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Supplementary Material

Snowy River environmental flows post-2002: lessons to be learnt

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	Quantity sub-indices	Quality sub-indices	Reference conditions	Data source for assessment of indices now
Biotic conditions	-	-		
Instream vegetation communities	Vegetation abundance	Percentage indigenous cover	Pre-European settlement (field reports and photos)	Qualitative assessment based on aerial and site photo
Aquatic macro-invertebrate communities	Slow and fast water abundance	Slow and fast water richness	Abundance: qualitative assessment on sight	Richness: sampling and impacted/non-impacted sites, regression models with hydrological variables
Fish communities	Total fish abundance and native species abundance	Native species richness Community naturalness	Abundance: qualitative assessment on site	Richness: qualitative assessment informed by previous data for impacted and non-impacted sites
Habitat condition				
Hydraulic habitat	Slow and fast water extent	Slow and fast water condition Hydraulic temporal patterns Lateral connectivity Bed disturbance	Pre-Scheme inferred from analysis of hydrologic change at 22 gauge stations	Qualitative assessments based on field inspections
Physical habitat	Channel size	Morphological diversity	Qualitative assessment based on pre-scheme photos	Qualitative assessment based on field inspections and onsite/aerial photos
	Bed forms	Substrate conditions Woody debris		·
Water quality	Total phosphorus Water temperature	Turbidity	Past data	TP and TB monthly data over 26 years and qualitative assessment
Barriers to fish passage	r · · · · · ·	Upstream barriers Downstream barriers	Pre-scheme condition	Qualitative assessment on aerial photos and inspections of barriers (man and natural)
Riparian vegetation	Riparian width	Indigenous regeneration	Pre-European settlement based on unimpacted sites and journals	Assessment using geo-referenced aerial photos along transects
	Longitudinal continuity Structural intactness	Billabong vegetation	,	

Table S1. Scientific indicators used in Snowy Water Inquiry to assess river condition (Young et al. 2004)

Broad	Specific	Open-ended
Who are you?	Do you think that environmental measures could have been improved in the SWIOID?	Is there any important topic that we haven't discussed that you think I should know about?
What was your position at the time of the 2002 SWIOID?	Do you think the socio-economic outcomes could have been improved in the SWIOID and/or its implementation?	
What is your role in relation to the Snowy Hydro Scheme now (if anything)?	Do you think the implementation of the river flows have honoured the intent of the SWIOID?	
At the time the SWIOUD was made, from your point of view, were the measures within the SWIOID a satisfactory outcome?	If you were making a river restoration agreement again, what would you do differently?	

Table S2. Semi-structured interview questions

Summary of implementation of target volumes for the Snowy River

The Water Savings Summary table was used as a primary source for volume available in environmental entitlements and the Snowy River Annual Allocation. To clarify interpretation of this data source: as an example, the information was presented under '2007/08 account for release in 2008/09.' This was interpreted as the availability of water from the entitlements for release in the next Water Year, rather than the total volume of entitlements.

implementat	Ion Deeu (GL year	; summa	riseu ill'Table 54–5
Water year	Actual release for Snowy R	liver e-flows	Target release SWIOID
2002-03	10.7		38
2003-04	29.7		38
2004-05	23.5		38
2005-06	41.7		142
2006-07	36		142
2007-08	32.1		142
2008-09	38.7		142
2009-10	38.7		212
2010-11	62.3		212
2011-12	149.5		212
2012-13	155.2		212
2013-14	182.1		212
2014-15	148.6		212
2015-16	139.4		212
2016-17	122.2		212
2017-18	207.5		212
2018-19	129.4		212

 Table S3.
 Comparison of volumes released for Snowy River environmental flows with targets stipulated in the Snowy Water Inquiry Outcomes

 Implementation Deed (GL year^{-A}; summarised in Table S4–S7)

