



New South Wales
Government

Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source Amendment Order 2022

under the

Water Management Act 2000

I, KEVIN ANDERSON MP, Minister for Lands and Water, in pursuance of section 45 (1) of the *Water Management Act 2000*, being satisfied it is in the public interest to do so and that it is necessary to do so because of requirements arising under the *Water Act 2007* of the Commonwealth, and in such circumstances, in relation to such matters and to such extent as provided for under the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2016*, make the following Order to amend that Plan.

Dated 28 July 2022

KEVIN ANDERSON, MP
Minister for Lands and Water

Explanatory note

This Order is made under section 45 (1) of the *Water Management Act 2000*. The object of this Order is to amend the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2016*. The concurrence of the Minister for Environment and Heritage was obtained prior to the making of this Order as required under section 45 of the *Water Management Act 2000*.

1 Name of Order

This Order is the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source Amendment Order 2022*.

2 Commencement

This Order commences on the day on which it is published on the NSW legislation website.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2016

[1] Part 1 Introduction

Omit the note. Insert instead—

Notes.

- 1 In accordance with section 48 of the *Water Management Act 2000*, the Minister must take all reasonable steps to give effect to the provisions of this Plan when exercising functions under the Act.
- 2 In accordance with section 49 of the *Water Management Act 2000*, public authorities must also have regard to the provisions of this Plan to the extent they apply to the public authority.
- 3 The Minister may amend this Plan at any time under section 45 of the *Water Management Act 2000*, including if satisfied it is in the public interest to do so, or in such circumstances, in relation to such matters and to such extent as Part 12 provides.

[2] Clause 1 Name of Plan

Omit “hereafter”.

[3] Clause 2 Nature and status of this Plan

Omit “this” from the clause heading.

[4] Clause 2 (1)

Omit “hereafter”.

[5] Clause 2 (2)

Omit subclause. Insert instead—

- (2) This Plan is a plan for water sharing and generally deals with the matters set out in sections 20 and 21 of the Act, as well as other sections of the Act.

Note. Where a provision of this Plan is made for the purposes of another section of the Act, the section is referred to in the notes to this Plan.

[6] Clause 3 Date of commencement

Omit clause. Insert instead—

3 Commencement

- (1) This Plan commences on 1 July 2016.

Notes.

- 1 In accordance with section 43 of the Act this Plan will have effect for 10 years from 1 July 2016. The Minister may extend this Plan for a further period of 10 years after it is due to expire, in accordance with section 43A of the Act.
 - 2 Under the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray-Darling Basin* and the associated National Partnership Agreement, NSW has agreed to develop water resource plans for Murray-Darling Basin water resources consistent with the requirements of the Basin Plan. This Plan was amended in 2022, partly to meet NSW’s commitments under these agreements. Certain provisions of this Plan form part of the water resource plan for the Gwydir surface water resource plan area.
 - 3 **Basin Plan** is defined in the Dictionary.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), Division 3 of Part 8 of this Plan commences on 1 December 2023.

Notes.

- 1 Subclause (2) means that the rules to protect Active Environmental Water from floodplain harvesting will not commence until 1 December 2023.
- 2 **Active Environmental Water** is defined in the Dictionary.

[7] Clause 4 Water source and waters to which this plan applies

Omit clause. Insert instead—

4 Application of Plan

- (1) This Plan applies to the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source within the Gwydir Water Management Area (*the water source*).

Note. The Gwydir Water Management Area was constituted by Ministerial order made under section 11 of the Act and published in the NSW Government Gazette No 180 of 23 November 2001 at page 9389.

- (2) The water in the water source consists of the water between the banks of all rivers and parts of rivers that have been declared by the Minister to be regulated rivers, from the Copeton Dam water storage downstream to the junction of the Gwydir River and the Barwon River.

Notes.

1. The *Gwydir Water Management Area Regulated River Order* was made by the Minister and published in the New South Wales Government Gazette No 110 of 1 July 2004 at page 5482 and amended as set out in Part 5 of Schedule 12 of the Act. An overview map of the regulated rivers, as amended, is at Appendix 1.
2. Section 57A(4) of the Act provides that any water taken under a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence from a floodplain for a regulated river identified in clause 4(2) of this Plan is to be treated as having been taken from the regulated river water source for the purposes of this Plan.

[8] Clause 5 Interpretation

Omit the clause. Insert instead—

5 Management zones

The water source is divided into the following management zones shown on the map in Schedule 1:

- (a) Carole Creek management zone,
- (b) Gingham management zone,
- (c) Moree management zone,
- (d) Gwydir management zone,
- (e) Mallowa Creek management zone,
- (f) Mehi River Tributaries management zone,
- (g) Thalabah Creek management zone.

Note. The management zones established in this clause are relevant to the management of floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences.

[9] Clause 6 Effects on licences, authorities and permits under the Water Act 1912

Omit the clause. Insert instead—

6 Interpretation

- (1) Unless otherwise defined in this Plan, words and expressions that are defined in the Act or in the regulations made under the Act have the same meaning in this Plan.
- (2) Words and expressions that are defined in the Dictionary at the end of this Plan have the meaning set out in that Dictionary.
- (3) Unless otherwise specified, a clause that applies to a category of access licence also applies to any subcategories of that category of access licence.
- (4) The Dictionary and Schedules to this Plan form part of this Plan.

- (5) A number in brackets following the name of a gauge is the gauge number.
- (6) Notes in the text of this Plan do not form part of this Plan.
- (7) Appendices to this Plan do not form part of this Plan.
- (8) A reference in this Plan to the calculation of values which do not have the same unit is a reference to the calculation of values in ML, ML/year or unit shares (as the case requires), without regard to the unit.

Note: For example, the sum of 40 unit shares plus 40 ML per year is taken to be 80.

[10] Part 2 Vision, objectives, strategies and performance indicators

Omit clauses 7 – 12. Insert instead—

Notes.

- 1 This Part is made in accordance with section 35 (1) of the Act.
- 2 This Part describes broad objectives, which are the long-term outcomes sought by this Plan and are not directly measured but evaluated by considering the cumulative achievement of the associated targeted objectives. Targeted objectives described in this Part are specific outcomes that can be achieved by the strategies in this Plan and can be directly measured so that success or failure to achieve the objective can be quantified.

7 Acknowledgement

Respect is paid to the traditional owners of this country, who are acknowledged as the first natural resource managers within the Gwydir Water Management Area.

8 Vision statement

The vision for this Plan is to provide for the following:

- (a) the health and enhancement of the water source and its water-dependent ecosystems,
- (b) the continuing productive extraction of surface water for economic benefit,
- (c) the spiritual, social, customary and economic benefits of surface water to Aboriginal communities,
- (d) social and cultural benefits to urban and rural communities that depend on surface water.

9 Environmental objectives

Note. The environmental water objectives, strategies and provisions in this Plan make a contribution towards achieving the Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan.

- (1) The broad environmental objective of this Plan is to protect and contribute to the enhancement of the ecological condition of the water source and its water-dependent ecosystems over the term of this Plan.
- (2) The targeted environmental objectives of this Plan are as follows:
 - (a) to protect and contribute to the enhancement of the following over the term of this Plan:
 - (i) the recorded distribution or extent, and the population structure, of target ecological populations,

Notes.

- 1 **Target ecological populations** is defined in the Dictionary.
- 2 Target ecological populations in the water source include known or predicted populations of the following:
 - (a) native fish including golden perch, eel-tailed catfish, Murray cod, purple-spotted gudgeon, and olive perchlet,
 - (b) native vegetation including river red gum woodland and black box-coolibah woodland,

- (c) high diversity hotspots and significant habitat for native fish, frogs, waterbirds and native vegetation.
- 3 Ramsar wetlands and the associated ecological communities such as waterbirds and lignum shrubland are primarily managed by the NSW Environmental Water Manager.
- (ii) the longitudinal and lateral connectivity within and between water sources to support target ecological processes,

Notes.

- 1 Longitudinal connectivity means flows along the length of the river and between hydrologically connected rivers. Lateral connectivity means flows between the river and its anabranches, riparian zones, wetlands and floodplains.
- 2 Target ecological processes in the water source include the following:
 - (a) carbon and nutrient transport pathways, which are the connected networks of streams, riparian zones, floodplains and wetlands that transport dissolved and suspended organic material and nutrients throughout the water source,
 - (b) fish movement across significant barriers.
- 3 Connectivity may be within the water source, between the water source and other water sources.
- (iii) water quality within target ranges for the water source to support water-dependent ecosystems and ecosystem functions,

Note. Water quality target ranges for the water source are defined in the Water Quality Management Plan for the Gwydir Water Resource Plan Area (SW15).

- (b) to support environmental watering in the water source to contribute to maintaining or enhancing ecological condition in streams, riparian zones, dependent wetlands and floodplains.

Notes.

- 1 Clause 64 outlines the provisions for an environmental water allowance (**EWA**). EWAs are managed by the NSW Environmental Water Manager.
- 2 **EWA** is defined in the Dictionary.

- (3) The strategies for achieving the targeted environmental objectives of this Plan are as follows:

- (a) maintain compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit,

Note. Part 6 sets out the provisions for maintaining compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit.

- (b) reserve a share of water to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in the water source,

Notes.

- 1 **Flow regimes** and **natural flow** are defined in the Dictionary.
- 2 The provisions in Part 10 partially mitigate the alterations to low flows in the natural flow regimes of the water source by protecting a portion of tributary flows.
- 3 The provisions in Part 8 partially mitigate the alterations to medium and high flows in the natural flow regimes of the water source by protecting 50% of every supplementary water event for the environment.

- (c) reserve a share of water to maintain longitudinal and lateral connectivity within and between the water sources,

Note. The provisions in Part 10 and Part 8 maintain the hydrological connectivity between the water source and connected wetlands by protecting a portion of low, medium and high natural flows.

- (d) reserve a share of water to support environmental watering events in streams, riparian zones, floodplains and wetlands connected to the water source.

Note. The provisions in Part 10 ensure that an EWA is maintained.

- (4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the broad environmental objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted environmental objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.
- (5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the targeted environmental objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in ecological condition during the term of this Plan, as assessed using one or more of the following:
 - (a) the recorded range, extent or condition of target ecological populations,
 - (b) measurements of carbon and nutrient transport pathways and fish movements through priority fish passage areas,
 - (c) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, turbidity, total nitrogen, total phosphorous, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen,
 - (d) the magnitude, frequency, timing and water quality of environmental water events.
- (6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause, the following will be relevant:
 - (a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with,
 - (b) the extent to which changes in the performance indicators can be attributed to the strategies and provisions in this Plan,
 - (c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the environmental objectives,
 - (d) the extent to which external influences on the water source during the term of this Plan have affected progress toward achieving the environmental objectives.

10 Economic objectives

- (1) The broad economic objective of this Plan is to maintain, and where possible improve, access to water to optimise economic benefits for agriculture, surface water-dependent industries and local economies.
- (2) The targeted economic objectives of this Plan are as follows:
 - (a) to provide water trading opportunities for surface water-dependent businesses,
Note. Trading is a generic term referring to dealings under Division 4 of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act.
 - (b) to maintain, and where possible improve access to water for agriculture, surface water-dependent businesses and landholders, up to the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit,
 - (c) to contribute to maintaining water quality within target ranges for agriculture, surface water-dependent businesses and landholders.
- (3) The strategies for achieving the targeted economic objectives of this Plan are as follows:

- (a) provide for trade of water allocations and access licence share components subject to environmental and system constraints,

Note. The provisions in Part 9 permit a variety of dealings within environmental and system constraints, including assignment of rights under access licences and assignment of water allocations between access licences.

- (b) provide a stable and predictable framework for sharing water among water users,

Note. The available water determination provisions in Part 6 and priority of delivery rules in clause 69 provide certainty in how water is to be shared between different categories of access licences.

- (c) provide for flexibility of access to water,

Note. The water allocation account management rules in Part 8 provide flexibility that reflects the characteristics of the licence category.

