

POLICY — Moorings in the Great Barrier Reef

DECEMBER 2014

Objective

To provide a framework for the management and use of tourism and recreational vessel moorings that protects the environment and promotes ecologically sustainable access to the Great Barrier Reef.

Target audience

This policy will guide delegates considering applications for mooring permissions, and inform commercial and non-commercial users about management arrangements for public and private moorings in the Great Barrier Reef.

Purpose

1. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (the managing agencies) support the use of public and private moorings in the Great Barrier Reef to provide ecologically sustainable and equitable access opportunities while preventing environmental harm to sensitive environments.

Related legislation / standards / policy

Commonwealth

2. *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*
3. *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*
4. *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*
5. *Cairns Area Plan of Management 1998*
6. *Hinchinbrook Plan of Management 2004*
7. *Whitsundays Plan of Management 1998*
8. *Marine Tourism Contingency Plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park*
9. *Environmental Impact Management Policy*
10. *Structures Policy*

Queensland

11. *Marine Parks Act 2004*
12. *Marine Parks Regulation 2006*
13. *Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004*
14. *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*
15. *Fisheries Act 1994*
16. *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

Context

17. In 1981 the Great Barrier Reef was inscribed on the World Heritage Area List of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on the basis of its natural outstanding universal value.
18. The managing agencies work in partnership with Traditional Owners, the tourism industry, the fishing industry, scientists, local government and community groups to conserve the environment, biodiversity and heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef and promote ecologically sustainable use. The managing

agencies acknowledge the continuing sea country management and custodianship of the Great Barrier Reef by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Traditional Owners.

19. The Australian Government has an international responsibility to protect, conserve, present and transmit the outstanding universal value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area to future generations. The managing agencies acknowledge that tourism operators provide the primary vehicle for the presentation of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area to visitors.
20. Moorings promote environmental protection by reducing or eliminating the need to anchor in and adjacent to sensitive habitats and they provide safety and convenience for vessels in the Great Barrier Reef.
21. Moorings also enable the presentation of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area to visitors as they allow vessels to access individual reefs more closely. These are benefits to the managing agencies, as well as commercial and non-commercial mooring users.
22. Conversely, moorings will have a local environmental impact at the site they are installed, and may impact on amenity and limit access by others to that site.
23. This policy aims to manage moorings appropriately to minimise environmental impacts and promote responsible installation and operation of moorings in the Great Barrier Reef.
24. For the Great Barrier Reef, a complementary arrangement exists where the managing agencies often jointly assess permissions for access to areas within both the Commonwealth jurisdiction, specifically the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and areas within Queensland jurisdiction, specifically the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. This policy applies to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park excluding the internal waters of Queensland.
25. Site-specific management refers to a range of site management arrangements and site plans throughout the Great Barrier Reef which the managing agencies have developed and implemented. Site-specific management may be implemented by the managing agencies where: a site has particular environmental, social, cultural or heritage values that require additional protection; there is potential for a high level of conflicting use; and where there is potential for an installation or operation to impede the reasonable use of, or access to, part of the Great Barrier Reef.
26. Plans of Management are one method used by the managing agencies to protect and conserve the values of a particular area of the Great Barrier Reef. In general, the Plans of Management limit the number of private moorings that are permitted in Planning Areas, although additional moorings for weather (northerly moorings associated with an existing permitted mooring) are provided for under the Cairns Area Plan of Management. Site planning and public advertising may be required by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority as part of assessing any permission for private moorings in Planning Areas.
27. This policy provides a framework for the installation, maintenance, undertaking of works and operation of the following types of vessel moorings:
 - a. public moorings
 - b. private moorings — including commercial and non-commercial.

General principles

28. This policy is subject to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)* and *Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld)* and all legislative instruments made pursuant to these Acts. This policy is not intended to extend the jurisdiction of either managing agency.
29. This policy should also be read in conjunction with other applicable managing agencies' legislation, policies and the supporting information sheet¹. For example, the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994 (Qld)*, the *Fisheries Act 1994 (Qld)* and the Management of declared Fish Habitat Areas: departmental policy position (Qld).
30. In this policy where a reference is made to the "the Acts" or "the Regulations", it is intended that the applicable Commonwealth or State Act or Regulation will apply to the particular circumstance.
31. This policy covers single and multi-point mooring systems (including a fore and aft mooring system) for tourism and recreational vessels but does not cover moorings that are used as a structural component of a pontoon or other marine facility, or temporary cyclone moorings for ships.

32. A public mooring may be installed in the Great Barrier Reef, by or for the Managing Agencies, where there is a demonstrated need to reduce damage caused by anchoring or to provide for equitable public access.
33. In deciding whether to grant a permission for a private mooring to be installed in the Great Barrier Reef, the managing agencies may consider whether a public mooring would be more appropriate in that location.
34. In granting a permission for a private mooring, the managing agencies do not express or imply that the permittee has any property right or entitlement to any part of the Great Barrier Reef within, or upon which, the mooring is to be installed, noting that the mooring buoy, tackle and point of attachment to the sea-bed are private property of the permittee.
35. The managing agencies will prioritise compliance activities relating to private moorings based on any compliance risks that are identified with particular moorings. For example, unpermitted moorings or private moorings that have been incorrectly installed and are impacting on the environment would have higher priority for compliance activities than permitted moorings that may not be displaying their mooring reference number.