Water Year	Volume available in Environment Entitlements	Volume in Snowy River Apportioned Entitlement	Snowy River Annual Allocation	Snowy River Annual Allocation Apportioned to Mowamba Borrowings Account	Final Volume for Snowy River Increased Flows	Target Releases for Snowy River Increased Flows	Delivered Releases for Snowy River Increased flows (in addition to Base	Target releases according to the SWIOID
Entitlements Entit	Entit	lement	Allocation	to Mowamba Borrowings			Increased flows (in addition to Base Passing	
2-	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL) Flows debited	(GL)	(GL) Unregulated	Flows) (GL) 10.7 GL ^A	Up to 29
-	no entitlement ^A	no entitlement ^A	no entitlement ^A	to Account ^B	Unregulated flows from Mowamba and Cobbon Creek ^B	flows from Mowamba and Cobbon Creek ^B	10.7 GL	Up to 38 GL

 Table S4.
 Summary of implementation for Stage 1 target volumes in the Snowy Water Inquiry Outcomes Implementation Deed

^ANew South Wales Department of Water and Energy (2007).

^BCommonwealth of Australia *et al.* (2002), Pt. 2 s.19 ss.6(2).

				ge i wo target volume	V		<u>1</u>	Deeu
Water	Volume available in	Volume in Snowy	Snowy River	Snowy River Annual	Final Volume for	Target Releases for	Delivered Releases for	Target releases
Year	Environment	River Apportioned	Annual	Allocation Apportioned to	Snowy River	Snowy River	Snowy River Increased	according to the
	Entitlements	Entitlement	Allocation	Mowamba Borrowings	Increased Flows	Increased Flows	flows (in addition to Base	SWIOID
				Account			Passing Flows)	
	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	
2003-04	No entitlements	No entitlements	No entitlements	Flows debited to Account ^A	Unregulated flows	Unregulated flows	29.7 GL ^B	Up to 38 GL
					from Mowamba and	from Mowamba and		-
					Cobbon Creek	Cobbon Creek		
2004-05	No entitlements	No entitlements	No entitlements	Flows debited to Account ^A	Unregulated flows	Unregulated flows	23.5 GL ^B	Up to 38 GL
					from Mowamba and	from Mowamba and		
					Cobbon Creek	Cobbon Creek		
2005-06	57 $GL^{B,E}$	38 GL ^B	38 GL ^B	0 GL^{B}	38GL ^B	38 GL with	40 GL in addition to	Target annual
						continuation of flows	$1.7 \mathrm{GL}^{\mathrm{B},\mathrm{G}}$	average flow
						from Mowamba ^{B,F}	(Over)	142 GL
2006-07	63 GL ^{B,E}	42GL ^B	42 GL^{B}	4 GL^{B}	38 GL ^B	36 GL ^B	36 GL ^B	Target annual
							(Over)	average flow
								142 GL
2007-08	$49.5 \mathrm{GL}^{\mathrm{B,H}}$	$44.7 \text{GL}^{\text{B}}$	33 GL ^B	$0 \text{ GL}^{B,I}$	33 GL ^B	32.1 GL ^B	$32.2 \text{GL}^{\text{C}}$ (Over)	Target annual
								average flow
								142 GL
2008-09	57.9 GL ^D	-	38 GL ^D	585 ML ^D	38 GL ^A	38.3 GL ^C	38.7 GL ^c (Over)	Target annual
								average flow
								142 GL

Table S5.	Summary	y of implemen	tation fo	r Stage	Two targe	t volumes	in the	Snowv	Water	Inauirv	Outcomes Ir	nplementation	n Deed

^ACommonwealth of Australia *et al.* (2002), Pt. 2 s.19 ss.6(2).

^BNew South Wales Department of Water and Energy (2007).

^CSnowy Hydro Limited (2017*a*).

^DNew South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2020).

^EThis is 100% allocation.

^FStart of Water Year 2005 until January 2006.

^GMowambaFlow.

^HAllocation from total 67 GL.

^IAllocation to Snowy River < 38 GL.

