



**CONSERVATION
COUNCIL** ACT REGION

Submission to ACT Government: 2021-22 ACT Budget Consultation

June 2021

The Conservation Council ACT Region is the peak non-government environment organisation for the Canberra region. Since 1981, we have spoken up for a healthy environment and a sustainable future for our region. We harness the collective energy, expertise and experience of our more than 40 member groups to promote sound policy and action on the environment.

We campaign for a safe climate, to protect biodiversity in our urban and natural areas, to protect and enhance our waterways, reduce waste, and promote sustainable transport and planning for our city. Working in the ACT and region to influence governments and build widespread support within the community and business, we put forward evidence-based solutions and innovative ideas for how we can live sustainably.

At a time when we need to reimagine a better future, we understand that the changes we need will only happen with the collective support of our community.

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Introduction

The Conservation Council ACT Region welcomes the opportunity to make a written submission to the ACT Budget 2021-2022, and also thanks Treasury officials for the opportunity of a face to face consultation in the lead up to this year's Budget. Our submission closely aligns with objectives laid out in the Council's [Election Priorities 2020](#) and acknowledges, where applicable, the [Parliamentary and Government Agreement for the 10th Legislative Assembly](#).

Canberra is a city that sits in a wonderful natural environment. Not only is the ACT home to nationally significant woodlands and grasslands, and the spectacular Namadgi National Park, our urban landscape is embedded in the natural environment, connected by nature parks, corridors, and waterways that support biodiversity and enhance the wellbeing of our community.

Notwithstanding that Canberra is a small city, our capacity to take strong environmental action to improve outcomes is significant. Time and again the ACT has demonstrated that it can be an innovative leader, and that this leadership can resonate across Australia and even overseas.

Challenges and opportunities

The ACT has made significant progress towards cutting greenhouse gas emissions, but more is required. We must phase out the use of gas, reduce emissions from our transport sector, and reduce indirect emissions such as those created in the production of goods that we consume.

Our consumption of goods and services can not only degrade the local environment, but also have far-reaching impacts nationally and internationally. The ecological footprint of the ACT is massive; our consumption requires an area nine times the size of the ACT to sustain it.

The ACT has an opportunity to build a circular economy that values resources, and drives down waste and pollution. Supporting business and the community to develop innovative solutions is important; as is beginning to put in place accountability measures for the considerable impact we have on our planet.

The ACT, like many other places in Australia, faces significant environmental challenges. The impacts of climate change, including longer hotter summers, increasingly severe bushfire seasons, and extreme weather events, have already had wide ramifications for nature and the community.

In addition, our growing city is putting pressure on biodiversity, through loss of habitat, the proliferation of invasive species, noise and pollution.

Canberra can become more climate-resilient by investing in green infrastructure, managing water effectively, and ensuring new developments are environmentally-sustainable and designed for future climate conditions. Urban greenspace, supported by increased tree canopy and urban gardens, will improve livability and build resilience.

We must also support our nationally significant grasslands and woodlands by recognising their values, and protecting and managing them in a way that enhances biodiversity. Investing in nature means that we are nurturing the systems on which we depend for food, clean water and resources, and which hold important intrinsic value.

The solutions to many of these challenges sit within the ACT community. The ACT Government will benefit from harnessing the ideas, expertise and skills of the community to promote the conservation of our unique environment, and sustainability practices that reduce our impact.

The ACT Government has an important role to play in identifying and implementing opportunities to systematically and comprehensively respond to climate change across government. The seriousness of climate change is well recognised in our jurisdiction¹, and now is the time to widen and deepen our understanding of the far-reaching impacts on our city and region, and identify measures that we need to put in place. Not only should all ACT Government directorates be implementing the ACT Climate Strategy to its fullest, but a whole-of-government assessment of risk, and opportunities for amelioration of risk, should be undertaken.

The ACT has the opportunity to become a world leading climate-resilient region that is powered by a circular economy. We have the opportunity to protect our unique natural treasures for current and future generations. But we must be ambitious and we must act now to build the systems and priorities to help us achieve these outcomes.

2021–22 budget priorities

The Conservation Council recommends that the 2021-2022 Budget allocates funding to advance the following policy objectives.

