



THE BASIN PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Murray Alluvium Consultation Report

Schedule C

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Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

New South Wales Government proudly acknowledges the Aboriginal community of NSW and their rich and diverse culture and pay respect to their Elders past, present and future.

The NSW Government acknowledges Aboriginal people as Australia's First Peoples and the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands and waters, practising the oldest living culture on earth.

We acknowledge that the people of the Bangerang, Barapa Barapa, Tati Tati, Wadi Wadi, Wemba Wemba, Weki Weki, Wiradjuri and Yorta Yorta Nations hold a significant connection to the lands in which the Murray Alluvium exists.

The Murray Alluvium holds great areas of spiritual, cultural and economic importance to the First Nations people. The NSW Government recognises the connection of the people of these nations to the water.

We recognise the intrinsic connection of Traditional Owners to country and acknowledge their contribution to the management of the Murray Alluvium landscape and natural resources.

NSW Department of Planning and Environment understands the need for consultation and inclusion of Traditional Owners knowledge, values and uses in water planning to ensure we are working towards equality in objectives and outcomes.

The Department of Planning and Environment is committed to continue future relationships and building strong partnerships with our First Nations people.

We thank the Elders, representatives of the Bangerang, Barapa Barapa, Tati Tati, Wadi Wadi, Wemba Wemba, Weki Weki, Wiradjuri and Yorta Yorta Nations and Aboriginal community who provided their knowledge throughout the planning process.

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. The role of this consultation report.....	1
1.2. The Basin Plan 2012 (Water Act 2007- Commonwealth)	1
1.3. Murray Alluvium WRP area.....	2
2. Consultation.....	4
2.1. Broad public consultation	4
2.1.1. Status and issues phase.....	4
2.1.2. Public exhibition phase	4
2.2. Targeted consultation	5
2.2.1. NSW groundwater stakeholder advisory panel	5
2.2.2. Workshops for all stakeholder advisory panels	6
2.2.3. Local stakeholder consultation.....	7
2.2.4. Inter-jurisdictional consultation.....	7
2.3. First Nation consultation	8
2.3.1. Face-to-face interviews.....	8
2.3.2. Workshops.....	9
2.3.3. Consultation outcomes	10
2.3.4. Alignment between First Nations and water sharing plan objectives	13

Attachments

Attachment A: Bangerang First Nations Consultation Report	21
Attachment B: Barapa Barapa First Nations Consultation Report.....	22
Attachment C: Wadi Wadi First Nations Consultation Report	23
Attachment D: Wemba Wemba First Nations Consultation Report.....	24
Attachment E: Wiradjuri First Nations Consultation Report	25
Attachment F: Yorta Yorta First Nations Consultation Report.....	26

Figures

Figure 1. Murray Alluvium Water Resource Plan Area.	3
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Tables

Table 1. Groundwater WRP SAP Meetings.....	5
Table 2. First Nations consultation outcomes.....	11
Table 3. Aboriginal peoples' objectives and outcomes in water resource management.....	14

Table 4. First Nations objectives where there has been no identified targeted water sharing plan objectives..... 18

1. Introduction

1.1. The role of this consultation report

Consultation with stakeholders and the community is at the forefront of the development of New South Wales (NSW) Water Resource Plans (WRPs). Consultation has been undertaken for each of the 20 surface water and groundwater WRPs being developed by the NSW government. The purpose of this report is to describe the consultation that was undertaken as part of the development of the WRPs. Specifically, this report will detail the public consultation, both broad and targeted that took place within the Murray Alluvium WRP area in order to further the development of the Murray Alluvium WRP and inform changes to the Murray Alluvial Water Sharing Plan (WSP).

1.2. The Basin Plan 2012 (Water Act 2007-Commonwealth)

The Basin Plan provides a coordinated approach to managing Basin water resources across Queensland, NSW, ACT, Victoria and South Australia. In NSW the plan came into effect following the signing of Inter-governmental and National Partnership Agreements in 2014. As lead agency, the Department of Planning and Environment – Water Group are working together with agencies including the Department of Planning and Environment – Environment and Heritage Group to implement the plan. It requires NSW to develop WRPs for each area within the Murray-Darling Basin. The development of each WRP is guided by the requirements set out in Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan. Consultation and the views of local communities are an integral part of the preparation and development of WRPs and the following requirements of the Basin Plan are assessed in relation to consultation.

10.07 Consultation to be demonstrated

(1) A water resource plan prepared by a Basin State must contain a description of the consultation in relation to the plan (including in relation to any part of the plan), if any, that was undertaken before the State gave the plan to the Authority under subsection 63(1) of the Act.

10.26 Planning for environmental watering

(1) A water resource plan must provide for environmental watering to occur...
 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the water resource plan must be prepared having regard to:
 (b) The views of local communities, including bodies established by a Basin State that express community views in relation to environmental watering.

10.53 Consultation and preparation of water resource plan

(1) A water resource plan must be prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to the matters identified under section 10.52...

1.3. Murray Alluvium WRP area

The groundwater resources of the Murray Alluvium include the main alluvial deposits associated with the Murray River, including its tributaries and anabranches. The WRP area consists of two narrow alluvial branches associated with Billabong Creek in the north east and the upper Murray in the south-east, and the broad floodplain of the lower Murray extending west to approximately 200km from the South Australian border. The southern boundary of the Murray Alluvium is defined by the NSW-Victorian border.

The Murray Alluvium WRP area (GW8 – Murray-Darling Basin reference number) is composed of four sustainable diversion limit (SDL) resource units as shown in Figure 1. The boundaries of these SDL resource units reflect those of the corresponding groundwater sources managed under the *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020*.