- (d) manage extractions to the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit, while recognising variability in climatic conditions in different years, including during drought,

Note. The application of the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit and the assessment and compliance provisions in Part 6 manage extractions to different climatic conditions in different years.

- (e) provide access for supplementary water access licences to a portion of uncontrolled flows, subject to announcements,

Notes.

1 The provisions in Part 10 describe minimum flows that are protected from supplementary water access.

2 The provisions in Part 8 describe the conditions for access during supplementary water events.

3 **Uncontrolled flows** is defined in the Dictionary.

- (f) reserve a share of water to partially mitigate deterioration in water quality due to alterations to natural flow regimes.

- (4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the broad economic objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted economic objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.

- (5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the targeted economic objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in economic benefits during the term of this Plan, as assessed using one or more of the following:

- (a) the economic benefits of water extraction and use, including the movement of water to higher value uses,

- (b) the economic benefits of water trading, as demonstrated by:

- (i) the annual number or volume of share components of access licences transferred or assigned, and

- (ii) the weighted average unit price of share components of access licences transferred or assigned, and

Note. **Weighted average unit price** is defined in the Dictionary.

- (iii) the annual volume of water allocations assigned, and

- (iv) the weighted average unit price of water allocations assigned,

- (c) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, sodium adsorption ratio, harmful algal blooms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen.
- (6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause, the following will be relevant:
- (a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with
 - (b) the extent to which the changes in the economic benefits of water extraction and use can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan,
 - (c) the water made available during the term of this Plan through available water determinations and the granting of new licences,
 - (d) the extent to which external influences on surface water-dependent businesses during the term of this Plan have affected progress towards achieving the economic objectives.

11 Aboriginal cultural objectives

- (1) The broad Aboriginal cultural objective of this Plan is to maintain, and where possible improve, the spiritual, social, customary and economic values and uses of water by Aboriginal people.
- (2) The targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows:
- (a) to provide access to water in the exercise of native title rights,
 - (b) to provide access to water for Aboriginal cultural use, including fishing,
 - (c) to protect, and where possible improve, identified surface water-dependent culturally significant areas, including important riparian vegetation communities,
 - (d) to contribute to the maintenance of water quality within target ranges to ensure suitability of water for Aboriginal cultural use.
- (3) The strategies for achieving the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows:
- (a) manage access to water consistent with the exercise of native title rights,
 - (b) provide for water associated with Aboriginal cultural values and uses,
Note. The provisions in Part 7 provide opportunities for Aboriginal people to access water by allowing for the granting of an access licence of the subcategory "Aboriginal cultural".
 - (c) reserve a share of water to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in the water source,
 - (d) reserve a share of water to maintain longitudinal and lateral connectivity within and between water sources.
- (4) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the broad Aboriginal cultural objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.
- (5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in Aboriginal cultural benefits during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following:
- (a) the use of water by Aboriginal people by measuring factors including:
 - (i) the extent to which native title rights are able to be exercised, consistently

- with any determination of native title or indigenous land use agreement, and
 - (ii) the extent to which access to water has contributed to achieving Aboriginal cultural outcomes,
 - (b) the recorded range or extent of target populations of native fish,
 - (c) the recorded range or condition of target populations of riparian vegetation,
 - (d) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, harmful algal blooms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen.
- (6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause, the following will be relevant:
- (a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with,
 - (b) the extent to which changes in the performance indicators can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan,
 - (c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the Aboriginal cultural objectives,
 - (d) the water made available for Aboriginal cultural values and uses during the term of this Plan through available water determinations and the granting of new access licences,
 - (e) the extent to which external influences on surface water-dependent Aboriginal cultural activities during the term of this Plan have affected progress toward achieving the Aboriginal cultural objectives.

12 Social and cultural objectives

- (1) The broad social and cultural objective of this Plan is to provide access to surface water to support surface water-dependent social and cultural values.
- (2) The targeted social and cultural objectives of this Plan are to maintain, and where possible improve, the following:
- (a) access to water for basic landholder rights, town water supply and licensed domestic and stock purposes,
 - (b) access to water for surface water-dependent cultural, heritage and recreational uses, including recreational fishing,
 - (c) water quality within target ranges for basic landholder rights, town water supply, licensed domestic and stock purposes and surface water-dependent cultural, heritage and recreational uses, including recreational fishing.
- (3) The strategies for achieving the targeted social and cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows:
- (a) provide water access for basic landholder rights, town water supply, and for licensed domestic and stock purposes,

Notes.

1 The provisions for the maintenance of water supply and replenishment flows in Division 3 of Part 10 ensure that water is available for basic landholder rights, town water supply and licensed domestic and stock purposes.

2 **replenishment flows** is defined in the Dictionary.

- (b) reserve a share of water to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in the water source,

- (c) reserve a share of water to maintain longitudinal and lateral connectivity within and between water sources.

Note. The provisions in Division 1 of Part 10 and Part 8 contribute to maintaining the hydrological connectivity within the water source and with downstream water sources.

- (4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for achieving the broad social and cultural objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted social and cultural objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.
- (5) The performance indicators used to measure success in achieving the targeted social and cultural objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in social and cultural benefits during the term of this Plan, as assessed using one or more of the following:
 - (a) the social and cultural uses of water during the term of this Plan by measuring factors including:
 - (i) the extent to which basic landholder rights and licensed domestic and stock requirements have been met, and
 - (ii) the extent to which major utility access licence and local water utility access licence requirements have been met,
 - (b) the recorded range or extent of target populations of native fish that are important for recreational fishing,
 - (c) the recorded takes of native fish that are important for recreational fishing within legal age and size classes,
 - (d) the recorded values of water quality measurements including salinity, harmful algal blooms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pH, water temperature and dissolved oxygen.
- (6) In evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies in meeting the objectives in this clause, the following will be relevant:
 - (a) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan have been implemented and complied with,
 - (b) the extent to which the changes in the performance indicators can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and provisions in this Plan,
 - (c) the extent to which the strategies in subclause (3) support achievement of the social and cultural objectives,
 - (d) the water made available during the term of this Plan through available water determinations and the granting of new licences,
 - (e) the extent to which external influences on surface water-dependent social and cultural activities during the term of this Plan have affected progress towards achieving the social and cultural objectives.

[11] Part 3 Environmental water provisions

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 3 Bulk access regime

13 Bulk access regime

- (1) This Plan establishes a bulk access regime for the extraction of water under access licences, having regard to the following:
 - (a) the planned environmental water provisions established under Part 4,

- (b) the requirements for water to satisfy basic landholder rights identified under Part 5,
 - (c) the requirements for water for extraction under access licences identified under Part 5,
 - (d) the access licence dealing rules established under Part 9.
- (2) The bulk access regime:
- (a) establishes rules according to which:
 - (i) access licences are granted as provided for in Part 7,
 - (ii) available water determinations are to be made as provided for in Part 6,
 - (iii) access licences are managed as provided for in Part 8, and
 - (b) establishes rules with respect to the priorities according to which water allocations are to be adjusted as a consequence of any reduction in the availability of water due to an increase in long-term average annual extraction above the long-term average annual extraction limit or the long-term average sustainable diversion limit in Part 6, and
 - (c) recognises, and is consistent with, the following:
 - (i) the limits to the availability of water as provided for in Part 6,
 - (ii) the water management principles set out in section 5 of the Act,
 - (iii) the effect of climatic variability on the availability of water as described in clause 14, and
 - (d) contains provisions with respect to the mandatory conditions imposed on access licences in Part 11.

14 Climatic variability

This Plan recognises the effects of climatic variability on river flow in the water source through provisions contained in Part 6 that:

- (a) manage the sharing of water within the limits of water availability on a long-term basis, and
- (b) establish priorities according to which water allocations are to be adjusted as a consequence of any reduction in the availability of water due to an increase in extraction against the long-term average annual extraction limit or the long-term average sustainable diversion limit, and
- (c) manage the sharing of water between categories of access licences on an annual basis through available water determinations.

Note. Other statutory tools are available to manage for climatic variability within a water source, for example, temporary water restrictions under section 324 of the Act.

[12] Part 4 Basic landholder rights

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 4 Environmental water provisions

Note. This Part is made in accordance with sections 8 and 20 of the Act.

15 General

This Part contains environmental water provisions to commit, identify, establish and maintain planned environmental water.

Note. In accordance with the Act, planned environmental water is water that is committed by management plans for fundamental ecosystem health or other specified environmental purposes, either generally or at specified times or in specified circumstances and that cannot, to the extent committed, be taken or used for any other purpose.

16 Commitment and identification of planned environmental water

Water is committed and identified as planned environmental water by reference to the following:

- (a) the physical presence of water in the water source,
- (b) the long-term average annual commitment of water as planned environmental water.

17 Establishment and maintenance of planned environmental water

(1) Planned environmental water is established in the water source as follows:

- (a) the physical presence of water, resulting from the following:
 - (i) the environmental flow provisions specified in Division 1 of Part 10,
 - (ii) the environmental water allowance provisions specified in Division 2 of Part 10,

Note. The provisions in Part 10 ensure a portion of tributary flows are protected for the Gwydir wetlands and provide for an environmental water allowance to be used to support environmental assets and environmental functions within and downstream of the water source.

- (b) the long-term average annual commitment of water as planned environmental water, resulting from compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit in Divisions 1 to 4 of Part 6.
- (2) The planned environmental water established under subclause (1) (a) is maintained by:
- (a) the environmental flow provisions specified in Division 1 of Part 10, and
 - (b) the environmental water allowance provisions specified in Division 2 of Part 10.
- (3) The planned environmental water established under subclause (1) (b) is maintained by the provisions specified in Divisions 1 to 4 of Part 6.

Note. The provisions in Divisions 1 to 4 of Part 6 ensure that there will be water remaining in the water source over the long term by maintaining compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit and the long-term average sustainable diversion limit. These provisions also provide for reduced available water determinations when either of those limits has been assessed to have been exceeded.

[13] Part 5 Bulk access regime

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 5 Requirements for water

Division 1 General

18 Application

- (1) This Part identifies the requirements for water for basic landholder rights and for extraction under access licences in the water source.
- (2) The volumes of water specified in this Part represent the estimated requirements for water to satisfy basic landholder rights and the total volumes or unit shares specified in the share components of all access licences on commencement of this Plan, excluding floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences which are estimated in clause 25 as at 1 July 2022.

- (3) This Plan recognises that requirements for water for basic landholder rights and the total share components of all access licences may change during the term of this Plan.

Notes.

- 1 The total share components of access licences in the water source may change during the term of this Plan as a result of:
 - (a) the grant, surrender or cancellation of access licences in the water source, or
 - (b) the variation of local water utility access licences under section 66 of the Act.
- 2 Basic landholder rights requirements may increase as provided for under the Act. This Plan manages changes in basic landholder rights and total share components of all access licences through provisions in Part 6 that manage the sharing of water within the limits of water availability.
- 3 Inherent water quality and land use activities may make the water in some areas unsuitable for human consumption. Water should not be consumed or otherwise used, without first being tested and, if necessary, appropriately treated to ensure it is fit for purpose. Testing and treatment is the responsibility of the water user.

Division 2 Requirements for water for basic landholder rights

Note. Under the Act, basic landholder rights are defined as domestic and stock rights, native title rights and harvestable rights. There are no harvestable rights in the water source.

19 Domestic and stock rights

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of this Plan the water requirements of persons entitled to domestic and stock rights total 6,000 megalitres per year (*ML/year*).

Notes.

- 1 Domestic and stock rights are set out in section 52 of the Act and must be exercised in accordance with any mandatory guidelines established under the Act for the taking and use of water for domestic consumption or stock watering.
- 2 Under section 331 of the Act, the Minister may direct the holder of a domestic and stock right to take specified measures to protect the environment, to preserve basic landholder rights or to overcome a threat to public health.
- 3 The volumes set out in this clause are separate from any volumes of water that may be taken under an access licence for domestic and stock purposes.

