


Public Engagement and Consultation Policy

Marine Resources

September 2025



The image shows a deep blue underwater scene. At the top, the surface of the water is visible, with bright light filtering through, creating shimmering patterns and ripples. The water transitions from a lighter, turquoise blue near the surface to a darker, deep navy blue as it goes deeper. The overall texture is that of rippling water, with light reflecting off the surface and creating a sense of depth and movement.

In recognition of the deep history and culture of these islands,
we acknowledge all Tasmanian Aboriginal people as continuing
custodians of this Land and Sea Country and pay our respect
to elders past and present.

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Overview

Marine Resources makes policy and management decisions in relation to the fisheries and aquaculture sectors under legislation. These decisions can impact communities, organisations and our marine resources, and involve balancing competing interests and values.

Engaging with stakeholders is a key part of decision-making processes. It draws upon expertise within communities and industries to strive towards balanced outcomes. Engagement also builds trust through accountability and transparency, which assists in implementing complex decisions.

There are a few different elements to engagement. The following definitions have been used in this document:

- **Public engagement** is any process that involves the public in government decision-making, such as public consultation, workshops, surveys and forums. For Marine Resources, this includes public engagement on matters like fishing rules and marine farming development plans.
- **Community engagement** involves actions to build long-term, two-way relationships with communities. For Marine Resources, this includes engagements such as recreational fishing patrols and aquaculture-related community engagement forums.
- **Key stakeholder consultation** is consultation on certain decisions with key stakeholders, particularly certified fishing bodies and fishery consultative groups.
- **Consult** includes to seek information, advice, opinion and representation.

Objective

The primary objective of this policy is to outline how Marine Resources conducts **public engagement** and **key stakeholder consultation**, including:

- The ways Marine Resources engages with the public and why;
- The ways Marine Resources undertakes public and key stakeholder consultation; and
- How our public consultation process works.

Engagement principles

The way the Marine Resources engages with the public is based on three principles:

1. Thoughtful

- We will consider the nature of the issue, and choose the best way to engage to meet the objectives
- We will consider a range of methods to engage accessibly
- We will consider what background or supporting information could be provided

2. Informative

- We will provide sufficient information in a way that helps stakeholders to know how to make meaningful contributions
- We will provide feedback on or summarise engagement on major policy matters
- We will listen to and consider the feedback provided by stakeholders during decision-making processes

3. Open

- We will be clear on what we are trying to achieve, the scope of the issue, and the potential to influence outcomes
- We will be open about our limitations and constraints
- We will listen with an open mind

These principles are also underpinned by legislative provisions, which can also set statutory timeframes and criteria for consultation. The key legislation we operate under is the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* (LMRMA) and the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*.

Levels of engagement

Different issues require different levels and forms of engagement. Sometimes, complex projects require sophisticated ongoing engagement, with multiple levels and types occurring through the different stages of a project, such as developing a new fishery. Other times, changes may only require timely communication of important information, such as changes to recreational fishing season dates.

Marine Resources draws upon the [Australian Public Service Framework for Engagement and Participation](#) for the principles and standards that underpin effective public engagement. We also use flow-charts and tools, such as The Australian Public Service's [Guide to the Right Engagement](#), to select the best engagement level and approach for different engagements.

The below Engagement Framework (Table 1) classifies how we engage into four categories: Share, Consult, Deliberate and Collaborate.

Engagement level	Method	Our role	Stakeholder role	Example
Share	Direct communication and community engagement initiatives	Marine Resources will provide information to improve understanding on a topic	Stakeholders can access information and learn about a topic	Website content Email Information session Field engagement
Consult	Seek input as part of a public consultation process (e.g. through our website or targeted input, and in accordance with any statutory obligations)	Marine Resources will seek feedback on new processes, regulations, alternatives and/or outcomes to inform decision making	Stakeholders can contribute to decision-making	Public consultation period (that meets any statutory criteria) Consultation session Survey
Deliberate	Seek advice prior to or during the development process; and/or seek key input on drafts	Marine Resources will work directly with key stakeholders to ensure that needs and concerns are valued and considered	Stakeholders can help shape outcomes	Workshop Interview Round table Face-to-face discussions at community events
Collaborate	Collaboration through a tasked working group, panel, committee, workshop, meeting or other form of project-specific discussion	Marine Resources and key stakeholders will work together to formulate solutions and incorporate advice and recommendations into the outcomes, to the maximum extent possible	Stakeholders can co-design outcomes	Working group Steering committee

Table 1: Marine Resources Engagement Framework

Our public consultation process

Public consultation is a process where government seeks information, advice, opinion and representation from the public. This section details how our public consultation process works.

