

South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board

Management Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19

Revised June 2017



Government of South Australia

South Eastern Water Conservation
and Drainage Board

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDING MEMBER

The South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board (SEWCD Board) has had a long and successful history of managing flooding in the South East of South Australia. Since its inception in the 1870s, successive Boards have overseen the development of this key infrastructure comprising of over 2500 kilometres of drainage network together with over 2000 structures such as bridges, regulators, weirs and culverts with the objective of improving the productivity of the region, improving the soil quality and in more recent times, enhance the natural wetlands and the natural environment of the South East.

The previous Management Plan 2012-2015 indicated that the SEWCD Board was to embark on significant change and transformation; this has been the case with the following:

- The *Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Act 2002* (USE Act) expired and responsibilities of managing the USE Program transferred into the existing *South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*
- The implementation of a Community Panel process to recommend options to fund the maintenance of the South East Drainage Network
- The Eight Mile Creek Advisory Committee has been abolished
- New Presiding Member and Deputy Presiding member together with new Board members
- The lapsing of the *South East Drainage Network Operation and Management Bill* (SEDSOM Bill)
- The commencement of the South East Flows Restoration Project.

In June 2014, the Hon Ian Hunter, Minister for Sustainability Environment requested the South East Natural Resources Management (SENRM) Board to lead and coordinate a Community Panel to deliberate and recommend options for the establishment of a sustainable funding model for the management of the South East Drainage Network.

During November and December 2014 the Community Panel selection process was undertaken independently by *The New Democracy Foundation*. Seven thousand invitations were randomly posted to residents of the South East NRM region. From those people that expressed interest in Community Panel membership, 26 were selected using further stratified random sampling. The selection process ensured that the Community Panel was representative of the community profile of the region.

The role of the Community Panel was to hear evidence, and to take submissions from technical experts and the broader community to assist them to develop recommendations for the Minister.

The question the Community Panel was asked to deliberate on was:

How should we pay for maintaining our largest local infrastructure asset – the South East Drainage Network? The State Government will commit \$2.2 M per annum. Do we want to spend more than that, and if so, how do we fairly share this cost across the region?

At the beginning of the Community Panel process, all panel members were given a South East Drainage Network information kit. This information detailed:

- the demographics, landscape, biodiversity and climate of the South East Region
- the Drainage Network and its legislative framework, key organisations, policy, history, structure and function, network management, drainage asset management costs, together with funding and management considerations
- information on how different organisations are able to raise revenue.

Guided by independent facilitators, the Community Panel members met over three weekends and heard presentations from expert witnesses with further discussions taking place at the weekend sessions and on-line forums.

The final report of the South East Drainage Network Community Panel was considered in Cabinet on 27 July 2015 and by parliament on 29 July 2015, and the Minister provided a whole of Government response to the Community Panel's report.

The Minister has indicated his strong desire for the SENRM Board, the SEWCD Board and the Department for the Environment, Water and Natural Resources to work together and implement the community recommendations and its aspirations for the South East Drainage Network.

Another key consideration of this Management Plan is the project management of the South East Flows Restoration Project that aims to provide long-term environmental outcomes for the Coorong South lagoon, wetlands in the Upper South East and the local marine environment near Kingston. The project area extends 93 kilometres from the existing Blackford Drain to the Salt Creek outlet onto the Coorong South lagoon and will have the capacity to carry water in the range of 1300ML per day to 800ML per day as it progresses northward. Once completed, this project will increase our operational responsibilities for a discharge of less saline water to the Coorong and will include additional responsibilities of more asset structures.

To this end, many of the recommendations have been included within this Management Plan. This will be complemented with increased involvement of Aboriginal people, and additional management challenges associated with Climate Change.

The increased awareness of the community generated through the Community Panel process means that strong and productive working relationships will continue with landowners, environmental and community groups and relevant agencies and business organisations.

