Save the River Murray Fund

Annual Report 2014-15

Government of South Australia
Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources

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Content

1 Introduction

The Save the River Murray Fund was established under the *Waterworks Act 1932* on 24 July 2003. The fund is held by the Minister for Water and the River Murray and administered by the Department of Environment, Water, and Natural Resources (DEWNR) on behalf of the Minister.
The Save the River Murray Levy was introduced on 1 October 2003 under the Waterworks (Save the River Murray Levy) Amendment Bill. The Save the River Murray Fund and Levy is now regulated under the *Water Industry Act 2012* which came into operation on 19 April 2012.

On 17 June 2015, the Premier and Treasurer announced that the Save the River Murray Levy would be abolished from 1 July 2015.

The Levy contributed to a programme of works and measures to address the health of the River Murray in South Australia and increasing community demands for a high security of water of acceptable quality for urban and irrigation purposes. The programme, known as the River Murray Improvement Programme (RMIP), is integrated within a larger Murray-Darling Basin programme of works and measures, the South Australian River Murray Salinity Strategy and the South Australian Environmental Flows Strategy for the River Murray.

The RMIP contributes to the delivery of three high-level outcomes:

- Improved environmental health of the River Murray system in South Australia
- High security of water of acceptable quality for irrigation in South Australia at an appropriate price
- High security of water quality for domestic water supplies.

It also contributes to a range of targets in South Australia's Strategic Plan, including:

- South Australia's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018 (Target 75). The proportion of South Australia's 67 water resource management areas have been assessed as being managed within sustainable limits and remained stable, the Audit Committee assessed progress as "steady or no movement".
- Increase environmental flows in the River Murray by a minimum of 1500 gigalitres by 2018 (Target 76). The target includes three strategies: The Living Murray Initiative (Murray-Darling Basin Joint Governments), Commonwealth Government – Water for the Future and Environmental Water held by the South Australian Government. Progress was made towards meeting the State's Basin Plan targeted environmental water recovery, with three quarters of the water required recovered or contracted for recovery.
- South Australia maintains a positive balance on the Murray-Darling Basin Authority salinity register (Target 77). As at November 2014 (the most recent published data), South Australia maintains a positive credit balance of $7.408 million per year on the Salinity Registers.

2 Financial Summary

In 2014-15 a total of $24.958 million was received into the fund and $24.487 million was expended from the fund on works and measures. All unexpended funds are retained within the Fund.

After the introduction of the *Water Industry Act 2012*, the Save the River Murray Levy no longer applied to land if its water supply was not connected in any way to the River Murray. The exemption came into effect on 1 July 2013, which resulted in a decrease in levy revenue of $2 million from the 2012-13 financial year.

The main financial notes associated with the Save the River Murray Fund for 2014-15 are:

- The amount of funding from the Save the River Murray Levy that was committed towards Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources' programmes amounted to a total of $24.9 million
- Actual expenditure totalled $24.487 million. Of this, $2 million was provided to Regions SA for eligible regional initiatives
- $12.615 million was spent towards South Australia's contribution to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority
- $0.737 million was spent acquiring water in conjunction with the Implementation Plan for Augmentation of the Adelaide Desalination Plant
- On 17 June 2015, the Premier and Treasurer announced that the Save the River Murray Levy would be abolished from 1 July 2015.

3 Annual Report Framework

The annual report is presented to highlight a range of achievements for the period ended 30 June 2015 in the following key outcome areas:

3.1 Murray-Darling Basin Authority State Contribution

The sharing of River Murray waters is set out in the *Murray-Darling Basin Agreement 2008*. As part of the sharing requirements, all states must contribute to river operations for water supply and other purposes. The State's contribution supports the construction, operation and maintenance of the four major storages (Dartmouth, Hume, Menindee Lakes and Lake Victoria), a large number of river control structures (for example locks and barrages) and salinity mitigation works over 2,500 kilometres along the length of the river. The State's contribution also supports the implementation of The Living Murray programme, a basin-wide initiative which provides environmental water and water delivery infrastructure to six icon Sites within the Murray-Darling Basin. Within South Australia, funding supports the management of the Chowilla Floodplain and Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth icon sites. South Australia contributed $15.500 million to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) in 2014-15, of which $12.615 million was sourced from the Save the River Murray Fund.