20 Native title rights

The requirement for water to satisfy native title rights is the water that may be taken in the exercise of native title rights in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth, including:

- (a) any determination of native title, and
- (b) any relevant indigenous land use agreement.

Notes.

- 1 No determinations of native title in relation to the water source have been made in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth.
- 2 This Plan may be amended if there is a native title determination in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth by which water is required.
- 3 Native title rights may be exercised in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth, including section 211 of that Act.

Division 3 Requirements for water under access licences

Notes.

- 1 The share components in this Division include access licences with adaptive environmental water conditions as defined in section 8 of the Act, and other access licences intended to be used for environmental purposes. The Environmental Water Register maintained by the Department provides a record of these licences.

- 2 On the commencement of this Plan, there are four access licences totalling 3,949 unit shares with adaptive environmental water conditions as defined in section 8 of the Act.
- 3 On the commencement of this Plan, there are 12 access licences with share components totalling 132,016 unit shares that are not identified as licensed environmental water as defined in section 8 of the Act but are intended to be used for environmental purposes. Some of these are held by the Commonwealth Government and others by the NSW Government. These access licences are regulated river (general security) access licences, regulated river (high security) access licences or supplementary water access licences.
- 4 This Division sets out the total volumes or unit shares in the share components of access licences in the water source on the commencement of this Plan. The actual volume of water available from year to year will depend on climate, access licence priority and the provisions in this Plan.

21 Share components of domestic and stock licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of this Plan the share components of domestic and stock access licences total 2,824 ML/year.

22 Share components of local water utility access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of this Plan the share components of local water utility access licences total 3,836 ML/year.

23 Share components of regulated river (high security) access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of this Plan the share components of regulated river (high security) access licences total 20,260 unit shares.

24 Share components of regulated river (general security) access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of this Plan the share components of regulated river (general security) access licences total 509,665 unit shares.

25 Share components of floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences

It is estimated that on 1 July 2022 the share components of floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences total 89,000 unit shares.

26 Share components of supplementary water access licences

It is estimated that at the time of commencement of this Plan the share components of supplementary water access licences total 181,398 unit shares.

[14] Part 6 Requirements for water under access licences

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 6 Limits to the availability of water

Note. This Part sets out the rules for managing the availability of water for extraction in accordance with the following extraction limits:

- (a) a long-term average annual extraction limit,
- (b) a long-term average sustainable diversion limit.

Division 1 Calculations under this Part

27 Exclusions, inclusions and variations in calculations

- (1) This clause applies to the calculation of the following:
 - (a) the long-term average annual extraction limit under clause 28,
 - (b) the long-term average annual extraction under clause 29,
 - (c) the annual permitted take under clause 32,
 - (d) the annual actual take under clause 32.

Note. *Annual permitted take* and *annual actual take* are defined in the Dictionary.

- (2) Any calculation to which this clause applies must include allocations assigned to an access licence in the water source from an access licence in another water source under section 71T or 71V of the Act.
- (3) The calculation of the long-term average annual extraction limit under clause 28 must be adjusted by a volume that appropriately reflects the share components of water access licences in the water source that are subject to a dealing under section 71U of the Act.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, the following are not extraction for the purposes of calculations to which this clause applies:
 - (a) allocations assigned from an access licence in the water source to an access licence in another water source under section 71T or 71V of the Act,
 - (b) environmental water delivered under Division 1 and Division 2 of Part 10 of this Plan,
 - (c) delivery of replenishment flows made in accordance with clauses 66 and 67 of this Plan.
- (5) The calculation of long-term average annual extraction under clause 29 must not include water taken under clause 50.

Division 2 Long-term average annual extraction limit

28 Calculation of the long-term average annual extraction limit

- (1) Following the end of each water year, the Minister must calculate the long-term average annual extraction limit for the water source in accordance with this clause and clause 27.
- (2) The long-term average annual extraction limit is the lesser of the following:
 - (a) long-term average annual extraction calculated based on the following:
 - (i) the water storages and water use development that existed in the 1999/2000 water year, excluding that which is the subject of subclause (vi),
 - (ii) the basic landholder rights and access licence share components that existed on 1 July 2004,
 - (iii) the rules set out in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2002* as at 1 July 2004, excluding the rules in clauses 39 (2) to (5) of that Plan,
 - (iv) a limit on supplementary water access licence available water determinations of 1 megalitre (*ML*) per unit share,
 - (v) the level of development for plantation forestry that existed on 1 July 2009,
 - (vi) the level of development for floodplain harvesting that existed in the 1999/2000 water year in connection with extractions from a regulated river in the water source, excluding the collection of rainfall run-off from an irrigated field by a tailwater drain, except where another work on the land, other than a tailwater drain, takes overland flow water, as assessed by the Minister,
 - (b) long-term average annual extraction calculated under Cap baseline conditions as agreed under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement that was in place at the commencement of the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source 2002*.

- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2) the long-term average annual extraction limit is to be calculated over the duration of available climate records using the plan limit hydrological computer model approved by the Minister.

Notes.

- 1 Under section 8F of the Act the long-term average annual extraction limit is taken to be varied by the amount of any change to the amount of water committed as licensed environmental water.
- 2 The long-term average annual 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.
- 3 **Plantation forestry, water storage** and **water use development** are defined in the Dictionary.

29 Calculation of long-term average annual extraction

The Minister, using a current conditions hydrological computer model approved by the Minister, is to calculate the long-term average annual extraction following the end of each water year, calculated over the duration of available climate records and based on the following:

- (a) the water storages and water use development that existed in that water year,
- (b) the basic landholder rights and access licence share components that existed in that water year,
- (c) the rules in this Plan or in the water sharing plan that this Plan replaces, that applied in that water year,
- (d) the level of development for plantation forestry in that water year.

Note. It is intended that the Department's current conditions hydrological computer model will be extended each water year and used to calculate long-term average annual extraction under this clause.

30 Assessment of compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit

- (1) Following the calculations under clauses 28 and 29, the Minister is to compare long-term average annual extraction against the long-term average annual extraction limit.
- (2) There is non-compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit if the long-term average annual extraction exceeds any of the following:
 - (a) the long-term average annual extraction limit by the following:
 - (i) 3% or more,
 - (ii) more than half the difference between the long-term average annual extraction calculated under clause 28 (2) (a) and (b),
 - (b) the long-term average annual extraction calculated under clause 28 (2) (b).

Division 3 Long-term average sustainable diversion limit

31 Calculation of the long-term average sustainable diversion limit

- (1) Subject to any variation under subclause (2), the long-term average sustainable diversion limit for the water source is:
 - (a) the component of the baseline diversion limit for the Gwydir surface water SDL resource unit determined under Schedule 3 of the Basin Plan, that in the Minister's opinion is attributable to the water source, minus
 - (b) 42,000 ML/year, minus

- (c) the Gwydir surface water SDL resource unit shared reduction amount as determined under section 6.05 of the Basin Plan, plus
 - (d) the SDL adjustment amount as determined under section 6.05A of the Basin Plan.
- (2) The long-term average sustainable diversion limit is to be varied as determined under Chapter 7 of the Basin Plan.

Notes.

- 1 **Baseline diversion limit, Gwydir surface water SDL resource unit, SDL resource unit shared reduction amount** and **SDL adjustment amount** are defined in the Dictionary.
- 2 The long-term average sustainable diversion limit for the Gwydir surface water SDL Resource Unit as specified in Schedule 2 of the Basin Plan covers extraction from both the Gwydir Regulated River Water Source and the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources.
- 3 The subtraction of 42,000 ML/year, the SDL resource unit shared reduction amount and the SDL adjustment amount is prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Basin Plan.

32 Calculation of annual permitted take and annual actual take for the water year

- (1) Following the end of each water year, the Minister is to calculate the annual permitted take and annual actual take of water for the previous water year in accordance with Division 2 of Part 4 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan.
- (2) For the purposes of the calculation, references to the SDL resource unit in Division 2 of Part 4 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan are taken to be references to the water source.

Notes.

- 1 Take of licensed environmental water and take under licences held by the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder are not included in the calculation as they fall outside the definition of take for consumptive use.
- 2 **Take** and **consumptive use** are defined in section 4 of the *Water Act 2007* of the Commonwealth.

33 Assessment of compliance with the long-term average sustainable diversion limit

- (1) Following the calculation under clause 32 the Minister is to undertake an assessment of compliance with the long-term average sustainable diversion limit, in accordance with the requirements of Division 2 of Part 4 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan.
- (2) There is non-compliance with the long-term average sustainable diversion limit in the circumstances set out in Division 2 of Part 4 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan.

Division 4 Compliance with extraction and diversion limits

34 Action following non-compliance

- (1) Subject to subclauses (2) to (8), if an assessment under clauses 30 or 33 demonstrates non-compliance with either the long-term average annual extraction limit or the long-term average sustainable diversion limit, the Minister must take one or more of the following actions:
 - (a) make future available water determinations for supplementary water access licences under clause 41 of less than 1 ML per unit share,
 - (b) reduce the limit on the amount of water allocation that may be taken under or assigned from regulated river (general security) access licences as specified in clause 44,
 - (c) make future available water determinations for floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences under clause 40 of less than 1 ML per unit share.

Note. Action under this clause will have effect from the water year following the assessment, which will be two water years after the non-compliance occurred.

- (2) The Minister may also take one or more of the actions specified in subclause (1) as a result of any action taken under clause 6.12 (5) of the Basin Plan.
- (3) Any action under subclauses (1) and (2) must only be taken to the extent to which, and only for as long as, the Minister considers the following is necessary:
 - (a) in the case of non-compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit—to return long-term average annual extraction in the water source to the long-term average annual extraction limit,
 - (b) in the case of non-compliance with the long-term average sustainable diversion limit—to meet the requirements of Division 2 of Part 4 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan,
 - (c) in the case where non-compliance with the long-term average sustainable diversion limit would have occurred but for there being a reasonable excuse—to meet the requirements of Division 2 of Part 4 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan.
- (4) The Minister must only take action under subclause (1) (a) if total extractions, excluding extractions under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences, exceed the sum of the amounts under clause 28 (2) (a) (i) to (v).
- (5) The Minister must only take action under subclause (1) (b) if:
 - (a) the Minister has taken action under subclause (1)(a) and made an available water determination of zero for supplementary water access licences, and
 - (b) there is the same proportional reduction to the limit that may be taken under or assigned from regulated river (general security) access licences under both subclauses 44 (5) (a) and 44 (6) (a),
- (6) In taking action under subclause (1) (a) and (b), the Minister must have regard to the extent that total extractions (excluding extractions under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences) have exceeded the sum of the amounts under clause 28 (2) (a) (i) to (v).
- (7) The Minister must only take action under subclause (1) (c):
 - (a) if the total take by floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences exceeds the amount under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi), and
 - (b) having regard to the extent that total extractions under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences have exceeded the amount under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi).
- (8) Subclauses (1) (c), (4), (6) and (7) only apply if floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences have been issued in the water source.
- (9) Before taking any action under this clause, the Minister may consult with water user representatives, the NSW Environmental Water Manager and the operator regarding the following:
 - (a) the data used for the calculations under Divisions 2 and 3,
 - (b) the proposed actions under this Division.

Division 5 Available water determination

35 General

- (1) Available water determinations for access licences are to be expressed as one of the following:

- (a) for an access licence specifying the share component in ML/year—a percentage of the share component,
 - (b) for an access licence specifying the share component as a number of unit shares—ML per unit share.
- (2) The sum of available water determinations made for any access licence (other than for regulated river (general security) access licences must not exceed the following in any water year:
- (a) for an access licence specifying the share component in ML/year— 100% of the access licence share component,
 - (b) for an access licence specifying the share component as a number of unit shares— 1 ML per unit share of the share component or any lower limit determined under clause 34.

36 Available water determinations for domestic and stock access licences

Unless the Minister otherwise determines, at the commencement of each water year an available water determination of 100% of the access licence share component is to be made for domestic and stock access licences.

