demand management measures. This will reduce our impact on the Murray Darling River system and enable environmental flows to be delivered to improve the health of the system.

### WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?

- No cost impact, the water efficiency work has been funded by the Commonwealth Government allocation of \$58.8 million.

## IMPROVE HABITAT CONNECTIVITY FOR AQUATIC SPECIES

### UPGRADE RIVER CROSSINGS TO ENABLE FISH PASSAGE

The ACT's waterways support diverse ecosystems and are home to many species, including endangered fish species such as the Macquarie Perch, Silver Perch and Trout Cod.

In addition to the impacts of reduced water quality and reduced river flows, physical barriers limit fish movement and

have negative impacts on the health of these fish populations.

To improve habitat connectivity for aquatic species we will:

- Upgrade river crossings to remove barriers to fish passage, including Point Hut Crossing and Burkes Creek Crossing.
- Implement a requirement that any new river crossings must be designed to facilitate fish passage.
- Investigate building a fish ladder at Scrivener Dam to allow fish passage from the lower section of the Molonglo River up to Lake Burley Griffin.

### WHAT'S THE INVESTMENT?

- Estimated at \$1.5 million for river crossing upgrades.
- Fish ladder investigation and staffing to be covered by existing resources.

### WHAT'S NEXT?

These initiatives to improve the health of the ACT's waterways and combat the impacts of urbanisation and climate change will work alongside the ACT Greens' election commitments to [Care for the Bush Capital](#) and support [People Powered Sustainability](#). All this is possible, if you vote for it.

# Election Commitment Implementation Assessment

Each election commitment made by the major political parties requires an initial ACT Public Service (ACTPS) assessment on implementation considerations.

## Election Commitment

This Election Commitment has been identified and allocated by the Election Commitment Coordination Team, based on the source material available. If you identify any issues with the below summary, please contact [CMTEDElectionCommitmentTracking@act.gov.au](mailto:CMTEDElectionCommitmentTracking@act.gov.au).

<b>Commitment Title</b>	Report publicly each year on how revenue from the WAC is expended
<b>EC ID</b>	GRN031-o
<b>Political Party</b>	Green
<b>Commitment Details</b>	This commitment relates to improving transparency and accountability and delivering the best outcomes for local waterways and our community, by hypothecating the Water Abstraction Charge (WAC) and ensuring these funds are allocated to water management activities and improving catchment health throughout the ACT
<b>Commitment Category</b>	Water
<b>Commitment Subcategory</b>	
<b>Party Announced Budget</b>	
<b>Party Announced 100 Days Commitment</b>	False
<b>Lead Directorate</b>	CMTEDD
<b>Supporting Directorate/s</b>	EPSDD

## Election Commitment Implementation Assessment

Please refer to [Appendix 1](#) of this document for guidance when completing the below fields.

<b>Anticipated Delivery Timeframe</b> <i>An initial ACTPS assessment of anticipated delivery timeframe for the commitment from the beginning of the 11th Assembly.</i>	6 months
<b>Key Implementation Steps</b> <i>A selection of the activities to be undertaken to make progress towards implementation of the election commitment. See glossary of terms below. (Use the + button to select as many steps as required)</i>	2025/26 Budget Administrative Changes Future Budget
<b>Related Existing Programs</b>	Click here to enter text.

*Existing government programs that relate to the commitment and a brief description of their interaction. This includes programs whose delivery may be modified or discontinued by a commitment. (100 words max).*

**Key Stakeholders**

*Stakeholders with direct role or interest in the delivery of the election commitment. No more than five entities to be identified.*

ACT Residents  
 Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC)  
 Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission (ICRC)  
 Icon Water  
 Murray-Darling Basin Authority

**Comments**

*Brief comments to support or provide context to implementation considerations. (One paragraph or 200 words max).*

1. Revenue from the Water Abstraction Charge (WAC) is currently collected as consolidated revenue and not hypothecated. Expenditure of consolidated revenue is set out in the ACT Budget.
2. The Office of Water (EPSDD) is required to collate and report annually the actual water management expenses across the ACT Government to the Australian Consumer and Competition Commission. The annual WAC could be set so that forecast revenue each year is equal to forecast expenses. Expenditure relating to water management activities/projects occurs across multiple Ministerial portfolios, Directorates, and business cases.
3. A true up process at the end of each year, impacting the next year's WAC, may be warranted. This could also mitigate the potential for under and over recovery associated with the lumpy nature of water management activities.
4. How annual changes to the WAC calculation and any true-up process are incorporated into the ICRC's annual water and sewerage price adjustment would need to be considered.

