

## Report Card



### Progress Report Card 2011

This report card uses a traffic light rating system, to assess progress against the 94 actions in *Water for Good*.

In some cases, the responsibilities for achieving actions have changed since the original Plan was released.

1	<b>Achieved</b>
2	<b>On track</b>
3	<b>Experiencing some minor delays or issues</b>
4	<b>Significantly behind schedule or has significant issues</b>
5	<b>Not applicable</b>

## Report Card

Actions	Start Date	End date	Lead Agency	Overall performance	Comments on overall performance
<b>Adaptability, monitoring and evaluation</b>					
1. Establish an adaptable management framework, incorporating an annual review process, to assist in making timely and appropriate decisions to provide ongoing water security throughout the State.	October 2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	Under <i>Water for Good</i> , the Government will establish security standards for South Australia's water supplies, that align with existing legislative and policy objectives. Once established, compliance with the standards will be assessed annually and reported via the Minister for Water's annual report.
2. The Minister will produce an annual statement that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess progress of the Plan and identify any risks or issues</li> <li>• review and confirm water security standards for the upcoming review period</li> <li>• provide demand-supply status for each region</li> <li>• identify and analyse impacts of any emerging issues</li> </ul>	2010	Ongoing	DFW	2	The first <i>Water for Good Annual Statement</i> was released in late 2010. The next Water for Good Annual Report will be released by May 2012. As at the date of release, 16 actions have been achieved (nos 8, 23, 25, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 59, 62, 65, 80 92), 56 actions are on track, 21 actions are experiencing some issues or delays, and one action is not applicable –57, the Pomanda Island weir. 95% of all actions will either be under way or completed by 2014.
3. The Minister will establish an independent planning process if demand and supply forecasts indicate a gap is likely to exist in the foreseeable future.	As required	As required	Minister for Water DFW	2	As per Action 64, work has begun on regional demand and supply statements. These will be further embedded in the new water industry legislation, which was passed by Parliament on 5 April 2012. An independent planning process will be instituted five years before a regional water demand and supply statement identifies a shortfall between future supply and demand
4. Undertake annual reviews of <i>Water for Good</i> and regional water demand and supply plans, checking both the status of resources and the assumptions on which the plans are based.	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	Regional water demand and supply statements are being developed for the eight Natural Resource Management Regions of South Australia. Their purpose will be to provide a long-term, 40-year overview, using an adaptive management process that outlines the state and condition of all water resources in the region (drinking water quality and non-drinking water quality). The statements will also list major demands on these water resources and any demand-supply imbalances. The first statement, for the Eyre Peninsula region, was released in April 2011 and an annual review was released in April 2012.  The Northern and Yorke Demand and Supply Statement was released in December 2011.

## Report Card

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					<p>The remaining Statements are scheduled to be completed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alinytjara Wilurara and South Australian Arid Lands (2012)</li> <li>Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges (2012-13)</li> <li>Kangaroo Island (2013-14)</li> <li>South East (2013-14)</li> <li>South Australian Murray Darling Basin (2013-14).</li> </ul>
5. Undertake a comprehensive review and amendment of <i>Water for Good</i> and regional water demand and supply plans on a five-yearly basis.	2014	Ongoing	DFW	2	The first five-year comprehensive review of <i>Water for Good</i> will be conducted in 2014. It will review the assumptions, incorporate an assessment of the effectiveness of the Plan to date, and revise demand and supply projections. Reviews of regional demand and supply statements will be undertaken five years after the release of each statement, unless triggered earlier.
<b>Desalination</b>					
6. Construct a major desalination plant powered by renewable energy to supply Greater Adelaide with 'first water' by December 2010, 50 GL/a by mid 2011, and 100 GL/a by the end of 2012.	2009	2012	SA Water	2	AdelaideAqua D&C Consortium achieved the production of first desalinated water (permeate) from the 50 GL/a plant at end July 2011. The first 50 GL/a plant is expected to be fully commissioned by end September 2012. Handover for Operations milestone for the full project - including the 100 GL/a expansion works - remains on track and within the original Cabinet and Parliamentary Public Works Committee approval date of end December 2012.
7. Additional water sources including desalinated seawater will supplement the Eyre Peninsula water resources, subject to site and environmental investigations.	2009	2014	SA Water	2	<p>The Eyre Peninsula Long Term Plan, launched in December 2008, included a recommendation to investigate desalination. Two preferred locations were identified – at Cathedral Rocks and Sleaford Bay. Further investigation was undertaken, including consultation with key stakeholders in the region, local landowners and indigenous heritage groups. Investigations will be completed when required for implementation, and as indicated from the ongoing review of demands and supplies on Eyre Peninsula.</p> <p>On 31 March 2011, the then Minister for Water announced that improved recharge into the Southern Groundwater Basins and lower water usage by SA Water customers had led to an improvement in the region's current water situation. Ongoing reviews by SA Water and the Department for Water have indicated that augmentation of the drinking water supply on Eyre Peninsula is not required until at least 2023-24 under a "worst case scenario" of population growth and climate change impacts.</p>
8. Complete the investigation for the design of, and need for, interconnection works between Adelaide's southern and northern	2009	2012	SA Water	1	There has been significant public engagement responding to the issues surrounding the project and the Stakeholder team has also met with other communities affected by works on the project. Cabinet Approval was obtained on the 15/11/10 for Full Financial Approval of \$403 million and the Public Works Committee Report

## Report Card

Actions	Start Date	End date	Lead Agency	Overall performance	Comments on overall performance
water supply systems.					was signed off on 16/12/10.  Following the Cabinet Approval and Public Works Committee Report, the investigation for the design of and need for this project has been completed and work has commenced.
9. By 2010, finalise a statewide desalination policy to guide future desalination plant proposals, including the identification of additional suitable sites in case they are needed in the future.	2009	2010	DFW	3	An interagency working group has been formed and has identified preliminary principles. Delay has occurred in progressing this action due to a transfer of lead responsibility from SA Water to the Department for Water. It is anticipated that this action will be completed in 2012.
10. Investigate the viability of constructing groundwater desalination plants for regional townships where water quality (i.e. salinity) has been identified as an issue. This will enable improvements to these water supplies by 2025 at the latest.	2009	2025	SA Water	2	SA Water has reviewed the results of preliminary hydrogeological investigations for the provision of a desalination plant for the township of Hawker. A Project Business Plan will be prepared in due course based on the outcomes of the investigations.
<b>Stormwater Recycling</b>					
11. Complete existing committed stormwater projects, including Cheltenham Park, to provide an additional harvesting capacity of almost 12 GL/a by 2013.	2009	2013	DFW Project proponents: LMC AMLR NRM Board DENR SA Water	2	The Urban Stormwater Harvesting Options Study identifies more than 30 stormwater projects as 'currently committed', including a number that continue to be progressed through the Waterproofing Northern Adelaide initiative being undertaken by the Salisbury, Playford and Tea Tree Gully councils. Stormwater harvesting at Cheltenham Park is part of the Waterproofing the West project, which was part of the successful South Australian bid to the Australian Government's special call for Stormwater Harvesting and Reuse Projects (refer Action 13). All projects are progressing well and will provide the capacity to harvest over 20 GL per annum by 2013.
12. Update, by 2010, State water recycling guidelines to reflect the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, and include stormwater.	2009	2012	DoH	3	This was not achieved by the original end date set in <i>Water for Good</i> and the end date has been revised to 2012. The 2010 end date was not achieved due to internal and external delays including development of the Water Industry Bill which will impact on the content of the guidelines, particularly changes to the current arrangement for the technical regulation of plumbing.  A draft of the new South Australian Recycled Water Guidelines is being prepared to provide information and advice for proponents seeking approval to use recycled water in South Australia from sources including treated

