

Session D6: Fishway Offsets: Significant Opportunities Challenged by Management Realities

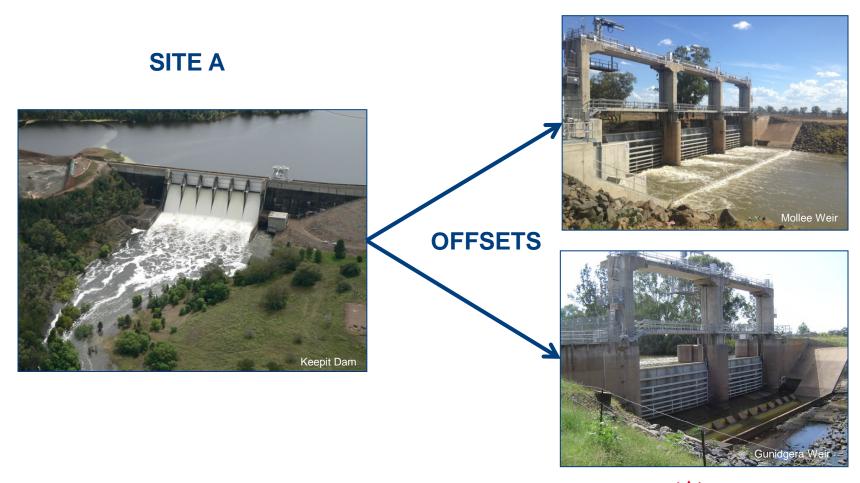
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Fishway Offsets: Significant opportunities challenged by management realities.

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 Fishway Offset Definition – Fishway construction is switched from the original Site A to an alternative site(s).