Key benefits to South Australia in 2014-15 included:

- Delivery of good quality River Murray water supply to South Australia to meet critical human water needs, environmental outcomes, irrigation, domestic and industrial use
- Salinity levels maintained at agreed minimum levels through the operation and maintenance of salt interception schemes
- Management of large-scale infrastructure for ecological outcomes at the Chowilla Floodplain and water for the Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth
- Dredging of the Murray Mouth commenced in January 2015 to maintain connectivity between the Coorong and the sea.

3.2 Murray–Darling Basin Plan Implementation

The implementation of the Basin Plan and complementary regional development and environmental projects is guided by the *Murray-Darling Basin Plan: South Australian Implementation Strategy 2013-19*. South Australia achieved all of its 2014-15 milestones for Basin Plan implementation under the *National Partnership Agreement (NPA on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray-Darling Basin*), securing Commonwealth funding to partially offset implementation costs.

Significant work was undertaken to understand and to begin to implement the changes required to State water resource management arrangements to be consistent with the Basin Plan. This work will continue in 2015-16 and address complex issues, such as the transition to new sustainable diversion limits (SDL) on how much water can be taken from the Basin water resources for consumptive uses.

Other key activities and achievements in the implementation of the Basin Plan in 2014-15 included:

- Progress was made towards meeting the State's Basin Plan target of 183.8 gigalitres of environmental water recovery, with three quarters of the water required recovered or contracted for recovery
- Three business cases for projects to offset water recovery through adjustment of SDLs were submitted for multi-jurisdictional assessment. The projects are the Chowilla Regulator (The Living Murray) floodplain project, Riverine Recovery Project and the South East Flows Restoration Project
- Delivery of around 809 gigalitres of held environmental water to priority watering sites in South Australia, including the River Murray channel and the Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth icon sites
- Annual environmental watering plan and priorities for 2015-16 prepared in consultation with community and indigenous groups
- Development of a draft long-term environmental watering plan for the River Murray
- Work progressed to investigate and develop business cases to address the policy, physical and legal barriers to delivering larger volumes of environmental water consistent with the Basin Plan Constraints Management Strategy.

3.3 Water Acquisition for Environmental Flows

Funds from the Save the River Murray Levy allowed the State to acquire water for environmental flows. In 2014-15, $736,824 was used to purchase 290 megalitres of entitlement to meet South Australia's Environmental Provision obligations under the *Implementation Plan for Augmentation of the Adelaide Desalination Plant*. This water contributed to South Australia's planned environmental watering requirements with this water being applied to environmental assets, such as River Murray wetlands and the Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth.

3.4 River Murray Operations

The role of the River Murray Operations Programme is to work collaboratively with local, State and interstate jurisdictions in running the South Australian portion of the River Murray to optimise outcomes for today's competing needs, while maintaining river health for future generations.

Funding for the high-level management of the River Murray Operations Programme ensured that flows, water levels, water quality and risks were managed to deliver water to all water users, including critical human water needs, irrigators, environment and industries.

During 2014-15, the River Murray Operations Programme administered the high volume of routine business associated with running all aspects of River Murray management and providing advice and information to the community and to all levels of the South Australian and the Australian Governments.

3.4.1 Riverine Recovery Project Infrastructure Operations and Maintenance

The Riverine Recovery Project (RRP) is a component of the *Murray Futures Programme* that aims to achieve measurable long-term improvements in the health of the River Murray in South Australia. The RRP takes a holistic approach to river management by increasing the flexibility of

river operations and scaling management actions according to the volume of water available with the aim of re-establishing a resilient and functional ecosystem.

The RRP is delivering works to improve the ecological health of wetlands by improving flow and fish passage through floodplain anabranch systems and introducing more natural wetting and drying cycles at priority sites.

During 2014-15, substantial environmental management infrastructure, constructed under the RRP, has been transferred to the DEWNR River Murray Infrastructure Operations Unit for operational maintenance.