How public consultation is communicated

Our primary sources of inform of consultation opportunities include:

- Department websites:
 - Aquaculture: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/aquaculture>
 - Wild Fisheries: <https://fishing.tas.gov.au/>
- Public notice, i.e. both the *Gazette* and newspapers (when required under legislation)
- Published Notice in one of the above publications, the [DPAC notice website](#), and/or the NRE Tas website (when required under legislation)

Other communication methods may be used to inform of consultation opportunities and outcomes. Their use will be based on the scale of the topic, appropriateness, the level of interest the topic is likely to generate, and the resources available. Options include:

- Social media (Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) on NRE Tas and Fisheries Tasmania website
- Letters/emails to key stakeholders and licence holders
- Direct emails and newsletters to industry and [Fishing News](#) subscribers
- Advertising
- Community noticeboards
- Industry newsletters
- Information stalls at public events (for example, the Fishing Hub at Agfest)
- Face-to-face field engagement (including patrols and clinics)

How long consultation is open for

The legislation under which Marine Resources operates has specific requirements for how long certain matters must open for public consultation (and the method for that consultation). This is called 'statutory public consultation'. Refer to Appendix 1 for a list of our statutory public consultation requirements, including how long they are open for consultation. For non-statutory matters, public consultation will be open for a minimum of 21 calendar days.

How you can have your say

There will be different ways to provide feedback for different consultation processes, and we will be clear about how you can provide feedback. Each situation will differ based on factors like scope, public level of interest, resourcing and timeframe available.

Normally, feedback will be sought from the public via submissions and through certified fishing bodies who represent fishing sectors, including recreational fishers. We will not automatically organise public meetings to seek feedback or provide information on policy issues.

We may participate in face-to-face engagements organised by certified bodies for their members for the purpose of providing information (rather than collecting feedback) on the understanding that feedback from this engagement will be provided by the certified body.

We may also set up reference or working groups to support the development of policy. This will not be considered consultation but would be used to support policy development. Where these are used, the terms of reference and membership (at an organisation level) will be published on the Fishing Tasmania website.

We may also use the relevant Fisheries Consultative Group to support policy development.

How your feedback will be considered

All feedback from public consultation processes will be considered carefully on its merits by Marine Resources and relevant officers in NRE Tas. Feedback will be weighed up carefully alongside social, environmental, economic, scientific, legal and political factors, among others.

Public consultation is a critical input to decision-making on public issues, but it does not replace the final decision-making power of delegates under legislation, such as the Minister, Secretary or their delegates.

How your feedback will be published

The Tasmanian Government has a policy regarding the publication of submissions received by departments in response to major policy matters. It requires that all Government departments routinely publish on websites all submissions made in response to broad public consultation on major policy matters. The [Public Submissions Policy](#) provides more detail about broad consultation and how submissions would be published. We will provide feedback on or summarise engagement on major policy matters on the relevant website.

Key stakeholder consultation

NRE Tas has a set engagement and consultation process for key fisheries decisions. For instance, legislation requires that the Minister consults with the relevant advisory committee prior to determining key fishery arrangements such as size limits, seasonal closures, gear restrictions and total allowable catch (TAC).

Fisheries consultation arrangements

There are three components to fisheries consultation arrangements:

1. Non-statutory 'fishery consultative groups', including representatives of the relevant certified fishery bodies, to inform the Department's advice (refer to Appendix 2 for a list of the groups).
2. Direct written requests to the relevant certified bodies for each fishery, prior to decision making on TAC.
3. A three-person independent marine advisory group, that can provide advice on matters such as TAC/quota, harvest strategies, resource sharing or other matters referred to it, as required.

