Department of Sustainability and Environment

Securing Our Water Future Together

Government's White Paper on Water



Cause for Change

- Demands from a growing population
- Continued reliance on reliable water supplies agriculture, industry, tourism, recreation, etc
- Increasingly stressed natural environment
- Eighth year of drought
- Climate change predictions less rain and higher temperatures

Message is clear - we need to find smarter ways to use & manage our water supply

Outcomes of White Paper

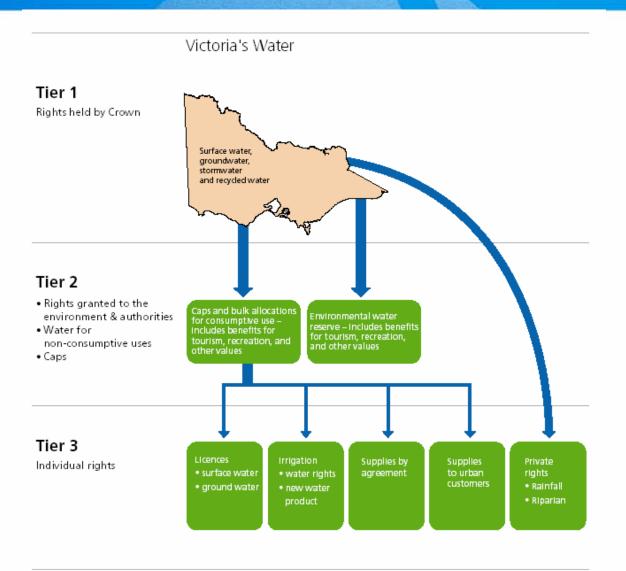
The White Paper is a plan of action to secure water for homes, farms, businesses and the environment for the next 50 years.

Six priority areas:

- Improved Water Allocation Framework
- Restoring Rivers and Aquifers
- Smarter Use of Irrigation Water
- Smarter Use of Urban Water
- Pricing for Sustainability
- Innovative & Accountable Water Sector