New Regulator at Deep Creek near Paringa, South Australia

3.4.2 Water Resource Operations

During 2014-15, DEWNR Water Resource Operations managed the River Murray in South Australia in accordance with *South Australia's River Murray Annual Operating Plan 2014-15,* which is consistent with, and ensures the requirements are fulfilled under the:

- *Murray-Darling Basin Agreement 2008 (Cwth*)
- *Water Act 2007 (Cwth)* – Murray-Darling Basin Plan 2012
- Murray-Darling Basin Authority's River Murray Annual Operating Plan 2014-15
- Murray-Darling Basin Authority's Objectives and Outcomes for River Operations in the River Murray System.

Water Resource Operations optimised the delivery and management of River Murray bulk water supplies to, and within, South Australia to accommodate the needs of all water users within system constraints. Water was provided for critical human water needs, irrigation, environment, carryover, industrial, stock and domestic and recreation purposes.

Major achievements included:

- a 100% water allocation was provided to all South Australian River Murray Access Entitlement Holders
- salinity and other water quality parameters were maintained below identified thresholds
- water levels in the barrages weir pool were maintained above 0.4 metres Australian Height Datum (AHD)
- an open Murray Mouth was maintained, with dredging and sand pumping commencing in January 2015

- water was released at the barrages on 352 days, with releases greater than 2 gigalitres (GL) per day for nearly half the year
- delivery of over 770 GL of environmental water was facilitated
- the new Chowilla Environmental Regulator and ancillary structures were tested
- the weir pool water levels at Lock 1, Lock 2 and Lock 6 were raised to mimic a degree of historical natural water level variability, to achieve ecological benefits
- a portion of South Australia's Entitlement Flow was deferred and stored for critical human water needs and private carryover purposes, for use in future dry years. On 1 July 2015, South Australia had 53.6 GL of water in storage, 35.5 GL for critical human water needs and 18.1 GL for private carryover.

3.4.3 Environmental Water Operations

DEWNR undertook management of the Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth and the Chowilla Floodplain Icon Sites through The Living Murray programme and the Save the River Murray Fund. This included environmental water planning, operations planning and management, development of environmental watering proposals, delivery of environmental water, coordination of condition monitoring and intervention monitoring programmes, engagement with Traditional Owners, key stakeholders and the wider community.

New floodplain environmental water infrastructure on the Chowilla Floodplain was successfully tested in spring 2014, with a mid-level regulator operation resulting in the inundation of an additional 2,300 hectares of floodplain, and wetlands providing benefits to floodplain vegetation and wildlife. DEWNR coordinated the multi-agency Chowilla Operations Group that met thirty times to ensure close collaboration between DEWNR, SA Water, MDBA and key scientific advisers to provide advice regarding adaptive management of the testing.

Chowilla environmental regulator during the 2014 testing

3.4.4 Drainage Disposal Basins

DEWNR operates and maintains 17 drainage disposal basins and related pipelines, pumps and caissons in the Riverland area. Ongoing operation and maintenance of each disposal basin continued during the year, including routine maintenance and pest control work such as rabbit and weed control. These activities are paid for by the Save the River Murray Fund. With the improvement in water use efficiencies on properties under irrigation, flows to many of the disposal basins have reduced, resulting in improved water quality and higher biodiversity values.

Saline groundwater from Salt Interception Schemes between Loxton and the South Australian border is pumped to, and evaporated at, the Noora Drainage Basin. During 2014-15, Noora has been improved with extensive fencing work, a grading and weed control programme and the planting of native vegetation. Since 2013, over 500 kilometres of direct seed-drilling has occurred at Noora as well as the planting of over 100,000 seedlings.

Salt Evaporation Basin Infrastructure at Noora

3.4.5 Lower Murray Levee Banks

A series of levee banks are maintained in the Lower Murray region between Mannum and Wellington. These structures help to contain River Murray flows within the River channel and deliver water by gravity to low-lying irrigation areas along the floodplains. The department maintains 67 kilometres of levees, which have the additional function of protecting prime agricultural land from inundation at normal or above normal river operating water levels (up to 1974 flood levels).

A programme of maintenance has continued during 2014-15 involving weed control, pest animal control, regular inspections and earthworks. Remedial bank reinforcement was carried out at Jervois. These activities are paid for by the Save the River Murray Fund.

The general public can make use of levees for passive recreational purposes such as fishing and walking.

