

# Cost Recovery Implementation Statement for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery

1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022



# **Cost Recovery Implementation Statement**

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# **Contents**

Introduction	5
Summary Table	7
Program Daily Charge Out Rate 2021-22	8
Fishery Management Objectives	9
Fisheries Policy and Management Program	11
Program summary	11
Objectives	11
Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives	12
Anticipated outcomes	12
Performance indicators	12
Program effort allocation	12
Legislative Services Program	15
Program summary	15
Objectives	15
Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives	15
Program effort allocation	15
Anticipated outcomes	16
Leasing and Licensing Program	17
Program summary	17
Objectives	17
Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives	17
Program effort allocation	17
Anticipated outcomes	17
Directorate Program	20
Program summary	20
Objectives	20
Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives	20

ŀ	Program effort allocation	20
,	Anticipated outcomes	21
Fish	eries Compliance Operations Program	22
Pro	ogram summary	22
Inp	outs	22
Le	gislative and regulatory framework	23
Pro	ogram effort, funding and resources	23
IT	systems, technology and data	24
De	elivery outputs	24
I	Intelligence	25
i	Education and awareness	25
i	Effective deterrence, monitoring and surveillance	25
i	Enforcement	25
Ris	sk assessment and management (work priorities)	26
An	ticipated outcomes	26
,	Awareness	26
i	Behaviour	27
I	Impact	28
Stoc	k Assessment and Monitoring Program	30
1.	Project details	
2.	Project description	31
3.	Deliverables	33
4.	Funding arrangements	36
5.	Project staff	
6.	Project cost summary	

# Introduction

Wild catch commercial fisheries in South Australia are managed in accordance with the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) Cost Recovery Policy. This policy requires commercial fishery licence fees to fund services related to commercial fisheries management costs. PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture continue to manage the process of consulting with service providers and relevant industry associations to establish fishery-based management programs, which form the basis of annual licence fees.

For each sector, the program required to manage the fishery has the following components:

- Assessment and Research Services.
- Fisheries Policy and Management Services.
- Compliance Services, including communication, enforcement and monitoring activities.
- Support Services, including Legislation, Licensing and Business Services (Directorate).

This documentation provides a framework to assist in establishing appropriate research, policy, compliance and support services to manage a fishery.

In 2018, the Government made an election commitment to initiate an independent review of the cost recovery policy of PIRSA as applied to the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. An independent consultant was engaged to undertake the review and consulted with all fisheries and aquaculture sector representatives and representatives from PIRSA. The final report, with 11 recommendations, was provided to PIRSA in November 2018 and all recommendations were accepted by Government. The report observed that PIRSA's management of both the fisheries and aquaculture sectors had significantly improved since 2015 in terms of increasing transparency and accountability as well as taking significant strides to reduce administrative burden, through the use of longer term cost recovery agreements between PIRSA and individual industry sectors. Implementation of the 11 recommendations from the independent review will further enhance efficiency and transparency of PIRSA cost recovery approach to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sectors. Information relating to the Government response to the recommendations can be found at

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/fishing/commercial fishing/pirsa services to fisheries industry.

Consistent with Principle 7 of the PIRSA Cost Recovery Policy, an annual schedule of meetings for stakeholder engagement and support for the cost recovery process in relation to commercial fisheries is outlined below:

	Annual schedule of meetings				
Date	Activity	Parties			
Sept/Oct	Review long-term objectives for fishery and update if necessary.  Identify priority outcomes for upcoming financial year.	PIRSA and industry association			
October	Develop policy, research and compliance work programs in readiness for discussions (fisheries managers with industry) in November.	PIRSA			
November	Discuss proposed programs with relevant industry associations and reach agreement on programs for the upcoming period. Industry associations to consult with wider industry.	PIRSA and industry association			
February	Formal meetings with industry associations to finalise work programs and summarise costs.	PIRSA and industry association			
March	Submit proposed licence fees to Minister. Prepare Ministerial Notice briefing to vary and prescribe lease and licence fees for the next financial year.	PIRSA and government agencies			
June	Invoices sent for annual licence fees.	PIRSA			

<sup>\*</sup> Dates above are indicative only and may vary due to unforeseen circumstances that may arise throughout any year.

<sup>\*\*</sup> If a four-year agreement has been adopted, the Cost Recovery Implementation Agreement (CRIA) will determine that an annual meeting will occur to enable annual stakeholder engagement.

# **Summary Table**

2020-21 (\$)	PROGRAM AREA	2021-22 (\$)	COMMENTS	DAYS	FTE	
RESEARCH	COSTS					
240,790	Stock Assessment and Monitoring  Year 1 of 2 year research project scope (averaged cost of 2 year program). Year 1 has been reduced by \$3,578 due to fewer than expected days for handling data logger hardware in 2019/20 and 2020/21.					
3,247	Economic Assessment	3,345	As per contracted services 2021	-22		
267	Other Research	274	Contribution towards Threatened and Endangered Species			
PIRSA RELATED COSTS *						
19,858	Policy and Management	12,870	Reduced by 5 days	15	0.8	
1,802	Legislation	1,584	Same level of service as previous year	2	0.01	
6,677	Licensing	7,971	Same level of service as previous year	9	0.04	
3,009	Directorate	2,632	Same level of service as previous year	3	0.02	
221,850	Compliance	175,140	Reduced by 30 days	140	0.70	
4,649	Quota Monitoring	5,815	Same level of service as previous year	7	0.03	
OTHER COS	STS					
17,348	FRDC	15,395	Funding based on 0.25% of rolling three year average GVP			
519,497	TOTAL	458,725				

Licence Fees 2021-22 (\$)				
CZ Base Fee	\$15,291			
CZ Unit Fee	\$612			
Total Licences	6			
Licence Fees 2020-21 (\$)				
CZ Base Fee	17,317			
CZ Unit Fee	693			
Total Licences	6			

