

Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2002 (2003 SI 178)

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New South Wales

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Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2002 (2003 SI 178)



New South Wales

Part 1 Introduction

1 Name of plan

This Plan is the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2002* (hereafter **this Plan**).

2 Nature and status of this Plan

- (1) This Plan is made under section 50 of the *Water Management Act 2000* as amended (hereafter **the Act**).
- (2) This Plan covers the core provisions of section 20 of the Act for water sharing, and additional provisions of section 21 of the Act, and other relevant matters.

3 Date of commencement

This Plan takes effect on 1 July 2004 and ceases 10 years after that date.

4 Water source and waters to which this Plan applies

- (1) The water source in respect of which this Plan is made is that between the banks of all rivers, from the upper limits of Copeton Dam water storage downstream to the junction of the Gwydir River and its effluent rivers with the Barwon River, which, at the date of commencement of the Plan, have been declared by the Minister to be regulated rivers.

Note—

A regulated river is a river that has been declared by the Minister, by order published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, to be a regulated river.

Note—

The regulated rivers referred to in subclause (1) are listed in Appendix 1.

- (2) The water source shall be known as the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source (hereafter **this water source**).

- (3) The rivers included in this water source may be varied under section 42 (2) of the Act as set out in Part 14 of this Plan.
- (4) This water source is within the Gwydir and Border Rivers Water Management Areas constituted by the Ministerial order published in the NSW Government Gazette (hereafter **the Gazette**) on 23 November 2001.

Note—

The Gwydir River system is shown on the map in Appendix 2.

- (5) This Plan applies to all waters contained within this water source but does not apply to waters contained within aquifer water sources underlying these water sources or to water on land adjacent to this water source.

Note—

Management of floodplain harvesting is not a component of this water sharing plan. Management of floodplain harvesting will occur according to a number of state-wide management principles, attached in Appendix 3.

5 Interpretation

- (1) Terms that are defined in the Act have the same meaning in this Plan, unless redefined in Schedule 1, and the effect of these terms may be explained in Notes.
- (2) Additional terms are defined in Schedule 1.
- (3) Notes in this Plan do not form part of this Plan.
- (4) Schedules to this Plan form part of this Plan.
- (5) Appendices to this Plan do not form part of this Plan.

6 Effect on licences, authorities and permits under the [Water Act 1912](#)

- (1) This Plan applies from the date of commencement to those matters that are being administered under the Act at that time.
- (2) This Plan applies to other matters from the date the relevant provisions of the Act are commenced.

Note—

To the extent possible the rules embodied in this Plan will apply to matters administered under the [Water Act 1912](#) in the interim.

7 State Water Management Outcomes Plan

- (1) In accordance with section 16 (1) (a) of the Act this Plan is consistent with the State Water Management Outcomes Plan published in the Gazette on 20 December 2002 (hereafter **the SWMOP**).

- (2) Schedule 2 identifies the SWMOP targets applicable to this Plan and how this Plan contributes to these targets.

Part 2 Vision, objectives, strategies and performance indicators

8 Vision, objectives, strategies and performance indicators

This Part is made in accordance with section 35 (1) of the Act.

9 Vision

The vision for this Plan is to have a sustainable, healthy river system that provides reliable water through flow management for the community, environment, agriculture and industry.

10 Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are to:

- (a) protect, maintain and enhance the environmental values of the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source,
- (b) manage the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source to ensure equitable sharing of water between all uses,
- (c) protect the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source by ensuring that extraction minimises any adverse impacts,
- (d) improve water quality in the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source,
- (e) provide opportunities for ecologically sustainable market based trading of surface water entitlements in the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source,
- (f) manage the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source to preserve and enhance basic water rights,
- (g) ensure extraction from the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source is managed properly within the Murray Darling Basin Ministerial Council Cap, and
- (h) manage the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source to preserve and enhance cultural and heritage values.

Note—

Although there are no specific strategies directly related objective (h) in this Plan, the environmental water provisions in the Plan make a contribution towards the preservation of cultural and heritage values.

11 Strategies

The strategies of this Plan are to:

- (a) establish environmental water provisions (Part 3 of this Plan),
- (b) identify water requirements for basic landholder rights (Part 4 of this Plan),
- (c) identify water requirements for access licences (Part 6 of this Plan),
- (d) establish rules for granting of access licences (Part 7 of this Plan),
- (e) establish provisions that place limits on the availability of water (Part 8 of this Plan),
- (f) establish rules for making available water determinations (Part 8 of this Plan),
- (g) establish rules for the operation of water accounts (Part 9 of this Plan),
- (h) establish provisions specifying circumstances under which water may be extracted (Part 9 of this Plan), and
- (i) establish access licence dealing rules (Part 10 of this Plan).

12 Performance indicators

The following indicators are to be used to determine the performance of this Plan against its objectives:

- (a) change in ecological condition of this water source and dependent ecosystems,
- (b) change in low flow regime,
- (c) change in moderate to high flow regime,
- (d) change in water quality in this water source,
- (e) extent to which domestic and stock rights requirements have been met,
- (f) extent to which local water utility requirements have been met,
- (g) change in economic benefits derived from water extraction and use,
- (h) extent of recognition of spiritual, social and customary values of water to Aboriginal people, and
- (i) extent to which native title rights have been met.

Note—

Appendix 4 details the objectives to which these performance indicators relate and the methods for assessing indicators.

Part 3 Environmental water provisions

13 Environmental water provisions

This Part is made in accordance with sections 5 (3), 8 (1), 8 (2) and 20 (1) (a) of the Act.

14 Environmental health water

This Plan establishes the following environmental health water rules:

- (a) water volume in excess of the long-term extraction limit established in clause 30 of this Plan may not be taken from this water source and used for any purpose,
- (b) water availability is to be managed as specified in clause 32 of this Plan to ensure water volume in excess of the long-term extraction limit is not being taken,

Note—

By limiting long term average annual extractions to an estimated 388,000 megalitres per year this Plan ensures that approximately 56% of the long-term average annual flow in this water source (estimated to be 875,400 megalitres per year) will be preserved and will contribute to the maintenance of basic ecosystem health.

- (c) the minimum flow passed through to the Gwydir wetlands is to be the lesser of:
 - (i) the sum of flows in the Horton River at Rider, Myall Creek at Molroy, and Halls Creek at Bingara, plus any water spill or pre-release for flood mitigation purposes from Copeton Dam water storage, and
 - (ii) 500 megalitres per day (hereafter **ML/day**),

Note—

At the time of commencement of this Plan, wetland inflow assessment is based on flows in the Gwydir River at Yarraman minus estimated delivery losses and water use between there and the wetland.

- (d) the passing of the flows referred to in subclause (c) to the Gwydir wetlands may be suspended or temporarily curtailed if, in the opinion of the Minister, this would be environmental beneficial to the Gwydir Wetlands,
- (e) advice from the ECA Operations Advisory Committee should be sought before action under subclause (d) is taken, and
- (f) any flows not passed to the Gwydir Wetlands as a result of action under subclause (d) must be used elsewhere to support fundamental ecosystem health and may not be taken or used for other purposes.

15 Supplementary environmental water

This Plan establishes the following supplementary environmental water rules:

- (a) an environmental contingency allowance (hereafter **ECA**) is to be set aside in Copeton

Dam water storage,

- (b) an account of the water credited to and released from the ECA is to be kept,
- (c) whenever an available water determination for regulated river (general security) access licences is made, the ECA account shall be credited with a volume equal to the lesser of:
 - (i) 45,000 megalitres multiplied by the percentage of share component specified in that available water determination, and
 - (ii) 90,000 megalitres minus the volume currently in the account,
- (d) water in the ECA account may be released for any of the following purposes:
 - (i) to support a colonially nesting native bird breeding event that has been initiated in the Gwydir wetlands following natural flood inundation,
 - (ii) to provide additional inundation in the Gingham and Lower Gwydir Wetlands during or following periods of extended dry climatic conditions,
 - (iii) to provide inundation of higher level benches in the river reaches between Copeton Dam and the Gwydir River at Gravesend,
 - (iv) to provide short-term inundation of the wetlands to promote germination of Hyacinth as part of a weed management strategy involving a wetting and drying cycle,
 - (v) to provide flows for environmental purposes in effluent streams,
 - (vi) to support native fish populations and habitat,
 - (vii) to support invertebrates and other aquatic species,
 - (viii) to support threatened species, and
 - (ix) to maintain aquatic ecosystem health.
- (e) an ECA Release Program shall be prepared for each water year and shall establish guidelines for the release of water from the ECA account for the purposes listed in subclause (d),
- (f) the guidelines established in each ECA Release Program should be aimed at maximising the environmental benefit of releases and full utilisation of the available ECA volume,
- (g) an ECA Operations Advisory Committee should be established for the purpose of providing advice regarding:
 - (i) the annual ECA Release Program under subclause (e), and

- (ii) the making of releases during the course of a water year.
- (h) the ECA Operations Advisory Committee should consist of:
 - (i) a member from the Department or its subsequent organisation,
 - (ii) a member from the National Parks and Wildlife Service or its subsequent organisation,
 - (iii) a member from NSW Fisheries or its subsequent organisation,
 - (iv) a member from the Gwydir Valley Irrigators Association or its subsequent organisation,
 - (v) a member representing the interests of landholders in the Gingham Watercourse,
 - (vi) a member representing the interest of landholders in the Lower Gwydir Watercourse, and
 - (vii) a member representing non-government environmental interests,
- (i) the ECA Operations Advisory Committee should be chaired by the Department's representative, and
- (j) until such time as the ECA Release Program has been developed, releases of water from the ECA account shall be made for the purposes listed in subclause (d) and should be aimed at maximising the environmental benefit of releases and full utilisation of the available ECA volume.

16 Adaptive environmental water

- (1) At any time an access licence holder may, by a process determined by the Minister, commit all or part of their licence as adaptive environmental water.
- (2) The conditions of the commitment specified in subclause (1):
 - (a) are to be established by the Minister,
 - (b) are to be specified on the licence, and
 - (c) shall be such as to ensure that there shall be a contribution to the objectives of this Plan.
- (3) At the commencement of this Plan there are no access licences committed to an environmental purpose in accordance with section 8 (1) (c) of the Act.

Part 4 Basic landholder rights

17 Basic landholder rights

This Part is made in accordance with sections 5 (3) and 20 (1) (b) of the Act.

18 Domestic and stock rights

Note—

Water from this water source should not be consumed without prior treatment which is adequate to ensure its safety.

- (1) At the commencement of this Plan the water requirements of holders of domestic and stock rights are estimated to be 6,000 megalitres per year (hereafter **ML/yr**).
- (2) This Plan recognises that the exercise of domestic and stock rights may increase during the term of this Plan.

Note—

Increase in use of domestic and stock rights may occur as a result of an increase in the number of landholdings fronting this water source or by an increase in the exercise of domestic and stock rights on landholdings.

- (3) The water supply system shall be managed so that it would be capable of maintaining supply to those exercising domestic and stock rights through a repeat of the worst period of low inflows into this water source, as represented in flow information held by the Department.
- (4) To achieve subclause (3) sufficient volumes of water must be set aside from assured inflows into the plan area and reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage.

