



DEW-D0009225

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Dear Mr Glyde *Phillip*

Re: South Australia's Basin Plan annual report and statement of assurance for 2019-20

Please find attached South Australia's Basin Plan Annual Report for 2019-20. The report follows the guidelines and template developed by the Murray-Darling Basin Authority.

The report is submitted to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority to satisfy South Australia's reporting obligations for Basin Plan Schedule 12 responses and Basin Plan Implementation Agreement self-assessment of compliance with implementation tasks (as detailed in sections M6, M10, M13, M14, M16, M19 and O).

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, for the 2019-20 water accounting period, the information provided in the Basin Plan Annual Report attached to this statement accurately reflects that South Australia is compliant with its obligations under the Basin Plan 2012.

Should you have any questions about South Australia's annual report or require any further information, please contact Mr Josh Kaplan, Manager, Basin Plan Strategy and Implementation within the Department for Environment and Water, on email: joshua.kaplan2@sa.gov.au or telephone: 0401 120 873.

Yours sincerely

BEN BRUCE

A/Chief Executive, Department for Environment and Water

28 / 10 / 2020

Encl: 1. South Australia's Basin Plan annual report for 2019-20

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The South Australian 2019–20 annual report to satisfy annual reporting obligations for:

- Basin Plan Schedule 12 responses (except Matter 9 – use of environmental water)
- Basin Plan Implementation Agreement (BPIA) self-assessment of compliance with implementation tasks.

Reporting context

This template provides a single Commonwealth information collection point that covers Basin State 2019-20 annual reporting obligations in relation to the Murray-Darling Basin Plan for:

- Basin Plan Schedule 12
- The Basin Plan Implementation Agreement (BPIA) compliance requirements.

Note that: reporting for Schedule 12 Matter 9 (the identification and use of environmental water) is reported separately by Basin States, CEWH and the Authority; and reporting for Schedule 12 Matter 5 (the transition to long-term average sustainable diversion limits) is reported separately by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (the Department).

Matter 6: Local Knowledge & Solutions

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
<p>M6 The extent to which local knowledge and solutions inform the implementation of the Basin Plan.</p> <p>[Chapter 6, 8 & 10]</p>	<p>Please describe the process and outcomes of local engagement contributing to key BP implementation activities in 2019-20 as follows:</p> <p>M6a) Water Resource Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The engagement process and how local knowledge and views influenced the development of WRPs. • Any activities undertaken to increase Traditional Owners' capacity to participate in the development of WRPs, and improve engagement between water planners and Traditional Owners, in order to incorporate indigenous values and uses into WRPs (BP Ch10 Part 9). 	<p>M6a) All three South Australian water resource plans were submitted for assessment and accreditation prior to the 2019-2020 reporting year and as such additional local engagement did not occur for the purpose of influencing the development of the WRPs or to further incorporate indigenous values and uses into the WRPs. However, South Australia continued to commit to capacity building with Nations along the River Murray through supporting the engagement of the First Peoples and Ngarrindjeri water coordinators. The water coordinators are supported within their Nation organisations to lead the water engagement by their Nation on a range water management projects. Water coordinators involvement included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborating with the Department for Environment and Water, South Australia (DEW), and the then regional Natural Resources Management Board to review and provide input into water policy, including the drafting of submissions on the Environmental Land Management Allocation (ELMA) policy and the private carry over policy, which form part of the Water Allocation Plan for the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse. • Providing updates on water policy and planning issues to committees within the Nation.