The below diagram shows these new arrangements in the context of the wider consultation and advisory arrangements. These new arrangements do not affect ongoing engagement processes, which includes statutory consultation and public engagement. More information about fisher representation is online at [Fisher Representation | Fishing Tasmania](#).

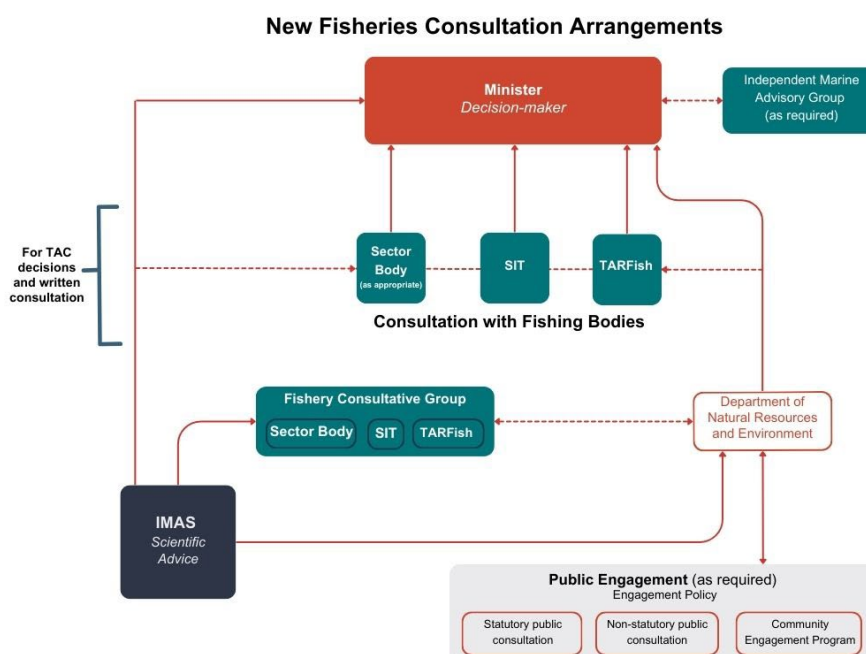


Figure 1: Fisher Representation – Fisheries Consultation Arrangements

Certified fishing bodies

Certified fishing bodies are certified by the Minister under section 25 of the LMRMA. They represent the interests of participants in the fishing industry, a fishery, the marine farming industry or a combination of these.

As of September 2025, the certified bodies in Tasmania are:

- **Scallop Fishermen’s Association of Tasmania** - represents the interests of Tasmanian scallop licensed operators
- **Seafood Industry Tasmania** - represents the people of the seafood industry
- **Tasmanian Abalone Council Limited** - represents divers, non-diving quota-holders, processors and exporters
- **Tasmanian Association for Recreational Fishing (TARFish)** - represents the interests of recreational marine fishers in Tasmania
- **Tasmanian Commercial Divers Association** - representing the interests of commercial dive licence holders and supervisors in Tasmania
- **Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council** – represents the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishing industry

Liaison on operational matters

We will continue to liaise regularly with Executive Officers of certified fishing bodies on day-to-day operational fishery matters.

Consultation on certain matters

In addition to the statutory consultation requirements listed in Appendix 1, Marine Resources will follow these processes on certain matters (among other matters we consult on):

Power/Function	Process
Closure under section 11 of the LMRMA	Relevant certified bodies will be emailed (via the CEO or Executive Officer) and provided 7 calendar days in which to provide a response.
Exemption to closure under section 11 of the LMRMA	Relevant certified bodies will be emailed (via the CEO or Executive Officer) and provided 7 calendar days in which to provide a response.
Grant of a permit under section 13 of the LMRMA	Relevant certified bodies will be emailed (via the CEO or Executive Officer) and provided 14 calendar days in which to provide a response.

Table 2: Liaison on specific matters with key stakeholders

Talk to us

Marine Resources will also host at least one forum for certain fisheries or sectors every 12 months, with summaries on the relevant website. See Appendix 3 for more information.

Suggestions and questions can be directed to Marine Resources outside of formal public engagement and key stakeholder consultation.

