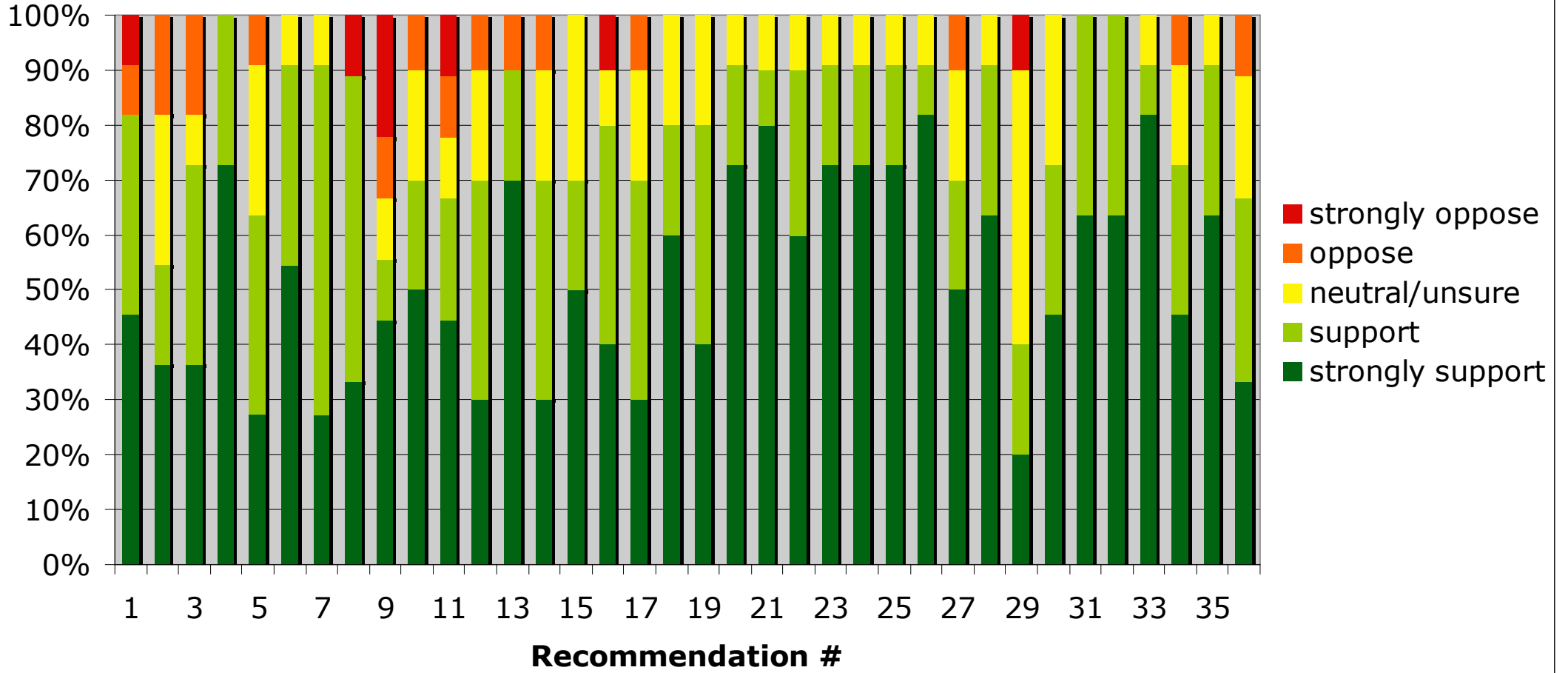


Levels of support for draft coast & marine recommendations



Coastal Development

1. Recommendations from the SA parliamentary enquiry into coastal development should be implemented in planning and on-ground management of coast and marine environments.
2. The Government should provide 6 monthly updates on progress towards implementation of the recommendations, including reasons for lack of progress where relevant.
3. A moratorium on coastal development should be implemented within 1 metre of current sea level as an approach to long term planning for the effects of climate change.

Biodiversity and Threatened Species

4. Significantly increase the amount of resources available for marine species research and taxonomy, especially for non-commercial species.
5. The National Parks and Wildlife Act, under which animals can be listed as 'rare' 'vulnerable' or 'endangered', must be amended to include marine animals, or new State legislation addressing this gap should be developed to ensure greater protection of marine animals.

Introduced and Abundant Pests

6. Increase resources for coast and marine pest monitoring, awareness, education and eradication.
7. A strict monitoring regime should be implemented in all ports and harbours to continuously monitor for introduced marine pests in order to inform better management, in conjunction with the species outlined in the Monitoring section of the National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions.
8. The State Draft Biosecurity Strategy needs to be backed by legislation.

