

Report Card



Progress Report Card 2012

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

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Adaptability, monitoring and evaluation					
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	DEWNR	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"> assess progress of the Plan and identify any risks or issues review and confirm water security standards for the upcoming review period provide demand-supply status for each region identify and analyse impacts of any emerging issues 	2010	Ongoing	DEWNR	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 2013. As at the date of release, 30 actions have been achieved (numbers 6-8, 12, 18, 23, 25, 29, 32-36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 59, 62, 65, 70, 80, 81, 83, 85, 88, 89, 91-93), 50 actions are on track, 13 actions are experiencing some issues or delays and one action is not applicable – action 57, the Pomanda Island weir. 98 per cent 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 DEWNR	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	DEWNR	2	Water for Good was released in June 2009. Annual reviews of Water for Good have been released in December 2010, March 2012 and May 2013. Since the release of the annual review of Water for Good in March 2012, the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> has been enacted. It is now a legislative requirement under the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> , that the annual review of Water for Good, including an update on the demand-supply status of the Natural Resources Management (NRM) regions of the State, is completed by 31 March each year. Regional water demand and supply statements are being developed for the eight NRM Regions of South Australia. Their purpose will be to provide a long-term, 40-year overview, using an adaptive management

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					<p>process that outlines the state 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.</p> <p>The Northern and Yorke Demand and Supply Statement was released in December 2011.</p> <p>The remaining Statements are scheduled to be completed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alinytjara Wilurara and South Australian Arid Lands (early 2013) • Kangaroo Island (end 2013) • Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges (2013-14/2014-15) • South East (2013-14/2014-15) • South Australian Murray Darling Basin (2013-14/2014-15).
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	DEWNR	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.
Desalination					
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	1	<p>The desalination plant achieved the first production of desalinated water (permeate) from the 50 GL/a plant at end July 2011. From October 2011, desalinated drinking water has been pumped to the SA Water Happy Valley treated water storages and through that system to the existing customer supply network.</p> <p>Both of the 50 GL/a plants were successfully operated together on 31 October 2012 at full capacity and successfully completed all of the required operational and performance tests.</p> <p>On 8 November 2012, the Contractor, Operator and Independent Verifier signed the Certificate of Attainment of Practical Completion. This significant milestone assures SA Water that the Operator is satisfied with the plant's performance.</p> <p>Upon completion of the reliability testing on 22 November 2012 and close out of Defects, the Independent Verifier signed the Certificate of Attainment of Project Handover on 5 December 2012.</p> <p>The formal Deed of Project Handover for Operations, for the full project - including the 100 GL/annum expansion works - was executed on 12 December 2012, following approval by SA Water Board on 10 December 2012.</p>

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					The project has achieved all of its objectives, including delivery of a fully functional 100 GL/a desalinated drinking water supply capacity to the SA Water network from a source that does not depend on climate or climate variability, and delivery of the completed project within the original approved budget of \$1.824 billion 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	1	<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 of Environment, Water and Natural Resources have indicated that augmentation of the drinking water supply on Eyre Peninsula is not required until at least 2020-21 under a "worst case scenario" of population growth and climate change impacts.</p> <p>Demand in the region has not rebounded post lifting of restriction after a 30 per cent drop (compared to 10 years ago). However, SA Water will continue to monitor demand throughout the water supply network and water availability to determine when to activate a new source project.</p>
8. Complete the investigation for the design of, and need for, interconnection works between Adelaide's southern and northern water supply systems.	2009	2012	SA Water	1	<p>There has been significant public engagement responding to the issues surrounding this project and the Stakeholder team has also met with other communities affected by works on the project. Cabinet Approval was obtained on the 15 November 2010 for Full Financial Approval of \$403 million and the Public Works Committee Report was signed off on 16 December 2010.</p> <p>The investigation for the design of and need for this project has been completed and work has commenced.</p>
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	DEWNR	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 of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. It is anticipated that this action will be completed in late 2013 to ensure alignment with the requirements of the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> .