Note—

The Minister may issue an order under section 328 of the Act to restrict the exercise of domestic and stock basic rights from this water source to protect the environment, for reasons of public health, or to preserve basic landholder rights.

19 Native title rights

Note—

Water from this water source should not be consumed without prior treatment which is adequate to ensure its safety.

- (1) At the commencement of this Plan there are no holders of native title rights in this water source and therefore native title rights are 0 ML/year.
- (2) This Plan recognises that native title rights may increase during the term of this Plan.

Note—

Increase in native title rights may occur as a result of the granting of native title rights under the

Commonwealth *Native Titles Act 1993*.

- (3) The water supply system shall be managed so that it would be capable of maintaining supply to those exercising native title rights through a repeat of the worst period of low inflows to these water sources, as represented in flow information held by the Department.
- (4) To achieve subclause (3) sufficient volumes of water must be set aside from assured inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage.

Part 5 Bulk access regime

20 Bulk access regime

- (1) This Part is made in accordance with section 20 (1) (e) of the Act.
- (2) This Plan establishes a bulk access regime for the extraction of water under access licences in this water source having regard to:
 - (a) the environmental water provisions established under Part 3 of this Plan,
 - (b) the requirements for basic landholder rights identified under Part 4 of this Plan, and
 - (c) the requirements for water for extraction under access licences identified under Part 6 of this Plan.
- (3) The bulk access regime established under subclause (2):
 - (a) establishes rules according to which access licences are granted as provided for in Part 7 of this Plan,
 - (b) recognises and is consistent with the limits to the availability of water as provided for in Part 8 of this Plan,
 - (c) establishes rules according to which available water determinations are to be made as provided for in Part 8 of this Plan,
 - (d) recognises the effect of climatic variability on the availability of water as provided for in Part 8 of this Plan,
 - (e) establishes rules with respect to the priorities according to which access licences are to be adjusted as a consequence of any reduction of the availability of water as provided for in Part 8 of this Plan, and
 - (f) establishes rules according to which access licences are managed as provided for in Part 9 of this Plan.

Part 6 Requirements for water under access licences

21 Requirements for water under access licences

This Part is made in accordance with section 20 (1) (c) of the Act.

Note—

The following clauses in this Part represent the total volumes specified in the share components of access licences in this water source. There is no commitment to make these volumes available. The actual volumes available at any time will depend on climate, access licence priority and the rules in this Plan.

22 Share component of domestic and stock access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act, the share components of domestic and stock access licences authorised to extract water from this water source will total 4,245 megalitres.

23 Share component of local water utility access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act, the share components of local water utility access licences authorised to extract water from this water source will total 3,836 megalitres.

24 Share component of regulated river (high security) access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act, the share components of regulated river (high security) access licences authorised to extract water from this water source will total 19,293 megalitres.

25 Share component of regulated river (general security) access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act, the share components of regulated river (general security) access licences authorised to extract water from this water source will total 509,500 megalitres.

26 Share component of supplementary water access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act, the share components of supplementary water access licences authorised to access water from this water source will total 170,000 megalitres.

27 Changes to total share component

This Plan recognises that total requirements for extraction under access licences in each access licence category may change during the term of this Plan as a result of:

- (a) the granting, surrender, cancellation or non renewal of access licences, or
- (b) variations to local water utility access licences arising from section 66 of the Act.

Part 7 Rules for granting access licences

28 Rules for granting access licences

- (1) This Part is made in accordance with sections 20 (2) (b) and 63 of the Act.
- (2) Access licences may be granted in this water source subject to any embargo on the making of applications for access licences made under Chapter 3 Part 2 Division 7 of the Act.
- (3) The Minister should declare an embargo on the making of applications for access licences in this water source, other than for access licences of the following kinds:
 - (a) local water utility access licences,

Note—

Pursuant to sections 66 (3) and 66 (4) of the Act, the Minister may also vary a local water utility's share component at 5 yearly intervals, or on application of the local water utility where there is a rapid growth in population.

- (b) domestic and stock (domestic only) access licences, or
 - (c) an access licence resulting from an application of a type listed in section 82 (1) of the Act.
- (4) In applying for a new access licence, the applicant must establish the purpose and circumstances relating to that access licence, and that the share component sought will be the minimum required to meet that purpose and circumstances.
- (5) Subclause (4) does not apply to a new access licence arising from an application of a type listed in section 82 (1) of the Act.

Part 8 Limits to the availability of water

Division 1 Long-term extraction limit

29 Limit to the availability of water

This Division is made in accordance with section 20 (2) of the Act.

30 Volume of the long-term extraction limit

- (1) This Plan establishes a long-term extraction limit for this water source being the lesser of:
 - (a) the long-term average annual extraction from this water source that would occur with the water storages and water use development that existed in 1999/2000, the share components existing at the commencement of this Plan and application of the water management rules defined in this Plan, or

- (b) the long-term average annual extraction from this water source that would occur under Cap baseline conditions.

Note—

An assessment of the long-term average annual extraction that would occur under the conditions specified in subclause (1) (a) has been made using the Gwydir IQQM computer model with system file 9002wsp.8.sqIQQMV6.61.005. This indicates a long-term average annual extraction volume of 388,000 megalitres.

Note—

An assessment of the long-term average annual extractions resulting from the baseline conditions in subclause (1) (b) has been made using the Gwydir IQQM computer model with system file dv93465a.s6_IQQMV6.61.001. This indicates a long-term average annual extraction volume of 415,000 megalitres.

Note—

The long-term extraction limit recognises the effect of climatic variability on the availability of water, in accordance with section 20 (2) (c) of the Act as historic climate and river flow information is used in its determination.

- (2) The values referred to in subclauses (1) (a) and (1) (b) shall be adjusted for any access licence dealing under section 71E of the Act.
- (3) For the purposes of establishing the long-term extraction limit and auditing compliance with it, the following shall be included:
- (a) all water extractions by all categories of access licences in accordance with the rules used for accounting of Cap diversions for Schedule F of the Murray Darling Basin Agreement,
 - (b) domestic and stock and native title rights extractions,
 - (c) volumes of water delivered as adaptive environmental water,
 - (d) floodplain harvesting extractions determined to be taken for use in conjunction with extractions authorised from this water source, and
 - (e) water allocations assigned from access licence water allocation accounts in this water source to access licence water allocation accounts in another water source.
- (4) For the purposes of establishing the long-term extraction limit and auditing compliance with it:
- (a) the assessed volume of extractions shall be reduced by the volume of water allocations being assigned from the water allocation accounts of access licences in any other water source to the water allocation accounts of access licences in this water source, and

(b) the following shall not be included:

- (i) replenishment flows made in accordance with this Plan, or
- (ii) diversion of water pursuant to the environmental health water rules and the supplementary environmental water rules in Part 3 of this Plan.

31 Assessment of the long-term extraction limit and current long-term average annual extraction

- (1) Assessment of the long-term extraction limit and the current long-term average annual extraction shall be carried out after the end of each water year, using the hydrologic computer model that, at the time, is approved by the Department for assessing long-term water use from this water source.
- (2) To assess the long-term extraction limit, the model referred to in subclause (1) shall be set to represent as closely as possible the conditions referred to in clauses 30 (1) (a) and 30 (1) (b).
- (3) To assess current long-term average annual extraction from this water source the model referred to in clause 31 (1) shall be set to represent as closely as possible all water use development, supply system management and other factors affecting the quantity of long-term average annual extraction from this water source at the time of compliance assessment.

32 Compliance with the long-term extraction limit

- (1) The long-term average annual extraction from this water source may not be permitted to exceed the long-term extraction limit specified in clause 30.
- (2) Pursuant to subclause (1):
 - (a) if it has been assessed that the current long-term average annual extraction from this water source, exceeds:
 - (i) the volume specified in clause 30 (1) (a) by 3% or more,
 - (ii) the volume specified in clause 30 (1) (a) by more than half the difference between the volume specified in clause 30 (1) (a) and the volume specified in clause 30 (1) (b), or
 - (iii) the volume specified in clause 30 (1) (b), or
 - (b) if the assessments for 3 consecutive water years indicate that the current long-term average annual extraction from this water source exceeds the long term extraction limit,
 - (c) then the maximum available water determination made for supplementary water access licences under clause 39 shall be reduced, and

(d) once the maximum available water determination for supplementary water access licences has reduced to zero, the maximum volumes that may be taken or assigned from a regulated river (general security) access licences under clause 33 shall be reduced.

(3) The degree of reduction under subclause (2) shall be that assessed necessary to return long-term average annual extractions to the long-term extraction limit.

(4) Reductions in the percentages specified in clauses 33 (a) and 33 (b), pursuant to subclause (3), are to be of the same proportion.

Note—

Subclause (4) means that if the percentage specified in clause 33 (a) is reduced from say 125% to 100% (ie by one fifth), then the percentage specified in clause 33 (b) is to be reduced from 300% to 240% (ie one fifth).

(5) If action has been taken under subclause (2), and a subsequent assessment under clause 31 indicates that the current long-term average annual extractions is below the long-term extraction limit by more than 3%, then previous reductions under subclause (2) may be reversed to the degree that it is assessed necessary to return the long-term average annual extractions to the long term extraction limit.

(6) Any reversal of previous reductions under subclause (5):

(a) shall not exceed previous reductions made under subclause (2), and

(b) shall first reverse any previous reductions relating to regulated river (general security) access licences.

(7) The assessment of the degree of any reduction required under subclause (2) or degree of any reversal under subclause (5), shall be made using the same computer model used to carry out assessments under clause 31.

33 Limit to the volumes that may be taken under or assigned from regulated river (general security) access licences

The maximum volume that may be taken under or assigned from a regulated river (general security) access licence in this water source:

(a) during any water year, shall be 125% of the share component of the access licence, or such lower percentage that may result from clause 32, plus the volume of water allocations assigned to the access licence from another access licence during that water year, and

(b) during any 3 consecutive water years, shall be 300% of the share component of the access licence, or such lower percentage that may result from clause 32, plus the volume of water allocations assigned to the access licence from another access licence during the 3 water years.

Division 2 Available water determinations

34 Available water determinations

- (1) This Division is made in accordance with section 20 (2) (b) of the Act.
- (2) All available water determinations in this water source shall be expressed as a percentage of the share component of each access licence in a licence category.

35 Available water determinations for domestic and stock access licences

- (1) The water supply system shall be managed so that available water determinations for domestic and stock access licences of 100% of share components can be maintained through a repeat of the worst period of low inflows to this water source, as represented in flow information held by the Department.
- (2) Sufficient volumes of water must be set aside from assured inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage to provide for subclause (1).
- (3) The available water determination for domestic and stock access licences made for the commencement of each water year shall be 100% of share components whenever possible.
- (4) The sum of available water determinations made for domestic and stock access licences in any water year shall not exceed 100% of share components.
- (5) This Plan recognises that the water requirement of domestic and stock access licences may increase during the term of this Plan in accordance with clause 28.
- (6) The volumes of water set aside from assured inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage shall be adjusted as required over the course of this Plan, if necessary to do so to ensure subclause (1) is satisfied.

