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

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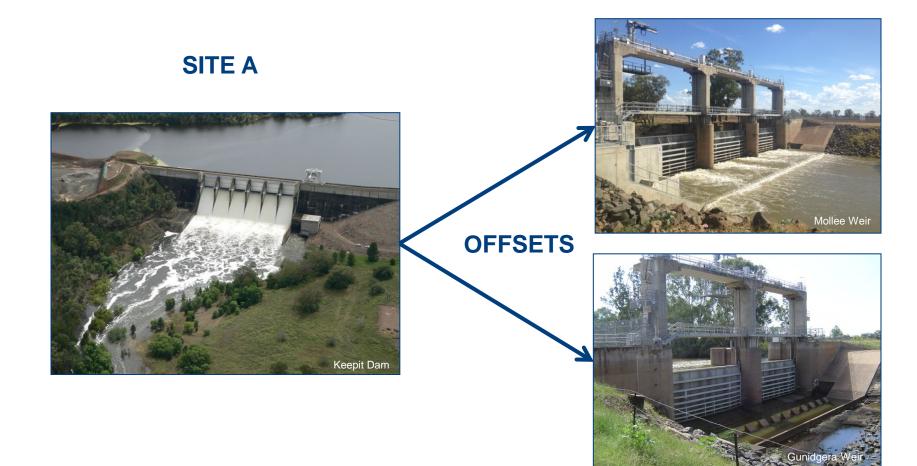
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Fishway Offsets: Significant opportunities challenged by management realities.

> Dr. Matthew Gordos Fish Passage Manager Fisheries New South Wales (NSW) Australia