37 Available water determinations for local water utility access licences

Unless the Minister otherwise determines, at the commencement of each water year an available water determination of 100% of the access licence share component is to be made for local water utility access licences.

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

- (1) Unless the Minister otherwise determines and subject to subclause (2), at the commencement of each water year an available water determination is to be made for regulated river (high security) access licences of 1 ML per unit share.
- (2) The Minister must not make an available water determination in accordance with subclause (1) unless sufficient water is available for all of the following:
 - (a) to meet the provisions in Divisions 1 and 2 of Part 10,
 - (b) to meet the requirements for basic landholder rights,
 - (c) to make available water determinations totalling 100% of access licence share components for both domestic and stock access licences and local water utility access licences,
 - (d) to provide for existing water allocations in regulated river (general security) access licence water allocation accounts,
 - (e) to account for water losses associated with holding and delivering the water:
 - (i) to be made available as a result of the available water determination under subclause (1), and
 - (ii) referred to in subclauses (a) to (d) above.

Note. If the available water determination is less than 1 ML per unit share, the Minister may conduct further assessments of available water resources and may make further available water determinations subject to clause 35 (2).

39 Available water determinations for regulated river (general) access licences

- (1) At the commencement of each water year, and at least monthly, the Minister is to assess if water is available for the making of an available water determination for regulated river (general security) access licences.
- (2) For the purposes of the assessment, water is not available unless sufficient water is available for all of the following:
 - (a) to meet the provisions in Divisions 1 and 2 of Part 10, including water already credited to the environmental water allowance,
 - (b) to meet the requirements for basic landholder rights,
 - (c) to make available water determinations totalling 100% of access licence share components for both domestic and stock access licences and local water utility access licences,
 - (d) to make available water determinations totalling 1 ML per unit share for regulated river (high security) access licences,
 - (e) to provide for existing water allocations in regulated river (general security) access licence water allocation accounts,
 - (f) to account for water losses associated with holding and delivering the water:
 - (i) to be made available as a result of the available water determination made under subclause (1), and
 - (ii) referred to in subclauses (a) to (e) above.
- (3) If the Minister assesses under subclause (1) that water is available, the Minister is to consider making an available water determination for regulated river (general security) access licences.
- (4) If the Minister assesses that water is available, the amount of water available for allocation to regulated river (general security) access licences is equal to the following:

$$(\textit{sum GS entitlements} / (\textit{sum GS entitlements} + 45,000)) \times \textit{total available water}$$
 where:

sum GS entitlements is the sum of all regulated river (general security) access licence share components, and

total available water is the water determined by the Minister to be available under subclause (1) and (2).

Note. This subclause ensures that a portion of the available water is shared with the environmental water allowance, in accordance with clause 64.

40 Available water determinations for floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences

At the commencement of each water year, the Minister is to make an available water determination for floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences of 1 ML per unit share, unless a lower amount is determined under clause 34.

Note. The Minister may also make an available water determination for floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences other than at the commencement of a water year pursuant to section 59 of the Act. For example, if floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences are issued after 1 July.

41 Available water determinations for supplementary water access licences

At the commencement of each water year, the Minister is to make an available water determination for supplementary water access licences of 1 ML per unit share, unless a lower amount is determined under clause 34.

Note. Taking of water under a supplementary water access licence is subject to the rules in Part 8.

[15] Part 7 Rules for granting access licences

Insert the words “and water supply work approvals” after “licences” in the Part heading.

[16] Part 7

Insert the Notes under the Part heading—

Notes.

- 1 This Part is made in accordance with sections 61 and 63 of the Act. Section 61 of the Act provides for applications for specific purpose access licences in accordance with the regulations and the relevant water sharing plan.
- 2 Access licences granted in the water source will be subject to mandatory conditions required to be imposed by this Plan, the regulations and the Act, and may also be subject to discretionary conditions.

[17] Clause 27 Rules for granting access licences

Omit the clause. Insert instead—

42 Specific purpose access licences

- (1) The Minister must not grant a specific purpose access licence unless satisfied that the share and extraction components of the access licence are the minimum required for the proposed use.
- (2) A person may make an application for a regulated river (high security) (Aboriginal cultural) access licence only if the share component of the proposed access licence is no greater than 10 ML/year.
- (3) The Minister may only grant a regulated river (high security) (Aboriginal cultural) access licence for the taking of water by an Aboriginal person or Aboriginal community for any personal, domestic or communal purpose, including drinking, food preparation, washing, manufacturing traditional artefacts, watering domestic gardens, cultural teaching, hunting, fishing, gathering and for recreational, cultural and ceremonial purposes.

Note. *Aboriginal person* is defined in the Dictionary.

43 Rules for water supply works located near flood-dependant areas

- (1) A water supply work approval must not be granted if the water supply work is to be:
 - (a) nominated by a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, and
 - (b) located within the Gwydir Management Zone A or Gwydir Management Zone D, as established under clause 5 of the *Floodplain Management Plan for the Gwydir Valley Floodplain 2016*.

Notes.

- 1 Gwydir Management Zone A includes areas of the Floodplain where a significant discharge of floodwater occurs during floods, with relatively high flood flow velocity and depth.
 - 2 Gwydir Management Zone D is a special protection zone for areas of ecological or cultural significance, or both.
 - 3 An overview of Gwydir Management Zone A and Gwydir Management Zone D are shown in Appendix 2.
- (2) A water supply work approval must not be amended to add a work to which the approval relates if:
 - (a) the water supply works currently subject to the approval are nominated by a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, and
 - (b) the water supply work proposed to be added is not located on the Gwydir Valley Floodplain, as declared under clause 252 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*.

Note. An overview of Gwydir Valley Floodplain is shown in Appendix 3.

- (3) A water supply work approval must not be amended to add a work to which the approval relates if:
- (a) the water supply works currently subject to the approval are nominated by a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, and
 - (b) the water supply work proposed to be added is located within Gwydir Management Zone A or Gwydir Management Zone D (as established under clause 5 of the *Floodplain Management Plan for the Gwydir Valley Floodplain 2016*).
- (4) A water supply work approval must not be amended if all of the following apply:
- (a) the water supply works currently subject to the approval are nominated by a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence,
 - (b) amending the water supply work approval would increase the capability of water supply works subject to the approval to take water within Gwydir Management Zone A or Gwydir Management Zone D (as established under clause 5 of the *Floodplain Management Plan for the Gwydir Valley Floodplain 2016*), and
 - (c) the increase in capability is not a result of adding a water supply work that is or was previously nominated by that floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence.
- (5) Subclauses (2), (3) and (4) do not apply if all of the following apply:
- (a) the applicant was determined to be eligible for a replacement floodplain harvesting access licence under Division 1 of Part 2A of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*,
 - (b) the work was constructed on or before 12 February 2021, but was not the subject of a water supply work approval prior to that date,
 - (c) if the work is also a flood work, it is subject to a flood work approval, and
 - (d) the work is the subject of an application made prior to 30 June 2023 to grant or amend a water supply work approval.

Note: *Replacement floodplain harvesting access licences* is defined in section 57A of the Act.

[18] Part 8 Limits to the availability of water

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 8 Operation of water allocation accounts and managing access licences

Notes.

- 1 Section 85 of the Act and the regulations provide for the keeping of water allocation accounts for access licences. The provisions in this Part restrict the water that may be taken under, or assigned from, an access licence over a specified period of time, and the unused water allocations in water allocation accounts that may be carried over from one water year to the next. These restrictions are in addition to any other limits on access licences for the taking or assignment of water. It is an offence under section 60C of the Act to take water under an access licence for which there is no or insufficient water allocation.
- 2 The provisions in this Part apply to the following:
- (a) the Minister in managing water allocation accounts,
 - (b) the access licence holder, as required by mandatory conditions imposed on the access licence under Part 11.

Division 1 Water allocation account management rules

44 Credits and debits from an individual water allocation account

- (1) For any access licence other than a supplementary water access licence or a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, the Minister must debit the greater of the following from the water allocation account for that access licence:
 - (a) the volume of water extracted by water supply works nominated by the access licence,
 - (b) the water ordered for extraction under the access licence.
- (2) For any supplementary water access licence, the Minister must, in accordance with any applicable supplementary water announcement, debit the volume of water extracted by the water supply works nominated by the access licence from the water allocation account for that access licence.
- (3) For a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, the Minister must debit the volume of water extracted during a notified measurement period by the water supply works nominated by the access licence from the water allocation account for that access licence.
- (4) For a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, the Minister must not debit the volume of water extracted in accordance with clause 50 from the water allocation account for that licence.
- (5) For a regulated river (general security) access licence, the total water allocation that is taken, or assigned under section 71T of the Act, or otherwise debited or withdrawn from a water allocation account in a water year must not exceed the following:
 - (a) 3 ML per unit share or any lower amount determined under clause 34, plus
 - (b) any water allocations assigned to the water allocation account for the access licence under section 71T of the Act in that water year, plus
 - (c) any water allocations re-credited to the water allocation account for the access licence in accordance with section 76 of the Act in that water year.
- (6) For a regulated river (general security) access licence, the total water allocation that is taken, or assigned under section 71T of the Act, or otherwise debited or withdrawn from a water allocation account in any three consecutive water years must not exceed the following:
 - (a) 3 ML per unit share or any lower amount determined under clause 34, plus
 - (b) any water allocations assigned to the water allocation account for the access licence under section 71T of the Act in those three water years, plus
 - (c) any water allocations re-credited to the water allocation account for the access licence in accordance with section 76 of the Act in that water year.

45 Limits on water allocation accounts and carryover

- (1) The Minister must not allow allocations in a water allocation account to exceed the following at any time:
 - (a) for a domestic and stock access licence or local water utility access licence— 100% of the share component,
 - (b) for a regulated river (high security) access licence— 1 ML per unit share,
 - (c) for a regulated river (general security) access licence— 1.5 ML per unit share.
 - (d) for a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence— 5 ML per unit share.

- (2) The Minister must not carry over water allocations remaining in a water allocation account from one water year to the next water year for the following categories of licence:
- (a) domestic and stock access licence,
 - (b) local water utility access licence,
 - (c) regulated river (high security) access licence,
 - (d) supplementary water access licence.
- (3) Subject to subclause (1), water allocations remaining in a water allocation account must be carried over from one water year to the next water year for the following categories of licence:
- (a) regulated river (general security) access licence,
 - (b) floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence.

Division 2 Supplementary water events

Notes.

- 1 This Division is made under section 70 of the Act.
- 2 **Supplementary water event** is defined in the Dictionary.

46 Definitions

In this Division, **supplementary water event volume** means the volume of uncontrolled flows occurring or predicted to occur downstream of Copeton Dam.

Note. Uncontrolled flows exclude water required to meet replenishment flows to Mongyer Lagoon under clause 67.

47 Taking of water under supplementary water access licences

The holder of a supplementary water access licence may only take water in accordance with supplementary water event announcements made by the Minister that are relevant to that licence.

48 Announcement of supplementary water event

- (1) The Minister may announce a supplementary water event:
- (a) if, in the Minister's opinion, there will be uncontrolled flows in the segment of the water source to which the announcement applies, and
 - (b) in accordance with the rules specified in this clause.
- (2) In making an announcement, the Minister must:
- (a) consider whether and how access opportunities can be evenly shared between all holders of supplementary water access licences, and

Note. As at the commencement of this Plan, Water NSW, under delegation from the Minister, operates a three-year rostering arrangement to evenly share access opportunity between all supplementary water access licences.
 - (b) ensure that the amount specified in subclause (3) does not allow the extraction of over 50% of the supplementary water event volume.
- (3) An announcement must include the following:
- (a) the segments of the water source and the licences to which the announcement applies,
 - (b) the start or end date, or both, of the supplementary water event,

- (c) the amount of water that may be taken by each holder of a supplementary water access licence to which the announcement applies (to be expressed as a number of ML per unit share plus any water allocations traded into the licence holder's water allocation account for that licence and minus any water allocations traded out of that account).
- (4) A supplementary water event for supplementary water access licences nominating water supply works on the Mehi River, Carole Creek or on rivers which receive effluent flows from the Mehi River or Carole Creek is not to be announced, or is to be restricted if, in the Minister's opinion, this is required to ensure outflows from the water source contribute to meeting the requirements of the Barwon-Darling Flow Targets specified in Schedule 2.