# **Program Daily Charge Out Rate 2021-22**

	DAILY RATE (\$)					
	Compliance	Directorate	Legislation	Licensing	Fisheries Management	Quota
Total Employee Expenses	640	624	720	503	622	424
Total Operating Expenses	319	90	65	127	98	125
Deprecation and Capital Costs	69					
Total Other Expenses*	223	138	138	299	138	299
TOTAL DAILY RATE	1251	853	924	930	858	848

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

<sup>\*</sup> Other expenses includes ICT, finance, human resources, WHS, accommodation, insurance and other costs incurred corporately in providing services to divisions, apportioned across PIRSA using a range of cost drivers such as number of logons, headcount, volume data and other workload indicators, in accordance with PIRSA's cost recovery policy. It excludes the costs of servicing government and costs too far removed from the activity such as Ministerial Offices, Office of the Chief Executive, Strategic Communications and Engagement and the PIRSA Policy Unit, for example.

# **Fishery Management Objectives**

Long term objectives	Outcomes	Fishery Policy and Management	Compliance	Assessment and Research	Leasing and Licensing
Ensure the abalone resource is harvested sustainably.  Optimum economic utilisation and equitable distribution of the Abalone resource.	Maintain Greenlip and Blacklip Abalone stocks above ecologically sustainable levels. Implement Harvest Strategy and Management Plan on adoption. Ensure sufficient data and information is available to implement the Harvest Strategy. Maximise catches for both abalone species within ecologically sustainable limits. Implement improvements to integrity of quota (TACC) management process. Explore suitable economic and social indicators to inform decision-making processes	Manage fishery in accordance with Management Plan.  Set TACC annually, in accordance with the Harvest Strategy.  Implement Management Plan on adoption  Support implementation of industry-based surveys and collection of Blacklip Abalone data off Kangaroo Island to inform a proxy of biomass estimates.  Facilitate the development of a preliminary diver survey to inform Harvest Strategy decisions.  Assist in the development of a FRDC proposal to develop a diver survey to inform the Harvest Strategy.  Support the incorporation of new fishery independent data (GPS and data loggers) into	Implement compliance program, informed by risk assessment.  Implement changes to quota monitoring system.  Support review of the Harvest Strategy and Management Plan.  Support review of meat weight /quota integrity following 2018 workshop.	Stock Assessment and monitoring to underpin stock status and stock assessment reports.  Support implementation of Harvest Strategy.  Facilitate the development of a preliminary diver survey to inform Harvest Strategy decisions.  Support planning, execution and reporting of industry-based surveys of Blacklip Abalone.  Assist in the development of a FRDC proposal to develop a diver survey to contribute to Stock Status.	Provide ongoing support for licensing, quota and transfer queries.  Support implementation of revised fishery Management Plan.

Long term objectives	Outcomes	Fishery Policy and Management	Compliance	Assessment and Research	Leasing and Licensing
	Implement Management Plan under the Fisheries Management Act 2007.	the interpretation of stock status.  In consultation with industry develop a policy to facilitate the under and overs catch of quota.		Support review of fishery Management Plan in 2019.	
Minimise impacts on the ecosystem.	Disease risk management.	Undertake aquatic animal health risk assessment. Provide management advice on fish kills and Perkinsus, as required.	Provide support with investigations of fish kills and Perkinsus, as required.	Provide scientific advice on aquatic animal health risks and support with investigation of fish kills and Perkinsus.	
Cost effective and participative management of the fishery.	Support co-management of the fishery.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives and be accessible to all licence holders.  Provide management advice, where necessary, throughout the licensing year.  Progress co-management arrangements consistent with the Co-management Policy.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives. Provide compliance advice, where necessary, throughout the licensing year.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives. Provide scientific advice to inform decisionmaking process of new Harvest Strategy.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives. Provide licensing advice, where necessary, throughout the licensing year.

# **Fisheries Policy and Management Program**

#### **Program Manager:**

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#### **Program summary**

The Fisheries Policy and Management Unit of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture undertakes activities such as day-to-day management, long-term planning and policy development for South Australian commercial, recreational and Aboriginal traditional fisheries.

The Fisheries Policy and Management unit has the following core functions:

- Administer the Fisheries Management Act 2007 and regulations.
- Day-to-day management of fisheries resources, to ensure catch and effort levels are commensurate with resource sustainability.
- Develop and implement Management Plans, including Harvest Strategy development and ESD risk assessment, in accordance with the Fisheries Management Act 2007.
- Provide advice to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive on matters relating to fisheries.
- Represent the Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture on committees and other forums on matters related to the administration of the Fisheries Management Act 2007.
- Develop over-arching policy frameworks to support fisheries management.
- Build and maintain relationships with key stakeholders, with a particular focus on the commercial and recreational fishing sectors.
- Progress Australian Government recommendations under Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 assessment.

# **Objectives**

To provide day-to-day fisheries management services to for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery to government and industry, as well as advice and facilitation of fisheries policy and management issues, through the Fisheries Policy and Management Program.

# Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

#### **Anticipated outcomes**

- 1. Provision of clear instructions for complex legal drafting or compilation of drafts of simple legislative instruments in consultation with the legal manager as necessary for the management of the Central Zone Abalone Fishery (regulations, closure notices, licence conditions, Ministerial exemptions etc).
- 2. Provide advice to the Minister or his/her delegate on setting total allowable commercial catch and effort levels for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery.
- 3. Preparation of policies to support fisheries management actions and decisions.
- 4. Prepare submissions to enable regular assessment of the Central Zone Abalone Fishery under the EPBC Act (1999).
- 5. Prepare annual report to the Australian Government on EPBC Act (1999) requirements for the Abalone fisheries.
- 6. Develop and maintain day-to-day productive working relationships and outcomes through cooperative management and collaboration with stakeholders.
- 7. Further the development of co-management arrangements.
- 8. Implement revision of the Harvest Strategy and revised Management Plan.