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





Justification for Fishway Offsets

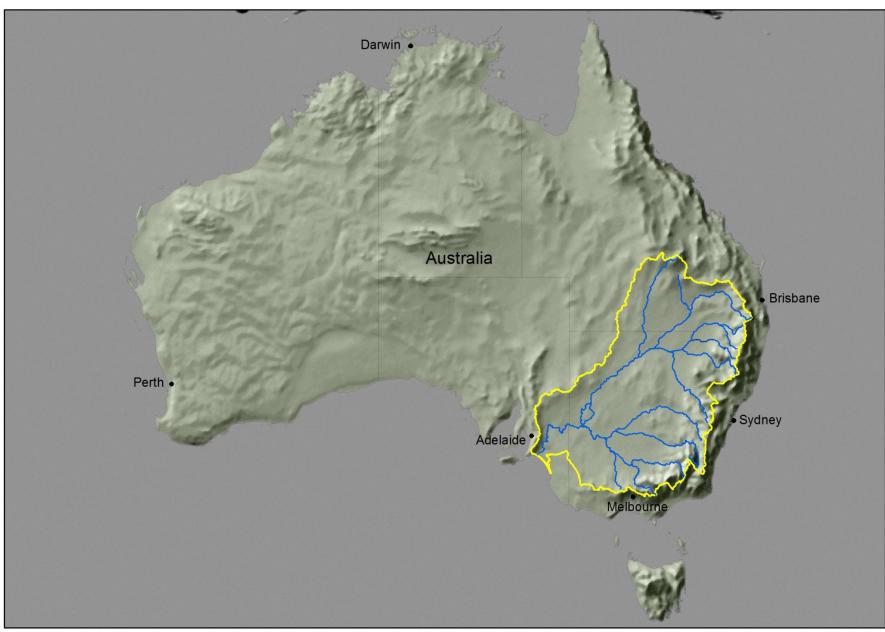
Reduced Project Cost

Reduced Fishway Complexity

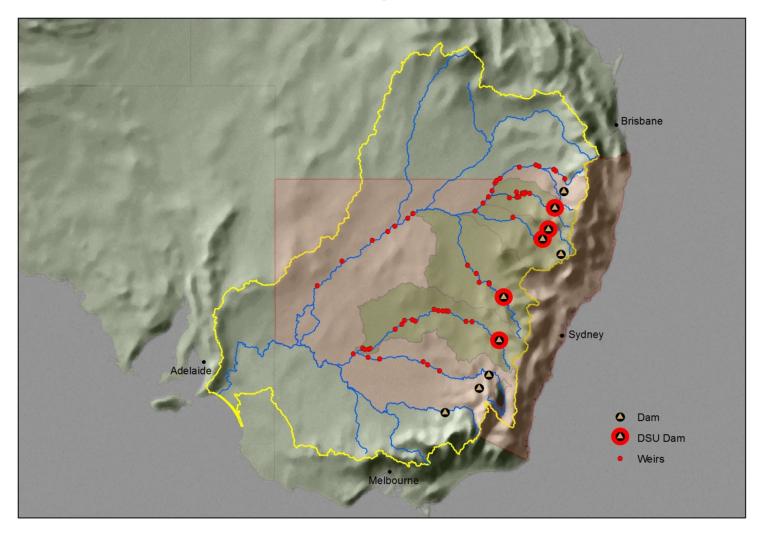
Greater Ecological Benefit(s)



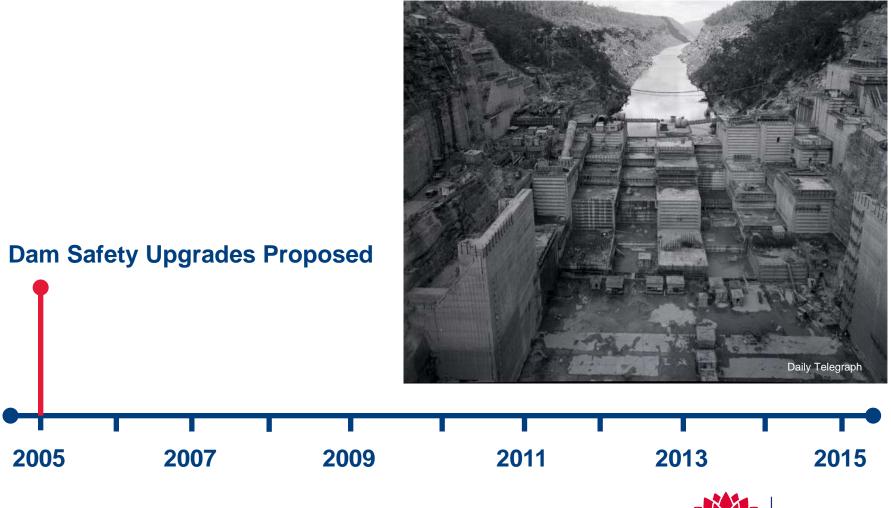
Murray-Darling Basin - Australia



Murray-Darling Basin - NSW



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





Dam Safety Upgrades (DSU)