3.4.6 Salt Interception Schemes

Salt Interception Schemes (SIS) are a critical tool in managing the impacts of salinity in the River Murray. These schemes prevent large volumes of saline groundwater from flowing into the River, with potentially serious implications for water quality. Within South Australia there are six fully operational SISs, including the partially completed Pike SIS. Each scheme is constructed as part of a Joint Works programme under the MDBA with operations and maintenance costs shared by state jurisdications on the basis of groundwater modelling, investment and benefit provided. The state contribution to these costs is paid for by the Save the River Murray Fund.

3.4.7 River Murray Waste Disposal Stations

There are 13 River Vessel Waste Disposal Stations that accept river vessel sewage and general waste along the River Murray in South Australia. The operation and maintenance of these facilities is paid for by the Save the River Murray Fund, ensuring compliance with the strict regulations for the disposal of waste from houseboats and other vessels.

During 2014-15, the Save the River Murray Fund supported the modernisation of the waste station at Renmark. This substantial infrastructure improvement was completed in June 2015.

New River Vessel Waste Disposal Station at Renmark

3.5 Implementation of Water Allocation Plans

The Save the River Murray Fund supports the effective administration of water allocation plans and water licencing, which provides for the social, environmental and economic needs of water users to be met and ensures the long term sustainability and security of water resources.

Implementation of the existing water allocation plans within the Murray-Darling Basin in South Australia and the management of the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* and the *River Murray Act 2003* continued to be significant South Australian Government programmes in 2014–15. The primary areas of focus for 2014–15 were the provision of efficient water licensing and trade administration, water use

monitoring and reporting and the provision of support to the SA Murray Darling Basin Natural Resources Management (SA MDB NRM) Board and its amendment and preparation of the water allocation plans (WAP) including the development of implementation plans.

3.5.1 River Murray Prescribed Watercourse Water Allocation Plan

DEWNR in partnership with the SA MDB NRM Board, aims to facilitate the needs of rural business whilst ensuring effective and sustainable management of the River Murray through implementation of the WAP principles. The sustainable management of the River Murray and an effective and prosperous water trade market ensure water is available for critical human needs and water use developments.

The administration of site use and works approvals for water users ensures compliance with the principles of the WAP. The principles of the WAP aim to minimise the impacts of taking and using water from the River Murray Prescribed watercourse. The effective management of site use and works approvals facilitates new development and efficient irrigation practices whilst effectively limiting the impacts on the resource and the environment.

A self metering programme was introduced during 2014-15 where water users were responsible for taking and providing their meter reads on a quarterly basis to DEWNR. Water users were provided options for submitting the reads including via an online form. This form was specifically developed for this purpose and provided an increased opportunity for water users to interact electronically with DEWNR. An implementation strategy was developed to educate licensees and assist them in providing their meter reads to DEWNR. Overall compliance of 85% was achieved and follow up by DEWNR staff was undertaken to collect the outstanding data.

A targeted water compliance monitoring project was undertaken during 2014-15. This included follow up in the Lower Murray Reclaimed Irrigation Area where 68 meter directives were sent during 2013-14. The majority of these issues have now been rectified. An audit was undertaken in Bow Hill, Walkers Flat and Marks Landing shack areas to ensure the appropriate authorisations required to take and use water were in place. DEWNR continues to work actively with these water users to educate and assist them in being compliant.

An initiative to move to an online transaction processing environment (Smartforms) for all River Murray Prescribed Watercourse water licensing application forms is now into its third year. The uptake of this technology continues to grow with a significant rise in the number of applications and transactions in 2014-15 being lodged online.

During the 2013-14 water use year, 678 online application forms were lodged and during 2014-15 this rate increased to 1,049.

Service standards for processing allocation and entitlement trade applications in the Murray-Darling Basin have been developed as part of Council of Australian Governments (COAG) water reforms to improve the operation of the water trade market. DEWNR achieved the following water trade performance against these service standards for the 2014-15 year:

- 100% of the 616 inter-state trades were processed within the required 20 business days, the standard is 90%
- 98.82% of the 677 intrastate trades were processed within the required 10 business days, the standard is 90%
- 99.73% of the 367 entitlement trades were processed within the required 20 business days, the standard is 90%.

DEWNR worked closely with SA MDBNRM Board to support the amendment and preparation of the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse WAP, including the development of an implementation plan.