36 Available water determinations for local water utility access licences

- (1) The water supply system shall be managed so that available water determinations for local water utility access licences of 100% of share components can be maintained through a repeat of the worst period of low inflows to this water source, as represented in flow information held by the Department.
- (2) Sufficient volumes of water must be set aside from assured inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage to provide for subclause (1).
- (3) The available water determination for local water utility access licences made for the commencement of each water year shall be 100% of share components whenever possible.

- (4) The sum of available water determinations made for local water utility access licences in any water year shall not exceed 100% of share components.
- (5) This Plan recognises that the water requirement of local water utility access licences may increase during the term of this Plan in accordance with clause 28 and section 66 of the Act.
- (6) The volumes of water set aside from assured inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage shall be adjusted as required over the course of this Plan, if necessary to do so to ensure subclause (1) is satisfied.

37 Available water determinations for regulated river (high security) access licences

- (1) The water supply system shall be managed so that available water determinations for regulated river (high security) access licences of 100% of share components can be maintained through a repeat of the worst period of low inflows to this water source, as represented in flow information held by the Department.
- (2) Sufficient volumes of water must be set aside from assured inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage to provide for subclause (1).
- (3) The available water determination for regulated river (high security) access licences made for the commencement of each water year shall be 100% of share components whenever possible.
- (4) If the available water determination made under subclause (3) is less than 100% of share components, then further assessments of available water resources shall be carried out and available water determinations made until the sum of available water determinations for the water year is 100% of share components.
- (5) The sum of available water determinations made for regulated river (high security) licences in any water year shall not exceed 100% of share components.
- (6) Available water determinations made for regulated river (high security) access licences must take into account:
 - (a) the environmental water provisions established by this Plan,
 - (b) requirements for domestic and stock rights,
 - (c) requirements for native title rights,
 - (d) requirements for domestic and stock access licences,
 - (e) requirements for local water utility access licences,
 - (f) volumes remaining in access licence water allocation accounts from previous

available water determinations,

- (g) water losses associated with the holding and delivery of water to meet the requirements specified in subclauses (a) to (f),
- (h) an appropriate volume to meet water losses associated with the holding and delivery of water resulting from the available water determination, and
- (i) any other relevant matters.

38 Available water determinations for regulated river (general security) access licences

- (1) An available water determination is not to be made for regulated river (general security) access licences in any water year until the sum of available water determinations for regulated river (high security) access licences for the water year is equivalent to 100% of share components.
- (2) Providing subclause (1) has been satisfied, assessments of available water shall be made at least monthly, and available water determinations made for regulated (general security) access licences, if additional water can be provided to them.
- (3) Available water determinations for regulated river (general security) access licences shall be based on the volume available in Copeton Dam water storage after making provision for:
 - (a) the environmental water provisions established by this Plan,
 - (b) requirements for domestic and stock rights,
 - (c) requirements for native title rights,
 - (d) requirements for domestic and stock access licences,
 - (e) requirements for local water utility access licences,
 - (f) requirements for regulated river (high security) access licences,
 - (g) allocations remaining in access licence water allocation accounts from previous available water determinations,
 - (h) water losses associated with the holding and delivery of water to meet the requirements identified in sub-clauses (a) to (g),
 - (i) an appropriate volume to meet water losses associated with the holding and delivery of water resulting from the available water determination, and
 - (j) any other relevant matters.

39 Available water determinations for supplementary water access licences

- (1) An available water determination shall be made at the commencement of each water year and shall define the percentage of supplementary water access licence share component that can be taken in that year.
- (2) The available water determination made under subclause (1) shall not exceed 100% of access licence share component or such lower percentage as results from the operation of clause 32 (2).

Part 9 Rules for managing access licences

Division 1 General

40 Rules for managing access licences

This Part is made in accordance with sections 20 (2) (b), 20 (2) (e), 21 (a) and 21 (c) of the Act having regard to:

- (a) the environmental water rules established in Part 3 of this Plan,
- (b) requirements for water to satisfy basic landholder rights identified in Part 4 of this Plan, and
- (c) requirements for water for extraction under access licences in Part 6 of this Plan.

Division 2 Water allocation account management

41 Water allocation accounts

In accordance with section 85 of the Act, a water allocation account shall be established for each access licence in this water source.

42 Accrual of water allocations

Water allocations shall be accrued into each access licence water allocation account in accordance with the available water determinations made for the category of the access licence.

43 Volume taken under access licences

- (1) The water allocation taken under access licences, other than supplementary water access licences, shall be assessed as the greater of:
 - (a) the volume of water extracted by the approved water supply works nominated by the access licence, or
 - (b) the water ordered for extraction by the approved water supply works nominated by the access licence.

- (2) The water allocation taken under supplementary water access licences shall be assessed as the volume of water extracted, in accordance with announcements and access licence conditions, by the approved water supply works nominated by the access licence.

44 Accounting of assigned water allocations and return flows

- (1) Water allocations assigned from a water allocation account under Chapter 3 Part 2 Division 4 of the Act shall be debited from that water allocation account and water allocations assigned to a water allocation account under Chapter 3 Part 2 Division 4 of the Act shall be credited to that water allocation account.
- (2) Water allocations may also be re-credited to access licence water allocation accounts under section 76 of the Act, in accordance with water return flow rules established under section 75 of the Act.

45 Carrying over of water allocation credits, water allocation account limits and debits for excess losses

- (1) The following rules shall apply to the management of water allocation in the water allocation accounts of local water utility access licences, domestic and stock access licences and regulated river (high security) access licences:
 - (a) the maximum volume that may be held in the accounts at any time shall be 100% of their access licence share component, and
 - (b) water allocation remaining in the accounts cannot be carried over from one water year to the next.
- (2) The following rules shall apply to the management of water allocations in the water allocation accounts of regulated river (general security) access licences:
 - (a) water allocation remaining in the accounts may be carried over from one water year to the next,
 - (b) the maximum volume that may be held in the accounts at any time shall be 150% of their access licence share component, and
 - (c) should the water provisions made in accordance with clauses 38 (2) (h) and 38 (2) (i) be expended then any further losses associated with the holding and delivery of water for all access licences in the water source shall be debited to each regulated river (general security) access licence account in proportion to the volume held in the account.
- (3) Water allocation remaining in the water allocation accounts of supplementary water access licences cannot be carried over from one water year to the next.

Division 3 Extraction conditions

46 General priority of extractions

Where extraction components of access licences do not specify the rate as a share of supply capability or a volume per unit time, the following priority of extractions shall apply whenever supply capability is insufficient to satisfy all orders for water in any section of this water source:

- (a) water shall be supplied to domestic and stock access licences, local water utility access licences and regulated river (high security) access licences that have placed orders for water, and
- (b) then any remaining supply capability shall be shared between regulated river (general security) access licences that have placed an order for water, in proportion to share components specified on the access licences.

47 Numerical specification of extraction components

- (1) At any time during the term of this Plan, the Minister may, in accordance with the mandatory conditions on access licences, amend the extraction components of access licences in this water source, or in any section of this water source.
- (2) Action under subclause (1) should be undertaken as follows:
 - (a) the specified rate in the extraction component of each access licence should be a volume per unit time or a share of supply capability,
 - (b) the specified rate in the extraction component of each domestic and stock, local water utility, and regulated river (high security) access licences should be sufficient to satisfy the maximum daily water needs, and
 - (c) after satisfying subclause (b), the remaining supply capability should be distributed among regulated river (general security) access licences in proportion to the share component of each access licence.
- (3) When action under subclause (1) is undertaken, the Minister may also, in accordance with mandatory conditions on access licences, amend the extraction components of access licences in other sections of the water source to exclude extractions in sections of the water source affected by the action under subclause (1).

48 Taking of water under supplementary water access licences

- (1) The taking of water under supplementary water access licences shall only be permitted in accordance with announcements made by the Minister
- (2) The maximum volume of water that may be taken under supplementary water access licences during each period of time to which an announcement applies shall be

expressed as a percentage of each supplementary water access licence share component.

- (3) Taking of water under supplementary water access licences should be managed, as far as possible, to evenly share access opportunity amongst all supplementary water access licences.
- (4) Taking of water under supplementary water access licences should only be permitted when there are uncontrolled flows at the point of extraction and the uncontrolled flow is in excess of that required to provide any required downstream replenishment flows specified in clause 59.
- (5) No more than 50% of the supplementary water event volume may be permitted to be taken under supplementary water access licences during a supplementary water event.
- (6) The supplementary water event volume is:
 - (a) the volume of inflows to this water source which occurs between the time that inflows increased to a level sufficient to produce uncontrolled flows in this water source and the time they then decreased to a level which was no longer sufficient to produce uncontrolled flows in this water source, minus
 - (b) the volume of the inflows in subclause (a) that is required to provide sufficient flow to:
 - (i) meet the environmental provisions of the Plan,

Note—

This includes the clause 14 provisions requiring that inflows from the Horton River, Myall creek and Halls Creek up to 500 ML/day per day be passed through to the Gwydir wetlands.

- (ii) satisfy downstream domestic and stock rights and native title rights,
 - (iii) satisfy the water orders placed by regulated river (general security) access licences and higher priority access licences, and
 - (iv) provide any required replenishment flows specified in clause 59.
- (7) Taking of water under supplementary water access licences nominating works on the Mehi River, Carole Creek, or on rivers which receive effluent flows from the Mehi River or Carole Creek, shall not be permitted, or shall be restricted, when this is required to ensure the passage to the Barwon-Darling of locally generated uncontrolled flows needed to meet the requirements of the Interim Unregulated Flow Management Plan for the North West.

Note—

The Interim Unregulated Flow Management Plan for the North West is also known as the North-West

Unregulated Flow Management Plan.

- (8) For the purposes of subclause (7), locally generated uncontrolled flows shall mean any uncontrolled flow or portion of any uncontrolled flow in these rivers that is not the result of inflows from the Gwydir River.
- (9) The requirements of the Interim Unregulated Flow Management Plan for the North West are:
- (a) a flow of 14,000 ML/day in the Darling River at Brewarrina for 5 consecutive days, or 10,000 ML/day in the Darling River at Bourke for 5 consecutive days, during the period September to February inclusive, providing two such flow events have not already occurred during that period in that water year,

Note—

This subclause is intended to provide opportunity for the passage of fish across the major weirs in the Barwon-Darling.

- (b) a flow of 2,000 ML/day in the Darling River at Wilcannia for 5 consecutive days during October to April, inclusive, providing flows of this quantity have not already been reached during the preceding three months within the October to April period, and

Note—

This subclause is intended to protect flows needed to suppress blue-green algae blooms.

- (c) a flow of:
- (i) 150 ML/day in the Darling River at Wilcannia,
- (ii) 280 ML/day in the Darling River at Louth,
- (iii) 390 ML/day in the Darling River at Bourke,
- (iv) 550 ML/day in the Darling River at Brewarrina, and
- (v) 700 ML/day in the Barwon River at Walgett,

Note—

This subclause is intended to protect flows needed to meet basic landholder rights requirements along the Barwon-Darling River.

- (10) The Minister may, under section 42 (2) of the Act and by notice published in the Gazette, alter or replace the rule set out in subclause (7) or the requirements set out under subclause (9) should the Interim Unregulated Flow Management Plan for the North West be altered, or replaced by new management arrangements, providing that such action:

- (a) only affects the taking of water under supplementary water access licences,
- (b) only relates to ensuring the taking of water under supplementary water access licences does not jeopardise critical environmental needs or the supply of water to basic rights holders, domestic and stock access licence holders and local water utility access licence holders in the Barwon Darling, and
- (c) in the Minister's opinion, does not substantially alter the long-term average volume of water that can be taken under supplementary water access licences in the Lower Namoi Regulated River Water Source.