The main ways to contact us are:

Topic	Contact
Wild fisheries	Phone: 03 6165 3000 (office hours) or 1300 720 647 (24 hours) Email: fishing.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Aquaculture	Email: mfops@nre.tas.gov.au

DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Version	Date	Author	Build and amendment summary	Sections
1	September 2025	Marine Resources	Establishment	All

Appendix 1 – Statutory consultation requirements

Note: the tables below are a summary only and are not a substitute for statutory provisions. The Act or rule should be read each time a legislative action is considered to make sure statutory requirements are met.

Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
s 11	Exemption from Act	Nil	Nil
s 13	Grant of Permit	(2) Before granting an application for a permit, the Minister is to consult with the relevant fishing body if - (a) the Minister considers that granting the application is likely to have a significant effect on the fishing body (b) the Minister intends to grant the application for any of the purposes specified in s 12(1)(b) (the promotion of fish or fish products), s 12(c) (the development of fisheries), s 12(d) (the development of fishing technology), s 12(f) (fish stock depletion or enhancement) or s 12(j) (the development of marine farming)	Nil
s 15A	Permit for conduct of research activities under arrangement	(2) Before issuing a permit that authorises marine aquaculture research activities, the Minister must- (a) consult with the Director, EPA in respect of the proposed permit	Nil
s 21	Consultation with police	The Secretary must meet with the Commissioner of Police at least 4 times each year	Minimum – Quarterly
s 22	Enquiries	Nil	Nil
s 23	Bequests and Donations	Nil	Nil
s 24	Immunity from liability	Nil	Nil
s 25	Fishing bodies	Nil	Nil
s 27	Advisory committees	Nil	Nil

s 28	Preparation of draft code of practice	(2) before preparing a draft code of practice, a body must consult in writing with (a) any person or body likely to be affected by the code of practice; and (b) any other person or body the Minister determines	Nil
s 30	Approval of draft code of practice	(1)(d) that any person may submit written representation in relation to the draft code of practice within the period, not less than 45 days, specified in the notice	45 days minimum
s 33	Rules	(3) the Minister must – (a) consulted with the relevant fishing body before making any rules under subsection (1)(a)(b); and (b) notify any proposed rules by public notice	Nil
s 43	Decisions to prepare management plans	(2) As soon as practicable after the Minister determines that a management plan is to be prepared, the Secretary, after consultation with any appropriate person, must prepare a draft management plan	Nil
s 44	Public exhibition of draft management plan	(4) the period during which representations may be made and the period during which the draft management plan is to be exhibited is to be each at least 60 days from the date on which the notice is first published	60 days minimum
s 47	Approval of draft management plan	(3) if the Minister is not satisfied under subsection (2), the Minister must – (a) advise the relevant fishing body accordingly;	Nil
s 48A	Correction of management plan	(1) The Minister, after consultation with the relevant fishing body and by order published in the <i>Gazette</i> , may change a management if satisfied that the change is -	Nil
s 50	Notification of changes to management plan	(1) Before the Minister makes an order under section 49 – (a) The Minister must consult with the relevant fishing body	Nil
s 53	Review of management plan	(2) In conducting a review, the Secretary is to consult with – (a) The relevant fishing body; and	Nil

		(b) Any person the Secretary considers appropriate	
s 54	Notification of proposed alteration	Nil	Nil
s 58	Revocation of management plan	(2) Before revoking a management plan, the Minister is to consult with the relevant fishing body	Nil
s 59	Emergency order	(1) The Minister, if satisfied that an emergency exists and after consulting with the relevant fishing body if practicable, may, by public notice, make an order in relation to any of the following...	Nil
s 92A	Notification of Director, EPA of certain matters	(2) The Secretary is to notify to Director, EPA of – (a) An application for the grant, renewal, or transfer, of a licence in relation to finfish farming; and (b) a decision of the Minister to grant, or to refuse to grant, a licence in relation to finfish farming; and (c) a decision of the Minister to renew, or to refuse to renew, a licence in relation to finfish farming; and (d) a decision of the Minister to transfer, or to refuse to transfer, a licence in relation to finfish farming; and (e) a decision of the Minister, to vary, or to refuse to vary, a licence in relation to finfish farming; and (f) a decision of the Minister to cancel or suspend a licence in relation to finfish farming; and (g) the surrender of a licence	Nil
s 93	Declaration of quota management	(2) Before making a declaration, the Minister is to consult with the relevant fishing body	Nil
s 94	Total allowable catch provisions	(2) The Minister, after consultation with the relevant fishing body and by public notice, may – (a) Set the total allowable catch for a fishery; and (b) Determine the part or parts of a fishery from which the total allowable catch is to be taken; and (c) Determine the portion of the total allowable catch to be taken from each part of the fishery	Nil
s 95	Determination of total allowable catch	(1) Before setting or varying a total allowable catch under a management plan, the Minister must consult with any person, body or	Nil