Commonwealth legislation governing Water Planning and Management (WPM) charges includes the National Water Initiative (NWI) pricing principles, which require Government activities, such as water reform, strategy and policy development, to be excluded from WPM charges.

### Election Commitment Assessment Input

Does this election commitment have implications for another directorate?

If a supporting directorate has not been identified and should be, please provide details below, along with any questions you have. The Election Commitment Coordination Team will seek this input from the relevant directorate/s.

This election commitment would have implications for the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD), who would be responsible for the development of proposals relating to water management activities and to improve catchment health throughout the ACT, and the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission (ICRC), in relation to the annual water price determination.

### Supporting directorate comment/input

Please review this commitment assessment and provide any comments or considerations that the lead directorate should factor into the assessment.

EPSDD: Under the National Water Initiative (NWI) and the NWI Pricing Principles, water fees and charges are to be set to reflect cost recovery for eligible water planning and management activities. Water planning and management costs is one of three components used to set the Water Abstraction Charge; the other components include environmental costs and scarcity value. Other water fees are also set under set under the s107 of the *Water Resources Act 2007* to provide cost recovery for government functions. A broad review of water fees and charges may be warranted to consider the effectiveness of the existing suite of water charges for supporting the intended policy outcomes and government functions.

# Appendix 1: Glossary of Key Implementation Steps

**Administrative Changes:** The commitment requires the reorientation of the ACT Public Service to support implementation (e.g. administrative arrangement changes, or administrative process changes).

Administrative Arrangements are made by the Chief Minister during the formation of Government and may be amended at any other time. Changes to the administration of Statutory Office holders and their functions can be more complex as this is typically governed by the respective Legislation.

**Assembly Process:** The commitment requires consideration by the 11<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly to implement the commitment, including presentation of legislation.

Bills introduced in the Legislative Assembly are referred to the relevant Standing Committee for potential inquiry and report within three months from the presentation of the Bill. They are also considered and reported on by the Scrutiny Committee. Indicative timeframe minimum 4-6 months from introduction – less if a committee does not inquire.

**Budget:** The commitment requires provision of resources or revenue via an appropriations bill to support implementation.

The ACT Budget (Appropriation Bill) is presented by the Treasurer each year, typically in June. The June budget process commences late in the preceding calendar year, with the Treasurer providing advice on proposals informing the development of detailed budget business cases. The Government may also elect to consider policy proposals and progress an Appropriations Bill with the Budget Review, typically in February each year.

**Community Consultation:** The commitment requires stakeholder engagement to inform implementation.

Consultation can vary in scope and complexity.

- **Community Consultation (Complex):** Public engagements with greater participation or staggered processes are required to inform implementation. This will elicit a wider and more diverse range of community views. Indicative timeframe is more than 3 to 12 months.
- **Community Consultation (Targeted):** Targeted public engagement is required to inform implementation. This will elicit views of a narrower group of the community, on specific matters to inform implementation of the commitment. Indicative timeframe 1 to 3 months.

**Intergovernmental Relations:** The commitment requires intergovernmental negotiations to support implementation.

- There are a number of Ministerial Council arrangements which ensure Ministers progress their portfolio and National Cabinet priorities in a structure that promotes collaboration and results-driven decision making.
- Intergovernmental agreements and partnerships also provide a mechanism for progressing intergovernmental priorities. Negotiation and agreement processes for these vary significantly depending on the complexity of the proposal and level of engagement by other parties.

**Legislation:** The commitment requires new or amended legislation to support implementation.

Legislative changes typically progress through a two pass Cabinet process (policy approval and agreement to introduce), prior to being introduced in the Legislative Assembly. These timeframes are independent of any proposed consultation component. Legislation can be categorised at high, medium or low complexity.