- *Billabong Creek Alluvium (GS13)* corresponding to the Billabong Creek Alluvial groundwater source in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020*. The alluvium is composed of a shallow and deep aquifer system narrowly following the course of Billabong Creek and feeder creeks. The shallow aquifer is approximately 40m deep in the Cowra formation's poorly sorted sands and gravels, interlayered with yellow-brown clays. This is underlain by the deep aquifer system which is within the Lachlan formation made up of coarse sands and gravels interbedded with fine grey clays extending to a depth of 100m.
- *Upper Murray Alluvium (GS46)*, which corresponds to the Upper Murray groundwater source in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020*. This SDL resource unit commences east of Albury, narrowing and then widening as it follows the Murray River/NSW border to the west. The western boundary of the unit is north east of Corowa, where it meets the Lower Murray Shallow and Lower Murray groundwater sources. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated valley fill sediments made up of grey coloured clays and coarse sediments from fine sands to cobbles. Water is extracted from the sand and gravel layers of a shallow aquifer which is up to 40m deep and a deep aquifer which extends to a depth of approximately 100m.
- *Lower Murray Shallow Alluvium (GS27a) and Lower Murray Deep Alluvium (GS27b)*, correspond to the Lower Murray Shallow groundwater source and the Lower Murray groundwater source in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020*, with the former directly overlying the latter. These units are within the Murray Basin and consist of broadly deposited valley fill sediments gradually narrowing from Moama to Kyalite in the north-west. The upper alluvium is within the Shepparton formation and is underlain by the Calivil Formation and the Renmark group. The shallow and deep aquifers are not defined by these sedimentary boundaries but instead are defined by depth. The Shallow Alluvium is defined as the upper 20 metres and most groundwater extraction is from the sand lenses of prior streams. The Deep Alluvium extends to a depth of approximately 350m with thick gravel and sand layers suitable for water extraction within the various sedimentary units.



MURRAY ALLUVIUM WRP AREA SDL RESOURCE UNITS

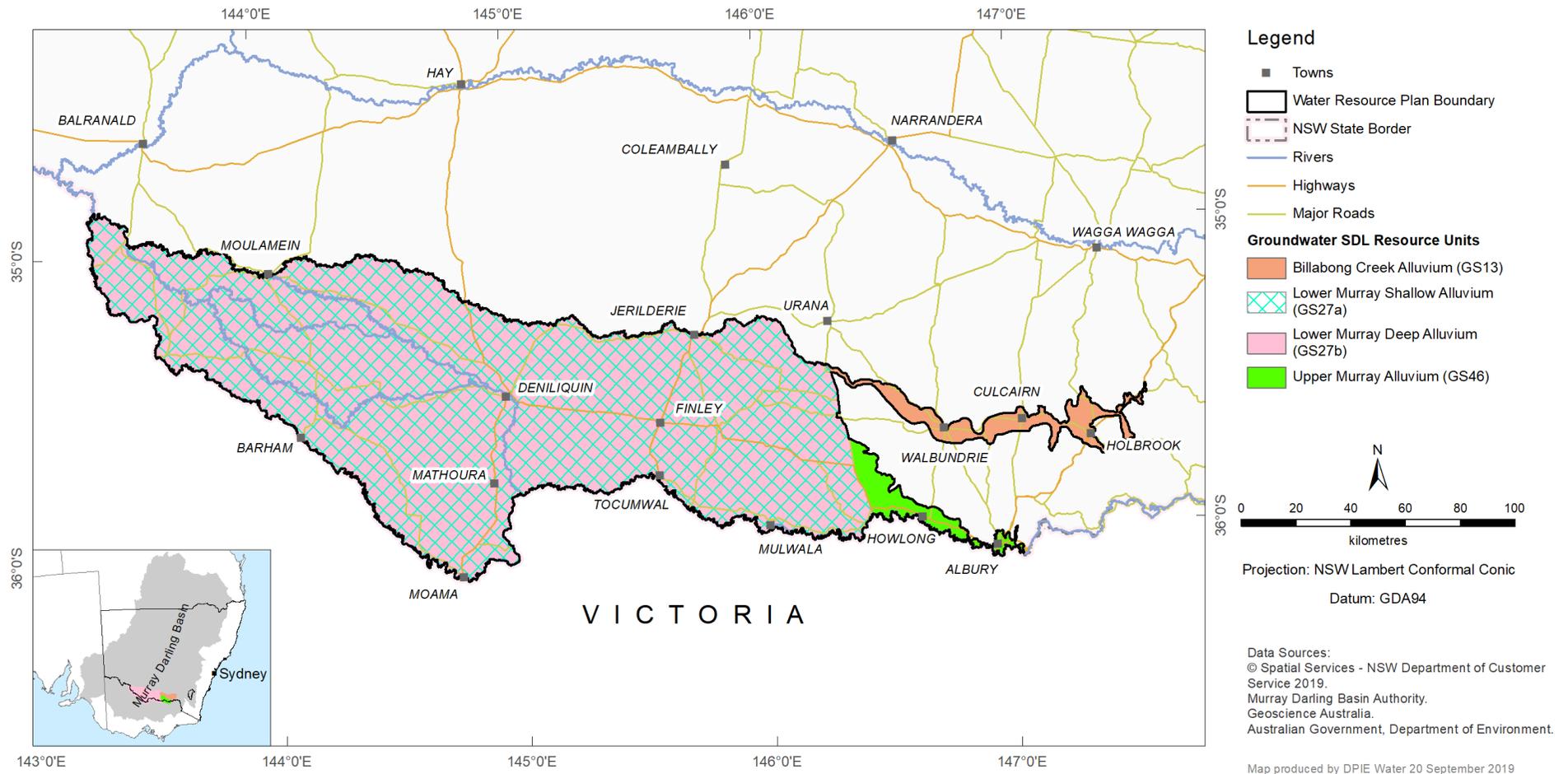


Figure 1. Murray Alluvium Water Resource Plan Area.

2. Consultation

2.1. Broad public consultation

Stakeholder consultation is an essential part of the development of NSW WRPs and was undertaken throughout the development of the Murray Alluvium WRP. The general public and stakeholders had opportunity to provide comment during the early phase of WRP development through the Status and Issues phase (section 2.1.1) and then again in the later stages of WRP development during targeted consultation (section 2.2) and the public exhibition phase (section 2.1.2).

2.1.1. Status and issues phase

The Murray Alluvium WRP Status and Issues Paper (Department of Primary Industries, now the Department of Planning and Environment) was released for public comment on 13 April 2017. This can be viewed here https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/157356/Murray-GW-WRP-SIP.pdf.

Four public submissions on this paper were received and within these submissions 30 issues were raised. Issues raised in submissions were logged on the Submissions Database System. This system was developed specifically for capturing comments made to –the department during targeted consultation, as formal written submissions following public exhibition, and by the stakeholder advisory or other panels.