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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 small scale inland desalination plant for the township of Hawker and submitted a proposal to ESCOSA for consideration. SA Water has also developed a Small Communities Water Management Policy to help provide a clear evaluation framework in the operation and enhancement of small water supplies, such as those considered by action 19. A Project Business Plan will be prepared in due course based on the outcomes of the investigations.
Stormwater Recycling					
11. Complete existing committed stormwater projects, including Cheltenham Park, to provide an additional harvesting capacity of almost 12 GL/a by 2013.	2009	2013	DEWNR 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 the end of 2013.
12. Update, by 2010, State water recycling guidelines to reflect the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, and include stormwater.	2009	2012	DoH	1	The South Australian Recycled Water Guidelines were published on the SA Health website in October 2012. The guidelines 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 be used in conjunction with the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling which provide the scientific guidance for water recycling.
13. Subject to Commonwealth assistance and in partnership with local government, stormwater harvesting and recycling will be under way, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the western metropolitan area, including Cheltenham Park, Riverside Golf Club, Old Port Road and Adelaide Airport in the southern metropolitan area, building on the first stage of Water Proofing the South 	2009	2013	DEWNR	2	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterproofing the South Stage Two – City of Onkaparinga Waterproofing the West Stage One – City of Charles Sturt Water for the Future – City of Playford Unity Park Biofiltration – City of Salisbury Adelaide Botanic Garden – Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources Adelaide Airport Scheme – SA Water Barker Inlet Scheme – SA Water Unley Scheme – City of Unley.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in Playford and Salisbury, creating further capacity in the northern area, and building on Waterproofing Northern Adelaide at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, and at Barker Inlet 					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 eight GL of stormwater. Combined with existing and committed schemes, the projects will increase the harvesting capacity in Adelaide to over 20 GL by the end of 2013.
14. 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.	2009	2011	DEWNR	2	The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and the Local Government Association (LGA) have been working cooperatively on a proposed new governance model for the Stormwater Management Authority as part of a revised Stormwater Management Agreement between the State Government and LGA. It is expected that a final agreement will be signed by the Minister for Water and the River Murray and the President of the LGA in mid 2013.
15. Work with local government, the Stormwater Management Authority and other 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.	2009	Ongoing	DEWNR	2	<p>The South Australian Government continues to liaise with local governments and other parties to identify and advance new stormwater harvesting opportunities.</p> <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 of Environment, Water and Natural Resources is providing advice to other proponents that will be submitting bids for round three of the Commonwealth program to facilitate their approval. Three South Australian projects were successful in securing round three funding – Light Regional Council – <i>Gawler Water Reuse project</i>, City of Salisbury, <i>Cobbler Creek – An Integrated Flood Mitigation, Harvesting and Re-use Scheme</i> and Rural City of Murray Bridge, <i>Murray Bridge Stormwater Management and Reuse Scheme</i>.</p>
16. 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/annum of recycled stormwater, in Greater Adelaide, by 2050.	2010	2014	DEWNR	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 <i>Water for Good</i> end date of 2012. Subsequently, the end date for this action has been revised to 2014.

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17. 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	DEWNR	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.
Wastewater Recycling					
18. Develop State guidelines for greywater recycling, consistent with <i>Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling</i> , by 2010.	2009	2012	DoH	1	The South Australian Recycled Water Guidelines were published on the SA Health website in October 2012. The guidelines 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 be used in conjunction with the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, which provide the scientific guidance for water recycling.
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, led by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. The 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	3	The Business Plan, prepared by a joint working group comprising the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and SA Water, was finalised in March 2012 and forwarded to the Water Security Council. The project is due for completion as part of the Urban Water Blueprint by 2014.
21. Expand recycling of rural community wastewater management schemes (council operated) to 12 GL/a by 2050	2010	2050	OSLGR (DPC)	2	The installation of upgraded infrastructure (for existing community water management schemes) to increase wastewater recycling by councils through the State-wide Wastewater Recycling Project was substantially completed by 30 June 2012. This will add approximately eight GL per year to South Australia's water supply when all projects reach full capacity. In addition, 30 projects funded through the Federal Government's Cities and Towns Project were completed, adding an additional estimated 1.4 GL per year of recycled wastewater and stormwater. New community wastewater management schemes are also being progressively constructed with wastewater recycling capacity, wherever feasible.

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<p>22. Complete wastewater recycling projects, including Glenelg to Parklands (open space irrigation), Blakeview (housing development), Southern Urban Recycling Project (housing development), by 2013.</p>	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 first water has been delivered to the Adelaide City Council to water the park lands.</p> <p>The Government is currently considering options for dual reticulation to Blakeview.</p>
Using and Saving Water					
<p>23. Enhance the H₂OME rebate scheme in September 2009, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including a new \$150 rebate for the purchase of a hot water recirculator modifying the washing machine rebates to apply to those with a minimum of 4½-stars increasing the garden goods rebate to \$100 on a \$250 basket of goods, and include rainwater diverters introducing a new \$200 rebate for the purchase of approved pool covers and cover rollers for existing household swimming pools. 	2009	2011	SA Water	1	<p>Changes to the H₂OME rebate scheme were implemented by SA Water and communicated to the community in September 2009. Stand alone rainwater tank rebates are the only type of rebates currently being offered and are due to end on 11 March 2014 unless 40 000 rebates are paid earlier. More than \$49 million has been provided to the community through the scheme since it was established in 2007.</p>
<p>24. 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	DEWNR SA Water	2	<p>In November 2011, the Commonwealth and all States and Territories approved the <i>WELS Strategic Plan 2012 to 15</i>. The plan streamlines the scheme's operation and ensures a greater level of cost recovery from the private sector. It also includes a task to consider the potential for expanding product coverage and for the possible introduction or revision of minimum water efficiency standards to new or existing products.</p>
<p>25. Implement the best regulatory approach to mandate swimming pool covers by 2012.</p>	2011	2012	DEWNR	1	<p>Under Water Wise Measures, a pool cover is required for all new pools.</p>

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26. Apply permanent water conservation measures to private bores in urban areas from 2010.	2010	Ongoing	DEWNR	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 private bores is unsustainable. A moratorium remains in place for new bores in the Central Adelaide Prescribed Wells Area.
27. 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	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. The site also contains fact sheets and links to other websites – helping gardeners to plan or maintain a water efficient garden. To date, 50 data loggers were installed in households participating in the domestic irrigation trials and audits of these properties have been completed.
28. By 2010, require SA Water customers using more than 25 ML a year to complete a water efficiency plan.	2010	Ongoing	SA Water	2	Changes to the <i>Water Works (Fees) Variation Regulations 2011</i> were published in the Gazette in April 2011. To date, 70 customers have completed Water Efficiency Plans. 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. SA Water is currently delivering a number of workshops and forums to commercial and industrial customers aimed at achieving further water efficiency in their operations. This program is closely linked to cleaner production and wastewater minimisation programs.
29. Include leak detection in the water auditing process of the Business Water Saver Program.	2009	2011	SA Water	1	A 'Leak Analysis and Water Profiling Service' has been developed and is now available for customers to access. An information sheet on the service is available on the SA Water website.
30. 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. In early 2012, PIRSA, in collaboration with Regional Development Australia (Murraylands and Riverland) released a prospectus "Mid Murray to Coorong corridor in the Murraylands, South Australia - Agriculture and associated industry potential" that highlighted the availability of reclaimed water across the region.
31. Irrigation meters to be installed in the Mount Lofty Ranges Prescribed Area by 2014, once water users are licensed.	2010	2014	DEWNR	2	Once the Water Allocation Plans for the region are adopted, licenses with appropriate conditions will be issued. The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources has developed 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 that require meters to be installed as a priority.

