

CSL 60-03 SL10/264



PO Box 1204 CROWS NEST NSW 1585
53 Hume Street CROWS NEST NSW 2065
AUSTRALIA
Phone (02) 9438 2077
Fax (02) 9439 3983
Email info@bia.org.au
ABN 61 000 618 468

1ST October 2010

Select Committee on Recreational Fishing
Legislative Council, NSW Parliament House
Macquarie Street, **SYDNEY NSW 2000**

Select Committee Members.

Enclosed amendments to transcript.

In relation to "additional questions from Members" Mr. Doug Joyner of the Australian Fishing Trades Association has prepared a response and will be forwarded separately.

At Page 27 of transcript I made reference to recent US Legislation. A copy is attached of the Bill, Short Title –National Fish Habitat Conservation Act- "to conserve fish and aquatic communities in the United States through partnerships that foster fish habitat conservation, to improve the quality of life for people of the United States and for other purposes." We consider this Act:-

- Conserves conservation measures within a co-management framework.
- The Act elevates recreational fishing as a policy priority.
- The Act importantly recognises the economic and social value of recreational fishing to the community, and
- The Act changes the terminology from Marine Parks or Marine Protected Areas to "Managed Marine Habitats".

At Page 28 in response to question on notice from The Hon. Lynda Voltz:

Firstly, "that the term Marine Park actually implied to people that it was space they could use and that it increased tourism in some way". We believe the term marine park engenders a negative and misleading impression that restrictions on various activities are in place. It is indeed unfortunate that in the haste to introduce Marine Parks in NSW they are primarily viewed as a process to close waters to fishers. In support of the environmental imperative being interwoven and respected in all policy decisions the challenge is to preserve biodiversity and implement environmental measures that can protect and be implemented at the same time as maintaining access to the marine environment by boaters, fishers and a wide range of other activities including diving and eco-tourism. There are many management

tools that could be utilised in this process but the ban fishing tool is the method of choice at this time.

Secondly, "Elaborate a bit more on Jervis Bay? You said that marine parks under review were moving into navigation of vessels". In answer to this issue we enclose the BIA submission to "Proposed Changes to Jervis Bay Marine Park – Draft Zoning Plan. This is supported by a submission from BRP Australia on Personal Watercraft characteristics and educational programs on behavioural matters. We submit that it is inappropriate for marine park legislation for controlling boating behaviour and this should remain with the NSW Maritime. The issues being raised in Jervis Bay do not relate to environmental concerns but to local residents claiming their are safety issues with very little in the way of incident reports and only their perceptions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roy Privett', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

ROY PRIVETT
GENERAL MANAGER

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1214

To conserve fish and aquatic communities in the United States through partnerships that foster fish habitat conservation, to improve the quality of life for the people of the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 9, 2009

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOND, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. CRAPO) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

A BILL

To conserve fish and aquatic communities in the United States through partnerships that foster fish habitat conservation, to improve the quality of life for the people of the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “National Fish Habitat Conservation Act”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
7 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings; purpose.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. National Fish Habitat Board.
- Sec. 5. Fish habitat partnerships.
- Sec. 6. Fish habitat conservation projects.
- Sec. 7. National Fish Habitat Conservation Partnership Office.
- Sec. 8. Technical and scientific assistance.
- Sec. 9. Conservation of aquatic habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms on Federal land.
- Sec. 10. Coordination with States and Indian tribes.
- Sec. 11. Accountability and reporting.
- Sec. 12. Regulations.
- Sec. 13. Effect of Act.
- Sec. 14. Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act.
- Sec. 15. Funding.

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

- 3 (1) healthy populations of fish and other aquatic
- 4 organisms depend on the conservation, protection,
- 5 restoration, and enhancement of aquatic habitats in
- 6 the United States;
- 7 (2) aquatic habitats (including wetlands,
- 8 streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal and marine
- 9 ecosystems, and associated riparian upland habitats
- 10 that buffer those areas from external factors) per-
- 11 form numerous valuable environmental functions
- 12 that sustain environmental, social, and cultural val-
- 13 ues, including recycling nutrients, purifying water,
- 14 attenuating floods, augmenting and maintaining
- 15 stream flows, recharging ground water, acting as
- 16 primary producers in the food chain, and providing
- 17 essential and significant habitat for plants, fish,
- 18 wildlife, and other dependent species;

1 (3) the extensive and diverse aquatic habitat re-
2 sources of the United States are of enormous signifi-
3 cance to the economy of the United States, pro-
4 viding—

5 (A) recreation for 44,000,000 anglers;

6 (B) more than 1,000,000 jobs and approxi-
7 mately \$125,000,000,000 in economic impact
8 each year relating to recreational fishing; and

9 (C) approximately 500,000 jobs and an ad-
10 ditional \$35,000,000,000 in economic impact
11 each year relating to commercial fishing;

12 (4) at least 40 percent of all threatened species
13 and endangered species in the United States are di-
14 rectly dependent on aquatic habitats;

15 (5) certain fish species are considered to be eco-
16 logical indicators of aquatic habitat quality, such
17 that the presence of those species in an aquatic eco-
18 system reflects high-quality habitat for other fish;

19 (6) loss and degradation of aquatic habitat, ri-
20 parian habitat, water quality, and water volume
21 caused by activities such as alteration of water-
22 courses, stream blockages, water withdrawals and di-
23 versions, erosion, pollution, sedimentation, and de-
24 struction or modification of wetlands have—

1 (A) caused significant declines in fish pop-
2 ulations throughout the United States, espe-
3 cially declines in native fish populations; and

4 (B) resulted in economic losses to the
5 United States;

6 (7)(A) providing for the conservation and sus-
7 tainability of fish and other aquatic organisms has
8 not been fully realized, despite federally funded fish
9 and wildlife restoration programs and other activi-
10 ties intended to conserve aquatic resources; and

11 (B) that conservation and sustainability may be
12 significantly advanced through a renewed commit-
13 ment and sustained, cooperative efforts that are
14 complementary to existing fish and wildlife restora-
15 tion programs and clean water programs;

16 (8) the National Fish Habitat Action Plan pro-
17 vides a framework for maintaining and restoring
18 aquatic habitats to ensure perpetuation of popu-
19 lations of fish and other aquatic organisms;

20 (9) the United States can achieve significant
21 progress toward providing aquatic habitats for the
22 conservation and restoration of fish and other aquat-
23 ic organisms through a voluntary, nonregulatory in-
24 centive program that is based on technical and fi-

1 nancial assistance provided by the Federal Govern-
2 ment;

3 (10) the creation of partnerships between local
4 citizens, Indian tribes, Alaska Native organizations,
5 corporations, nongovernmental organizations, and
6 Federal, State, and tribal agencies is critical to the
7 success of activities to restore aquatic habitats and
8 ecosystems;

9 (11) the Federal Government has numerous
10 regulatory and land and water management agencies
11 that are critical to the implementation of the Na-
12 tional Fish Habitat Action Plan, including—

13 (A) the United States Fish and Wildlife
14 Service;

15 (B) the Bureau of Land Management;

16 (C) the National Park Service;

17 (D) the Bureau of Reclamation;

18 (E) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

19 (F) the National Marine Fisheries Service;

20 (G) the Forest Service;

21 (H) the Natural Resources Conservation
22 Service; and

23 (I) the Environmental Protection Agency;

24 (12) the United States Fish and Wildlife Serv-
25 ice, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Manage-

1 ment, and the National Marine Fisheries Service
2 each play a vital role in—

3 (A) the protection, restoration, and en-
4 hancement of the fish communities and aquatic
5 habitats in the United States; and

6 (B) the development, operation, and long-
7 term success of fish habitat partnerships and
8 project implementation;

9 (13) the United States Geological Survey, the
10 United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the
11 National Marine Fisheries Service each play a vital
12 role in scientific evaluation, data collection, and
13 mapping for fishery resources in the United States;
14 and

15 (14) many of the programs for conservation on
16 private farmland, ranchland, and forestland that are
17 carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture, includ-
18 ing the Natural Resources Conservation Service and
19 the State and Private Forestry programs of the For-
20 est Service, are able to significantly contribute to the
21 implementation of the National Fish Habitat Action
22 Plan through the engagement of private landowners.