1. Respond to the climate emergency by expediting action to cut the ACT's direct emissions from gas (stationary energy) and transport;
2. Reduce the ACT's ecological footprint, including Scope 3 (indirect) emissions, waste, consumption and embodied energy;
3. Address climate adaptation, preparedness and resilience from a whole-of-government perspective; and
4. Invest in nature for climate resilience.

¹ In May 2019, the ACT Legislative Assembly declared a state of climate emergency noting that “globally, nationally and locally, human induced climate change is contributing to record breaking temperatures, extreme weather events, and a range of negative social, environmental and economic outcomes.”

Respond to the Climate Emergency

While the ACT has demonstrated leadership by setting a target of net-zero emissions by 2045, sourcing 100% renewable electricity, and in May 2019 declaring a climate emergency, we must do more, sooner. The science demands that the ACT should aim for net-zero emissions by 2030 regardless of how politically uncomfortable this might appear. This would bring the ACT in line with other leading cities, such as Bristol, Glasgow and Copenhagen who all have zero emissions targets of 2030 or earlier.

Well-designed actions that mitigate and prepare for climate change can also have multiple other benefits for the environment, society and the economy. We must build resilience to deal with the changes that are occurring, and ensure a just transition to a low-carbon economy. Government and community responses to the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate that we can make rapid and previously unthinkable changes when the need is considered sufficiently dire.

a. Prioritise climate action

The declaration of a Climate Emergency holds no credibility unless we take action that reflects the urgency of the climate challenge. All policies and programs should be consistently viewed through a lens of emissions reduction and climate resilience, and all levels of government should apply this lens with vigour to all aspects of policy development and program implementation.

Recommendations:

1. Expedite all actions under the ACT Climate Change Strategy.
2. Produce a separate annual Budget Paper on the funding of the Climate Change Strategy, and report annually on its delivery.
3. Consider all government funding and programs within the framework of the Climate Emergency Declaration.

b. Fast-track zero-emissions buildings

The objective of “phasing out fossil fuel gas in the ACT and supporting energy grid stability” by 2045 is commendable but is not consistent with climate science. The ACT Government should aim for all zero-emissions buildings policy objectives to be expedited where possible.

We note the equivocal language of “phasing out fossil fuel gas” and the Parliamentary and Governing Agreement for the 10th Legislative Assembly (P&G Agreement) action to “progress a project ... to reduce the emissions intensity of the existing ACT gas network ... by injecting zero-emissions gas alternatives”. Given the proven technologies, energy efficiency, health and safety benefits, and cost savings for consumers by going all-electric, the Conservation Council does not support maintaining a gas network with biogas (methane) or hydrogen for residential and commercial gas usage. The ACT Government needs to be more transparent about any

such intentions, and public funds should instead be directed towards electrification and electricity network upgrades. This prevarication on the future of the gas network also contributes to confusion and hesitation by the public.

The timetable for the transition off gas should be clearly communicated to the ACT community as soon as possible, with clear deadlines and implementation of policy levers to drive a rapid transition. At the least while the details of the transition are being determined, all new developments (residential greenfield, urban infill and renovations, commercial developments, and all new and refitted government and major capital projects) in the ACT should be prevented as soon as possible from connecting to the gas network to avoid prolonging the use of gas and costly conversions in coming years. This is a no-cost, easy win for emissions reductions that will also result in reduced overall energy consumption and reduced household energy bills for consumers.

The Conservation Council welcomes the rapid rollout of the sustainable household scheme, energy efficiency upgrades for community club buildings, investment in distributed “big battery” storage, plus programs for vulnerable households, and urges the ACT Government to communicate the benefits of energy efficiency upgrades and all-electric houses (and discourage converting gas heating to wood heating).

The P&G Agreement Appendix 3 identifies an objective to “establish an expert team of publicly funded building certifiers within the ACT Public Service”. We recommend that one focus of this team should be to ensure full compliance of mandated energy efficiency requirements for new construction.