I look forward to working with the other SEWCD Board members and the Drainage Operations staff from the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources to continually improve our operations, respond to an era of managing water resources in a changing climate, and attract funds to operate, maintain and upgrade assets and structures of this significant infrastructure network.

Frank Brennan
PRESIDING MEMBER
SOUTH EASTERN WATER CONSERVATION DRAINAGE BOARD

INTRODUCTION

The South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board (SEWCD Board) has a long history of managing flooding, surface water and drainage in the South East of South Australia with the first South Eastern Water Drainage Act passed by parliament in 1875.

Since then the SEWCD Board has efficiently fulfilled the functions of its legislation by managing and maintaining the drainage network to mitigate flooding and improve agricultural production for the region. It has also evolved in line with changing community expectations and needs of the region.

In 1992, the current *South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992* (SEWCD Act) was enacted, increasing the statutory responsibility of the SEWCD Board to include water conservation and water dependent ecosystem management.

The SEWCD Board is required under legislation to prepare a Management Plan that outlines the key activities that will be undertaken to meet the objectives of the SEWCD Act over the next three years.

The SEWCD Board and the SE NRM Board are collaborating to develop actions to address the government's response to the Community Panel. These actions are included in this plan.



The South Eastern Water Conservation & Drainage Board Area

The SEWCD Board area is located in the South East (Limestone Coast) of South Australia. The area is highly productive, contains significant environmental features and requires extensive management of its fresh and saline surface waters and groundwater systems.

A History of Flooding

The South East has a history of both high primary production productivity and flooding. The need for extensive drainage and flood mitigation systems is a result of the unique physical characteristics of the region combined with the requirements for agricultural development.

The topography of the region reflects a unique record of Quaternary sea level changes. One of the most prominent features are a series of 13 coastal dunes or ranges that extend parallel to the existing coastline in a north-westerly to south-easterly direction. This feature provides a rich diversity of soil types and complex water movement.

The region slopes from south to north as a result of volcanic activity in the Mt Gambier area while being generally very flat east to west.

Surface water in the region moves west slowly toward the coast until it is diverted northwards along the eastern side of each intervening range. As a consequence, the inter-dunal flats were often covered with watercourses, wetlands, swamps and lakes, all common features in the pre-European landscape.

The succession of coastal dunes acts as a natural barrier to surface water, resulting in few natural sea outlets.

In addition, the depth of groundwater in the region is a significant hydrological feature. During summer, groundwater is at an average depth of two metres. However, increased recharge during winter causes a rise in groundwater levels, bringing it to the surface in many areas. Water for irrigation is drawn from the unconfined aquifer and to a lesser extent the deeper confined aquifer which is primarily used for town water supply and industry.

The combination of slow surface water movement due to lack of slope and high groundwater levels often results in widespread flooding. It is estimated that up to 40 percent of the lands of the South East were seasonally inundated prior to drainage.

The South East is the traditional home of the following first Nations language groups; Meintangk, Potaruwutj, Bungaanditj; Tatiara/Ngarkat and Tanganekald. The land prior to European settlement supported a mosaic of forests, woodlands, shrub-lands and grasslands.

However, as a result of vegetation clearance, drainage of wetlands and agricultural practices, a number of plant and animal species are now extinct or considered threatened.

Since European settlement, 87 % of the original native vegetation has been cleared in the South East.

The South East region boasts a number of significant wetlands. Bool Lagoon, Hacks Lagoon, Piccaninnie Ponds and the Coorong and Lower Lakes are all Ramsar Wetlands with the Coorong and Lower Lakes also recognised under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. However, wetlands in the South East have been reduced to less than 6% of their original area with only 10% of this area still intact.

Complex Drainage System

Since the first South East Drainage Act was passed, the SEWCD Board has developed an extensive and complex drainage system.

Under the current *SEWCD Act 1992*, the SEWCD Board has responsibility for managing a vast area of drains and associated wetlands as outlined in Figure 1.