- **Legislation (High Complexity):** Develop and introduce a large number of new or amended provisions to support implementation of the commitment. May require significant analysis and research, a high degree of originality, or careful application of precedents and drafting practices. Indicative timeframe 11-12 months.
- **Legislation (Medium Complexity):** Develop and introduce a reasonable number of new or amended provisions to support implementation of the commitment. May require a reasonable amount of analysis and research, a degree of originality, or careful application of precedents and drafting practices. Indicative timeframe 8-9 months .
- **Legislation (Low Complexity):** Develop and introduce a small to moderate number of new or amended provisions to support implementation of the commitment. May require some analysis or research, can be addressed by applying well-established or readily determinable drafting practices. Indicative timeframe 4-5 months.

**Procurement (Capital Works or Good & Services)**: The commitment requires a procurement process to obtain goods, services and/or assets to support implementation.

The ACT Procurement Framework prescribes the quotation and tender thresholds for approaching the market when procuring goods and services including disposals. Timeframes will vary depending on the complexity and methodology of the procurement, including the following open tender requirements. All amounts are inclusive of GST.

- Procurement of goods and services not related to construction work with a total estimated consideration of at least \$25,000 but less than \$500k: must seek at least 3 written quotations from suppliers. Indicative timeframe: up to 9 months.
- Procurement of goods and services related to construction work with a total estimated consideration of at least \$25,000 but less than \$1M: must seek at least 3 written quotations from suppliers. Indicative timeframe: up to 4 months.
- Procurement of goods and services not related to construction with a total estimated consideration of \$500k+: open tender process. Indicative timeframe 9-12 months.
- Procurement of goods and services related to construction with a total estimated consideration of \$1M+: open tender process. Indicative timeframe 9-12 months.

In addition, the following procurements are referred to the Government Procurement Board:

- a. **Procurement of ICT which includes an element of with a total estimated consideration)**: including referral to the Government Procurement Board, to obtain ICT assets or services (total value greater than \$1 million). Indicative timeframe 8-15 months.
- a. **Procurement (with a total estimated consideration of \$7 million+)**: Complex procurement, including referral to the Government Procurement Board, to obtain assets or services (total value greater than \$5 million). Indicative timeframe 8-15 months.

In addition, the following procurements must be reviewed by the Government Procurement Board:

- a. a procurement, including an acquisition or a disposal, that is in the planning period and has an estimated total consideration of \$7 million or more;
- b. a procurement that is in the planning period and for which at least 1 of the following applies:
  - (i) there are significant concerns about probity;
  - (ii) the procurement relates to information and communications technology that includes an element of system development or redesign;
  - (iii) the procurement is a new a standing-offer arrangement;
  - (iv) the procurement proposes to substantially change the scope or nature of an existing procurement contract;

- c. a procurement—
  - (i) that has been undertaken but a procurement contract has not yet been entered into; and
  - (ii) for which there are significant concerns about probity;
- d. a procurement that is referred to the board by any of the following entities:
  - (i) the Minister;
  - (ii) a responsible chief executive officer for a Territory entity;
  - (iii) the administrative unit responsible for administering the Act;
  - (iv) Major Projects Canberra;
  - (v) a person who has been engaged by a Territory entity to investigate whether the procurement was undertaken with probity;
- e. a procurement, other than a procurement mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d), that the board considers should be reviewed.

**Regulation:** The commitment requires the development of subordinate law or a disallowable instrument to support implementation.

The *Legislation Act 2001* requires regulations likely to impose appreciable costs on the community, or a part of the community, to be accompanied by a regulatory impact assessment (RIA). A RIA is undertaken at policy development and requires stakeholder consultation.

**Access Canberra Impact:** Implementation of the commitment has an impact on Access Canberra.

Access Canberra are responsible for providing a range of services to people and businesses in the ACT as well as uphold a range of regulatory protections, monitor compliance and administer legislation for industries within in the ACT. Appropriate considerations need to be made in consultation with Access Canberra regarding resourcing and timeframes.

**ICT Development:** The commitment requires the development of ICT systems to support implementation.

Appropriate considerations regarding resourcing and timeframes need to be made in consultation with subject matter experts. Currently, the Digital, Data and Technology Solutions team (DDTS) provide ICT project management and application development services.