Part 10 Access licence dealing rules

49 Access licence dealing rules

- (1) This Part is made in accordance with section 20 (1) (d) of the Act and with the Minister's access licence dealing principles gazetted on 27 December 2002 under section 71L of the Act.

Note—

The access licence dealing principles referred to in subclause (1) are in Appendix 5.

- (2) Applications for access licence dealings may be granted subject to the Minister's access licence dealing principles gazetted from time to time under section 71L of the Act and the rules in this Part.

Note—

Access licence dealings include changes of licence ownership, conversions of licence category, movement of share component from one access licence to another access licence, movement of water allocation (ie assignment) from one access licence allocation account to another access licence allocation account and changes in the location of water supply that can take water available under the licence. These dealings must comply with the provisions of the Act, the Minister's access licence dealing principles, and the rules in this Part.

Note—

Where there is an inconsistency between access licence dealing rules established in this Plan and Minister's access licence dealing principles gazetted subsequent to the commencement of this Plan, section 71L of the Act provides for the access licence dealing rules in this Plan to prevail.

50 Rules relating to constraints within this water source

- (1) This clause relates to dealings under sections 71B, 71D, 71G, and 71J of the Act.
- (2) Until extraction components for access licences in the following sections of this water source have been amended in accordance with clause 47, a dealing in:
 - (a) the Gwydir River downstream of Tyreel Regulator,
 - (b) the Mehi River downstream of the Moomin Creek junction,

(c) Moomin Creek, and

(d) Carole Creek,

is prohibited if it would result in the total volume of the share components of domestic and stock access licenses, regulated river (high security) access licences and regulated river (general security) access licences nominating water supply works on any of these sections of this water source exceeding the total at the commencement of this Plan.

- (3) Assignment of water allocations from a supplementary water access licence water allocation account to an access licence of any other access licence category is prohibited.
- (4) Assignment of water allocations to a supplementary water access licence water allocation account from an access licence of any other access licence category is prohibited.

51 Rules for change of water source

- (1) This clause relates to dealings under section 71E of the Act.

Note—

Section 71E dealings are the mechanism by which access licences can move from one water source to another. Once the change in water source has been effected, if permitted, the new licence will have to nominate specified works (by a dealing under section 71J of the Act) in the receiving water source before extraction can commence.

- (2) Access licences in other water sources may be issued following cancellation of access licences in this water sources only if:
 - (a) the access licence dealing rules in the receiving water source permit such a dealing,
 - (b) a conversion factor, established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71L of the Act that protects environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, has been applied, and
 - (c) the water source is within the Gwydir Water Management Area.

Note—

The degree of hydrologic connection between the Gwydir and other Murray-Darling river systems is insufficient to permit dealings between the Gwydir and these systems to occur.

- (3) Access licences in this water source may be issued following cancellation of access licences in other water sources only if:
 - (a) the access licence dealing rules in the other water source permit such a dealing,

- (b) a conversion factor, established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71L of the Act that protects environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in these water sources, has been applied, and
- (c) the water source is within the Gwydir Water Management Area.

Note—

The access licence dealing principles gazetted on 27 December 2002 prohibit a change of water source dealing where the movement is from an unregulated river water source to a regulated river water source.

52 Rules for conversion of access licence category

- (1) This clause relates to dealings under section 71B of the Act.
- (2) Conversion of an access licence of one category to an access licence of another category is prohibited except as provided for under this clause.
- (3) On application of the access licence holder, the Minister may cancel a regulated river (general security) access licence, and issue a regulated river (high security) access licence, subject to:
 - (a) the application of a conversion factor established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71L of the Act that protects environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in these water sources, and
 - (b) the volume of water in the regulated river (general security) access licence water allocation account being equal to or greater than its share component volume.

Note—

The volume of water in the regulated river (general security) access licence water allocation account which is in excess of the share component volume of the new regulated river (high security) access licence will not be credited to the new regulated river (high security) access licence account.

- (4) On application of the access licence holder, the Minister may cancel a regulated river (high security) access licence, and issue a regulated river (general security) access licence, subject to:
 - (a) the application of a conversion factor equal to one divided by the conversion factor established in subclause (3), and
 - (b) the total volume of regulated river (general security) access licence share components not increasing above the total volume of regulated river (general security) access licence share components at the time of commencement of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act.

Note—

This would allow conversion of a regulated river (high security) access licence to a regulated river (general security) access licence only if there had been a corresponding or larger volume of regulated river (general security) access licence share component converted to regulated river (high security) access licence.

53 Rules for interstate access licence transfer

- (1) This clause relates to dealings under section 71H of the Act.
- (2) Access licence equivalents in other States may not be transferred into this water source.
- (3) Access licences in this water source may not be transferred into another State.

54 Rules for water allocation assignment between water sources

- (1) This clause relates to dealings under section 71G of the Act in relation to water allocation assignments between water sources.
- (2) Water allocations from the water allocation accounts of access licences in this water source may not be assigned to the water allocation accounts of access licences in other water sources.
- (3) Water allocations from the water allocation accounts of access licences in other water sources may not be assigned to the water allocation accounts of access licences in this water source.

55 Rules for interstate assignment of water allocations

- (1) This clause relates to dealings under section 71I of the Act.
- (2) Water allocation equivalents from other States may not be assigned to the water allocation accounts of access licences in this water source.
- (3) Water allocations from the water allocation accounts of access licences in this water source may not be assigned to water allocation equivalents in other States.

Part 11 Mandatory conditions

56 Mandatory conditions on access licences

- (1) This Part is made in accordance with sections 17 (c) and 20 (2) (e) of the Act.

Note—

The Minister may impose discretionary conditions at any time on an access licence in accordance with section 66 (1) (b) of the Act.

- (2) All access licences in this water source shall have mandatory conditions to give effect to the following:
 - (a) the specification of the share component of the access licence,

- (b) the specification of the extraction component of the access licence,
 - (c) the requirement that extraction under the access licence shall be subject to the available water determinations,
 - (d) the requirement that extraction under the access licence shall be subject to the water allocation account management rules established in Part 9 of this Plan,
 - (e) the requirement that the taking of water in accordance with the access licence may only occur if the resulting debit to the access licence account shall not exceed the volume of water allocation remaining in the licence account,
 - (f) the requirement that water may only be taken by water supply works nominated on the access licence, and
 - (g) any other conditions required to implement the provisions of this Plan.
- (3) All access licences shall have a mandatory condition that facilitates the provisions of clause 47 of this Plan.
- (4) All domestic and stock access licences, local water utility access licences, regulated river (high security) access licences and regulated river (general security) access licences shall have mandatory conditions that only allow the taking of water if it has been ordered in accordance with procedures established by the Minister.
- (5) All regulated river (general security) access licences shall have mandatory conditions to give effect to the provisions in clause 33 of this Plan.
- (6) All supplementary water access licences shall have mandatory conditions that only allow the taking of water in accordance with announcements, as specified in clause 48, and after satisfying any procedures established by the Minister,
- (7) All domestic and stock access licences, other than domestic and stock (domestic only) access licences shall have mandatory conditions that only allow the taking of water for the purpose of domestic consumption or stock watering as defined in section 52 of the Act.
- (8) All domestic and stock (domestic only) access licences shall have mandatory conditions that only allow the taking of water for the purpose of domestic consumption as defined in section 52 of the Act.
- (9) All local water utility access licences shall have mandatory conditions that only allow the taking of water for the exercise of a water supply function of the local water utility or for other such purpose provided for under the Act.

57 Mandatory conditions on water supply works approvals

All approvals for water supply works in these water sources shall have mandatory

conditions to give effect to the following:

- (a) flow measurement devices shall be installed and maintained on all works used for extraction of water under an access licence and shall be of a type, and shall be maintained in a manner, which is acceptable to the Minister,
- (b) water extraction, property water management infrastructure and cropping details shall be provided on request, in the form and in accordance with procedures established by the Minister, and
- (c) the taking of water may only occur in accordance with the conditions applying to the access licence from whose water allocation account the taking of water will be debited.

Part 12 System operation rules

58 System operation rules

This Part is made in accordance with section 21 (e) of the Act.

59 Replenishment flows

- (1) The following replenishment flows shall be provided, if required:
 - (a) up to 6,000 megalitres per water year to the Gingham Watercourse,
 - (b) up to 4,000 megalitres per water year to the Gwydir River downstream of this water source,
 - (c) up to 6,000 megalitres per water year to Mallowa Creek,
 - (d) up to 4,000 megalitres per water year to Thalaba Creek, and
 - (e) up to 500 megalitres per water year to Ballinboora Creek.
- (2) Sufficient volumes of water must be set aside from assured inflows into this water source and reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage to provide for subclause (1).

60 Water delivery and channel capacity constraints

Where necessary for determining extraction rights, managing water releases or providing water under access licences, the maximum water delivery or operating channel capacity shall be determined and specified in accordance with procedures established by the Minister, taking into account:

- (a) inundation of private land or interference with access,
- (b) the effects of inundation on the floodplain and associated wetlands,
- (c) the transmission losses expected to occur,

- (d) capacities of water management structures controlled by the Minister, and
- (e) SWMOP targets.

Note—

The following capacities have been assessed:

- (i) Carole/Gil Gil—2,200 ML/day,
- (ii) Mehi River—5,800 ML/day,
- (iii) Moomin Creek—2,200 ML/day, and
- (iv) Gwydir River d/s Tyreel—1,100 ML/day.

61 Rates of change to storage releases

Rules regarding rates of change to releases from water storages should be specified in accordance with procedures established by the Minister and take into account:

- (a) relevant environmental considerations,
- (b) damage to river banks, and
- (c) public safety.

62 Supply of orders when remaining allocations are low

- (1) If, in the opinion of the Minister, the total remaining volume of water in access licence allocation accounts has reduced to a level where the continuous delivery of water orders would involve unacceptably high delivery losses, water orders may be grouped and released periodically.
- (2) The Minister should seek advice from irrigation industry representatives regarding the circumstances under which action under subclause (1) should be taken and the manner of management.

63 Dam operation during floods and spills

- (1) The operation of Copeton Dam during times of flood and spilling of water is to be undertaken in a manner that maintains the safety of dam infrastructure.
- (2) Providing it is consistent with subclause (1), operation :
 - (a) should leave the storage at full supply level at the completion of the flood or spilling of water,
 - (b) during floods should ensure the general rate of increase of outflow does not exceed the rate of increase of inflow,
 - (c) should aim to lessen downstream flood damage where possible, and

- (d) may involve temporary storage of water above the normal maximum available storage level to reduce flood effects, and management of the rate of release of this water to avoid aggravating downstream flood damage.

Part 13 Monitoring and reporting

64 Monitoring

The monitoring of the performance indicators specified in clause 12 of this Plan shall be undertaken by the Minister.

