

Managing groundwater extraction to limits -Presentation 3c

Exploring options in the Lower Murrumbidgee Deep groundwater source



January 2021

We seek your input

The department must manage groundwater extraction to extraction limits defined in water sharing plans.

There are two methods available to reduce access if extraction by all water users exceeds the limit. These methods can be used separately or in combination.

We seek your comment on the method or combination of methods that best suits your area.





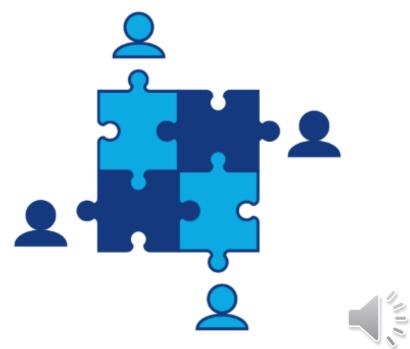
Presentation content

Presentation 1: Understanding extraction limits

Presentation 2c: Extraction patterns in the Lower Murrumbidgee deep groundwater source

Presentation 3c: Exploring options in the Lower Murrumbidgee deep groundwater source

- Current approach
- Future approach moving forward
- Options
- Where to from here.....





Aim

If extraction limits are exceeded then return average annual groundwater extraction to the limits

How

 Reduce the volume going into accounts by announcing an available water determination less than 1ML/share

How quickly

- Year 1 return extraction back to compliance trigger
- Year 2 return extraction back to extraction limit
- Year 3 only if year 1 required available water determination less than 0.5 ML/unit share, only reduce to 0.5 ML/unit share in year 1 and extend time to return extractions back to limits to 3 years.

Note: For the Lower Murrumbidgee Deep: Extraction limit volume = 273,625 ML/yr and Compliance trigger volume = 273,625 + 5% = 287,306 ML/yr

Aim

• If extraction limits are exceeded then return average annual groundwater extraction to the limits • Reduce the **volume going into accounts** by announcing an available water determination less than 1ML/share

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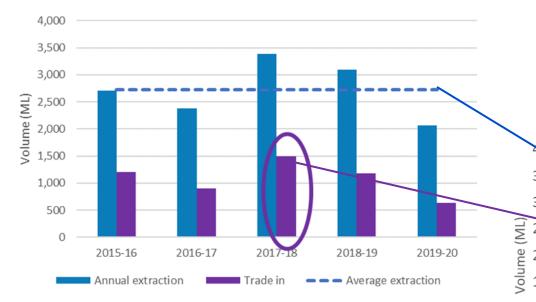
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Current approach - predicting extraction behaviour

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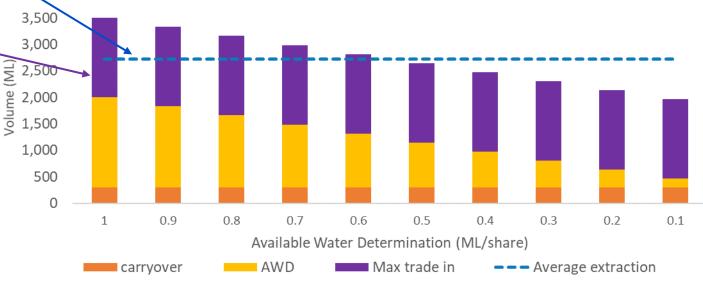


Example:

Access licence with 1,702 shares Average usage = 2,750 ML/yr Maximum trade in = 1,500 ML



- Likely extraction = average extraction over previous 5 years
- Likely maximum temporary trade in = maximum temporary trade in over previous 5 years

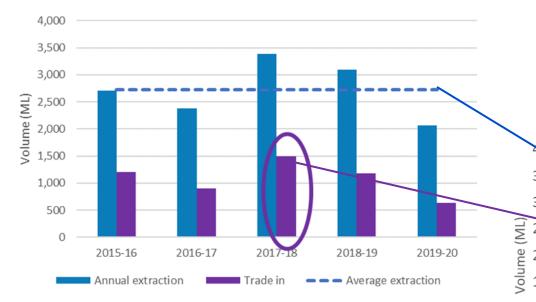


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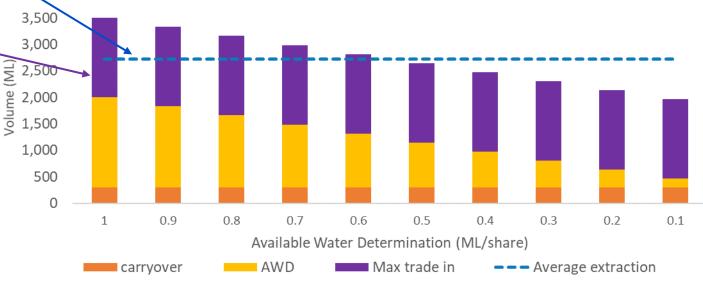