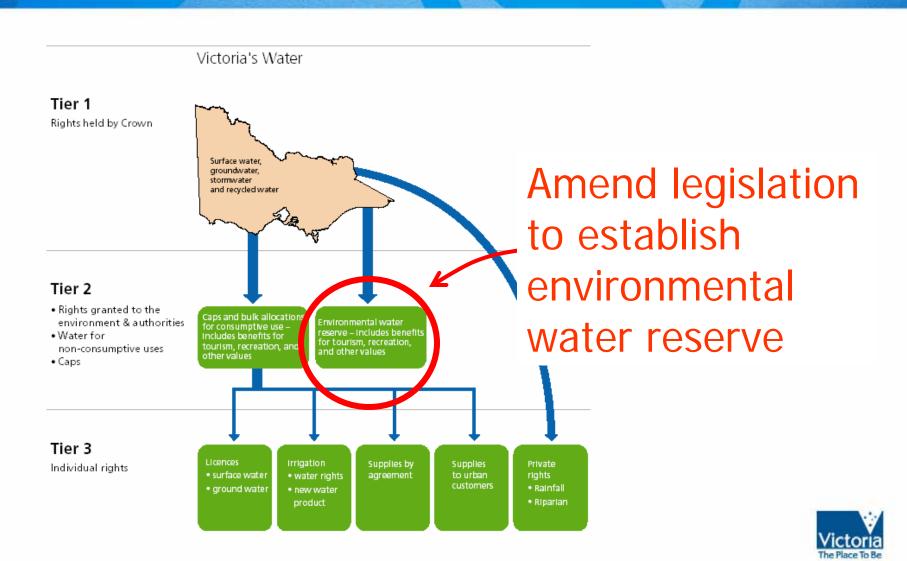


Water allocation system

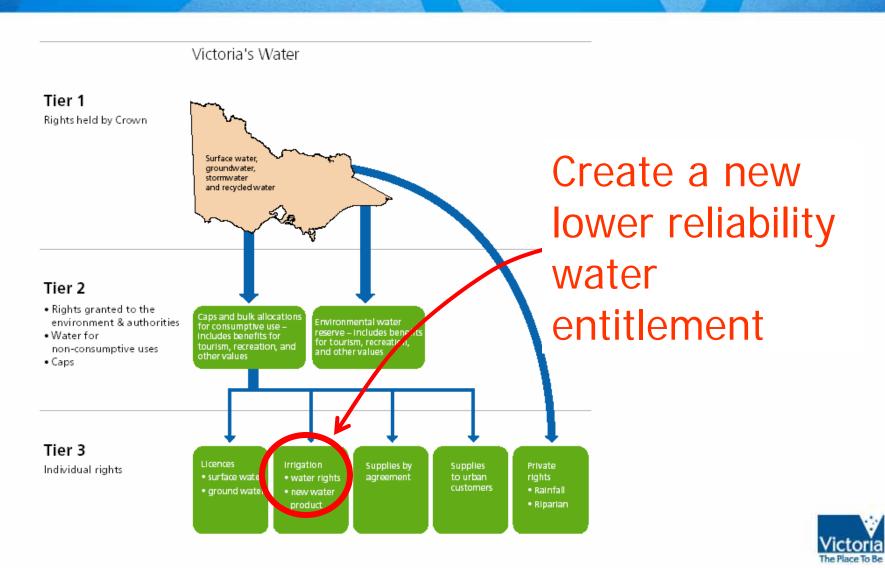




Water allocation system



Water allocation system



Planning for the future

State Water Inventory

- high level picture of State's water resources
- identify emerging pressures and trends
- updated every 4 years
- initial inventory early 2005



Planning for the future

State Water Inventory

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- Regional sustainable water strategies
- Set priorities and directions for -
- managing changes in the demand for urban, irrigation, environmental and other uses
- investment in water supply systems across traditional boundaries
- investment in major infrastructure for alternative sources to replace potable water use
- water management plans
- vary the environmental water reserve



Planning for the future

State Water Inventory

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Regional sustainable water strategies

Set priorities and directions for -

5 Strategies

- Central region to start in 2004
- Wimmera/Glenelg subject to pipeline funding
- Northern Victoria linked to completion of the Living Murray's First Step
- Gippsland and South West regions to start 2006.

Stability and adaptability

Statutory water resource assessment

12th year of each 15 year period

Decline in resource base due to climate change or bushfire?

or

Decline in river health?

Open consultative review

recommend corrective actions

Government investment

preferred for most situations

Reserve Powers

not less than 15 years between changes



Compliance and accountability

Improved metering

- all significant uses to be metered
- new water uses pay full cost
- Government will fund RWAs equivalent to \$400 per meter

Improved compliance

- all water users must comply with entitlements
- RWAs required to enforce licence conditions
- exceptional circumstances considered

State water accounts
& water inventory

Register of entitlements

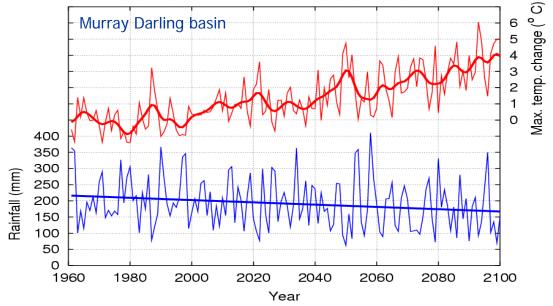
- water rights, licences bulk entitlements
- tracks water trades
- publicly access

Improve monitoring

- quality and quantity
- environmental condition of rivers
- second benchmarking river condition
- upgrade State's groundwater bores (\$13mill. over 4 years)

Managing risk - climate change

- 3 year climate research program
- Improve understanding of climate variability vs climate change
- Develop triggers to say there has been a long term change to the resource base due to climate change





Impacts of land use

Private forestry plantations

- undertake statewide assessment of impact on water resources
- develop tools to account for the impact
- open processes, involving stakeholders
- recognising other benefits and costs of plantations
- Rory's maps, graph of relative impacts of different land-use types victorial

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Restoring Our Rivers and Aquifers



Tackling all aspects of river health

- Environmental Water Reserve to provide legal rights for the environment's share of water
- Recognising rights of existing consumptive entitlement holders
- Establish CMA's as the caretakers of river health
- Invest \$100 million\4 years in protecting and repairing rivers
- Supported by River Health Strategy



Fixing stressed rivers - general approach

In priority regulated rivers water will be recovered through:

- Investment in distribution savings
- Water recycling, reuse & demand management
- Changes in system management
- Reconfiguring irrigation services
- Purchasing water from willing sellers
- Enabling donations

In priority unregulated rivers and aquifers management plans will be developed and sustainable environmental water reserves implemented within 10 years.