Today the SEWCD Board manages over 2500 kilometres of drains, including 714 kilometres of the Upper South East network. Associated with these drains are significant infrastructure such as regulators, bridges and roads

Figure 1: South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board Area



OUR ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

Our Vision

To balance the needs between sustainable and productive agriculture and healthy water dependant ecosystems across the South East (Limestone Coast) of South Australia.

Our Role

To manage and conserve the quality and flow of water in the South East of South Australia by effectively managing flooding, redirecting water to areas of greatest need and reducing salinity.

Our Functions

The South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act (SEWCD Act) 1992, outlines the functions and obligations of the SEWCD Board, and includes the following responsibilities:

- to provide an effective and efficient system for managing the surface water of the non-urban lands in the South East, by conserving, draining, altering the flow of or utilising that water in any manner
- to carry out works for the purpose of lowering the level of the water table of lands in the South East
- to undertake, assist or promote research in the fields of water conservation, drainage and management
- to give advice and assistance to others in the fields of water conservation, drainage and management
- the enhancement or development of natural wetlands and the natural environment generally in the South East.

Under guidance and direction of the SEWCD Board the functions are coordinated and delivered by staff from the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). These DEWNR staff are based at various locations across the South East and in Adelaide.

Diagram 1 describes the relationships between the SEWCD Board, the Minister and the delivery of the functions by DEWNR. Diagram 2 describes in further details the functions of the SEWCD Board.