Recommendations:

1. Fast-track and communicate the timetable to phase out gas in the ACT by 2030, and stop all new gas connections immediately.
2. Fund community and industry information campaigns on the phase out of gas (including for architects, builders, developers, plumbers, gasfitters, appliance retailers, trade training institutions).
3. Extend support to low-income households to reduce energy use through energy efficiency measures, electrification and energy-efficient appliances.
4. Establish a compliance unit with authority and powers to ensure building standards and codes are met.

c. Invest in active travel

Canberrans traverse the city with millions of trips daily for social, recreational, household and employment activities, and transport emissions from petrol and diesel vehicles contribute 60% to the ACT's direct greenhouse emissions. There are significant benefits to be gained for the environment, the liveability of our city, economic productivity, and public health and individual wellbeing from encouraging the adoption of active travel habits. We need to build a strong, integrated public and active transport network as a viable and attractive option for commuters, reduce emissions from use of cars, and transition to an electrified transport system which can run on 100% renewable energy.

Infrastructure, end-of-trip facilities and other safety measures such as street lighting, traffic calming, network maps and signage, tree-canopy shade, path sweeping and pruning, and shared-use signage on suburban streets (particularly around shops and schools) all play an important role in people's selection of cycling or walking as a transport option, and indirect and unsafe routes can act as disincentives. The ACT should continue to redress the balance between investment in roads infrastructure with investment in cycling and walking infrastructure if we are to shift the balance in favour of active travel options.

The Conservation Council acknowledges recent investment in cycling infrastructure, but observes that dedicated funding for "better infrastructure for active travel" is forecast to more than halve from \$10.8 million in 2020–21 to \$4.5 million in 2021–22 then cease thereafter.

As per P&G Agreement (Appendix 5), the ACT Government should commit at least \$20 million or 20% of the roads budget (whichever is higher) for new active travel infrastructure, plus an annual maintenance budget of at least \$12 million. This should be guided by a strategic "community-driven 10 year walking and cycling infrastructure priority plan in 2021" with data collection, strategic asset management and annual reporting on dedicated active travel expenditure as recommended in Pedal Power ACT's budget submission.

The Conservation Council, in collaboration with the Canberra Environment Centre, has recently rolled out a workplace and community education [campaign](#) to support the uptake of active travel, in particular for commuters. This project is a small trial of in-depth engagement strategies, but more broadly the ACT Government should fund a range of community engagement strategies to support Canberrans to make sustainable transport decisions. These could include: localised car-free days; providing ongoing funding for the Canberra Electric Bike Library; cycling training courses; walk to work/school/shops days; bike maintenance workshops.

Although electric bikes are technically eligible as "electric vehicles" in the Sustainable Households scheme, separately or directly incentivising the purchase of e-bikes (broadly defined for mobility purposes) would promote a conversation about reducing car ownership as e-bikes provide a viable alternative to a second car. The transition to electric vehicles is a timely opportunity to reduce the rate of car ownership in the ACT, which should be actively promoted as the population grows and urban density increases.

The Conservation Council supports the P&G Agreement commitment to “buying 90 battery electric buses in the next term” and building a zero-emissions bus depot in Canberra’s north and electric bus infrastructure at the new Woden Depot. (P&G Agreement Appendix 3).

All new buses should be fitted with bicycle racks, and depots should be accessible and connected to the cycling and shared path network, with adjacent secure bike storage and end-of-trip facilities to support integrated public and active transport for all Canberrans.

Recommendations:

1. Expand annual capital works budget to at least \$20m or 20% of the roads budget (whichever is higher) for separated cycleways and shared path networks and other active travel infrastructure.
2. Increase the annual maintenance budget for active travel infrastructure to at least \$12m by 2023, with an additional \$14m over 4 years to address the maintenance backlog.
3. Extend funding for the Slower Streets program to implement permanent design changes in consultation with local residents that calm suburban streets and raise driver awareness of other road and path users.
4. Invest \$4m per year towards community engagement programs that support and incentivise people to make sustainable transport choices.
5. Offer incentives to purchase electric bikes.
6. Continue the electrification of the bus fleet through the purchase of all-electric buses.