Murray & Snowy Rivers

The Government will improve flows for the Murray and Snowy Rivers by recovering:

- 145 gigalitres from the 'sales package'.
 - 120 gigalitres of low reliability water
 - 25 gigalitres of high reliability water to be used to improve flows in the River Murray and it tributaries including the Goulburn, Broken, Campaspe and Loddon rivers.
- 44 gigalitres from decommissioning Lake Mokoan.

To be shared between the Snowy (~ 20 Gls) and the Murray rivers (~24 Gls)



Unregulated Rivers

Develop & implement Stream Flow Management Plans, including co-investment with farmers to move to winter-fill dams (21 priority rivers)

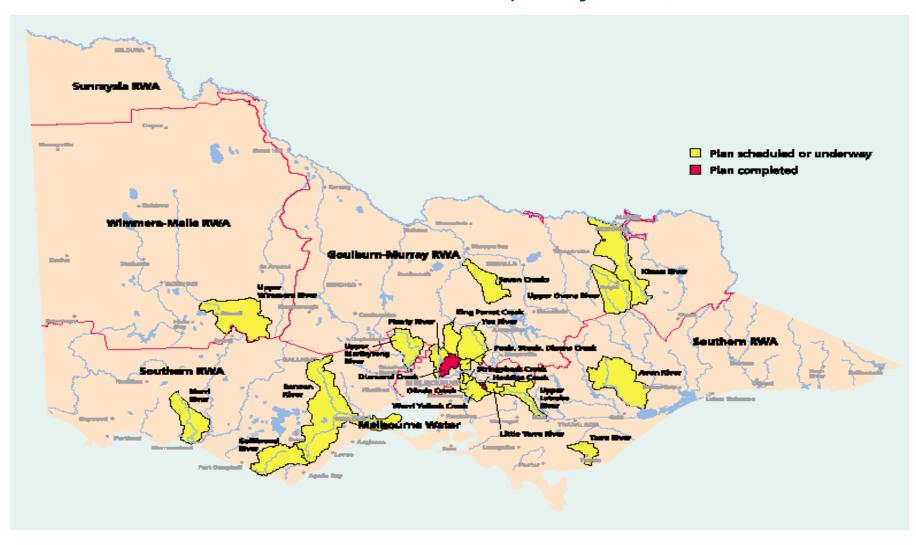
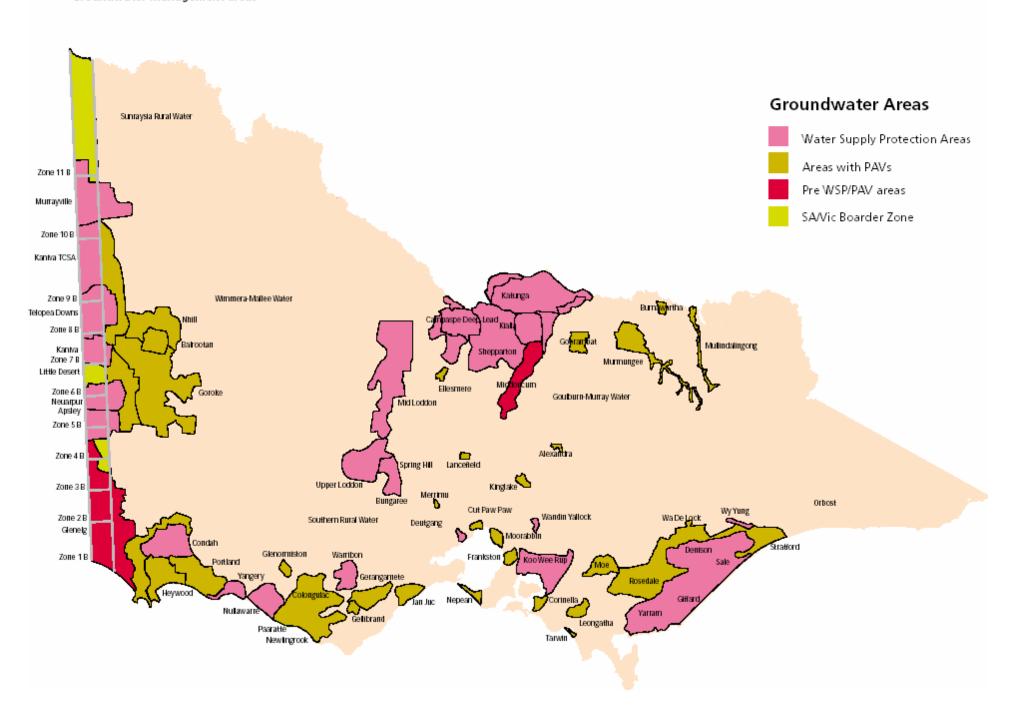