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

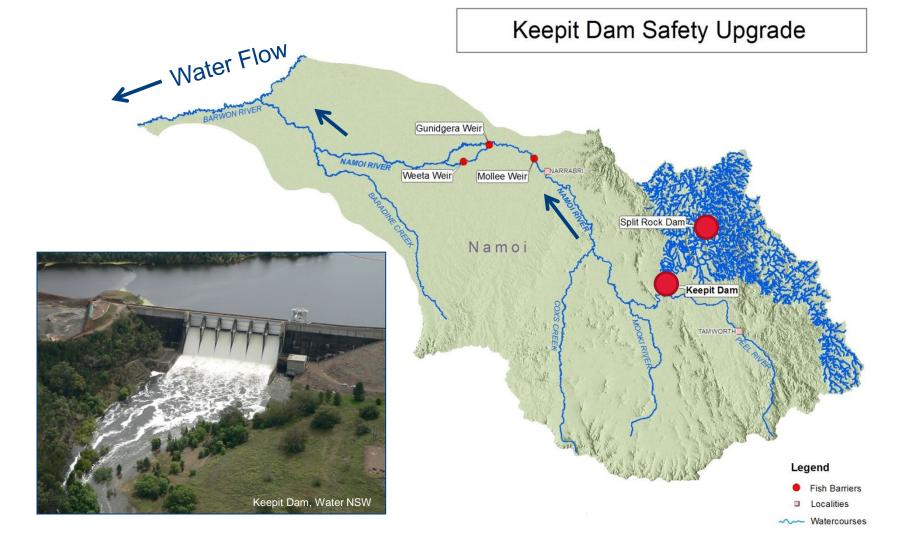
Management Act 1994



NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994

- Section 218 states that if an asset owner:
- Constructs, alters or modifies a dam or weir:
 - They must include a fishway, if the Minister so
 - requests.
- DSU works <u>alter</u> & <u>modify</u> the original dams

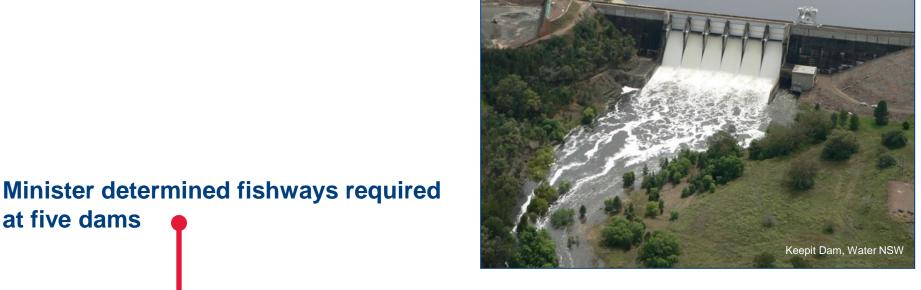


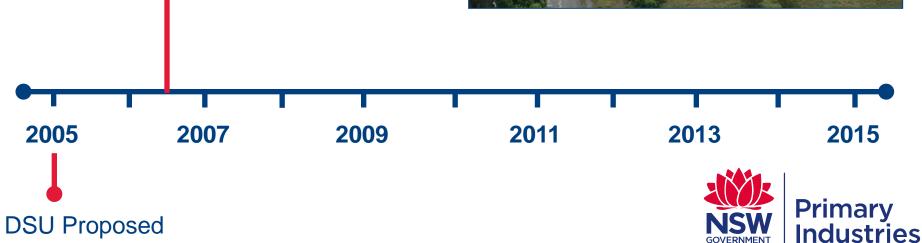


Dams have significant impact on connectivity



at five dams

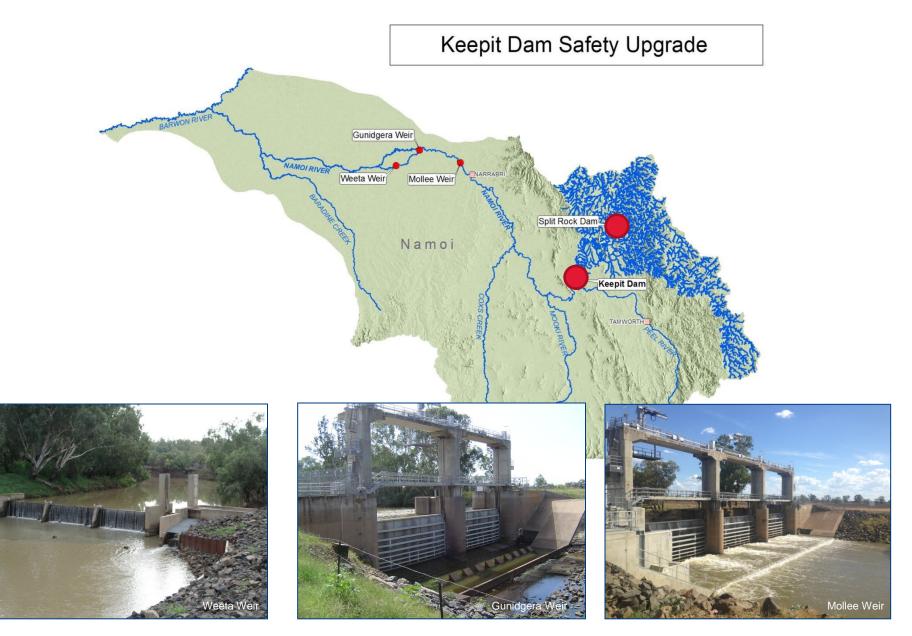




- High Level Fishways estimated at \$285 M
- Concern over Fishway effectiveness due to:
 - Cold Water Pollution discharge from dams
 - Effectiveness of fish lifts in passing fish