Note—

Review and Audit of this Plan

In accordance with section 43 (2) of the Act, this Plan is to be reviewed, within the fifth year of its term, for the purpose of ascertaining whether its provisions remain adequate and appropriate for ensuring the effective implementation of the water management principles of the Act.

In accordance with section 44 of the Act, this Plan will be audited at intervals of no more than five years, for the purpose of ascertaining whether its provisions are being given effect to. This audit is to be carried out by an audit panel appointed by the Minister in consultation with the water management committee, where one exists.

Note—

Implementation Program

In accordance with section 51 of the Act, the Minister may establish an Implementation Program that sets out the means by which the provisions of this Plan are to be achieved.

It is proposed that the Minister establish an Implementation Program for this Plan. Pursuant to section 51 (5) of the Act, the Implementation Program is to be reviewed annually by the Minister to determine whether it is effective in implementing this Plan.

The results of the review of the Implementation Program are included in the annual report for the Department.

Part 14 Amendment of this Plan

65 Changes to this water source

The Minister, under section 42 (2) of the Act and by notice published in the Gazette, may add a river or section of river to this water source or remove a river or section of river from this water source providing that:

- (a) any river or section of river that is added has been declared to be a regulated river by an order published in the Gazette, and
- (b) the Minister is satisfied that there will be no impact on environmental water or on the available water to any access licences in this water source.

66 Other amendments of this Plan

The Minister, under section 42 (2) of the Act and by notice published in the Gazette, may amend this Plan, in accordance with clause 48 (10), in respect to the requirements or

arrangements affecting taking of water under supplementary water access licences nominating works on the Mehi River, Carole Creek, or on rivers which receive effluent flows from the Mehi River or Carole Creek.

Dictionary

The following definitions apply to this Plan in addition to the definitions set out in the Act:

airspace is a volume in a **water storage**, which is kept empty for the purpose of mitigating potential floods.

assured inflows are the volumes of water which historic hydrologic information indicates are the minimum which can be expected to flow into the water source.

available water in relation to a water management area or water source, is the water that is available in that area or water source in accordance with an **available water determination** that is in force in respect of that area or water source.

available water determination is a written order by the Minister as to the availability of water for the various categories of access licence in relation to a specified water management area or water source.

Department is the Department of Land and Water Conservation or its successor.

the **Cap** is as defined in Schedule F of the Murray Darling Basin Agreement.

Cap baseline conditions are those used for assessment of Cap in Schedule F of the Murray Darling Basin Agreement and relate to the level of water resource development at June 1994.

conversion factor refers to the adjustment factor that may be applied to the size of share components when they are part of a dealing under 71B or 71E of the Act.

extraction component is the extraction component of an access licence as defined in 56 (1) of the Act.

floodplain harvesting is the collection or capture of water flowing across floodplains.

full supply level is the storage level considered to be the limit for the purposes of storage of water, except in periods of flood operation.

long term average annual extraction is the average of annual water extractions from the water source over the period for which an assessment is carried out.

Minister is the Minister for Land and Water Conservation. The Minister may delegate his functions under section 389 of the Act.

Murray Darling Basin Agreement is the agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia as referred to in the *Murray Darling Basin Act 1992*, for the purpose of promoting and co-ordinating effective planning and management for the equitable, efficient and sustainable use of the water, land and other environmental resources of the Murray-Darling Basin.

replenishment flows are flows provided to refill pools and water holes in effluent river systems downstream of the water source and provide water for household and town use and stock.

reserves are volumes of water put aside in a **water storage** to allow the supply of future water requirements.

share component is the share component of an access licence as defined in 56 (1) of the Act and, for the purposes of this Plan, any right to take water under the [Water Act 1912](#) that gives rise to share component of an access licence under the [Water Management Act 2000](#) (as amended).

supplementary water event is a continuous period during which the taking of water under supplementary water access licences is being permitted in all or part of the water source

supply capability is defined as the rate at which water that can be supplied to a section of a water source after satisfying the environmental water provisions and the requirements for water to satisfy basic land holder rights.

uncontrolled flow is flow, in excess of that needed to meet the environmental provisions of the Plan, basic landholder rights and water orders placed by regulated river (general security) access licences and higher priority access licences in a water source.

water storage means a state owned dam, weir or other structure, which is used to regulate and manage river flows in this water source and the water body impounded by this structure.

water supply system includes the water storages and all other factors influencing water supply that are under the control of the Minister.

water use development includes all privately owned water management structures, and all aspects of farm, industry, town or private household development which affect the volumes of water taken from these water sources, and the management practices that are applied in relation to them.

water year is 1 July to 30 June

Schedule 2 Contribution to relevant targets in the December 2002 State Water Management Outcomes Plan

Levels of assessed contribution:

FULL contributes to target in full

HIGH while not fully contributing to target, there is a good level of contribution

PARTIAL goes some way to contributing to the target

LOW only small degree of contribution to target

Relevant Target	Level of Contribution	Comments
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Target 1a Extractions in Murray Darling Basin’s regulated rivers limited to the level of the long-term average annual extraction below the Murray Darling Basin Ministerial Council (MDBMC) Cap which results from the long-term impact of the environmental water rules

FULL

- This Plan clearly sets out the basis for the long-term extraction limit in Part 8.

Target 1f Rules for adjustments to future available water determinations in the event that the extraction limits are exceeded, clearly prescribed in consultation with the relevant management committee, and acted upon.

FULL

- Rules set out in Part 8.
- Environmental flow rules significantly improve inflows into the wetlands compared to Cap.
- This Plan provides a 45,000 ML Environmental Contingency Allowance.

Target 2 All water management plans incorporating mechanisms to protect and restore aquatic habitats, and the diversity and abundance of native animals and plants, with particular reference to threatened species, populations and communities and key threatening processes.

PARTIAL

- 4 species (River Snail, Silver Perch, Purple spotted gudgeon, Olive perchlet) occurring in Gwydir have been listed as threatened. This Plan should assist in the protection/recovery of these species.
- 16 wetland and floodplain dependent birds listed as threatened occur in the Gwydir. 14 bird species protected under JAMBA and CAMBA also occur. NPWS have indicated that they consider the environmental flow rules provide only the minimum necessary to protect these species.

Target 4a Where the frequency of “end of system” daily flows would be less than 60 percent of the predevelopment level without environmental water rules or extraction limits, the flows increased to 60 percent of predevelopment levels or increased by at least 10 percent of the predevelopment frequency.

FULL

- This Plan meets the target for wetland inflows as follows: 50th percentile flows are 100% of predevelopment under Plan, 30th percentile flows are 97% of predevelopment under this Plan, 10th percentile flows are improved by more than 10% (ie increased from 15% of predevelopment under the Cap to 40% under this Plan).

Target 4b Frequency of “end of system” daily very low flows (as defined by local field investigation) protected or restored to predevelopment levels to maintain or restore their critical ecological functions, drought refuges and habitat connectivity. In the absence of such local assessments, protection extended up to at least the predevelopment 95th percentile.

FULL

- This Plan maintains the predevelopment 95th percentile flow frequency for the wetland inflows.

<p>Target 4c The channel capacity of all lower river and effluent creek systems used for the delivery of regulated water determined. Subject to reasonable socio-economic impacts, limits on daily supply volumes established for effluent systems such that they do not exceed 80 percent of the channel capacity for more than 10 percent of days in each month of each year. Where daily supply volumes are currently substantially less than channel capacity, alternative limits established to reduce the impact of unseasonal flows arising from future access licence dealings.</p>	PARTIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Plan provides for the determination of maximum operating channel capacities. • This Plan provides for the distribution of numerical extraction rights that could be used to facilitate management to desired capacity targets. • This Plan notes a number of maximum channel capacity constraints for the Gwydir River, Mehi River, Moomin Creek and Carole Creek which are to apply at the commencement of the Plan.
<p>Target 5 Access rights for water access licensees clearly and legally specified in terms of share and extraction components.</p>	FULL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for existing regulated access licences and supplementary water access licences are specified and tradeable. • This Plan specifies that inflows up to 500 ML/day from 3 of this water source’s major tributaries goes through to the wetlands. • There has been no consideration of thresholds for within river purposes or effluent streams.
<p>Target 9a Flow thresholds for declaration of supplementary water access, which take into account environmental needs, clearly specified.</p>	HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Plan sets the maximum available water determination for supplementary access licences at the full entitlement of 170,000 megalitres. • This Plan does not clearly specify any sharing rules however, it does provide for “evenly sharing” access between supplementary water access licences.
<p>Target 9b Annual limits on supplementary water extractions, consistent with the long-term average annual extraction limits, established in all regulated river water sources.</p>	FULL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading of supplementary access water is permitted.
<p>Target 9c Rules for sharing between supplementary water licence holders made explicit.</p>	PARTIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligations are set out in Part 5.
<p>Target 9d Supplementary access licence dealings made possible in regulated river water sources, subject to extraction limits and environmental assessment and Aboriginal spiritual and cultural constraints.</p>	FULL	
<p>Target 12 Measures in place in all water sources subject to a gazetted water sharing plan to protect domestic and stock rights from the impact of other water access and use.</p>	FULL	

<p>Target 14 Water sources, ecosystems and sites of cultural or traditional importance to Aboriginal people identified, plans of management prepared, and measures put in place to protect and improve them.</p>	<p>PARTIAL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Plan does not specifically address Aboriginal cultural or traditional requirements and has not identified any sites of particular importance. • However, the significant improvement in environmental flows achieved under this Plan should contribute to protecting or improving Aboriginal values.
<p>Target 16a All share components of access licences tradeable.</p>	<p>FULL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All entitlements (including supplementary water) will be tradeable under this Plan.
<p>Target 16c Conversion factors and protocols established to facilitate trading and dealings between water sources, whilst also protecting existing access and environmental water.</p>	<p>FULL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfers between water sources are in line with Government policy and the Minister’s Access Licence Dealing Principles.
<p>Target 16d Reduced conversion factors only applied when necessary to offset increased losses associated with water supply delivery</p>	<p>FULL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Plan does not impose reduction factors.
<p>Target 16f Zones established where necessary for environmental protection and limits/constraints on water dealings in them made explicit.</p>	<p>PARTIAL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some delineation of transfer zones and application of transfer restrictions pending numerical specification of extraction rights.
<p>Target 35 All water management plans incorporating water quality objectives that have considered Government approved Interim Environmental Objectives, the current ANZECC Guidelines and the recommendations of relevant Healthy Rivers Commission Inquiries.</p>	<p>HIGH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Plan includes a water quality objective and a 45,000 megalitre ECA.

Appendix 1 Rivers and lakes within this water source

The Gwydir Regulated River Water Source includes, but is not limited to, the following rivers and lakes:

- (a) Boomi River from its confluence with Gil Gil Creek in portion 3, Parish of Bibble, County of Benarba, downstream to its confluence with the Barwon River in portion 2, Parish of Bibble, County of Benarba.
- (b) Carole Creek from its offtake from the Gwydir River in portion 52, Parish of Boolooroo, County of Courallie downstream to its confluence with Gil Gil Creek.
- (c) Gil Gil Creek from its confluence with Carole Creek in T.S.R. 15022, Parish of Gocalla, County of Benarba, downstream to its confluence with Boomi River.
- (d) Gwydir Pool from the bifurcation near portion 56, Parish of Carore, County of Courallie, downstream

to “The Raft.”