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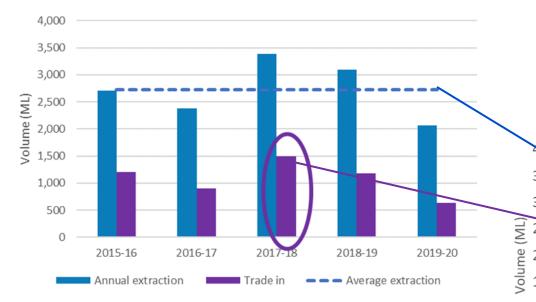


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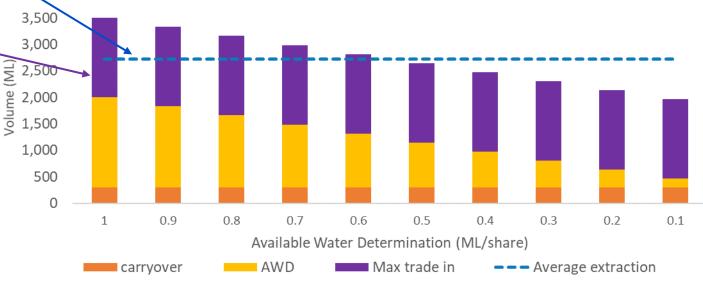


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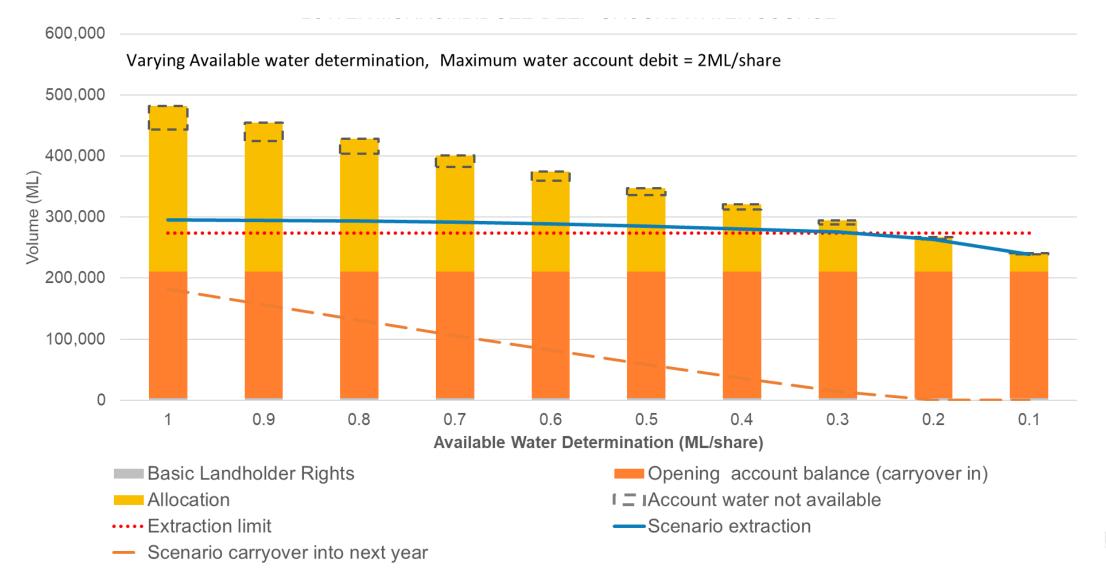