3.5.2 Angas Bremer/Mallee/Noora/Marne Saunders/Peake Roby Sherlock

State legislation and national policy agendas require all water allocations to be expressed as a volume and all water use to be measured to ensure compliance with annual volumetric limits. The volumetric conversion of 183 water licences in the Mallee Prescribed Wells Area form Irrigation Equivalents (haIE) to a volume (kL) was undertaken in 2013-14.

2014-15 was the first water use year these water users were required to comply with a volumetric allocation. DEWNR undertook a compliance activity to educate and assist these water users in understanding and meeting their requirements. Water users were able to trade water in accordance with the WAP to assist in achieving compliance.

DEWNR in partnership with the SA MDB NRM Board continues to deliver programmes that ensure effective implementation of WAPs for the Noora Prescribed Wells Area, Marne Saunders Prescribed Water Resources Area and the Peake, Roby and Sherlock Prescribed Wells Area. These programmes focus on trade administration, water use monitoring and reporting, and compliance and enforcement, to ensure sustainable use of these water resources.

3.5.3 Improved Water Management of Eastern Mounty Lofty Ranges

The Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (EMLR) WAP was adopted by the Honourable Ian Hunter MLC, Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation, on 17 December 2013 under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. The WAP, developed by the SA MDB NRM Board in consultation with the local community and industry, guides the sustainable management of the region's water resources through consideration of the likely risks to the resource and consequences of managing these risks through the policies in the plan. Current risks to the resource are dealt with through the allocation, transfer, permits and monitoring principles within the WAP, while future risks and consequences will be managed through regular monitoring of the resource.

As at 30 June 2015, DEWNR had issued 870 water licences to existing users in the EMLR region, and this process has now been finalised. At the time licences were issued, the recipients were advised of their metering requirements. The metering requirements varied in accordance with the EMLR metering implementation plan. As at 30 June of the 535 licensees required to submit end of year self-meter reads, 520 licensees have complied with this requirement. DEWNR continues to

work actively with the licensees to educate and assist them to gain an understanding of their metering requirements and how to comply.

3.6 Murray–Darling Basin Hydro-ecological Modelling and Advice

The objective of the Murray–Darling Basin Hydro-ecological Modelling and Advice project is to provide scientific advice to support decision making related to River Murray policy and operations. The South Australian Government is dependent on good information to make informed critical decisions related to Basin Plan implementation and broader River Murray water resource operations, water security, infrastructure development, hazards management and interstate negotiations in relation to the MDBA and other State and Commonwealth Agencies such as the Commonwealth Environmental Water Office.

A key component of this information is hydro-ecological modelling and advice to support Basin Plan (and related) accountabilities and science and information-based management and operation of the River Murray, Lower Lakes and the Coorong. This includes environmental water planning and prioritisation, policy development, water resource planning and management decision-making. The technical and advisory support provided includes the modelling and analysis of water levels, flows, salinity, inundation extents and ecological response in the River Murray, riverine wetlands, and Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM).

3.7 State Water Resource Monitoring in the Murray-Darling Basin

The objective of the State Water Resource Monitoring in the Murray-Darling Basin is to provide ongoing accurate and timely monitoring data on River Murray flows, salinity and other water quality parameters in the Murray-Darling Basin within South Australia.

This enabled timely, reliable data to be available to support the following:

- Scientific advice on prevailing conditions of water availability and quality
- Management of the salt interception schemes within South Australia
- Programmed delivery of environmental flow
- Water allocation planning for irrigated horticulture and other industrial users.

Funding supported field staff to undertake the monitoring and the maintenance of the monitoring assets, and included the associated administrative and support costs. This programme links closely with the monitoring that is undertaken to support river operations and SISs, which is funded by the MDBA.

3.8 Implementation of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement

The Save the River Murray Fund supports planning, policy and management activities to ensure secure, reliable and good quality River Murray water supplies to South Australia, to deliver environmental flows and to implement the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement. These include water quality and salinity management, river operations and trade policy, and compliance and delivery of the State's river management obligations under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement.