23 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to encour-
24 age partnerships among public agencies and other inter-

1 ested parties consistent with the mission and goals of the
2 National Fish Habitat Action Plan—

3 (1) to protect and maintain intact and healthy
4 aquatic habitats;

5 (2) to prevent further degradation of aquatic
6 habitats that have been adversely affected;

7 (3) to reverse declines in the quality and quan-
8 tity of aquatic habitats to improve the overall health
9 of fish and other aquatic organisms;

10 (4) to increase the quality and quantity of
11 aquatic habitats that support a broad natural diver-
12 sity of fish and other aquatic species;

13 (5) to improve fisheries habitat in a manner
14 that leads to improvement of the annual economic
15 output from recreational, subsistence, and commer-
16 cial fishing;

17 (6) to ensure coordination and facilitation of ac-
18 tivities carried out by Federal departments and
19 agencies under the leadership of—

20 (A) the Director of the United States Fish
21 and Wildlife Service;

22 (B) the Assistant Administrator for Fish-
23 eries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
24 Administration; and

1 (C) the Director of the United States Geo-
2 logical Survey; and

3 (7) to achieve other purposes in accordance
4 with the mission and goals of the National Fish
5 Habitat Action Plan.

6 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
9 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
10 mittees” means—

11 (A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
12 and Transportation and the Committee on En-
13 vironment and Public Works of the Senate; and

14 (B) the Committee on Natural Resources
15 of the House of Representatives.

16 (2) **AQUATIC HABITAT.**—

17 (A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “aquatic
18 habitat” means any area on which an aquatic
19 organism depends, directly or indirectly, to
20 carry out the life processes of the organism, in-
21 cluding an area used by the organism for
22 spawning, incubation, nursery, rearing, growth
23 to maturity, food supply, or migration.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “aquatic habitat” includes an area adjacent to an aquatic environment, if the adjacent area—

(i) contributes an element, such as the input of detrital material or the promotion of a planktonic or insect population providing food, that makes fish life possible;

(ii) protects the quality and quantity of water sources;

(iii) provides public access for the use of fishery resources; or

(iv) serves as a buffer protecting the aquatic environment.

(3) ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Assistant Administrator” means the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(4) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the National Fish Habitat Board established by section 4(a)(1).

(5) CONSERVATION; CONSERVE; MANAGE; MANAGEMENT.—The terms “conservation”, “conserve”, “manage”, and “management” mean to protect, sustain, and, where appropriate, restore and enhance, using methods and procedures associated with mod-

1 ern scientific resource programs (including protec-
2 tion, research, census, law enforcement, habitat
3 management, propagation, live trapping and trans-
4 plantation, and regulated taking)—

5 (A) a healthy population of fish, wildlife,
6 or plant life;

7 (B) a habitat required to sustain fish, wild-
8 life, or plant life; or

9 (C) a habitat required to sustain fish, wild-
10 life, or plant life productivity.

11 (6) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means
12 the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife
13 Service.

14 (7) FISH.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “fish” means
16 any freshwater, diadromous, estuarine, or ma-
17 rine finfish or shellfish.

18 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “fish” in-
19 cludes the egg, spawn, spat, larval, and other
20 juvenile stages of an organism described in sub-
21 paragraph (A).

22 (8) FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECT.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “fish habitat
24 conservation project” means a project that—

1 (i) is submitted to the Board by a
2 Partnership and approved by the Secretary
3 under section 6; and

4 (ii) provides for the conservation or
5 management of an aquatic habitat.

6 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “fish habitat
7 conservation project” includes—

8 (i) the provision of technical assist-
9 ance to a State, Indian tribe, or local com-
10 munity by the National Fish Habitat Con-
11 servation Partnership Office or any other
12 agency to facilitate the development of
13 strategies and priorities for the conserva-
14 tion of aquatic habitats; or

15 (ii) the obtaining of a real property
16 interest in land or water, including water
17 rights, in accordance with terms and condi-
18 tions that ensure that the real property
19 will be administered for the long-term con-
20 servation of—

21 (I) the land or water; and

22 (II) the fish dependent on the
23 land or water.

24 (9) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe”
25 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the

1 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
2 Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

3 (10) NATIONAL FISH HABITAT ACTION PLAN.—
4 The term “National Fish Habitat Action Plan”
5 means the National Fish Habitat Action Plan dated
6 April 24, 2006, and any subsequent revisions or
7 amendments to that plan.

8 (11) PARTNERSHIP.—The term “Partnership”
9 means an entity designated by the Board as a Fish
10 Habitat Conservation Partnership pursuant to sec-
11 tion 5(a).

12 (12) REAL PROPERTY INTEREST.—The term
13 “real property interest” means an ownership interest
14 in—

15 (A) land;

16 (B) water (including water rights); or

17 (C) a building or object that is perma-
18 nently affixed to land.

19 (13) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
20 means the Secretary of the Interior.

21 (14) STATE AGENCY.—The term “State agen-
22 cy” means—

23 (A) the fish and wildlife agency of a State;

24 (B) any department or division of a de-
25 partment or agency of a State that manages in

1 the public trust the inland or marine fishery re-
 2 sources of the State pursuant to State law or
 3 the constitution of the State; or

4 (C) the fish and wildlife agency of the
 5 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Vir-
 6 gin Islands, or any other territory or possession
 7 of the United States.

8 **SEC. 4. NATIONAL FISH HABITAT BOARD.**

9 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a board,
 11 to be known as the “National Fish Habitat
 12 Board”—

13 (A) to promote, oversee, and coordinate the
 14 implementation of this Act and the National
 15 Fish Habitat Action Plan;

16 (B) to establish national goals and prior-
 17 ities for aquatic habitat conservation;

18 (C) to designate Partnerships; and

19 (D) to review and make recommendations
 20 regarding fish habitat conservation projects.

21 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall be com-
 22 posed of 27 members, of whom—

23 (A) 1 shall be the Director;

24 (B) 1 shall be the Assistant Administrator;

1 (C) 1 shall be the Chief of the Natural Re-
2 sources Conservation Service;

3 (D) 1 shall be the Chief of the Forest
4 Service;

5 (E) 1 shall be the Assistant Administrator
6 for Water of the Environmental Protection
7 Agency;

8 (F) 1 shall be the President of the Associa-
9 tion of Fish and Wildlife Agencies;

10 (G) 1 shall be the Secretary of the Board
11 of Directors of the National Fish and Wildlife
12 Foundation appointed pursuant to section
13 3(g)(2)(B) of the National Fish and Wildlife
14 Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C.
15 3702(g)(2)(B));

16 (H) 4 shall be representatives of State
17 agencies, 1 of whom shall be nominated by a re-
18 gional association of fish and wildlife agencies
19 from each of the Northeast, Southeast, Mid-
20 west, and Western regions of the United States;

21 (I) 1 shall be a representative of the Amer-
22 ican Fisheries Society;

23 (J) 2 shall be representatives of Indian
24 tribes, of whom—

1 (i) 1 shall represent Indian tribes
2 from the State of Alaska; and

3 (ii) 1 shall represent Indian tribes
4 from the other States;

5 (K) 1 shall be a representative of the Re-
6 gional Fishery Management Councils estab-
7 lished under section 302 of the Magnuson-Ste-
8 vens Fishery Conservation and Management
9 Act (16 U.S.C. 1852);

10 (L) 1 shall be a representative of the Ma-
11 rine Fisheries Commissions, which is composed
12 of—

13 (i) the Atlantic States Marine Fish-
14 eries Commission;

15 (ii) the Gulf States Marine Fisheries
16 Commission; and

17 (iii) the Pacific States Marine Fish-
18 eries Commission;

19 (M) 1 shall be a representative of the
20 Sportfishing and Boating Partnership Council;
21 and

22 (N) 10 shall be representatives selected
23 from each of the following groups:

24 (i) The recreational sportfishing in-
25 dustry.

- 1 (ii) The commercial fishing industry.
- 2 (iii) Marine recreational anglers.
- 3 (iv) Freshwater recreational anglers.
- 4 (v) Terrestrial resource conservation
- 5 organizations.
- 6 (vi) Aquatic resource conservation or-
- 7 ganizations.
- 8 (vii) The livestock and poultry produc-
- 9 tion industry.
- 10 (viii) The land development industry.
- 11 (ix) The row crop industry.
- 12 (x) Natural resource commodity inter-
- 13 ests, such as petroleum or mineral extrac-
- 14 tion.

15 (3) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Board
16 shall serve without compensation.

17 (4) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the
18 Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per
19 diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for
20 an employee of an agency under subchapter I of
21 chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while
22 away from the home or regular place of business of
23 the member in the performance of the duties of the
24 Board.