#### **Performance indicators**

- 1. Strong industry and government involvement in co-management relationship and adherence to formally agreed co-management arrangements.
- 2. Develop and implement Management Plan. Management Plans to include harvest strategies that protect sustainability of the fishery based on ESD risk assessment processes.
- 3. Australian Government recommendations met in relation to EPBC assessment.
- 4. Setting of TACC for Central Zone Abalone Fishery.

#### **Program effort allocation**

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Fisheries Management	15	0.8	12,870

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

	Deliverables	Due date
1.	Participate in inter and intra-departmental meetings and workshops on issues relevant to fisheries management.	Ongoing
2.	Liaise within the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, with SARDI Aquatic Sciences, other parts of PIRSA and other State and Commonwealth agencies on matters relevant to fisheries management.	Ongoing
3.	Liaise within PIRSA, with other government agencies and with industry representatives in implementing decisions relevant to fisheries management.	Ongoing
4.	Conduct regular assessment or review of existing management arrangements for fisheries management, including analysis of statistical information on fisheries and interactions with threatened, endangered and protected species.	November 2020
5.	Implement Management Plan for the South Australian Commercial Abalone fisheries following adoption by the Minister under the Fisheries Management Act 2007.	On adoption
6.	Implement initiatives to recover the Blacklip abalone stocks in Kangaroo Island.	
	<ul> <li>Support arrangements for industry collection of data to monitor the recovery of Blacklip stocks around Kangaroo Island</li> </ul>	January 2022
	Work with industry to identify initiatives to support the recovery of Blacklip abalone stocks at Kangaroo Is	
7.	Coordinate consultation with fishery stakeholders through established comanagement processes.	Ongoing
	For TACC setting;	October 2021
	<ul> <li>PreTACC Meeting (if requested)</li> </ul>	November 2021
	TACC Meeting	
8.	Participate in industry liaison in the field and on vessels to strengthen fishery management knowledge and understanding and develop rapport with licence holders and divers.	Ongoing
9.	Participate in industry development initiatives related to fisheries management.	December 2021
	<ul> <li>Continue to progress the development of an under and over catch policy in consultation with industry.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Policy framework to address key concerns relating to market variability.</li> </ul>	

10.	Attend to general correspondence and enquiries relevant to the CZAF.	Ongoing
11.	Provide advice to Minister in relation to the management of fisheries and Ministerial correspondence.	Ongoing
12.	Communicate on fisheries management issues to key stakeholder groups and the broader community.	Ongoing

# **Legislative Services Program**

#### **Program Manager:**

#### **Program summary**

PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture provides legal and legislative services to the Executive Director and all other members of the Division, in particular the policy and licensing groups, on a daily basis. Among other things these services include strategic/ governance advice and problem-solving, review of draft documentation and correspondence and the provision of general advice and statutory interpretation, in consultation with the Crown Solicitor's Office where necessary, regarding any legal issues relating to proposed actions and the implementation or administration of abalone fisheries management and regulatory arrangements through existing legislative frameworks and licence conditions. Consideration is also given to the impacts and effects of other related legislation where and when required.

# **Objectives**

To provide legal and legislative services supporting the implementation of necessary, appropriate and effective statutory and administrative changes to government administration of all fishery sectors, as well as strategic advice and facilitation of related policy development, legislative and regulatory issues, through the Legal Services Program.

# Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

#### **Program effort allocation**

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Legislation	2	0.01	1,584

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

# **Anticipated outcomes**

	Deliverables	Due date
1.	Co-ordinate and review the introduction, amendment or revocation of Fisheries legislation in line with Fisheries Policy decisions i.e. Act or regulation amendments, the introduction of new regulations and drafting of other legislative and administrative instruments such as delegations, licences, permits, closures or exemption instruments as required under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 2007</i> (the Act). New regulations or amendments require the drafting of Cabinet submissions and supporting documentation, including the preparation of drafting instructions, for consideration by Cabinet. This service includes co-ordinating and review of the cabinet process and working with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel and the Crown Solicitor's Office and other government agencies to ensure that proposed regulatory arrangements are accurately described, drafted and scrutinised before being implemented.	Ongoing
2.	Review licensing arrangements required on an as needs basis to lawfully implement approved fishery management policy and measures within the limitations of the Act. The service includes working with the Licensing program (part of Leasing and Licensing) and policy program to ensure licence conditions are effective and where necessary to implement efficient administrative systems and finalise forms and instruments that are legally sound.	Ongoing
3.	Problem solve and review policy developments together with the provision and co-ordination of legal advisory services in liaison with the Crown Solicitor's office relating to and the lawful implementation and administration of the Act, regulations and fisheries management policies, interaction with other Acts, and the defence of those policies and arrangements raised in litigation or industry correspondence.	Ongoing
4.	Coordinate applications for Ministerial exemptions under Part 10 Division 1 and Permits under Part 7 Division 2 of the Act and review draft notices.	Ongoing
5.	Additional legal services to support and review, on an as needs basis, the legislative compliance of decision-making documentation created for the Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Director Operations and other delegates of the Minister under the Act to safeguard the ongoing sustainability of a fishery in any particular year (where required), depending on positive or negative scientific indicators, to implement new fisheries management arrangements (for example the introduction or variation of a quota system, carry over of quota arrangements) or new administrative or compliance arrangements (for example, changes to licensing processes, conditions, introduction of closures).	Ongoing
6.	Support compliance for statutory interpretation, problem solving and correspondence advice (per above).	Ongoing

# **Leasing and Licensing Program**

#### **Program Manager:**

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#### **Program summary**

The Fisheries Leasing and Licensing unit of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture is responsible for the management of licensing and quota monitoring services.