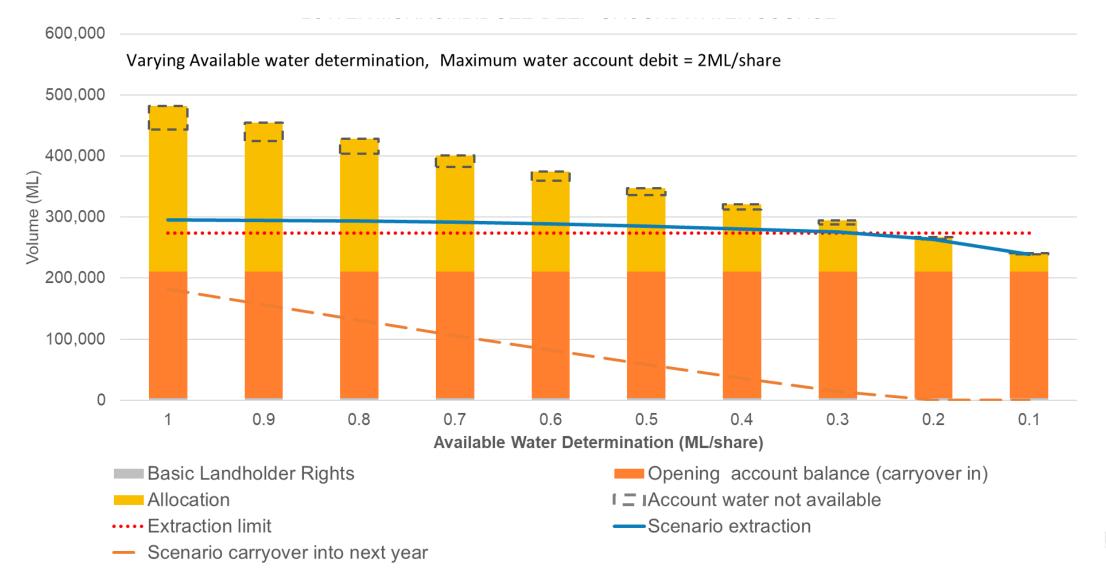
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2019/20 year:

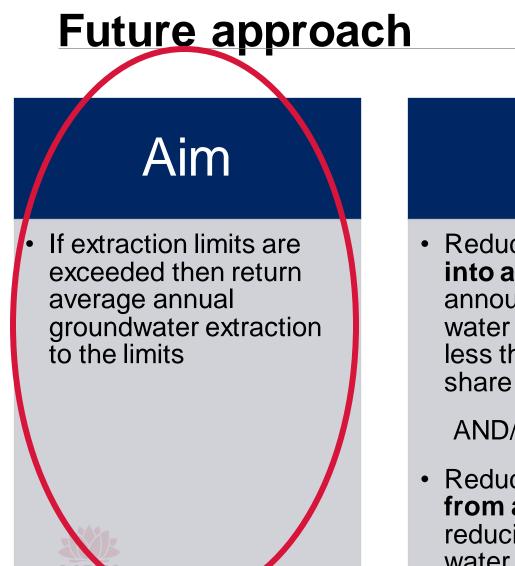
- Data available for 1 July 2019 indicated compliance trigger would be breached
- An available water determination of 0.7 ML/unit share was announced on 1 July 2019
- The available water determination was revised up to 1.0 unit share on 23 August 2019 after updated metering data available after 1 July 2019 showed usage was less than the compliance trigger.

2020/21 year:

- An available water determination to reduce extraction to the extraction limit (273,625ML) in Lower Murrumbidgee Deep = 0.25 ML/unit share
- An available water determination to reduce extraction to compliance trigger (287,306 ML) in Lower Murrumbidgee Deep = 0.65 ML/unit share. This was what was announced on July 1 (Year 1).







How

 Reduce volume going into accounts by announcing an available water determination of less than 1 ML/unit share

AND/OR

 Reduce volume debited from accounts by reducing the maximum water account debit

How quickly

- Full return in Year 1 OR
- Over maximum 3 years

e.g. In Year 1 – reduce to compliance trigger and then in Year 2 reduce to the extraction limit OR have criteria for maximum step in Year 1 with full return no later than year 3.

Future approach

Aim

• If extraction limits are exceeded then return average annual groundwater extraction to the limits



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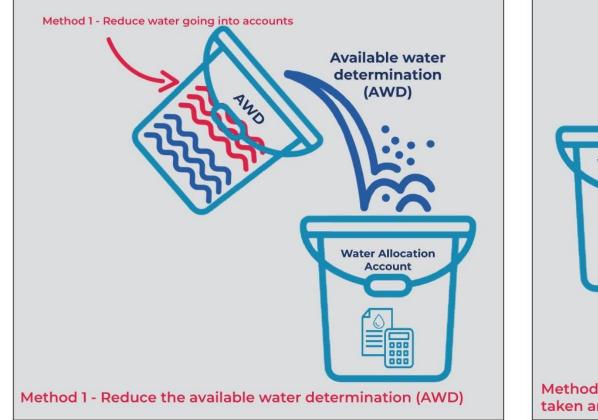
Full return in Year 1