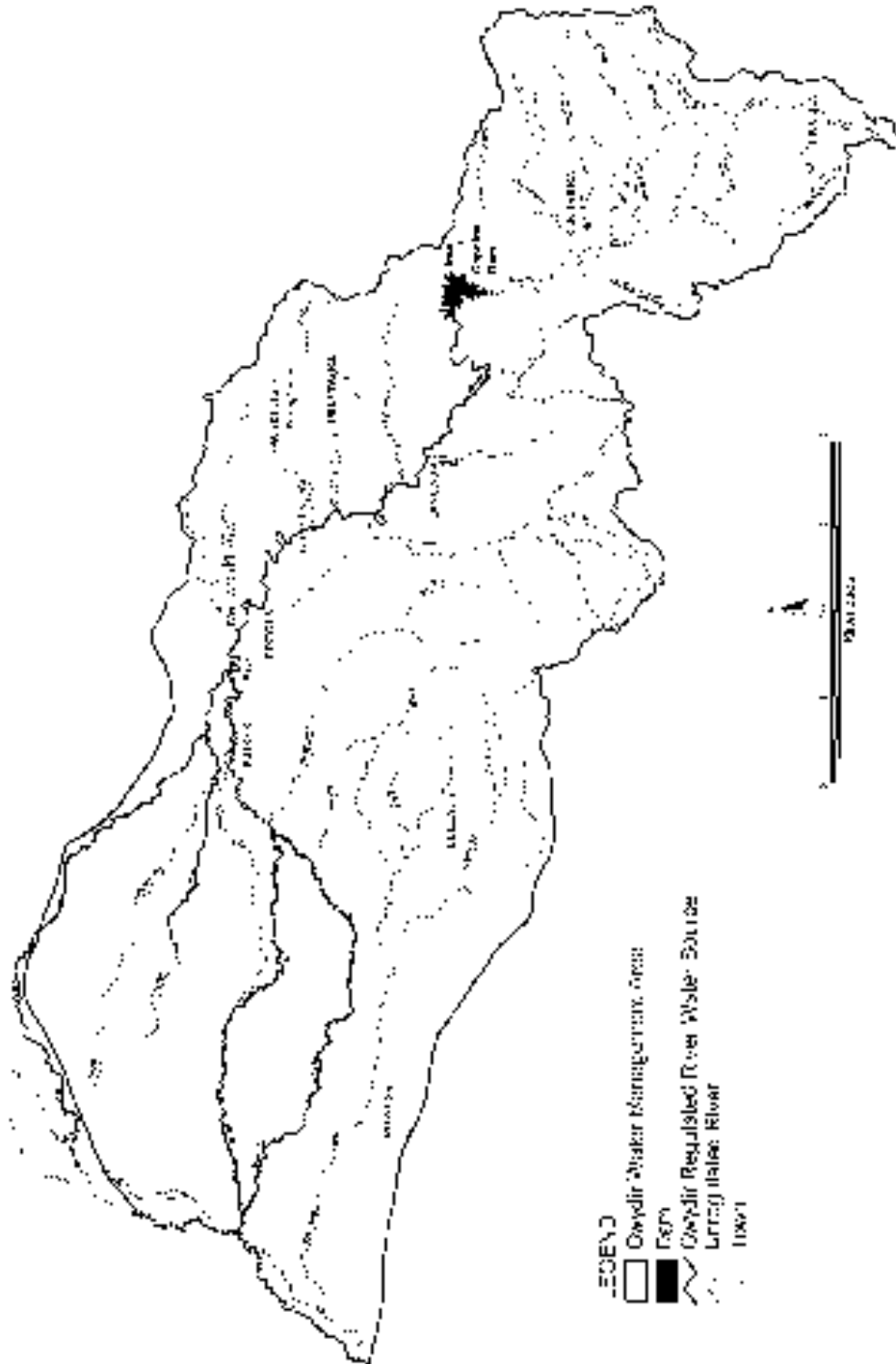
- (e) Gwydir River from the upper limit of Copeton Dam storage downstream to the northwestern boundary of portion 27, Parish of Gin, County of Benarba, including all tributaries to the storage (named and unnamed) up to high water mark of the storage
- (f) Marshalls Ponds Creek from its confluence with Carole Creek upstream to a point 100 metres east of the common boundary of portions 15 and 16, Parish of Bogree, County of Courallie.
- (g) Mehi River, from the Tareelaroï cutting in portion 16, Parish of Mia Mia, County of Courallie, downstream to the Barwon River.
- (h) Moomin Creek from Combadello Weir downstream to its confluence with the Mehi River.
- (i) Tyreel Anabrançh.
- (j) Unnamed Watercourse, from its upstream confluence with Moomin Creek, located approximately 404m downstream from the eastern boundary of portion 33, Parish of Bunna Bunna, County of Benarba, to its downstream confluence with Moomin Creek, located approximately 503m from the upstream confluence, all within the abovementioned portion, parish and county.
- (k) Unnamed watercourse offtaking from the Gwydir River within portion 39, Parish of Ardgowan, County of Courallie and rejoining the Gwydir River within portion 54, Parish of Ardgowan, County of Courallie.

Note—

The following rivers receive domestic and stock replenishment flows from the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source but do not themselves form part of this water source:

- Gingham Channel,
- Mallowa Creek,
- Lower Gwydir River,
- Ballinboora Creek, and
- Thalaba Creek.

Appendix 2 Gwydir River system



Appendix 3 State floodplain harvesting principles

Section 1 Definition and categories of floodplain harvesting

- (1) Floodplain harvesting is the collection, extraction or impoundment of water flowing

across floodplains. The floodplain flows can originate from local runoff that has not yet entered the main channel of a river, or from water that has overflowed from the main channel of a river during a flood. For the purposes of this policy the floodplain is defined as extending to the 1 in 100 year flood line.

- (2) Floodplain harvesting can generally be put into one of three categories:
- (a) diversion or capture of floodplain flows using purpose built structures or extraction works to divert water into storages, supply channels or fields or to retain flows,
 - (b) capture of floodplain flows originating from outside of irrigated areas using works built for purposes other than floodplain harvesting. Examples are:
 - (i) levees and supply works such as off river storages constructed in billabongs or depressions that fill from floodplain flows, and
 - (ii) below ground level water channels from which the water is pumped into on farm storages, and
 - (c) opportunistic diversions from floodplains, depressions or wetlands using temporary pumps or other means.

Note—

Capture of rainfall or runoff from farm irrigation fields, via tailwater systems or other means, is not floodplain harvesting.

Section 2 Floodplain harvesting management issues

- (1) The harvesting of water from floodplains reduces the amount of water reaching or returning to rivers. This decreases the amount of water available to meet downstream river health, wetland and floodplain needs and the water supply entitlements of other users.
- (2) Floodplain harvesting can seriously affect the connectivity between the local floodplain, wetlands and the river, through the loss of flow volume and redirection of water flows.
- (3) The [Water Act 1912](#) provided powers to license floodplain harvesting. However this was never applied as there was generally no requirement to restrict total overall water extractions or off-allocation diversions. Harvested floodplain water has been treated as a freely available bonus to a farmer's licensed entitlement.
- (4) This situation has now changed. The Murray-Darling Basin cap applies to all water diverted from inland NSW catchments and rivers. Licensed and off-allocation access has been subject to increasing restrictions. Embargoes on water licences are also in place on many areas on the coast.
- (5) Floodplain harvesting works and water extractions also clearly fall into those activities

that the *Water Management Act 2000* requires to be only undertaken by way of a licence. The Act also requires such licensing to consider the ecological functioning of floodplains.

- (6) Floodplain harvesting can no longer be left outside of the State's water management and compliance system or as a source of increase in further water extractions. Given this, it is the Government's intention that floodplain harvesting works and taking of water from floodplains be licensed and managed. It will take a number of years to complete the process. However, the water sharing plans must signal the basic principles that will govern the process.

Section 3 Management of floodplain harvesting

- (1) Floodplain harvesting will not be a component of individual water sharing plans being produced for the regulated and unregulated rivers. During flood times water originating in one river system may flow across floodplains and along "flood runners" into adjacent river systems. It is therefore often not possible to assign an area of floodplain to a particular river.
- (2) Management of floodplain harvesting will occur on a state-wide basis, according to the six principles set out in section 4.
- (3) There are many thousands of existing floodplain works which will require licensing and this will be done over the next couple of years. The licensing process will include proper environmental impact assessments.
- (4) A separate category of licence will be established.

Section 4 Floodplain harvesting principles

- (1) Principle 1 is that all existing floodplain harvesting works and floodplain harvesting extractions will be licensed.
- (2) Principle 2 is that licensing will focus initially on controlling the structures, but with movement towards specifying volume limits and flow related access conditions, including metering of pumps

Note—

While all surface and groundwater licences now (or will shortly) specify volume entitlements or annual limits to water, it is not possible to do this for floodplain harvesting licences at this stage. This is because the pattern of use is highly episodic and site and infrastructure specific, and current data on structures and use is minimal.

The Department of Land and Water Conservation will licence existing structures and specify monitoring of use (including metering of pumps) as a licence condition where possible. This may not be possible initially in cases where a tailwater system is also picking up floodplain water as they are difficult to separate, or where overland flow is being captured by a billabong for which we do not have any information on its capacity. Options for application of volumetric conditions will be developed and implemented where appropriate within the first five years of the initial water sharing plans.

- (3) Principle 3 is that no new works or expanded floodplain harvesting activities in the Murray-Darling Basin that will result in the diversion of additional water will be authorised.

Note—

All new floodplain harvesting works are required by law to be licensed. However, as any new works would result in a growth in diversion, which would threaten river health and/or the water entitlements of others, such works would have to be offset by a reduction in other forms of water diversion.

- (4) Principle 4 is that floodplain diversions associated with works in place in the Murray-Darling Basin prior to the end of the 1994 irrigation season will be considered as within the NSW cap.

Note—

Because cap is based on the use of water with development as it was in 1994, NSW considers that the water use that would result from use of the floodplain infrastructure in place in 1994, is part of the cap in each system.

- (5) Principle 5 is that once licensing is completed, an assessment of long-term use resulting from authorised structures against that from structures which existed in 1994 will be carried out and appropriate steps taken to keep harvesting to cap levels.

Note—

It is likely that there has been some growth in floodplain harvesting works and extractions since 1994. However, it is expected that the licensing process will result in some modification of existing works. This may be adequate to offset any post 1994 development. If not, restrictions on the use of the licensed works will have to be applied to return diversions to cap levels. Such restrictions could include restrictions on pumping times or a requirement to modify the work to allow a proportion of flows to be bypassed. By preventing the construction or enlargement of new works, the opportunity for any further growth in floodplain harvesting diversions will be minimised.

- (6) Principle 6 is that floodplain harvesting rights will not be tradeable.

Note—

Trading of floodplain harvesting rights will not be permitted because the frequency and volume of use is site and infrastructure specific, and volume management will take some time to implement.