		organisation the Minister considers to be representative of those having an interest in the amount that might be set as the total allowable catch	
s 96	Allocation of total allowable catch	Nil	Nil
s 97	Appeals against allocations of total allowable catch	Nil	Nil
s 98	Licence allocations	(1) The Minister, without any applications being made and after consultation with any appropriate fishing body, may issue – (a) A fishing licence in respect of a fishing; or (b) A new fishing licence in place of a fishing licence which has been cancelled or surrendered	Nil
s 99	Deed of Agreement	Nil	Nil
s 99B	Right of certain persons holding abalone quotas to transfer to new deed of agreement	Nil	Nil
s 99C	Fee payable under new deed of agreement	Nil	Nil
s 100	Commercially protected fish	Nil	Nil
s 104	Rules	Nil	Nil
s 105	Marine resources protected area	(2) Before the Minister establishes a marine resources protected area for any purpose referred to in subsection (1)(a), (c) or (g), the Minister is to consult with the Minister responsible for the administration of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> and the Minister responsible for the administration of the <i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i> .	Nil
s 106	Marine resources protected area management plan	Nil	Nil
s 107	Public exhibition of draft marine resources	(3) The period during which representations may be made and the period during which the draft management plan is to be exhibited is to be at least 60 days and not more than	Minimum 60 days, not

	protected area management plan	90 days from the date on which the notice is first published	more than 90 days
s 108	Restriction on powers under other Act	<p>(1) If the Secretary considers that a draft marine resources protected area management plan may restrict the exercise of a power under any Act, the Secretary, by written notice to the person or authority responsible for administering that Act, is to -</p> <p>(a) advise that the power may be restricted; and</p> <p>(b) request that person or authority to provide a written statement of their assessment of the impact of the marine resources protected area management plan on them or their operations; and</p> <p>(c) specify the period which the statement is to be made.</p> <p>(2) The period referred to in subsection (1)(c) must be at least 30 days and not more than 90 days after the date of the notice</p>	Minimum 30 days, and not more than 90 days
s 109	Consideration of representations	Nil	Nil
s 110	Approval of draft marine resources protected area management plan	Nil	Nil
s 111	Notification of approval of draft marine resources protected area management plan	Nil	Nil
s 112	Marine resources protected area	Nil	Nil
s 115	Managing authority for marine resources protected area	(2) The Minister, by order published in the <i>Gazette</i> and with the consent of a body or association, may declare that body or association to be the managing authority for a specified marine resources area or a specified part of a marine resources protected area	Nil

s 118	Habitat protection plan	(1) The Minister may develop and approve plans after consultation with the relevant fishing body for the protection of the habitat of fish	Nil
s 121	Amendment of habitat protection plan	(2) Before the Minister takes any action under subsection (1), the Secretary, by public notice, must notify - (a) the intention to do so and any proposed amendment, variation or substitution; and (b) that a person may submit written representations within the period specified in the notice; and (c) the matters referred to in section 118 in relation to any proposed amendment, variation or substitution	Nil - Period specified in the notice
s 123	Revocation of habitat protection plan	Nil	Nil
s 125	Release into waters	Nil	Nil
s 126	Importation of live fish	Nil	Nil
s 127	Declaration of noxious fish	Nil	Nil
s 128	Sale of noxious fish	Nil	Nil
s 129	Possession of noxious fish	Nil	Nil
s 130	Destruction of noxious fish	Nil	Nil
s 131	Prohibition of certain activities	Nil	Nil
s 132	Approvals for activities	Nil	Nil
s 133	Conditions of approval	Nil	Nil
s 135	Protection of species	Nil	Nil
s 136	Notice to restore fish habitat	Nil	Nil
s 141	Research into living marine resources	Nil	Nil
s 143	Research areas	Nil	Nil