South Australia's River Murray salinity management programme drove the State's involvement in the development of the new Basin Salinity Management 2030 strategy (BSM2030) which will provide the framework for salinity management in the Murray-Darling Basin for the next 15 years. The new strategy

continues existing arrangements and links to the Basin Plan to manage real-time salinity as well as long-term salinity impacts on the river. The programme also ensured the state maintained a positive balance on the Basin Salinity Management Strategy (BSMS) Salinity Registers.

In 2014-15, work was also undertaken on implementing legislative changes recommended from of a review into the operation of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement schedule that facilitates interstate and inter-valley water trade in the southern-connected Murray-Darling Basin.

Given the importance of the River Murray to South Australia, ongoing implementation of the Basin Plan and Murray-Darling Basin Agreement will support social, economic and environmental outcomes for the State and help make sure upstream states continue to meet their obligations.

3.9 River Murray Act administration

The Save the River Murray Fund supports the administration of the *River Murray Act 2003* (the River Murray Act). The River Murray Act aims to avoid or minimise harm to the River Murray, particularly by minimising adverse impacts of development. In 2014-15 there were 536 statutory referrals made to the Minister for Water and the River Murray with the majority of referrals made though the *Development Act 1993*. Referrals were received for statutory authorisations including Development Plan Amendments, applications proposing the construction of buildings, land division, dredging, mining exploration and leases, aquatic activity licences and exemptions to provisions of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

3.10 Regions SA Grant

In 2014-15, arrangements were made for the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA to access $2.0 million of Save the River Murray funding.

During 2014-15, this funding was applied to the following initiatives:

1. $1 million per annum for four years for a proposed Almond Centre of Excellence
2. $201,950 for two initiatives related to a Murray Cod Stock Enhancement Programme;
3. $750,000 for the upgrade of the River Vessel Waste Disposal Station at Renmark and
4. $48,410 towards a Murray River precinct Upgrade Master Plan to rejuvenate the river frontage within the Murray Bridge township.

4 PROGRAMME STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SAVE THE RIVER MURRAY FUND

PROGRAM STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	**2015** **$'000**	2014 $'000
Funds held at 1 July		4,403	3,624
RECEIPTS	**1**		
Levy Revenue		24,958	24,592
Recurrent Appropriation			
Total Receipts		24,958	24,592
EXPENDITURE			
Implementation of River Murray Prescribed Watercourse Water Allocation Plan		1,552	1,582
River Murray Act- Review, policy development and administration		186	409
MDBA State Contribution		12,615	8,831
Environmental Water Management Program		161	446
Murray-Darling Basin Hydro-ecological Modelling		500	515
Improved Water Management of Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges		604	650
Investing in River Murray Ecology		-	90
National Hydrological Modelling Partnerships		82	-
Drainage Disposal Basins Management		113	163
River Murray Waste Disposal Stations		545	513
Salinity Policy and Registers Modelling		644	648
Water Acquisition for Environmental Flows -Environmental Water Purchase		737	4,724
Lower Murray Levee Banks		248	195
Murray-Darling Basin Policy		681	347
River Murray Operations and Trade Policy		376	488
MDB Intergovernmental Relations		292	366
Hazard Management Program		355	437
Implementation of MDB WAP Angas Bremer/Mallee/Noora/Marne Saunders/Peake Roby Sherlock		464	580
River Murray Operations			1,002
Water Planning Policy		110	174
Salt Interception Schemes - Operations & Maintenance		294	291
Riverine Recovery Infrastructure Operations & Maintenance		313	315
State Water Resource Monitoring in the Murray Darling Basin		438	459
Science Support to Water Planning in the Murray-Darling Basin		145	
Water Quality Improvement and Acid Soil Investigation		-	300
Regions SA Projects		2,000	
Water Resource Operations		672	
River Murray Compliance and Investigation Program		236	178
Management Action Database Operations		126	110
Total Payments		24,487	23,813
Net Change in Funds		471	779
Funds held at 30 June		4,874	4,403

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE PROGRAM STATEMENT

Fund Purpose and Funding

1 The "Save the River Murray Fund" (The Fund) is established under the Water Industry Act 2012. The Revenue collected from the Save the River Murray levy was paid into the Fund through the provision of (a) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Generally transactions through The Fund are included under the grouping provisions of the GST

2 Future of the Fund
On 17 June 2015, the Premier and Treasurer announced that the Save the River Murray Levy will be abolished from 1 July 2015.

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