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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	DEWNR	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	DEWNR	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 of Environment, Water and Natural Resources 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	DEWNR	1	Water-wise educational products have 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 were 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	To date, 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 metres of turf. The IPOS programme will continue as the exemption principle to current Water Wise Measures for customers that are required to irrigate public open space with a cumulative total greater than 5000 square metres.

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37. Implement a retrofitting program to improve the water efficiency of publicly-owned buildings, and encourage similar water efficiency measures in buildings leased by the Government, and in other private commercial buildings where appropriate.	2009	2013	DEWNR	2	In 2011, the Government established a policy to require the adoption of water efficient fittings in Government buildings undergoing refurbishment, where cost effective. The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources will review the impact of this initiative in late 2013 with the aim of identifying possible future opportunities to improve water efficiency in government buildings.
38. 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	A major leak detection and repair program covering Adelaide and a number of regional areas was completed by the end of 2011. During 2012, SA Water continued to refine the quality and coverage of its leakage measurement methodology and commenced a partnering research project with the University of Adelaide and the Goyder Institute to assess the contribution of on-property leakage to the overall water balance calculation.
39. 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	DEWNR	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 been translated into 17 ethnic languages.
40. 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.
41. 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	DEWNR	2	Work is underway with the Australian Water Association, on a national project to develop water education resources in collaboration with government agencies and water businesses. A WaterWise kit designed specifically for schools has been developed and was launched in October 2011.

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Rain, Rivers, Reservoirs and Aquifers					
42. Explore the economic and environmental feasibility of using saline water produced in salinity management schemes.	2009	2015	DEWNR	1	<p>Saline groundwater extracted by Salt Interception Schemes (SIS) along the South Australian River Murray 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. 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. 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. 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>
43. Commission, where required, regional-scale studies on the impacts of climate change on water resources.	2009	2014	DEWNR	2	<p>The project developed under this action is continuing to improve knowledge of both prescribed and non-prescribed resources to better understand the potential impacts of climate change on water resources (availability) and ecosystems. The following reports have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources, Volumes 2 and 3: assessment and modelling of the potential impacts of climate change on the capacity of priority water resources of the Eyre Peninsula and the Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Regions (including water resource impact and risk projections for the Demand and Supply Statements of these two regions); • Water Dependent Ecosystems Climate Change Risk Assessment Volume 1: a first order assessment and prioritisation of risks of climate change impacts to South Australia's water dependent ecosystems; and • Scoping report: detailed state-wide assessment of climate change impacts on water dependent ecosystems. <p>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 adaption strategies. The project due to be completed by 30 June 2014.</p>

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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	DEWNR	3	Amendments have been proposed to the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> to remove the requirement to undertake the concept statement phase of the water planning process. The necessary legislative amendment was included in the <i>Natural Resources Management (Review) Amendment Bill 2010</i> . The Amendment Bill also contained changes that allow a successor-in-title to be entitled to claim the existing user rights following prescription. The Bill was introduced to Parliament in October 2010 and was passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Bill did not progress through the committee stage of the Legislative Council before Parliament was prorogued.
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	DEWNR	1	<p>Although this initial action was achieved, the program of works was extended until June 2014 in accordance with <i>Groundwater Program – Strategic Directions 2011-2014</i>. Additional capital works were completed on surface and groundwater monitoring installations resulting in repairs, replacement or upgrades to existing monitoring infrastructure. The works were aimed at improving the reliability and accuracy of data collected that will be used to inform water allocation planning, improving scientific understanding of the resources, and ultimately improving water resource management.</p> <p>Outcomes for the State Water Monitoring Network Operational Management Plan Project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development of a draft State Water Monitoring Operational Framework; discussion papers on roles and responsibilities of stakeholder monitoring agencies, and internal business processes for planning and implementing State and Condition water monitoring sites; technical reports on proposed monitoring site classification systems, monitoring site operating standards, service level standards, and performance measures; and a proposed technical policy on monitoring site classifications, and a technical procedure for documenting monitoring site requirements within DEWNR. <p>Under the APY Lands SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) project, the fully automated remote monitoring and control systems that supply water for Pitjantjatjara have been completed. The installation of similar systems at Yalata and Fregon are due to be completed by March 2013.</p> <p>A total of 33 water monitoring data collection and data entry procedures have now been published.</p> <p>To date, 52 groundwater monitoring networks have now been completed that incorporate 3,070 water level observation wells, 590 water samples and 250 loggers. Over 140 surface water monitoring sites are now in operation and the number of gauging recorded during the winter period has increased since 2011.</p> <p>The South East telemetered groundwater monitoring network (18 sites) was also upgraded.</p>