49 Management of residual water

- (1) To the extent possible, the operator is to direct the supplementary water event volume that the Minister has not permitted to be taken under an announcement made under clause 48, to environmental assets within the water source or the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources as specified in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources 2012* or any relevant replacement plan, in accordance with the directions of the NSW Environmental Water Manager.

Note. *NSW Environmental Water Manager* is defined in the Dictionary.

- (2) The NSW Environmental Water Manager directions made under subclause (1) must:
 - (a) be in accordance with a report prepared by the NSW Environmental Water Manager before the start of the water year, which sets out:
 - (i) how the water is to be directed, and
 - (ii) the environmental assets proposed to be managed during any supplementary water event in that water year, and
 - (b) avoid third party impacts, where possible.
- (3) Despite subclause (1), the operator may to the extent possible, direct the supplementary water event volume that the Minister has not permitted to be taken under an announcement made under clause 48 and any supplementary water event volume that is not required for extraction by supplementary water access licences, away from the Gwydir wetlands to elsewhere in the water source or to the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources as specified in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources 2012* or any relevant replacement plan, in accordance with subclause (4).
- (4) Action under subclause (3) may only occur:
 - (a) in the period that is the lesser of six months after a very wet period or until 31 August, and
 - (b) if the NSW Environmental Water Manager has, in consultation with the Environmental Water Advisory Group (*EWAG*) determined that the action would not be detrimental to the environmental health of the Gwydir wetlands.
- (5) In this clause *a very wet period* means a six-month period in which more than 300,000 ML of total flow, excluding water provided for extraction under access licences, is recorded at Yarraman Bridge gauge (418004).

Note. The management of residual water does not impact on the operation and delivery of 'minimum flows' to the Gwydir wetlands as set out in clause 61. The 'minimum flows' can only be directed away from the Gwydir wetlands in accordance with the extreme wet period provisions set out in clause 62.

Division 3 Taking of water under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences

50 Taking of uncontrolled flows under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences

Notes.

1. This clause is made under section 85A of the Act.
 2. **Uncontrolled flow, irrigated field** and **tailwater drain** are defined in the Dictionary.
 3. **Overland flow water** is defined in section 4A of the Act.
- (1) This clause does not apply if an exemption from section 60A (1) and (2) of the Act is in force in relation to the taking of water from a tailwater drain for the purpose of collecting rainfall run-off from an irrigated field.
 - (2) The Minister may, by order published on the Department's website, authorise the holders of floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences to take water from uncontrolled flows that have not been credited to the water allocation accounts of the licences in accordance with the rules in this clause.
 - (3) This clause only authorises the taking of water from uncontrolled flows if:
 - (a) the water from the uncontrolled flows is captured by means of a tailwater drain, and
 - (b) no other work, other than a tailwater drain, is taking overland flow water at the time the tailwater drain is capturing uncontrolled flows.

51 Taking of water under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences

- (1) For the purposes of this clause **Menindee Lakes Storage** has the same meaning as it does under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement,
- (2) The taking of water under a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence may only occur if the Minister has announced that the taking of overland flow water is permitted.
- (3) The Minister must not announce that the taking of overland flow water is permitted if the volume of water stored in Menindee Lakes Storage is less than 195 gigalitres.
- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply in the following management zones during periods for which, in the Minister's opinion, the corresponding flows in the water source will remain at or above those specified:
 - (a) Carole Creek management zone – 550 ML/day in Gil Gil Creek at Galloway gauge (416 052),
 - (b) Gingham management zone – 250 ML/day in Gingham Channel at Teralba gauge (418 074),

- (c) Moree management zone – 250 ML/day in the Gwydir River (South Arm) at d/s Tyreel Offtake Regulator (418 063),
- (d) Gwydir management zone – 250 ML/day in the Gwydir River (South Arm) at d/s Tyreel Offtake Regulator (418 063),
- (e) Mallowa Creek management zone – 1,200 ML/day in the Mehi River at Near Collarenebri gauge (418 055),
- (f) Mehi River Tributaries management zone – 1,200 ML/day in the Mehi River at Near Collarenebri gauge (418 055),
- (g) Thalabah Creek management zone – 300 ML/day in the Thalaba Creek Belarre gauge (418 091).

Division 4 Active Environmental Water

52 Access rules to protect Active Environmental Water from floodplain harvesting

- (1) This clause applies to a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Mallowa Creek management zone.
- (2) The Minister may announce that, for a specified period, water must not be taken under a specified access licence from the Mallowa Creek management zone if the Minister has determined and announced, in accordance with the Active Management Procedures Manual, that there is only Active Environmental Water present in that management zone.

Note. This clause commences on 1 December 2023 (clause 3(2) of this Plan).

53 Active Management Procedures Manual

The Minister must prepare and publish on the Department’s website an Active Management Procedures Manual that includes but is not limited to the following:

- (a) the means for identifying and determining Active Environmental Water on any given day,
- (b) any other matter the Minister considers relevant.

Note. This clause commences on 1 December 2023 (clause 3 (2) of this Plan).

[19] Part 9 Rules for granting access licences

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 9 Access licence dealing rules

Notes.

- 1 Access licence dealings in the water source are subject to the provisions of the Act, the regulations, any access licence dealing principles established by order made under section 71Z of the Act and the access licence dealing rules established under this Part.
- 2 At the commencement of this Plan the *Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004* applies. The access licence dealing principles prevail over the access licence dealing rules in this Plan to the extent of any inconsistency, as provided under section 71Z (3) of the Act.
- 3 This Part may be amended if individual daily extraction components are imposed on access licences in the water source.

54 Conversion of access licence to new category

Dealings under section 71O of the Act are prohibited.

55 Assignment of rights dealings (within the water source or within a water management area)

Note. In some segments of the water source, the ability to deliver water is limited by supply constraints. In these segments, this clause prohibits dealings that would increase the total share components of access licences in those segments above 2004 amounts, until individual daily extraction components are imposed on each licence in that segment, under the Act.

- (1) A dealing under section 71Q of the Act is prohibited if the dealing would increase the total share components of all access licences (other than supplementary water access licences and floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences) that nominate a water supply work located in a segment of the water source specified in Column 1 of Table A below, to an amount that would exceed that specified in Column 2 of Table A for that segment.

Table A

Column 1	Column 2
Gwydir River downstream of the Tyreel Regulator	63,412
Mehi River downstream of the Moomin Creek Junction	113, 248
Moomin Creek	169,974
Carole Creek	96,502

- (2) A dealing under section 71Q of the Act is prohibited if the dealing involves an assignment of rights to a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence that nominates a water supply work:
 - (a) not located within the Gwydir Valley Floodplain (as declared under clause 252 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*) unless the work was nominated by the licence when the licence was first issued in the water source, or
 - (b) located within Gwydir Management Zone A or Gwydir Management Zone D, as established under clause 5 of the *Floodplain Management Plan for the Gwydir Valley Floodplain 2016* unless the work was nominated by the licence when the licence was first issued in the water source.
- (3) A dealing under section 71Q of the Act is prohibited between floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences with extraction components that specify different management zones, unless the dealing proposes to assign rights between a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Mehi River Tributaries management zone and a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Mallowa Creek management zone.
- (4) A dealing under section 71Q of the Act from or to an access licence in another water source is prohibited.

56 Amendment of share component dealings (change of water source)

Dealings under section 71R of the Act are prohibited.

57 Assignment of water allocations dealings

- (1) A dealing under section 71T of the Act is prohibited if the dealing would increase the total water allocations of all access licences (other than supplementary water access licences and floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences) that nominate a water supply work located in a segment of the water source specified in Column 1 of

Table A in clause 55, to an amount that would exceed that specified in Column 2 of Table A for that segment.

- (2) A dealing under section 71T of the Act is prohibited if the dealing involves an assignment of water allocation to or from a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence.
- (3) A dealing under section 71T of the Act is prohibited if the dealing involves an assignment of water allocation to a supplementary water access licence from an access licence of any other category.

Note. At the commencement of this Plan, dealings under section 71T of the Act involving the assignment of water allocations from a supplementary water access licence to an access licence of any other category are prohibited under clause 17 of the *Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004*.

- (4) A dealing under section 71T of the Act involving an access licence in another water source is prohibited.

58 Interstate access licence transfer and assignment of water allocations

Dealings under sections 71U or 71V of the Act are prohibited.

59 Nomination of water supply works dealings

- (1) A dealing under section 71W of the Act is prohibited if the dealing would increase the total share components of all access licences (other than supplementary water access licences and floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences) that nominate a water supply work located in a segment of the water source specified in Column 1 of Table A in clause 55, to an amount that would exceed that specified in Column 2 of Table A for that segment.
- (2) A dealing under section 71W of the Act is prohibited if it involves a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence being amended to nominate a water supply work located:
 - (a) outside the Gwydir Valley Floodplain, as declared under clause 252 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, or
 - (b) within Gwydir Management Zone A or Gwydir Management Zone D, as established under clause 5 of the *Floodplain Management Plan for the Gwydir Valley Floodplain 2016*, or
 - (c) in a different management zone to that specified in the extraction component of the floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence except:
 - (i) an access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Mallowa Creek management zone being amended to nominate a work located in the Mehi River Tributaries management zone, or
 - (ii) an access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Mehi River Tributaries management zone being amended to nominate a work located in the Mallowa Creek management zone.
- (3) A dealing under section 71W of the Act is prohibited if it involves any of the following:
 - (a) an access licence being amended to nominate a water supply work located in a different water source within NSW to that specified in the share component of the access licence,
 - (b) an access licence in the water source nominating a water supply work outside of NSW.

[20] Part 10 Access licence dealing rules

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 10 System operation rules

Note. *Operator* and *NSW Environmental Water Manager* are defined in the Dictionary.

Division 1 Environmental flow rules

60 Definitions

In this Division:

extreme wet period means a six-month period in which more than 500,000 ML of total flow is recorded at Yarraman Bridge gauge (418004).

minimum flow has the meaning set out in clause 61.

61 Minimum flow

The operator is required to ensure that the lesser of the following amounts is protected for delivery to the Gwydir wetlands (the *minimum flow*), subject to this Division:

- (a) the sum of flows in the Horton River at Rider (Killara) gauge (418015), Myall Creek at Molroy gauge (418017), and Halls Creek at Bingara gauge (418025), plus any water spilt and water released for flood mitigation purposes from Copeton Dam water storage,
- (b) 500 ML per day (*ML/day*).

Note. For the purposes of assessing compliance with this rule, wetland inflow is assessed based on flows in the Gwydir River at Yarraman Bridge gauge (418004), minus estimated delivery losses and water used between that point and the wetland.

62 Flow after extreme wet period

- (1) Despite clause 61, after an extreme wet period, the operator may direct some or all of the minimum flow away from the Gwydir wetlands to elsewhere in the water source or to the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources (as defined in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources 2012* or any relevant replacement plan) in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) Action under subclause (1) must:
 - (a) occur for no longer than the lesser of six months after an extreme wet period or, if the action is taken after 1 March in a water year, until 31 August of that same year, and
 - (b) only occur if the NSW Environmental Water Manager has, in consultation with the EWAG, determined that the action would not be detrimental to the environmental health of the Gwydir wetlands, and
 - (c) not be taken, and the minimum flow that has been directed away from the Gwydir wetlands must not be used, to satisfy requirements for water under basic landholder rights or access licences.

63 Consultation

The NSW Environmental Water Manager may consult with any government agency or the EWAG established for the water source, or both, and consider any relevant advice before taking action under this Plan.

Notes.