2. Reduce the ACT's ecological footprint

In 2019 the ecological footprint (total resource use) of the ACT was estimated to be 9 times larger than the area of the Territory.² While this footprint has reduced by approximately 11% since 2009 through the delivery of the 100% renewable electricity target, indirect emissions embodied in the goods and materials consumed in the ACT still impact heavily on our footprint beyond our border. Currently, one million tonnes of post-consumer “waste” is created in the ACT every year, of which approximately one third goes to landfill. Food and organic waste sent to landfill contributes to the 4% to the ACT's greenhouse gas emissions and squanders a valuable resource.

There is a significant opportunity for the ACT to reduce its ecological footprint by reducing consumption and treating more of our physical “wastes” as valuable resources to be cycled within the economy.

a. Waste management

A review of waste management should be guided by an advisory council that includes community and industry perspectives. Objectives should include identifying gaps in current data, and ensuring that all ACT Government agencies implement procurement policies that require suppliers to have a waste minimisation and recycling plan. P&G Agreement Appendix 2 includes commitment to “increasing open and transparent access to government information” which must include waste data.

Recommendations:

1. Undertake a review of the ACT Government's policies and procedures relating to waste management in the Territory.
2. Improve collection and accessibility of data on waste management in the ACT, including on waste moving in and out of the ACT.
3. Expand the collection of soft plastics and work with processors to scale up recycling (currently facilitated through RedCycle).
4. Provide funding to small-medium enterprise and community groups to undertake localised food waste collection and composting programs.
5. Develop or update legislation to require commercial and retail centres and food businesses to collect organic waste for composting, and new commercial and residential buildings to be constructed with space and facilities to do so.
6. Improve household and business waste reduction and recycling education (\$2 million over 4 years).

² Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment (2019) *ACT State of the Environment*. ACT Government. Available at: <https://envcomm.act.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/SOEFfull.pdf>.

The Conservation Council acknowledges the rollout of bulky waste and green waste collection and the staged phase-out of single-use plastics. However, soft plastics and food and organic waste collections are being conducted primarily by community initiatives (such as RedCycle and Capital Scraps Composting) and need to be scaled up with Government support and appropriate legislation as per P&G Agreement Appendixes 2, 3 and 4, in ways that produce high quality materials and meet the needs of the community.

b. Promote a circular economy

The circular economy is a model of economic development that is efficient and regenerative in nature, based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems.³ Ultimately, it dissociates consumption from growth as materials are recycled on an ongoing basis. The notion has been embraced in cities throughout the world such as Amsterdam, London, New York and Cape Town.

P&G Agreement Appendix 2 commits to “create circular economy legislation” to guide the reduction of wastes. The legislation needs to apply across all sectors of the ACT economy to encompass initiatives such as extended producer responsibility, the right to repair, sharing of goods, elimination of “disposable” items and non-recyclable materials, to shift from a linear make–use–dispose production chain to smart, no-waste design, continuous reuse and complete recycling.

A Community Circular Economy Grant Program should be initiated to facilitate community borrowing and sharing of assets. The next step would be to create small business grants and education to promote waste avoidance, innovation in recycling solutions and product development based on circular economy principles.

Recommendations:

1. Create circular economy legislation.
2. Establish a Community Circular Economy Grants program to facilitate community borrowing and sharing projects such as tool and/or equipment libraries.

³ Ellen Macarthur Foundation, accessed at: <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/>

3. Take a whole-of-government approach to climate adaptation

As the Budget Outlook document acknowledges, Canberra has experienced “unprecedented times, with the Orroral Valley bushfire, smoke haze, [and] a severe hailstorm” in the past 18 months. The IPCC predicts that “global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate”,⁴ and the CSIRO projects that “most of the changes observed over recent decades will continue into the future, particularly that “hot days will become more frequent and hotter”, “snow depths will decline”, “extreme rainfall events will become more intense”, with “decreasing soil moisture” and “harsher fire weather”.⁵ These global and regional changes will have wide-reaching impacts on Canberrans and the livability of our city. It is essential that every decision made by the ACT Government and the Canberra community leads us towards adaptation and greater resilience, not into maladaptive developments that increase vulnerability.

P&G Agreement Appendix 2 includes commendable commitments to “ensuring a holistic approach to government budgets, decision-making and reporting, ... [with] indicators based on wellbeing”, and “ensuring all MLAs have access to climate impact analyses of proposed legislation”. Part E of the P&G Agreement contains an example of a climate adaptation measure: “Support clubs to become heat and smoke refuges for local communities”.