Fishway Offsets Proposed

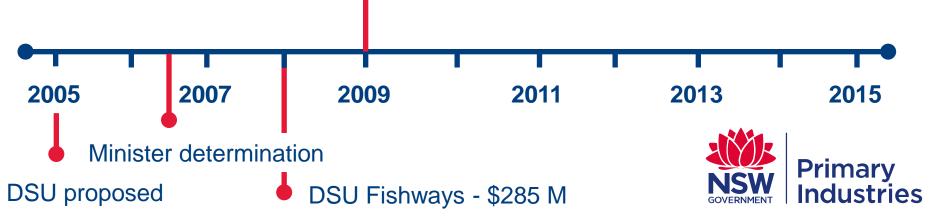


Fishway Offset Agreement

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



Tareelaroi Weir

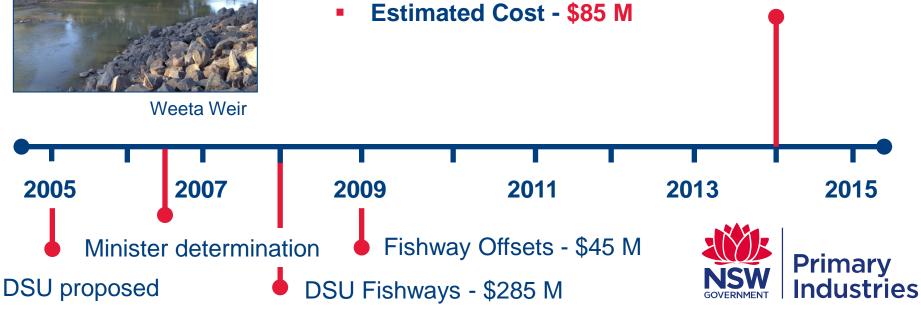






Fishway Offsets Program Halted

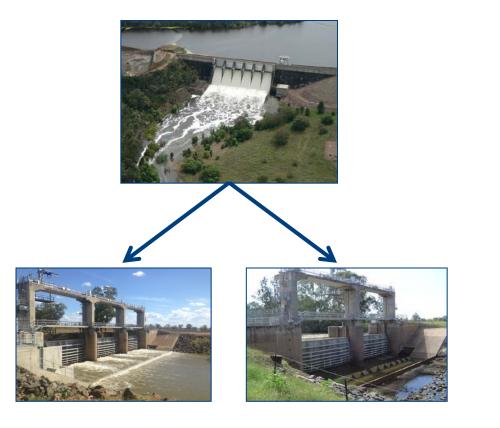
- Weir removed: 1
- **Fishway Constructed: 1**
- **Fishways Designed: 11**



What happened?

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





Program Re-assessment

- Site Selection
- Biological Criteria
- Fishway Criteria
- Structural Criteria
- Project Contingencies



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



Biological Criteria

- Targeting specific ecological priorities rather

than aiming to pass all species and size

classes over all flows at fishways.



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



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



- Project Contingencies (e.g. risks)
 - Contingencies nearly doubled initial project

estimates

- Assessing design / build assumptions and

risks to reduce contingencies.

- Weir owners to accept higher risk profiles



Fishway Offsets Conclusion

Fishway offsets should achieve a greater ecological

benefit for significantly reduced costs.

- Clear, defensible guidelines are required at the start of the project to guide fishway offset selection & management.
- Significant fishway expenditure can be saved by

focusing on defined priority outputs.