This business unit provides a range of services related to the timely processing and management of information leading to the issue of licences and other reporting services.

The unit administers a licensing call centre for licence inquiries and other administrative services. The success of these functions is based on maintaining the Primary Industries Information Management System (PIIMS) database.

# **Objectives**

To provide leasing and licensing services to government and industry through the Leasing and Licensing Program.

## Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

#### **Program effort allocation**

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Leasing and Licensing	9	0.04	7,971
Quota Monitoring	7	0.03	5,815

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

#### **Anticipated outcomes**

- 1. Issue licences to licence holders in an accurate and timely manner.
- 2. Provide accurate and timely information related to licences.
- 3. Provide reports as required.

	Deliverables	Due date
	Services to directly support the fishery	
1.	Issue and maintain fishery licences.	Ongoing
2.	Database management for licence renewal.	Ongoing
3.	Quota monitoring.	Ongoing
4.	Collect licence fees and associated payments.	Ongoing
5.	Compose and send quarterly instalment notices.	Ongoing
6.	Record and track unpaid invoices.	Ongoing
7.	Compose and send late payment instalment notices for un-paid quarterly instalments.	Ongoing
8.	Draft and issue notices to fishers.	Ongoing
9.	Process requests for information from fishers who make such inquiries over the counter, through the call centre, via facsimile or e-mail. For example, helping fishers to process information relevant to licensing and quota, application for licence transfers, boat changes, gear enquiries and fishing regulations.	Ongoing
10.	Regularly update information about licence holders.	Ongoing
11.	Research and prepare documents for public record.	Ongoing
12.	Liaise with government stakeholders to verify the credentials of fishers.	Ongoing
13.	Liaise with PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture, SARDI Aquatic Sciences, Crown Solicitors and other state and local agencies on matters relevant to the fishery.	Ongoing
14.	Draft and update licence conditions over the duration of the licensing year as determined by the Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture.	Ongoing
15.	Provide information to licence holders relating to the requirements pursuant to licence administration.	Ongoing
16.	Manage calls from fishers regarding late payment notices, fees and general enquiries about their licences.	Ongoing
17.	Provide support regarding an increased frequency of last minute administrative enquiries from fishers. e.g., master changes, boat variations and quota transfers, as well as provide advice and support to fishers on licence information, to complete the required forms.	Ongoing

	Services to support fisheries management	
1.	Participate in inter and intra departmental meetings and workshops on issues relevant to the fishing industry.	
2.	2. Liaise with relevant staff within PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture in implementing decisions relevant to the fishery.	
3.	Interrogate the PIIMS database to extract information for other stakeholders to use in preparing reports.	Ongoing
4.	Prepare reports requested by internal and external customers including maintenance of a public register of licence holders.	Ongoing
5.	Liaise with information technology providers to maintain PIIMS and administer licensing requests.	Ongoing
6.	Generate quota management reports to update stakeholders on varying Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) returns and end of season quota holdings.	Ongoing

# **Directorate Program**

#### **Program Manager:**

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#### **Program summary**

Business Strategy, within the Directorate Unit of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture, provides a range of services to support fisheries management. These include coordinating the cost recovery process and establishing agreements with service providers; coordinating program provider reports; administering external contracts and agreements; and providing audit, financial and human resource functions.

# **Objectives**

To provide support services to government and industry, as well as advice and facilitation of corporate related policy and management issues, through the Directorate Program that incorporates the Fisheries and Aquaculture Business Strategy unit.

# Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

#### **Program effort allocation**

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Directorate	3	0.02	2,632

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

# **Anticipated outcomes**

	Deliverables	Due date
1.	Coordinate and facilitate cost recovery processes and program agreements, including liaising with program providers, managers and financial services as required.	Ongoing
2.	Meet with industry on matters relating to cost recovery, licence setting and related policy issues.	Ongoing
3.	Develop and review cost recovery policy, processes and program agreements.	Ongoing
4.	Manage major service providers' contractual agreements	Ongoing
5.	Project manage and administer external contractual services and agreements – including liaising with PIRSA Accredited Purchasing Unit, preparing acquisition plans and selecting evaluation criteria, managing tender processes, drafting purchase recommendations and liaising with the Crown Solicitor's office to develop contractual agreements.	Ongoing
6.	Provide advice on procurement and invoicing requirements.	Ongoing
7.	Consult with the Deputy Chief Executive, Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Director Operations, PIRSA fisheries managers, and the Office of the Minister and other parties as needed.	Ongoing
8.	Ongoing review, development and documentation of the cost recovery model, framework, processes and roles.	Ongoing
9.	Meet agreed timeframes on management and administration of external contractual services.	Ongoing
10.	Appropriate management of industry funds and services.	Ongoing
11	Provide an Annual Report on PIRSA's service delivery on the cost recovery agreement to the Executive Officer.	September

# **Fisheries Compliance Operations Program**

#### **Program Manager:**

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#### **State Coordinator:**

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#### **Program summary**

PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture teams coordinate compliance activities (outputs) to build awareness and behavioural outcomes that have a long term beneficial impact in the Central Zone Abalone Fishery. The objective of the compliance activities (outputs) is to minimise the risks to aquatic resource sustainability, resource allocation and access rights and ultimately commercial economic viability.

The outputs of the CZA Compliance Plan are primarily delivered by teams located in West Beach, Yorketown, Moonta, and Kingscote. Support is also provided as required from the three Regional Operation teams, an Offshore Patrol Operations team and the Intelligence and Strategic Support team.