Justification for Fishway Offsets

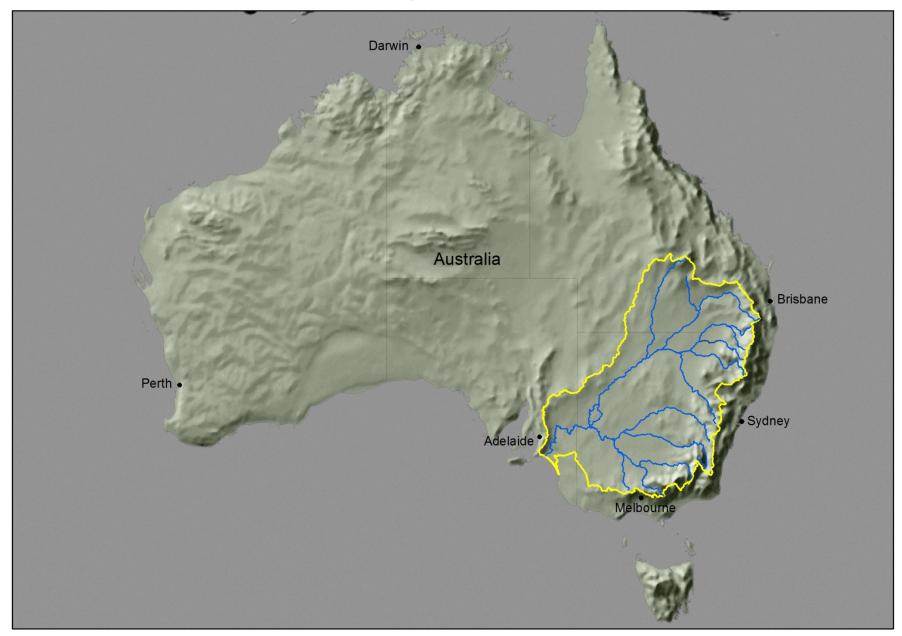
Reduced Project Cost

Reduced Fishway Complexity

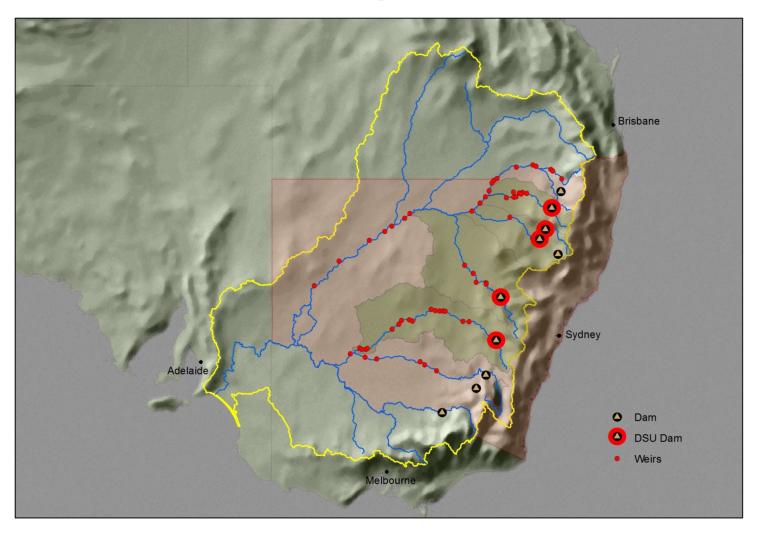
Greater Ecological Benefit(s)



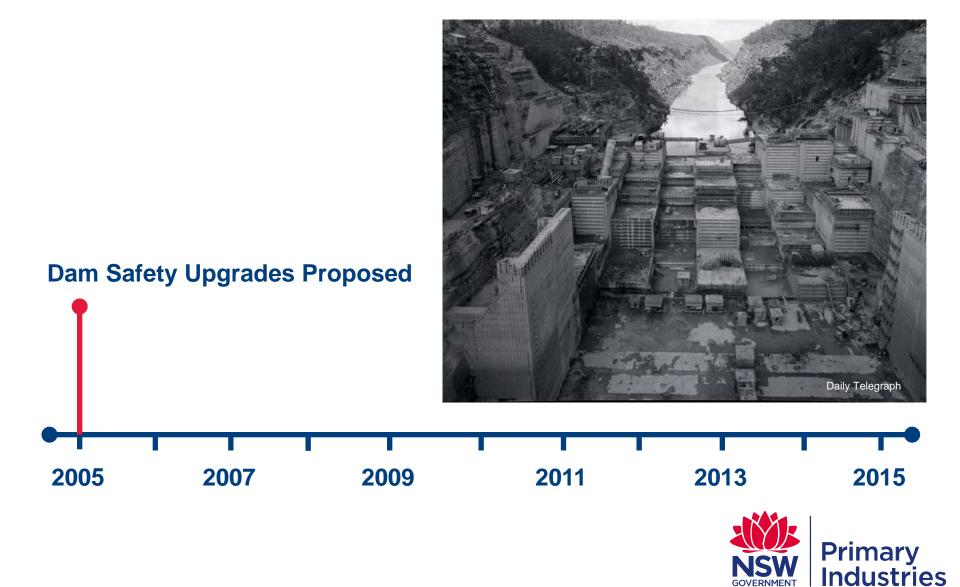
Murray-Darling Basin - Australia



Murray-Darling Basin - NSW



 Large dams capture water, which is released for downstream regulation by smaller weirs.



Dam Safety Upgrades (DSU)

- Five (5) Dams proposed for upgrades
- Dams constructed b/w 1940's 1970's
- Updated safety requirements for:
 - Probably Maximum Flood
 - Earthquakes
- Dam upgrades triggered NSW Fisheries
 Management Act 1994

