

PACKAGE OF SUPPLY, CONSTRAINTS AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

AGREED BY THE MURRAY–DARLING BASIN MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ON 16 June 2017

Operational rules changes and system enhancements		
Project title	Proponent state(s)	Project description
2011 Snowy Water Licence Schedule 4 Amendments to River Murray Increased Flows Call Out Provisions	New South Wales / Victoria	Amendments to Snowy Hydro licence in 2011 allow the water recovered by the River Murray Increased Flows (RMIF) to be held and called out. Previously the release of the water was at the discretion of Snowy Hydro and was generally at times suited to Snowy Hydro's commercial outcomes. The proposal intends to provide a means to control the timing of RMIF water releases from the Snowy Scheme, allowing more flexibility to achieve environmental outcomes targeted in the Murray River below Hume Dam.
Barmah-Millewa Forest Environmental Water Allocation	Victoria / New South Wales	Rule change to vary the rules associated with the water set aside by Victoria and New South Wales in an environmental account (the Barmah-Millewa Forest Environmental Watering Account or BMFEWA) to water the Barmah-Millewa Forest proposed to allow the use of other environmental entitlements to target the environmental requirements specified in the Basin Plan. This measure proposes to not initiate or continue release from BMFEWA if a four monthly flood has already occurred.
Computer Aided River Management (CARM) Murrumbidgee	New South Wales	The CARM project aims to use better information in the form of metering, inundation models and more accurate loss estimates to allow operators to more accurately make releases to meet downstream orders. The saved operational loss may then be calculated and set aside to achieve environmental outcomes. A callable entitlement as a result of the envisaged saving will allow delivery of previous losses (which were also contributing to environmental outcomes) in a more managed way.
Enhanced environmental water delivery (Hydro Cues)	New South Wales / Victoria / South Australia	This project will achieve enhanced environmental outcomes by increasing environmental water holders' ability to time releases of environmental water from dams with increases in natural flows caused by rainfall. Proponents and environmental water holders will work together to explore opportunities to better mimic natural conditions without impacting long and short term reliability. The environmental benefits, in part, will be dependent on the extent to which constraints projects are implemented. Any changes will be tested progressively and monitored in an adaptive management process consistent with agreed constraints outcomes. Proponents acknowledge the need for focussed engagement and consultation with communities on this project.
Flexible Rates of Fall in River Levels Downstream of Hume Dam	Victoria / New South Wales	Rule change to allow Hume releases to be reduced more quickly when flows have not been elevated for an extended period beforehand, with the water saved released at a different point in time or in a different flow pattern that would provide additional environmental benefits. The additional flexibility improves Hume Dam operational efficiency.
Hume Dam airspace management and pre-release rules	Victoria / New South Wales	Rule change to allow future environmental water releases in airspace management.
Improved Regulation of the River Murray	Victoria / New South Wales	The proposal locks in place recent observed improvements in operational loss performance. The agreement to proceed with the project as a supply measure is subject to resolution by the Basin Officials Committee (BOC) by September 2017 of an approach that secures enduring environmental outcomes, which may include environmental water entitlements or equivalent arrangements.
Structural and operational changes at Menindee Lakes	New South Wales	This project is a package of operational changes and infrastructure works designed to improve the efficiency of the Menindee Lakes system. The enhanced Menindee project introduces some new works and measures to incorporate a wider range of infrastructure, operations, regulatory and adjustment options which in combination will deliver greater water efficiency savings. The proponent acknowledges the need for consultation with communities and the need to set out transparent governance arrangements.