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
	<p>M6b) Environmental watering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the engagement process and how local knowledge, views and solutions influenced the planning and delivery of environmental water and the outcomes. This includes how the following were considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the views of local communities and persons materially affected by the management of environmental water (BP8.39) ○ indigenous values (BP8.35). 	<p>M6b) The planning and delivery of environmental water in South Australia involves DEW staff engaging and consulting with a wide range of agencies and stakeholder groups. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) Community Advisory Group (CAP) (includes representation from commercial fishing, irrigation, Landcare, tourism and agriculture) • Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth (LLCMM) Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) • Chowilla Community Reference Committee • Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) • Mannum Aboriginal Community Association Incorporated • First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region • River Murray Advisory Committee • Landcare groups • Irrigation industry groups • Tourism and recreation groups (boating, recreation and fishing) • Individual landholders involved in and/or that may be impacted by environmental water delivery • Commonwealth, state and local government organisations (e.g. Commonwealth Environmental Water Office (CEWO), Local Councils, SA Water, South Australian Environment Protection Authority). <p>For the CLLMM area, five CAP meetings were held in 2019-20 including one joint meeting with the SAG who normally meet separately. Consultation focused in 2019-20 on water delivery and operational decisions from winter – summer. Presentations on current conditions and planned water delivery were given to gain local community feedback and advice. CAP recommendations (along with recommendations from the SAG and the Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation) were then taken to discussions with the Barrage Operations Advisory Committee and with water holders/SA Water to assist in environmental water management decisions, including the 2020-21 watering priorities for the LLCMM Icon Site.</p> <p>Indigenous values in the CLLMM area were considered in 2019-20 through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engagement with the NAC Board members, including an online meeting during COVID-19 restrictions with the new NAC Board members in April 2020 to brief them on the process and history of environmental water, and to consult on current and planned watering actions and annual watering priorities for 2020-21. b) Water ‘Statement of Commitment’ meetings held on a monthly basis involving members of the NAC, The Living Murray (TLM) LLCMM Icon Site staff along with other DEW agency staff across other projects. These meetings involved discussions about milestones in contracts relating to Ngarrindjeri engagement across TLM and broader State Government projects. The Ngarrindjeri Water Coordinator also provides updates regarding Ngarrindjeri related business. c) Engagement of a Ngarrindjeri Water Coordinator, employed through the NAC, whose role in 2019-20 has included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reviewing/approving cultural heritage information for publications including the revised Ramsar Management Plan for the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Wetland; ○ Involvement with the Healthy Coorong Healthy Basin project d) Planning and implementation for the TLM Icon Site Forum held at Victor Harbor 12-14 November 2019, including arranging for Ngarrindjeri Traditional Owners to attend and participate; arranging the welcome to country smoking ceremony; guiding of cultural tours, and explaining the importance of Native Title with a focus on the ‘Meeting of the Waters’ registered site and what Native Title recognition has meant for the Ngarrindjeri community. <p>For the Chowilla Floodplain TLM icon site, engagement with the Traditional Owners, the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region (FPRMMR) continued in 2019 – 20 through: presentations and knowledge exchange at First Peoples Working Group meetings; through the work of the First Peoples Coordinator and the First Peoples Water Coordinator; through targeted workshops, and through site visits to develop plans for environmental watering and to inspect watering actions.</p> <p>One of the outcomes of this engagement was the watering of Coombool Swamp. Coombool Swamp is a large wetland on the Chowilla floodplain that had been ranked highly for targeted watering during 2019-20 with support from the FPRMMR, as it is a culturally significant site. An Aboriginal Waterways Assessment (AWA) was undertaken at Coombool Swamp following delivery of TLM water for the environment. AWA’s are used by Traditional Owners to assess the cultural values of wetlands, and other important sites, to support environmental water and wetland management planning. The FPRMMR representatives undertaking the AWA were excited to see the strong waterbird response at this site, which included a number of active black swan nests on the lake. While not a threatened species, swans are very significant to the Traditional Owners in this region. Swans are a <i>ngartji</i> (totem), with the eggs and birds a valuable food resource, and the feathers are used in the traditional practise of making feather flowers.</p> <p>Following the AWA and strong encouragement from the FPRMMR, a request was made for additional water to be delivered to this site to ensure swans could complete their breeding cycle. The additional water for the environment was approved from the TLM program. Successful breeding was achieved and the water also provided important habitat through a dry period for a large numbers of other bird species, including migratory waders.</p>