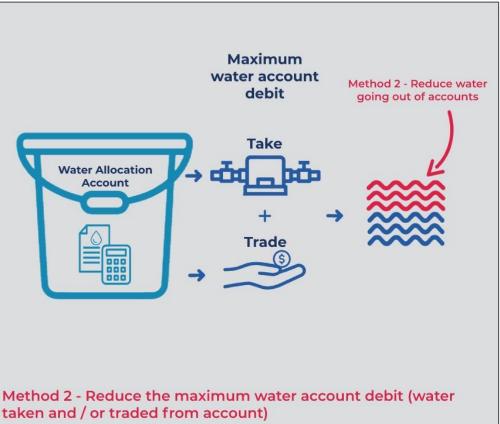
OR

• Over maximum 3 years

e.g. In Year 1 – reduce to compliance trigger and then in Year 2 reduce to the extraction limit OR have criteria for maximum step in Year 1 with full return no later than year 3.

Future approach – the methods





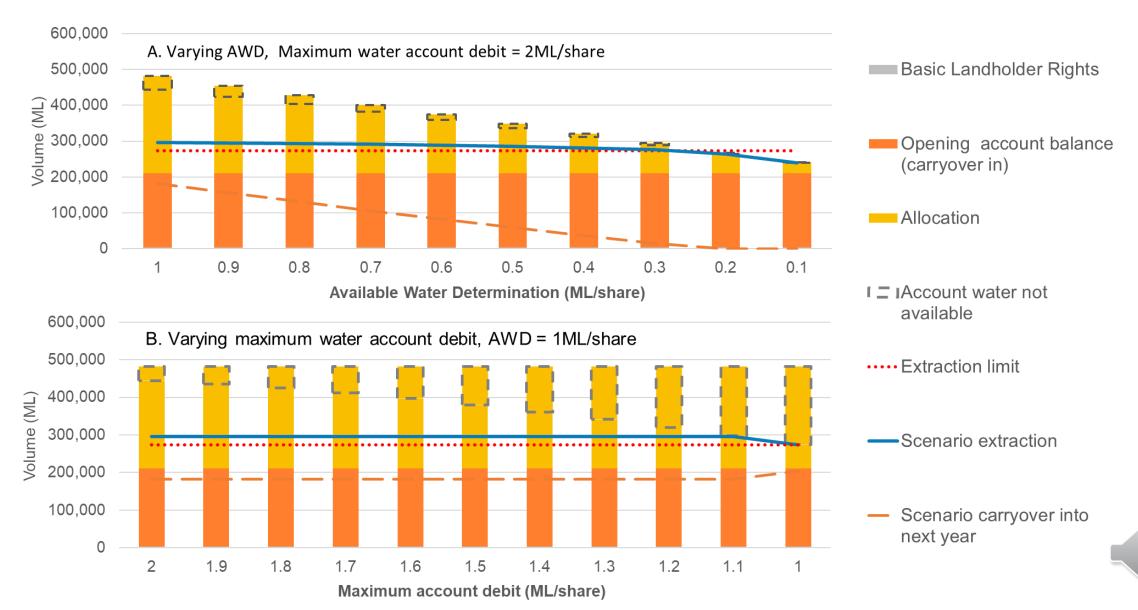


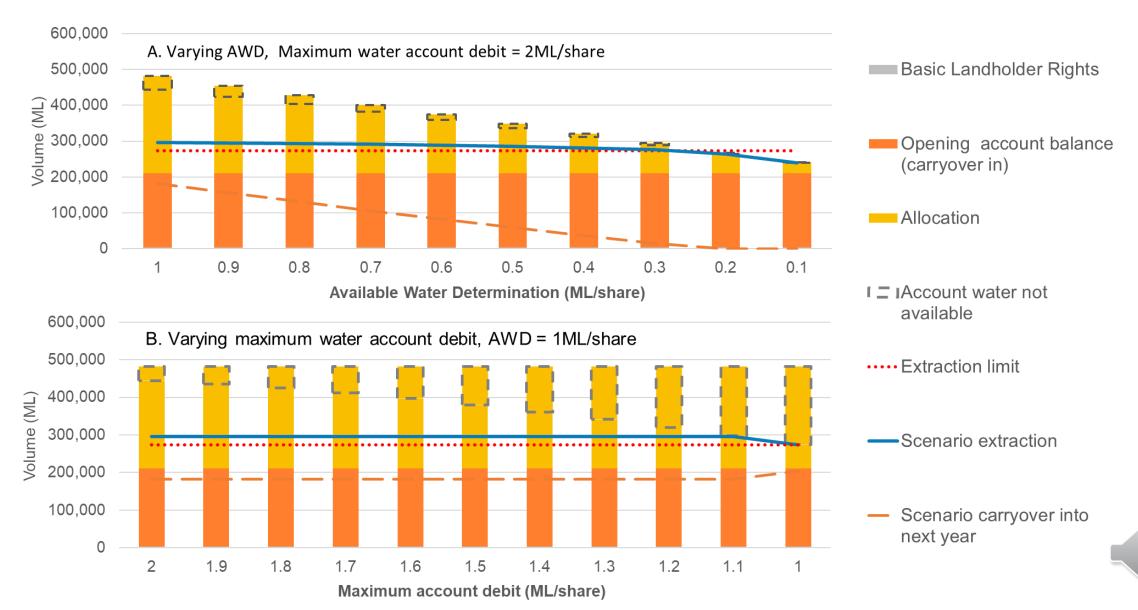
The **maximum water account debit** in the Lower Murrumbidgee deep groundwater source is 2ML/share plus any water allocations assigned (71T) to the account or recredited to the account in that water year.