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46. Increase regularity of statewide data collation, assessment and reporting, where required.	2009	Ongoing	DEWNR	2	<p>Online delivery of comprehensive web-based reporting to water users and the public is available on the WaterConnect website. This includes 62 reports completed during 2012 relating to prescribed and non-prescribed groundwater resources, including water level and salinity status, hydro-ecological modelling and water dependent ecosystem assessments. These relate to the following regions: Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges (12), Alinytjara Wilurara (one), Eyre Peninsula (five), South Australian Murray-Darling Basin (12), Kangaroo Island (one), Northern and Yorke (six), South Australian Arid Lands (three), South East (19) and Statewide (three).</p> <p>Mining demand pressures and the requirement to support water resources information is required in regions of high industry activity. Further sub-regional assessments are being progressed in priority NRM regions (Eyre Peninsula, Alinytjara Wilurara and South Australian Arid Lands).</p>
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	DEWNR	2	<p>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.</p> <p>To ensure the statewide policy framework can be fully implemented, Parliament passed the <i>Natural Resources Management (Commercial Forests) Amendment Act 2011</i> in November 2011, which amended the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> to provide a forest water licensing system and improve the operation of the permit system.</p> <p>In 2012, an Interagency Taskforce and Stakeholder Reference Group worked collaboratively to complete the development of policy principles to guide the preparation of a Lower Limestone Coast Water Allocation Plan. The Lower Limestone Coast Water Allocation Plan Policy Principles (2012) set out an approach for the equitable treatment of all water users in achieving sustainable water management in the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area. The South East NRM Board prepared a draft water allocation plan consistent with these principles, which was released for community consultation on 4 March 2013.</p>
48. 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.	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 of Environment, Water and Natural Resources through its FLOWS (Facilitating Long-Term Outback Water Solutions) Initiative, 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 was completed in mid 2012.</p>

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					<p>Using this methodology, the hydrogeology of the Musgrave Ranges was documented.</p> <p>DEWNR has prepared groundwater reports for public information, drawing together available information on the non-prescribed groundwater resources in the South Australian Arid Lands and the Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board areas.</p>
<p>49. 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 comprises stakeholders from the Environment Protection Authority, Department of Planning, Transport and Industry, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, SA Water, Primary Industries and Regions SA, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board, and local councils & 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>In December 2011, the Steering Committee released a draft prospectus for community and stakeholder consultation. Consultation continued through 2012. Comments were incorporated into the draft Water Quality Improvement Plan and presented to the Steering committee in December 2012 for its consideration.</p>
<p>50. 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	3	<p>The lead agencies for Actions 49, 50, 51, 52 have agreed to a process approved by the Water Security Council and formalised through Project Business Plans for each action. It has been agreed that the Steering Committee (established through the Environment Protection Authority for Action 49) will also co-ordinate the delivery of all of the <i>Water for Good</i> Actions for the Mount Lofty Ranges.</p> <p>The planned completion date is now December 2013. The adoption of Planning Policies that will ensure development has a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality is dependent on completion of Actions 49,51 and 52.</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>51. 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	DEWNR	3	<p>A draft vision and targets have been prepared and will be consulted on in early 2013. It is proposed that a final agreed vision will be established by the end of 2013.</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>

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52. Require relevant agencies to report annually on how they are meeting the MLR Watershed targets.	2011	Ongoing	DEWNR	3	Reporting arrangements will be established as part of the finalisation of Action 51.
<p>53. 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"> • a Basin Plan that incorporates appropriate 'end-of system' objectives, targets and actions by returning the River Murray to sustainable levels of extraction • 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 • improved arrangements for risk management, storage, delivery of and accounting for water • 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. 	2009	Ongoing	DEWNR	2	<p>Extensive engagement occurred with the Murray-Darling Basin Authority, other jurisdictions and stakeholders to progress Murray-Darling Basin reforms through the development of the Basin Plan. Key activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal submissions on the draft Basin Plan on 16 April 2012 and provision of further formal feedback through the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council in July and August 2012; • Extensive engagement with industry and key community stakeholders through community forums, meetings and events; • Establishment of the "Fight for the Murray" campaign which saw more than 19 000 people pledge support; attracted more than 27 000 followers through Facebook and Twitter; and resulted in more than 5000 letters being sent to the Prime Minister demanding extra water for the Murray; • Peer reviewed scientific analysis of the Murray-Darling Basin Authority's (MDBA) modelling of environmental water recovery, which supported the Government's argument to return more water for the environment; and • Formal Government feedback, based on science and expert policy analysis from across Government and on advice from the community, as part of the formal consultation process on behalf of South Australians. <p>A final Basin Plan was adopted by the Commonwealth Minister on 22 November 2012, which addresses the key outcomes sought under the Water for Good Action 53. Along with associated funding commitments, key achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Basin Plan that will return 3200 GL of water to the environment (a significant improvement from the original proposed 2750 GL) and commitment to funding of \$1.77 billion in addition to existing funding to recover an additional 450 GL and address priority constraints impeding environmental water delivery; • 'End of system' management objectives, targets and actions in the Basin Plan including salinity targets, Murray Mouth openness objectives and water level objectives for the Coorong, Lower Lakes and the River below Lock 1; • Improved provisions to address over-allocation, deliver environmental flows and manage water quality and salinity; • Improved provisions for future reviews of the Basin Plan so that they must specifically consider management of climate change risks and better information on groundwater-surface water connectivity; • Improved arrangements for supporting the delivery of critical human water needs including the establishment of a conveyance water reserve that will improve water security for South Australia; and