Operational rules changes and system enhancements		
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SDL offsets in the Lower Murray NSW	New South Wales	The project aims to improve environmental water delivery and achieve better environmental and operational outcomes than achieved under the SDL benchmark model. This is to be done through the manipulation of weir pools, construction of a replacement pump station for Lake Cullulleraine (in Victoria), and works in the Carrs, Capitts and Bunberoo Creek systems to provide evaporative and seepage water savings. Weir pools can create unnatural inundation of connected wetlands when the river is held artificially high. Lowering the weir pool can be used to return wetlands to a more natural wetting/drying regime, while raising it can allow water to reach areas that would be difficult to water under most conditions. The strategy of raising and lowering the weirs should provide an environmental benefit compared to an artificially constant weir pool level.
Hume to Yarrawonga key focus area	Victoria / New South Wales	Investigation of opportunities to address physical and policy constraints to the delivery of higher regulated flows (up to 40,000 megalitres per day from Hume Dam). Investigations will include the potential effects of higher flows on third parties and mitigation options to address unacceptable impacts (including easements and/or infrastructure) to allow the delivery of these flows (to support improved river and wetland health outcomes). Landholder acceptance of potential works will be critical. This project must be considered in relation to the other southern connected Basin constraints projects.
Yarrawonga to Wakool junction key focus area	New South Wales	Investigation of opportunities to address physical and policy constraints to enable the delivery of higher flows (up to 30,000 megalitres per day downstream of Yarrawonga Weir, with a buffer for flows up to 50,000 megalitres per day). New South Wales will consult communities on mitigation options to address unacceptable impacts (including easements and/or infrastructure) to allow the delivery of these flows (to support improved river and wetland health outcomes). Landholder acceptance of potential works will be critical. This project must be considered in relation to the other southern connected Basin constraints projects.
South Australian Murray key focus area	South Australia	Investigation of opportunities to address physical and policy constraints to the delivery of higher regulated flows up to 80,000 megalitres per day at the South Australian border. Higher flows are important for maintaining longitudinal connectivity from the border to the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth and promoting lateral connectivity to deliver water to the wetlands, floodplains, creeks and anabranches connected to the main river channel. Landholder acceptance of potential works will be critical. This project must be considered in relation to the other southern connected Basin constraints projects.
New Goulburn key focus area*	Victoria	Investigation of opportunities to address in-channel constraints to the delivery of higher regulated flows up to 20,000 megalitres per day at Shepparton. Allowing the delivery of flows to the top of the bank would improve river health outcomes. This work will be done in a staged and bottom-up way with communities to understand the risks, impacts and costs, and develop feasible, practical and acceptable solutions to mitigate third party impacts. Building on this work, in close consultation with landholders and communities, further improvements to environmental water delivery will also be investigated. Landholder acceptance of potential works will be critical. This project must be considered in relation to the other southern connected Basin constraints projects.
Lower Darling key focus area	New South Wales	As part of the 'Structural and operational changes at Menindee Lakes' project, investigation of opportunities to address physical and policy constraints to the delivery of higher regulated flows (up to 14,000 megalitres per day at Weir 32). Investigations will include the potential effects of higher flows on third parties and mitigation options to address unacceptable impacts (including easements and/or infrastructure) to allow the delivery of these flows (to support improved river and wetland health outcomes). Landholder acceptance of potential works will be critical. This project must be considered in relation to the other southern connected Basin constraints projects.
Murrumbidgee key focus area	New South Wales	Investigation of opportunities to address physical and policy constraints to the delivery of higher regulated flows (up to 40,000 megalitres per day at Wagga Wagga). Investigations will include the potential effects of higher flows on third parties and mitigation options to address unacceptable impacts (including easements and/or infrastructure) to allow the delivery of these flows (to support improved river and wetland health outcomes). Landholder acceptance of potential works will be critical. This project must be considered in relation to the other southern connected Basin constraints projects.