	Table 50. Sullilla	n y or implementa	mon for Stage	e fillee talget volumes	In the Showy w	ater inquiry Ou	t comes implementation	I Deeu
Water	Volume available in	Volume in Snowy	Snowy River	Snowy River Annual	Final Volume for	Target Releases for	Delivered Releases for Snowy	Target releases
Year	Environment	River Apportioned	Annual	Allocation Apportioned to	Snowy River	Snowy River	River Increased flows (in	according to the
	Entitlements	Entitlement	Allocation	Mowamba Borrowings	Increased Flows	Increased Flows	addition to Base Passing	SWIOID
				Account			Flows)	
	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	
2009-10	63.4 ^{A,I}	145 ^B	42.2°	4.2°	38 ^D	37.7 ^c	38.7 ^E (Over)	Target annual
								average flow
								212 GL
2010-11	93.3 ^{B,J}	-	62 ^A	24.2 ^A	38 ^F	37 ^E	62.3 ^{E,K}	Target annual
								average flow
								212 GL
2011-12	221.9 ^A	-	151.9 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	149.5 ^H	149.9 ^H (over)	Target annual
								average flow
								212 GL

Table S6.	Summary of i	mplementation for	or Stage Thre	ee target volum	es in the Snow	v Water Inquir	y Outcomes Implementation Deed

^ANew South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2020).

^BNew South Wales Office of Water (2010).

^CSnowy Scientific Committee (2009).

^DSnowy Scientific Committee (2009); Commonwealth of Australia *et al.* (2002), Pt. 2 s.19 ss.6(3).

^ESnowy Hydro Limited (2017*a*).

^FCommonwealth of Australia *et al.* (2002), Pt. 2 s.19 ss.6(3); Snowy Hydro Limited (2017*a*).

^GNew South Wales Department of Industry (2018).

^HSnowy Hydro Limited (2013).

^IAllocation from total out 216.780 GL (New South Wales Office of Water 2010).

^JAllocation from total 217 GL.

^KMowambaDebt paid off (New South Wales Department of Industry 2018).

	Table 57. Sullin	hary of implement	itation for St	age rour target volun	les in the Show	y water myung	y Outcomes implement	lation Deeu
Water	Volume available in	Volume in Snowy	Snowy River	Snowy River Annual	Final Volume for	Target Releases	Delivered Releases for	Target releases according
Year	Environment	River Apportioned	Annual	Allocation Apportioned to	Snowy River	for Snowy River	Snowy River Increased	to the SWIOID
	Entitlements	Entitlement	Allocation	Mowamba Borrowings	Increased Flows	Increased Flows	flows (in addition to Base	
				Account			Passing Flows)	
	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	(GL)	
2012-13	224.2 ^A	-	154.2 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	155.2 ^B	154.7 ^B	Target annual average flow
							(Under)	212–294 GL
2013-14	251.6 ^A	-	181.6 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	182.1 ^C	183.5 ^c	Target annual average flow
							(Over)	212–294 GL
2014-15	218.2 ^A	-	148.2 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	146.8 ^D	147.6 ^D	Target annual average flow
							(Over)	212–294 GL
2015-16	212.1 ^A	212 ^E	142.1 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	139.4 ^F	139.8 ^F	Target annual average flow
							(Over)	212–294 GL
2016-17	186.9 ^A	238.2 ^A	124.6 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	122.2 ^G	124.7 ^G	Target annual average flow
							(Over)	212–294 GL
2017 - 18	284.3 ^A	-	214.3 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	$207.5^{H,L}$	207.1 ^H	Target annual average flow
							(Under)	212–294 GL
2018-19	195.3 ^A	-	130.2 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	128.6 ^I	129.4 ^I	Target annual average flow
							(Over)	212–294 GL
2019-20	165.3 ^A	-	110.2^{A}	Not applicable	Not applicable	110.2^{J}	82.97	Target annual average flow
								212–294 GL
2020-21	124.5 ^A	-	83 ^A	Not applicable	Not applicable	83 ^K	-	Target annual average flow
								212–294 GL

 Table S7.
 Summary of implementation for Stage Four target volumes in the Snowy Water Inquiry Outcomes Implementation Deed

^ANew South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2020).

^BSnowy Hydro Limited (2013).

^cSnowy Hydro Limited (2014).

^DSnowy Hydro Limited (2015).

^EWilliams (2016).