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to \$420 million in funding for water recovery, industry regeneration, regional development and environmental works and measures projects in South Australia. <p>The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources has commenced development of a Basin Plan Implementation Strategy for South Australia.</p> <p>Through involvement in the Review of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement and River Murray System Operations Review work programs, South Australian officials have worked with the Authority and other jurisdictions to document the many operational and management arrangements relating to water resources assessment, system operations and bulk water accounting in the River Murray System. Key objectives and outcomes to be achieved by the Murray-Darling Basin Authority in operating the River have also been developed. This work will inform options for improving the management of water resources in the Basin and to better meet the implementation requirements of the Basin Plan, and will continue throughout 2013.</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	DEWNR	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"> Irrigation pipelines to Langhorne and Currency Creeks and potable pipelines to Narrung/Poltalloch, Langhorne Creek, Point Sturt and Hindmarsh Island are now delivering water. Project closure for the four pipeline projects was finalised in December 2012. A policy regarding the management of the Government's Reserved Capacity in the pipeline was formalised. <p><u>Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Australian Government approved a package of early works projects with a total cost of over \$18 million to mitigate major environmental risks in the region. These works included such measures as managing acidification risk, commencement of an artificial wetland at Meningie and commencement of revegetation activity along the Lakes shores, including fencing and pest control. The Australian Government has committed further 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. The Murray Futures program funded the removal of the Clayton and Narrung Regulators, which were constructed as an emergency measure to address acid sulfate issues at the Lower Lakes during the drought. The final phase of the removal of the Clayton and Narrung regulators was completed in October 2012 and November 2012 respectively.

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					<p><u>Industry renewal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Australian Government has contracted \$14.4 million (excluding GST) of funding for the Private Irrigator Infrastructure Program for South Australia through two rounds of grants. The overall water savings generated by this program is over 3.9 GL. This program is coordinated by the Australian Government. <p><u>Riverine recovery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding arrangement for the full program has been finalised and includes a commitment of up to \$86.7 million from the Australian Government. The project aims to deliver environmental water entitlements to the Commonwealth, maintain water dependent ecosystem health, resilience and connectivity, and optimise conditions for ecological recovery along the River Murray from Wellington to the South Australian border. Implementation of the Riverine Recovery Project has commenced and the project has returned 2.7 GL of water to the environment. Water savings have been achieved through upgrading infrastructure and improved management regimes of wetlands along the River Murray. <p>Work to date has focussed on data collection, modelling, input into wetland management plans and preparation of detailed designs for structures. Construction of a number of structures will commence in 2013.</p>
55. Undertake real-time management of environmental issues and potential risks affecting the Lower Lakes.	2009	Ongoing	DEWNR	2	<p>The \$137 million Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) Recovery Project, managed by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, was established to secure the region as a healthy, productive and resilient wetland system that maintains its international importance. The Project will run for five years from 2011/12 to 2015/16.</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 implementation of the Plan.</p> <p>Ecological monitoring throughout 2012 indicated that the CLLMM ecosystem is slowly recovering from the extended period of drought and low inflows.</p> <p>Key achievements against this Action in 2012 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the Vegetation Program, 11 Ngarrindjeri, community and commercial nurseries grew approximately 705 000 plants, which were planted across 26 revegetation sites. A total of 124 different species were planted to stabilise soils and increase biodiversity and habitat for fauna, with 89 per cent survivorship achieved. Pest Control was undertaken on invasive plants such as Aleppo Pines, Box Thorn and Olives. A further 20km of fencing was established to protect revegetation sites and shoreline areas from stock, with 43

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					<p>water points installed to provide stock an alternative water source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 12,500 threatened small-bodied fresh water fish (Yarra pygmy perch, southern pygmy perch, southern purple spotted gudgeon and Murray hardyhead) were released back into the CLLMM site following a captive maintenance program. • In April 2012, the (former) Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority (NRA) entered into a long-term service agreement to support the delivery of the CLLMM Ngarrindjeri Partnerships project. This project seeks to support Ngarrindjeri participation in natural and cultural resource management. Consultation and negotiation between the Department and the NRA regarding the project occurs primarily through the Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement (KNYA - listening to Ngarrindjeri people talking). • The CLLMM Community Advisory Panel (CAP) was established to provide advice and guidance on drought recovery projects in the CLLMM region. The focus of the CAP is to develop and maintain partnerships with the community, involving the community in decision making, having activities endorsed and supported by the community, and bringing community ideas back to the CLLMM Program for consideration. • Investigations into the feasibility of diverting additional water from the South East into the Coorong South Lagoon were completed. A Business Case has been prepared for consideration by the Australian Government for funding through the Murray Futures program. <p>In November 2012 the Australian Government House of Representatives Standing Committee on Climate Change, Environment and the Arts released the second report of its inquiry into Australia's biodiversity in a changing climate.</p> <p>The report incorporates findings from a May 2012 site visit to the region, where the Committee received extensive briefings on the threats to the biodiversity of the CLLMM region, how resilience is being built into the region's ecosystems and associated human communities, and natural resource management in a complex governance framework.</p> <p>The Standing Committee report describes the work in this region going beyond environmental benefits by "stimulating and transforming the local economy, building resilience in the community, and ensuring local ownership of environmental programs".</p>