## Report Card

Actions	Start Date	End date	Lead Agency	Overall performance	Comments on overall performance
					sewage, stormwater and greywater. It is intended that the new guidelines will be used in conjunction with the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling which provide the scientific guidance for water recycling. An interagency group is facilitating the development of the guidelines and it is envisaged that the guidelines will be released in 2012.
<p><b>13.</b> Subject to Commonwealth assistance and in partnership with local government, stormwater harvesting and recycling will be under way, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the western metropolitan area, including Cheltenham Park, Riverside Golf Club, Old Port Road and Adelaide Airport</li> <li>in the southern metropolitan area, building on the first stage of Water Proofing the South</li> <li>in Playford and Salisbury, creating further capacity in the northern area, and building on Waterproofing Northern Adelaide</li> <li>at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, and</li> <li>at Barker Inlet</li> </ul>	2009	2013	DFW	2	<p>More than \$65 million in Commonwealth Government funding was announced on 2 November 2009 for the seven proposals coordinated by the SA Government and a separate proposal from the City of Unley. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waterproofing the South Stage Two – City of Onkaparinga</li> <li>Waterproofing the West Stage One – City of Charles Sturt</li> <li>Water for the Future – City of Playford</li> <li>Unity Park Biofiltration – City of Salisbury</li> <li>Adelaide Botanic Garden – Department of Environment and Natural Resources</li> <li>Adelaide Airport Scheme – SA Water</li> <li>Barker Inlet Scheme – SA Water</li> <li>Unley Scheme – City of Unley.</li> </ul> <p>With State Government funding of more than \$45 million, as well as local government and other partner contributions, the projects will amount to around \$150 million in capital works and are expected to harvest in the order of 8 GL of stormwater. Combined with existing and committed schemes, the projects will increase the harvesting capacity in Adelaide to over 20 GL by 2013.</p>
<p><b>14.</b> Work with local government to update the State-Local Government Stormwater Management Agreement. Clarify the roles of State agencies and local government; reinforce the importance of collaboration; and strengthen governance arrangements.</p>	2009	2011	DFW	2	<p>The Department for Water and the Local Government Association have been working cooperatively to review governance of the Stormwater Management Authority in preparation for the review of the Stormwater Management Agreement. A revised agreement was completed by the end of 2011 and is now subject to local government consultation.</p>
<p><b>15.</b> Work with local government, the Stormwater Management Authority and other</p>	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	<p>The South Australian Government continues to liaise with Local Government and other parties to identify and advance new stormwater harvesting opportunities.</p>

## Report Card

Actions	Start Date	End date	Lead Agency	Overall performance	Comments on overall performance
stakeholders (including the Commonwealth Government and private enterprise) to identify and develop new stormwater recycling projects in the Adelaide region, in line with the findings of the Urban Stormwater Harvesting Options Study.					<p>The Government submitted a bid in co-operation with relevant councils under round two of the Commonwealth Government's National Urban Water and Desalination Plan: Special call for Stormwater Harvesting and Reuse Projects. Funding was announced for a stormwater harvesting scheme at Oaklands Park on 19 July 2010. This project is expected to yield in the order of 170 ML per annum. The project will be completed by June 2013.</p> <p>The Department for Water is providing advice to other proponents that will be submitting bids for round three of the Commonwealth program to facilitate their approval.</p>
<b>16.</b> Develop a master plan for effectively managing stormwater in Adelaide. Include interim milestones and water quality targets to support recommendations in the <i>Adelaide Coastal Waters Final Report</i> , to provide up to 60 GL/a of recycled stormwater, in Greater Adelaide, by 2050.	2010	2014	DFW	2	The Minister for Water and the River Murray released the <i>Stormwater Strategy - The Future of Stormwater Management</i> . The Strategy commits to the development of a blueprint for urban water that will establish an integrated and strategic plan for urban water infrastructure investment over future years, including stormwater and wastewater. This will be completed by 2014, rather than the original Water for Good end date of 2012. Subsequently, the end date for this action has been revised to 2014.
<b>17.</b> As part of regional water demand and supply planning, develop and implement plans to provide up to 15 GL/a of stormwater harvesting potential in South Australia's regional areas, by 2050.	2009	2050	DFW	2	As part of the requirement to establish an Independent Planning Process where regional demand and supply statements predict a future shortfall in water supply, all future supply augmentation options and demand management options will be assessed to identify the most appropriate solutions for ongoing water security. This will provide an assessment of the feasibility of stormwater harvesting opportunities in the region.
<b>Wastewater Recycling</b>					
<b>18.</b> Develop State guidelines for greywater recycling, consistent with <i>Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling</i> , by 2010.	2009	2012	DoH	3	<p>This action was not achieved by the original end date set in Water for Good, and the end date has been revised to 2012. The 2010 end date was not achieved due to internal and external delays including development of the Water Industry Bill, which will impact on the content of the guidelines, particularly changes to the current arrangement for the technical regulation of plumbing.</p> <p>A draft of the new South Australian Recycled Water Guidelines is being prepared to provide information and advice for proponents seeking approval to use recycled water in South Australia from sources including treated sewage, stormwater and greywater. It is intended that the new guidelines will be used in conjunction with the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling which provide the scientific guidance for water recycling. An interagency group is facilitating the development of the guidelines and it is envisaged that the guidelines will be released in 2012.</p>

## Report Card

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19. Develop a master plan for effectively managing wastewater in Adelaide, in concert with the stormwater recycling master plan, to ensure optimum use of both water sources.	2012	2014	SA Water	2	SA Water will develop the treated wastewater master plan in concert with the urban water blueprint. The Department for Water led urban water blueprint will establish an integrated and strategic plan for urban water infrastructure investment over future years, including stormwater and treated wastewater. This will be completed by 2014.
20. Encourage decentralised wastewater recycling schemes in new developments, in partnership with the implementation of the Plan for Greater Adelaide	2011	Ongoing	DPTI	2	<p>A working group comprising staff from the Department for Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, Department for Water and SA Water has been established to prepare a Business Plan. The Business Plan was finalised by March 2012.</p> <p>In addition to the working group members, staff from the Environment Protection Authority, the Local Government Association of South Australia and the Department of Health have been approached to contribute to the development of guidelines which will be the outcome of the project. The project is due for completion by the end of 2012.</p>
21. Expand recycling of rural community wastewater management schemes (council operated) to 12 GL/a by 2050	2010	2050	OSLGR (DPC)	2	<p>The installation of upgraded infrastructure (for existing community water management schemes) to increase wastewater recycling by councils through the Statewide Wastewater Recycling Project was substantially completed by 30 June 2011, adding approximately 8 GL per year to South Australia's water supply when all projects reach full capacity. One project (District Council of Robe) has been granted a special extension until 30 June 2012.</p> <p>In addition, the Local Government Association was successful in attracting funding to the Federal Government's Cities and Towns Project for more regional towns to develop wastewater and stormwater recycling projects. Twenty nine projects are under way with an anticipated volume of recycled wastewater and stormwater of an additional 1.4 GL per year. These projects are to be completed by 30 June 2012.</p> <p>New community wastewater management schemes are also being progressively constructed with wastewater recycling capacity, wherever feasible.</p> <p>Following the completion of all projects, in the second half of 2012 all councils will be surveyed to estimate the volume of wastewater that will be recycled.</p>
22. Complete wastewater recycling projects, including Glenelg to Parklands (open space irrigation), Blakeview (housing development), Southern Urban Recycling Project (housing	2009	2013	SA Water	2	<p>The Southern Urban Reuse Project has been completed, with first water delivered to Seaford Meadows for use in dual reticulation in May 2011.</p> <p>Construction of the Glenelg to Adelaide Parklands scheme was completed four months ahead of schedule and</p>