Diagram 1: The delivery of the SEWCD Board Functions

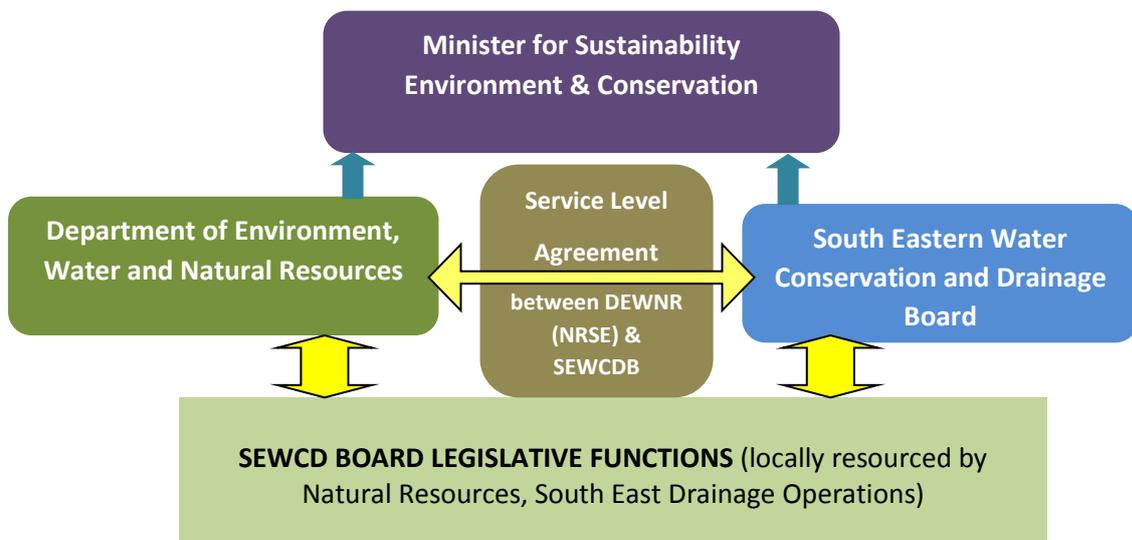


Diagram 2: Functions of the SEWCD Board



OUR LEGISLATIVE AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS STRATEGIC AND OPERATING CONTEXT

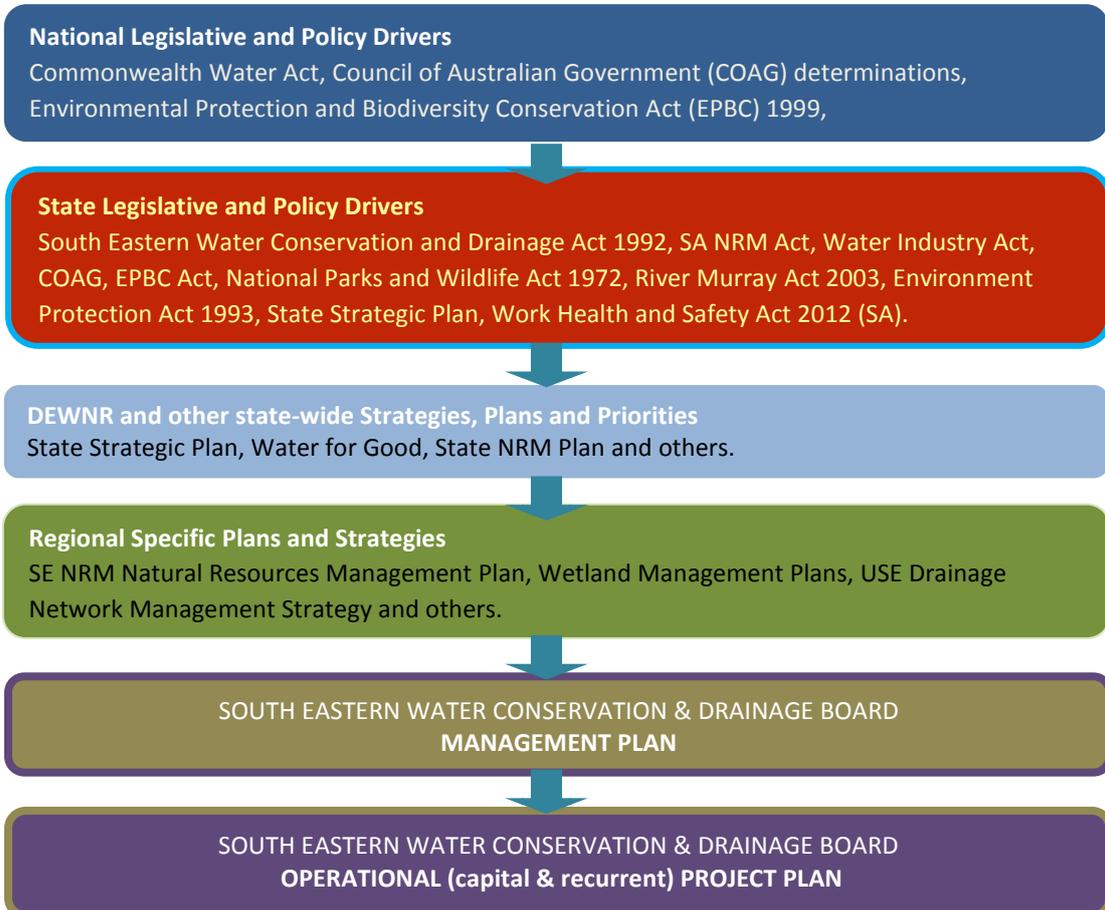
The South East Drainage Network is managed under the auspices of the *South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992* (SEWCD Act).

Legislative arrangements for water management in the South East are:

- **South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992** - to manage the South East Drainage Network
- **Natural Resources Management Act 2004** - to plan and manage NRM programs, Water Planning.
- **Work Health and Safety 2012 Act (SA)** –to provide for the health, safety and welfare of persons at work and for other purposes.

In addition to these pieces of legislation there are national, state and regional legislations, policies and strategies which the SEWCD Board and this Management Plan must take account of. These are described in Diagram 3.

Diagram 3: Strategic and Operating Context for the SEWCD Board



OUR STAKEHOLDERS

The success of the SEWCD Board, involves formal and informal partnerships and collaboration with its stakeholders. Outlined below are some of the key stakeholders.