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<p>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.</p>	2009	Ongoing	DEWNR	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 (T77): River Murray Salinity.</p> <p>Salinity management requires ongoing investment from South Australia to manage the risk of continued salt loads to the River Murray into the future, partly due to past actions (the legacy of history) and ongoing 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 2012 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of State obligations under Schedule B, including annual report, update of BSMS Salinity Registers entries and participation in the annual independent audit. The State balance remains in positive credit as at 30 November 2011; • Analysis and provision of advice on the Water Quality and Salinity chapter of the proposed Basin Plan, including considerable work to support the inclusion of salinity operational targets to aid in flow management decisions, and a salt export objective to aid in adequate flushing of salt to sea; • 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 with MDBA, enabling accreditation of the models and further update of BSMS Salinity Registers entries by November 2012; • Continued progress on the construction of the Murtho Salt Interception Scheme (SIS) (due for commissioning in the first quarter of 2013); • Completion of the salinity assessment of operation of the Chowilla environmental regulator, to inform the development of the regulator's operating plan; • Active engagement with the MDBA and the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder (CEWH) to develop policy guidelines for accounting for salinity impacts of environmental watering; and within the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources to ensure that operational plans for environmental regulators are established cognisant of salinity impacts and contain appropriate management responses; • Development of salinity provisions for inclusion in the revised River Murray Water Allocation Plan; • Updating the South Australian River Murray Salinity Zoning Policy (to ensure the policy is consistent with the unbundled water licensing regime); • Development of a simplified salinity assessment process for irrigation actions; and • Completion of a project undertaking a high level salinity assessment of proposed environmental works at Pike and Katarapko floodplains.

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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.	2009 (if required and approved)	2010	SA Water	5	Increased flows have reduced risks to the region, and construction of a weir at Pomanda Island has not been necessary.
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:	2009	2010	NRM Boards DEWNR	3	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.
- Mount Lofty Ranges	2009	2012	AMLRNRMB & SAMDBNRMB	1	Consultation on the draft Water Allocation Plans for the Eastern and Western Mount Lofty Ranges is complete. The SA Murray-Darling Basin and Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Boards finalised their draft plans in 2012 and forwarded them to the Minister for consideration.
- Murray Darling Basin	2009	2014	SAMDBNRMB	2	A draft Water Allocation Plan for the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse is scheduled to be completed in 2014. The draft Water Allocation Plan will be developed with consideration of the requirements of the Basin Plan given the State will be required to submit a fully compliant Water Resource Plan to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority in 2019. A draft Water Allocation Plan for the Noora Prescribed Wells Area is being developed by the SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board. The Water Allocation Plan for the Mallee Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 2 May 2012. The Water Allocation Plan for the Peake, Roby and Sherlock Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 2 March 2011. The Water Allocation Plan for the Marne and Saunders Prescribed Water Resources Area was adopted on 18 January 2010.
- South East	2009	2011	SENRMB	3	The Water Allocation Plan for the Tatiara Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 7 June 2010. Amendments to the Tatiara Plan addressing the volume of water available for use under volumetric conversion were adopted

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					<p>on 2 July 2012.</p> <p>The Water Allocation Plan for the Tintinara Coonalpyn Prescribed Wells Area was adopted on 23 April 2012.</p> <p>Estimated completion of the Water Allocation Plan for the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area is mid 2013. Policy Principles for the Lower Limestone Coast were released in February 2012, following for public consultation in April 2011. The Board prepared a draft water allocation plan consistent with these principles, which was released for community consultation on 4 March 2013</p>
- Central Adelaide	2009	2013	AMLRNRMB	3	A single plan is being developed for the Central Adelaide, Dry Creek and the Northern Adelaide Plains Prescribed Wells Areas, with expected completion in 2014.
59. Implement SA Water's fire recovery strategy for all reservoirs in the Mount Lofty Ranges catchments.	2009	Ongoing	SA Water	1	SA Water has completed a fire recovery strategy specific to the Mount Lofty Ranges reservoirs. In addition, SA Water has developed a stand-alone Fire Recovery Manual (Water Quality) which can be applied to all landholdings post-fire, not just the Mount Lofty Ranges. Staff awareness training has been undertaken on both the strategy and manual to ensure SA Water is well placed should a fire event impact on any major SA Water landholding. This action is complete but the manual is subject to regular reviews.
60. Bring additional water resources into formal management through prescription and water allocation planning as necessary.	2010	Ongoing	DEWNR	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.
61. Continue programs to unbundle water rights across South Australia and remove barriers to trading water entitlements.	2009	2014	DEWNR	2	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2012, the Government released the policy statement <i>Policy on the Implementation of Unbundling Water Rights in South Australia</i> and a number of supporting explanatory documents in relation to unbundling across South Australia.</p>
62. Work with Bureau of Meteorology to develop a Strategic Water Information Plan.	2009	2012	DEWNR	1	The South Australian Strategic Water Information Plan is now complete and has been published on the Bureau of Meteorology website at