## Report Card

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development), by 2013.					<p>first water has been delivered to the Adelaide City Council to water the park lands.</p> <p>A steering group, comprising representatives of SA Water and the Land Management Corporation, has been formed to undertake detailed investigations at Blakeview (Playford North) and to establish the necessary commercial arrangements.</p>
<b>Using and Saving Water</b>					
<p><b>23.</b> Enhance the H<sub>2</sub>OME rebate scheme in September 2009, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>including a new \$150 rebate for the purchase of a hot water recirculator</li> <li>modifying the washing machine rebates to apply to those with a minimum of 4½-stars</li> <li>increasing the garden goods rebate to \$100 on a \$250 basket of goods, and include rainwater diverters</li> <li>introducing a new \$200 rebate for the purchase of approved pool covers and cover rollers for existing household swimming pools.</li> </ul>	2009	2011	SA Water	1	Changes to the H <sub>2</sub> OME rebate scheme were implemented by SA Water and communicated to the community in September 2009. Over \$45 million has been provided to the community through the scheme since it was established in 2007. Garden goods, stand alone rainwater tank and residential retrofit program rebates continue for the 2011/12 year, all other rebate types have now ended.
<p><b>24.</b> Support the expansion of the Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) scheme to include additional products and minimum performance standards for existing products.</p>	2009	Ongoing	DFW SA Water	2	The Department for Water is currently working with the Commonwealth and other stakeholders to finalise a forward strategic plan for the WELS scheme. This plan will streamline the scheme's operation and ensure a greater level of cost recovery from the private sector.
<p><b>25.</b> Implement the best regulatory approach to mandate swimming pool covers by 2012.</p>	2011	2012	DFW	1	Under Water Wise Measures, a pool cover is required for all new pools.
<p><b>26.</b> Apply permanent water conservation measures to private bores in urban areas</p>	2010	Ongoing	DFW	2	The State Government has announced new Water Wise Measures, effective from 1 December 2010. Water use from private bores will be monitored and stronger regulation will be introduced if it is determined that use of



## Report Card

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from 2010.					private bores is unsustainable.
<b>27.</b> Develop the Urban Landscape Program to provide South Australians with the knowledge, tools and incentives to develop appropriate water-wise gardens and landscapes by the end of 2011.	2010	Ongoing	SA Water	2	<p>The WaterRight SA web tool was launched on 9 March 2011. The web tool provides a comprehensive resource for gardeners to understand how often and how much water is required and to save water.</p> <p>The site also contains fact sheets and links to other websites – helping gardeners to plan or maintain a water efficient garden.</p> <p>50 data loggers were installed in households participating in the domestic irrigation trials and audits of these properties have been completed.</p>
<b>28.</b> By 2010, require SA Water customers using more than 25 ML a year to complete a water efficiency plan.	2010	Ongoing	SA Water	2	<p>Gazettal of changes to <i>Water Works (Fees) Variation Regulations 2011</i> was approved in April 2011. 92 industrial and commercial customers using greater than 25ML have been sent letters detailing the requirement to complete a Water Efficiency Plan.</p> <p>A series of introductory Water Efficiency Planning workshops have been held to help customers understand the requirement and make the most of planning for their water efficiency. The workshops were well attended. 50 Water Efficiency Plans have been received and approved by SA Water as at 14 October 2011.</p> <p>SA Water is currently working on a program of workshops and forums to provide commercial and industrial customers aimed at achieving further water efficiency in their operations.</p> <p>The program will be closely linked to cleaner production and wastewater minimisation programs.</p>
<b>29.</b> Include leak detection in the water auditing process of the Business Water Saver Program.	2009	2011	SA Water	3	Development of the pilot leak detection program is continuing.
<b>30.</b> Work with industry to encourage the uptake of stormwater and recycled water for primary production in lieu of mains water.	2009	Ongoing	PIRSA	2	Action 30 partner agencies are actively exploring a number of opportunities to substitute stormwater and recycled water for mains water in primary industry particularly in connection with planning for peri-urban expansion in regional centres.
<b>31.</b> Irrigation meters to be installed in the Mount Lofty Ranges Prescribed Area by 2014, once water users are licensed.	2010	2014	DFW	2	Once the Water Allocation Plans for the region are adopted, licenses with appropriate conditions will be issued. The Department for Water is developing a Metering Implementation Plan in conjunction with key stakeholders and NRM Board representatives. This Plan will be linked to the Monitoring Implementation Plan to determine the areas which require meters to be installed as a priority.

## Report Card

Actions	Start Date	End date	Lead Agency	Overall performance	Comments on overall performance
32. Develop a new water information website, with clear and readily accessible information on South Australia's water resources, and information to help South Australians improve water-use practices by the end of 2009.	2009	2009	DFW	1	The <i>Water for Good</i> website was launched on 29 June 2009. It is helping to educate South Australians about how to use water wisely and the importance of a diverse water supply. The website also provides information about the <i>Water for Good</i> Plan and the progress of its actions. In addition, the WaterConnect website has been developed as a one-stop-shop for industry, government and the broader community to access information about the condition and use of the State's water resources.
33. Develop an awards program, including a Premier's award, to recognise the achievements of communities, individuals, schools, businesses, industry and government that are contributing to our future water security by the end of 2011.	2010	Ongoing	DFW	1	An annual awards program has been established which utilises existing awards programs to recognise the achievements of communities, individuals, schools, businesses, industry and government. The Department for Water is sponsoring the Stormwater Industry Association's Excellence in Stormwater Awards; the Local Government Managers Australia South Australia Division's Leadership Excellence Awards; the Water Industry Alliance Awards; the KESAB Sustainable Cities and Communities; and the Australian Water Association's SA Branch Premier's Water Medal.
34. Work with the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission to develop targeted water education programs with the various ethnic communities of South Australia.	2010	Ongoing	DFW	2	Water-wise educational products have recently been translated into 17 ethnic languages, including Chinese, Punjabi, Arabic and Swahili. These materials will be made available to the Migrant Resource Centre, relevant councils and community groups to help ethnic minorities participate in water-wise behaviours.
35. Maintain permanent water conservation measures when new sources of water come on line and water restrictions can be lifted.	By end 2012	Ongoing	SA Water	1	Water Wise Measures applied when Water Restrictions were lifted on 1 December 2010. The Water Wise Measures provide guidance to South Australians on commonsense practices for using mains water.
36. Extend delivery of irrigation efficiency programs, such as the Irrigated Public Open Space program, to all local councils and schools. Incorporate the identification of opportunities to substitute mains water used for community purposes with fit for purpose water (e.g. recycled rainwater and stormwater).	2009	2011	SA Water	1	771 schools and councils across South Australia have been issued with an IPOS permit or confirmed that they do not use mains water to irrigate less than 5000 square meters of turf. 51 schools who have not responded are currently being followed up. This action has been completed as of 30 June 2011. The IPOS programme will continue as the exemption principle to current Water Wise Measures for customers that require, to irrigate public open space with a cumulative total greater than 5000 square meters.
37. Implement a retrofitting program to improve the water efficiency of publicly-owned buildings, and encourage similar	2009	2013	DFW	2	In 2011 the Government established a policy to require the adoption of water efficient fittings in Government buildings undergoing refurbishment, where it is cost effective. The Department for Water will review the impact of this initiative in 2012 with the aim of identifying possible future opportunities to improve water efficiency in