Appendix 4 Performance indicators

Performance indicators for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Sharing Plan

Performance indicator	Related objective	As measured by:	Commentary
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(a) Change in ecological condition of the water source and dependent ecosystems.	clause 10 (a) clause 10 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of ecological response to changed flow regimes, by IMEF (each water source will have specific hypotheses from the set developed under IMEF). • Other relevant studies as may be undertaken in specific water sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMEF tests a number of hypotheses to indicate how elements of river ecology respond to different aspects of the flow regime (including EFRs, irrigation flows, and floods and wetland connectivity).
(b) Change in low flow regime	clause 10 (a) clause 10 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of days per water year where flow is below natural 95th and 80th percentiles. • Average and maximum number of days per water year of continuous periods of flow which is below natural 95th and 80th percentiles. • Measurement at end of system and specified key sampling sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government's River Flow Objectives (RFOs) 1 and 6. • Analysis would need to incorporate reference to seasonal indicators. • Long term modelling will reflect the influence of climate on flows. • Appropriate data relating to flow distribution, such as summer/winter cropping balance, agronomical practices, on farm storage development, management and operation of environmental releases etc. • Baseline audit should be the modelled WSP scenario (rather than natural flows).
(c) Change in moderate to high flow regime	clause 10 (a) clause 10 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of days per water year where flow is above natural 30th 15th and 5th percentiles. • Average and maximum number of days per water year of continuous periods of flow which is above natural 30th, 15th and 5th percentiles. • Measurement at end of system and other key sampling sites in the water source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFO 3

(d) Change in water quality	clause 10 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and statistical analysis of key water quality parameters, and relationship to flow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan rules will contribute to a long term change in water quality by affecting flow regimes and flow management to address issues such as algal management. There are many non-water sharing plan related factors that affect water quality (eg land-based activities and thermal pollution).
(e) Extent to which basic landholder rights requirements have been met	clause 10 (f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic rights allowances made according to plan provisions/ implementation program requirements. Flows adequate to meet basic rights requirements (taking into consideration allowances for delivery). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic rights usage figures in water sharing plans are estimated volumes (not actual use). Basic rights represents a very small proportion of water extraction in regulated systems.
(f) Extent to which local water utility and major utility requirements (where major utilities are involved in urban water provision) have been met.	clause 10 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of years that reserves were adequate to satisfy urban water requirements. 	
(g) Change in economic benefits derived from water extraction and use	clause 10 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in regional gross margins versus annual total extractions based on year 1 benchmarks (as represented in IQQM). Movement of water to higher value crops as measured by increases in area and/or water extracted by these enterprises versus lower value uses. Change in unit price of water transferred. Annual total volume of access licence transferred (ML) in each water year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many factors affecting economic status of a region, for example commodity prices, other sources of water (eg groundwater). The PI is intended to isolate as much as possible the effects of water availability and price on the gross margin returns at a regional level. Assessment undertaken as part of plan performance monitoring will make assumptions to attempt to identify the impact of the plan provisions.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|
| <p>(h) Extent of recognition of spiritual, social and customary values of water to Aboriginal people.</p> | <p>clause 10 (h)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of amount and type of information collected to identify the range of values of water to Aboriginal people. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The collection of information on the values associated with water is considered the first step in addressing the objects of the Act. It would be expected that at the end of 5 years there should be relevant information collected for each water source, as a minimum requirement. |
| <p>(i) Extent to which native title rights have been met.</p> | <p>clause 11 (h)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Native title rights allowances made according to plan provisions/implementation program requirements. | |

Appendix 5 Minister's access licence dealing principles

The following is the text from the Access Licence Dealing Principles Order, published in the NSW Government Gazette on 27 December 2002.

Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2002

Part 1 Introduction

1 Name of Order

This Order is the [Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2002](#).

2 Commencement

This Order commences on 20 December 2002.

3 Establishment of access licence dealing principles

The access licence dealing principles set out in this order are established.

4 Interpretation

(1) References in this order to licences of category 'runoff harvesting' or 'regulated river (conveyance)' are subject to those categories being prescribed by regulation made under section 57 (k) of the Act.

(2) Notes in this order do not form part of the order.

5 Effect

(1) Consistent with section 71K (1) of the Act, all applications for access licence dealings under Division 4 of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act are to be dealt with in accordance with:

(a) the water management principles, and

(b) the principles in this order, and

(c) access licence dealing rules established by any relevant management plan.

(2) Consistent with section 71L of the Act, any access licence dealing rules established by management plans must be consistent with the principles in this order.

6 Definitions

In this order the following definitions apply:

dealing means a dealing under Chapter 3, Part 2 Division 4 of the [Water Management Act 2000](#).

farm dam is a privately owned dam typically of earthen construction designed to collect and/or store water for use on one or a few properties. It does not include publicly owned dams or weirs.

groundwater source means a water source specified in a groundwater management plan.

hydrologically connected water sources are water sources where water from one flows into the other, or, in the case of river systems, where flow from both goes into a common river downstream.

management plan means a plan made under section 41 or 50 of the [Water Management Act 2000](#).

regulated river water source means a water source specified in a regulated river management plan.

runoff harvesting dam is a farm dam on a hillside or minor stream which collects and stores rainfall runoff. Minor streams are as defined in an order made under section 53 of the [Water Management Act 2000](#).

unregulated river water source means a water source specified in an unregulated river management plan.

Part 2 General principles

7 Impacts on water sources

(1) Dealings should not adversely affect environmental water and water dependent ecosystems as identified in any relevant management plan.

(2) Dealings should be consistent with any strategies to maintain or enhance water quality identified in any relevant management plan.

(3) In unregulated river water sources, dealings should not increase commitments to take

water from water sources or parts of water sources identified in any relevant management plan as being of high conservation value.

- (4) In unregulated river water sources or a groundwater sources, dealings should not increase commitments to take water from water sources or parts of water sources above sustainable levels identified in any relevant management plan.
- (5) In regulated river water sources, dealings should not increase daily demand for water delivery at those locations and times where it is identified in any relevant management plan that demand exceeds delivery capacity.
- (6) In regulated river water sources, dealings should not increase commitments to take water in lower river or effluent systems where this will result in flow at greater than 80% of channel capacity for more than 10% of days used for water delivery.
- (7) In this clause, **commitments to take water** refers, in relation to all access licences with nominated works in that water source or part of a water source, to:
 - (a) the total volume of share components, or
 - (b) the total volume of water allocations in water allocation accounts, or
 - (c) where relevant, the sum of limits on rates of extraction in extraction components.

8 Impacts on indigenous, cultural, heritage or spiritual matters

- (1) Dealings should not adversely affect geographical and other features of indigenous significance.
- (2) Dealings should not adversely affect geographical and other features of major cultural, heritage or spiritual significance.

9 Impacts on water users

- (1) Dealings should not adversely affect the ability of a person to exercise their basic landholder rights.
- (2) Dealings should have no more than minimal effect on the ability of a person to take water using an existing approved water supply work and any associated access licences. This should be addressed by constraints on dealings established in access licence dealing rules in relevant management plans.

10 Maximising social and economic benefits

- (1) The objective of access licence dealings is to help to facilitate maximising social and economic benefits to the community of access licences as required under the objects of the Act. Dealings do this by:
 - (a) allowing water to move from lower to higher value uses, and

- (b) allowing the establishment of water markets that value the access licences, thereby encouraging investment in water efficient infrastructure, and
 - (c) allowing greater flexibility to access licence holders.
- (2) Subject to other principles in this order, access licence dealing rules should allow maximum flexibility in dealings to promote the objectives set out in subclause (1).

Part 3 Principles for specific types of access licence dealings

11 Transfer of access licences

- (1) This clause applies to dealings under section 71A of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71A are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of the licence, or
 - (b) if the licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act.
- (3) Access licence dealing rules established by a management plan shall not regulate or prohibit dealings under section 71A of the Act.

Note—

as indicated in section 71A (3), consent to the transfer of a local water utility access licence may only be granted if the transferee is a local water utility, and consent to the transfer of a major water utility access licence may only be granted if the transferee is a major water utility.

12 Conversion of access licence to new category

- (1) This clause applies to access licence dealings under section 71B of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71B are prohibited:
 - (a) if the licence is proposed to be converted to category regulated river (conveyance) or category estuarine or category coastal, or
 - (b) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of the licence, or
 - (c) if the licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (d) if the licence is of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, or
 - (e) if the licence share component is not numerically quantified.
- (3) Dealings under section 71B are prohibited unless provisions of the relevant management plan:
 - (a) protect environmental water from being affected by such dealings, and

- (b) protect basic landholder rights from being affected by such dealings, and
 - (c) protect the available water under other access licences from being affected by such dealings.
- (4) The share and extraction components of a new licence issued under a dealing under section 71B must comply with any requirements that are specified in the relevant management plan for a licence granted under section 63 of the Act for the new category.
- (5) Except for where it is otherwise specified in access licence dealing rules in the relevant management plan or where this dealing is accompanied by a dealing under section 71E, water allocations remaining in the water allocation account of the cancelled licence are to be credited to the new licence, up to a maximum of the share component volume of the new licence.
- (6) The share component on a new access licence issued under a dealing under section 71B is to be of a volume equal to the volume on the cancelled licence multiplied by a conversion factor determined by the Minister in accordance with any rules set out in relevant management plans.
- (7) Conversion factor rules in management plans:
- (a) must be based on protecting environmental water and basic landholder rights as specified in the management plans, and maintaining available water to other access licences, and
 - (b) are not to be set for the purpose of achieving a reduction in overall water extraction from water sources.
- (8) Subject to the granting of an application under section 71J, any nominated water supply works on the cancelled licence may be carried forward to the new licence.
- (9) For conversion of category from regulated river (high security), unregulated river or aquifer to major utility and vice versa:
- (a) a major utility licence may only be converted to another category if it has components relating to only one water source, and
 - (b) subject to imposing such mandatory conditions as are required by the relevant management plan for the new category, the extraction component on the cancelled licence is to be carried over to the new licence.
- (10) For conversion of category from regulated river (general security) to regulated river (high security) and vice versa, and for conversion of category from domestic and stock to regulated river (high security) and vice versa, the extraction component on the cancelled licence is to be carried over to the new licence, subject to imposing such

mandatory conditions as are required by the relevant management plan for the new category.

- (11) For conversion of category from regulated river (conveyance) to regulated river (high security) or regulated river (general security), the extraction component on the cancelled licence is to be carried over to the new licence, subject to imposing such mandatory conditions as are required by the relevant management plan for the new category.
- (12) For conversion of category from regulated river (general security) to unregulated river:
- (a) no parts of the extraction component on the cancelled licence are to be carried over to the new licence, and
 - (b) the extraction component of the new licence is to specify a location or area which is on an unregulated river (apart from a minor stream as defined in an order made under section 53 of the Act), and
 - (c) the application for conversion of category from regulated river (general security) to unregulated river must be accompanied by an application under section 71E to change the share component to an unregulated river water source, and is conditional on granting of that application, and
 - (d) water allocations remaining in the water allocation account on the cancelled licence may not be credited to the new licence.
- (13) For conversion of category from unregulated river to runoff harvesting:
- (a) no parts of the extraction component on the cancelled licence are to be carried over to the new licence, and
 - (b) the extraction component of the new licence is to specify a location or area which is not on a river (apart from a minor stream as defined in an order made under section 53 of the Act), and
 - (c) the application for conversion of category from unregulated river to runoff harvesting access licence must be accompanied by an application under section 71J to nominate the water supply work to a runoff harvesting dam, and is conditional on granting of that application.
- (14) For conversion of category from runoff harvesting to unregulated river:
- (a) no parts of the extraction component on the cancelled licence are to be carried over to the new licence, and
 - (b) the extraction component of the new licence is to specify a location or area which is on an unregulated river (apart from a minor stream as defined in an order made

under section 53 of the Act).