25 (b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise pro-
2 vided in this subsection, a member of the Board de-
3 scribed in any of subparagraphs (H) through (N) of
4 subsection (a)(2) shall serve for a term of 3 years.

5 (2) INITIAL BOARD MEMBERSHIP.—Not later
6 than 180 days after the date of enactment of this
7 Act, the representatives of the board established by
8 the National Fish Habitat Action Plan shall appoint
9 the initial members of the Board described in sub-
10 paragraphs (H) through (N) of subsection (a)(2).

11 (3) TRANSITIONAL TERMS.—Of the members
12 described in subsection (a)(2)(N) initially appointed
13 to the Board—

14 (A) 4 shall be appointed for a term of 1
15 year;

16 (B) 4 shall be appointed for a term of 2
17 years; and

18 (C) 3 shall be appointed for a term of 3
19 years.

20 (4) VACANCIES.—A vacancy of a member of the
21 Board described in any of subparagraphs (H)
22 through (N) of subsection (a)(2) shall be filled by an
23 appointment made by the remaining members of the
24 Board.

1 (5) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—An individual
 2 whose term of service as a member of the Board ex-
 3 pires may continue to serve on the Board until a
 4 successor is appointed.

5 (6) REMOVAL.—If a member of the Board de-
 6 scribed in any of subparagraphs (H) through (N) of
 7 subsection (a)(2) misses 3 consecutive regularly
 8 scheduled Board meetings, the members of the
 9 Board may—

10 (A) vote to remove that member; and

11 (B) appoint another individual in accord-
 12 ance with paragraph (4).

13 (c) CHAIRPERSON.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall elect a
 15 member of the Board to serve as Chairperson of the
 16 Board.

17 (2) TERM.—The Chairperson of the Board shall
 18 serve for a term of 3 years.

19 (d) MEETINGS.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall meet—

21 (A) at the call of the Chairperson; but

22 (B) not less frequently than twice each cal-
 23 endar year.

24 (2) PUBLIC ACCESS.—All meetings of the
 25 Board shall be open to the public.

1 (e) PROCEDURES.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall establish
3 procedures to carry out the business of the Board,
4 including—

5 (A) a requirement that a quorum of the
6 members of the Board be present to transact
7 business;

8 (B) a requirement that no recommenda-
9 tions may be adopted by the Board, except by
10 the vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of all members present and vot-
11 ing;

12 (C) procedures for establishing national
13 goals and priorities for aquatic habitat con-
14 servation for the purposes of this Act;

15 (D) procedures for designating Partner-
16 ships under section 5; and

17 (E) procedures for reviewing, evaluating,
18 and making recommendations regarding fish
19 habitat conservation projects.

20 (2) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of
21 the Board shall constitute a quorum.

22 **SEC. 5. FISH HABITAT PARTNERSHIPS.**

23 (a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—The Board may
24 designate Fish Habitat Partnerships in accordance with
25 this section.

1 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of a Partnership shall
2 be—

3 (1) to coordinate the implementation of the Na-
4 tional Fish Habitat Action Plan at a regional level;

5 (2) to identify strategic priorities for fish habi-
6 tat conservation;

7 (3) to recommend to the Board fish habitat
8 conservation projects that address a strategic pri-
9 ority of the Board; and

10 (4) to develop and carry out fish habitat con-
11 servation projects.

12 (c) APPLICATIONS.—An entity seeking to be des-
13 ignated as a Partnership shall submit to the Board an
14 application at such time, in such manner, and containing
15 such information as the Board may reasonably require.

16 (d) APPROVAL.—The Board may approve an applica-
17 tion for a Partnership submitted under subsection (c) if
18 the Board determines that the applicant—

19 (1) includes representatives of a diverse group
20 of public and private partners, including Federal,
21 State, or local governments, nonprofit entities, In-
22 dian tribes, and private individuals, that are focused
23 on conservation of aquatic habitats to achieve results
24 across jurisdictional boundaries on public and pri-
25 vate land;

1 (2) is organized to promote the health of impor-
2 tant aquatic habitats and distinct geographical
3 areas, keystone fish species, or system types, includ-
4 ing reservoirs, natural lakes, coastal and marine en-
5 vironments, and estuaries;

6 (3) identifies strategic fish and aquatic habitat
7 priorities for the Partnership area in the form of
8 geographical focus areas or key stressors or impair-
9 ments to facilitate strategic planning and decision-
10 making;

11 (4) is able to address issues and priorities on a
12 nationally significant scale;

13 (5) includes a governance structure that—

14 (A) reflects the range of all partners; and

15 (B) promotes joint strategic planning and
16 decisionmaking by the applicant;

17 (6) demonstrates completion of, or significant
18 progress toward the development of, a strategic plan
19 to address the causes of system decline in fish popu-
20 lations, rather than simply treating symptoms in ac-
21 cordance with the National Fish Habitat Action
22 Plan; and

23 (7) ensures collaboration in developing a stra-
24 tegic vision and implementation program that is sci-
25 entifically sound and achievable.

1 **SEC. 6. FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECTS.**

2 (a) SUBMISSION TO BOARD.—Not later than March
3 31 of each calendar year, each Partnership shall submit
4 to the Board a list of fish habitat conservation projects
5 recommended by the Partnership for annual funding
6 under this Act.

7 (b) RECOMMENDATIONS BY BOARD.—Not later than
8 July 1 of each calendar year, the Board shall submit to
9 the Secretary a description, including estimated costs, of
10 each fish habitat conservation project that the Board rec-
11 ommends that the Secretary approve and fund under this
12 Act, in order of priority, for the following fiscal year.

13 (c) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Board shall select each
14 fish habitat conservation project to be recommended to the
15 Secretary under subsection (b)—

16 (1) based on a recommendation of the Partner-
17 ship that is, or will be, participating actively in car-
18 rying out the fish habitat conservation project; and

19 (2) after taking into consideration—

20 (A) the extent to which the fish habitat
21 conservation project fulfills a purpose of this
22 Act or a goal of the National Fish Habitat Ac-
23 tion Plan;

24 (B) the extent to which the fish habitat
25 conservation project addresses the national pri-
26 orities established by the Board;

1 (C) the availability of sufficient non-Fed-
2 eral funds to match Federal contributions for
3 the fish habitat conservation project, as re-
4 quired by subsection (e);

5 (D) the extent to which the fish habitat
6 conservation project—

7 (i) increases fishing opportunities for
8 the public;

9 (ii) will be carried out through a coop-
10 erative agreement among Federal, State,
11 and local governments, Indian tribes, and
12 private entities;

13 (iii) increases public access to land or
14 water;

15 (iv) advances the conservation of fish
16 and wildlife species that are listed, or are
17 candidates to be listed, as threatened spe-
18 cies or endangered species under the En-
19 dangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
20 1531 et seq.);

21 (v) where appropriate, advances the
22 conservation of fish and fish habitats
23 under the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16
24 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) and other relevant

1 Federal law and State wildlife action plans;
2 and

3 (vi) promotes resilience such that de-
4 sired biological communities are able to
5 persist and adapt to environmental
6 stressors such as climate change; and

7 (E) the substantiality of the character and
8 design of the fish habitat conservation project.

9 (d) LIMITATIONS.—

10 (1) REQUIREMENTS FOR EVALUATION.—No
11 fish habitat conservation project may be rec-
12 ommended by the Board under subsection (b) or
13 provided financial assistance under this Act unless
14 the fish habitat conservation project includes an
15 evaluation plan designed—

16 (A) to appropriately assess the biological,
17 ecological, or other results of the habitat protec-
18 tion, restoration, or enhancement activities car-
19 ried out using the assistance;

20 (B) to reflect appropriate changes to the
21 fish habitat conservation project if the assess-
22 ment substantiates that the fish habitat con-
23 servation project objectives are not being met;
24 and

1 (C) to require the submission to the Board
2 of a report describing the findings of the assess-
3 ment.

4 (2) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY INTER-
5 ESTS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—No fish habitat con-
7 servation project that will result in the acquisi-
8 tion by the Secretary, in whole or in part, of
9 any real property interest may be recommended
10 by the Board under subsection (b) or provided
11 financial assistance under this Act unless the
12 project meets the requirements of subparagraph
13 (B).