## Report Card

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water efficiency measures in buildings leased by the Government, and in other private commercial buildings where appropriate.					government buildings.
<b>38.</b> Continue SA Water's program of leak detection and repair in its metropolitan and major country town networks and report annually on progress.	2009	Ongoing	SA Water	2	An \$8 million, three-year project to locate and repair leaks throughout the Adelaide metropolitan area was completed in December 2010, reducing network leakage by an estimated 541 ML/annum.  A water leak detection and repair project for Mount Gambier was completed in December 2011 and reduced water loss in the South East by an estimated 204 ML/annum.
<b>39.</b> By 2010, expand water education to raise awareness among South Australians of key water issues through a <i>Water for Good</i> education campaign.	2009	Ongoing	DFW	1	An extensive education and engagement campaign was implemented in 2009 and now continues to reassure the community that strategies are in place to deliver water security and encourage wise water use.  The second phase of the campaign has commenced and includes the WaterWise Communities initiative - a partnership project with the Local Government Association and SA Water encouraging householders, businesses, schools and community groups to use water wisely. A WaterWise kit specifically designed for schools was launched in October 2011 and water-wise educational products have recently been translated into 17 ethnic languages..
<b>40.</b> Provide SA Water customers with more information on their water bills, including comparisons with previous use and use in similar homes.	2009	2010	SA Water	1	Complete. New 'smart bills' have been sent to residential customers since 1 July 2009, providing improved water consumption comparison information.
<b>41.</b> By 2013, develop further curriculum resources to help lower and middle school students learn more about their water resources, the water cycle, and what can be done to reduce water use.	2009	2013	DFW	2	School pilot program is complete,  Some project milestones have been delayed due to the implementation of new national curriculum. However, two workshops were held in May 2011 to identify gaps in resources and investigation of a web portal is underway. Negotiations are underway with the Australian Water Association to participate in a national project to deliver water education programs in collaboration with government agencies and water businesses.  A WaterWise kit designed specifically for schools has been developed and was launched in October 2011.

## Report Card

Rain, Rivers, Reservoirs and Aquifers					
<p><b>42.</b> Explore the economic and environmental feasibility of using saline water produced in salinity management schemes.</p>	2009	2015	DFW	1	<p>Saline groundwater extracted by Salt Interception Schemes (SIS) along the River Murray in South Australia has been identified as a resource for economic development. Examples of commercial uses of saline groundwater across Australia include: inland aquaculture, salt harvesting, chemical extraction and energy production.</p> <p>Government departments have undertaken significant work over several years to demonstrate the economic and environmental feasibility of using water sourced from SIS for commercial purposes. Some examples of work completed include: SARDI aquaculture trial at Waikerie, release of an Information Memorandum seeking expressions of interest, and an evaluation report and scoping study to identify future opportunities.</p> <p>The evaluation report and scoping study have identified that opportunities for furthering Action 42 are extremely limited. This action is therefore considered complete. Information on the economic and environmental feasibility of using SIS water is freely available from SARDI/PIRSA and numerous other research bodies. This information provides a very strong basis for commercial ventures to make sound business decisions, and further research or work in this area is unlikely to yield significant returns.</p> <p>The focus of any future effort should be to promote and attract commercial development opportunities. This is outside the original scope of the action and the responsibility for this work now rests with Regional Development Australia and PIRSA who are continuing efforts to attract industry through Riverland Futures and the EOI process which has remained open.</p>
<p><b>43.</b> Commission, where required, regional-scale studies on the impacts of climate change on water resources.</p>	2009	2014	DFW	2	<p>A project developed under this action is continuing to improve knowledge of both prescribed and non-prescribed resources to better understand climate change impacts on water resources (availability) and ecosystems.</p> <p>An initial risk assessment has been completed to determine the implications of climate change on priority groundwater areas. This assessment provided an improved understanding on which water resources were most at risk due to rainfall variation. A groundwater and surface water modelling framework has also been developed to enable regional-scale prediction of climate change impacts on priority water resources.</p> <p>The Climate Change assessments project scheduled its milestone actions to give alignment with Supply and Demand statements being developed. To date there have been a total of four reports completed, two published and two were in the final draft stages as of 30 June 2011.</p> <p>The project work has concentrated on the Northern and Yorke and Eyre Peninsula NRM Regions in 2010/11 to provide an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on rainfall run off and groundwater recharge for these regions, and is focusing on Alinytjara Wilurara and Arid Lands in 2011/12.</p>

## Report Card

					The Goyder Institute for Water Research is undertaking a project to develop climate projections for South Australia and the natural resource management regions for use across government for the assessment of climate change impacts on water resources and other sectors and to support the development of climate change adaptation strategies. The project is to be completed 30 June 2014.
44. Adopt a two-staged approach to water allocation planning, with an Interim Water Allocation Plan, followed by a Comprehensive Water Allocation Plan, for all newly prescribed areas.	2010	2012	DFW	2	A water allocation planning reform program is under way, with the aim to improve the delivery of water allocation plans and the time taken to develop them.
45. Provide funding of \$8.6 million over two years, (2009/10 and 2010/11), to strategically review and, where required, expand or upgrade the water resources monitoring network.	2009	2012	DFW	1	Groundwater Program funding has provided for additional capital works to be completed, resulting in repairs, replacement or upgrades to existing monitoring infrastructure. The works, completed on surface and groundwater monitoring installations, were aimed at improving the reliability and accuracy of data collected.  The information collected will be used to inform water allocation planning, improving scientific understanding of the resources, and ultimately improved water resource management.
46. Increase regularity of statewide data collation, assessment and reporting, where required.	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	Online delivery of comprehensive web-based reporting to water users and the public, is now available on the recently established WaterConnect website. Reports are progressively uploaded to this site as they are approved and are also stakeholders notified. A series of reports for the States prescribed groundwater resources are available on this site.  Comprehensive assessments of available literature and data for the States non prescribed water resources has been completed for areas of Eyre Peninsula, Northern and Yorke and Alinytjara Willurara Natural Resources Management Regions.
47. Implement a statewide policy framework for managing the water resource impacts of plantation forests, and amend the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> to allow forest water licensing, where appropriate, consistent with the statewide policy framework.	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	The statewide policy framework is being implemented by including appropriate policy in regional NRM or water allocation plans that apply to those regions or prescribed water resources where the impacts of commercial forestry on water availability are a relevant issue.  To ensure the statewide policy framework can be fully implemented, the NRM (Commercial Forests) Amendment Bill 2010, which amends the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> to provide a forest water licensing system and improve the operation of the permit system was passed by Parliament in 2011.  An interagency taskforce has been reviewing the science, consulting with key stakeholders and developing policy options to guide the preparation of a Lower Limestone Coast Water Allocation Plan that will address the significant impact of commercial forestry on the availability of water in the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area.