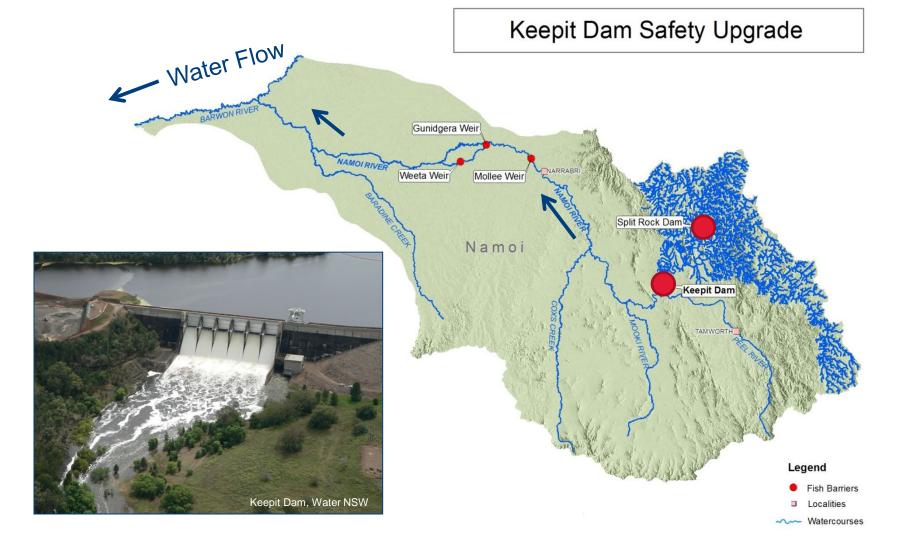


NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994

Section 218 states that if an asset owner:

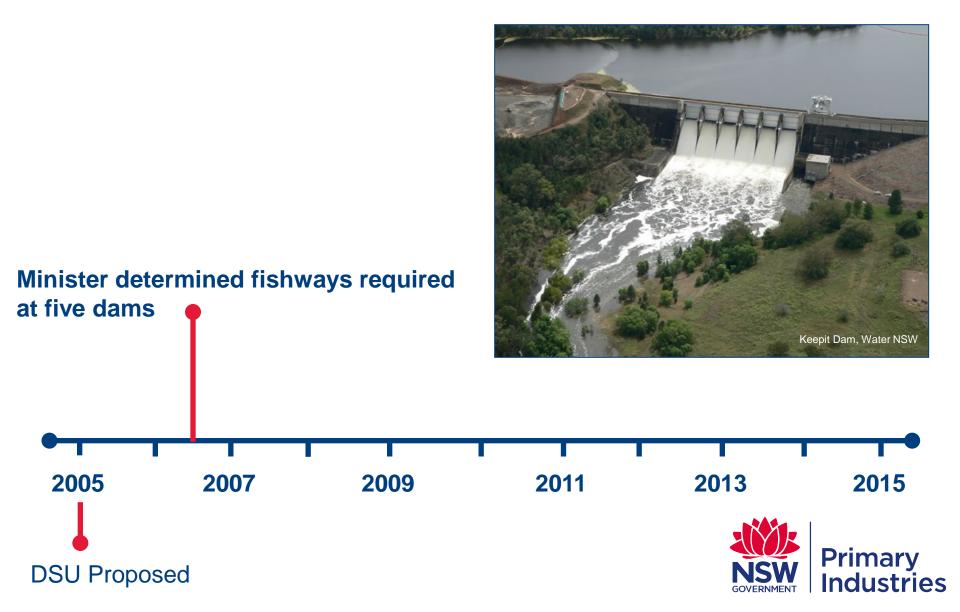
- Constructs, alters or modifies a dam or weir:
 - They must include a fishway, if the Minister so requests.
- DSU works <u>alter</u> & <u>modify</u> the original dams





Dams have significant impact on connectivity





- High Level Fishways estimated at \$285 M
- Concern over Fishway effectiveness due to:
 - Cold Water Pollution discharge from dams

2011

- Effectiveness of fish lifts in passing fish
- Operational reliability



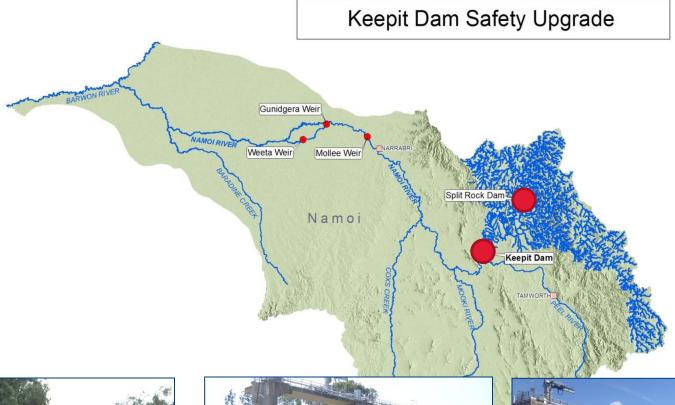
2013





2015

Fishway Offsets Proposed









Fishway Offset Agreement

- Fishway Sites:
 - Dams 5
 - Weirs 13
- Upstream Habitat:
 - Dams 2,700 km
 - Weirs 2,650 km
- Estimated Cost:
 - Dams \$285 M
 - Weirs \$43 M