Aquaculture

9. The aquaculture industry needs to operate under stricter legislation, as is in place for the commercial fishing industry.
10. Compliance should be independent from PIRSA, with the EPA made responsible for enforcement and compliance of industry guidelines.
11. Reporting requirements for marine mammal and threatened species interactions need to be strengthened to ensure that compliance with protocols is undertaken.
12. All aquaculture equipment must be clearly identified to the owner to overcome problems associated with abandoned nets and equipment.
13. The discharge of wastewater from land-based operations must be treated to at least the secondary level.
14. Waste from marine-based operations should be monitored over a set period and an annual report submitted showing feed supplied and waste generated over those periods.
15. Australia should follow the lead of the UK with display of production method information made mandatory for seafood retailers, to replace the voluntary system currently in place.

Commercial Fishing

16. The biennial public reports on the status of commercial fisheries produced by PIRSA Fisheries should: a) be done annually; b) include actions planned to reduce take in those fisheries that are rated as "over fished"; and c) identify those "fully fished" fisheries that are in danger of becoming over fished – particularly in the light of expected climate change impacts.
17. PIRSA (and the commercial fishing industry) should fund a Fisheries and Aquaculture Liaison Officer within the non-government sector to promote greater conservation sector and community engagement in fisheries management.

Recreational Fishing

18. Recreational fishing should be licensed, with the license fees being directed towards increased research of non-commercial species and education of recreational fishers.
19. Need to increase policing of illegal activities on public jetties- practices, e.g. chumming. Compliance and enforcement can only be achieved through increased resourcing.

Desalination

20. Government and developers should first investigate alternative sources such as decentralised water harvesting and recycling, with desalination only entering as an absolutely last resort option.
21. The State's desalination plant must be world's best practice and 100% renewably powered. The plant's intake and outflow pipes should be located in a high energy environment (e.g. the south-east, or west coast). Intakes must be located away from sensitive marine areas such as breeding and spawning grounds to ensure it minimises environmental impacts on marine ecosystems. Land-based disposal of the outflow should be explored as a priority. (Recommendation extracted from the draft Water Report)

Estuaries

22. The Department for Environment and Heritage needs to finalise and implement, as a priority, the Estuaries Policy and Action Plan.

Ports and Harbours

23. Dredging activities must be kept to a minimum, or prevented if possible.

Stormwater/Sewage Management

24. The state government should maximise its capacity to reduce the amount of chemicals and sediments being discharged into the marine environment. While we recognise the commitment of long-term elimination in the government's strategy, shorter term targets need to be more ambitious. (From draft Water Report)
25. A number of specific targets in Water Proofing Adelaide need to be upgraded to accommodate the increased need and capacity for water conservation measures.

These include an assessment of the sustainable storage and extraction capacity of Adelaide's aquifers as a matter of high priority, as a prelude to increasing the amount of stormwater recovered in conjunction with acknowledged wetland capacity. (From draft Water Report)

26. Need to create policy to ensure a balance of how much water is harvested and the quality of water being discharged into marine environments. Need to further explore wetlands as a method of cleaning water.
27. There is a need for a co-ordinated, state/Adelaide-wide stormwater strategy. Currently the Stormwater Management Authority examines individual projects but does not manage a bigger picture with a co-ordinated approach.
28. There needs to be co-ordinated and timely implementation of the Adelaide Coastal Waters Quality Improvement Plan when the plan is finalised. The Plan also needs to be adequately resourced.

Marine Protected Areas

29. The proposed MPA Reserve system in SA needs to incorporate a significant level (minimum 20%, as developed at the Johannesburg Sustainable Development Conference) of no-take protection in each individual reserve.
30. There is a need to build capacity of the conservation sector to ensure they are fully engaged with Marine Protected Areas (Marine Parks).
31. Adequate resources must be allocated within management plans to provide for ongoing, long-term scientific monitoring and research and compliance of Marine National Park areas. (From the Marine Consensus)
32. Ensure that alongside of proclamation of Marine National Parks / Wilderness Protection Areas resources are allocated without delay for collection of baseline data, scientific monitoring and research in these areas. (From the Marine Consensus)
33. Mining and petroleum exploration and extraction in the Great Australian Bight Marine Park's Benthic Protection Zone should be prohibited at all times, not carried on in accordance with approval from the Governor-General as currently happens.

Coast and Marine in NRM

34. Resources must be made available to support NRM Boards, and Local and State Government agencies to reach agreement regarding the roles and responsibilities of each agency relating to coast and marine environmental management, and to implement actions to meet those responsibilities.

Strengthening Capacity to Act

35. Government needs an informed public to consult with on coast and marine issues, resources must be allocated to build the capacity of the community in consultation processes.
36. A community nomination process similar to that in the Wilderness Protection Act should be incorporated into any new Act, with legislated minimum time frames for response to nominations. (From the Marine Consensus)