## Report Card

<p><b>48.</b> Require mining ventures to provide their own water supplies within the sustainable framework of natural resources management planning and regional water demand and supply plans.</p>	2009	Ongoing	DMITRE	2	<p>A fact sheet on the regulatory, planning and operational frameworks that govern water use by mining has been completed and placed on departmental, NRM Board and Industry websites. Government and industry partners are working together to provide inputs into regional demand and supply statements.</p> <p>The Department for Water through its FLOWS Initiative has commissioned research through the Goyder Institute for Water Research to reinterpret airborne geophysical information to provide information on the location and potential extent of groundwater resources that could provide mine water supplies. Phase 1 of the project providing initial data sets will be completed in mid 2012.</p> <p>DFW has prepared groundwater reports for public information drawing together available information on the non-prescribed groundwater resources in the South Australian Arid Lands NRM Board and then AW NRM Board areas.</p>
<p><b>49.</b> Develop water quality improvement plans for the Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR) Watershed by 2011 and other critical water catchments across the State by 2017.</p>	2009	2017	EPA	2	<p><i>Water for Good</i> Actions 49, 50, 51 and 52 will be jointly co-ordinated by the Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR) Watershed Water for Good Actions Steering Committee.</p> <p>The steering committee for the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed Water Quality Improvement Plan comprises stakeholders (EPA, DPTI, DFW, SA Water, PIRSA, AMLRNRM Board, and Local Councils &amp; Industry). The joint co-ordination of these projects allows an integrated cross agency approach to policy development for the Watershed and encourages joint action on initiatives aimed at improving water quality which will benefit the whole South Australian community.</p> <p>A second draft Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Mount Lofty Ranges is in the final stages of preparation and will be the focus of stakeholder and community consultation in mid to late 2012.</p>
<p><b>50.</b> Establish planning policies, based on the water quality risk hierarchy associated with the MLR Watershed Priority Areas, to ensure that new developments have a beneficial, or at least neutral, impact on water quality in the Watershed.</p>	2010	2012	DPTI	2	<p>Action 50 specifically focuses on the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed and is linked to <i>Water for Good</i> Actions 49 and 51.</p> <p>Any issues, policy matters, or budget expenditures requiring lead agency approval will continue to be dealt with by the relevant Project Manager.</p>
<p><b>51.</b> Undertake a comprehensive review of current management and protection of the MLR Watershed with a view to developing an agreed vision, targets and responsibilities for its future management by the end of 2010.</p>	2009	2010	DFW	3	<p>A draft vision and targets have been prepared and will be consulted on in early 2011. It is proposed that a final agreed vision will be established by the end of 2012.</p> <p>The delay in this action is attributed to the need to ensure that any Vision for the Watershed is consistent with the outcomes of Actions 49, 50 and 51.</p>

## Report Card

<p><b>52.</b> Require relevant agencies to report annually on how they are meeting the MLR Watershed targets.</p>	2011	Ongoing	DFW	3	Reporting arrangements will be established as part of the finalisation of Action 51.
<p><b>53.</b> Work with the Murray-Darling Basin Authority and other Basin jurisdictions to ensure a healthy, working River Murray that will continue to provide critical human water needs for Greater Adelaide and regional South Australia, irrigation requirements and water for the environment. Specifically, by seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Basin Plan that incorporates appropriate 'end-of system' objectives, targets and actions by returning the River Murray to sustainable levels of extraction</li> <li>• a Basin Plan that establishes a permanent system of environmental flows for the River Murray and Lower Lakes, including management of unregulated flows and salinity</li> <li>• improved arrangements for risk management, storage, delivery of and accounting for water</li> <li>• reviewing and improving river operations, particularly river operating strategies and rules, to ensure more effective, efficient and transparent distribution of South Australia's water entitlement.</li> </ul>	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	<p>Extensive efforts have gone into working with the Murray-Darling Basin Authority, other jurisdictions and stakeholders to progress Murray-Darling Basin reforms.</p> <p>On 30 November 2010, the South Australian Government provided a response to the Authority's Guide to the Proposed Basin Plan based on careful analysis informed by South Australian scientists, policy makers, irrigators and the broader community.</p> <p>The South Australian Government with the Goyder Institute for Water Research undertook a high-level scientific review of the Guide, and in particular, the implications of the three environmental water recovery scenarios (3000 GL, 3500 GL and 4000 GL) for South Australia. The science review report has been provided to the Authority. It will also help inform further scientific analysis and the Government's response to the proposed Basin Plan.</p> <p>The Authority released a proposed Basin Plan in November 2011. The release of the proposed Plan commenced a formal 20 week consultation period.</p> <p>The State Government is committed to ensuring that the final Basin Plan and any Commonwealth water recovery strategy does not place an unjust burden on irrigators or penalises them for being early adopters of efficient irrigation methods</p> <p>The Premier has formed a Taskforce drawn from Government agencies to coordinate the Government's response. It will consider the plan's implications for the South Australian environment, producers and regional communities. The Taskforce will also co-ordinate the scientific and ecological analysis of the plan and consider South Australia's legal rights in relation to this matter.</p> <p>Preliminary analysis of the proposed Plan indicates that 2750GL is insufficient to return the Basin to an appropriate level of health or meet the environmental objectives of the <i>Water Act 2007</i> (Cth).</p> <p>The Government's response to the proposed Basin Plan was delivered to the MDBA in April 2012.</p> <p>South Australian officials, have worked with the Authority and other jurisdictions to draft new Murray-Darling Basin Agreement schedules to give effect to South Australia's right to carry over and store water for critical human needs, and for private carry-over. Schedules also cover the implementation of a tiered system for water sharing during dry periods. These schedules will help manage the risks associated with future droughts and reduce the need for special water-sharing arrangements to be negotiated on an annual basis.</p> <p>The review of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement is examining options for improving the management of</p>

## Report Card

					<p>water resources in the Basin, in particular the operation of the River Murray System, to better meet the challenges of a drier future. The review will continue into 2011-12 but will not impact the timing and development of the Basin Plan.</p> <p>River Murray System Operations are currently being reviewed in a major project being conducted by the MDBA. It seeks to improve river operations through the evolution of better operating strategies, rules, assessments and planning. South Australia has actively participated in the review through representation on the project's modelling taskforce, working group and steering committee. The review will continue in 2012.</p>
<p>54. Complete, on time, the elements of the <i>Murray Futures</i> program designed to sustain, support and reinvigorate communities and industries within the Murray-Darling Basin in South Australia.</p>	2009	2018	DFW	2	<p>South Australia is successfully implementing the \$610 million Murray Futures program, which has delivered the following outcomes:</p> <p><u>Lower Lakes pipelines</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation pipelines to Langhorne and Currency Creeks, and potable pipelines to Narrung/Poltalloch, Langhorne Creek and Point Sturt and Hindmarsh Island are now delivering water.</li> </ul> <p><u>Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Australian Government has approved projects with a total cost of over \$23 million to mitigate major environmental risks in the region.</li> <li>The Australian Government has committed funding of up to \$118 million towards the delivery of the long-term plan for the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth region. Work in the first year of the full program is being undertaken in accordance with agreed work plans.</li> </ul> <p><u>Industry renewal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upgrade and replacement of Woodlane Irrigation infrastructure is complete.</li> <li>The Australian Government has announced funding of approximately \$14.4 million (excluding GST) for the Private Irrigator Infrastructure Program for South Australia. The program will generate over 3.9 gigalitres of water savings.</li> </ul> <p><u>Riverine recovery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The funding arrangement for the full program has been finalised and includes a commitment of up to \$86.7 million from the Australian Government. Planning activity for the full implementation of the Riverine Recovery Project is progressing</li> </ul>
<p>55. Undertake real-time management of environmental issues and potential risks affecting the Lower Lakes.</p>	2009	Ongoing	DENR	2	<p>The Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) Recovery Project, managed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), was established to provide up to \$200 million for a suite of management actions to secure the region as a healthy, productive and resilient wetland system that maintains</p>