s 153	General functions and powers of Joint Authority	(4) In managing a fishery, the Joint Authority is to – (d) co-operate and consult with other authorities, including other Joint Authorities within the meaning of the Commonwealth Act, in matters of common concern.	Nil
s 161	Arrangements with Commonwealth	Nil	Nil
s 162	Agreements with Commonwealth and other States	Nil	Nil
s 270	Biosecurity – dealing with marine pests and diseases	Nil	Nil
s 271	Order relating to diseased areas	(2) Before making an order, the Minister, if practicable, is to consult with the relevant fishing body	Nil
s 272	Requirements made by order	Nil	Nil
s 279	Industry levy	(1A) The Minister, after consultation with the relevant fishing body, may determine – (a) That a levy is payable by persons undertaking any activity under an authorisation for the purpose of – (i) research; or (ii) any approved services provided by an approved entity; and (b) That a levy under paragraph (a) is no longer payable (8) Any money standing to the credit of a Fishery Levy Fund in respect of a fishing body is to be applied after consultation with the fishing body for the benefit of the fishing body	Nil
s 285	Regulations in general	Nil	Nil

Fisheries (Abalone) Rules 2017

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 6	Consultation arrangements	The Minister must consult with the appropriate advisory committee established under section 27 of the Act in relation to the abalone fishery in respect of any changes relating to – (a) any area where fishing for abalone may occur; and (b) any matter relating to the characteristics of abalone; and (c) any opening and closing of the abalone fishery; and (d) apparatus; and (e) limits on taking and possessing abalone	Nil

Fisheries (Commercial Dive) Rules 2021

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 6	Consultation arrangements	The Minister is to consult with the relevant fishing body in relation to the commercial dive fishery about any changes relating to – (a) the areas where fishing may occur; and (b) any matter relating to the characteristics of controlled fish; and (c) the opening and closing of the fishery; and (d) fishing gear; and (e) limits on the taking and possession of controlled fish	Nil

Fisheries (Giant Crab) Rules 2023

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 6	Consultation arrangements	The Minister is to consult with the appropriate advisory committee established under section 27 of the Act in relation to the giant crab fishery about any changes relating to – (a) the areas where fishing may occur; and (b) any matter relating to the characteristics of fish; and	Nil

		(c) the opening and closing of the giant crab fishery; and (d) fishing apparatus; and (e) limits on the taking and possession of fish	
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Fisheries (Mackerel) Rules 2019

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 6	Consultation arrangements	The Minister is to consult with the appropriate fishing body in relation to the mackerel fishery about any changes relating to – (a) the areas where fishing may occur; and (b) any matter relating to the characteristics of fish; and (c) the opening and closing of the mackerel fishery; and (d) fishing apparatus; and (e) limits on taking and possessing fish	Nil

Fisheries (Marine Plant) Rules 2017

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
Nil			

Fisheries (Processing and Handling) Rules 2021

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
Nil			

Fisheries (Rock Lobster) Rules 2022

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 8	Consultation arrangements	The Minister is to consult with the appropriate advisory committee established under section 27 of the Act in relation to the rock lobster fishery about any changes relating to – (a) the areas where fishing may occur; and (b) any matter relating to the characteristics of fish; and (c) the opening and closing of the rock lobster fishery; and	Nil

		(d) fishing apparatus; and (e) limits on the taking and possession of fish	
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Fisheries (Scallop) Rules 2020

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 6	Consultation Requirements	The Minister is to consult with the appropriate advisory committee, established under section 27 of the Act in relation to the scallop fishing about any changes relating to – (a) any area where fishing may occur; and (b) any matter relating to the characteristics of fish; and (c) any opening and closing of the scallop fishery; and (d) any apparatus; and (e) limits on taking and possessing fish.	Nil