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					http://www.bom.gov.au/water/regulations/fundingProgram/document/swimps/sa/2011_sa_swimp.pdf . Future priority setting for investments in water information will continue to be conducted through the Water Information Program Board, which has representation from the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, SA Water, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Treasury and Finance as well as the Bureau of Meteorology.
63. The Environment Protection Authority will develop environmental values for priority water bodies across the State by 2014.	2009	2014	EPA	2	The consultative process to identify Environmental Values (EVs) for Lake Bonney (in the South East) was completed in June 2012, informing future regulation of licensed discharges and voluntary improvements to management of water quality in the lake and catchment. A draft consultation report is being finalised for stakeholders and community consideration at the end of March 2013.
Planning					
64. 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	DEWNR	2	Demand and supply statements are being developed for the eight NRM Regions of South Australia. Their purpose are to provide a long-term, 40 year overview, using an adaptive management process that outlines the state of all water resources in the region (drinking water quality and non-drinking water quality). The statements 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 by 2014.
65. Commission or contribute towards the development of a regional demand and supply forecasting model.	2009	2010	DEWNR	1	The Regional Demand and Supply Model and associated user manual has been completed and is being used to simulate the various demand-supply projections for Regional Demand and Supply Statements. It is also used in the annual reviews of the Water for Good demand-supply projections and Regional Demand and Supply Statement demand-supply projections.
66. Develop and implement a strategy to improve the quality of water provided to remote communities.	2009	2014	DEWNR	2	The South Australian Government was successful in its bid for Commonwealth funding for the Amata and Mimili remote communities. In Amata, \$3.445 million in funding was 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 million in funding was 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.
67. By 2013, develop and implement the best regulatory approach for South Australia to	2012	Ongoing	DEWNR	2	The (former) Department for Water released a water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) consultation statement in December 2011 to obtain feedback from local government and other stakeholders on draft targets and policy

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mandate water-sensitive urban design, dovetailing with the Plan for Greater Adelaide.					arrangements. Following public consultation, the Department prepared a draft State policy for Government consideration in early 2013.
68. Introduce targets for water-sensitive urban design by 2010.	2009	2010	DEWNR	3	Recommended WSUD performance targets, informed by work undertaken by the Goyder Institute for Water Research and through consultation, form part of the proposed State policy on WSUD (see action 67).
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	DEWNR	2	<p>The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and SA Water worked in partnership with the National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training (NCGRT) to ensure that the Centre's research program addresses key SA priorities. In 2012, two cadets were employed under the NCGRT Aboriginal Scholarship scheme.</p> <p>Key achievements by the Goyder Institute of Water Research for 2012 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an independent expert panel to conduct an independent review of the hydrological and ecological analyses of the draft Basin Plan's 2750 GL water recovery scenario and provision of expert opinion on the hydrological and ecological consequences of the proposed water recovery scenario; • Approval of the development of the Lower South East Groundwater model to support Eco-hydrological response of South East wetlands to support wetlands management in accordance with the <i>South East Drainage System Operation and Management (SEDSOM) Bill 2012</i>; • Approval of a project for eco-hydrological response of wetlands and catchment hydrology modelling to support water allocation planning and water quality improvement focused in the Mount Lofty Ranges; • Support to the Torrens Lake Water Quality Improvement field trial, which has provided valuable information on the potential effectiveness of amenity flows to control cyanobacteria algal outbreaks in the lake; • Collaboration with Dutch flood information experts to trial flood intelligence capabilities in two flash-flooding prone urban areas to mitigate flood risks; and • Approval of a project to research the failure mechanisms for Riverbank Collapse on the Lower River Murray in South Australia and to develop predictive tools for Riverbank Collapse to support risk management strategies. <p>On 22 March 2012, South Australia signed the National Partnership Agreement on Coal Seam Gas and Large Coal Mining. Under the NPA, the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources commenced</p>

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					<p>preliminary work for bioregional assessments in the Arckaringa and Pedirka Basins and enhanced monitoring and analysis within the Lake Eyre Basin.</p> <p>Expert technical and scientific advice was provided to the Olympic Dam Taskforce on water related aspects during the negotiation of the new <i>Roxby Downs Indenture Act</i>, including recommendations regarding the adoption of the Environmental Management Plan 2011-13 for the Olympic Dam preparatory mine expansion.</p> <p>Negotiations were undertaken with the International Centre of Excellence in Water Resource Management for a range of opportunities for exchanges with the University of Adelaide regarding improved Water Research Alignment, including arrangements with Manitoba. A number of presentations were given to international delegations including representatives from China, Spain, Japan, India, Chile and Cambodia.</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	1	The <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> commenced on 1 July 2012 and ESCOSA was nominated the independent economic regulator for monopoly suppliers of urban and regional water and wastewater services in South Australia.
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. The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform.</p> <p>A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014.</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 impacts for individual 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> <p>The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform.</p> <p>A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014.</p>
73. Request the independent regulator, in the medium term, to examine price structures that may benefit economic efficiency and	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.

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water security.					<p>The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform.</p> <p>A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014.</p>
74. Develop State-based recycled water pricing principles to ensure competitive pricing of these emerging water sources.	2010	2011	DEWNR	3	<p>The National Water Initiative recycled water pricing principles were approved by the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council on 23 April 2010.</p> <p>ESCOSA is currently developing state-based recycled water pricing principles for relevant water industry entities under the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i>.</p>
75. 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	<p>On 24 September 2012, the Treasurer issued a pricing order under the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i>. Under this pricing order ESCOSA is to make a determination on SA Water's regulatory revenue requirement and SA Water will set prices in accordance with the National Water Initiative pricing principles.</p> <p>SA Water and the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion are to establish a customer hardship policy and concession scheme under the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i>.</p> <p>This will be 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.</p>
76. Require the independent regulator to monitor and report on the effect of statewide pricing.	2011	Ongoing	ESCOSA	2	<p>The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform.</p> <p>A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014.</p> <p>This will be 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.</p>
77. 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	<p>The Department of Treasury and Finance is preparing a report on access in accordance with section 26 of the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i>.</p> <p>Pursuant to section 26 of the <i>Water Industry Act</i> the Minister must publish the report within 1 month after the commencement of this section (1 January 2013) and cause copies of the report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 12 sitting days after the report is published.</p> <p>This will be 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.</p>
78. Explore the merits of innovative and competitive arrangements, in the medium	2009	Ongoing	DTF	2	<p>The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform.</p>