## Report Card

					<p>its international importance.</p> <p>The CLLMM Long-Term Plan sets out a number of management actions for the site and proposes an adaptive approach to management. Working in partnership with the regional community, including the Ngarrindjeri people is critical to the successful development and implementation of the Plan.</p> <p>An initial \$18.5 million was provided for early works projects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Meningie Lakefront Habitat Restoration project, with the Pelican Path interpretive trail opened and the local community, including school groups, continuing to play a vital role in monitoring habitat restoration works.</li> <li>• The vegetation program, with more than 795,000 locally native plants planted by community groups, Ngarrindjeri people and commercial planters.</li> <li>• Phase 1 excavation works to remove the Narrung bund were completed in July 2011. Excavation of the remaining section of the temporary flow regulator at Clayton (built as an emergency response to prevent the impacts of acid sulfate soils) commenced in October 2011. Funding has been provided by the Australian Government and Murray-Darling Basin Authority to investigate removal options for the Currency Creek regulator.</li> </ul> <p>A further \$410 million was provided by the Australian Government for the Lower Lakes Bioremediation and Revegetation Project, which has been successful in addressing a range of environmental and social issues.</p> <p>Following the Australian Government due diligence assessment of the Business Case for the Plan, \$118 million of Australian Government funding was announced for the full Recovery Project. Recovery Project management actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vegetation program of up to \$39 million to stabilise the ecology through planting to restore habitat, pest management and protection of revegetated areas.</li> <li>• Up to \$46 million, following an initial investigation phase, to reduce salinity levels in the Coorong South Lagoon.</li> <li>• Up to \$6.3 million to build community capacity in the region by supporting Ngarrindjeri Partnerships, the establishment of a Community Advisory Panel and the continuation of the Lakes Hubs at Milang and Meningie.</li> <li>• An update of the Ecological Character Description for the site and development of a site operations manual.</li> </ul> <p>All projects have either commenced or are at an advanced stage of planning. Combined with actions already undertaken and the State Government contribution the total funding commitment to the region is now more</p>
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## Report Card

					than \$186 million. The full Recovery Project will run for five years from 2011/12 to 2015/16.
<p><b>56. Maintain a positive balance on the Murray-Darling Basin Salinity Register, and continue to implement strategies and actions to ensure the real time management of salinity in the lower reaches of the River Murray so that water quality remains at levels suitable for human consumption.</b></p>	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	<p>This action is directly linked to South Australia's commitment to delivering salinity management obligations under the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) Basin Salinity Management Strategy (BSMS) (Schedule B, Schedule 1, <i>Water Act 2007</i> (Cth)). South Australia also recognises the importance of salinity management through a target in the South Australian Strategic Plan (SASP) Target (T3.11): River Murray Salinity.</p> <p>Salinity management will require ongoing investment from South Australia to manage the risk of increased salt loads to the River Murray into the future, partly due to past actions (the legacy of history) and continued irrigation development, but also due to increased mobilisation of salt that may result from higher flows and environmental watering.</p> <p>Key achievements against this Action in 2011 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Australia's balance on the BSMS Salinity Registers remains in positive credit, following endorsement of the Salinity Registers by Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council, 26 May 2011</li> <li>• Research, review, analysis and provision of advice on the Water Quality and Salinity chapter of the draft Guide to the Basin Plan and draft Basin Plan legislative instrument, as well as significant input to the South Australian Basin Plan Science Review (with the Goyder Institute for Water Research) from a water quality and salinity perspective;</li> <li>• Active engagement with the Authority to develop policy guidelines for accounting for salinity impacts of environmental watering</li> <li>• Groundwater modelling to support annual update of entries on the BSMS Salinity Registers, including completion of peer review of a number of South Australia's models, enabling accreditation of the models and further update of BSMS Salinity Registers entries by November 2011</li> <li>• Completion of a project quantifying the local risk of floodplain salinity to the River Murray. This identified specific mitigation strategies that could be driven from within South Australia to ensure that water quality remains within target levels. This also enabled significant input to the Authority project on the same issue (from a Basin perspective)</li> <li>• Implementation of key recommendations of the Independent Audit Group - Salinity (IAG) December 2010 report was pursued; in particular, seeking opportunities to progress the Pike salt interception scheme beyond Stage 1</li> <li>• A new Salinity Program was developed to ensure that South Australia can address these risks and continue to meet its BSMS obligations, the SASP target and deliver against this Action. Importantly, the new program is cognisant of requirements under the <i>Water Act 2007</i> (Cth) and proposed Basin Plan</li> <li>• Completion of initial salinity assessment of operation of the Chowilla environmental regulator (under construction), with further work occurring to update the groundwater model to inform a more accurate salinity assessment.</li> </ul>

## Report Card

<p>57. As a last resort, build a temporary weir at Pomanda Island, to protect the water supply to the 1.2 million people currently receiving it from the River Murray below Lock 1. The temporary weir would only be constructed if inflows remain at critically low levels and agreed triggers for acidification or salinity were activated and cannot otherwise be prevented.</p>	<p>2009  (if required and approved)</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>SA Water</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Increased flows have reduced risks to the region, and construction of a weir at Pomanda Island has not been necessary.</p>
<p>58. Complete water allocation plans and regulatory review of water allocation plans for key areas in the Mount Lofty Ranges, the Murray-Darling Basin, the South East and Central Adelaide:</p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>NRM Boards  DFW</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Was not achieved by original date set in <i>Water for Good</i>. The date has been revised to 2014, accounting for the processes in each region which are detailed below.</p>
<p><b>- Mount Lofty Ranges</b></p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>AMLRNRM &amp; SAMDBNRMB</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Consultation on the draft Water Allocation Plan for the Western Mount Lofty Ranges is complete. The Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board has finalised a draft and forwarded it to the Minister for consideration for adoption in 2012.</p> <p>Consultation on the draft Water Allocation Plan for the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges is complete. The Board has yet to provide the draft Plan to the Minister for his consideration.</p>
<p><b>- Murray Darling Basin</b></p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>SAMDBNRMB</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The Water Allocation Plan for the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse is expected to be completed in 2014, The Basin Plan will contain the sustainable diversion limits for the SA regions of the Basin and this directly affects the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse plan.</p> <p>The Water Allocation Plan for the Mallee Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 2 May 2012.</p> <p>A draft Water Allocation Plan for the Noora Prescribed Wells Area is being developed by the SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board.</p> <p>The Water Allocation Plan for the Peake, Roby and Sherlock Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 2 March 2011.</p> <p>The Water Allocation Plan for the Marne and Saunders Prescribed Water Resources Area was adopted on 18 January 2010.</p>
<p><b>- South East</b></p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>SENRMB</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The Water Allocation Plan for the Tatiara Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 7 June 2010.</p> <p>The Water Allocation Plan for the Tintinara Coonalpyn Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 23 April 2012.</p>