- (15) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

Note—

Under section 71B applications to convert local water utility access licences and supplementary access licences are prohibited, and licences granted are subject to the mandatory conditions applicable to the category or subcategory of licence to which it belongs. Also licences may only be granted in relation to the same water source or water management area as the cancelled licence.

13 Subdivision of access licences

- (1) This clause applies to subdivision dealings under section 71C of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71C are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of the licence, or
 - (b) if the licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act.
- (3) Subject to the granting of an application under section 71J, any nominated water supply works on the cancelled licence may be carried forward to the new licences.
- (4) The category of the new licences is to be the same as the category of the cancelled licence.
- (5) The areas or locations specified in the cancelled licence are to be carried over to all the new licences.
- (6) Any indivisible parts of the times, rates or circumstances specified in the extraction component of the cancelled licence are to be carried forward to all the new licences.
- (7) Water allocations remaining in the water allocation account of the cancelled licence are to be credited to the new licences so that the combined water allocations in the accounts of the new licences are no greater than the water allocations which remained in the account of the cancelled licence.
- (8) Access licence dealing rules established by a management plan shall not regulate or prohibit subdivision dealings under section 71C of the Act.

Note—

As indicated in section 71C (3), the combined share components and combined extraction components of the new licences are to be no greater than the share and extraction components of the cancelled licence, and conditions on the cancelled licence are to be carried over to the new licences.

14 Consolidation of access licences

- (1) This clause applies to consolidation dealings under section 71C of the Act.
- (2) Consolidation dealings under section 71C are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of any of the licences, or
 - (b) if any of the licences are suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (c) if the licences to be consolidated do not have share components in the same water source, or
 - (d) if the location or area specified in the extraction component of the licences is not the same.
- (3) Subject to the granting of an application under section 71J, any nominated water supply works on the cancelled licences may be carried forward to the new licence.
- (4) Water allocations remaining in the water allocation accounts on the cancelled licences are to be credited to the new licence so that the water allocations in the account of the new licence is no greater than the sum of the water allocations remaining in the accounts of the cancelled licences.
- (5) Access licence dealing rules established by a management plan shall not regulate or prohibit consolidation dealings under section 71C of the Act.

Note—

as indicated in section 71C, the licences to be consolidated must be of the same category or subcategory, the combined share components and combined extraction components of the new licences are to be no greater than the share and extraction components of the cancelled licence, and conditions on the cancelled licences are to be carried over to the new licences.

15 Assignment of rights under access licences

- (1) This clause applies to assignment of rights dealings under section 71D of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71D are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of any of the licences, or
 - (b) if any of the licences are suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (c) if any of the licences are of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act.
- (3) Only share or extraction components, or parts thereof, that are numerically quantified may be assigned from one licence to another.
- (4) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or

regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

Note—

As indicated in section 71D, the licences which are involved in a dealing under section 71D must be of the same category and have share components in the same water source or water management area. This dealing does not apply to local water utility access licences.

16 Change of water source

- (1) This clause applies to amendment of share component dealings under section 71E of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71E are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of the licence, or
 - (b) if the licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (c) if the licence does not have the share component expressed as a volume, or
 - (d) if the licence is of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, or
 - (e) from an unregulated river water source to a regulated river water source, or
 - (f) from a groundwater source to a regulated river or unregulated river water source, or vice versa, or
 - (g) if the licence is of category major water utility or supplementary.
- (3) A dealing under section 71E is prohibited unless there is a hydrologic connection between the water sources of the cancelled and issued licences.
- (4) A dealing under section 71E is prohibited unless provisions of the relevant management plans:
 - (a) protect environmental water from being affected by such dealings, and
 - (b) protect basic landholder rights from being affected by such dealings, and
 - (c) protect the available water under other access licences from being affected by such dealings.
- (5) The share and extraction components of a new licence issued under this dealing must comply with any requirements that are specified in the relevant management plan for a licence granted under section 63 of the Act.
- (6) The share component on the new access licence is to be of a volume equal to the volume on the cancelled licence multiplied by a conversion factor determined by the

Minister in accordance with any rules set out in relevant management plans.

- (7) Conversion factors rules in management plans:
 - (a) must be based on protecting environmental water and basic landholder rights as specified in the management plans, and maintaining the available water to other access licences, and
 - (b) are not to be set for the purpose of achieving a reduction in overall water extraction from water sources.
- (8) Nominated water supply works on the cancelled licence are not to be carried over to the new licence.
- (9) No water allocations remaining in the water allocation account of the cancelled licence may be credited to the new licence.
- (10) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

Note—

As indicated in section 71E, the new licence arising from a dealing under section 71E is subject to the mandatory conditions relevant to its category or subcategory and water source. This dealing does not apply to local water utility access licences.

17 Amendment of extraction component of access licence

- (1) This clause applies to amendment of extraction component dealings under section 71F of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71F are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of the licence,
 - (b) if the licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (c) if the licence is of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, apart from local water utility access licences.
- (3) Amendment of the times, rates and circumstances part of the extraction component may only occur where:
 - (a) access licence dealing rules in the relevant plan make provision for it consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order, and
 - (b) those rules specifically indicate the nature of those amendments which are allowed.

- (4) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

Note—

As indicated in section 71F, the area or location arising from a variation of an access licence under this dealing must relate to the same water management area or water source as that to which the original area or location related.

18 Assignment of water allocations between access licences

- (1) This clause applies to assignment of water allocation dealings under section 71G of the Act.
- (2) Dealings under section 71G are prohibited:
- (a) if either of the access licences is suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (b) if either of the access licences are of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, apart from local water utility access licences, or
 - (c) if a method of measurement of water extraction which is satisfactory to the Minister is not established for all nominated water supply works on both access licences, or
 - (d) if any of the access licences is of category runoff harvesting, or
 - (e) if any of the access licences is of category major utility, unless specific provision is made in access licence dealing rules to allow this, or
 - (f) from a supplementary water access licence to a licence of any other category.
- (3) Assignment of water allocations between access licences relating to different water sources is prohibited if:
- (a) either licence is of category supplementary, or
 - (b) there is no hydrologic connection between the water sources, or
 - (c) one water source is a regulated river and the other is an unregulated river, or
 - (d) one water source is a groundwater source and the other is a regulated river or unregulated river water source.
- (4) Assignment of water allocations between access licences relating to different water sources is prohibited unless provisions of the relevant management plans:
- (a) protect environmental water from being affected by such dealings, and

- (b) protect basic landholder rights from being affected by such dealings, and
 - (c) protect the available water under other access licences from being affected by such dealings.
- (5) Assignment of water allocations from a local water utility access licence is prohibited unless:
- (a) the Minister has approved a demand management plan for all NSW towns supplied under the local water utility access licence, and
 - (b) the Minister has approved a drought management plan for all NSW towns supplied under the local water utility access licence, and
 - (c) the Minister is satisfied the assignment will not put the water supply for NSW towns supplied by the local water utility at risk.
- (6) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

19 Interstate transfer dealings

- (1) This clause applies to dealings under section 71H of the Act.
- (2) Any dealings under section 71H must be consistent with the relevant inter-state agreement.
- (3) Dealings under section 71H are prohibited unless the waters for which the interstate access licence equivalent has or will have rights to are hydrologically connected to the water source in which to which the access licence to be issued or revoked relates.
- (4) Dealings under section 71H which revoke an access licence are prohibited:
 - (a) if there is an outstanding debt under the Act in respect of the licence, or
 - (b) if the licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (c) if the licence is of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, or
 - (d) if the licence is of category local water utility or major water utility.
- (5) The share and extraction components of a new licence issued under this dealing must comply with any requirements that are specified in the relevant management plan for a licence granted under section 63 of the Act.
- (6) Dealings under section 71H are prohibited unless arrangements are in place which:
 - (a) protect environmental water from being affected by such dealings, and

- (b) protect basic landholder rights from being affected by such dealings, and
 - (c) protect the available water under other access licences from being affected by such dealings.
- (7) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

20 Interstate assignment of water allocations

- (1) This clause applies to interstate assignment of water allocation dealings under section 71I of the Act.
- (2) Any dealings under section 71I must be consistent with the relevant inter-state agreement.
- (3) Dealings under section 71I are prohibited:
- (a) if the access licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act, or
 - (b) if the licence is of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, apart from local water utility access licences, or
 - (c) if a method of measurement of water extraction which is satisfactory to the Minister is not established for all nominated water supply works on the access licence, or
 - (d) if the access licence is of category runoff harvesting or supplementary water, or
 - (e) if the access licence is of category major utility, unless specific provision is made in access licence dealing rules in the relevant management plan to allow this.
- (4) This dealing is prohibited unless arrangements are in place which:
- (a) protect environmental water from being affected by the dealing, and
 - (b) protect basic landholder rights from being affected by the dealing, and
 - (c) protect the available water under other access licences from being affected by the dealing.
- (5) Interstate assignment of water allocations from a local water utility access licence is prohibited unless:
- (a) the Minister has approved a demand management plan for all NSW towns supplied under the local water utility access licence, and
 - (b) the Minister has approved a drought management plan for all NSW towns supplied

under the local water utility access licence, and

(c) the Minister is satisfied the assignment will not put the water supply for NSW towns supplied by the local water utility at risk.

(6) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.

21 Nomination of water supply works

(1) This clause applies to nomination of water supply works dealings under section 71J of the Act.

(2) Dealings under section 71J are prohibited if the access licence is suspended under section 78 of the Act.

(3) Dealings under section 71J are prohibited if the access licence is of a kind which is not subject to embargo in accordance with an order made under sections 80 or 81 of the Act, apart from local water utility access licences, with the following exceptions:

(a) if new or additional works are to be nominated, where those works supply the same property as the current nominated works, or a contiguous property to the property supplied by the current nominated works which is occupied by the same landholder, or

(b) if a nominated work is withdrawn, that there remains at least one nominated work.

(4) Dealings under section 71J are prohibited if the access licence is of category local water utility, with the following exceptions:

(a) if new or additional works are to be nominated, that those works supply the same town water supply scheme as the current nominated works, or

(b) if a nominated work is withdrawn, that there remains at least one nominated work.

(5) Nomination of a water supply work is prohibited if the access licence does not have an extraction component allowing taking of water at the location of the nominated work.

(6) With regard to runoff harvesting access licences:

(a) the nominated work must be a runoff harvesting dam of capacity consistent with the share component of the access licence, and

(b) withdrawal of nominated work may only be granted where arrangements are in place to ensure that the nominated work does not conserve any more water than is permitted pursuant to the exercise of basic landholder rights.

- (7) Withdrawal of nomination may not be prohibited by access licence dealing rules, except for as otherwise specified in this clause.
- (8) Subject to the other parts of this clause, access licence dealing rules may prohibit or regulate these dealings provided this is done consistent with the principles in Part 2 of this order.