14 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—

15 (i) IN GENERAL.—A real property in-
16 terest acquired by the Secretary pursuant
17 to a fish habitat conservation project may
18 not be conveyed to a State, public agency,
19 or other entity unless—

20 (I) the Secretary determines that
21 the State, agency, or other entity is
22 obligated to undertake the manage-
23 ment of the property being conveyed
24 in accordance with the purposes of
25 this Act; and

1 (II) the deed or other instrument
2 of transfer contains provisions for the
3 reversion to the United States of title
4 to the property if the State, agency,
5 or other entity fails to manage the
6 property in accordance with the pur-
7 poses of this Act.

8 (ii) ADDITIONAL CONVEYANCE CONDI-
9 TIONS.—Any real property interest ac-
10 quired by the Secretary pursuant to a fish
11 habitat conservation project that is con-
12 veyed under clause (i) shall be subject to
13 terms and conditions that ensure that the
14 interest will be administered for the long-
15 term conservation and management of the
16 aquatic ecosystem and the fish and wildlife
17 dependent on that ecosystem.

18 (e) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
20 graph (2), no fish habitat conservation project may
21 be recommended by the Board under subsection (b)
22 or provided financial assistance under this Act un-
23 less at least 50 percent of the cost of the fish habi-
24 tat conservation project will be funded with non-
25 Federal funds.

1 (2) PROJECTS ON FEDERAL LAND OR WATER.—

2 Notwithstanding paragraph (1), Federal funds may
3 be used for payment of 100 percent of the costs of
4 a fish habitat conservation project located on Fed-
5 eral land or water, including the acquisition of
6 inholdings within such land or water.

7 (3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal
8 share of the cost of a fish habitat conservation
9 project—

10 (A) may not be derived from a Federal
11 grant program; but

12 (B) may include in-kind contributions and
13 cash.

14 (4) SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—Not-
15 withstanding paragraph (1) or any other provision of
16 law, any funds made available to an Indian tribe
17 pursuant to this Act may be considered to be non-
18 Federal funds for the purpose of paragraph (1).

19 (f) CONSIDERATION BY SECRETARY.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
21 after the date of receipt of the recommendations of
22 the Board for fish habitat conservation projects
23 under subsection (b), the Secretary shall approve,
24 reject, or reorder the priority of each such rec-

1 commendation based on, to the maximum extent
2 practicable, the criteria described in subsection (c).

3 (2) FUNDING.—If the Secretary approves a fish
4 habitat conservation project under paragraph (1),
5 the Secretary shall use amounts made available to
6 carry out this Act to provide funds to carry out the
7 fish habitat conservation project.

8 (3) NOTIFICATION BY SECRETARY.—If the Sec-
9 retary rejects or reorders the priority of any fish
10 habitat conservation project recommended by the
11 Board under subsection (b), the Secretary shall pro-
12 vide to the Board and the appropriate Partnership
13 a written statement of the reasons that the Sec-
14 retary rejected or modified the priority of the fish
15 habitat conservation project.

16 **SEC. 7. NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PART-**
17 **nership Office.**

18 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after
19 the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall estab-
20 lish an office, to be known as the “National Fish Habitat
21 Conservation Partnership Office”, within the United
22 States Fish and Wildlife Service.

23 (b) FUNCTIONS.—The National Fish Habitat Con-
24 servation Partnership Office shall—

1 (1) provide funding for the operational needs of
2 the Partnerships, including funding for activities
3 such as planning, project development and imple-
4 mentation, coordination, monitoring, evaluation,
5 communication, and outreach;

6 (2) provide funding to support the detail of
7 State and tribal fish and wildlife staff to the Office;

8 (3) facilitate the cooperative development and
9 approval of Partnerships;

10 (4) assist the Secretary and the Board in car-
11 rying out this Act;

12 (5) assist the Secretary in carrying out the re-
13 quirements of sections 8 and 10;

14 (6) facilitate communication, cohesiveness, and
15 efficient operations for the benefit of Partnerships
16 and the Board;

17 (7) facilitate, with assistance from the Director,
18 the Assistant Administrator, and the President of
19 the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the
20 consideration of fish habitat conservation projects by
21 the Board;

22 (8) provide support to the Director regarding
23 the development and implementation of the inter-
24 agency operational plan under subsection (c);

1 (9) coordinate technical and scientific reporting
2 as required by section 11;

3 (10) facilitate the efficient use of resources and
4 activities of Federal departments and agencies to
5 carry out this Act in an efficient manner; and

6 (11) provide support to the Board for national
7 communication and outreach efforts that promote
8 public awareness of fish habitat conservation.

9 (c) INTERAGENCY OPERATIONAL PLAN.—Not later
10 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and
11 every 5 years thereafter, the Director, in cooperation with
12 the Assistant Administrator and the heads of other appro-
13 priate Federal departments and agencies, shall develop an
14 interagency operational plan for the National Fish Habi-
15 tat Conservation Partnership Office that describes—

16 (1) the functional, operational, technical, sci-
17 entific, and general staff, administrative, and mate-
18 rial needs of the Office; and

19 (2) any interagency agreements between or
20 among Federal departments and agencies to address
21 those needs.

22 (d) STAFF AND SUPPORT.—

23 (1) DEPARTMENTS OF INTERIOR AND COM-
24 MERCE.—The Director and the Assistant Adminis-
25 trator shall each provide appropriate staff to support

1 the National Fish Habitat Conservation Partnership
2 Office, subject to the availability of funds under sec-
3 tion 15.

4 (2) STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES.—Each State
5 and Indian tribe is encouraged to provide staff to
6 support the National Fish Habitat Conservation
7 Partnership Office.

8 (3) DETAILEES AND CONTRACTORS.—The Na-
9 tional Fish Habitat Conservation Partnership Office
10 may accept staff or other administrative support
11 from other entities—

12 (A) through interagency details; or

13 (B) as contractors.

14 (4) QUALIFICATIONS.—The staff of the Na-
15 tional Fish Habitat Conservation Partnership Office
16 shall include members with education and experience
17 relating to the principles of fish, wildlife, and aquat-
18 ic habitat conservation.

19 (5) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary
20 may waive all or part of the non-Federal contribu-
21 tion requirement under section 6(e)(1) if the Sec-
22 retary determines that—

23 (A) no reasonable means are available
24 through which the affected applicant can meet
25 the requirement; and

1 (B) the probable benefit of the relevant
2 fish habitat conservation project outweighs the
3 public interest in meeting the requirement.

4 (e) REPORTS.—Not less frequently than once each
5 year, the Director shall provide to the Board a report de-
6 scribing the activities of the National Fish Habitat Con-
7 servation Partnership Office.

8 **SEC. 8. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.**

9 The Director, the Assistant Administrator, and the
10 Director of the United States Geological Survey, in coordi-
11 nation with the Forest Service and other appropriate Fed-
12 eral departments and agencies, shall provide scientific and
13 technical assistance to the Partnerships, participants in
14 fish habitat conservation projects, and the Board, includ-
15 ing by—

16 (1) providing technical and scientific assistance
17 to States, Indian tribes, regions, local communities,
18 and nongovernmental organizations in the develop-
19 ment and implementation of Partnerships;

20 (2) providing technical and scientific assistance
21 to Partnerships for habitat assessment, strategic
22 planning, and prioritization;

23 (3) supporting the development and implemen-
24 tation of fish habitat conservation projects that are

1 identified as high priorities by Partnerships and the
2 Board;

3 (4) supporting and providing recommendations
4 regarding the development of science-based moni-
5 toring and assessment approaches for implementa-
6 tion through Partnerships;

7 (5) supporting and providing recommendations
8 for a national fish habitat assessment; and

9 (6) ensuring the availability of experts to con-
10 duct scientifically based evaluation and reporting of
11 the results of fish habitat conservation projects.

12 **SEC. 9. CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC HABITAT FOR FISH**
13 **AND OTHER AQUATIC ORGANISMS ON FED-**
14 **ERAL LAND.**

15 To the extent consistent with the mission and author-
16 ity of the applicable department or agency, the head of
17 each Federal department and agency responsible for ac-
18 quiring, managing, or disposing of Federal land or water
19 shall cooperate with the Assistant Administrator and the
20 Director to conserve the aquatic habitats for fish and
21 other aquatic organisms within the land and water of the
22 department or agency.

23 **SEC. 10. COORDINATION WITH STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES.**

24 The Secretary shall provide a notice to, and coordi-
25 nate with, the appropriate State agency or tribal agency,

1 as applicable, of each State and Indian tribe within the
2 boundaries of which an activity is planned to be carried
3 out pursuant to this Act by not later than 30 days before
4 the date on which the activity is implemented.