However, the objective of climate adaptation and resilience is only implied, not explicit and absent from most of the budget document and the P&G Agreement. For instance, P&G Agreement Appendix 3 commits to “roll out new and upgraded local sports facilities across Canberra”, “running major signature events ... in new and interesting Covid-safe ways” and “constructing a large indoor venue at EPIC for cultural performances” with no mention of climate adaptation. Everything from the choice of tree species to the design of building ventilation systems to the preparedness of hospitals for heat-related illnesses needs to be considered through the lens of the potential climate conditions in 2030, 2040, 2050 and beyond, and we need to start implementing these adaptations now.

Recommendations:

1. Invest in a whole-of-Government assessment (in consultation with the community) of climate impacts on the Canberra community under moderate and worst case scenarios, and identify long-term policy responses across a range of service areas (including health, education, city services, transport, business etc).
2. Require all government agencies to prepare, implement and publicly report on progress with climate change adaptation plans.

⁴ IPCC 2019 *Special report: global warming of 1.5°C*. Accessible at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

⁵ CSIRO 2020 *Climate change in Australia*. Accessible at: <https://www.csiro.au/en/research/environmental-impacts/climate-change/Climate-change-information>

4. Invest in nature and climate resilience

The world is facing an unprecedented extinction crisis, as human actions have a damaging effect on the natural systems that sustain us.⁶ Despite its small size, the ACT hosts a variety of diverse landscapes, habitats and ecological communities, many of which are unique to the region. Yet nature has been impacted through the encroachment of urban areas on habitats, loss of habitats, and invasive plants and animals (CSIRO 2014). The inherent conflict between development and environment continues to threaten the region's natural resources, and is further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, which continues to worsen in the face of global inaction. This renders it even more urgent to protect and enhance what remains.

As the “bush-capital” of Australia, the ACTs natural resources are of critical importance to the region. Not only is the ACTs green infrastructure an enormous capital asset but the indirect benefits to society through health and wellbeing are significant (CSIRO, 2019). By investing in the region's nature, the ACT Government would ensure the proliferation of these benefits as well as creating a more resilient city in the face of climate change.

Links between the climate and nature crises have been recently recognised by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. It has been concluded that addressing the climate crisis is only possible whilst also addressing the nature crisis as the two issues are intimately connected.⁷ For example, by investing in the restoration of nature and biodiversity, carbon emissions are absorbed (IPBES 2021).

Furthermore, by investing in the restoration of natural resources Canberra will be able to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change more easily. For example, lowering impervious surfaces through the planting of urban forests reduces urban heat islanding. Investing in the ACT as a climate change resilient city is important for the health and well being of the ACTs residents, but it also promotes considerable economic return. For example, the cooling effect of Canberra's trees is estimated to be approximately \$13,000; as the city warms, this figure will only grow (CSIRO 2019).

The Conservation Council commends the ACT's strong stance on environmental protection and the implementation of current initiatives. We would like to celebrate in particular the recently announced ACT Cat Plan, and at last, the commitment to long term funding for community groups. In addition to the following recommendations, we would like to refer to our recent submission regarding the Natural Resources Management Plan to highlight opportunities for reform.

⁶ IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 52 - 56 pages.

⁷ IPBES and IPCC (no date) *Biodiversity and Climate Change*. IPBES. Available at: https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2021-06/2021_IPCC-IPBES_scientific_outcome_20210612.pdf.

a. Fund existing management plans

Full funding should be allocated to support all existing action plans and conservation strategies. Specific timeframes and improved accountability mechanisms should be included in this funding. The ACT Government has a duty of care to fund the delivery of outcomes outlined in management plans, and should not be drawing on offsets funding from development to meet these obligations.

Additionally, we recommend that all budgeting for natural resources in the ACT be publicly accessible. The current budget is ineffective in identifying the ACT Government's investments as it is specific and lacks a temporal overview.