The coordination of the compliance outputs is guided by an industry specific compliance plan which was developed in consultation with the Central Zone Abalone Industry. These outputs are aimed at educating fishers, deterring opportunistic and financially motivated crimes, enforce the rules and regulations and reducing overall compliance risks to resource sustainability.

A diagrammatic representation of the PIRSA compliance model is shown as a Program Logic Model (Appendix 1). This identifies the high level relationships and intended causal links between fisheries compliance inputs, outputs and intended program outcomes.

The elements of the compliance Program Logic Model are also linked to a new assessment tool (Maturity Model) that was developed during National Fisheries Compliance Committee (NFCC) workshops. The Maturity Model allows a weight of evidence approach to assess the efficacy of the compliance outputs and the outcomes achieved. This is designed to support decisions that achieve a shared view between CZA industry and PIRSA and the existence of a mature sustainable fishery.

# **Inputs**

Compliance inputs are the resources and constraints that frame the delivery of the compliance outputs or activities. This covers policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks, program funding, human resourcing, information technology systems and research. The compliance inputs for the CZA fishery are identified herein.

## Legislative and regulatory framework

Fisheries Management (Abalone Fisheries) Regulations 2006

Fisheries Management Act 2007

Fisheries Management (Fish Processors) Regulations 2007

Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2007 Schedule 2

Fisheries Management (Demerit Points) Regulations 2009

Abalone Fisheries Management Plan

Boarding Vessels at Sea Code of Practice

# Program effort, funding and resources

The level of effort required to deliver the compliance program in accordance with the dedicated plan is reviewed annually taking into account:

- previous effort required to deliver established programs developed over last 10 years.
- the identified risks to the fishery and any associated changes.
- shifts or changes to the fishery management.
- changes to fishing practices.
- additional pressures or influences on fishers or the fishery.
- intelligence holdings.
- trends or change behaviours that required monitoring and/or investigation.
- cost effectiveness and identified efficiencies.
- any other relevant information required to deliver an effective compliance program to monitor and enforce the rules and regulations for each fishery.

PIRSA continually reviews the CZA fishery compliance program, gaining efficiencies through data driven compliance activities, targeted operations and re-directing compliance effort where necessary to address any current or emerging issues and risks.

The compliance program ending 30 June 2020 delivered an additional 35 days of effort (~\$45k) above the cost recovered program. A further 156 days of compliance effort was delivered into the Recreational Abalone fishery. Compliance delivered 60 days of effort above the 35 day contribution from Central Zone Abalone Fishery to specifically address Illegal Unlicensed and Unreported (IUU) activity in the zone.

The following table includes the number of days predicted to reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs to deliver the compliance outputs for 2021/22:

Compliance Outputs	Days	FTE	Cost
Education Awareness	24	0.12	30,024
Effective Deterrence, Monitoring and Surveillance	66	0.33	82,566
Enforcement	50	0.25	62,550
TOTALS	140	.70	175,140

**Please Note;** to comply with Work Health and Safety obligations and evidentiary requirements, operational activities are generally required to be undertaken by a minimum of two (2) officers at any time.

## IT systems, technology and data

Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance Operations are supported by a number of electronic systems which continue to be refined to allow optimum delivery of information in a reliable and timely way. Some of the key systems that assist to drive the compliance outputs include:

- IBase and Analyst Notebooks (Intelligence system).
- FACT (Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Collection Tool).
- Timewise (Effort Reporting Tool).
- Evidence.com (Video Evidence Collection Tool).
- PIIMS (Primary Industries Information Management System Quota and Licence Information).
- eCatch.
- eBrief (prosecutions system).
- Commercial Fishing Application.

# **Delivery outputs**

The coordination of compliance outputs is guided by an industry specific compliance plan which was developed in consultation with the Central Zone Abalone Industry. The plan ensures compliance effort is intelligence driven, efficient, and cost effective and outcome focused. The compliance plan comprises three core outputs (Education and Awareness, Effective Deterrence and Enforcement) and is optimised towards increasing voluntary compliance and maximising effective deterrence.

Analysis of intelligence and information holdings is regularly conducted to identify the major risks to the sustainable harvest of Abalone. The combination of strategies, actions, and initiatives are critical to focus the primary compliance effort to manage the risks and achieve targeted outcomes. The details are identified herein.

#### Intelligence

- Information collection.
- Analysis and testing of information voracity.
- Provide recommendations for targeted operations.
- Develop strategic assessments.

#### **Education and awareness**

- Conduct education meetings with new entrants into the fishery and participate in industry days.
- Provide electronic distribution of educational material to fishers and licence holders.
- Ensure all interested parties understand their respective obligations.
- Develop Industry communication and relationship programs to facilitate discussion of topics such as compliance inspection outcomes and issues impacting the Central Zone Abalone fishery.
- Ongoing one on one education during inspections.

#### Effective deterrence, monitoring and surveillance

- Ensure all aspects of the Quota Management System are monitored such as prior reporting and chain of custody requirements in catch disposal records (CDR) including auditing.
- Ensure all aspects of commercial fishing activities are monitored such as inspections of catch at sea, when landed, in transit and at fish processing premises.
- Ensure information from mandated data loggers is being obtained by SARDI.
- Minimize the possibilities of disease spread (eg. AVG and Perkinsus) within the State.
- Ensure Fisheries Officers have an understanding of actions to be taken to minimize a disease outbreak in the fishery.
- Conduct intelligence driven operations that give rise to appropriate enforcement action.
- Respond to reported incidents/issue.
- Communicate activities in formal reporting.

#### **Enforcement**

- Investigate reports of non-compliance and where appropriate take action.
- Issue expiations and caution notices.
- Prepare briefs of evidence for the Crown Solicitors Office to consider court enforced actions.
- Communicate enforcement outcomes in formal reporting.
- Service of suspension notices.