5 **SEC. 11. ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING.**

6 (a) IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after
8 the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years
9 thereafter, the Board shall submit to the appropriate
10 congressional committees a report describing the im-
11 plementation of—

12 (A) this Act; and

13 (B) the National Fish Habitat Action
14 Plan.

15 (2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under
16 paragraph (1) shall include—

17 (A) an estimate of the number of acres,
18 stream miles, or acre-feet (or other suitable
19 measure) of aquatic habitat that was protected,
20 restored, or enhanced under the National Fish
21 Habitat Action Plan by Federal, State, or local
22 governments, Indian tribes, or other entities in
23 the United States during the 2-year period end-
24 ing on the date of submission of the report;

1 (B) a description of the public access to
2 aquatic habitats protected, restored, or estab-
3 lished under the National Fish Habitat Action
4 Plan during that 2-year period;

5 (C) a description of the opportunities for
6 public fishing established under the National
7 Fish Habitat Action Plan during that period;
8 and

9 (D) an assessment of the status of fish
10 habitat conservation projects carried out with
11 funds provided under this Act during that pe-
12 riod, disaggregated by year, including—

13 (i) a description of the fish habitat
14 conservation projects recommended by the
15 Board under section 6(b);

16 (ii) a description of each fish habitat
17 conservation project approved by the Sec-
18 retary under section 6(f), in order of pri-
19 ority for funding;

20 (iii) a justification for—

21 (I) the approval of each fish
22 habitat conservation project; and

23 (II) the order of priority for
24 funding of each fish habitat conserva-
25 tion project;

1 (iv) a justification for any rejection or
2 reordering of the priority of each fish habi-
3 tat conservation project recommended by
4 the Board under section 6(b) that was
5 based on a factor other than the criteria
6 described in section 6(c); and

7 (v) an accounting of expenditures by
8 Federal, State, or local governments, In-
9 dian tribes, or other entities to carry out
10 fish habitat conservation projects.

11 (b) STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT.—Not later than
12 December 31, 2010, and every 5 years thereafter, the
13 Board shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
14 mittees a report describing the status of aquatic habitats
15 in the United States.

16 (c) REVISIONS.—Not later than December 31, 2011,
17 and every 5 years thereafter, the Board shall revise the
18 goals and other elements of the National Fish Habitat Ac-
19 tion Plan, after consideration of each report required by
20 subsection (b).

21 **SEC. 12. REGULATIONS.**

22 The Secretary may promulgate such regulations as
23 the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this
24 Act.

1 **SEC. 13. EFFECT OF ACT.**

2 (a) **WATER RIGHTS.**—

3 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this Act—

4 (A) establishes any express or implied re-
5 served water right in the United States for any
6 purpose;

7 (B) affects any water right in existence on
8 the date of enactment of this Act; or

9 (C) affects any Federal or State law in ex-
10 istence on the date of enactment of the Act re-
11 garding water quality or water quantity.

12 (2) **AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE WATER RIGHTS.**—

13 The Secretary may acquire, under State law, such
14 water rights as the Secretary determines to be nec-
15 essary to carry out this Act.

16 (b) **STATE AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this Act—

17 (1) affects the authority, jurisdiction, or respon-
18 sibility of a State to manage, control, or regulate
19 fish and wildlife under the laws and regulations of
20 the State; or

21 (2) authorizes the Secretary to control or regu-
22 late within a State the fishing or hunting of fish and
23 wildlife.

24 (c) **EFFECT ON INDIAN TRIBES.**—Nothing in this
25 Act abrogates, abridges, affects, modifies, supersedes, or

1 alters any right of an Indian tribe recognized by treaty
2 or any other means, including—

3 (1) an agreement between the Indian tribe and
4 the United States;

5 (2) Federal law (including regulations);

6 (3) an Executive order; or

7 (4) a judicial decree.

8 (d) ADJUDICATION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in
9 this Act diminishes or affects the ability of the Secretary
10 to join an adjudication of rights to the use of water pursu-
11 ant to subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 208 of the De-
12 partment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C.
13 666).

14 (e) EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITIES.—

15 (1) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND WATER.—Noth-
16 ing in this Act alters or otherwise affects the au-
17 thorities, responsibilities, obligations, or powers of
18 the Secretary to acquire land, water, or an interest
19 in land or water under any other provision of law.

20 (2) PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.—Nothing
21 in this Act permits the use of funds made available
22 to carry out this Act to acquire real property or a
23 real property interest without the written consent of
24 each owner of the real property or real property in-
25 terest.

1 (3) MITIGATION.—Nothing in this Act permits
2 the use of funds made available to carry out this Act
3 for fish and wildlife mitigation purposes under—

4 (A) the Federal Water Pollution Control
5 Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

6 (B) the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
7 (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.);

8 (C) the Water Resources Development Act
9 of 1986 (Public Law 99–662; 100 Stat. 4082);
10 or

11 (D) any other Federal law or court settle-
12 ment.

13 **SEC. 14. NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COM-**
14 **MITTEE ACT.**

15 The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)
16 shall not apply to—

17 (1) the Board; or

18 (2) any Partnership.

19 **SEC. 15. FUNDING.**

20 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

21 (1) FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—

22 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
23 retary \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010
24 through 2014 to provide funds for fish habitat con-
25 servation projects approved under section 6(f), of

1 which 5 percent shall be made available for each fis-
2 cal year for projects carried out by Indian tribes.

3 (2) NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION
4 PARTNERSHIP OFFICE.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to
6 be appropriated to the Secretary for each of fis-
7 cal years 2010 through 2014 for the National
8 Fish Habitat Conservation Partnership Office,
9 and to carry out section 11, an amount equal
10 to the greater of—

11 (i) \$3,000,000; and

12 (ii) 25 percent of the amount appro-
13 priated for the applicable fiscal year pursu-
14 ant to paragraph (1).

15 (B) REQUIRED TRANSFERS.—The Sec-
16 retary shall transfer such percentage of the
17 amounts made available pursuant to subpara-
18 graph (A) as is required under section 7 to sup-
19 port participation by other Federal departments
20 and agencies in the National Fish Habitat Con-
21 servation Partnership Office.

22 (3) TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.—
23 There are authorized to be appropriated for each of
24 fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to carry out, and

1 provide technical and scientific assistance under, sec-
2 tion 8—

3 (A) \$10,000,000 to the Secretary for use
4 by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

5 (B) \$10,000,000 to the Assistant Adminis-
6 trator for use by the National Oceanic and At-
7 mospheric Administration; and

8 (C) \$10,000,000 to the Secretary for use
9 by the United States Geological Survey.

10 (4) PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EX-
11 PENSES.—There is authorized to be appropriated to
12 the Secretary for each of fiscal years 2010 through
13 2014 for use by the Board, the Director, and the
14 Assistant Administrator for planning and adminis-
15 trative expenses an amount equal to the greater of—

16 (A) \$300,000; and

17 (B) 4 percent of the amount appropriated
18 for the applicable fiscal year pursuant to para-
19 graph (1).

20 (5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds made
21 available under this subsection shall remain available
22 until expended.

23 (b) AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary
24 may—

1 (1) on the recommendation of the Board, and
2 notwithstanding sections 6304 and 6305 of title 31,
3 United States Code, and the Federal Financial As-
4 sistance Management Improvement Act of 1999 (31
5 U.S.C. 6101 note; Public Law 106–107), enter into
6 a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or con-
7 tract with a Partnership or other entity for a fish
8 habitat conservation project or restoration or en-
9 hancement project;

10 (2) apply for, accept, and use a grant from any
11 individual or entity to carry out the purposes of this
12 Act; and

13 (3) make funds available to any Federal depart-
14 ment or agency for use by that department or agen-
15 cy to provide grants for any fish habitat protection
16 project, restoration project, or enhancement project
17 that the Secretary determines to be consistent with
18 this Act.

19 (e) DONATIONS.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

21 (A) enter into an agreement with any orga-
22 nization described in section 501(c)(3) of the
23 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt
24 from taxation under section 501(a) of that

1 Code to solicit private donations to carry out
2 the purposes of this Act; and

3 (B) accept donations of funds, property,
4 and services to carry out the purposes of this
5 Act.

6 (2) TREATMENT.—A donation accepted under
7 this section—

8 (A) shall be considered to be a gift or be-
9 quest to, or otherwise for the use of, the United
10 States; and

11 (B) may be—

12 (i) used directly by the Secretary; or

13 (ii) provided to another Federal de-
14 partment or agency through an inter-
15 agency agreement.