Fisheries (Scalefish) Rules 2015

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
r 6	Consultation arrangements	The Minister must consult with the appropriate advisory committee, established under section 27 of the Act in relation to a fishery referred to in these rules, in respect of any changes relating to the following matters: (a) an area where fishing may occur; (b) a matter relating to the characteristics of a fish; (c) the opening and closing of the fishery; (d) fishing apparatus; (e) limits on taking and possessing fish; (f) the authority to take scalefish using a fishing licence.	Nil

Fisheries (Shellfish) Rules 2017

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
Nil			

Marine Farming Planning Act 1995

	Power/Function	Statutory Requirement for Consultation	Time Frame
s 12	Hearings	(3) At a hearing, the Panel – (d) may consult with any persons it considers appropriate;	Nil
s 15	Draft Plan	Nil	Nil
s 16	Approval to prepare draft plan	Nil	Nil
s 17	Notification of approval to draft plan	The Secretary, not later than 14 days after the Minister approves a person to prepare a draft plan – (a) Must notify the Panel of that approval; and (b) May provide any other information the Secretary considers appropriate.	Not later than 14 days
s 17A	Role of Director, EPA in relation to marine farming development plans in relation to finfish farming	(4) The Secretary – (a) Is to notify the Director, EPA of an application made under section 16 for approval to prepare a draft plan in relation to finfish farming; and (b) Is to provide to the Director, EPA a copy of the application under section 16 to which the approval relates and information that accompanied the application; and (c) Is to notify the Director, EPA if an approval under section 17 relates to finfish farming. (10) A planning authority – (a) before preparing a draft emergency plan under section 45 in relation to finfish farming is to notify the Director, EPA of the authority's intention to prepare the plan; and (b) as soon as practicable after an emergency plan in relation to finfish farming is approved by the Minister under section 45, is to notify the Director, EPA of the approval of the emergency plan.	Nil
s 18	Consultation	(1) In preparing a draft plan, a person must consult with any person or body the Panel determines. (2) An agency must submit its comments on the draft plan within 30 days after being consulted or any longer period agreed to by	Nil

		that person or body and the planning authority. (3) If the agency fails to submit comments within the period allowed, the planning authority may deal with a draft plan without regard to its comments.	
s 19	Area comprised in draft plan	Nil	Nil
s 19A	Finfish marine farming exclusion zones	Nil	Nil
s 21	Draft marine farming development plan	Nil	Nil
s 23	Environmental impact statement	Nil	Nil
s 24	Draft management controls	Nil	Nil
s 25	Approval of draft plan	(1) Within 12 months after the Minister approves the preparation of a draft plan, or within any longer period the Minister allows, the planning authority must submit a copy of the draft plan to the Panel. (2) Within 9 week safter a draft plan is submitted or within any longer period the Minister allows, the Panel, if it considers that – (a) It is suitable for exhibition, must refer it to the Minister for approval for the draft plan, as altered, to be publicly exhibited; or (b) It is not suitable for exhibition – (i) must alter it and refer it to the Minister for approval for the draft plan, as altered, to be publicly exhibited; or (ii) must require the planning authority to alter it in a specified manner and within a specified period.	As specified
s 26	Public exhibition of draft plan	(1) The Minister may - (a) give approval to the public exhibition of a draft plan; or (b) refuse to give approval. (2) If the Minister gives approval to the public exhibition of a draft plan, the planning authority must –	Within 6 weeks, and public exhibition for 2 months

		<p>(a) within 6 weeks or any longer period the Panel allows, publicly exhibit a copy of the draft plan for 2 months; and</p> <p>(b) by public notice advertise –</p> <p>(i) the place at which the draft plan is exhibited; and</p> <p>(ii) the period during which it is to be exhibited; and</p> <p>(iii) the place at which a copy of the draft plan may be obtained; and</p> <p>(iv) any cost of obtaining a copy of the draft plan; and</p> <p>(v) that written representations may be made under section 27 to the planning authority in relation to the draft plan; and</p> <p>(vi) the date by which representations are to be lodged; and</p> <p>(vii) the place of lodgement of representations; and</p> <p>(viii) that a hearing may be requested under section 27 in relation to a representation.</p>	
s 27	Representations in respect of draft plan	Nil	Nil
s 28	Report of representations relating to draft plan	Nil	Nil
s 29	Consideration of draft plan, management controls of representations	Nil	Nil
s 30	Modification of draft plan	Nil	Nil
s 31	Final approval of draft plan	Nil	Nil
s 33	Request for amendment of marine	(3) within 35 days after receiving the request or any longer period the Panel allows, the planning authority must make a recommendation to the	Within 35 days

