

## Article Information

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## Major Reforms for natural resources proposed under the new 'Landscape South Australia Bill 2019'

### Landscape South Australia Bill 2019 to repeal the Natural Resources Management Act 2004

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The Bill aims for greater community involvement in natural resource management and the recognition of climate change impacts on the environment.

#### Landscape South Australia Bill

On 20 March 2019, the Marshall Government introduced into parliament the *Landscape South Australia Bill 2019 (LSA)* which, if passed, will repeal the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004 (NRM)*. The Bill aims to “support and enhance the ecologically sustainable development of the natural resources that make up or contribute to our State’s landscape in an integrated manner” by creating a new framework based on:

- decentralised decision-making;
- a simple and accessible system;
- a whole-of-landscape approach;
- keeping community and land owners at the centre landscape management; and
- going back to basics.

The LSA Bill, if passed, is touted as being less process oriented, more flexible, reducing red tape and having a focus on delivery through partnerships while recognising that that climate change is a “*significant factor in our environment*”. The existing eight Natural Resource Boards will be replaced with nine Landscape Management Regions each with a Regional Landscape Board (**RLB**) which will aim to increase community and landholder engagement for each of the nine regions. The Adelaide Mt Lofty Ranges NRM board will be abolished with the area being covered by the new Green Adelaide region. Two new RLB’s will be created, Hills and Fleurieu and Plains and Valleys. It is proposed that boundaries will remain largely unchanged with the Adelaide regions not yet drawn. A map of the proposed regions is below:



Each RLB will develop a five-year landscape plan identifying their top five priorities and consist of five to nine members, four of whom are appointed by the Minister and three by eligible electors (to be defined in the regulations), with the exception of the Green Adelaide Board (**GAB**).

### **GAB**

Under section 12, Green Adelaide or Green Adelaide Region will be established as a landscape management region covering metropolitan Adelaide and will raise levies like other RLB's to support residents to live more sustainably and invest in community development. Section 13(5) establishes the GAB with the aim of making metropolitan Adelaide the *"most ecologically vibrant city in the world"*. Given its strategic importance to the State, GAB will consist of between six to ten members who will be appointed by the Minister and supported by the Department for Environment and Water. The GAB will, in effect, delegate its regulatory functions to other Government agencies, Councils, boards and private organisations.

GAB will have seven priorities.

- coastal management;
- urban rivers and wetlands;
- water-sensitive urban design;
- green streets and flourishing parklands;
- fauna and flora in the urban environment;
- controlling pests, animals and plants; and
- nature education.

A separate discussion paper on Green Adelaide is being prepared and as always, the devil will be in the detail.

### **State Landscape Strategy**

Under section 42, a State Landscape Strategy (**SLS**) will be prepared which will set the long term vision for managing the State's landscapes and natural resources and will support an *"effective and adaptive planning cycle for landscape management with a particular emphasis on establishing links and alignment between State and regional planning"*. It will also set principles for the Landscape Priorities Fund, identify outcomes to be achieved by the SLS and address any other matters under the Act or regulations.

### **Landscape Priorities Fund**

A state wide Landscape Priorities Fund is proposed under section 92 for large scale restoration projects. The fund will:

- be a separate statutory fund;
- invest in projects which meet the principles in the SLS;
- be partially funded by Green Adelaide's land and water levies;
- allocate funds based upon criteria established by the Minister; and
- deliver projects in partnership with other boards, local organisations, groups and individuals.

## **Levies and Grants**

Under the NRM land levies are collected from rate payers by councils and water levies are collected from those with water management authorisations. Under section 67 of the LSA Bill, land levies will continue be collected in the same way however, there is no commentary on what changes will be made to the payment of water levies. This is important given that funding of the Landscape Priorities Fund, including the GAB, is in part from land and water levies.

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, levy increases were reviewed resulting in a proposal to impose a CPI cap on increases to land and water levies. Land and water levies collected in a region will also be allocated to be spent in that region.

Under section 26 a Grassroots Grants Program must be established by each RLB to support individuals, volunteers, community and non- for profit groups to access funds to undertake work. The funds available for the program will be determined annually by the Minister.

## **What Next?**

If passed, the transition provisions will see the NRM arrangements maintained, unchanged for 2019 with the Department of Environment and Water supporting the transition.

Whether the aim of a more simplified system where water, pest, plant, animal, soil and land control is more efficiently managed by encouraging *“more on-ground action so regional communities can become more actively involved in natural resources management programs and initiatives”* is achieved remains to be seen, particularly when you consider that the proposed simplification actually sees an increase of 13 sections and an additional schedule added to the LSA Bill.