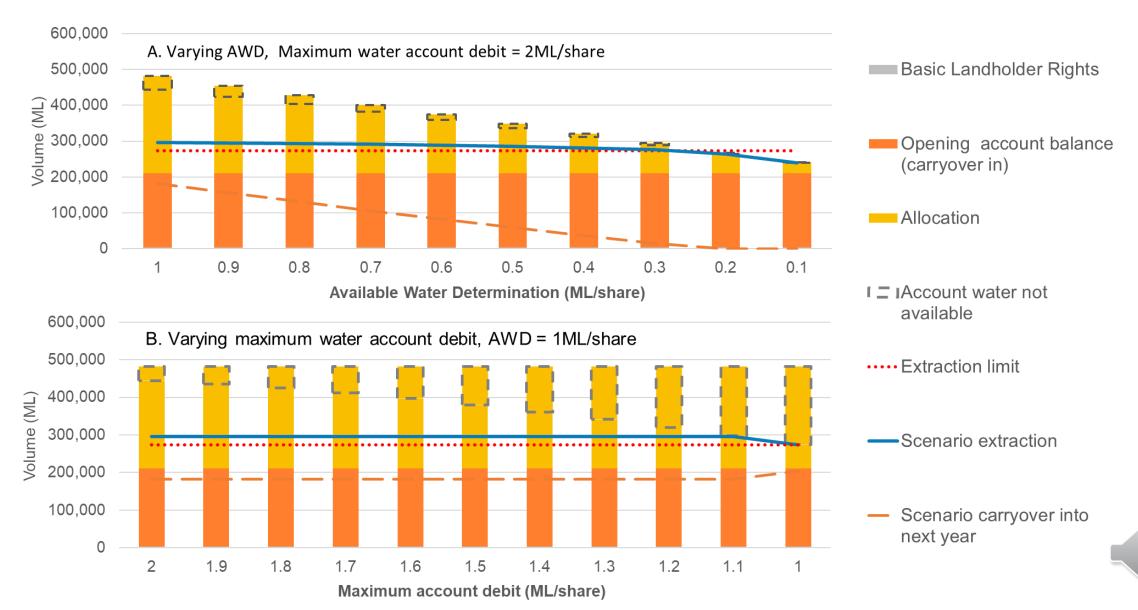
Future approach - options

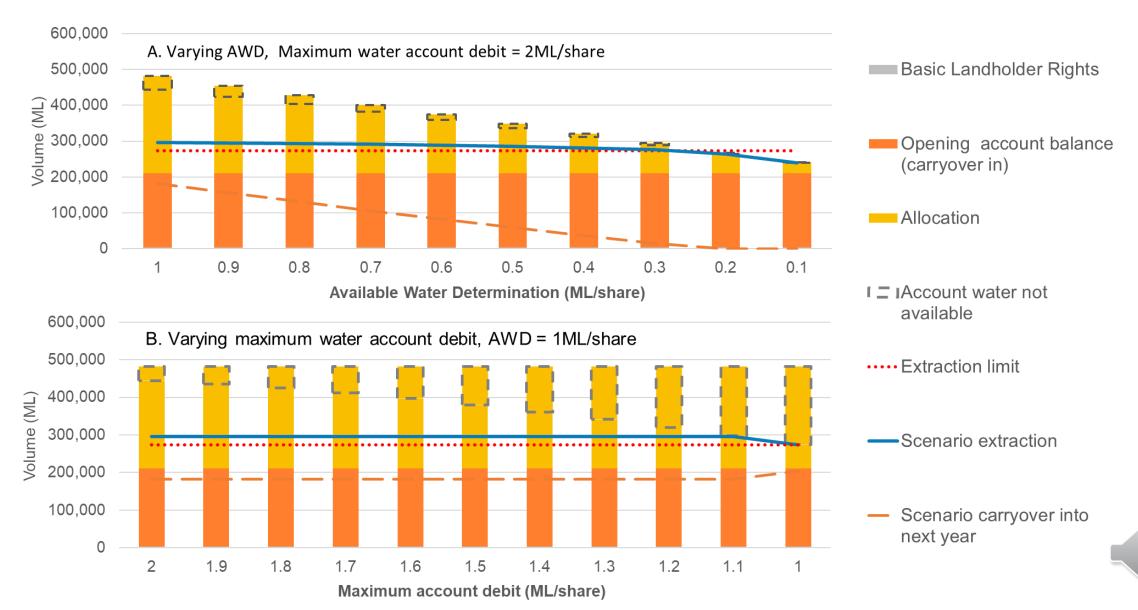
	Option A Reduce water into accounts only	Option B Reduce water out of accounts only	Option C Combination of A and B	Option D Set total water to be taken at extraction limit
Available Water Determination	Reduce	Do not reduce	Reduce – based on set of principles or formulas	Reduce - so allocate the difference between the limit and carryover
Maximum water account debit	No change	Reduce	Reduce – based on set of principles or formulas	No change - unless carryover exceeds limit then reduce to extent necessary
Assumptions		ice holders extraction = e holders trade in = max		No assumptions on individual extraction or trade

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Maximum water account		Water Dete	ermination							
debit	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	101%	96%	87%
1.9	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	101%	96%	87%
1.8	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	101%	95%	86%
1.7	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	101%	93%	85%
1.6	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	100%	92%	84%
1.5	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	98%	91%	82%
1.4	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	103%	96%	89%	81%
1.3	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	104%	100%	94%	86%	79%
1.2	108%	108%	107%	107%	105%	102%	97%	91%	84%	77%
1.1	108%	107%	105%	102%	100%	96%	92%	87%	81%	74%
1	100%	99%	97%	95%	93%	90%	86%	82%	77%	71%