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
	<p>M6c) Other Basin Plan implementation activities, namely SDL adjustment:</p> <p>Describe how local knowledge and solutions identified through engagement with local communities, including Aboriginal communities, impacted on the implementation of other key Basin Plan mechanisms or activities including the development and implementation of SDL adjustment measures. (Reporters may also choose to address any of their other engagement priorities, which may vary among jurisdictions).</p> <p>Examples or case studies are not mandatory, but may be a useful way to describe how local knowledge and solutions inform implementation of the Basin Plan.</p>	<p>M6c) Engagement with local communities and Traditional Owners has been instrumental in underpinning the planning and delivery of the floodplain works through the South Australian River and Floodplain Improvement Infrastructure Program (SARFIIP) as a SDL adjustment measure. Traditional owners and community reference committees received briefings and provided advice and input into various aspects of the projects based on local knowledge and experience. Other engagement activities in 2019-20 involving the wider community have included bus tours and provision of information at local markets and field days. These activities continued to create awareness of and promote SARFIIP to the broader community and ensured that community knowledge and concerns were taken into account in the operation plans for the new infrastructure.</p> <p>Project staff undertook site tours of the Pike Floodplain with the Traditional Owners, the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region. These provided valuable opportunities for the sharing of knowledge, understanding cultural importance of the landscape and considering how the operation of the new infrastructure to deliver water for the environment could restore and protect these sites into the future. The site tours complemented long-standing engagement that occurs through the First Peoples Working Group and an extensive cultural heritage monitoring program undertaken to support construction.</p> <p>The South Australian constraints project quickly re-imagined community engagement activities in response to coronavirus social distancing measures in order to maintain momentum on delivery of this program, which is important for the successful delivery of the Basin Plan. Regional meetings with councils, state agencies, utilities providers, First Nations and irrigation trusts were replaced by virtual workshops and online document sharing tools. The high participation rate in workshops and uptake of these tools enabled productive partnerships to be built while being sensitive to the changing circumstances. Feedback from these stakeholders was positive, enabling continuation of the community co-design process to develop practical, on-ground solutions for environmental benefits and community resilience.</p>

Matter 10: Environmental Watering

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
<p>[Chapter 8, Part 4]</p>	<p>M10d) Provide at least one case study that demonstrates how environmental watering principles were embedded in the decision-making process and identify the relevant principles <i>[limit 500 w]</i>.</p> <p>M10e) Please provide reasons for any environmental watering that was not in accordance with the Basin annual watering priorities listed at Attachment A (partially/fully), in accordance with Section 8.44 of the Basin Plan and Principle 1 of Division 6.</p> <p>M10f) Confirmation that the management and delivery of planned and held environmental water was consistent with the Basin Plan, including the environmental watering plan's <i>Principles to be applied to environmental watering</i>.</p> <p>If confirming, please provide evidence and examples. If unable to confirm, please describe what actions are underway to enable confirmation in the future.</p>	<p>M10d) The River Murray Channel is identified as a priority environmental asset within the Long-Term Environmental Watering Plan for the SA River Murray (SA River Murray LTWP). In 2019-20, a coordinated system-scale spring pulse was successfully delivered which benefited the River Murray from Hume to the end of the system, including the SA River Murray Channel asset. South Australian Department for Environment and Water (DEW) staff worked with colleagues from the MDBA, Commonwealth Environmental Water Office, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, and the Victorian Environmental Water Holder to design and implement the event (Principle 3).</p> <p>The 2019-20 spring pulse saw environmental water releases from Hume Dam coordinated with environmental water return flows from the Goulburn River, with a specific aim of timing the arrival of the peak at the South Australian border in mid-October. When delivered in conjunction with baseflows provided by South Australia's entitlement, the spring pulse reached a peak discharge of 15,000 megalitres (ML) per day at the SA border for approximately 10 days. The magnitude and timing of this event was based on the environmental water requirements for the South Australian River Murray channel that are described in the SA River Murray LTWP as well as the climatic conditions and environmental water availability in 2019-20 (Principle 3, Principle 5, Principle 8, and Principle 11).</p> <p>A key ecological objective of the spring pulse within South Australia was to generate improved hydraulic conditions through increases in flow velocity. Weir pool raising can impact on these improvements, and at the time, Weir 2 was undergoing a raising event, with water levels approximately 50 cm above normal pool level. Based on advice from ecological experts, DEW staff worked with River operators to commence drawdown of Weir 2 in order to minimise the potential risk of impacting on flow velocity and subsequent ecological responses. The rate of drawdown was kept to an acceptable level to minimise the risk of bank slumping while returning water levels to normal pool level just as the peak of the pulse arrived at the South Australian border (Principle 4, Principle 6, Principle 8, and Principle 10).</p> <p>M10e) Not applicable – environmental watering was in accordance with the Basin annual watering priorities.</p> <p>M10f) The management and delivery of planned and held environmental water was consistent with the Basin Plan, including the environmental watering plan's <i>Principles to be applied to environmental watering</i>.</p> <p>For example, <i>Principle 7: Working effectively with local communities</i>, <i>Principle 8: Adaptive management</i> and <i>Principle 10: Other management and operational practices</i> were applied through the South Australian government, CEWH, Community Advisory Panel, Scientific Advisory Group and other organisations working together to adapt management to achieve outcomes for the Lower Lakes, Coorong, and Murray Mouth in 2019-20. Low flows continued in 2019-20 from 2018-19 in the Lower Lakes, Coorong, and Murray Mouth area. This increased the risk of barrage flows ceasing in summer and autumn, due to declining lake levels and constrained delivery of water across the South Australian border. DEW worked with community groups, scientists, operators and water holders to prepare and assess a range of lake level and barrage operating scenarios to determine appropriate lake levels and barrage release rates. This required detailed modelling and using advice from all stakeholders. The resultant lake level management and barrage operation ensured the maintenance of barrage flows throughout the year, thus providing continuous fish passage and improved habitat in the Coorong estuary and avoided</p>