- 1 The EWAG for the water source was formerly known as the ECA Operations Advisory Committee.
- 2 On commencement of this Plan, the Minister has conferred the lead role in managing environmental water allowances established under water sharing plans to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). OEH

also administers and supports EWAGs to inform the management of environmental water allowances and licensed environmental water. For more information on EWAGs, see *Cooperative management of environmental water to improve river and wetland health in NSW* (2014), available from the following website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au.

Division 2 Environmental water allowance

64 Environmental water allowance rules

- (1) The operator must maintain an environmental water allowance (*EWA*).
- (2) Whenever an available water determination for regulated river (general security) access licences is made under clause 39 (3), an amount of water calculated according to the following formula is to be credited to the EWA:

$$(45,000 / (\text{sum GS entitlements} + 45,000)) \times \text{total available water}$$

where:

sum GS entitlements is the sum of all regulated river (general security) access licence share components, and

total available water has the meaning set out in clause 39 (4).

- (3) Despite subclause (2), the amount of water in the EWA at any time must not exceed 90,000 ML.
- (4) The operator is to release water from the EWA in accordance with an order made by the NSW Environmental Water Manager and any procedures established by the Minister and agreed by the Minister for the Environment.

Division 3 General system operation rules

65 Maintenance of water supply

- (1) In this clause, the period of lowest accumulated inflows to the water source is identified by flow information held by the Department prior to 1 July 2004.
- (2) The operator must operate the water supply system in such a way that water would be able to be supplied during a repeat of the period of lowest accumulated inflows to the water source to meet the following:
 - (a) the replenishment flow in clause 66,
 - (b) the annual water requirements of persons exercising domestic and stock rights and native title rights,
 - (c) available water determinations of 100% of share components for domestic and stock access licences and local water utility access licence,
 - (d) available water determinations of 1 ML per unit share for regulated river (high security) access licences.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2), the operator must set aside sufficient volumes of water from inflows into the water source and in reserves held in Copeton Dam water storage.

Note. *Reserves* and *water supply system* are defined in the Dictionary.

- (4) By 30 June 2026, the Minister will undertake a review of this clause that considers the following:
 - (a) options for redefining the period of lowest accumulated inflows to the water source,
 - (b) whether different periods should apply to different categories of access licences,
 - (c) the impact of any options for change on planned environmental water and each category of access licence, and

- (d) the views of stakeholders and the broader community.
- (5) On the basis of the review referred to in subclause (4), the Minister may make such amendments to this clause as are reasonably necessary to not jeopardise the critical needs of basic landholder rights, domestic and stock access licence holders and local water utility access licence holders.
- (6) Any amendments made under subclause (5) cannot substantially alter the long-term average annual amount of water able to be extracted under water access licences.

Notes.

- 1 If satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, the Minister may amend this clause under s.45 (1) (a) of the Act to such an extent that it substantially alters the long-term average annual amount of water able to be extracted under water access licences. If this occurs, compensation may be payable under chapter 3 Part 2 Division 9 of the Act.
- 2 Section 10.28 of the Basin Plan requires that a water resource plan must ensure there is no net reduction in the protection of planned environmental water from the protection provided under State water management law immediately before the commencement of the Basin Plan.

66 Replenishment flows to Thalaba Creek

Unless the operator otherwise determines, the operator is to provide a replenishment flow of 4,000 ML per water year to Thalaba Creek.

Note. The operator may use tributary inflows to the water source to provide the replenishment flow.

67 Replenishment flows to Mongyer Lagoon

The operator may provide a replenishment flow to Mongyer Lagoon if all of the following circumstances apply:

- (a) the Minister has announced a supplementary water event under clause 48 that applies to Moomin Creek,
- (b) the Minister has announced a supplementary water event under clause 48 that applies to the segment of the water source downstream of the Mongyer Lagoon block dam regulator, and the requirements of supplementary water access licences in that segment for that event have been (or will be) met, and
- (c) following provision of the replenishment flow to Mongyer Lagoon, the water in the lagoon is expected to remain below 158.5 metres Australian Height Datum.

68 Water delivery and channel capacity constraints

In managing the water supply system, the operator must consider, determine and specify the operating channel capacities throughout the water source after taking into account the following, in accordance with procedures established by the Minister:

- (a) the inundation of private land or interference with access to that land,
- (b) the effects of inundation on the floodplain and associated wetlands,
- (c) the transmission losses expected to occur,
- (d) the capacities of structures in the water supply system.

Notes.

- 1 **Transmission losses** are defined in the Dictionary.
- 2 Operating channel capacity affects daily supply capability. The following operating channel capacities have been determined as at the commencement of this Plan:
 - (a) Carole Creek and Gil Gil Creek—2,200 ML/day,
 - (b) Mehi River—5,800 ML/day,
 - (c) Moomin Creek—2,200 ML/day,

- (d) Gwydir River downstream Tyreel—1,100 ML/day.
- 3 Other channel capacity constraints may occur below regulating structures which may limit the capability to deliver water within the water source. Consideration and identification of other constraints may occur during the term of this Plan.

69 Priority of delivery for access licences and EWA water

- (1) If supply capability due to channel capacity is insufficient in any segment of the water source to satisfy all water orders, basic landholder rights, the minimum flow requirements in this Part and the delivery of EWA water, the following rules of priority apply:
- (a) the operator is to give first priority to the minimum flow and the requirements for water to satisfy basic landholder rights,
 - (b) once the requirements in (a) have been met, the operator is to supply water to domestic and stock access licences, local water utility access licences and regulated river (high security) access licences that have placed orders for water, in that order,
 - (c) once the requirements in (b) have been met, unless otherwise directed by the Minister, any remaining supply capability is to be shared between the following:
 - (i) EWA deliveries that have been ordered,
 - (ii) regulated river (general security) access licences that have placed an order for water.
- (2) The sharing of water under subclause (1) (c) must be undertaken by the operator in accordance with any procedures established by the Minister and agreed by the Minister for the Environment.
- (3) The Minister is to consult with water user representatives and relevant government agencies, as the Minister considers appropriate, before determining the procedures in subclause (2).

Notes.

- 1 **Supply capability** is defined in the Dictionary.
- 2 This clause may be amended if individual daily extraction components are imposed.
- 3 During periods of channel capacity constraint, the implementation of the above provisions may result in ordering delays and an inability to supply water requirements from regulated water deliveries on a daily basis.
- 4 This clause does not apply to supplementary water access licences as water is not delivered to these licences.

70 Rates of change to storage releases

In changing the rate of the release of water from a water storage or other water supply system structure, the operator must consider relevant environmental impacts, damage to river banks, public safety, and operational efficiency in accordance with any procedures established by the Minister.

71 Grouping of water orders due to high delivery losses

- (1) If the continuous delivery of water orders would involve unacceptably high delivery losses, the operator may group water orders and periodically release water in accordance with any procedures established by the Minister in consultation with access licence representatives and the NSW Environmental Water Manager.
- (2) The operator is to consult with representatives of water access licence holders before grouping water orders and releasing water in accordance with subclause (1).

72 Dam operation during floods and spills

- (1) The operator must operate Copeton Dam during times of flood and spilling of water in a manner that maintains the safety of dam infrastructure.
- (2) Providing it is consistent with subclause (1), the operator must aim to:
 - (a) leave the storage at full supply level after the flood or spilling of water, and
 - (b) minimise downstream flood damage.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2) (b), the operator is to consider the temporary storage of water above the normal maximum storage level and manage the rate of release of this water to avoid aggravating downstream flood damage.

[21] Part 11 Mandatory conditions

Insert the Note under the Part heading—

Note. Mandatory conditions relating to metering equipment and recording of information are imposed by the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*. Clauses in this Plan that provide for mandatory conditions to be imposed in relation to metering apply only until the commencement of the metering and reporting mandatory conditions as prescribed in Part 10 and Part 11 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*.

[22] Clause 55 Mandatory conditions

Omit the clause. Insert instead—

Division 1 General

73 Requirement to notify

In this Part, a requirement to notify the Minister in writing will only be satisfied by writing to the email address for enquiries on the Department's website.

Note. As at the commencement of this Plan, the email address for enquiries on the Department's website is water.enquiries@dpie.nsw.gov.au.

Division 2 Access licences

Note. This Division is made in accordance with sections 17 (c), 20 and 66 of the Act.

74 Mandatory conditions on access licences

- (1) Each access licence must have mandatory conditions to give effect to the following:
 - (a) upon becoming aware of a breach of any condition of the access licence, the licence holder must:
 - (i) notify the Minister as soon as practical, and
 - (ii) if the notification under paragraph (i) is not in writing, confirm the notification in writing within seven days of becoming aware of the breach,
 - (b) any other condition required to implement the provisions of this Plan.
- (2) Each access licence, other than a supplementary water access licence and a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence, must have mandatory conditions requiring that the access licence holder must not take water unless it has been ordered in accordance with procedures established by the Minister.
- (3) Each supplementary water access licence must have a mandatory condition that gives effect to Division 2 of Part 8.
- (4) Each floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence must have a mandatory condition requiring that the licence holder only take water from overland flow within the Gwydir Valley Floodplain, as declared under clause 252 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*.

Note. *Overland flow* is defined under section 4A of the Act.

- (5) Each floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence must have a mandatory condition that gives effect to Division 3 of Part 8.
- (6) Each floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Mallowa Creek management zone must have a mandatory condition prohibiting the take of water in contravention of an announcement made under clause 52 of this Plan.

[23] Clause 56 Mandatory conditions on water supply works approvals

Omit the clause. Insert instead—

Division 3 Water supply work approvals

Note. This Division is made in accordance with sections 17 (c) and 100 of the Act.

75 General conditions

- (1) Each water supply work approval must have mandatory conditions to give effect to:
 - (a) the clauses set out in this Division, and
 - (b) any other condition required to implement the provisions of this Plan.
- (2) Upon becoming aware of a breach of any condition of the approval, the approval holder must:
 - (a) notify the Minister as soon as practical, and
 - (b) if the notification under paragraph (a) was not in writing, confirm the notification in writing within seven days of becoming aware of the breach.
- (3) Flow measurement devices must be installed and maintained on all water supply works used for extraction of water under an access licence (other than a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence) and must be of a type and maintained in a manner, which is acceptable to the Minister.

Note. The *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018* provides that measurement devices must be installed by the date specified in the regulation for all water supply works used for extraction of water under a floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licence.
- (4) Water extraction, property water management infrastructure and cropping details must be provided on request, in the form and in accordance with procedures established by the Minister.
- (5) The taking of water may only occur in accordance with the conditions applying to the access licence that will have its water allocation account debited for that take.
- (6) Subclauses (3) to (5) do not apply to approvals for water supply works held by Water NSW provided which are not nominated by an access licence.
- (7) Water supply work approvals held by Water NSW must have mandatory conditions to give effect to the provisions in Part 10.
- (8) Subclause (3) and (4) are taken to be repealed on the day on which the temporary exemption from the mandatory metering equipment condition ceases to apply to the water source in accordance with clause 230 (1) of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*.

Notes.

- 1 **Mandatory metering equipment condition** is defined in clause 228 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*.
- 2 Clause 230 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018* provides that the mandatory metering equipment condition applies to existing and new water supply works

required to have a meter from 1 April 2019, and to other access licences and approvals in the water source from 1 December 2021.

[24] Part 12 System operation rules

Omit the Part. Insert instead—

Part 12 Amendment of this Plan

Notes.

- 1 This Part sets out amendments authorised by this Plan.
- 2 For the purposes of section 87 of the Act, the initial period for the water source expired on the commencement of this Plan.
- 3 The Department intends to consult with relevant stakeholders before making any material amendments to this Plan in accordance with this Part.

76 General

For the purposes of section 45 (1) (b) of the Act, this Part and clause 63 (5) set out when this Plan may be amended, and any such amendment is taken to be authorised by this Plan.