Maximum		Water Dete	ermination							
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Option C – principles

C1	C2	C3
Reduce AWD to share of extraction limit (i.e. LTAAEL/entitlements) and then, if necessary reduce maximum water account debit EXAMPLE: For Lower Murrumbidgee Deep this would be an AWD of 1ML/share.	Reduce maximum water account debit to share of extraction limit (i.e. LTAAEL/entitlements) and then, if necessary, reduce available water determination EXAMPLE: For Lower Murrumbidgee Deep this would be a maximum water account debit of 1ML/share.	Set a specific criteria EXAMPLE: Reduce AWD to no less than 0.5ML/unit share (or other value) in Year 1, and Reduce Maximum water account debit to no less than 0.5 ML/unit share (or other value) in Year 1
Principle: Each licence receives a minimum allocation equal to: extraction limit/entitlements	Principle: Each licence can extract or trade out at least: extraction limit/entitlements.	Principle: Dependent on criteria set

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Option D

- Makes no assumptions about likely use or trade by individuals and instead sets total water that can be taken from accounts at the extraction limit
- First, reduces available water determinations so total volume in accounts does not exceed extraction limit (carryover + allocation + BLR = limit).
- Then, only reduces the maximum water account debit if volume of exceeds the extraction limit (carryover > limit).
- No potential to exceed limit in following year