## Report Card

					Estimated completion of the Water Allocation Plan for the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area is mid 2013. A cross-agency taskforce has developed policy options for this plan, including licensing the impacts of forestry on groundwater. The <i>Natural Resources Management (Commercial Forestry) Amendment Act 2011</i> was passed by Parliament (November 2011).
<b>- Central Adelaide</b>	2009	2013	AMLRNRMB	3	A single plan will now be developed for the Central Adelaide Prescribed Wells Area, Dry Creek Prescribed Wells Area and the Northern Adelaide Plains Prescribed Wells Area, with expected completion in 2014.
<b>59.</b> Implement SA Water's fire recovery strategy for all reservoirs in the Mount Lofty Ranges catchments.	2009	Ongoing	SA Water	1	Implementation of SA Water's fire recovery strategy for all Mount Lofty Ranges reservoirs is proceeding well. SA Water has developed a standalone Fire Recovery Manual (Water Quality). This can be applied to all landholdings post-fire, not just the Mount Lofty Ranges. Staff training has been undertaken to ensure effective implementation of the strategy and manual. This action has been completed.
<b>60.</b> Bring additional water resources into formal management through prescription and water allocation planning as necessary.	2010	Ongoing	DFW	2	An ongoing process exists for assessing water resources around the State that may need to be prescribed in the future. The need for prescription is reviewed every six months, consistent with South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 75.
<b>61.</b> Continue programs to unbundle water rights across South Australia and remove barriers to trading water entitlements.	2009	2014	DFW	2	From 1 July 2009, new legislation enabled the unbundling of existing water licences in South Australia. Instead of a single water licence that allows licence holders to take and use water in approved ways, the new system separates these rights and permissions into individual instruments.  This new unbundled system has been applied to the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse. It has been one of the most significant reforms to the management of South Australia's water resources in the past three decades.  In 2011, the Department for Water developed a draft State policy on unbundling to guide the implementation of unbundling where feasible and of benefit across the State.
<b>62.</b> Work with Bureau of Meteorology to develop a Strategic Water Information Plan.	2009	2012	DFW	1	The South Australian SWIMP is now complete and has been published on the Bureau of Meteorology website at <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/water/regulations/fundingProgram/document/swimps/sa/2011_sa_swimp.pdf">http://www.bom.gov.au/water/regulations/fundingProgram/document/swimps/sa/2011_sa_swimp.pdf</a> . Future priority setting for investments in water information will continue to be conducted through the Water Information Program Board, which has representation from DFW, DTEI, DENR, SA Water, DPC and DTF as well as the Bureau of Meteorology.
<b>63.</b> The Environment Protection Authority will develop environmental values for priority water bodies across the State by 2014.	2009	2014	EPA	2	Environmental Values (EVs) were developed as part of draft Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Plan (see Action 49).  The Healthy Waters project identified EVs for surface and groundwaters in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management region.

## Report Card

					A process to identify EVs for Lake Bonney (in the South East) has commenced, to inform future regulation of licensed discharges and to inform voluntary improvements to management of water quality in the catchment.
<b>Planning</b>					
<b>64.</b> Ensure regional water demand and supply plans are in place for all Natural Resources Management regions throughout the State – in consultation with regional communities, building on existing plans, and incorporating local knowledge by 2014.	2009	2014	DFW	2	Demand and supply statements are being developed for the eight Natural Resource Management Regions of South Australia. Their purpose will be to provide a long-term, 40 year overview, using an adaptive management process that outlines the state and condition of all water resources in the region (drinking water quality and non-drinking water quality). The statements will also list major demands on these water resources and any demand-supply imbalances. A Statement was released for the Eyre Peninsula Region in April 2011 and for the Northern and Yorke Region in December 2011. The Statements for the Alinytjara Wilurara Region and South Australian Arid Lands Region are under development, with other Statements being prepared in a rolling fashion before 2014.
<b>65.</b> Commission or contribute towards the development of a regional demand and supply forecasting model.	2009	2010	DFW	1	The Regional Demand and Supply Model and associated user manual has been completed and is currently being used to simulate the various demand-supply projections for the first two Regional Demand and Supply Statements. It has also been used in the two annual reviews of the <i>Water for Good</i> demand-supply projections and the annual review of the Eyre Peninsula Demand and Supply Statement.
<b>66.</b> Develop and implement a strategy to improve the quality of water provided to remote communities.	2009	2014	DFW	2	The South Australian Government was successful in its bid for Commonwealth funding for the Amata and Mimili remote communities. In Amata, \$3,445,000 in funding has been provided for the fitting out of a new bore and approach mains, a replacement stand for the elevated tank, the metering of existing houses, training courses and a community water conservation program.  In Mimili, \$1,995,000 in funding has been provided for a new reverse osmosis plant to treat groundwater to potable standard, the metering of existing houses, training, and a community water conservation program.  The Department for Water is currently developing a discussion paper to define possible approaches and methodologies for ensuring the appropriate supply of water to remote communities.
<b>67.</b> By 2013, develop and implement the best regulatory approach for South Australia to mandate water-sensitive urban design, dovetailing with the Plan for Greater Adelaide.	2012	Ongoing	DFW	2	Responsibility for water-sensitive urban design transferred from the Department for Planning and Local Government to the Department for Water in 2010. The Department for Water released a WSUD consultation Statement in December 2011 to get feedback from local government and other stakeholders on draft targets and policy arrangements. A formal State policy on WSUD will be finalised by mid 2012.
<b>68.</b> Introduce targets for water-sensitive urban design by 2010.	2009	2010	DFW	3	Establishment of targets for water-sensitive urban design is part of the water-sensitive urban design policy statement which will be finalised in 2012.

## Report Card

Fostering Innovation and Efficiency					
69. Work with research institutions and industry to enhance co-ordination of the research effort and improve collaboration to identify priorities and ensure timely delivery.	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	<p>The former Premier officially launched the Goyder Institute for Water Research on 30 March 2011.</p> <p>The Board has agreed on key themes and sub-programs and a process of engagement with the State agencies on policy priorities and with the research partners on research questions to support science knowledge and water policy development.</p> <p>The Department for Water and SA Water officers continue to liaise with the Director of the National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training (NCGRT) to ensure that the Centre's research program addresses key SA priorities that are consistent with the Centre's objectives. The Super Science site at McLaren Vale was established with logistical support from the Department for Water. The site was officially launched by the Minister for Water in February 2011.</p> <p>South Australia continues to participate in the Monash University Research Program (Cities as Water Supply Catchments) during the 2010/11 and 2011/12 financial years.</p> <p>Under the NCGRT an Aboriginal Scholarship scheme was developed and commenced operation with employment of cadets under the scheme.</p>
Pricing and Market Instruments					
70. Appoint ESCOSA as the independent economic regulator for monopoly suppliers of urban and regional water and wastewater services in South Australia. This will apply to SA Water's potable water and wastewater services in the first instance.	2009	2012	DTF	3	<p>This is being undertaken as a part of the broader suite of work for independent economic regulation of the water industry being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.</p> <p>Will not be achieved by original date set in <i>Water for Good</i> because of the delay in the Water Industry Bill. The end date has been revised to 2012.</p> <p>Substantial preparatory work has been initiated by the Department of Treasury and Finance and undertaken by ESCOSA.</p>
71. Initiate a transition to a single potable water use price for SA Water's non-residential customers.	2011	2016	ESCOSA	2	<p>The path towards the implementation of this action is covered in the Department of Treasury and Finance's overarching Project Business Plan.</p>
72. In consultation with customers and over a period of five years, transition SA Water customers to water supply charges based on the number and size of the customer's meters while managing any unreasonable	2011	2016	ESCOSA	2	<p>The path towards the implementation of this action is covered in the Department of Treasury and Finance's overarching Project Business Plan.</p>

## Report Card

impacts for individual customers.					
<b>73.</b> Request the independent regulator, in the medium term, to examine price structures that may benefit economic efficiency and water security.	2015	2020	DTF	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.
<b>74.</b> Develop State-based recycled water pricing principles to ensure competitive pricing of these emerging water sources.	2010	2011	DFW	3	The National Water Initiative recycled water pricing principles were approved by the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council on 23 April 2010. Developing state-based recycled water pricing principles will be developed by ESCOSA in accordance with the economic regulation project. This action has been postponed to 2012 in alignment with passage of the Water Industry Bill.
<b>75.</b> Set water and wastewater prices to encourage economically efficient use and continue to support low-income households through transparent, targeted concessions schemes.	2010	Ongoing	DTF	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.  These matters are currently considered as part of the Government's annual pricing decision.
<b>76.</b> Require the independent regulator to monitor and report on the effect of statewide pricing.	2011	Ongoing	ESCOSA	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.
<b>77.</b> Maintain government ownership of SA Water and develop a State-based third-party access regime that allows water and wastewater suppliers to access monopoly water and wastewater infrastructure. Any such access will require licensing to ensure protection of public interest, public health and the environment.	2010	2015	DTF	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.
<b>78.</b> Explore the merits of innovative and competitive arrangements, in the medium term, which could allow for competition in the supply of bulk water, recycled water and retail services to customers, while retaining government ownership of the public water supply infrastructure.			DTF	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.