Recommendations:

1. Fund and fully implement all existing action plans and conservation strategies, applying specific timeframes to improve accountability.

b. Invasive species management

Funding allocations beyond 2020-21 in the budget for management of pests and weeds are unclear. The Conservation Council recommends \$3m per year for this function plus an additional \$1.2m over 3 years for post-bushfire invasive species management, as a minimum. (We note the proposal in the P&G Agreement Appendix 5 of \$7.5m over 4 years). Ongoing and substantial funding should be made available for the management of invasive species as an acknowledgement that long-term planning is integral to successful management and reduction of impacts.

The Conservation Council acknowledges the recent introduction of city-wide cat containment for new cats commencing on 1st July 2022. This measure needs to be supported by community education through pet sellers, veterinary clinics, pet shops and the RSPCA. However, the late implementation deadline means that new cat owners in the next 12 months will be allowed to let their cats roam. Community education will be the most effective way to influence owner behaviour and the Government should move quickly to develop consistent and clear messaging for all new cat owners, both before and after the July 2022 start date.

Recommendations:

- c. Increase funding for weeds and invasive species management to \$7.5M over 4 years.
- d. Provide funding for community education on cat containment for all cat owners in the 12 months leading up to implementation of new measures commencing July 2022.

c. Support for ACTs Community Groups and Programs

ACT residents are passionate about their natural environment. This passion is evident through the work of local organisations such as Landcare ACT and regional Catchment Groups. The well established infrastructure and localised focus of these groups in the ACT provides a practical avenue for the ACT Government to leverage community interest in our environment and fund hands-on natural resource management, as proposed in the P&G Agreement Appendix 5.

We welcome the recent announcement that the three ACT catchment groups will receive long-term funding and urge the Government to ensure that the amount is adequate. Funding should also be made available to other community and citizen science groups.

Recommendations:

1. Provide \$3.2m over 4 years for volunteer-based citizen-science groups, such as VegWatch, that contribute to biodiversity monitoring programs, including \$2m for Landcare ACT and Catchment Groups.

d. ACT's Urban Forest Strategy implementation

The Conservation Council recommends that funding for the Urban Forest Strategy be front-loaded for mass planting within the next decade in order to achieve established, viable canopy cover by 2045. Species selection must consider future climate adaptation, and funding must be allocated to regular management of all planted trees in their early years to ensure they establish.

The Adopt-A-Park community grant program is a valuable vehicle to leverage community engagement with their local urban greenspace, as evidenced by the extensive number of previous grant projects across Canberra.

Recommendations:

1. Allocate funding to the Urban Forest Strategy now in order to achieve 30% canopy cover by 2045.
2. Provide \$300,000 per year to continue and expand the Adopt-A-Park community grant program to facilitate the community driven initiatives in urban greenspace.

e. Waterways

The ACT's rivers and lakes provide security for Canberra's drinking water, the lifeblood for the Territory's ecosystems, and tourism and recreational opportunities. A warming climate is driving more intense rainfall events and hot dry weather which exacerbates invasive species, algal blooms, sediment runoff and bushfire ash. It is imperative that our waterways are protected and managed strategically to ensure clean water availability to our population, ecosystems and downstream water users.

Upgrades should incorporate wherever possible nature-based solutions such as the recent installation of floating wetlands in Lake Tuggeranong, floodplain wetlands, permeable surfaces in residential and commercial developments, and roadside plantings with inlet curbs that slow runoff, retain water in the soil and support urban greenery.

There appears to be no specific funding in the budget beyond \$1.217M in 2020–21, thus the Conservation Council recommends funding the Healthy Waterways program as per the P&G Agreement Appendix 5.

Recommendations

1. Invest \$1.2m over 4 years to support the Environmental Protection Authority to improve regulation and compliance with sediment and runoff controls on building sites to mitigate stormwater contamination.
2. Develop a 10-year stormwater upgrade plan and funding to repair, modify and progressively upgrade existing major creeks and stormwater channels to handle climate change storm events (P&G Agreement Appendix 5) including Tuggeranong Creek, Weston Creek, Yarralumla Creek, Jerrabomberra Creek and Sullivan's Creek.
3. Invest \$30m over 4 years to expand the Healthy Waterways program (\$30 M over 4 years) (P&G Agreement App 5); and include:
4. \$800,000 over 4 years to continue the H2OK Program to directly engage with householders and businesses to reduce pollutants entering stormwater drains;