An Issues Assessment Report was prepared by Department of Planning and Environment - Water for internal and inter-agency analysis, as well as for consideration by the Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Panel (SAP). The Issues Assessment Report informed decisions for option prioritisation leading into the Strategy and Rule Development Phase of WRP development.

2.1.2. Public exhibition phase

The draft *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020* and draft Murray Alluvium WRP were released for public comment on the 11th June 2019 until 20 July 2019. They can be viewed here <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-resource-plans/drafts>.

During this phase, the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and former NSW Department of –Industry (now the NSW Department of Planning and Environment) communicated with stakeholders in a number of ways.

- Stakeholder specific consultations
- Public information sessions
- NSW Department of Planning and Environment (now Department of Planning and Environment) website
- Submission email address
- Telephone number for inquiries
- Have Your Say website
- One-on-One consultations (where appropriate)
- Emails to stakeholders
- Local media – media releases
- Social media – tile advertising
- Local press advertising

The Department of Industry (now the Department of Planning and Environment) received thirty four submissions on the draft Plan and associated documents, raising twenty-eight issues for consideration.

The public exhibition period provided valuable feedback from stakeholders that helped to develop and inform the changes that are proposed for the Murray Alluvium WRP and WSP.

2.2. Targeted consultation

Targeted consultation has been undertaken for groundwater WRPs primarily through a Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Panel (SAP) and with First Nations (see section 2.3). The SAP consists of representatives of key stakeholders and government agencies. Their role is to provide a forum where draft elements of the WRP could be reviewed, and various interests and views could be put forward and discussed to promote common understanding. The SAP is the focal point for targeted consultation for the Murray Alluvium WRP.

Additionally, targeted consultation was undertaken at a more local level via an information and feedback session held for ten invited local stakeholder representatives across the Murray Alluvium WRP Areas in December 2018. Two further local consultation meetings, specific to the Upper Murray Alluvium SDL resource unit, took place in July and October 2019.

2.2.1. NSW groundwater stakeholder advisory panel

The Groundwater SAP, established in August 2017 takes its membership from the following stakeholder groups or interests:

- Department of Primary Industries – Water (now Department of Planning and Environment – Water Group)
- Office of Environment and Heritage (now Department of Planning and Environment – Environment and Heritage Group)
- Murray Darling Basin Authority (MDBA)
- Seven regional representatives of the NSW Irrigators Council
- NSW Nature Conservation Council
- Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations (MLDRIN)
- Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations (NBAN)
- Inland Rivers Network
- NSW Minerals Council
- Local Government NSW

They were an advisory panel that were charged with helping to identify issues, examine options, and provided Department of Primary Industries – Water (now Department of Planning and Environment – Water) with feedback and advice throughout the development of WRPs.

The number of SAP meetings held as part of the Groundwater WRP development and the issues that were discussed at these meetings can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Groundwater WRP SAP Meetings.

SAP Meeting (Number & Description)	Location	Date
SAP Meeting 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the SAP and the Terms of Reference • WRP Process – Road Map • Status and Issues • Resource Descriptions • WRP Evaluation Report • Risk Assessment • The Way Forward 	Sydney, NSW	08 September 2017
SAP Meeting 2: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Descriptions and Risk Assessment - update • Extraction Limits • Entitlements • Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems 	Sydney, NSW	31 October 2017

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues assessments • Consultation strategy 		
SAP Meeting 3:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Renewal Task Force • Modelling • Incident Response Guidelines and Extreme Events Policy • Indigenous Consultation • Compliance with LTAAEL • Permitted Take (MDBA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDL Compliance • Groundwater Amendments Disallowance • Permitted Take • Issues Assessment Report • Risk Assessment Feedback Report 	Sydney, NSW	14 March 2018
SAP Meeting 4:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GW WRP development....The road ahead • SDL/LTAAEL Amended Policy Proposal • Annual Permitted Take/SDL Compliance • Recharge/Specification Environmental Water • GDE Policy Proposal • WSP Policy Proposals; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Impacts Management, 2. Distance Rules, 3. Account Management Rules, 4. Trade, 5. Contamination Sources 6. Connectivity • WSP/Split Merge Process 	Sydney, NSW	17 May 2018
SAP Meeting 5:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lachlan Alluvium WRP • Lachlan Alluvium WSP • Lachlan Alluvium Water Quality Management Plan • NSW Groundwater Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Plan • Account management Rules, Carryover and Available Water Determinations • Aboriginal Engagement / Cultural Water for the Ngemba Billabong 	Sydney, NSW	3 August 2018
SAP Meeting 6:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on consultation to date • Draft Final Lachlan Alluvium WRP – summary of changes (public exhibition and MDBA assessment feedback) • MDBA assessment feedback process and timeframe • Progress on the Macquarie-Castlereagh, Murrumbidgee and Gwydir Alluvium WRP - outcomes of public exhibition • Update on progress on the remaining draft Groundwater Water Resource Plans 	Sydney, NSW	25 January 2019

2.2.2. Workshops for all stakeholder advisory panels

The department convened two *All SAP* workshops during the course of WRP development. Both workshops were held in Sydney, the first on 11 – 12 December 2017 and the second on 5 – 6 June

2018. Attendees included representatives from all WRP SAP committees and key NSW Government agencies including the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) and Commonwealth Environmental Water Office (CEWO). The first *All SAP* workshop covered three main topics:

- NSW Government's response to recent reviews and the department's approach to its responsibilities within the Murray-Darling Basin
- key NSW policy issues requiring resolution in order to progress WRP development
- how SAPs and agencies can work together to deliver the WRPs over the next 12–18 months.