○



PO Box 1204 CROWS NEST NSW 1585
53 Hume Street CROWS NEST NSW 2065
AUSTRALIA
Phone (02) 9438 2077
Fax (02) 9439 3983
Email info@bia.org.au
ABN 61 000 618 468

17th September 2010

**Marine Parks Authority
Jervis Bay Marine Park
PO Box 89
HUSKINSON NSW 2540**

Proposed changes to Jervis Bay Marine Park -Draft Zoning Plan Submission.

Email: jervis.bay@mpa.nsw.gov.au

Mr. Adrian Toovey – Manager Aquatic Protected Areas, NSW Marine Parks Authority.

Mr. Matt Carr - Jervis Bay Marine Park Manager.

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of BIA members we appreciate the opportunity to present this submission and the time you made available to meet Industry, PWC representatives and NSW Maritime at the Sydney International Boat Show on Saturday 31st July.

We have had an opportunity to review submissions by **Peter Hunter, PWC Representative** and **David Heyes, BRP Australia/ Personal Watercraft Industry**. **BIA endorses the content and recommendations of both submissions** which should be considered in conjunction with our submission. We consider Peter has effectively captured our discussions with you and presented a set of constructive recommendations and David has provided sound information of technical and operational aspects of PWCs and provided an overview of the Courtesy Rider Program which is recommended for JBMP. We request that you take on board this **factual information when determining changes to JBMP in relation to recreational boating activities.**

In relation to **Ministerial Direction 5 “Public use and enjoyment of the marine park”** we oppose the restrictions being proposed for the use of motorised vessels and PWCs and the current discriminatory restrictions that apply to PWCs in the Jervis Bay Marine Park.

www.bia.org.au

www.sydneypointcheck.com.au | www.marinedirectory.com.au | www.50pointcheck.com.au
www.shipwrights.com.au | www.boatshows.com.au

To reinforce the comments of Peter and David we submit:-

- The use of **Marine Park environmental legislation is inappropriate for controlling boating behaviour** and PWCs should be treated as other recreational vessels in accordance with the Maritime Safety (General) Regulations 2009. That **NSW Maritime is the appropriate Government Agency** to administer boating activities, navigational matters and boater education programs. A consistent enforcement and education awareness message is required across the state.
- With the stated aims of **NSW Marine Parks** to "conserve marine biodiversity, maintain ecological processes and provide for a range of sustainable uses of the marine environment" **no scientific research or safety incident reports** have been relied upon to justify proposed restrictions on motorised vessels and discrimination against environmentally friendly PWCs.
- BIA considers that **PWCs are a soft target** as there are fewer users yet they are small and compact, produce less pollution, reduced emissions, less wake, less noise, no propeller damage and being jet propelled they have reduced impact on sediment and aquatic life and have the shallowest draft of all motorised vessels thus reducing impact with other objects.
- In relations to the contentions regarding vessels of all types and particularly PWCs interaction with **dolphins and whales** we consider these adverse comments are subjective opinion by observers with little or no on water boating experience or interaction. **No objective or scientific data or incident reports have been provided.** This is an area where **awareness and greater education comes into play in lieu of regulation.**
- BIA considers there is no case to answer for PWCs on environmental grounds however, a **small minority of operators may use their vessels irresponsibly.** It must be stated that this type of behaviour, however, is also seen in traditional boating, both motorised and passive, and indeed on our roads. We submit current regulations already exist which prohibit irresponsible behaviour and we strongly support strict law enforcement for protection from negligent navigation and negative impacts of all boaters. Again we submit the **NSW Maritime** is the appropriate agency to provide **enforcement, boater education and access infrastructure consistently throughout the State.**
- BIA advocates that operation of a PWC and other vessels are only as dangerous of the operator. **Boater education is the key** to reducing incidents, harm to swimmers, plants, animals and habitat and to other waterways users. Coupled with extensive NSW Maritime PWC and general boater education material in conjunction with a Courtesy Rider Education Program these initiatives would be instrumental in improving on water activities and compliance with regulations within the JBMP.

Comments in relation to Marine Parks and zoning process.

It is curious to us that in this review that real core issues never seem to be addressed. **Are Marine Parks addressing any real problems?** If you identified real problems before creating the parks on doubtful science **what improvements have been identified?** We have not been provided with any real constructive information on **what has or can be assessed.** A **holistic approach has been ignored** and continues to neglect damage from land based runoff on our marine environments whilst fishing and boating are singled out. Professor Bob Kearney has concluded **“the system of marine parks in NSW creates the illusion that effective action is being taken to address the rapidly deteriorating coastal ecosystem yet nothing is being managed except fishing, which has been projected, mistakenly and without data, to be the significant threat to estuarine and marine ecosystems”.** You could justifiably add that along with fishing, motorised vessels and PWC are also villains and a threat without foundation.

If Marine Parks had been successful the MPA would be able to clearly demonstrate **how Marine Parks have enhanced protection and bio-diversity** via both before and after scientific analysis. This has not been done or proven.

The current exercise in **rezoning and minor realignment of boundaries still relies on a policy framework that is flawed.** In a recent submission to a NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into Recreational Fishing the BIA and Australian Fishing Trade Association submitted there is “evidence to suggest inappropriate application of the precautionary principle, in declaring marine areas to be no take sanctuary zones, even when there is little or no evidence that recreational fishing in those areas poses a threat of serious irreversible damage to the marine environment in those areas. Such a practice is inconsistent with Australian’s environmental protection legislation and has the potential to impose a net cost on the community by preventing activities that would generate a net benefit to the community”.

The proposed rezoning and demands that “sanctuary zones to be some preordained percentage of the Marine Park area ignores the commitment to representative areas only, and demonstrates the lack of scientific foundation to the zoning process. Fiddling with zone boundaries does not represent scientific assessment and will create more confusion. The **complex rules** governing recreational fishing in pre-existing marine parks are a deterrent to recreational fishing. The intricate zoning requires either skilful navigation or a sophisticated GPS system to ensure that the many rules are not inadvertently broken. This overtly **complex and burdensome zoning system should be simplified.** This zoning system fails to effectively manage marine habitats. **There are better ways to deliver a more efficient, effective and sustainable system of Marine Protected**

Areas. A comprehensive study for BIA and AFTA (Ernst & Young, 2006 Australia's Marine Protected Areas: Challenging Times Ahead pp173) recommended:

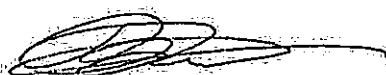
- "Development of a National Habitat Protection Strategy;
- Development of a better understanding of marine biodiversity and impact of recreational fishing on that bio-diversity;
- Development of guidelines to assist officials with the application of the "precautionary principle";
- Creation of new "special habitat protection zones";
- Consideration of protecting biodiversity in popular recreational fishing areas through the use of "special habitat protection zones" as an alternative to "sanctuary zones" in certain circumstances; and
- Regular review of existing no-take "sanctuary zones" (At least every five years).

In relation to **Ministerial Directions 3 "Sustainable use of Marine Parks"**. BIA supports the recommendations to prohibit trawling due to the damage and bio-catch caused by current practices. This initiative would enhance recreational fishing opportunities as demonstrated in NSW Recreational Fishing Havens.

Ministerial Direction 7 "Potential marina and boat harbour development". The BIA advocates the need to improve accessibility both 'to' and 'from the water', and boat storage and service facilities. This requires the provision of and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure such as boat ramps, channel works, siltation remediation, navigation aids, moorings, marinas, access pontoons, public wharfs, and safe harbours. We **disagree with the MPA from opting out of providing a planning framework** for future zones for the development of marine facilities.

A recent **NSW Maritime Boat Ownership and Storage Survey: Growth Forecasts to 2026** estimates registered boats in NSW will grow to 351,113 not including all craft falling outside the registration net. The report concludes "we face a significant storage challenge" and naturally access and other infrastructure. **All Government Agencies** need to develop plans for the future asset needs of recreational boating by identifying sites suited to the development of maritime infrastructure. It should be incumbent on the **MPA to undertake the appropriate planning for marine infrastructure assets within areas of its jurisdiction** to identify potential sites for future marine precincts similar to areas declared by NSW Maritime and Department of Lands. To do nothing and not identify potential areas may lead to the impression of park areas being a lock out zones and where no development is possible.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We are always available to elaborate and confer on any aspects regarding marine parks regulations.