Agency	Role/ responsibility
<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources - Natural Resources South East (DEWNR)</p>	<p>The department supports the delivery of the SEWCD Board functions through the provision of staff and resources. In particular DEWNR provides strategic, financial, corporate, scientific and operational services through a Service Level Agreement.</p> <p>In addition to the formal support, the department's responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing the State's water resources, • managing the environment and natural resources across the region • developing vegetation policies which will apply to drainage corridors • environmental protection • coastal protection.
<p>South East Natural Resources Management Board (SENRM Board)</p>	<p>The SENRM Board develops policies and practices that set the basis for sustainable management of the natural resources in the region. The policies for management of water and the associated formal regulations and rules (e.g. Water Allocation Plans) have a significant influence on the SEWCD Board's approach to managing the drainage system.</p> <p>The SE NRM Board has commenced preparation of a Drainage and Wetland Strategy for the South East. This strategy will identify the strategic requirements of the system to meet the needs of the community and the environment.</p>
<p>Landholders</p>	<p>Contact with landholders is normally made as a consequence of operational issues associated with the drains, particularly with regard to leases and the current requirement on landholders to obtain SEWCD Board approval for any private drainage works in the region. The current membership of the SEWCD Board includes three elected landholders who are able to bring their experience and knowledge to issues.</p>
<p>Local Government</p>	<p>There are six local council areas within the SEWCD Board area.</p> <p>Councils manage stormwater within township areas and road access, and there is a common interest with regard to managing stormwater drainage together with road bridges and crossings.</p> <p>The current membership of the SEWCD Board includes a nominee from the Limestone Coast Local Government Association.</p>
<p>Department for Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure (DPTI)</p>	<p>DPTI is the lead agency for management of the State's roads, bridges and associated assets. The Board is responsible for a substantial number of bridges and utilises the knowledge and expertise within DPTI to assist with assessments and its asset management program.</p>

<p>Regional Development Australia Limestone Coast</p>	<p>Regional Development Australia Limestone Coast (RDALC) has 5 key areas to address to build a more prosperous future for the region. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Economic Development & Diversification 2) Infrastructure 3) Human capital development 4) Promotion of the region 5) Community well-being. <p>In the RDA Regional Roadmap 2013-2016 there are numerous references to the benefits of advocating for the maintenance of the South East drainage schemes particularly the upgrading of bridges and culverts, for regional transport, industry and agriculture.</p>
<p>Aboriginal Communities</p>	<p>The South East is the traditional home of the Meintangk, Potaruwutj, Bungaanditj, Tatiara / Ngarkat and Tanganekald first nations' language groups. The SEWCD Board will work towards the use of existing agreements established between the NRM Board the South East Aboriginal Focus Group (SEAFG), and the Burrendies Aboriginal Corporation, and will work with the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority in accordance with the Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement.</p>
<p>Tertiary Bodies</p>	<p>Ongoing research work with the Goyder Institute of Water Research which is a partnership between the South Australian Government, the CSIRO, Flinders University, the University of Adelaide and the University of South Australia.</p>
<p>Other State Government Agencies</p>	<p>Ongoing liaison with Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) to assist with broad acre crop and livestock productivity (new Horizons Program), together with bio-security and other emergency preparedness.</p>

OUR CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

The SEWCD Board is conscious of its challenges and this presents opportunities during the term of this plan. These include:

Climate Change

Challenge

Climate change modelling sourced through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicates that climate patterns will vary greatly in rainfall and temperature, especially with drought cycles, and more intense rainfall events.

Opportunity

The operation of the Drainage Network will require a change in management during drier years with a greater need to retain the water flows within the landscape. Technologies will need to be applied to manage variable water flows, to ensure agricultural productivity and the environment benefit, whilst proactively reducing the flooding risk following intense or long term storm events.