The second *All SAP* workshop covered seven main topics:

- State-wide planning assumptions
- The WRP including the Long-term Water Plan, Risk Assessment and Water Quality Management Plan
- MDBA compliance framework
- Water Renewal Taskforce update
- First Nations engagement and cultural water
- Northern Basin Floodplain Harvesting and Northern watering event and Southern Basin SDL Adjustment Mechanism and Pre-requisite Policy Measures
- Groundwater policy update

2.2.3. Local stakeholder consultation

The department convened a two hour information and feedback session for ten local stakeholder representatives from across the Murray Alluvium WRP area in December 2018. The purpose of the session was to provide background information regarding the water resource planning process and to highlight proposed changes to the Murray Alluvial WSPs arising from the water resource planning process. Preliminary feedback was provided highlighting the following issues:

- Stakeholder communication process, timing and feedback options
- Methods for assessing compliance with extraction limits
- Mechanism to manage compliance with extraction limits
- Connectivity with other groundwater sources (including interstate)

Two further local consultation meetings, at the invitation of licences holders in the Upper Murray Alluvium SDL resource unit, took place in July and October 2019 to discuss in more detail:

- Methods for assessing compliance with extraction limits
- Mechanism to manage compliance with extraction limits

2.2.4. Inter-jurisdictional consultation

The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – (now NSW Department of Planning and Environment) consulted with representatives from the Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) during the development of the draft *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020* and the draft Murray Alluvium WRP to ensure adequate consideration was given to the connected nature of the groundwater resources. Consultation included:

- a meeting at officer level to discuss the principles and considerations to provide for the co-operative management and equitable sharing of resources between NSW and Victoria and (25 October 2018)
- exchange and discussion of draft plan content to align between jurisdictions for shared resources.
- during the public exhibition of the draft plan outlined in Section 2.1.2 of this consultation report
- existing Basin State water management forums, including the Water Resource Plan Working Group and Basin Officials Committee.

2.3. First Nation consultation

The Murray Alluvium WRP area is located within the traditional lands of, and is significant to, the Bangerang, Barapa Barapa, Tati Tati, Wadi Wadi, Wemba Wemba, Weki Weki, Wiradjuri and Yorta Yorta Aboriginal Nations and Traditional Owners. The department has spent time engaging and consulting Traditional Owners of these groups to identify and record objectives and outcomes in for Aboriginal spiritual and cultural values and uses of water resources within the Murray Alluvium WRP area.

While the Nyeri Nyeri and Taungurung First Nations were identified on the MDBA map 'Traditional Owners for Groundwater Water Resource Plan Areas as having a geographic coverage extending into NSW WRPA's, discussions with these nations and MLDRIN confirmed that the Nations identified themselves as being wholly within Victoria and they elected not to participate in NSW consultation program for WRPA's.

Consultation with traditional owners was undertaken using a nation-based model. The department facilitated the gathering of cultural information from Traditional Owners in line with a consultation model that vest the ownership of cultural information with the Traditional Owners. The consultation model was also designed to respond to participants' wishes to bring attention to the negative effects of social inequity resulting from dispossession and cutting of cultural bonds to water resources. In addition, the consultation was an important opportunity for the department to share knowledge and insight into how water is managed in NSW. As such, the engagement activities were responsive to participants' desire to understand how water policy and management decisions are made.

Further, the consultation model was designed to be respectful of the wishes of participants, including their preferences for dealing with sensitive and difficult topics. These aspects of the consultation model were critical to build trust and confidence that engagement on water resource management would be positive and achieve good outcomes for First Nations in NSW. Where available, the Nation reports including the documentation of cultural objectives, values and uses are attached to this schedule. in Attachments A to F.

Information relating to the Tati Tati and Weki Weki Nations is not yet included in this Schedule or as an attached report.

Consultation with the Tati Tati Nation has not been able to be completed as part of the developing this WRP.

Consultation with the Weki Weki Nation has not been able to be completed as part of developing this WRP. The Weki Weki Nation has expressed their desire to be included in NSW Water Resource Plans. NSW acknowledge that consultation can be onerous for Nations and their delegates. NSW is committed to engage with the Weki Weki Nation in the future and continues to review its consultation model and for water management discussions with First Nations. The Nation was engaged in early discussions with NSW in August 2019 however progression of workshops was not undertaken at the agreement of both parties due to ongoing serious illness. Follow up was undertaken in September 2020 via the MLDRIN delegate to offer a further opportunity for involvement. However, no response was received in regard to this offer. NSW is committed to engaging with the Weki Weki Nation in the future.

NSW will continue to work with the Tati Tati and Weki Weki Nations.

2.3.1. Face-to-face interviews

A series of face-to-face interviews were undertaken with Senior Traditional Owners. Senior Traditional Owners who participated in the face-to-face interviews were drawn from three separate categories – Grassroots, Native Title applicants and suggestions from other interview participants. Several Traditional Owners participated in these interviews, who represented a large number of people in their own family groups and spoke for a broad range of communities and different areas

of Nations. These interviews assisted in formulating the culturally appropriate discussion undertaken in the workshops.

Nations where interviews have been completed include:

- **Bangerang Nation:** No face-to-face interviews were conducted as consultation proceeded directly to a workshop.
- **Barapa Barapa Nation:** A face-to-face interview was conducted with one identified Traditional Owner.
- **Wadi Wadi Nation:** In total nine Senior Traditional Owners were interviewed. They represented seven different family groups, over 5000 different people and spoke for a broad range of communities.
- **Wemba Wemba Nation:** Four Traditional Owners were interviewed. These Traditional Owners and Nation members represented eight different family groups and spoke for a broad range of communities and different areas of Wemba Wemba Nation Country.
- **Wiradjuri Nation:** One Traditional Owner was interviewed in the Murray River Region. This Traditional Owner represented several family groups, and community people and spoke for a broad range of communities and different areas of Wiradjuri Country.
- **Yorta Yorta Nation:** Five Traditional Owners were interviewed, representing Yorta Yorta First Nation members.

Nations where interviews were not finalised include:

- **Tati Tati:** Consultation with the Tati Tati Nation has not been able to be completed as part of the development of this WRP.
- **Weki Weki:** Consultation with the Weki Weki Nation has not been able to be completed as part of the development of this WRP.

2.3.2. Workshops

Following on from the face-to-face interviews First Nation consultation workshops were held. To date, workshops that have been held and finalised include:

- **Bangerang Nation:** One workshop was held in February 2019. There was a total of 9 participants in attendance including Bangerang Nation members of all ages.
- **Barapa Barapa Nation:** One workshop was in May 2019. There was one participant representing nine family groups of the Barapa Barapa Nation.
- **Wadi Wadi Nation:** A two day workshop was held in October 2018 with approximately 40 participants attending including Wadi Wadi Nation members of all ages.
- **Wemba Wemba Nation:** One workshop was held in October 2019. There was a total of eight Aboriginal participants who signed the attendance sheet.
- **Wiradjuri Nation:** Four workshops were held in May 2019. A total of 20 Wiradjuri Traditional Owner participants attended these workshops.
- **Yorta Yorta Nation:** A one-day community workshop was held in October 2019.