#### Risk assessment and management (work priorities)

PIRSA use information obtained from intelligence, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement processes to assess compliance and sustainability risks to the fishery. This subsequently informs work priorities for service delivery. The priorities are prone to change during the fishing season however the following are currently relevant to the Central Zone Abalone Fishery.

- 1. Quota Management System Integrity.
- 2. Take undersize/ underweight Abalone.
- 3. Pest and Disease Incursion.
- 4. Illegal Unreported Unregulated Take.

# **Anticipated outcomes**

PIRSA will assess the efficacy of the compliance program by evaluating particular outcomes. The outcomes will be in the form of stakeholder awareness, behavior and impact. The evaluation in the form of a maturity model will be used to establish an order of magnitude to support decision making and progress towards a common view of a mature fishery and ultimately co-management.

#### **Awareness**

Awareness is a short term outcome that is necessary to prevent unnecessary use of enforcement activities. Awareness constitutes and improved community and stakeholder attitude towards compliance, an improved understanding of legislation and regulation, improved stakeholder buy-in and participation and community support for offence detection. The attributes for each are articulated herein.

#### Improved community and stakeholder attitude

- Confidence in compliance ability to use statutory and discretionary powers appropriately.
- Understanding of the public value of compliance.
- Comprehension of services delivered by compliance against the objects of the Act.
- Confidence in compliance ability to sustain resource allocation equity amongst direct resource users.

#### Improved understanding of legislation and regulation

- Understanding fishing obligations.
- Legislation and regulation is considered simple and fair to follow.

#### Improved stakeholder buy-in and participation

- Actively engage with compliance in development of risk assessments, reporting frameworks and reviewing rules.
- Collaborative problem-solving.

#### Community support for offence detection and sanctions

- Actively provide relevant information.
- Industry driven initiatives and evidence of self-regulation.

#### **Behaviour**

Successful outcomes and long term sustainable fisheries are ultimately driven by behavior that is in the interest of sustainability, ongoing economic viability and public value. The behavioural outcomes that are important to PIRSA include stewardship, voluntary compliance and proactive approaches to compliance issues. The attributes for each are articulated herein.

#### Stewardship

Stewardship is the aggregation of a number of actions and behaviours where industry is entrusted with the management of the Central Abalone resource and the associated compliance of its members within the regulatory and legislative input constraints.

Some of the behaviours of stewardship include:

- An acceptance of change from traditional approaches and attitudes to strong partnerships between government, industry and key stakeholder groups.
- An established mutual trust and respect between government, industry and key stakeholders.
- An alignment of values that gives rise to industry and PIRSA communicating the same message focusing on the sustainability of the aquatic resource and associated ongoing economic viability as the primary drivers.
- PIRSA compliance appears seamless to industry. Inputs and outputs are shared. Joint
  investigations and national problem solving actions are taken by all, collectively and with
  representative groups engaged in partnership.
- Minimal conflict exists with other stakeholder groups or industry has clear mechanisms or a demonstrated capacity to address the conflict.

#### Voluntary compliant behaviour

- All appropriate attempts to understand and adhere to rules and regulations are made by industry.
- PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture compliance is contacted when industry is unable to meet regulatory requirements so an alternative legal solution can be arranged.
- Industry members report other commercial fishers who fail to meet regulatory requirements.

#### Proactive approaches to compliance issues (incl. participation in governance process)

- Use established industry structures to collaborate on compliance issues to deliver the shared objective of sustainability and public value.
- Actively participate and respond to compliance issues.

- Highlight deficiencies in compliance programs and suggest improvements.
- Influence other industry participants to promote voluntary compliance.

#### **Impact**

The awareness and behavior changes will lead to a longer term impact that is reflected in economic and ecological sustainability, broad confidence in the allocation of Abalone between user groups, a confidence in the ability of PIRSA to manage Abalone resources and an industry that is free from the influence of serious and organised crime. The attributes for each impact is articulated herein.

#### Ecological and economic sustainability of aquatic resources

- SARDI stock status assessments reflect an ecological sustainability.
- Industry reflect economic sustainability.

#### Confidence and equity in resource allocation and access

- Recreational, commercial and Aboriginal fishing stakeholders are confident that the division of Abalone resources is fair and equitable.
- Investment support continues for ecologically and economically sustainable harvest of Abalone.

# Reduced opportunity for recidivist offenders and Serious Organised Crime to exploit aquatic resources

- Regulators, law enforcement and industry have closed opportunities for Serious Organised Crime to participate in the Abalone industry.
- Industry has not had any impact resulting from Serious Organised Crime activities for a significant period of time.

#### Confidence in management of aquatic resources

- Positive public perception in the management of Abalone stocks.
- Positive consumer perception for commercially harvested Abalone.
- An absence of adverse industry publicity.

#### **Deliverables**

In line with the annual performance report the compliance deliverables will be presented separately.

# **Appendix 1: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance Program Logic Model**

# **Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) and Risk Management Framework**

Problem Specification

Risk to aquatic resource sustainability, social and economic benefit and inability to maintain aquatic resource allocation and access rights.