	Option A Reduce water into accounts by reducing the available water determination	Option B Reduce water out of accounts by reducing the maximum water account debit	Option C Reduce available water determination and the maximum water account debit	Option D Set total water that can be taken from accounts at extraction limit		
Assumptions	Need to make assumptions (currently indivi- trade in = maximum past 5 years) but could	dual licence holders extraction = average past 5 ye use different assumptions.	ears and individual licence holders	Makes no assumptions on extraction or trade by individuals		
To note	Expected reduction in total extraction can be achieved as the AWD is reduced.	Expected reduction in total extraction is not achieved until a large reduction in MWAD. It then increases quickly with small increments of further reduction.	Expected reduction depends on the relative mix of approach.	Expected reduction in total extraction is rapidly achieved back to limits in one step.		
Effects at groundwater source scale	 Reduces volume into accounts: Less carryover to next water year compared to Options B and C Less likelihood/degree of exceeding limits in following years. 	 Reduces volume out of accounts More carryover to next water year than other options More likelihood/degree of exceeding limits in following years. 	 Reduces volume into and out of accounts: ➢ Effects depend on relative mix of approach. 	 Reduces volume in accounts Less carryover at end of year compared to other options Less likelihood of exceeding limits in the following years. 		
Effects at individual scale	 Licence holders will need to trade in if: they have insufficient water in their ac they need more water than the maximum 	count to meet their needs um water account debit allows, even if there is	water in their account			
Actual impact will depend on individual's extraction patterns; level of carryover and success in the market	 Carryover influences size of impact on individual users (more carryover, less impact). More active accounts likely to be impacted first (have less water available than their average use). 	 No impact on accounts that are less than the announced maximum water account debit (except for potential loss in trade out). Most impact on more active accounts using more than the announced maximum water account debit. 	Effect depends on relative mix of approaches.	 Carryover influences size of impact on individual users (more carryover, less impact). More active accounts likely to be impacted first (have less water available than their average use). More accounts impacted compared to other options. 		

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Comparison example	 If we were to return extractions: to the extraction limit (273,625 ML) within one water year assuming carryover volumes as at 1 Jul based on assumptions that individual light for purchase would be offered to the material 	cence holders would: Extract a volume = ave	erage past 5 years; Trade in a volume = maxi	mum past 5 years; and all water available
Action required	Available water determination - 0.26ML/share.	Maximum water account debit - 1ML/share.	Available water determination - 0.62ML/share. Maximum water account debit - 1.1 ML/share.	Available water determination - 0.24ML/share.
Effects on accounts	 46 accounts would have limited access compared to their average use and previous trade behaviour. Those impacted are likely to be most active users (>100% active and >80%) as well as those who trade most of their account. Carryover influences size of impact on individual users (more carryover, less impact). 	 All accounts which are more than 100% active (i.e. 98 accounts), would have limited access compared to their average use. All accounts that trade (i.e. 165 accounts) would have potential to be impacted because there is insufficient water available to meet the anticipated demand for trade. Actual impact would depend on success in a tight water market. 	 All accounts which are more than 110% active (i.e. 87 accounts), would have limited access compared to their average use. All accounts that trade (i.e. 163 accounts) would have potential to be impact because there is insufficient water available to meet the anticipated demand for trade. Actual impact would depend on success in a tight water market. 	 46 accounts would have limited access compared to their average use and previous trade behaviour. Those impacted are likely to be most active users (>100% active and >80%) as well as those who trade most of their account. Carryover influences size of impact on individual users (more carryover, less impact).
Modelled Results for water market	Water available for purchase = 97GL Trade demand = 92GL More supply than demand in water market	Water available for purchase = 61GL Trade demand = 82GL More demand than supply in water market	Water available for purchase = 68GL Trade demand = 83GL More demand than supply in water market	Water available for purchase = 94GL Trade demand = 93GL Demand roughly equivalent to supply water market

