

Compliance with water management principles - Water Sharing Plan for the Belubula Regulated River Water Source 2012

The NSW Government has amended the *Water Sharing Plan for the Belubula Regulated River Water Source 2012*. This document explains how the changes comply with the water management principles of the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Requirements for amending a water sharing plan

Amending a water sharing plan requires the approval of the NSW Minister for Lands and Water and the agreement of the NSW Minister for Environment and Heritage. When amending a plan, Section 9 of the *Water Management Act 2000* (the WM Act) requires the ministers to:

- take all reasonable steps to promote the water management principles and
- give priority to the water management principles relating to water sharing in the order they are set out under s5(3) of the WM Act.

The water sharing management principles under s5(3) of the WM Act are (in their order of priority):

1. Sharing water from a water source must protect the water source and its dependent ecosystems.
2. Sharing water from a water source must protect basic landholder rights.
3. Sharing or extraction of water under any other right must not prejudice the principles set out in points 1 and 2.

The Minister for Lands and Water gained the agreement of the Minister for Environment and Heritage to amend the *Water Sharing Plan for the Belubula Regulated River Water Sources 2012*. In changing the plan, the ministers ensured that they promote the water management principles of the WM Act and prioritise its water sharing principles appropriately.

How water sharing in the plan protects the water source and dependent ecosystems

In the plan for the Belubula regulated river water source, there are 2 key mechanisms for protecting water sources and dependent ecosystems:

- **Long term average annual limits on water take**, which include the:
 - NSW long-term average annual extraction limit for each water source

- sustainable diversion limit for each water resource plan area, established under the Murray–Darling Basin Plan 2012 through extensive, peer-reviewed scientific analysis.

We have included both limits in the water sharing plan, which also contains provisions (legal conditions) to assess and ensure water users comply with limits. On a long-term average annual basis, all water above these limits is protected for environmental benefit.

- **Specific, operational plan rules** in the regulated river plan that aim to protect explicit ecosystem functions and /or environmental assets in the water sources. The tables below give details of the rules for the Belubula water sharing plan.

How water sharing in the plan protects basic landholder rights

The plan also protects basic landholder rights, allowing landholders to exercise these under part 1 of Chapter 3 of the WM Act. The plan gives priority to current and future basic landholder rights by ensuring any compliance action for extraction and diversion limits does not apply to these rights.

How we have promoted water management principles

The NSW Government has taken all reasonable steps to promote the water management principles set out in the WM Act and to make the Belubula regulated water sharing plan reflect these principles. Refer to the tables below for details.

Table 1. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of section 5(2)(a) - Water sources, floodplains and dependent ecosystems (including groundwater and wetlands) should be protected and restored and, where possible, land should not be degraded

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(2)(a)	Relevant plan provisions
The plan aims to protect and restore dependent ecosystems through the provision of water for the environment and contains rules to:	See below.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish long-term average annual extraction limits which protect water above those limits for environmental purposes (that is, we are setting a limit on how much water users can take and setting aside the remaining water for the environment) 	Part 7, Division 2 and 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow for the storage and release of water to achieve environmental flow targets 	Clause 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit access to unregulated flow events which will protect a portion of natural flows and maintain hydrological connectivity between the river and connected riparian areas and provide water quality allowance of 20,000ML /year 	Clauses 47, 48, 49
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help minimise environmental impacts, damage to river banks and other damage caused by floods when operating water storages. 	Clauses 28 and 30

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(2)(a)	Relevant plan provisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> specify objectives, strategies and performance indicators that measure the effectiveness of plan rules. 	Part 2

Table 2. How the plan changes promote the management principles of Section 5(2)(b) - Habitats, animals and plants that benefit from water or are potentially affected by managed activities should be protected and (in the case of habitats) restored

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(2)(b)	Relevant plan provisions
<p>The plan protects and restores animals, and habitats through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the provision of water for the environment the same provisions set out above in relation to section 5(2)(a). 	See Table 1 above

Table 3. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(2)(c) - The water quality of all water sources should be protected and, wherever possible, enhanced

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(2)	Relevant plan provisions
<p>The plan aims to protect and enhance water quality by providing environmental water for flushing flows. In particular:</p>	See below
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environmental water release rules may help mitigate water quality issues 	Clause 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection of unregulated flows can help manage water quality events in downstream connected water sources 	Part 9, Division 3
<p>The operation of all environmental water rules, and the delivery of water for regulated river licences can provide water quality benefits within the river.</p>	See above

Table 4. How to plan amendments promote the water management principles of Section 5(2)(d) - the cumulative impacts of water management licences and approvals and other activities on water sources and their dependent ecosystems, should be considered and minimised

How we have promoted the principle In Section 5(2)(d)	Relevant plan provisions
We manage the cumulative impact of licences through rules limiting total usage. The long-term average annual extraction limit and long-term average sustainable diversion limit established by the Plan protect water within the water source for environmental purposes.	Part 7 Division 2 and 3
Water available for extraction is reduced if these limits are exceeded.	Part 7 Division 4
Access licence dealing rules allow for a variety of dealings (trade) within specified environmental constraints.	Part 10

Table 5. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(2)(e) - Geographical and other features of Aboriginal significance should be protected