Environmental works		
Project title	Proponent state(s)	Project description
Belsar-Yungera Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	This proposed supply measure will maintain and improve flora and fauna habitat values and provide periodic breeding opportunities for wetland species, such as fish, frogs and waterbirds. Managed flows will be able to be delivered to 2,370 hectares of highly valued floodplain, representing one third of the total area. The works can be operated flexibly to meet the water requirements of different vegetation communities, mimicking a broad range of River Murray flows up to 170,000 megalitres per day. Through the construction of three large regulators, a series of smaller supporting regulators, track raising (levees) and a pipeline (to allow use of temporary pumps), this project will connect extensive areas of floodplain through tiered watering events. These works will make use of natural flow paths to increase the extent, frequency and duration of inundation from either Basin Plan flows or pumping during low flow events.
Burra Creek Floodplain Management Proposal	Victoria	The proposed works will enable inundation of an area of 407 hectares. This represents 33% of the total forest area and almost all of the flood dependent communities found within the forest, and provides a greater extent of watering than is possible under Basin Plan flows. The works involve the construction of three large regulators, raising tracks to form levees, and the removal of barriers to flow on the floodplain.
Chowilla Floodplain TLM Project	South Australia / New South Wales/ Victoria	The Chowilla Floodplain works is part of a program of The Living Murray (TLM) works at icon sites along the River Murray to ensure that environmental water recovered as part of TLM is used efficiently and ecological elements are maintained. The Chowilla Floodplain project involves a major environmental regulator on the Chowilla Creek and a range of complementary works. The environmental regulator will allow flows to be managed to enable flooding across the floodplain under relatively low river flow conditions.
Flows for the Future	South Australia	The project proposes activities that reduce the interception of low flows and result in additional flows to riverine environments in the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (EMLR) and to the Murray River including the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth in South Australia. The project will help restore the natural low flow patterns within the EMLR through measures that will improve the passage of low flows and freshes to improve ecological habitat conditions.
Gunbower Forest TLM Project	Victoria / New South Wales / South Australia	A suite of engineering works have been built through TLM to deliver environmental water to the Gunbower Forest Icon Site, watering up to 4,800 hectares. These works and associated operating regime have been designed to achieve the ecological objectives that have been set for the forest. The works include two main components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Landscape Works — target the forest wetlands and use relatively small volumes of water. Works included refurbishing existing regulators within the forest, constructing new regulators and decommissioning of a single regulator. These regulators deliver water from either Gunbower Creek or the River Murray (when flows exceed 14,000 megalitres per day). • Hipwell Road Channel — targets large areas of river red gums and can create the conditions required for large colonial waterbird breeding events. Works include construction of a channel to deliver water from Gunbower Creek to the forest, a new weir in Gunbower Creek and associated works.
Gunbower National Park Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	The project has been developed to enable the delivery of environmental water to the wetlands and forest of the Gunbower National Park. It will mimic a natural flood event of up to 50,000 megalitres per day across 500 hectares. This includes almost half of the permanent and temporary wetlands in the project area and 20% (250 hectares) of river red gum with flood dependent understorey. The package of works include regulator and creek enhancement works. The mid forest works will consist of a 100 megalitres per day pump station location on the Murray River and a number of regulators. This will enable the provision of water to approximately 500 hectares of Gunbower National Park, currently unable to be watered by any other infrastructure.
Guttrum and Benwell State Forests Floodplain Environmental Works Project	Victoria	The project will reinstate a more natural flooding regime for the Guttrum and Benwell Forests, addressing, in particular, the reduced frequency and duration of floods. The proposed works will water 1,200 hectares via pump stations, including semi-permanent wetlands and 82% of the river red gum forest with flood dependent understorey. The works will include two separate pump stations to deliver environmental water into Guttrum Forest, one pump station in Benwell Forest and containment works (regulators and levees) in both forests to contain water on the floodplain. The works have been designed to meet the environmental watering requirements of the ecological values by mimicking a 26,000 megalitres per day flood event in the River Murray for Guttrum Forest and a 24,000 megalitres per day flood event for Benwell Forest.