Figure 3.2 Groundwater Management areas



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Smarter use of Irrigation Water



Irrigation Initiatives

Refining entitlements to improve choice

Upgrading / rationalising distribution

Certainty on 'sales' water

Minimising side-effects of watering



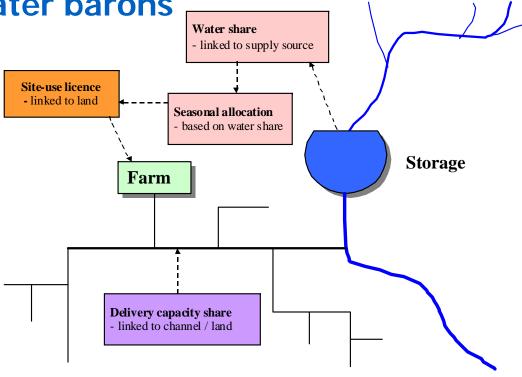
Refining entitlements to improve choice

The Government will unbundle water entitlements:

- share of available water
- share of delivery capacity
- licence to use water on a site

Address concerns re water barons

 10% limit on total water held by non-users in a supply system



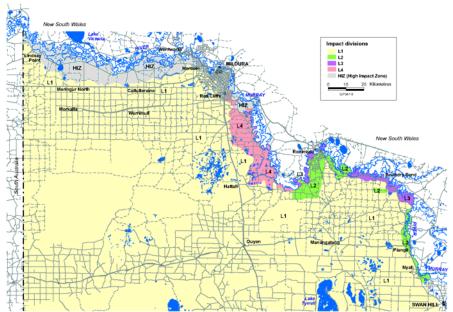
Certainty on 'sales' water

For regulated surface water systems in northern Vic (initially):

- make 'sales' water into separate, legally-recognised, independently-tradeable entitlements
- give the new 'sales' rights (& licences) perpetual tenure, as shares of water available for consumption
- provide 145 GL to River Murray and tributaries via
 - 20 per cent of the new 'sales' rights (120 GL)
 - 25 GL savings from \$50 m for reconfiguration
- provide transitional assistance



Minimising sideeffects of watering





- Harm from existing irrigation can be large
- Tradeable pollution permits possible in future
- Water-use licences
 - at outset, no change (just deemed)
 - standards can be lifted, via land and water management plans

Upgrading / rationalising distribution

The Government will help rural authorities to upgrade & rationalise their distribution systems



- Need to balance individual rights & wider good
- Infrastructure reconfiguration plans
- Look at all options, e.g. remaining users paying more
- Closure by agreement if possible, or fair compensation
- D&S rights in districts: tradeable / merged





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Pricing for Sustainability



Environmental Contribution

The environmental contribution involves

- From 1 October 2004, Government will require metro and regional urban water authorities to pay an environmental contribution
- Environmental contribution equal to 5% of urban authorities existing revenues
- Rural water authorities to pay contribution from 1 July 2005, equal to 2% of revenues (GMW to start payment in 2007)
- First 4 year funding period, around \$225 million generated
- Legislation is required in Spring 2004



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