77 Amendments relating to Part 1

Part 1 may be amended to add, modify or remove a river or a segment of a river to or from the water source providing that:

- (a) any amendment is consistent with any applicable regulated river order, and
- (b) the Minister is satisfied that the amendment will not have an adverse impact on the water available to the environment under Division 1 and 2 of Part 10, or on the water available to any access licence in the water source.

78 Amendments relating to Part 2

Part 2 may be amended following a review of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan that has been developed for water sources in the Gwydir water resource plan area (as referred to in the Basin Plan) which considers the need for alternate performance indicators for the environmental, economic, Aboriginal cultural, and social and cultural objectives of this Plan.

79 Amendments relating to supplementary water access licences

- (1) Clause 48 may be amended in relation to announcements for the Mehi River, Carole Creek, or a river that receives flows from the Mehi River or Carole Creek.
- (2) Division 2 of Part 8 and Schedule 2 may be amended to add, modify or remove flow targets as reasonably necessary to ensure the taking of water under supplementary water access licences does not jeopardise the critical needs of the environment, basic landholder rights, domestic and stock access licence holders and local water utility access licence holders in the Barwon-Darling River.
- (3) Before making any amendment under subclause (2) and before 1 July 2023, the Minister will:
 - (a) undertake an assessment of:
 - (i) the critical needs of the environment, basic landholder rights, domestic and stock access licence holders and local water utility access licence holders in the Barwon-Darling River,
 - (ii) the adequacy of the existing flow targets to meet those needs,
 - (iii) any changes to the flow targets that would be required to meet those needs, and

- (iv) the impact of those changes to flow targets on the long-term average annual total amount of water able to be extracted under supplementary water access licences in the water source,
- (b) seek and consider recommendations from an independent expert panel on:
 - (i) the adequacy of the assessment in (a), and
 - (ii) any changes to the flow targets in (a)(iii) required to meet the critical needs of the environment, basic landholder rights, domestic and stock access licence holders and local water utility access licence holders in the Barwon-Darling River, and
- (c) consider the views of stakeholders and other community members on the expert panel's recommendations.
- (4) Action under subclause (2) must not substantially alter the long-term average annual total amount of water able to be extracted under supplementary water access licences in the water source.

Note. If satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, the Minister may amend this clause under s.45 (1) (a) of the Act to such an extent that it substantially alters the long-term average annual amount of water able to be extracted under water access licences. If this occurs, compensation may be payable under chapter 3 Part 2 Division 9 of the Act.

80 Amendments relating to floodplain harvesting

- (1) This Plan may be amended to add, modify or remove provisions relating to floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences in response to the following:
 - (a) the need to protect overland flow for environmental purposes,
 - (b) monitoring, evaluation and reporting outcomes,
 - (c) an improved understanding of the influence of floodplain harvesting on downstream flows,
 - (d) a review that assesses the potential benefits and impacts of new access provisions for floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences,
 - (e) a review of dealing rules in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources 2012*,
 - (f) other circumstances as determined by the Minister.
- (2) Clause 40 may be amended to provide available water determinations for floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences that are:
 - (a) less than 1 ML per unit share if the Minister is satisfied they are appropriate because the determination of the amount under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi) is less than the determination of the amount under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi) when floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences were first issued in the water source,
 - (b) greater than 1 ML per unit share if the Minister is satisfied they may be made without total extractions exceeding the long-term average annual extraction limit, because the determination of the amount under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi) is greater than the determination of the amount under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi) when floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences were first issued in the water source.
- (3) Before making an amendment in accordance with subclause (2) the Minister may consult with water user representatives, the NSW Environmental Water Manager and the operator regarding the following:
 - (a) the data used for the calculations under clause 28 (2) (a) (vi),
 - (b) the proposed amendment under subclause (2).

- (4) This Plan may be amended to add, remove or modify rules in clauses 52 and 53 to protect Active Environmental Water from floodplain harvesting.
- (5) Actions under subclause (1) or subclause (6) must not substantially alter the long-term average annual total amount of water able to be extracted under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences in the water source.
- (6) This Plan may be amended to add, remove or modify rules in clause 51.
- (7) Before making any amendment under subclause (6) and before 1 July 2025, the Minister will:
 - (a) seek, consider and publish independent expert advice on the adequacy of the rules in clause 51 including:
 - (i) the needs of the environment, basic landholder rights, domestic and stock access licence holders and local water utility access licence holders,
 - (ii) the adequacy of the existing flow targets and volumes to meet those needs,
 - (iii) any changes to the flow targets and volumes that would be required to meet those needs, and
 - (iv) the impact of those changes to flow targets and volumes on the long-term average annual total amount of water able to be extracted under floodplain harvesting (regulated river) access licences in the water source,
 - (b) consider the views of stakeholders and other community members on the independent expert advice.

81 Amendments relating to individual daily extraction components

This Plan may be amended to include provisions to establish and manage individual daily extraction components of access licences.

82 Dictionary

The Dictionary may be amended to add, modify or remove a definition.

83 Other amendments (general)

- (1) This Plan may be amended to include provisions for the following:
 - (a) the interception of water by plantations or other means before it reaches a stream or aquifer,
 - (b) water return flows, as referred to in Division 5 of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the Act,
 - (c) the conversion of regulated river (high security) licences with share components that specify the water source to access licences with share components that specify connected upstream unregulated river water sources.
- (2) This Plan may be amended to facilitate total long-term average annual extractions reaching the long-term average annual extraction limit or long-term average sustainable diversion limit, subject to:
 - (a) an assessment of compliance with the limits made under Part 6 verifying that total extractions are less than those limits over the long term,

- (b) a review and report on the reasons for total extractions being less than the limits over the long term, including recommendations for potential changes to this Plan to increase extractions to the limits and assessment of the impacts of the recommendations on future water allocations to all categories of water access licences, and
- (c) there being no net reduction in the protection of planned environmental water established under clause 17 of this Plan.

Note. Section 10.28 of the Basin Plan requires that a water resource plan must ensure there is no net reduction in the protection of planned environmental water from the protection provided under State water management law immediately before the commencement of the Basin Plan.

- (3) Division 3 of Part 6 may be amended to establish a long-term average sustainable diversion limit that combines the long-term average sustainable diversion limits for the water source and the Gwydir Unregulated River Water Sources.
- (4) This Plan may be amended to give effect to, or in connection with, a determination of native title under the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth.
- (5) This Plan may be amended to enable all or part of this Plan to be accredited as part of a water resource plan under the *Water Act 2007* of the Commonwealth.
- (6) This Plan may be amended to do any of the following for the protection of water-dependent Aboriginal cultural assets:
 - (a) identify water-dependent Aboriginal cultural assets,
 - (b) establish rules for the granting and amending of water supply work approvals,
 - (c) establish dealing rules.
- (7) An amendment authorised by this Plan is taken to include any consequential amendments to this Plan required to give effect to that particular amendment.
- (8) Consequential amendments may be made to this Plan as a result of an amendment to the Act or regulations.

[25] Part 13 Monitoring and reporting

Omit the Part.

[26] Part 14 Amendment of this Plan

Omit the Part.

[27] Dictionary

Omit the Dictionary. Insert instead –

Dictionary

Aboriginal person has the same meaning as it has in section 4 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Active Environmental Water is the water in the water source identified or determined by the Minister on any given day as requiring protection from extraction, in accordance with the Active Management Procedures Manual, that arises from held environmental water flowing from a water source that is upstream of the Mallowa Creek management zone.

annual actual take has the same meaning as it has in section 6.10 of the Basin Plan.

annual permitted take has the same meaning as it has in section 6.10 of the Basin Plan.

baseline diversion limit has the same meaning as it has in section 1.07 of the Basin Plan.

Basin Plan means the *Basin Plan 2012* made under section 44 (3) (b) (i) of the *Water Act 2007* of the Commonwealth.

EWA means the environmental water allowance referred to in clause 64.

floodplain harvesting means the collection, extraction or impoundment of water flowing across floodplains, including rainfall runoff and overbank flow, excluding the take of water pursuant to any of the following:

- (a) a water access licence other than a floodplain harvesting access licence,
- (b) a basic landholder right,
- (c) an exemption from the need to hold an access licence to take water under the Act.

flow regimes mean, collectively, the magnitudes, durations, frequency and patterns of flows that characterise a river or water source.

Gwydir surface water SDL resource unit has the same meaning as provided for in section 6.02 of the Basin Plan.

irrigated field means an area of land that is used for the growing of crops using irrigation.

management zone is an area within a water source in which provisions particular to that area will apply, for example, restrictions on dealings.

Minister means the Minister administering the Act.

ML means megalitres.

Murray-Darling Basin Agreement means the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement as set out in Schedule 1 of the *Water Act 2007* of the Commonwealth (as in force from time to time unless the context provides otherwise).

natural flow means a flow that occurs in a watershed or waterbody under natural unregulated conditions.

NSW Environmental Water Manager means the NSW Government department or agency whose responsibility it is to manage licensed environmental water that is held by the NSW Government.

Note. As at the commencement of this Plan, this is the NSW Department of Planning and Environment – Environment and Heritage Group (EHG).

operator means the operator of the water supply system for the water source.

Note. As at the commencement of this Plan, this is Water NSW.

plantation forestry means a commercial plantation as defined in section 1.07 of the Basin Plan.

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

reserves are volumes of water put aside in a **water storage** to provide for future water requirements.

SDL adjustment amount has the same meaning as it has in section 1.07 of the Basin Plan.

SDL resource unit shared reduction amount has the same meaning as it has in section 1.07 of the Basin Plan.

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

supply capability means the rate at which the Minister determines water can be supplied to a segment of the water source without incurring unacceptable transmission losses.

the water source is as defined in clause 4.

tailwater drain means a channel or trench that collects excess water from an irrigated field.

target ecological populations are communities of one or more species that are monitored to evaluate the success of targeted objectives for the environment. Populations must be easily monitored (i.e. not rare or cryptic) and may be linked to conservation or other environmental priorities.

transmission losses means the additional water required to ensure that a specified quantity of water is delivered to a specified delivery point.

uncontrolled flows are:

- (a) other than for the purpose of clause 50, flows not able to be captured in an operator managed water storage that are in excess of that needed to meet the following:
 - (i) the environmental provisions in Divisions 1 and 2 of Part 10,
 - (ii) the requirements for basic landholder rights in the water source,
 - (iii) the requirements for the delivery of replenishment flows set out in clauses 66 and 67,
 - (iv) access licence water orders and the water required to meet transmission losses associated with those water orders, or
- (b) for the purpose of clause 50, rainfall runoff from an irrigated field.

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

water supply system means the water storages and all other infrastructure that can influence water supply controlled by the operator, including regulators and weirs.

water use development means all privately-owned water management structures, and all aspects of farm, industry, town and private household development that affect the volumes of water taken from the water source, and the management practices that are applied in relation to them.