Managing Competing Demands for Water

Challenge

Considerations such as soil, groundwater, geological and climatic conditions, and flows to benefit primary production (i.e. agriculture, horticulture and forestry) need to be balanced with the environmental requirements for wetlands, reducing species loss, and surface/ground water quality.

Opportunity

To take a strategic approach to the sustainable use and management of our water resources with the development of the South East Drainage and Wetlands Strategy, better use of technology, and collaboration with the SE NRM Board, together with other agencies, such as PIRSA, and other stakeholders.

Knowledge Based Decision Making

Challenge

The coordination of the Drainage Network and decision making principles are more complex and

consideration of hydrologic, economic, and social sciences are required to balance economic demands and environmental requirements.

Opportunity

Regulating structures provide the primary mechanism to manage flows, with adaptive decision-making using the best available technology and information, with consideration to approved policy, and utilising applied models and support systems.

Changing and Aging Infrastructure

Challenge

The drainage network features in excess of 2000 structures including approximately 800 road bridges and occupational crossings on public and private properties. A substantial number of these bridges and crossings are in need of significant and costly refurbishment or replacement. Most monitoring stations and regulating structures within the system are operated manually.

Opportunity

Apply best practice asset management principles and prioritise the replacement of infrastructure in a coordinated and cost effective manner. Priority shall be given to installing automated systems to provide real time monitoring.

Securing Sustainable Funding

Challenge

The State Government commits \$2.2 million per annum to the SEWCD Board. The Board manages assets valued at \$287.5 million excluding the value of the land.

Opportunity

To apply efficiencies towards our operations and maintenance of the network. To explore raising additional revenue through the leasing of land assets and to seek additional funding through State and Commonwealth funding programmes for prioritised infrastructure maintenance. This will involve ongoing consultation with the SE NRM Board.

OUR DECISION MAKING PRINCIPLES

The SEWCD Board applies its decision making process as described in the diagram on this page. Integral to this process is a set of Decision Making Principles which underpin and inform the development of strategies and actions and provide the basis on which best practice water management is undertaken.

Achieving multiple outcomes by defining the problem

The Drainage Network is managed to achieve multiple benefits for agricultural, environmental, social and economic advantage. Accordingly all issues will be quantified and qualified based on investigation and monitoring.

Strategic alignment goals, priorities and actions maintenance

All actions and decisions are in line with South Australia’s economic priorities, the Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia, the DEWNR Corporate Plan, the South East NRM Plan and other strategic documents.

Community participation in decision making

Genuine engagement with agencies, landowners and community stakeholders to provide a better understanding of risk and consequences to contribute to informed, community owned decisions.

Risk based decision making

The allocation of capital or operating resources will consider the **Need** (i.e. serviceability, together with upstream and downstream impacts and operating regimes); **Legal or regulatory impact** (compliance with legislation including Work health and safety); and **Sustainability** (asset management principles, triple bottom line) impacts.

By developing matrices for this decision making criteria, prioritisation of expenditure can be further validated.



For instance, the drainage network should be maintained to ensure that it can continue to function at its design capacity and to minimise any unacceptable flooding. In practice, this equates to maintaining the system to accommodate up to a 1 in 10 year flooding event.

This may need to be balanced against the commitment of ensuring that employees, contractors and the general public are safe from injury and risk to health and wellbeing in the workplace.

This prioritisation decision-making tool will assist in ranking work health and safety risks against our operational and asset management obligations.

Achievement

The achievement of prioritised outcomes will be reported as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in accordance with Board reporting requirements together with DEWNR quarterly and annual reporting requirements and will assist in strategic decision making.

OUR GOALS, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Goal 1: Manage the Drainage Network and Infrastructure to retain water and flows to benefit agricultural production, connected groundwater systems and wetlands

Sustain and enhance water regimes of water dependant ecosystems across the South East through the optimal management, operations and maintenance of drains, channels and flood ways.