# Inputs Resources

Compliance, Policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks

**Program Funding** 

Human Resources (e.g. FTE, Recruitment, Training)

IT systems, Technology and Data

Research and Intelligence

# Outputs *Activities*

Intelligence Production

Risk Assessment, Risk Management, Evaluation

Education and Awareness, Communication Strategies

Deterrance, Monitoring and Surveillance

Enforcement

# Awareness Outcomes

Improved community and stakeholder attitude

> Improved understanding of legislation and regulation

Improved stakeholder buy-in and participation

Community support for offence detection and sanctions

# Behavioural Outcomes

Stewardship

Voluntary compliant behaviour

Proactive approaches to compliance issues (incl. participation in governance processes)

Investment and stakeholder confidence in access and resource allocation

# **Impact**

Ecological and economic sustainability of aquatic resources

Confidence and equity in resource allocation and access

Reduced opportunity for recidivist offenders and serious organised crime to exploit aquatic resources

Confidence in management of aquatic reources

#### POTENTIAL INFLUENCES ON OUTCOMES

Stakeholder relationships, partnerships/collaborations, changes in government, demographic changes, quality/connectivity of information/intelligence systems, international obligations and responsibilities, environmental change, fiscal and trade environment, market forces

# **Stock Assessment and Monitoring Program**

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# 1. Project details

#### 1.1 Title

South Australian Abalone Fishery (Central Zone)

#### 1.2 Timeframe

Commencement Date: 1 July 2021

Completion Date: 30 June 2023

#### 1.3 Summary

This is the eighth Project Scope developed specifically for the Central Zone (CZ) of the South Australian Abalone Fishery. Previous Project Scopes for this Zone rationalised work programs and reporting frameworks across years. Consequently, not all activities are undertaken in the CZ in all years. This scope of work for 2021/22 to 2022/23 maintains that work program and reporting cycle. The scope of work for specifically addresses strategic research priorities for the fishery, which include: application, implementation and review of the Harvest Strategy; surveys of key fishing areas; fine-scale management and fine-scale fishery assessments, and management of a GPS/depth logger program.

The primary outputs from the research program are:

- (1) A stock assessment report for greenlip (GL) and blacklip (BL; due 31/10/2022);
- (2) A stock status (Harvest Strategy) report for GL and BL (due 31/10/2021 and 31/10/2023 (i.e. in the subsequent 2023/24 SLA));
- (3) the completion of fishery-independent surveys on BL and GL in surveyed Spatial Assessment Units; and
- (4) Receive GPS/depth logger fine-scale data, maintain database and conduct analyses.

Secondary outputs include 'year-to-date' catch and effort summaries in the form of PowerPoint presentations provided to PIRSA and industry at port meetings to inform TACCs.

# 2. Project description

#### 2.1 Background

There are five primary components to the research provided by SARDI Aquatic Sciences to PIRSA in support of the CZ abalone fishery. These are:

- collect, collate and analyse commercial catch-effort and catch length-frequency data on both species across the fishery;
- receive GPS/depth logger fine-scale data, maintain database and conduct analyses
- collect, collate and analyse biological data on both species across the fishery;
- biennial, fishery-independent surveys of the abundance of greenlip in two Spatial Assessment Units (SAUs); and
- provision of comprehensive reports that assess relevant fishery-dependent and fisheryindependent data, assess fishery performance against performance indicators defined in the Management Plan and detail resource status.

#### 2.2 Need

This project addresses the need for scientific information to support sustainable utilisation of abalone in the South Australian Abalone Fishery and application of the Harvest Strategy identified in the Management Plan for the fishery.

#### 2.3 Objectives

- 2.3.1 Provide PIRSA with stock assessment and stock status reports for GL and BL in the CZ;
- 2.3.2 Complete fishery-independent surveys on GL in surveyed Spatial Assessment Units;
- 2.3.3 Provide PIRSA with a biomass estimate from leaded-line surveys in the Tiparra Reef and West Yorke Peninsula Spatial Assessment Units;
- 2.3.4 Receive GPS/depth logger fine-scale data, maintain database, conduct analyses and report summarized metrics;
- 2.3.5 Provide PIRSA with scientific advice to support the sustainable management of the CZ of the South Australian Abalone Fishery, including TACC setting in accordance with the Management Plan;
- 2.3.6 Assist PIRSA with implementation of the Abalone Fishery Management Plan, including review of the Harvest Strategy; and
- 2.3.7 Provide PIRSA and industry with 'year-to-date', catch and effort data summaries to support TACC setting, including diver-collected BL data.

#### 2.4 Methods

2.4.1 Collect, collate, store and analyse commercial catch-effort and catch length-frequency data, including those from GPS/depth loggers on both species across the fishery;

- 2.4.2 Collect, collate, store and analyse biological information for GL and BL representative of the key populations;
- 2.4.3 Collect, collate, store and analyse the time-series of abundance for GL in the Tiparra Reef and West Yorke Peninsula SAUs;
- 2.4.4 Review and apply the Harvest Strategy to determine zonal status for each species using the methods described in the Management Plan; and
- 2.4.5 Document and interpret the research findings.

#### 3. Deliverables

The key deliverables of the 2021/22 Central Zone Abalone stock assessment and monitoring program are tabulated below; additional work related to the core program is also identified:

Funding Source	Deliverable	Due Date
SLA	Stock Assessment report for Central Zone, including application of new CZ harvest strategy	31 October 2022
SLA	Stock assessment presentations, including year-to-date data, to PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Industry delivered as required	31 December 2022
SLA	Receive GPS/depth logger fine-scale data, maintain database and conduct analyses	30 June 2022
PIRSA	Create separate catch and effort logbook for the CZ with an increased number of mandatory fields to capture blacklip data	1 July 2021
PIRSA	Assist with review/finalisation of Abalone Management Plan including Harvest strategy implementation	30 June 2022
PIRSA/FRDC	Project continuation: Accelerating Greenlip Abalone stock recovery in South Australia using release of hatchery-reared juveniles.	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: Evaluation of a smart-phone application to collect recreational fishing catch estimates, including an assessment against an independent probability based survey, using South Australia as a case study (FRDC project 2020/056).	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: Best practice and policy in abalone stock enhancement, restocking and translocation (FRDC project 2019/110)	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: Indicators for density and biomass of exploitable abalone - developing and applying a new approach (FRDC Project 2020/065).	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: Drawing strength from each other: simulation testing of Australia's abalone harvest strategies (FRDC project 2019/118).	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: For the Abalone diver observation collection, analysis and reporting system for improved management decision making (FRDC project 2019/038).	30 June 2022

#### 3.1 Service Provided:

- 3.1.1 Collect, collate and store fishery-dependent (catch and effort) data
  - Manage a comprehensive fishing-logbook.
  - Receive GPS/depth logger fine-scale data, maintain database and conduct analyses.
  - Enter data received into a secure database.
  - Administer, maintain and develop the database.
  - Securely store original logbook returns.