^FSnowy Hydro Limited (2016).

^GSnowy Hydro Limited (2017*b*).

^HSnowy Hydro Limited (2018).

^ISnowy Hydro Limited (2019).

^JNew South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2019).

^KNew South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2020).

^L2.334 GL remains undelivered (New South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2020).

				U		nation at https.						
	NSW Murrum	bidgee zone 13	NSW Murray	above choke zone 10	NSW Murray	below choke zone 11	VIC Murray abo	ve choke zone 6	VIC Murray be	elow choke zone 7		
	High	General	High	General security	High	General security	High	Low	High	Low reliability	Average	Average general
	security	security	security		security		reliability	reliability	reliability		high security	security or low
											or reliability	reliability
2020-21	100	100	97	50	97	50	100	0	100	0	99	40
2019-20	95	11	97	3	97	3	66	0	66	0	84	3
2018-19	95	7	97	0	97	0	100	0	100	0	98	1
2017 - 18	95	45	97	51	97	51	100	0	100	0	98	29
2016-17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5	100	5	100	62
2015-16	95	37	97	23	97	23	100	0	100	0	98	17
2014-15	95	53	97	61	97	61	100	0	100	0	98	35
2013-14	95	63	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	99	53
2012-13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	60
2011-12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	60
2010-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	60
2009-10	95	27	97	27	97	27	100	0	100	0	98	16
2008-09	95	21	95	9	95	9	33	0	33	0	70	8
2007-08	95	13	25	0	25	0	43	0	43	0	46	3
2006-07	95	10	97	0	97	0	95	0	95	0	96	2
2005-06	95	54	97	63	97	63	100	0	100	0	98	36
2004-05	95	40	97	49	97	49	100	0	100	0	98	28

 Table S8.
 Percentage yield from Murray and Murrumbidgee entitlements in the New South Wales and Victorian systems (Ruralco Water Brokers, see 'Trading Zone Information' at https://www.ruralcowater.com.au/).

	Average high security	Average general	Indicative minimum	Environmental flow volume	Target release
	or reliability	or low security	environmental flow volume that should have been released for	actually released for Snowy River	SWIOID
			Snowy River		
	(GL)	(GL)	(offset by 1 year)	(offset by 1 year)	
2004–05	37	n/a	n/a	42	38
2005–06	37	n/a	n/a	36	38
2006–07	136	n/a	n/a	32	142
2007-08	66	n/a	n/a	39	142
2008–09	100	n/a	n/a	39	142
2009-10	139	n/a	n/a	37	142
2010-11	142	42	184	150	212
2011-12	142	42	184	155	212
2012-13	142	42	184	182	212
2013-14	141	37	177	149	212
2014-15	139	25	163	139	212
2015-16	139	12	151	122	212
2016-17	142	43	185	208	212
2017-18	139	42	181	129	212
2018-19	139	1	140	83	212
2019–20	120	2	122	n/a	212
2020-21	140	28	168	n/a	212

Table S9. Expected proportion of Snowy Water Inquiry Outcomes Implementation Deed (SWIOID) targets to be delivered, calculated from the average yield of Murray and Murrumbidgee entitlements, compared to the environmental flow volume released to the Snowy River and the

Table S10. Revised environmental objectives of the Snowy Flow Response Monitoring and Modelling program (Williams 2016)

Objective 1	Over-arching long term river rehabilitation in the Snowy River
Objective 2	Morphological change in the Snowy River channel
Objective 3	River-bed maintenance and available nutrient translocation sites
Objective 4	Basal resources and primary productivity
Objective 5	Riverine and a quatic vegetation
Objective 6	Thermal regime in the Snowy River
Objective 7	Benthic a quatic macro-invertebrate communities
Objective 8a	Fish assemblages-upper Snowy River
Objective 8b	Fish assemblages-lower river
Objective 9	Dispersal of native fish via local and large-scale dispersal
Objective 10	Platypus a bundance and distribution
Objective 11	Estuary health-salinity dynamics and entrance condition.
Objective 12	Aesthetics
Objective 13	Cultural recognition