## Report Card

79. Continue to move potable water use prices for all SA Water customers towards cost-reflective prices.	2009	Ongoing	DTF	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.  These matters are currently considered as part of the Government's annual pricing decision.
80. Bill SA Water customers for consumption on a quarterly basis to provide more timely information regarding water use.	2009	Ongoing	SA Water	1	Complete. Legislation to implement quarterly water use billing was approved by Parliament in June 2009 and SA Water began issuing quarterly bills on 1 July 2009.
81. Identify the costs of providing water-planning management in South Australia, introduce a water planning and management cost-recovery framework, and set charges in accordance with it from 2011-12.	2009	2012	DFW	3	The Department for Water has been working with independent experts to develop a framework and model that determines an indicative level of recoverable (NWI consistent) water planning and management costs incurred by the department. For 2011-12, there was only one new cost recovery initiative, applied to SA Water and its customers. Work is continuing on options/mechanisms by which additional water planning and management costs can be recovered from other "impactors" in future years. While these steps address the requirements of action 81 in Water for Good, additional steps are being undertaken to address other commitments by the Government in this area.
82. Continue to support regional communities using SA Water's networks through the application of statewide pricing, and report costs transparently in the State Budget.	2009	Ongoing	DTF	2	This is being undertaken as a part of the broader independent economic regulation suite of work being conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in consultation with partner agencies.  These matters are currently considered as part of the Government's annual pricing decision.
<b>Legislative and Regulatory Changes</b>					
83. Release a discussion paper for consultation during 2009 outlining proposed new legislation; introduce new legislation in 2010.	2009	2010	DFW	3	The <i>Water Industry Act</i> discussion paper was released in late 2009. 36 submissions were received.  An exposure draft of the Water Industry Bill was tabled in Parliament in November 2010 to enable further consultation to occur. Another 36 submissions were received.  The Water Industry Bill was introduced in Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012. The delay in this action was as a result of the significant complexity in combining pre-existing legislation into the new Bill.
84. Work with the LGA to review and update the governance of the Stormwater Management Authority to ensure that appropriate emphasis is given to stormwater harvesting and reuse.	2009	2009	DFW	3	The Department for Water is currently finalising a new State-Local Government Stormwater Management Agreement that will establish a new role and governance arrangements for the Stormwater Management Authority. A draft agreement is with the Local Government Association for consultation with councils and will be finalised by mid 2012. The delay in this action is a result of ensuring alignment between the <i>Stormwater Strategy – The Future of Stormwater Management</i> and the future directions of the Stormwater Management Authority.



## Report Card

<p><b>85.</b> Introduce legislative amendments to remove any prohibition on SA Water proactively taking a role in stormwater reuse.</p>	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>This action is tied to the introduction of the Water Industry Bill (Action 83). A consequential amendment to the <i>South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994</i> is included in the Water Industry Bill to remove any prohibition on SA Water proactively taking a role in stormwater reuse. This has been delayed due to delays in the passage of the Water Industry Bill.</p>
<p><b>86.</b> Give explicit statutory recognition to an Environmental Water Reserve through the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i>.</p>	2010	2012	DFW	3	<p>The end date for this action has been amended to 2012.</p> <p>The Department for Water has investigated models for a statutory reserve and associated governance arrangements and is in the process of finalising an options paper for the Minister's consideration for a South Australian model.</p> <p>Following endorsement of the recommendations by the Minister, drafting instructions will be developed for the necessary amendments to the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i>, to give explicit recognition to an Environmental Water Reserve.</p>
<p><b>87.</b> Provide definitions for the various types of wastewater, and certainty as to ownership.</p>	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>Definitions on types of water were developed for the Water Industry Bill (Action 83). The Water Industry Bill was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.</p> <p>Ownership issues are being considered as a part of the Stormwater Strategy and as part of the blueprint for urban water, which is due to be completed by 2014.</p>
<p><b>88.</b> Ensure excellent service and fair treatment through independent and transparent customer consultation, complaints processes and the establishment of a Customer Advocacy and Advisory Council.</p>	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>The Water Industry Bill includes provisions for the establishment of a Consumer Advisory Committee and a water industry ombudsman. The Energy Industry Ombudsman has indicated support for expanding his role for the water industry.</p> <p>The Water Industry Bill was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.</p>
<p><b>89.</b> Give statutory force to water demand and supply plans and outline how these will be developed, implemented, reviewed and maintained.</p>	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>This Action is tied to the introduction of the Water Industry Bill (Action 83) which includes a number of provisions to ensure water demand and supply statements are developed, implemented, reviewed and maintained.</p> <p>The Water Industry Bill was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.</p>
<p><b>90.</b> Give explicit statutory recognition to the concept of managing the water cycle and of water security.</p>	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>This action is being achieved through a number of ways including the Water Industry Bill (which includes, for example, a number of provisions to ensure the creation of demand and supply statements); the <i>Stormwater Strategy</i>; and the <i>Natural Resource Management Act 2004</i>.</p>
<p><b>91.</b> Strengthen existing assurance of water</p>	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>Under way as a part of Action 83 – Water Industry Bill.</p>

## Report Card

planning and service delivery.					A range of policy positions relevant to this action were endorsed by Cabinet in August 2010, e.g. the creation of demand and supply statements and the introduction of service regulation. The Water Industry Bill was tabled in Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.
<b>92.</b> Develop new legislation to ensure best practice water quality standards are maintained as water supply becomes increasingly diversified.	2010	2010	DoH	1	<p>The <i>Safe Drinking Water Act 2011</i> was enacted on 26 May 2011. The Act provides for the delivery of safe drinking water by providing clear direction on how safety can be achieved and measured. The main requirements of the Act include the registration of drinking water providers, risk management plans, inspection/audit of providers, monitoring of water quality and the provision of results to consumers.</p> <p>An implementation plan has been developed to enable the Act to become operational including the development of regulations and supporting resources. Further consultation will be undertaken with stakeholders throughout the implementation process. It is proposed that the new legislation including regulations will be introduced in 2013 with a transitional stage of up to 12 months. Consequential amendments will be made to section 11 of the <i>Food Act 2001</i> which will no longer apply to drinking water with the exception of packaged water.</p>
<b>93.</b> Provide for independent technical regulation of plumbing standards and practices.	2010	2010	DFW	3	<p>The roles and functions of the Technical Regulator are provided for in the Water Industry Bill (Action 83). The Water Industry Bill was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.</p> <p>A Technical Regulator for Plumbing Specialist Group has been established by the Government to transition to the new arrangements.</p>
<b>94.</b> Continue to support world-leading research to assess the potential for treating stormwater to a very high quality and monitor future scientific developments and technological innovations. However, we do not intend to feed recycled water directly into the mains water system.	2009	Ongoing	DFW	2	<p>The South Australian Government agreed to support the five-year Cities as Water Supply Catchments research program led by Monash University. South Australia hosted the research program workshop in Adelaide from 30 June to 2 July 2010. The Minister for Water launched the program in South Australia on 1 July 2010.</p> <p>The Minister for Water and the River Murray has released the <i>Stormwater Strategy - The Future of Stormwater Management</i>. The Strategy commits to the development of a blueprint for urban water that will establish an integrated and strategic plan for urban water infrastructure investment over future years, including stormwater and wastewater.</p> <p>The Goyder Institute for Water Research is investing in a national project supported by the National Water Commission to evaluate the potable and non potable use options for treated stormwater. The project is evaluating the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits and public health risks for the use of treated stormwater.</p>