Priority Strategies	Specific Actions
<p>1.1 Quantify and monitor the extent of flows entering the drainage network, exiting the network (i.e. coastal environment) and apply and communicate strategic operating principles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a program utilising best available technology for automation of the South East Drainage Network.
<p>1.2 Operate the drainage network using adaptive management of water flows using regulators and weirs to boost agricultural productivity (i.e. maintaining soil hydration) and healthy water dependent ecosystems (i.e. wetlands) and manage the environment across the South East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine operating principles and procedures for effective control of regulating structures Undertake cost effective ecological, hydrographical and hydrological monitoring for seasonal flows
<p>1.3 Flood damage and dryland salinity is mitigated through a well designed, maintained and integrated drainage system</p>	
<p>1.4 Provide input into the South East Drainage and Wetlands Strategy to establish agreed priorities and objectives for the movement of surface water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan
<p>1.5 Maintain access and flows by applying best operations and management plans, practices and procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop operating guidelines to assist with balancing Drain M flows between the Upper South East and Lake George.
<p>1.6 Undertake all drainage network activities in accordance with Natural Resources Management (NRM) principles and the SE NRM plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the development of the South East Drainage and Wetlands Strategy that is overseen by the SE NRM Board, and completed within the term of this plan
<p>1.7 Provide input into the landscape productivity project to assist in qualifying and quantifying the benefits of the South East Drainage Network to balance agricultural and environmental outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor known and potential new habitats and species requirements for native fish in the drainage network.

Related Key Performance Indicators

- Provide annual flow data into receiving environments (i.e. Lake Bonney [Millicent Drainage Network], Lake Frome, Drain M, Drain L, Kingston, Blackford Drain and from Morella Basin)
- Management of regulators (i.e. Bool Lagoon, Callendale, Mt Bruce, Magarey's Lane, Hogan's Lane, Lake Omerod Weir, Lake George Outlet, Reedy Creek, Narrow Neck, Hurst Weir, Miegels Weir, Heinrich Weir, and Milsteads Weir).
- Specific actions achieved by the indicated timeframe.

Goal 2: Develop and maintain our land and infrastructure assets

Optimal investment for capital upgrades, maintenance and operation of the South East drainage network infrastructure.

Priority Strategies	Specific Actions
<p>2.1 Revise the Asset Management Plan for the South East Drainage Network to apply risk management and due diligence for infrastructure that includes regulators (160 structures), weirs (81), bridges (157), culvert bridges (332), occupational bridges and crossings (155)</p> <p>2.2 Apply the asset management framework and principles for the whole region with prioritisation of investment for infrastructure upgrades</p> <p>2.3 Develop the annual Capital Works Program in accordance with asset management framework and plan with prioritised works extending over three years for inclusion within the Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan</p> <p>2.4 Develop the annual Works Schedule (operations and maintenance) for the allocation of human resources that includes drain maintenance (spraying, slashing, silt removal), fencing, and drain patrols (documentation of condition of landholdings, gates, tracks and structures)</p> <p>2.5 Completion of the South East Flows Restoration Project (SEFRP), a 93 km channel from Blackford drain to Morella Basin by late 2018</p> <p>2.6 Reduce costs of land and pest plant management through the management of land assets utilising grazing leases</p> <p>2.7 Maximise opportunities for willing volunteers to be involved in the management of the system, including revegetation works, drain clearing or monitoring</p> <p>2.8 Develop an equipment inventory for major plants including a replacement program</p> <p>2.9 Continue to foster partnerships with associations to increase our funding opportunities profile and increase ownership of issues by the regional community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Asset Management Plan. • Register the South East Drainage Network on the State Infrastructure Register and ensure it is recognised in the State Strategic Infrastructure Plan. • Completion of the capital works plan into the annual Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan • Completion of works schedule into annual Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan. • Completion of equipment inventory for inclusion within annual Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan. • Tender for SEFRP works issued per Project Management schedule. • Undertake review of grazing leases. • Facilitate partnerships with Regional Development Australia, Limestone Coast Local Government Association, Australian Water Association and Civil Contractors Federation

Related Key Performance Indicators

- Completion of Capital Works Program and Works Schedule into the annual Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan.
- Number of kilometres of drain sprayed/ aerial spraying
- Number of kilometres of silt cleaning
- Number of kilometres of routine patrols

Goal 3: Apply good governance, financial management and administration

Informed and engaged South East landholders and other stakeholders working with the SEWCD Board to produce mutually beneficial outcomes.