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Comparison example	 If we were to return extractions: to the extraction limit (273,625 ML) within one water year assuming carryover volumes as at 1 July 2020, and based on assumptions that individual licence holders would: Extract a volume = average past 5 years; Trade in a volume = maximum past 5 years; and all water available for purchase would be offered to the market; then 			
Action required	Available water determination - 0.26ML/share.	Maximum water account debit - 1ML/share.	Available water determination - 0.62ML/share. Maximum water account debit - 1.1 ML/share.	Available water determination - 0.24ML/share.
Effects on accounts	 46 accounts would have limited access compared to their average use and previous trade behaviour. Those impacted are likely to be most active users (>100% active and >80%) as well as those who trade most of their account. Carryover influences size of impact on individual users (more carryover, less impact). 	 All accounts which are more than 100% active (i.e. 98 accounts), would have limited access compared to their average use. All accounts that trade (i.e. 165 accounts) would have potential to be impacted because there is insufficient water available to meet the anticipated demand for trade. Actual impact would depend on success in a tight water market. 	 All accounts which are more than 110% active (i.e. 87 accounts), would have limited access compared to their average use. All accounts that trade (i.e. 163 accounts) would have potential to be impact because there is insufficient water available to meet the anticipated demand for trade. Actual impact would depend on success in a tight water market. 	 46 accounts would have limited access compared to their average use and previous trade behaviour. Those impacted are likely to be most active users (>100% active and >80%) as well as those who trade most of their account. Carryover influences size of impact on individual users (more carryover, less impact).
Modelled Results for water market	Water available for purchase = 97GL Trade demand = 92GL More supply than demand in water market	Water available for purchase = 61GL Trade demand = 82GL More demand than supply in water market	Water available for purchase = 68GL Trade demand = 83GL More demand than supply in water market	Water available for purchase = 94GL Trade demand = 93GL Demand roughly equivalent to supply water market

What is your preference?

Method

- A. Available water determination only?
- B. Maximum water account debit only?
- C. Combination available water determination and maximum water account debit?
- D. Set total water to be taken at extraction limit?



Assumptions / Principles

- Continue with assumptions to predict future extraction?
- Use different or additional assumptions around user and market behaviour to predict future extraction?
- Make no assumptions about future use or trade as provided for in option D?
- Licence holders allocated their 'share' of the extraction limit into their account?
 Licence holders able to extract their 'share' of the extraction limit"?
 Available water determinations should not drop below X before adjusting maximum water account debit?
 Maximum water account debit should not drop below 1ML/share or other value before adjusting available water determinations?

Timing

Full return in Year 1 OR over maximum 3 years

- Return to the extraction limit in Year 1.
- Allow for adjustment -maximum 3 years to return to extraction limit, e.g.
 - Take action in year 1 to return to compliance trigger and action in year 2 to return to extraction limit
 - Take action over 3 years if available water determination in year 1 would be less than 0.5 ML/unit share

Default method and transition period

Default method

Transition Period

 If procedures not prepared and able to be implemented by 1 July 2021 and water sources exceed the extraction limits current method of only reducing available water determination will apply.

- Is a transition period required to provide enough time for water users to prepare for the 2021-22 water year?
- E.g. continue current approach of only reducing available water determinations for 2021-22 if limits are exceeded, commence new procedures from 1 July 2022.





Where to from here

Consultation Dec 2020 - Feb 2021

- Mail out to access licence holders
- Webpage
- Face to face sessions with recorded presentations and live Q & A

All feedback due 5 March 2021

Department develop implementation procedures

Implementation July 2021

• Announcements





Have your say

Your input can be provided by:

- Complete the feedback form on our webpage at <u>www.dpie.nsw.gov.au/managing-access-to-</u> <u>groundwater</u>
- Download the feedback form from our webpage and email it to us at water.relations@dpie.nsw.gov.au
- Post your feedback to Groundwater Consult, Suite 5/620 Macauley St, Albury NSW 2640.
- Provide feedback during a <u>face-to-face</u> <u>information session</u> in your local area.

Your feedback will need to be submitted by 5 March 2021.

Information sessions

(two to choose from)

Thursday 4 February 2021

12.30pm-3pm

OR

3.30pm- 6.00pm

Darlington Point Sports Club

6 Demamiel Street, Darlington Point NSW





Presentation content

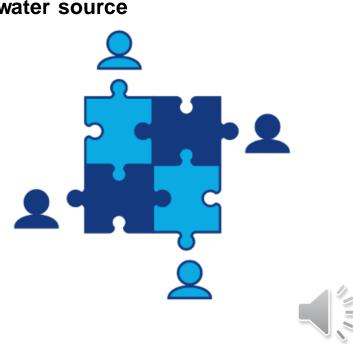
Presentation 1: Understanding extraction limits

Presentation 2c: Extraction patterns in the Lower Murrumbidgee deep groundwater source

Presentation 3c: Exploring options in the Lower Murrumbidgee deep groundwater source

- Current approach
- Future approach moving forward
- Options
- Where to from here.....







For more information go to

https://www/dpie.nsw.gov.au/managing-access-to-groundwater