the lakes dropping to unacceptable levels.

Matter 13: Critical Human Water Needs

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
<p>M13 The implementation, where necessary, of the emergency response process for critical human water needs.</p> <p>[Chapter 11] [BPIA 26.1]</p>	<p><i>Context: The Guideline for the triggers and processes for changing water sharing Tiers provides guidance on how the MDBA and Basin States should communicate if the triggers are reached.</i></p> <p>M13a) Please indicate if a water quality trigger (as per s11.05) was reached and if so, what action was taken.</p>	<p>M13a) No water quality triggers was reached in 2019-20.</p>
<p>Chapter 11 [BPIA 27.1, 27.2, 28.1]</p>	<p><i>Context: (i) The MDBA will provide New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia with Water Resource Assessments, from which the States make decisions about allocations. Assessments will be provided at least monthly, and more frequently if conditions warrant.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) During periods of Tier 3 water sharing arrangements, the MDBA will provide the Ministerial Council with Water Resource Assessments, from which New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia make decisions about allocations when determining if water can be made available for uses other than critical human water. Assessments will be provided at least monthly, and more frequently if conditions warrant.</i></p> <p><i>(iii) A Basin State must have regard to advice from the Authority regarding the volume of water to be made available to it in a particular year, when making decisions about whether water is made available for uses other than meeting critical human water needs (s11.08(3)).</i></p> <p><i>(iv) The MDBA, through the preparation of the Water Resource Assessment will determine if the appropriate conditions apply. If New South Wales, Victoria or South Australia considers the triggers have been reached, its BOC member should advise the Executive Director, River Management Division, MDBA. The Guideline for triggers and processes for changing water sharing Tiers provides more information on how the MDBA will communicate a change in water sharing arrangements to the Basin States, CEWH and the Department.</i></p> <p>M13b) Please indicate if a trigger was reached and what action was taken to implement water sharing arrangements.</p>	<p>M13b) No periods of Tier 2 or 3 water sharing arrangements occurred in 2019-20.</p> <p>South Australia had regard to advice provided by the MDBA in its water availability assessments when making water allocation decisions. Water allocation decisions were based on the worst case scenario provided by the MDBA at each assessment.</p>

Matter 14: Water Quality and Salinity

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
<p>M14 Progress the implementation of water quality and salinity management plan, including the extent to which regard is had to the targets in Chapter 9 when making flow management decisions.</p> <p>[Chapter 9] [BPIA 21.1]</p>	<p><i>Context: BP Ch9.14 recognises that flow management, in some circumstances, can assist with the management of water quality issues, such as salinity, hypoxic blackwater events and blue green algae outbreaks. The intent of s9.14 is that 'having regard' to these risks and opportunities becomes part of business as usual when making decisions about flow management or the use of environmental water. Other actions that can also address water quality issues include coordination and communication about blue green algae outbreaks (in line with BP s9.18) or hypoxic blackwater events.</i></p> <p>M14a) In this context, please describe how these water quality issues were considered, when making decisions about flow management or the use of environmental water, and/or other actions; did this make a difference to these water quality issues, and are there any learnings to inform adaptive management.</p>	<p>M14a) The South Australian River Murray Operating Plan and the Annual Environmental Watering Plan guide transparent and coordinated River Murray operational decisions in South Australia, in a manner consistent with, and which has regard for, Basin Plan objectives. The plans document the objectives and outcomes sought under a range of climate and inflow scenarios, describe how the desired outcomes are proposed to be delivered and identify how the River Murray in South Australia may be routinely operated under a number of potential water availability scenarios. During 2019-20, flow management and environmental watering decisions were made on a daily basis by DEW, consistent with the objectives and outcomes of these plans.</p> <p>A River Murray action request is required to be submitted by any person, or organisation, proposing to undertake an action that takes water from, or returns water to, the River Murray in South Australia. The purpose of the River Murray action request is to capture specific details of all actions being undertaken and enable the impacts of the action (or cumulative actions) to be considered, such as risks to water quality. River Murray action requests provide sufficient information to make a prompt decision to undertake, modify, or not undertake a proposed action, given the conditions in the river at the time the event is proposed.</p> <p>During 2019-20, a total of 61 River Murray action requests were submitted to DEW relating to wetland management, increasing flows through regulators, floodplain management and weir pool raising and lowering. All requests were assessed for their individual and cumulative impacts on the River Murray and downstream users. One request was subsequently withdrawn due to concerns raised with the proposal, with all other requests deemed to have a low risk to water quality. Water quality monitoring is required, prior to and after actions, to ensure the action did not result in an unintended consequence.</p>