Priority Strategies	Specific Actions
3.1 Meet statutory requirements of the <i>South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an election process for eligible landholders in the northern, central and southern Zone.
3.2 Meet statutory requirements of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least eight SEWCD Board meetings and three Governance and Finance Meetings each year.
3.3 Maintain full membership of the SEWCD Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise Service Level Agreement between SEWCD Board and DEWNR for finance and budgeting services, staff salaries and costs, Human Resource services, WHS and Injury Management Services.
3.4 Apply best financial management and provide a 3 year budget forecast (see Appendix 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop at least three new Information Bulletins for inclusion on the website: www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/southeast/home
3.5 Current Service Level Agreement in place with DEWNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved planning framework to be integrated within Regional NRM Plan, Drainage and Wetlands Strategy and Drainage Operational (capital & recurrent) Project Plan.
3.6 Continue to explore options for revenue and/or cost sharing with other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the South East Drainage and Wetlands Strategy Joint Board subcommittee (SE NRM Board and SEWCD Board)
3.7 Support research partnerships and NRM programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the SE NRM Board to maintain its involvement in the Sustainable Diversion Limit and Murray Darling Water Resources Planning processes for water credits
3.8 Develop and deliver an ongoing media and communications program to promote the activities of the Board including further development of website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain dialogue and research projects with the Goyder Institute.
3.9 Respond to public enquires in a timely manner	
3.10 Review and improve planning framework to enable strategic and operations opportunities to match the aspirations of the government and community.	

Related Key Performance Indicators

- Annual Report in accordance with Section 24 of the *South Eastern Water Conservation & Drainage Act 1992*
- List number of occupational licences issued per annum and area of land licensed
- Number of Private Works approvals per annum
- Financial Report approved by the Auditor General in accordance with Section 24 of the Act
- Management Plan updated in accordance with Section 18 of the Act
- List of memberships and partnerships with other organisations
- List of research programs that benefit the management of the South East Drainage Network
- List the number of Information Bulletins available on website
- List the number of public queries reported and followed up tabled at Board meetings.

FORECAST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FORECAST (from 2016/17 year)

Revenue			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Recurrent	1,846,000	1,892,000	1,939,000
Capital	449,000	460,000	472,000
Total Appropriation	2,295,000	2,352,000	2,411,000
Other Revenue	7,000	8,000	9,000
Total Revenue	2,302,000	2,360,000	2,420,000
Expenditure			
Recurrent			
Board Members Salaries & Expenses			
Utilities - Phone Water Power			
Office expenses / reports / financial			
Audit fees			
Employee Training			
DEWNR Service Level Agreement			
	459,280	470,762	482,531
Other Services provided by Board			
Technical / Hydrographic / Environmental			
	349,467	358,204	367,159
Infrastructure Expenses / Overheads			
Insurance (SAICORP)			
Emergency Service Levy			
Asset Management			
	267,981	274,680	281,547
Operational Maintenance Projects			
Chemical Drain Spraying activities			
Removal Silt & Obstructions			
General Maintenance on Reserves			
Control Water Flows			
Board Equipment & Depot Maintenance			
	718,704	736,297	755,704
Total Recurrent Expenditure	1,795,432	1,839,943	1,886,941
Capital			
Replacement of Plant & Equipment			
Bridge Replacement Program			
Flood Mitigation & Water Conservation			
Fencing			
Total Capital Expenditure	506,568	520,057	533,059
Total Expenditure	2,302,000	2,360,000	2,420,000