Environmental works		
Project title	Proponent state(s)	Project description
Hattah Lakes Environmental Flows TLM Project	Victoria / New South Wales / South Australia	The project aims to deliver a watering regime that will achieve the ecological objectives for the Hattah Lakes Living Murray Icon Site. The on-ground works have been designed to increase the frequency, duration and extent of flooding across the lakes and surrounding floodplain. The package of works enables watering of 6,000 hectares and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new pumping station at Messenger’s Crossing • Sill lowering in Chalka Creek South • Four new regulators (Messenger’s, Oatey’s, Cantala, Kramen) and associated works • Refurbishment of an existing regulator (Little Hattah) • Three new stop banks or levees.
Hattah Lakes North Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	This project will complement TLM works at the Hattah Lakes Icon Site by enhancing flooding across higher floodplain terraces. The project will also increase the flexibility for environmental water management across the lakes. The proposed works will water an additional 1,130 hectares of floodplain through the construction of two new regulators, a causeway across an existing track and 1.7 kilometres of levees along track alignments.
Improved Flow Management Works at the Murrumbidgee River – Yanco Creek Offtake	New South Wales	This proposal aims to return the Yanco Creek system closer to a pre-development wetting/drying regime, while improving infrastructure that supplies irrigation and stock and domestic water. Upgrades to Yanco Weir on the Murrumbidgee River would result in more control over flows through the proposed Yanco Creek regulator. This may provide the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder and the Office of Environment and Heritage with more flexibility in managing flows within the Murrumbidgee River system.
Lindsay Island (Stage 1) Upper Lindsay watercourse Enhancement TLM Project	Victoria / New South Wales / South Australia	Lindsay Island is part of the Lindsay-Wallpolla Icon Site. The Stage 1 works were funded by TLM and aimed to maintain existing high quality habitat for native fish, increase the extent of flowing habitat on Lindsay Island by about 28 kilometres, improve fish passage between the Lindsay Island anabranches and the River Murray and improve the condition of riparian vegetation. These works will contribute to achieving the ecological objectives that have been set for the site, focusing on in-stream habitat. The works include three new regulators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Lindsay River regulators (north and south inlets) • Mullaroo Creek regulator and fishway.
Lindsay Island (Stage 2) Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	The Lindsay Island Floodplain Project will inundate 5,152 hectares of the floodplain and connect many parts of the floodplain through tiered watering events, including areas of unique fast-flowing aquatic habitat, through to sections of black box, lignum and onto the higher alluvial terraces. The proposed works will be operated in tandem with the recently completed TLM works at this site (Lindsay State 1) and Lock 7 to mimic flows of 40,000 megalitres per day to 120,000 megalitres per day. The proposed works include two components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary: Berrabee Regulator and fishway, five containment regulators and 2.6 kilometres of levees along track alignments • Secondary: 13 regulators and associated works, and 4.9 kilometres of levees along track alignments.
Modernising Supply Systems for Effluent Creeks – Murrumbidgee River	New South Wales	This proposal involves returning parts of three creek systems closer to a pre-development wetting/drying regime, while improving infrastructure that supplies irrigation and stock and domestic water. This project may provide the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder and the Office of Environment and Heritage with more flexibility in managing flows within the Murrumbidgee River system.
Mulcra Island Environmental Flows TLM Project	Victoria / New South Wales / South Australia	Mulcra Island is part of the Lindsay-Wallpolla Islands Icon Site. The works have been funded through TLM and will assist in achieving the ecological objectives that have been set for the icon site by increasing the frequency, duration and extent of wetland and floodplain inundation, improving fish access to the creek and introducing flows to the upper Potterwalkagee Creek. The works enable watering of 820 hectares included the construction of seven environmental regulators and associated works, including sill lowering, stream rehabilitation and upgrading access tracks.
Murray and Murrumbidgee Valley National Parks SDL Adjustment Supply Measure	New South Wales	The proposal is for a suite of works across the national park estate in the Murray and Murrumbidgee valley. It aims to deliver more targeted environmental watering than achieved under benchmark conditions of development and benefit public land areas exceeding 70,000 hectares. Benefits identified include improved native fish outcomes and a reduction in the frequency and level of flooding on private land holdings and blackwater events.