Ouestion 1 Alliance Scientists Government			
Alliance	Scientists	Government	
—Mixed opinion of whether satisfactory	—Both did not directly comment on if a satisfactory outcome	-Overall, a satisfactory outcome	
—21% flow is not a high enough volume to restore health of the Snowy River, in comparison to 28% flow ^A	—SWIOID did not clearly articulate what they wanted for the Snowy River ^A	—Returning environmental flows were unprecedented at the time ^A	
—Flow volumes agreed to are good considering the difficulties in their negotiation ${}^{\scriptscriptstyle B}$	—Measures could be better; more water always better and environmental objectives too broad ^B	—Flow volume figures and overall agreement represented a good compromise made through political negotiation ^B	
—Mowamba Weir was expected to be, and should have been, permanently decommissioned ^C	—Flow volumes were a political and social figure ^C	^A GOV2, GOV3; ^B GOV1, GOV3	
	Alliance —Mixed opinion of whether satisfactory —21% flow is not a high enough volume to restore health of the Snowy River, in comparison to 28% flow ^A —Flow volumes agreed to are good considering the difficulties in their negotiation ^B —Mowamba Weir was expected to be, and should	Alliance Scientists —Mixed opinion of whether satisfactory —Both did not directly comment on if a satisfactory outcome —21% flow is not a high enough volume to restore health of the Snowy River, in comparison to 28% flow ^A —SWIOID did not clearly articulate what they wanted for the Snowy River ^A —Flow volumes agreed to are good considering the difficulties in their negotiation ^B —Measures could be better; more water always better and environmental objectives too broad ^B —Mowamba Weir was expected to be, and should have been, permanently decommissioned ^C —Flow volumes were a political and social figure ^C	

Table S11. Summary of responses to Question 1: were the measures satisfactory?

Question 2	Alliance	Scientists	Government
Do you think that measures for e-flows for the Snowy River could have been improved in the	—More can be achieved with 28%, considered minimum flow required for the Snowy River ^A	—Flow volumes oversimplified in debate, so needed more scientific input in implementation ^A	—Overall environmental objective became river recovery rather than river rehabilitation ^A
SWIOID?	—21% was too much of a compromise and not scientifically valid ^B	—Environmental objectives too broad, making it hard to monitor and implement ^B	—Complexity in trade-offs and compromises meant environmental measures could be better ^B
	—Flow targets were not made mandatory so cannot be enforced ^C	—had to prioritise which environmental objective to deliver ^B	-Environmental objectives too broad
	—Decommissioning Mowamba Weir to help achieve environmental objective 3 (river connectivity) ^D	—Gap between scientific environmental outcome and what is considered an environmental outcome socially $^{\rm C}$	—Decommissioning Mowamba not in line with environmental objective to restore connectivity ^C
		—No clear articulation of what was wanted to be achieved with increased flows (river restoration or partial recovery?) ^C	—Limited consideration of drought impacting allocations ^D
		—Low allocation of entitlements and Mowamba Borrowing Debt made it hard to deliver environmental flows ^B	—No improvements needed ^E
Interviewee	^A ALL1, ALL3; ^B ALL1; ^C ALL2; ^D ALL2, ALL3	^A SCI1 Note: not involved in process after 2002; ^B SCI2; ^C SCI1, SCI2	^A GOV1, GOV2, GOV3; ^B GOV1, GOV2; ^C GOV3; ^D GOV1; ^E GOV2

 Table S12.
 Summary of responses to Question 2: could measures for e-flows for the Snowy River be improved?