Tareelaroi Weir







Weeta Weir

Fishway Offsets Program Halted

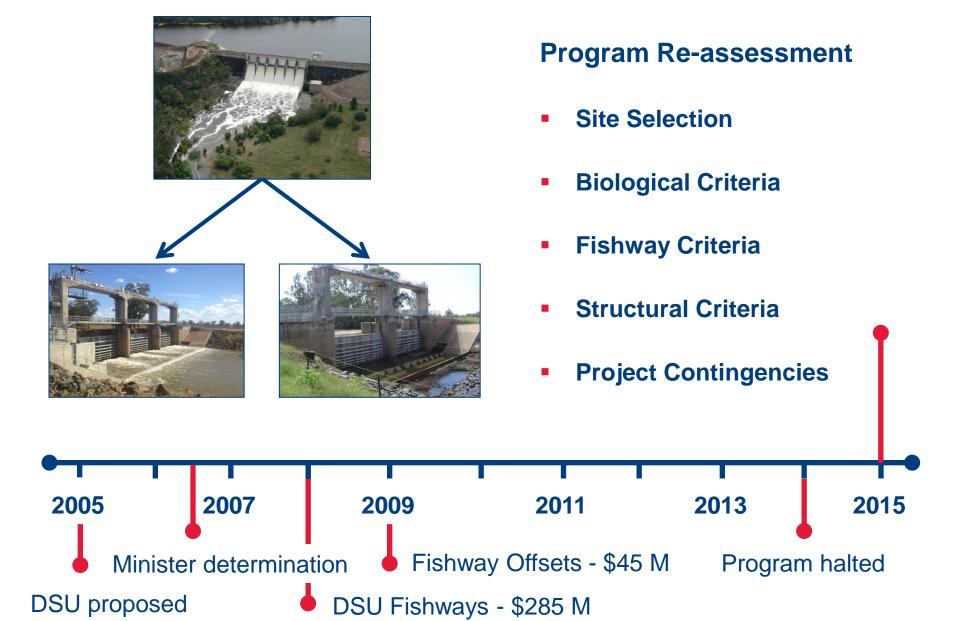
- Weir removed: 1
- Fishway Constructed: 1
- Fishways Designed: 11
- Estimated Cost \$85 M



What happened?

- Estimated costs doubled
- Financial landscape changed GFC
 - Reduced available government funding
 - Lack of irrigator support (50 % funding)
- Personnel changed





- Re-assessment of offset site selection
 - Better information now available to assess habitat and fish condition at priority sites
 - Better fishway site prioritisation via optimisation models (e.g. OptiPass)
 - Better ecological outcomes for reduced number of sites / fishways



Biological Criteria

Targeting specific ecological priorities rather

than aiming to pass all species and size

classes over all flows at fishways.



- Fishway Criteria
 - Draft fishway designs were conservative to ensure effective fish passage (e.g. slope, cell size, turbulence).
 - Reviewing designs to better match with ecological priorities



- Structural Criteria
 - Draft designs included 100 year design life,
 automated gates, multiple entrances / exits...
 - Revised criteria being reassessed for what is necessary to pass fish, using novel design features (e.g. multi-height baffles) to reduce fishway cost and complexity.



- Project Contingencies (e.g. risks)
 - Contingencies nearly doubled initial project estimates
 - Assessing design / build assumptions and risks to reduce contingencies.
 - Weir owners to accept higher risk profiles

Fishway Offsets Conclusion

- Fishway offsets should achieve a greater ecological benefit for significantly reduced costs.
- Clear, defensible guidelines are required at the start of the project to guide fishway offset selection & management.
- Significant fishway expenditure can be saved by focusing on defined priority outputs.