<p>[Chapter 9] [BPIA 23.1]</p>	<p><i>Context: The MDBA, the BOC, and Basin States are to undertake any long-term salinity planning and management functions in accordance with the targets in Appendix 1 of Schedule B of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement (including the Basin Salinity Management Strategy Operational Protocols).</i></p> <p>M14b) Please indicate how salinity (and other) water quality targets are being applied. (Note that Basin States may refer to Basin Salinity Management 2030 Strategy reporting to meet this reporting requirement, in line with the Schedule 12 Reporting Guidelines).</p>	<p>M14b) South Australia will address this reporting requirement through the provision of Basin Salinity Management 2030 reporting under Schedule B of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement.</p>
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Matter 16: Water Trading

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
<p>M16 The implementation of water trading rules.</p> <p>[Chapter 12] [BPIA 29.1 – 31.1]</p>	<p>M16 a) Provide website links to the publication of information regarding an Approval Authority's interest in a trade (s12.38 (2)).</p> <p>M16b) Provide documentation to support compliance with s12.37 (notice of disclosure)</p> <p>M16c) Describe how you have notified affected parties with the decision to restrict a trade and reasons for the restriction consistent with s12.39.</p> <p>M16 d) How has your State undertaken best endeavours to ensure water announcements have been made generally available?</p> <p>M16 e) Provide documentation that supports a compliance with s12.50 (water announcements to be made generally available).</p>	<p>South Australia is compliant with the requirements of sections 12.37, 12.38, 12.39 and 12.50.</p> <p>M16a) and b) s 12.37 and 12.38 Notice and disclosure of an interest in a trade</p> <p>Delegates of the South Australian Minister for Environment and Water, as the Approval Authority, provide a declaration to the parties to a trade if the Minister has an interest in a trade. The Minister for Environment and Water engages in trade primarily for the purpose of managing environmental assets, including the Living Murray Icon sites. To support market integrity and confidence and ensure compliance with s 12.49 to 12.52 of the water trading rules, DEW has separate administrative and decision-making functions for trade approval and trading. These arrangements are supported by a Policy and Procedure for Managing Sensitive Water Market information and trading.</p> <p>Trade by the Minister for Environment and Water is publicly disclosed on Water Connect: https://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Systems/WTR/Pages/Default.aspx</p> <p>M16c) s 12.39 Notice of reasons for restricting trade</p> <p>DEW gives notice to each party involved in a trade when it decides to restrict the trade of a water access right. The notice of disclosure to each party includes detail on the decision to restrict the trade and the reasons for the decision. Notice is provided as soon as practicable but, in any case, within 30 days after the decision. The reasons for refusing a trade comply with both the Basin Plan water trading rules and state the relevant provision of a Water Allocation Plan (if relevant), or reasons such as inter-valley trade limits being reached, an invalid application form being lodged or insufficient water available on a holder's account.</p> <p>M16d) and e) s 12.50 Water Announcements to be made generally available</p> <p>DEW made a number of water announcements during 2019-20 which were all made generally available. All announcements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Released as a Media Release to radio, print, electronic and social media. Uploaded on DEW's website: www.environment.sa.gov.au Reported in the weekly "River Murray Flow Report", which is emailed to approximately 1000 recipients and also made available on the DEW website https://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/River-Murray/SitePages/River%20Murray%20Flow%20Reports.aspx <p>The 2019-20 water allocation announcements were published in the South Australian Government Gazette. Copies of 2019-20 announcements and 'water allocation statements' can be found on the DEW website: https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/river-murray/water-allocations-and-announcements/historical-water-allocations</p>
<p>Information and reporting requirements</p>		
<p>[Chapter 12.43, 12.46] [BPIA 31.1]</p>	<p>M16f) Has the Basin State made any changes to the water access rights displayed on the MDBA's Water Market products page? If so what documentation has been provided to the MDBA with the updated information as required under s12.43?</p> <p>M16g) Has the Basin State implemented any new trade rules that regulate the trade of tradable water access rights? If so have they provided these rules to the MDBA as required under s12.46?</p>	<p>M16f) South Australia did not make any changes to South Australian River Murray water access rights displayed on the MDBA's Water Market products page in 2019-20. South Australia is committed to providing such information if and when such changes occur.</p> <p>M16g) South Australia has not implemented any new trade rules that regulate the trade of tradable water access rights.</p>
<p>[Chapter 12] [BPIA 31.2]</p>	<p>M16h) Has the Basin State sold water in the previous year? If so, did they notify the approval or registration authority of the price agreed for the trade?</p>	<p>M16h) The Minister for Environment and Water has traded water allocations and entitlements during 2019-20 and reports the price (including \$0) in connection with relevant trade applications submitted to the approval or registration authority.</p> <p>Trade by the Minister for Environment and Water is publicly disclosed on Water Connect, including information relating to the agreed price of trade: https://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Systems/WTR/Pages/Default.aspx</p>