Nations where workshops were not finalised include:

- **Tati Tati:** Consultation with the Tati Tati Nation has not been able to be completed as part of the development of this WRP.
- **Weki Weki:** Consultation with the Weki Weki Nation has not been able to be completed as part of the development of this WRP.

Common themes were used to guide discussion in the workshops. These were established during the face-to-face interviews and included:

- Water is life
- Healthy Country and people
- Cultural continuity and revival
- Custodianship and jurisdiction
- Compensation and redress
- Management and control
- Communication and partnership
- Water access
- Water quality
- Communication and input from –the department.

2.3.3. Consultation outcomes

This Schedule and attached reports include information relating to:

- the social, spiritual and cultural objectives
- strategies for achieving these objectives
- the social, spiritual and cultural values
- the social, spiritual and cultural uses and
- views of Indigenous people with respect to cultural flows.

Reports on the outcomes of the consultation with each nation group are included as Attachments A to F of this consultation report.

These reports demonstrate that:

- the WRP was developed in a way that had genuine regard to objectives and outcomes in respect of social, spiritual and cultural values and uses of the water resources by TOs.
- consultation with relevant Indigenous organisations was undertaken.

Information is not yet included in this Schedule or as an attached report for the following Nations:

- Tati Tati
- Weki Weki

NSW will continue to work with these Nations. Subject to their agreement, the department will incorporate the Nation's objectives and outcomes for the management and use of water resources of the WRPA based on their values and uses into this WRP at a later date. NSW will provide a progress report on this work to the MDBA within two years of accreditation of this WRP.

In addition to consulting with Traditional Owners, the NSW Government consulted with several organisations including Native Title Services Corporation (NTS Corp), Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs), Aboriginal Medical Services (AMS)) and where relevant the local community working party of the Murdi Paaki, Regional Assembly.

It was the role of the First Nations Community Organiser to assist the department in identifying key stakeholders, including Aboriginal Organisations, who were contacted.

Information about the Aboriginal Organisations contacted during consultation is provided in some of the First Nation reports, but not all. Where it is available it is summarised here:

- **Bangerang Nation:** No organisations specifically listed in First Nation report.
- **Barapa Barapa Nation:** No organisations specifically listed in First Nation report.
- **Wadi Wadi Nation:** Environmental Watering Manager - Mallee Catchment Management Authority.
- **Wemba Wemba Nation:** No organisations specifically listed in First Nation report.

- **Wiradjuri Nation:** No organisations specifically listed in First Nation report.
- **Yorta Yorta Nation:** No organisations specifically listed in First Nation report

This demonstrates that:

- The consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to inclusion of Indigenous representation in the preparation and implementation of the plan.
- The consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to Indigenous social, cultural, spiritual and customary objectives, and strategies for achieving these objectives.
- The consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to encouragement of active and informed participation of Indigenous people.
- The consultation had regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to risks to Indigenous values and Indigenous uses arising from the use and management of the water resources of the WRP area.
- The consultation has regard to the views of Indigenous people with respect to cultural associations with the groundwater resources of this WRP area.

The consultation with the First Nations included the outcomes listed in Table 2.

Table 2. First Nations consultation outcomes.

Section	Requirement	Outcome
10.52(1)	WRP identifies objectives and outcomes toward the management of the water resource desirable to Indigenous people.	An overview of the objectives and values are in Section 1.3.1 of the Murray Alluvium WRP
10.52(2)	WRP developed with genuine regard to objectives and outcomes in respect of social, spiritual and cultural values and uses by Indigenous people.	An overview of the objectives and values are in Section 1.3.1, of the Murray Alluvium WRP.
10.53(1)	That consultation with relevant Indigenous organisations was undertaken, including with the Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations.	Regular contact occurred with the Executive of MLDRIN throughout the planning process. MLDRIN assisted as nation organisers and had an important role in the consultation process.
10.53(1)(a)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations with respect to native title rights, native title claims and Indigenous Land Use Agreements provided for by the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	The department decided that it was not appropriate to conduct general discussions about Native Title where a Nation had not lodged an application or received a determination. It is therefore not considered appropriate for the Nation report to state the details of the discussions. To the extent that Nation participants wished to include issues relating to Indigenous Land Use Agreements and claims under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> in relation to the water resources of the Murray Alluvium WRPA, these views are included in respective Nation reports. A letter was sent to NTS Corp to advise them that further consultations on country would occur and seeking advice on how to consult with Native Title group(s).
10.53(1)(b)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards registered	Local Aboriginal Lands Councils were invited; opportunities arose for them to speak of any listed sites on the heritage register throughout

	Aboriginal heritage relating to the water resources of the WRPA	the workshop sessions. More information is included in Chapter 4 of the Water Resource Plan.
10.53(1)(c)	WRP prepared having regard to the inclusion of Indigenous representation in the preparation and implementation of the plan	NBAN and MLDRIN provided advice on the Nation-based consultation approach undertaken by NSW Department of Planning and Environment. NBAN and MLDRIN provided contacts for the NBAN and MLDRIN Delegates of each Nation group. These contacts sometimes, but not always, became the Nation organiser. The Nation organiser guided the Nation consultation process and gave advice, input and recommendations on which Traditional Owners to engage. This resulted in the relevant Traditional Owners for the Murray Alluvium WRPA being represented. More details on Indigenous representation can be seen in the First Nations Consultation Reports, Attachments A to F of Schedule C.
10.53(1)(d)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards Indigenous social, cultural, spiritual and customary objectives and strategies for achieving these objectives	Consultation included what people would want in the future in relation to social, cultural, spiritual and customary objectives and strategies. More detail on strategies and objectives can be found in the First Nations Consultation Reports, Attachments A to F and section 2.3.4 of this Schedule C.
10.53(1)(e)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards encouragement of active and informed participation of Indigenous people	The consultation process undertaken by NSW Department of Planning and Environment was designed to follow cultural protocols to ensure active and informed participation of Indigenous people, within the timeframes available. Relationships with Traditional Owners and a shared understanding of water management were developed prior to conducting workshops with the broader group of First Nation Traditional Owners. More detail on the engagement process can be seen in the First Nations Consultation Reports, Attachments A to F and section 2.3.4 of this Schedule C.
10.53(1)(f)	WRP prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations towards risks to Indigenous values and Indigenous uses arising from the use and management of the water resources of the water resource plan area?	The risks to Indigenous Values and Uses are outlined in First Nations Consultation Reports, Attachments A to F of Schedule C. The risks identified by the Nations are summarised in a separate table in section 3.4 of the Water Resource Plan.
10.54	That the consultation has regard to the views of Indigenous people with respect to cultural flows?	Throughout the First Nations consultation, cultural flows were a key theme raised as cultural practices and events are supported by cultural flows. Views of Aboriginal people with respect to