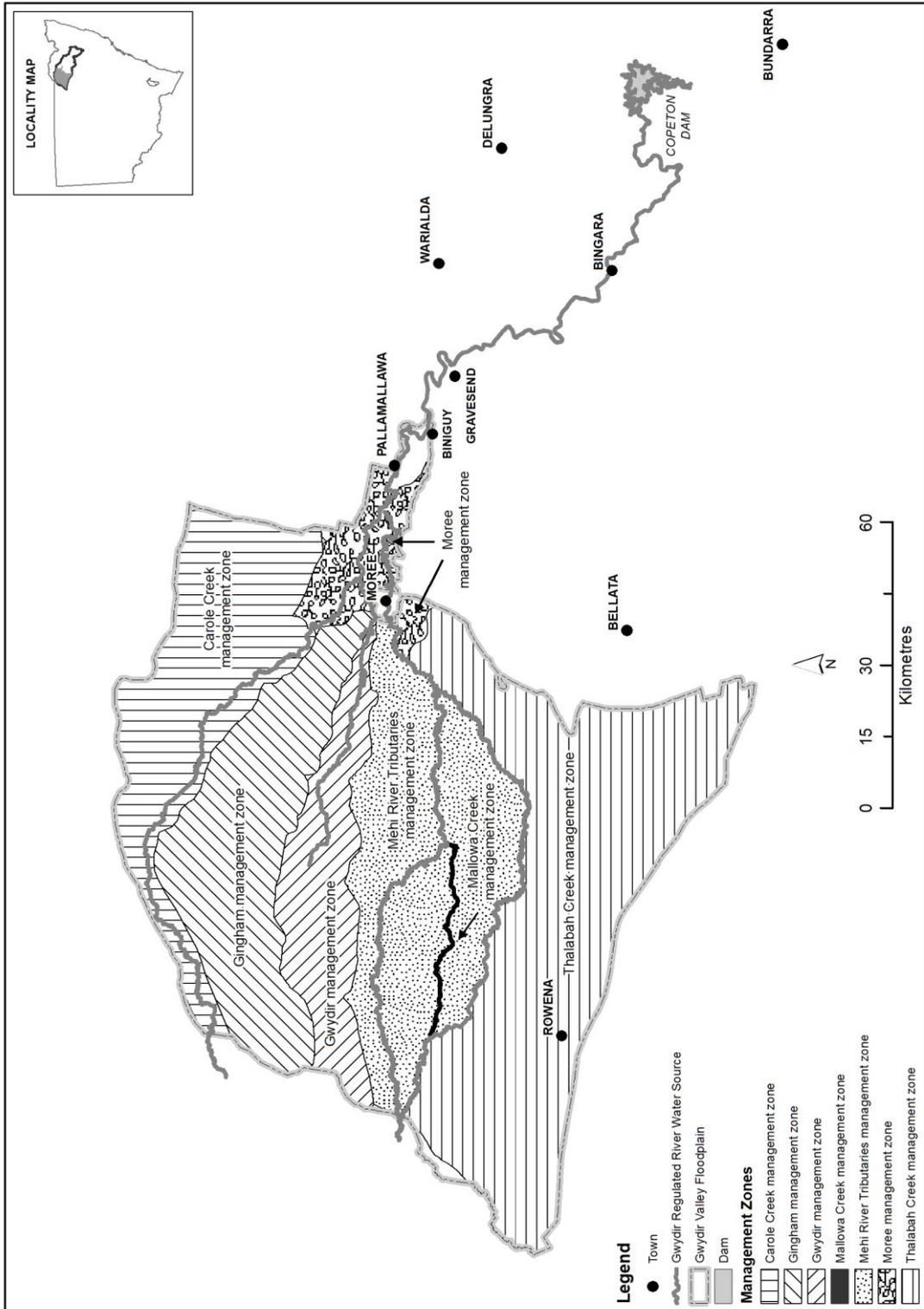
weighted average unit price means the total value of all units sold divided by the number of units sold for a monetary value.

[28] Schedule 1 Management zones

Insert the following text and map.

Schedule 1 Management zones

(clause 5)



[29] Schedule 2 Flow targets

Insert the following text.

Schedule 2 Flow targets

(clause 48)

1 Application

The flow targets under clause 2 of this Schedule apply to clause 48.

2 Flow targets

(1) Flows of each of the following:

- (a) 150 ML/day in the Darling River at Wilcannia gauge (425008),
- (b) 280 ML/day in the Darling River at Louth gauge (425004),
- (c) 390 ML/day in the Darling River at Bourke gauge (425003),
- (d) 550 ML/day in the Darling River at Brewarrina gauge (422002),
- (e) 700 ML/day in the Barwon River at Dangar Bridge gauge (422001).

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

(2) Between 1 September and 28 (or in leap year, 29) February, inclusive, a flow for five consecutive days of (a) or (b), provided two such flow events have not already occurred during that period in that water year:

- (a) 14,000 ML/day in the Darling River at Brewarrina gauge (422002),
- (b) 10,000 ML/day in the Darling River at Bourke gauge (425003).

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

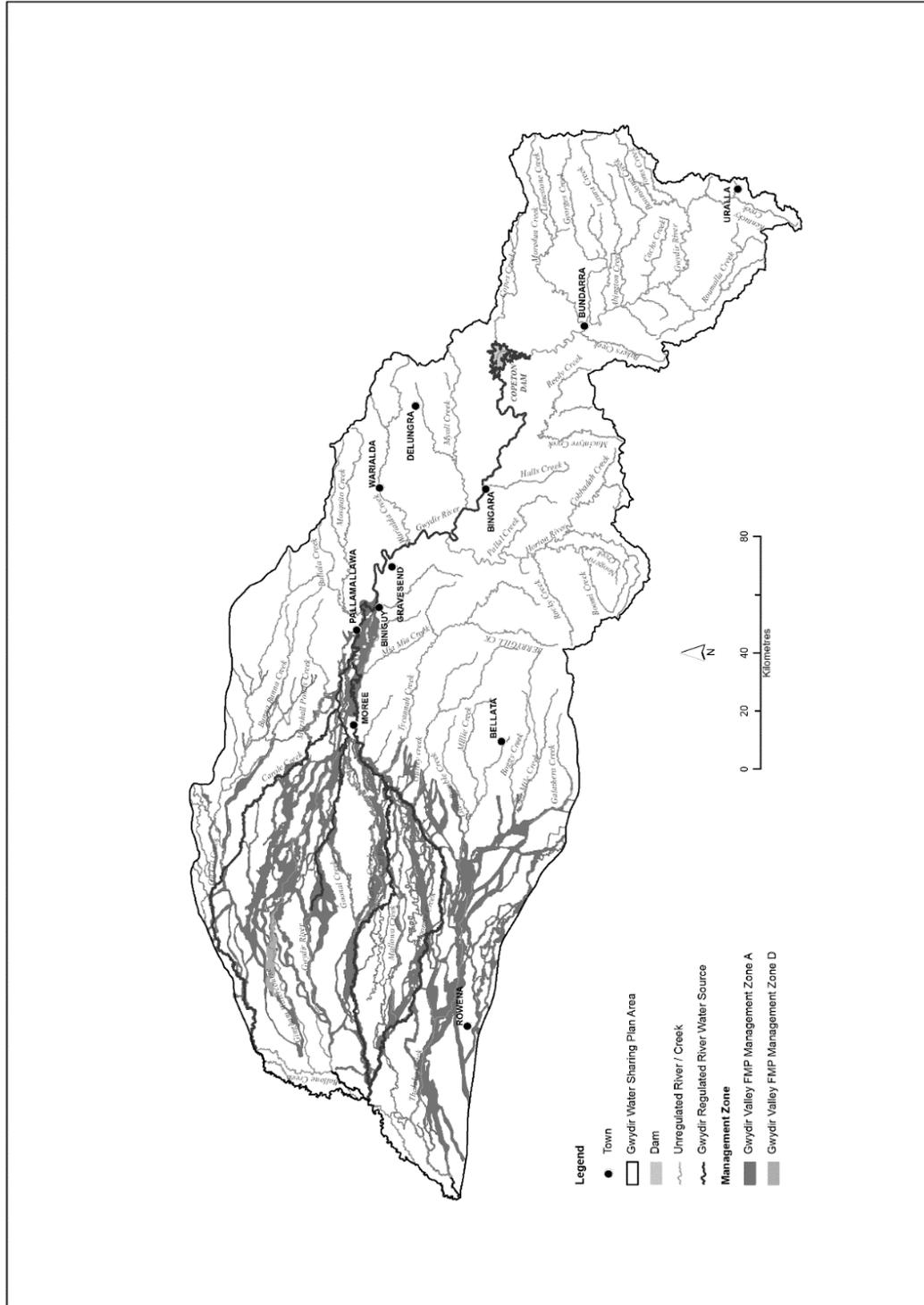
(3) Between 1 October and 30 April, inclusive, a flow for five consecutive days of 2,000 ML/day in the Darling River at Wilcannia gauge (425008), provided this target has not been reached during the preceding three months.

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

[31] Appendix 2 Gwydir River system

Omit the Appendix. Insert instead—

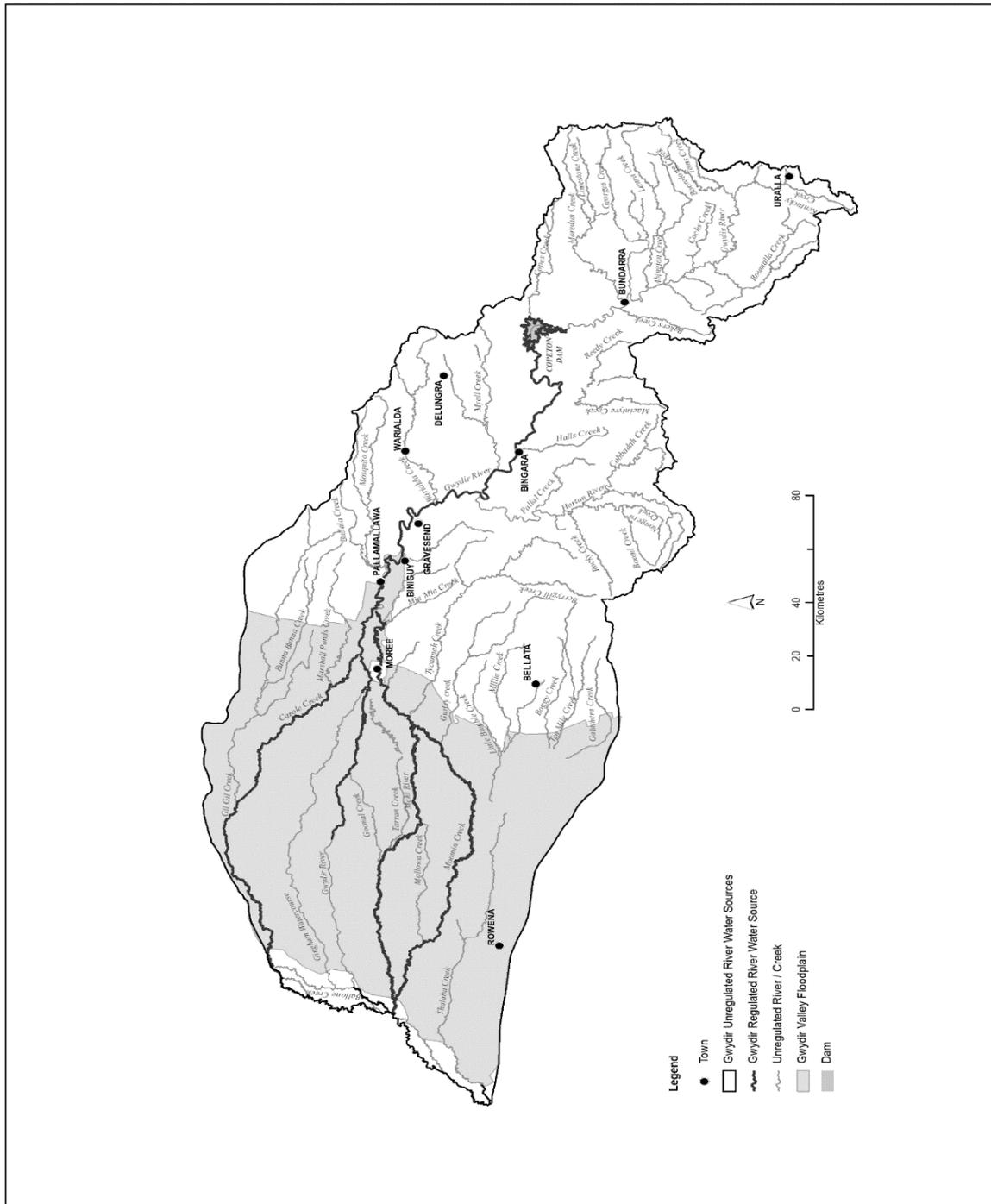
Appendix 2 Overview of Gwydir Management Zone A and Gwydir Management Zone D



[32] Appendix 3 State floodplain harvesting principles

Omit the Appendix. Insert instead—

Appendix 3 Overview of Gwydir Valley Floodplain



[33] Appendix 4 Performance indicators

Omit the Appendix.