Matter 19: Water Resource Plan Compliance

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
M19 Compliance with water resource plans	M19a) The MDBA will provide Matter 19 reporting questions directly to jurisdictions which had accredited WRPs prior to 1 July 2019 through a separate process.	M19a) Not applicable to South Australia for the 2019-20 reporting year.

Other: SDL Adjustment & Constraints Management

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
[BPIA 14.2]	<p>Ob) Describe progress in the further development of the Ministerial Council agreed package of constraints proposals, and in addressing issues identified in the phased assessment process.</p> <p>Oc) Describe progress towards the successful implementation of constraints measures by 2024, including coordinated cross-jurisdictional activities and community involvement, to enable flow rates of up to 80,000ML per day at the South Australian border.</p>	<p>Ob) South Australia continued to work as a member of the Constraints Measures Working Group with the New South Wales, Victorian and Commonwealth governments as well as the MDBA to coordinate constraints projects across the Basin. The working group reported to Ministerial Council in December 2019 and June 2020 to provide an update on the progress of the implementation of the Constraints Measures Program Coordinating Work Plan and managing program level risks. South Australia also worked with New South Wales and Victoria to incorporate the findings of their constraints modelling review into their constraints projects. South Australia is making good progress on addressing issues identified in the phased assessment process with the lessons learned to be shared to address constraints to environmental water delivery in the southern-connected Basin.</p> <p>Oc) South Australia continued to deliver the project milestones in the Commonwealth funding agreements to co-design practical, on-ground works with local communities to enable flow rates of up to 80,000 ML per day at the South Australian border. South Australia completed the second milestone to 31 December 2019 that involved updated inundation mapping and modelling, preparing a communications strategy, reporting on engagement activities and managing project risks. South Australia also completed the third project milestone to 30 June 2020 to develop a state policy position paper, report on engagement activities and manage project risks.</p>

Other: Water Resource Plans

Reporting Matter	Reporting Requirement (Supporting evidence to be provided by Basin States)	Response (response/milestone achievement/compliance status)
[BPIA 24.1]	<p><i>Context: Progress with the development of Water Resource Plans for accreditation is currently being reported by the MDBA, through quarterly jurisdictional reports</i></p> <p>Od) This reporting is <u>optional</u>. Basin states may choose to comment on their progress where this differs, or is expected to differ, from the most recent MDBA quarterly report on WRP development.</p>	Od) South Australia submitted its first water resource plan, the South Australian Murray Region in 2018 and two remaining plans, Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges and South Australian River Murray, in February 2019. The South Australian Murray Region water resource plan was accredited by the Commonwealth Minister on 20 August 2019, and the South Australian River Murray and Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges water resource plans were accredited by the Commonwealth Minister on 13 November 2019.

Attachment A: Basin Environmental Watering Priorities (BAEWP) for reference in reporting why watering not undertaken in accordance, under BPs8.44

The table below provides a reference for exception-based reporting under BPs8.44. The table lists Basin annual environmental watering priorities for 2019-20 and the relevant jurisdiction. [To be provided]