- Validate returns, including consultation with fishers to correct errors.
- 3.1.2 Collect, collate, store and analyse data on the size composition of the commercial catch
  - Receive, collate, store and analyse data on the size composition of the commercial GL and BL catch from licence holders.
- 3.1.3 Analyse abalone population biological data
  - Store and analyse biological data representative of the fishery.
- 3.1.4 Collect, collate, store and analyse abundance-survey data for GL at sites across the fishery
  - Maintain the time series of the abundance and size composition of GL in the CZ.
     Surveys (Tiparra Reef and West Yorke Peninsula) to be undertaken in 2021/22. There are no surveys in 2022/23.
- 3.1.5 Management and quality assurance of research data
  - Provide effective storage and management of research data.
- 3.1.6 Apply Harvest Strategy
  - Apply the Harvest Strategy using the approach detailed in the Management Plan.
- 3.1.7 Analysis and interpretation
  - Interpret the results of the research program in reports and presentations. Determine stock status for each species.
- 3.1.8 Catch/effort/survey summaries
  - Provide presentations summarising year-to-date information for both species across the fishery at TACC and other relevant meetings.
- 3.1.9 Fishing strategies
  - Assist PIRSA and Industry with the implementation of fine-scale management for the fishery.
  - Assist PIRSA with implementation of the Abalone Fishery Management Plan.
  - Assist PIRSA and Industry with the identification of management options for the fishery.
- 3.1.10 Project management
  - Ongoing supervision of projects.
  - New project development and implementation.
  - Management of deliverables including quality control.
  - Liaise with PIRSA, industry, State and Commonwealth agencies on matters relevant to the fishery.

- Participate in industry development initiatives.
- Work with PIRSA and stakeholders to identify research priorities and to develop and implement new projects, including review of the Harvest Strategy.
- Collaborate on proposed/existing projects.
- Update relevant chapter in status report for SA fisheries.

#### 3.2 Outcomes:

The principal outcome will be scientific advice to support sustainable management of the CZ abalone

#### 3.3. Outputs and extension:

There are three principal output and extension elements:

- (1) A stock assessment report for GL and BL will be provided for the CZ by 31 October 2022;
- (2) a stock status report for GL and BL in the CZ will be provided for the CZ by 31 October 2021 and 31 October 2023 (i.e. in the subsequent SLA); and
- (3) 'Year-to-date', catch and effort data summaries (PowerPoint presentations) for GL and BL will be provided to PIRSA and at 'port' meetings to support TACC setting.

# 4. Funding arrangements

# 4.1 Project costing policy

This Research Project Scope and Costing has been costed at a Discounted rate.

# 4.2 Project cost

Financial Year	Total Funded by Licence Holders \$ (GST N/A)	Total SARDI In-kind \$ (GST N/A)	Total Project Cost \$ (GST N/A)
2021/22	\$320,032	\$57,834	\$377,866
2022/23	\$154,523	\$30,676	\$185,199
TOTAL PROJECT	\$474,555	\$88,510	\$563,065

# 4.3 Milestone and payment schedule

Date	Milestone	Payment (\$) Ex GST
31 October 2021	GL and BL stock status report	
31 December 2021	Payment 1 of 2021/22 SLA	\$160,016
31 May 2022 Payment 2 of 2021/22 SLA		\$160,016
31 October 2022	GL and BL stock assessment report	
31 December 2022	Payment 1 of 2022/23 SLA	\$77,261
31 May 2023	Payment 2 of 2022/23 SLA	\$77,262
TOTAL COST		\$474,555

# 5. Project staff

Staff	2021/22 FTE	2022/23 FTE
Principal Scientist	0.15	0.10
Research Officer	0.35	0.00
Research Scientist	0.75	0.55
TOTAL	1.25	0.65

# 6. Project cost summary

Cost	Detail	2021/22 Total (\$) Ex GST	2022/23 Total (\$) Ex GST
Salaries (FTE)		1.25	0.65
Salaries (\$)		\$168,160	\$99,899
Operating (\$)			
Logbook program (\$)		\$3,647	\$3,757
Payment to industry for surveys (\$)			
Fieldwork (\$)		\$51,860	
Laboratory (\$)		\$500	
Travel (\$)			
Office and communication (\$)			
Capital equipment (\$)			
SARDI overhead (\$)		\$95,865	\$50,867
SARDI inkind (\$)		\$57,834	\$30,676
Total Cost (\$)		\$377,866	\$185,199
Revenue – PRICE			
PIRSA F&A Licence holders (\$)	84%	\$320,032	\$154,523
Total Revenue (\$)		\$320,032	\$154,523
SARDI Investment (\$)	16%	\$57,834	\$30,676

	2021-22	2022-23	Total
Averaged cost to industry over 2 financial years	237,277	237,278	474,555

#### Explanation of costs above:

Logbook Program - Entry, validation, management and reporting of data

Payment to industry for surveys - Direct costs of using industry vessels and staff to undertake surveys

Fieldwork - Fieldwork costs including vessels, travel and OHS requirements

Laboratory - Costs for processing samples

Travel - Costs for attending meetings with industry, PIRSA F&A and stakeholders

Office and communication - Stationery, communications and publications

Capital equipment -