ROY PRIVETT
GENERAL MANAGER



BRP Australia Pty Ltd.
56 Canterbury Road
Bankstown, NSW 2200
Australia
T 612.9794.6600
F 612.9794.6697
www.brp.com

Date: 25th August, 2010

Jervis Bay Marine Park
PO Box 89
HUSKISSON NSW 2540

Jervis.bay@mpa.nsw.gov.au

Attention of:
Mr. Matt Carr
Jervis Bay Marine Park Manager

Mr. Adrian Toovey
Manager Aquatic Protected Areas
NSW Marine Park Authority

**Response to:
Public Submissions – Proposed changes to Jervis Bay Marine Park.**

Dear Sirs,

Bombardier Recreational Products Australia Pty. Ltd. (BRP) wish to thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the Jervis Bay Marine Park (JBMP) 5 year review.

BRP is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bombardier Recreational Products Inc. An internationally recognized manufacturer known as a world leader in the design, development, manufacturing, distribution and marketing of motorized land based vehicles, personal watercraft and aircraft recreational vehicles. All these products encompass cutting edge technology incorporating state of the art safety systems and employ the highest level of environmentally sustainable emission standard design principles.

BRP was present at the meeting with representatives of the NSW Marine Parks Authority and the manager of Jervis Bay Marine Park Mr. Matt Carr attended a special meeting of Personal Watercraft (PWC) industry representatives, user groups and the NSW Maritime Authority (Maritime) in late July 2010 held at the Sydney International boat show.

The meeting was called to discuss the industries combined objection to the proposed PWC restrictions or proposed bans and object to the current restrictions that are applied within Jervis Bay Marine Park sanctuary zones, and in other NSW Marine Parks, such as but not restricted to Cape Byron Marine Park.

Ski-Doo
Lynx
Sea-Doo
Evinrude
Rotax
Can-Am

BRP provided feedback to MPA representatives with regard to its concerns regarding the proposed restriction of use of PWC in the Park and confirmed our objection to the proposed prohibition or restricted use of PWC in the JBMP.

BRP also as part of this submission formerly endorse and supports the evidence put forward in the submission prepared and presented by Mr. Peter Hunter of 4 McKain Place, Gilmore in the ACT in response to the Public Submission of JBMP.

Notwithstanding the information provided by MR. Hunter, BRP make the following further comments:

Overview:

Both internationally and locally PWC are defined as and treated as a recreational vessel and subjected to regulatory controls as is the case of any other vessel engaged in recreational boating activity.

To single out or impose prohibition or restriction of PWC in the proposed changes in the JBMP is discriminatory and there has been no known impact study or scientific or environmental evidence to support claims of adverse affects to marine life.

Poor public perception and lack of a clear understanding of the activity appears to be the driving force behind the proposed prohibition. PWC have no greater impact on the waterway than that of regular or conventional boating activity.

Clearly the local Authority and Local residents are misinformed in understanding that PWC have undertaken a very important development and technological changes over the past decade in terms of the minimizing the impact that PWC have on the local amenity of the community and the environment.

The PWC industry have for many years been proactive in developing educational awareness campaigns to educate both the public and operators of PWC. Further, the industry have worked collaboratively with Government and local Authorities on the development of educational information, together with signage on waterways to improve operator awareness, their use of PWC's and their place in the boating community.

PWC FACTS

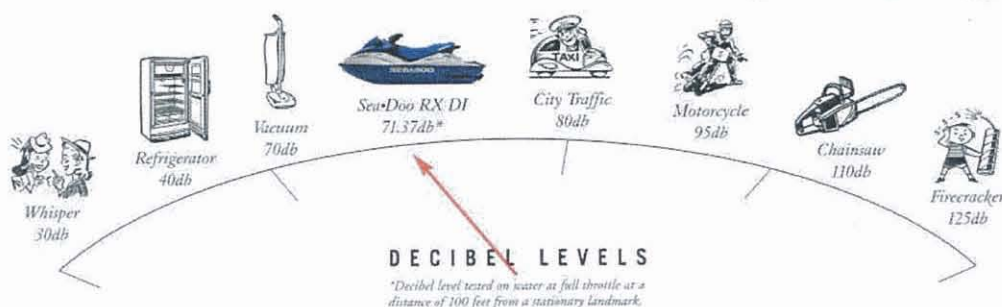
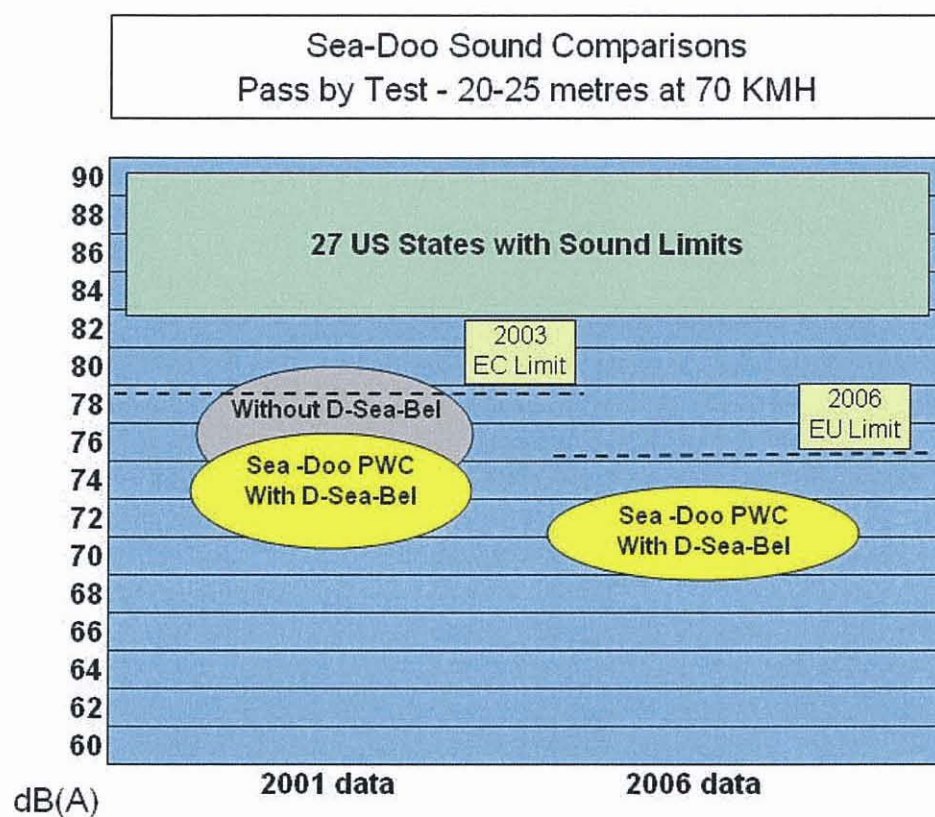
There have been constant developments of PWC over the years. Many developments have been in response to environmental standards introduced by (mainly US) governments, but numerous other improvements have been a result of the need to improve the vehicle to match consumer expectations, public acceptability, environmental concerns and changing user requirements and demographics.

Amenity:

The personal watercraft industry has reduced engine sound levels by up to 70% since 1998. There are two items creating the noise one hears from PWC: noise from the water splashing the hull and resonating and the noise from the engines during normal operation of the PWC. The noise created from water hitting the hull is a considerable portion of the overall sound of a running watercraft. Reductions in sound levels also involve lowering the sound made as the pitch of the engine. Loudness of sound is a quantifiable term, measured in dBA. Pitch is a

measurement of the frequency that the wavelength of sound vibrates. Methods employed by manufacturers absorbing or blocking the wavelengths of sound greatly lessen both the loudness and the pitch and hull resonance attributed to personal watercraft.

PWC today meet and the sound limits in Europe and US EPA standards of less than 75 dBA as detailed in the graphs below.



ICOMIA has conducted numerous measurements of sound emitted by PWC's. This European organization reports that modern PWC sound levels easily comply with recreational marine sound limits worldwide, including the stringent 2003/44/EC levels (75 dB(A)), being implemented during the 2006 calendar year.

The sound emitted from PWC is less than that of a conventional power boat and that of city traffic.

Water and Air Quality:

Through new technology, including 4-stroke and direct injection 4-stroke engines, personal watercraft manufacturers now offer greatly reduced noise and exhaust emissions as well as outstanding fuel efficiency. Personal watercraft manufacturers responded to the regulations set forth by the US EPA in 1996 with 2-stroke technology utilizing direct injection and catalytic converters in every model year since 1999. These engines offer as much as a 70% reduction in emissions. In the 2002 model year, manufacturers offered 4-stroke engines, making the personal watercraft fleet one of the cleanest and quietest on the water. Today, approximately 99% of sales are direct injection & 4-stroke engine technologies.