		cultural flows are set out in section 4.4 of the Water Resource Plan. See also attachments A to F of Schedule C.
10.55	WRP provides at least the same level of protection of Indigenous values and Indigenous uses as provided in a transitional or an interim WRP for the WRPA	Improved water sharing plan objectives ensure protection for Indigenous values and uses aligned with practical strategies and quantifiable performance indicators.

The Nation consultations have identified areas for further development in pursuit of Aboriginal objectives and outcomes in water management, including Cultural Heritage, Native Title and cultural flows. The NSW Government has taken several initiatives in this regard, with the most important of these being the development and implementation of the 2021 NSW Water Strategy¹ and the upcoming Murray Regional Water Strategy².

NSW has been working with other jurisdictions to finalise the new inland waters target under the National Agreement on 'Closing the Gap'. The objective of the target is consistent with the NSW Government's commitment in the NSW Water Strategy to increase Aboriginal ownership of and access to water. NSW will work in partnership with Aboriginal communities to design and implement actions to meet the target.

2.3.4. Alignment between First Nations and water sharing plan objectives

Water sharing plan objectives are only partially able to address First Nations objectives identified in this WRPA. WSP objectives align broadly with First Nations objectives in relation to protection of native plant and animal species. Other WSP objectives are partially aligned with First Nations objectives, for example in regard to clean water in rivers and healthy water for domestic use. Water sharing plan objectives also align to an extent with First Nations objectives relating to cultural practices associated with water sources. Water sharing plans have provision for access to water for cultural flows and Native Title purposes, which are an important objective for First Nations in this area. Table 3 demonstrates the alignment between First Nations and targeted water sharing plan objectives in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Murray Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020*.

Some of the First Nations objectives do not directly relate to current water sharing plan objectives, and some fall outside of the scope of water sharing under the WMA 2000. As outlined above, the NSW Government is committed to exploring the full range of Aboriginal objectives through the NSW Water Strategy and the NSW Aboriginal Water Strategy within it, and the upcoming Murray Regional Water Strategy. A full range of strategies will be developed in partnership with Aboriginal people over the coming years. Their implementation is likely to involve not only communities, but a range of government and non-government players, legislative frameworks and programs.

First Nations objectives in this area also focused on culturally appropriate consultation, inclusion, and ownership of information. This is addressed through the department's engagement program with First Nations.

¹ <https://dpie.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-and-programs/nsw-water-strategy>

² <https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/plans-and-programs/regional-water-strategies/public-exhibition/murray>

Table 3. Aboriginal peoples' objectives and outcomes in water resource management

WSP environmental objectives	First Nations environmental objectives
<p>(1) The broad environmental objective of this Plan is to protect the condition of the groundwater sources and their groundwater-dependent ecosystems over the term of this Plan.</p> <p>(2) The targeted environmental objectives of this Plan are as follows—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to protect the extent and condition of high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystems, (b) to contribute to the maintenance of salinity levels (total dissolved solids) within water quality target ranges that support high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystems, (c) to contribute to the prevention of structural damage to aquifers of the groundwater sources resulting from groundwater extraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maintain and increase environmental flows supporting healthy clean productive environs (Barapa Barapa Nation) – Clean safe water for environment and community (Barapa Barapa Nation) – Increase environmental and cultural flow allocation (Barapa Barapa Nation) – To have a consistent, quality water source. (Wemba Wemba) – Higher water levels. (Wemba Wemba) – Access to clean and safe water that is not contaminated (Wiradjuri-Murrumbidgee/Murray)
<p>(3) The strategies for reaching the targeted environmental objectives of this Plan are as follows—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reserve all water for the environment in excess of the limits to the availability of water, (b) manage extractions under access licences and basic landholder rights within the limits to the availability of water, (c) manage the construction and use of water supply works to minimise impacts on high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystems and groundwater quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maintain and increase environmental flows supporting healthy clean productive environs (Barapa Barapa Nation) – Increase environmental and cultural flow allocation (Barapa Barapa Nation) – Plan water allocation and management on what the environment requires first and make sure you know how much water is in the system and going out of the system (Barapa Barapa Nation) – Higher water levels. (Wemba Wemba)
<p>(4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad environmental objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.</p> <p>(5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted environmental objectives in subclause (2) are the changes in trends in ecological condition during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent and recorded condition of high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystems, (b) the recorded condition of target populations of high priority groundwater-dependent native vegetation, (c) the recorded values of salinity levels (total dissolved solids), (d) the recorded values of groundwater levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To have a consistent, quality water source. (Wemba Wemba)

WSP economic objectives

- (1) The broad economic objective of this Plan is to provide access to groundwater to optimise economic benefits for groundwater-dependent businesses and local economies.
- (2) The targeted economic objectives of this Plan are as follows—
 - (a) to provide groundwater trading opportunities for groundwater-dependent businesses,
 - (b) to provide access to groundwater in the long term for groundwater-dependent businesses,
 - (c) to contribute to the maintenance of groundwater salinity levels (total dissolved solids) within ranges that maintain a beneficial use category that supports groundwater-dependent economic businesses.
- (3) The strategies for reaching the targeted economic objectives of this Plan are as follows—
 - (a) provide a clear framework for sharing water among water users,
 - (b) where possible and subject to assessment of local impacts, provide for flexibility of access to water and trade of water allocations and entitlements within the groundwater sources,
 - (c) manage extractions to specified limits over the long term.
- (4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad economic objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted economic objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.
- (5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted economic objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in economic benefits during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following—
 - (a) the economic benefits of water extraction and use,
 - (b) the economic benefits of water trading as demonstrated by—
 - i. the annual number or volume of share components of access licences transferred or assigned, and
 - ii. the weighted average unit price of share components of access licences transferred or assigned, and
 - iii. the annual volume of water allocations assigned, and
 - iv. the weighted average unit price of water allocations assigned,
 - (c) the recorded values of salinity levels (total dissolved solids),
 - (d) the recorded values of groundwater levels.