	farming development plan	Panel as to whether the amendment should be made	
s 34	Amendment of marine farming development plan	Nil	Nil
s 35	Certification of draft amendment	Nil	Nil
s 36	Withdrawal of draft amendment	Nil	Nil
s 37	Panel may dispense with certain requirements	Nil	Nil
s 38	Public exhibition of draft amendment	<p>(2) if the Minister gives approval to the public exhibition of a draft amendment, the planning authority must -</p> <p>(a) within 3 weeks or any longer period the Panel allows, publicly exhibit a copy of the draft amendment for at least 3 weeks and not more than 2 months; and</p> <p>(b) by public notice advertise –</p> <p>(i) the place at which the draft amendment is exhibited; and</p> <p>(ii) the period during which it is to be exhibited; and</p> <p>(iii) the place at which a copy of the draft amendment may be obtained; and</p> <p>(iv) any cost of obtaining a copy of the draft amendment; and</p> <p>(v) that written representations may be made under section 39 to the planning authority in relation to the draft amendment; and</p> <p>(vi) the date by which representations are to be lodged; and</p> <p>(vii) the place of lodgement of representations; and</p> <p>(viii) that a hearing may be requested under section 39 in relation to a representation.</p>	For at least 3 weeks and not more than 2 months

s 39	Representations in respect of draft amendment	Nil	Nil
s 40	Report of representations relating to draft amendment	Nil	Nil
s 41	Recommendation of Panel on draft amendment	Nil	Nil
s 42	Final approval or refusal of draft amendment	Nil	Nil
s 43	Emergency order	(7) the planning authority must, as soon as practicable after issuing an emergency order that relates to finfish farming, and in any case within 24 hours, notify the Director, EPA of the issue of the order and provide to him or her a copy of the order.	Within 24 hours
s 44	Operation of emergency order	(4) the planning authority must, as soon as practicable after extending an emergency order that relates to finfish farming, notify the Director, EPA of the extension of the order and any conditions imposed on the extension	As soon as practicable
s 46	Operation of emergency plan	(4) the planning authority in relation to an emergency plan that relates to finfish farming must notify the Director, EPA as soon as practicable after the emergency plan ceases to be in force	As soon as practicable
s 47	Exemption from emergency plan	(2A) The Minister must consult with the Director, EPA before determining whether or not to grant an exemption from an emergency plan that relates to finfish farming.	Nil
s 48	Review of marine farming development plans	Nil	Nil
s 67	Variation of lease	(5) Before varying a lease area, the Minister must – (a) Consult with any other lessees who may reasonably be expected to have the water	

		<p>quality in their lease areas affected by the proposed variation; and</p> <p>(b) Be satisfied that the proposed variation is not likely to unreasonably affect the quality of the water in any other lease area.</p>	
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Appendix 2 – Fisheries Consultative Groups

- Abalone
- Commercial diver
- Rock lobster
- Scallop
- Giant crab
- Marine plant
- Shellfish
- Scalefish – general
- Scalefish - Calamari

Appendix 3 - Regular public and stakeholder engagement

Marine Resources will host at least one forum for each of the following fisheries or sectors every 12 months, with summaries on the relevant website. These forums will be primarily designed to meet the needs of stakeholders but will be open to members of the public, and their format may look different for different fisheries. For instance, these may include a combination of port visits, information stalls at public events and roundtables.

- Abalone
- Commercial dive
- Finfish aquaculture
- Oyster aquaculture
- Recreational fisheries
- Rock lobster
- Scalefish

This includes the annual engagement opportunities in northern, southern and western Tasmania to enable community members and organisations to engage regularly and consistently in salmon planning, and broader aquaculture and marine resources management, delivered through the *Tasmanian Salmon Industry Plan*.



Marine Resources

Department of Natural Resources
and Environment Tasmania

<https://fishing.tas.gov.au>

<https://nre.tas.gov.au/aquaculture>