Environmental works		
Project title	Proponent state(s)	Project description
Nimmie Caira Infrastructure Modifications Proposal	New South Wales	Reconfigure water delivery infrastructure to more effectively deliver environmental flows to the Nimmie-Caira floodplain and other parts of the Lowbidgee. This project, along with the Murray and Murrumbidgee Valley National Parks SDL adjustment supply measure, has the potential to supply significant additional environmental benefit to the area.
Nyah Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	The proposed works will water almost 500 hectares of floodplain within Nyah Forest, replicating River Murray flows of up to 25,000 megalitres per day. The works will influence over 53% of the total forest area and almost all of the flood dependent communities. The works consist of four regulators, three on the downstream end of Parnee Malloo Creek and one on the upstream end. Additional works to contain water within the forest include 1.7 kilometres of low level track raising, forming a levee at the downstream end of the forest.
Riverine Recovery Project	South Australia	This project aims to return a number of wetlands to a more natural wetting/drying regime which results in evaporative savings. These savings are assigned to the Commonwealth Government as a South Australian Class 9 water access entitlement. This entitlement can be used for environmental purposes either within or upstream of the South Australian/Victorian border.
South Australian Riverland Floodplain Integrated Infrastructure Program (SARFIIP)	South Australia	The project aims to create an integrated and resilient floodplain along the South Australian River Murray, between the border and Lock 1, through a package of works and measures that enable floodplain inundation and freshening of groundwater lenses with particular focus on the Pike and Katarapko floodplains. Environmental works on the Pike and Katarapko floodplains will optimise the frequency, duration and extent of inundation events to protect and restore these floodplain ecosystems and contribute to Basin Plan environmental outcomes. Salinity management measures will complement the floodplain inundation works to manage ecological risk, enhance ecological condition by maximising the area of soil salinity that is within the tolerances of target vegetation and to manage any long term and real time in-stream salinity risk.
South East Flows Restoration Project	South Australia	The project will use a combination of newly constructed drains and widened existing drains within the Upper South East drainage system to divert additional water that currently flows to the sea from the Blackford Drain in the Upper South East into the Coorong South Lagoon. The diverted water will provide significant environmental outcomes for en route wetlands of the Upper South East through the provision of additional water of suitable quality, as well as salinity improvements in the Coorong South Lagoon.
TLM environmental works and measures – Koondrook-Perricoota Forest Flood Enhancement proposal	New South Wales / Victoria / South Australia	Koondrook-Perricoota Forest is a highly significant floodplain ecosystem on the Murray River in New South Wales. The Koondrook-Perricoota Forest is a large mosaic of river red gum, black box and grey box communities, interspersed by wetland ecosystems in New South Wales. Covering 32,000 hectares the state forest (Crown land) is managed by Forests NSW and is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The structures have been built and partially commissioned by NSW Water and MDBA River Murray Operations.
Vinifera Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	The Vinifera Floodplain project will water up to 350 hectares of floodplain within Vinifera Forest. This represents 55% of the total forest area (638 hectares) and almost all of the flood dependent communities. The proposed works involve construction of four regulators and 1.1 kilometres of low level track raising to enable control of both flood and pumped flows into and out of Vinifera Creek. Water will be delivered to the site through a combination of natural inflows or temporary pumping when river flows are insufficient.
Wallpolla Island Floodplain Management Project	Victoria	Wallpolla Island is part of TLM's Lindsay-Wallpolla Islands Icon Site. The proposed works will complement existing TLM works at this icon site. This project will increase the frequency and duration of floodplain inundation across 2,650 hectares, providing significant benefit to nationally important species, threatened vegetation communities, ecological values, carbon cycling and downstream water quality. This will benefit both Wallpolla Island and the broader Lower Murray region. The proposed works include four major regulators, 22 smaller containment regulators and 4.5 kilometres of levees (raised tracks). The works have been designed to complement weir pool manipulation activities (Locks 8 and 9) and connect areas of flowing aquatic habitat with sections of black box, lignum and higher alluvial terraces. This will enable watering at a landscape scale, mimicking flows of 30,000 megalitres per day to 120,000 megalitres per day.

EFFICIENCY MEASURES	
Title of project	On Farm Irrigation Efficiency and Other Water Use Efficiencies
Project description and benefits	<p>The set of works listed below to be undertaken on farm and/or off farm with the participation of consumptive water users decreases or will decrease the quantity of water required for one or more consumptive uses in a set of surface water SDL resource units, compared with the quantity required under the benchmark conditions of development, with the water savings transferred to the Commonwealth and forming part of the Commonwealth environmental water holdings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing, upgrading and/or reconfiguring water delivery and irrigation infrastructure or technology. • Upgrading, closure, restructuring, reconfiguring and/or installing water delivery systems. • Improving irrigation water delivery management systems and associated telemetry and controls. • Upgrading and/or installing of delivery system operation technologies. • Changing the management of dams, weirs, locks and other river infrastructure. • Modifying, reconfiguring and/or replacing water delivery channels and/or fencing. • Constructing channels and/or upgrading to regulatory channel structures. • Decommissioning water delivery channels. • Installing, upgrading and/or reconfiguring surface and/or sub-surface piping. • Installing, upgrading, improving and/or reconfiguring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o pump systems o pump stations and associated power and control arrangements o fertigation systems o pumping equipment o pump houses. • Improving connection to a water re-use system; reconfiguring filtration; reducing seepage, leakage or other system, transmission or storage losses. • Removing redundant structures and/or streamlining irrigation delivery infrastructure and/or technology. • Rationalising individual irrigators and/or other water users within a water supply scheme. • Modifying and/or improving irrigated area layout or design. • Constructing or upgrading drainage and reuse/recirculation systems and practices. • Improving water use efficiency through laser or GPS levelling. • Renewing surface irrigation through paddock land-forming works. • Installing, upgrading, improving and/or reconfiguring surface and/or sub-surface irrigation systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o pressurised irrigation systems o overhead irrigation systems o drip, trickle, sprinkler or micro-sprinkler systems o multi line irrigation systems o micro and mini irrigation systems o spray irrigation technologies. • Improving flood irrigation. • Installing, upgrading and/or reconfiguring irrigation automation, sensing, control and monitoring systems and scheduling tools. • Installing, upgrading and/or reconfiguring water metering systems. • Installing river level and channel gauges. • Installing remote monitoring. • Installing, upgrading, improving and/or reconfiguring irrigation systems as a temperature mitigation strategy to minimise the need to overwater on high temperature days or reduce frost incidence or impact. • Installing weather proof netting and/or wind breaks. • Installing, upgrading and/or reconfiguring moisture monitoring equipment; moisture sensors and irrigation timers; moisture probes, relays and computer and communication equipment to monitor soil moisture levels. • Improving soil moisture holding capacity through mulching, manuring, cultivation and/or addressing soil acidity and alkalinity. • Upgrading, improving, and/or reconfiguring surface or sub-surface storages to reduce losses or installing or upgrading equipment to reduce losses.