First Nations economic objectives

- Aboriginal water rights and water licences. (Wemba Wemba)

WSP Aboriginal cultural objectives

- (1) The broad Aboriginal cultural objective of this Plan is to maintain the spiritual, social, customary and economic values and uses of groundwater by Aboriginal people.
- (2) The targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows—
 - (a) to provide access to groundwater in the exercise of native title rights,
 - (b) to provide access to groundwater for Aboriginal cultural use,
 - (c) to protect groundwater-dependent culturally significant areas,
 - (d) to contribute to the maintenance of groundwater salinity (total dissolved solids) within existing ranges that support groundwater-dependent Aboriginal cultural values and uses.
- (3) The strategies for reaching the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows—
 - (a) manage access to groundwater consistently with the exercise of native title rights,

First Nations Aboriginal cultural objectives

- To have cultural sites of significance that are now at risk and exposed, protected. (Bangerang Nation)
- Manage allocation and maintain waterway linkages to support cultural connection, values and usage (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Recognise Barapa Barapa cultural connection and custodianship within all related water and catchment plans (Barapa Barapa Nation)

- (b) provide for groundwater associated with Aboriginal cultural values and purposes,
- (c) manage extractions under access licences and basic landholder rights within the extraction limits,
- (d) manage the construction and use of water supply works to minimise impacts on groundwater quality,
- (e) manage the construction and use of water supply works to minimise impacts on groundwater-dependent culturally significant areas.

- (4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad Aboriginal cultural objective in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective.
- (5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted Aboriginal cultural objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in Aboriginal cultural benefits during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following—
 - (a) the use of water by Aboriginal people, by measuring factors including—
 - i. the extent to which native title rights are capable of being exercised, consistent with any determination of native title,
 - ii. the extent to which access to water has contributed to the achievement of Aboriginal cultural outcomes,
 - (b) the extent to which Aboriginal people have considered the operation of this Plan to be beneficial to meeting their needs for groundwater-dependent Aboriginal cultural uses and values,
 - (c) the extent to which changes in the use of water by Aboriginal people can be attributed to the strategies in subclause (3) and the provisions in this Plan,
 - (d) the recorded values of salinity levels (total dissolved solids),
 - (e) the recorded values of groundwater levels.

WSP social and cultural objectives

First Nations social and cultural objectives

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The broad social and cultural objective of this Plan is to provide access to groundwater to support groundwater-dependent social and cultural values. (2) The targeted social and cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to provide for access to water for basic landholder rights, town water supply and domestic and stock purposes, (b) to provide for access to water for groundwater-dependent cultural and community purposes, (c) to contribute to the maintenance of groundwater salinity (total dissolved solids) within ranges that maintain a beneficial use category that supports groundwater-dependent community uses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Higher water levels. (Wemba Wemba) – Aboriginal water rights and water licences. (Wemba Wemba) – Access to clean and safe water that is not contaminated (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) The strategies for reaching the targeted social and cultural objectives of this Plan are as follows— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide groundwater for basic landholder rights, town water supply, and for licensed domestic and stock purposes, (b) manage the construction and use of water supply works to minimise impacts on basic landholder rights and town water supply, (c) manage the construction and use of water supply works to minimise impacts on groundwater quality. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Higher water levels (Wemba Wemba) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (4) The performance indicator used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the broad social and cultural objectives in subclause (1) is an evaluation of the extent to which the combined outcomes of the targeted social and cultural objectives in subclause (2) have contributed to achieving the broad objective. | |

- (5) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the targeted social and cultural objectives in subclause (2) are the changes or trends in social or cultural benefits during the term of this Plan as assessed using one or more of the following—
- (a) the social and cultural uses of water during the term of this Plan, by measuring factors including—
 - i. the extent to which basic landholder rights and licensed domestic and stock purposes have been met, and
 - ii. the extent to which local water utility access licence requirements have been met,
 - (b) the recorded values of salinity levels (total dissolved solids),
 - (c) the recorded values of groundwater levels.
-

Water sharing plans are not able to address a range of First Nations objectives, for example issues with access to and maintenance of cultural sites. Water sharing plans are also unable to address objectives relating to broader issues such as employment opportunities, land use, and systemic inequity. Table 4 identifies First Nation objectives that are not identified as part of targeted objectives in the water sharing plans.

Table 4. First Nations objectives where there has been no identified targeted water sharing plan objectives.**Bangerang**

- To have the Carp problem addressed and controlled to assist in the restoration of the river to its pre-carp beauty.
- To have First Nations real and genuine input into control of bush and water and that will result in fixing the problems.
- To frame First Nations input into waterways management around a structured program of partnerships with various departments and authorities in addition to MLDRIN. To be openly communicating and developing real world employment opportunities for First Nations people in the water management arena.
- We want government to engage more and communicate effectively with First Nations people.
- To attain MLDRIN membership to the confederation to have continual representation for Bangerang Nation members regarding water management programs and processes. We want to define our objectives and work towards outcomes.
- To stop going around in circles, we want to move forward.
- To have cultural sites of significance that are now at risk and exposed, protected

Barapa Barapa

- Government buy back a percentage of all water allocation/licences and allocate for environmental and cultural flows (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Barapa Barapa having greater input into planning, ongoing management and allocation of water (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Barapa Barapa elders and representatives are engaged in water planning that has an impact on their traditional lands (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Barapa Barapa are given access to traditional sites and significant areas of cultural practice (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- The Barapa Barapa people are always informed of all water planning and policy decisions that may impact on their traditional lands and values and uses of water (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Cultural flows allocation confirmed as a separate allocation to Aboriginal people (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Aboriginal Nations can apply for and secure permits, with costs addressed on the current high and prohibitive costs associated with acquiring licences (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Allocate a minimum of 10 mega Litres to each Barapa Barapa community member for cultural uses or redirection to environment (outside current allocation for Environment and culture) (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Formally recognize Barapa Barapa nation and develop information and cultural information to inform the community (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Establish access arrangement for traditional sites (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Establish Cultural flows research project for cultural flows plan alongside long-term waterways plan (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Undertake environmental and cultural flows research for cultural flows plan alongside long-term waterways plan (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Remove illegal block banks (Barapa Barapa Nation)
- Adapt best practice water-based business model with Barapa Barapa people for economic development (Barapa Barapa Nation)