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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.					A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014. This will be 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.
79. Continue to move potable water use prices for all SA Water customers towards cost-reflective prices.	2009	Ongoing	DTF	2	The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform. A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014. This will be 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.
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	DEWNR	1	The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources has undertaken work with independent consultants and auditors to determine an indicative level of recoverable (NWI consistent) water planning and management costs and a framework for recovering these costs. Since 2011-12, there has been one new cost recovery initiative, applied to SA Water and its customers.
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	The Treasurer forwarded a Terms of Reference to ESCOSA on 24 September 2012 to look at matters relating to water pricing reform. A draft report is to be submitted to the Treasurer by 31 May 2014 and a final report by 31 December 2014. This will be 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.
Legislative and Regulatory Changes					
83. Release a discussion paper for	2009	2010	DEWNR	1	Completed. The <i>Water Industry Act</i> discussion paper was released in late 2009 and 36 submissions were

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consultation during 2009 outlining proposed new legislation; introduce new legislation in 2010.					received. An exposure draft of the <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> was tabled in Parliament in November 2010 to enable further consultation to occur. Another 36 submissions were received. The <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> 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	DEWNR	3	The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and the Local Government Association (LGA) have been working cooperatively on a proposed Stormwater Management Agreement between the State Government and LGA. A draft revised agreement was completed by the end of 2011 and following local government consultation during 2012 the content of a proposed final agreement has been prepared for consideration by State Government and the LGA.
85. Introduce legislative amendments to remove any prohibition on SA Water proactively taking a role in stormwater reuse.	2010	2010	DEWNR	1	Completed. This action was tied to the introduction of the <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> (Action 83). A consequential amendment to the <i>South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994</i> is made by the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> to remove any prohibition on SA Water proactively taking a role in stormwater reuse.
86. Give explicit statutory recognition to an Environmental Water Reserve through the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> .	2010	2012	DEWNR	3	The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources 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.
87. Provide definitions for the various types of wastewater, and certainty as to ownership.	2010	2010	DEWNR	3	Definitions of types of wastewater were developed for the <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> (Action 83). The <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012. 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.
88. Ensure excellent service and fair treatment through independent and transparent customer consultation, complaints processes and the establishment of a Customer Advocacy and Advisory Council.	2010	2010	DEWNR	1	Completed. The <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> includes provisions for the establishment of a Consumer Advisory Committee and a water industry ombudsman. The Energy and Water Ombudsman SA has been approved as the ombudsman scheme for the water industry. The Act also provides for a Consumer Advocacy and Research Fund. The <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.
89. Give statutory force to water demand and supply plans and outline how these will be developed, implemented, reviewed and	2010	2010	DEWNR	1	This Action is linked to the introduction of the <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> (Action 83), which includes a number of provisions to ensure water demand and supply statements are developed, implemented, reviewed and maintained. The <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April

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maintained.					2012.
90. Give explicit statutory recognition to the concept of managing the water cycle and of water security.	2010	2010	DEWNR	3	This action is being achieved through a number of ways including the <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> (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> .
91. Strengthen existing assurance of water planning and service delivery.	2010	2010	DEWNR	1	Completed in conjunction with Action 83 – <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> . 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 <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> was tabled in Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012.
92. Develop new legislation to ensure best practice water quality standards are maintained as water supply becomes increasingly diversified.	2010	2010	DoH	1	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 greater clarity and direction to drinking water providers on how safety can be achieved and measured. The main requirements of the Act include the registration of drinking water providers, implementation of risk management plans, inspection/audit of providers, monitoring of water quality and the provision of results to consumers. The <i>Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2012</i> are contemplated by the Act and are required for effective implementation by providing further clarity and detail on how certain provisions of the Act are to be achieved. Draft regulations were released for two months of public consultation on 31 July 2012. Responses to the proposed regulations were consistently supportive. The <i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i> and regulations came into operation on 1 March 2013 with a transitional period of up to 12 months.
93. Provide for independent technical regulation of plumbing standards and practices.	2010	2010	DEWNR	1	Completed. The roles and functions of the independent Technical Regulator are provided for in the <i>Water Industry Act 2012</i> . The <i>Water Industry Bill 2011</i> (Action 83) was introduced into Parliament in July 2011 and passed on 5 April 2012. The Act provides for the Technical Regulator to publish technical standards, dealing with various matters related to the water industry, including plumbing.
94. Continue to support world-leading research to assess the potential for treating stormwater to a very high quality and monitor	2009	Ongoing	DEWNR	2	The South Australian Government agreed to support the five-year Cities as Water Supply Catchments research program led by Monash University. The establishment of a new Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Water Sensitive Cities on 1 July 2012 resulted in the Cities as Water Supply Catchments projects being

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<p>future scientific developments and technological innovations. However, we do not intend to feed recycled water directly into the mains water system.</p>					<p>transferred to the CRC. The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, SA Water and Renewal SA are partners of the CRC program.</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>