Title of project	On Farm Irrigation Efficiency and Other Water Use Efficiencies (<i>continued</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing, upgrading, improving and/or reconfiguring surface or sub-surface storages. • Water harvesting. • Transferring to covered, intensive production systems. • Reconfiguring or diversifying crops or changing cropping times to reduce water requirement. • Changing to non-irrigation production systems. • Changing land or environmental management. • Modernising water supply control systems and its telemetry. • Changing water supply - replacing MDB water supply with groundwater, recycled water or water supply from a desalinisation plant. • Recovering and/or reusing wastewater. • Recycling water through hydroponics. • Recharging aquifers and/or underground storage of water.
SDL resource unit code and area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All units in the Murray–Darling Basin Plan

EFFICIENCY MEASURES	
Title of project	Urban or Industrial and Mining areas water efficiency
Project description and benefits	<p>The set of works listed below to be undertaken in urban or industrial areas with the participation of consumptive water users decreases or will decrease the quantity of water required for one or more consumptive uses in a set of surface water SDL resource units, compared with the quantity required under the benchmark conditions of development, with the water savings transferred to the Commonwealth and forming part of the Commonwealth environmental water holdings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing, replacing, upgrading, improving, or refurbishing bulk water infrastructure. • Improving management of bulk water supplies. • Upgrading, improving and/or refurbishing bulk water transport and/or distribution infrastructure. • Replacing surface water with fit-for-purpose water delivered from alternative supplies. • Improving economic regulation, competition and/or governance arrangements that lead to an increase in efficiency, availability, effectiveness and/or sustainability of the urban water sector. • Constructing, replacing, upgrading, installing, improving, or refurbishing filtration and/or water treatment infrastructure. • Constructing, replacing, installing, upgrading, refurbishing and/or improving the operation of urban water delivery infrastructure. • Improving systems for monitoring and predicting leaks. • Constructing, replacing, installing, upgrading, refurbishing and/or improving the operation of stock and domestic delivery infrastructure. • Constructing, replacing, upgrading, installing, improving or refurbishing water recycling and/or water reuse infrastructure. • Constructing, replacing, installing, upgrading, improving or refurbishing stormwater and waste-water capture and quality improvement infrastructure. • Constructing, replacing, installing, upgrading, improving or refurbishing stormwater and waste-water reuse infrastructure and/or devices. • Constructing, replacing, upgrading, installing, improving or refurbishing water sensitive urban design infrastructure and/or landscaping. • Improving management, use and/or integration of urban water sources. • Constructing, replacing, installing, upgrading, improving and/or refurbishing water efficient devices and/or technology. • Installing alternative household and/or community water supplies. • Metering and/or pressure management. • Reducing demand through demand management. • Undertaking water audits and/or offering rebates. • Consolidating and/or returning water entitlements where existing available water is no longer required for urban or other use. <p>Programmes will be designed requiring adherence to all relevant approvals and regulations.</p>
SDL resource unit code and area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All units in the Murray–Darling Basin Plan

* This project is not notified as a supply measure.