Question 3	Alliance	Scientists	Government
Do you think the socio-economic outcomes could have been improved in the SWIOID and/or its implementation?	 —Negotiations perceived to have been dominated by irrigation and hydroelectricity considerations^A 	—Negotiations were based on conflict that polarised people, and little done for conflict resolution ^A	—People will be disappointed with outcomes as ideas behind agreement contested ^A
imprononation.	-Lack of mandatory targets challenges equality of trade-offs in implementation ^B	-Little communication from science with community to establish expectations of what will happen ^B	$-\!\!\!21\%$ as far as the government would compromise in context of competing demands $^{\rm B}$
	—Snowy Scientific Committee advice was not properly considered ^B	-Clear separation of science and overall decision- making in Snowy Water Inquiry ^B	—Disappointment in outcomes can be attributed to lack of understanding on allocations of entitlements ^C
	 Delay in establishing Snowy Scientific Committee meant little transfer of information^B Snowy Hydro Limited had too much influence in re-commissioning of Mowamba Weir^C 	 o Advantage: demonstrates no bias of science towards the environment —Disadvantage: unable to see which factors were key considerations in the final decision 	 —Flow figures were a political determination, informed by science, good outcome^C —Delay and discontinuing Snowy Scientific Committee led to lack of confidence in implementation^B
		—Intent of deed to be equitable between irrigator and environment allocations, but opinion it falls short of this ^C	—Snowy Advisory Committee to incorporate broader representation ^E
		—Snowy Scientific Committee had little weight behind their advice	—Equality across all entitlement holders $^{\mathrm{D}}$
Interviewee	^A ALL1, ALL2, ALL3; ^B ALL2; ^C ALL3	^A SCI1, SCI2; ^B SCI1; ^C SCI2	^A GOV1, GOV3; ^B GOV3; ^C GOV1, GOV2; ^D GOV2; ^E GOV1

 Table S13.
 Summary of Questions 3: could socio-economic outcomes be improved?

Question 4	Alliance	Scientists	Government
Do you think the implementation of measures for the Snowy River have	—21% flows were never delivered ^A	—Issues with implementation comes from differing expectation between the political decision, those	—21% flows were delivered ^A
honoured the intent of the SWIOID?		implementing and electorate expectation ^A	
	—The intent of the SWIOID and what was	-Millennium Drought impacted allocation and proper	—Millennium Drought impacted availability of
	written did not match, influencing the implementation ^B	flows only delivered when drought broke ^B	entitlements, and allocation of water for the Snowy River –why 21% flow not always delivered ^A
	—Expectation that 28% flows would be delivered, not up to $28\%^{C}$	—Opinion that 21% flows would never be delivered as Water for Rivers obtained entitlements with expectation only for Snowy River e-flows. ^B	—Environmental objectives achieved ^B
	 Majority of environmental objectives not achieved^D Thought Mowamba weir would be permanently decommissioned.^D 	—The multi-level offtake built did not match expectation. ^B	 —Fish ladder could not be achieved because of Jindabyne dam, so built a mini-hydro power station^C —Clearly articulated in SWIOID that Mowamba would be recommissioned^D —Flow releases now made to mimic natural flow regime of unregulated Thredbo River^C
Interviewee	^A ALL1, ALL2, ALL3; ^B ALL1, ALL3; ^C ALL2; ^D ALL3	^A SCI1; ^B SCI2	^A GOV1, GOV2, GOV3; ^B GOV2; ^C GOV1; ^D GOV3

 Table S14.
 Summary of Question 4: has implementation of measures honoured the Snowy Water Inquiry Outcomes Implementation Deed?

Question 5	Alliance	Scientists	Government
If you were making a river restoration agreement again, what would you do differently?	 —Would ensure they had a lawyer on their side in negotiations^A —Make flow targets mandatory^B —More aware the procuring obligations relies on interpretation^C —Ensure more negotiation power or leverage^C 	 —Need to spend more time defining what does restoring the health of the river mean to ensure more specific environmental objectives^A —Need conflict resolution^B —Better communication from policy makers about trade-offs being made for transparency^C —Better communication between science and community to establish what is to be expected for accountability of those 	 Important to have adaptive mechanisms – in reference to: Changing climate^A River restoration a hypothesis^B Need review of agreement in context of climate change^A
Interviewee	^A ALL1; ^B ALL2; ^C ALL3	^A SCI1, SCI2; ^B SCI2; ^C SCI1	-Need a provision to have continual scientific input and monitoring to ensure proper implementation ^B ^A GOV1; ^B GOV2

 Table S15.
 Summary of Question 5: what would you do differently?

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