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(2)(e)	Relevant plan provisions
The plan makes water available for Aboriginal cultural purposes via a specific purpose licence category, which could be used to ensure water is provided to these features.	Clause 44(3)
The plan provides for the recognition of native title determinations as they are made. We can amend the plan to reference the decisions resulting in a determination of native title.	Clause 19 and 66
While planned environmental water rules may not target Aboriginal outcomes specifically, they provide flows which may also help to achieve Aboriginal cultural outcomes.	Clause 26 and 26A
The plan gives priority to current and future basic landholder rights by targeting extraction limit compliance general security licences. This allows basic landholder rights extractions to increase. Basic landholder rights include native title rights.	Part 7 Division 4
<p>The plan also requires the operator to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> operate the water supply system to meet the annual water requirements of domestic and stock rights and native title rights through a repeat of the period of lowest accumulated inflows to the water source 	Clause 31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> set aside enough water from inflows into this water source and in reserves held in Carcoar Dam to maintain flow at Helensholme. 	Clause 26

Table 6. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(2)(f) - geographical and other features of major cultural, heritage or spiritual significance should be protected.

How we have promoted the principle in Section (2)(f)	Relevant plan provisions
The plan makes water available for Aboriginal cultural purposes through a specific purpose licence category which could be utilised to ensure water is provided to these features	Clause 44(3)

Table 7. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(2)(g) - the social and economic benefits to the community should be maximised

How we have promoted the principle In Section 5(2)(g)	Relevant plan provisions
The plan maximises the social and economic benefits to the community and contains provisions to:	See below
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define a long-term average annual extraction limit and a long-term sustainable diversion limit which provides water for community and economic benefit 	Part 7 Division 2 and 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trade licensed entitlement and account water to allow the market to drive strong economic outcomes and water dependent business to manage their own supply requirements and risks 	Part 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain a daily release from Carcoar Dan which contributes to the maintenance of basic human needs, social and recreational values 	Clause 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish environmental water rules that contribute to the mitigation of poor water quality events 	Clause 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support social and community requirements by reserving water for basic landholder rights (including native title rights), domestic and stock needs, and urban water needs, before making water available for lower priority uses. 	Clause 31 and Part 7 Division 5

Table 8. How the plan amendments promote the water management principles of Section 5(2)(h) - the principles of adaptive management should be applied, which should be responsive to monitoring and improvements in understanding of ecological water requirements

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(2)(h)	Relevant plan provisions
<p>The Natural Resources Commission plan audits and reviews the plan at 10-year intervals, to inform whether the plan rules are being applied and remain fit for purpose.</p>	<p>WM Act sections 43A and 44</p>
<p>The plan includes a set of objectives, strategies, and performance indicators. Monitoring of ecological water requirements are a part of this program. The plan is reviewed at ten-year intervals by the NRC, to indicate if it remains fit for purpose. Monitoring of these indicators could trigger an earlier review of the plan, if necessary.</p>	<p>Part 2</p>
<p>Mandatory metering and reporting requirements will inform the implementation of the plan rules and provision of water for the environment.</p>	<p>Part 11</p>

Table 9. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(3)(a) - sharing of water from a water source must protect the water source and its dependent ecosystems

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(3)(a)	Relevant plan provisions
<p>The plan ensures water is committed and identified as planned environmental water by establishing:</p>	<p>See below</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environmental flow provisions that provide a physical presence of water in the water source 	<p>Clause 26</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> both a long-term average annual extraction limit and a long-term sustainable diversion limit to create a long-term average annual commitment of water as planned environmental water. 	<p>Part 7</p>
<p>In particular, the plan:</p>	<p>See below</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes long-term average annual extraction limits which protect water within the water sources above those limits for environmental purposes 	<p>Part 7 Division 2 and 3</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes rules for making available water determinations in accordance with the priorities in the WM Act 	<p>Part 7 Division 5</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has environmental water requirements, including environmental flow targets, to protect the water source and dependent ecosystems 	<p>Clause 26</p>

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(3)(a)	Relevant plan provisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> includes objectives, strategies and performance indicators that measure the effectiveness of the plan rules in delivering environmental outcomes. 	Part 2

Table 10. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(3)(b) - sharing of water from a water source must protect basic landholder rights

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(3)(b)	Relevant plan provisions
<p>The plan includes provisions for maintaining compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit and long-term sustainable diversion limit which target general security licences. These provisions give priority to current and future basic landholder rights by allowing their extractions to increase at the expense of future access for general security licences.</p>	Part 7 Division 4
<p>The plan allows for the inclusion of any future native title determinations</p>	Clause 19
<p>The plan also requires the operator to operate the water supply system to be able to meet the annual water requirements of domestic and stock rights and native title rights during a repeat of the period of lowest accumulated inflows to the water source.</p>	Clause 31

Table 11. How the plan changes promote the water management principles of Section 5(3)(c) - sharing or extraction of water under any other right must not prejudice the principles set out in paragraphs (a) and (b)

How we have promoted the principle in Section 5(3)(c)	Relevant plan provisions
<p>The rules previously discussed ensure basic landholder rights are upheld and we uphold the principles for the protection of planned environmental water.</p>	All above

More information

To read the water sharing plan and supporting fact sheets, visit www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-sharing-plans/status/lachlan-region

To read the protocol for changing water sharing plans, refer to the fact sheet www.industry.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0004/509863/water-sharing-plan-amendment-protocol.pdf