Wadi Wadi

- Receive funding with MLDRIN support for funding application to AWP and commence AWRP on Wadi Wadi traditional land, to begin culturally appropriate training and implement traditional methods of managing waterways. The ranger will report to the Wadi Wadi Corporation Committee with the committee reporting to the funding body. Observation and diligence is the key with the rangers reporting problems to appropriate authorities as required. (Wadi Wadi)
- Cultural identity, spirituality, connectivity and accessibility to water are all restored and rebalanced through respect for Aboriginal knowledge. Burial sites and sites of historical significance can be monitored and respected. Spirits can rest and not be upset by being disturbed. (Wadi Wadi)
- To have moved forward and have ongoing positive outcomes and decision making by water planners. (Wadi Wadi)
- Signage will be in place and Aboriginal Rangers will be surveying and maintaining and monitoring the rivers in line with the AWRP policies and procedures. (Wadi Wadi)
- Good communication with government and ongoing commitment from government to respect and act on Aboriginal Lore. (Wadi Wadi)

Wemba Wemba

- Effective management of chemical pesticides and poisons run off from farmers into the water table and the surface water. (Wemba Wemba)
- Reduce farming negative impacts on land and water by implementing a one in seven-year rotation cycle for paddocks to naturally regenerate. (Wemba Wemba)
- Restrict private land ownership from encroaching on riverbanks to increase accessibility. (Wemba Wemba)
- Have the mess left behind by logging in the forests cleared. (Wemba Wemba)
- Aboriginal River Rangers employed to manage the river system and land, implemented Nation by Nation and self-governed. (Wemba Wemba)
- Genuine long-term career/employment opportunities for Aboriginal people. (Wemba Wemba)
- Aboriginal water permits. (Wemba Wemba)
- Respect for cultural sites including burial sites. (Wemba Wemba)
- Aboriginal nations ownership, control and/or genuine inclusion in the management of the water and the land. (Wemba Wemba)
- River flows management and input occurring at a regional level. (Wemba Wemba)
- Aboriginal youth connected/re-connected to Country, (land and water). (Wemba Wemba)
- Better management of Werai Forest through Aboriginal ownership (Wemba Wemba)
- Implement a Right of Passage System modelled off the British model and in which an Aboriginal Nation would own a section of the waterway. (Wemba Wemba)
- Ensure that emerging Aboriginal leaders are schooled in government language as currently unless a very specific question is asked, the answers from government representatives are inconclusive and non-committal. (Wemba Wemba)
- Receive genuine feedback, responses and decisions from meetings. (Wemba Wemba)
- We want to know what can be done, not what cannot be done. (Wemba Wemba)
- More Aboriginal people in government and positions of power to make decision. (Wemba Wemba)
- More consultation with Aboriginal people of this nation, to be on par with other regions Aboriginal nations. (Wemba Wemba)
- We want to see a better role in decision making, a vote at the table on decision making, not just a representative seat. We do not want to be on the outside, we need to be seen as a normalised component of the decision-making process. (Wemba Wemba)

Wiradjuri

- Wiradjuri people are employed to manage and monitor the rivers and springs (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Cultural sites are mapped and recognised (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Access to culturally important water dependant sites and areas (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Cultural practices are continued and revived (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Transfer of knowledge (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Allocation of cultural flows to Wiradjuri people for cultural practices (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Wiradjuri people to continue their role as custodians (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Acknowledgement of Wiradjuri people's custodianship of water is recognised and written into future WRP and policies (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Illegal activity along the river is monitored and policed (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Wiradjuri people continue to be engaged and represented in water planning (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)
- Water education and literacy for Wiradjuri people (Wiradjuri- Murrumbidgee/Murray)

Yorta Yorta

- Strategies developed to co-exist with tourism without environmental sacrifice (Yorta Yorta Nation)
- To have all understand that water is not a commodity (Yorta Yorta Nation)
- Continuation of the forward momentum of the cultural burns program with VIC and discussion with NSW regarding same (Yorta Yorta Nation)
- Suitable programs identified and implemented for carp control (Yorta Yorta Nation)
- To have better management of feral animals where penalties for abandonment of destructive animals are enforced (Yorta Yorta Nation)
- Development of a draft plan to manage forest(s) (Yorta Yorta Nation)
- To have ongoing and permanent Care for Country Yorta Yorta Rangers for both NSW & VIC (Yorta Yorta Nation)

- First Nations people to be respected as sovereign owners of the land with a right to govern themselves (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - First Nations control or genuine inclusion in the management of the water and the land with a permanent First Nations representative seat at the table (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - First Nations people to be recognised as equal partners (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - To see government bodies to work in with Community (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - To see active versus indolent Water Bodies' action follow up of meetings with monitoring and responses (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - NSW State Government be more open and amenable to forming working partnerships with Yorta Yorta Nation (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - Culling of the number of Water Bodies to a manageable and functional number (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - To recognise that current environmental and cultural flows are a 'band-aid' solution (Yorta Yorta Nation)
 - To see NSW State Government, seek more engagement through dialogue with Traditional Owners rather than through dialogue with Land Councils (Yorta Yorta Nation)
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Attachment A: Bangerang First Nations Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Bangerang Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Bangerang people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment B: Barapa Barapa First Nations Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Barapa Barapa Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Barapa Barapa people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment C: Wadi Wadi First Nations Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Wadi Wadi Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Wadi Wadi people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment D: Wemba Wemba First Nations Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Wemba Wemba Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Wemba Wemba people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment E: Wiradjuri First Nations Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Wiradjuri Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Wiradjuri people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.

Attachment F: Yorta Yorta First Nations Consultation Report

This report outlines the process and findings of consultation undertaken with the Yorta Yorta Nation for the development of water resource plans (WRPs) in NSW, for accreditation by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under requirements of Chapter 10 of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan. It outlines the consultation process and methodology, making recommendations for future consultation with First Nations people. It presents findings on the objectives and outcomes of the Yorta Yorta people for the management of their water-dependent values and uses.