It is important to note that Lake Tahoe in the USA - which has the strictest environmental requirements in that country - welcomes the use of more than 30 models of direct-injection, and four-stroke personal watercraft because they are uniquely environmentally friendly.

Aquatic Environment:

The footprint of a PWC produces little or no wake compared to a conventional boat. Because the craft's propulsion system is a jet of water with no exposed propellers, skegs or fins, it is very safe and there is minimal impact on seagrasses, fish or marine life.

Here is a typical PWC hull

- **Essentially Flat Bottom**
- **NO Exposed Propellers**
- **NO Exposed Protruding Rudders**
- **NO Exposed Strakes/Fins**



Many international scientific research organisations The Birch Aquarium at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, use PWC's to study and track seahorses without disturbing the delicate environment in which they live. Further, the Oceanographic Institution's marine mammal research and conservation program in Fort Pierce Florida use PWC as the preferred equipment to aid in Dolphin rescue and research.



There is no evidence to support that PWC have any impact on marine or aquatic life and in particular marine mammals. Dolphins by their very nature, are inquisitive and approach vessels to play in bow waves and interact with vessels. The notion that PWC operators in particular seek out dolphins or perform activities that involve herding, chasing or racing the species is nonsense. The apparent allowed activity of commercial operations that chase, interact and follow these mammals is in BRP's opinion is questionable practice.

Who rides personal watercraft

Many people are surprised to learn that 99 percent of all personal watercraft sold today are multi-passenger vessels, with three- and four-seat models the fastest growing segment of the industry. These are family vessels, purchased by families who want to spend a day together on the water, and have found PWC to be affordable, approachable, and easy to store, transport, and maintain.

The demographic of PWC owners has seen a dramatic change over the last 10 years. Today's PWC owner is aged 35 to 50, is married with a family and has a mid to high-income level. Sales to families are the largest growth area for PWC manufacturers with the most being the family-oriented three-seater. For these owners, a PWC is an ideal way for family enjoyment on the water whilst offering ease of transportation and convenience of storage.

PWC are used for a wide range of recreational on water activities which includes touring, racing, water skiing, surf towing, surf rescue, enforcement and to some extent fishing.

The PWC industry continues to grow, largely due to the continuous rejuvenation of the segment with innovative products. As well as full emissions compliance, added features such as closed-loop cooling, off-power/off-throttle steering, rpm-limiting lanyards (for beginners), security systems and reduced maintenance are providing consumers with safe, reliable craft to meet their highest expectations.

Industry Educational and Training initiatives:

Overview

BRP actively encourages safe, responsible PWC riding through a number of initiatives such as national educational programs to encourage responsible behaviour. We also maintain the highest environmental standards through craft design and by developing environmental awareness campaigns for riders.

One such campaign is the Courtesy Rider Program.

This is a safety awareness program to advise PWC riders of the regulations and operational boundaries of PWC's on waterways. To conduct 'face to face' warnings, to distribute maps, and safety information about the local area they are operating in.

The program also provide the Shire Councils with an excellent 'PR' exercise and be an operational advisory unit to the relevant Council and Maritime officers regarding all issues relevant to the local area.

An active team of eyes and ears both on and off the water.

Information has been developed by Maritime who have embarked on new PWC educational material; new Ride Right DVD, new PWC Ride Right (Ride Smart) booklet and supporting new PWC pamphlets. These are to further assist current license holders and new license applicants and will form part of the information provided to PWC operators intercepted by the Courtesy Rider Programs.

Courtesy Rider Programs:

Courtesy Rider Patrols on week-ends & public holidays

Handouts – Safe Riding Tips

- PWC Safety Booklet
- Local Maritime information

Communicate strong messages about:

Boat Ramp Etiquette

Rider Responsibilities & the Law



The following is a broad outline of how the programs generally operate.

Preparation and operation

Identify the key areas to operate and determine the 'make up' of the Courtesy rider team. This could take many forms with the following proving most successful in other States.

- Four PWC experienced riders
- One Council Officer (optional)
- One other Officer/Marine Board (optional)
- One team/data manager

There may be a need to have one team for each particular area.

All team members to be trained in the use and operation of the PWC, how they work, different kinds of craft, how to launch, manoeuvre & retrieve, safety and dangers of the craft. (These training days are excellent to build camaraderie amongst team members and educate them about the craft). How to operate the craft with two people on board. All wearing easily identifiable Courtesy rider PFD's.

Importantly we endeavour to use the same team members as much as possible so there are no inconsistencies in the approach of the teams.

Also train them how to collect the valuable data on each person they talk to.

Collate the supplies of 'hand outs' & determine the quantities to distribute each day.

Operation

On weekends and most public holidays two to four teams are deployed to areas traditionally been the most active in terms of complaints known as 'Hot Spots'.

The team would meet at one location and board one vehicle (preferably 4WD) with very prominent signage (great photo opportunity for local media) and easily recognisable when they arrive at boat ramps.

Upon arrival at the boat ramp the team would park in a very prominent position, usually along side the launch ramp, and view the PWC riders on the water to gauge an opinion of their behaviour. The team should then endeavour to speak with all PWC owners/riders to discuss PWC operation in general and the behaviour of riders observed by the team. If several PWC's were seen on the beach, the team could split in two to ensure all of the owners/riders are addressed.

CRP members actively walk up to each group of riders (whilst wearing the Courtesy Rider uniform) and talk to them about the new rules and regulations (hand them a copy) explain the local law and fines, explain that the team are riders like them trying make sure that all users are aware of there responsibility for the benefit of all. 'get them on side'.

A database is compiled using the information gathered from the survey and includes the person's name, hull registration and any warnings issued to that person. The data base list can then be checked to determine whether the team had previously spoken with an individual associated with a particular PWC. If the operator was previously warned and had again been seen to be operating in contravention to the rules, details will be on forwarded to the local authority for further action, where an infringement notice should be issued.

Launch PWC

As many operators launch & leave the ramp area, all team members should be skilled with operating the PWC. The team then launch the craft and two team members board wearing the Courtesy Rider PFD's and proceed to 'Patrol' areas not accessible by land. The remaining team members can either wait and talk to PWC as they arrive and leave the ramp area. OR they can arrange to meet the riders at another ramp. So the PWC travels by water while the vehicle & trailer travel by road.

The team on the PWC can then approach riders as they are causing problems and note their registration for the data base.

Industry & User Group Support

The Personal Watercraft Industry Association (PWDA) provides assistance wherever possible to the program.

- The Loaner Watercraft for the Season
- Provide prizes / giveaways to the PWC operators found to be operating in a responsible manner.
- Provide CRP Uniform (PFD's)

Other local companies including PWC Dealerships in the local area are canvassed to provide further prize giveaways and support.

Local User Groups will also provide assistance to the program as required.

Summary

BRP is concerned that the current speed restriction poses a severe safety risk to PWC operators in the JBMP area due to the inability to maneuver the craft in a manner which is safe for the operator and the vessels designed operations. BRP is opposed to the proposed action to prohibit PWC in the JBMP.

BRP is of the firm view and recommendation is its position on the following points:

PWC are recreational vessels that should not be restricted in any way in-different to other boating activity.

PWC are adequately governed by NSW Maritime legislation and laws, with Boating Service Officers (BSO) available to conduct compliance and enforcement programs within all waters of NSW, including Marine parks. That maritime regulatory reform is the domain of NSW maritime not the JBMP.

NSW Maritime Authority to install new improved maps, boat ramp signage. To upgrade marine maps and highlight irregular riding around the Hyams beach village.

Sanctuary Zone restrictions of 10 knots applicable to PWC currently in place to be removed.

JBMP to provide documented scientific evidence and impact studies for review that supports the current restriction and proposed prohibition of PWC in the JBMP.

To work collaboratively with the PWC industry on development of a Courtesy Rider program available to NSW Marine Parks Authority, to be run on invitation or in peak times, associated with BSO compliance or operation solely.

Review the apparent allowed activity of commercial operations that chase, interact with local Dolphin community.

We look forward to further consultation in regard to the review of all Marine Parks in New South Wales.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Heyes', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Heyes
Executive Director
Public & Regulatory Affairs.