Best practice moorings management

36. The managing agencies encourage best practice design, installation and operation of moorings in the Great Barrier Reef and continuous improvement as conditions and best practices change over time.
37. In addition to the mandatory and discretionary considerations under Regulations, when assessing an application for a permission for a private mooring the requirements of the managing agencies may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. consideration as to whether the mooring is required at the proposed location
 - b. consideration as to whether the mooring design incorporates best practice to minimise environmental impacts
 - c. consideration of the intended use of that private mooring
 - d. where the application is to continue an existing permission, the permittee demonstrates with a current compliance certificate, that appropriate and ongoing maintenance of the private mooring has been undertaken following installation.
38. The managing agencies promote responsible reef practices in relation to the use of all moorings.

Specific principles

Site-specific management

39. Where site-specific management applies to a particular part of the Great Barrier Reef, the managing agencies will ensure that:
 - a. New moorings are installed in accordance with the requirement of the site management arrangements or site plan.
 - b. Existing private moorings deemed by the managing agencies to be inconsistent with the site management arrangements or site plan are relocated or removed, following consultation with permittees of private moorings, as required.
40. The managing agencies may prohibit anchoring and installation of other moorings and structures within a specified radius (generally a minimum of 50 metres) of any mooring if it is considered appropriate for resource management, conflict resolution purposes, or the protection and ecological sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef.

Public moorings

41. It is the intention of the managing agencies that public moorings are available to vessels in the order that the vessels arrive, without bias or preference.
42. Public moorings are to be used in accordance with certain parameters to prevent moorings dragging and damaging the environment, to reduce costs of repair to damaged moorings and to provide for equitable use.

43. The managing agencies may systematically update information displayed on public mooring buoys or tags, as deemed necessary, to promote responsible use. The managing agencies require that:
 - a. Public moorings are used in accordance with any limits, including time limits, structural capacity, and any other conditions stated on the mooring buoy or the mooring tag.
 - b. A public mooring must not be used by more than one vessel at any time, with the exception of a tender vessel attached to a primary vessel.
44. It is an offence under the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983 to remove, misuse or damage a public mooring and penalties apply to a person who commits such an offence.
45. The managing agencies may broaden such public mooring arrangements to enable some public moorings to be dedicated to a particular user, or group of users, for part of the day.
46. With provision of appropriate funding, the managing agencies may install and maintain more public moorings in high use areas to minimise damage to the environment.
47. The managing agencies may contract to an external provider the installation, maintenance and management of public moorings within the Great Barrier Reef.
48. The managing agencies will require Part 5 notifications for the installation, maintenance and management of public moorings, consistent with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003.

Private moorings

49. Permittees of permitted private moorings are encouraged by the managing agencies, through responsible reef practices, to share their moorings with other users. Use of moorings by others must be negotiated with the permittee as the mooring buoy, tackle and point of attachment to the sea-bed are the permittee's private property. Unauthorised use is a civil matter between the permittee and the other user.
50. Permittees must maintain the appropriate level of public indemnity insurance identified in the permission.

Moorings register

51. The managing agencies will keep, and make publicly available, a register of permitted private moorings to assist users to make arrangements with mooring permittees for use of any private mooring. The register may detail the following information:
 - a. mooring reference number for each private mooring
 - b. specific location of each private mooring by Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) coordinates and reef name
 - c. contact details of the mooring permittee, where applicable
 - d. any other relevant information.
52. The managing agencies may extend the moorings register to include relevant details about public moorings, such as DGPS location and mooring class, to allow mooring users to easily locate suitable public moorings.

Uninstalled moorings

53. A private mooring should be installed within six months of the permission being granted. Requests for an extension of the six month timeframe to the managing agencies must be in writing and will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
54. The managing agencies may revoke a permission for a private mooring that is not installed in the Great Barrier Reef within six months of the permission being granted or another agreed timeframe.

Mooring design and identification

55. Depending on the type of mooring, its location and intended use, permittees must provide a design drawing or schematic drawing for the mooring which is to be approved by the managing agencies prior to the installation of a private mooring, or when otherwise requested:
 - a. The managing agencies may request modifications to the design and location of the mooring, or a different standard of mooring, to minimise potential impacts to the environment from the construction and operation of the mooring and meet best practice.

- b. Additional elements required for an assessment may include maximum operating conditions (wind and weather), vessel parameters (length, hull configuration), and operating parameters (single point versus a fore and aft moorings system).
56. The managing agencies require that all private moorings in the Great Barrier Reef include a minimum standard of identification which is legible and visible at all times.
- a. For the purpose of identification, the managing agencies issue unique mooring reference numbers which must be displayed on the mooring buoy or mooring tag.
 - b. The managing agencies also recognise mooring buoys that are coloured, designed and numbered in accordance with Maritime Safety Queensland's requirements and their reference numbers will be recorded in the moorings register.

Moorings installation, operation and removal

57. To ensure private moorings are located in the agreed position and that all works on private moorings are conducted in an environmentally appropriate manner, the managing agencies require supervision by an authorised person unless alternative arrangements are approved by the managing agencies. The following generally outlines the requirements for works:
- a. Works that do not require supervision by an authorised person, may include but are not limited to, general maintenance work such as cleaning or conducting a general inspection and replacement of shackles, chain, rope or float.
 - b. Works that require supervision by an authorised person, may include but are not limited to, installation, relocation or removal of the mooring; replacement of mooring block/anchor; design changes or upgrade of a mooring. These works have the potential to cause damage to the environment.
58. Within a specified period after installation or relocation of a mooring, or as requested by the managing agencies, permittees must lodge a compliance certificate certified by an appropriately experienced person. The compliance certificate must verify the mooring DGPS location, the mooring reference number and that the mooring has been installed and maintained in accordance with the approved design drawing or schematic drawing.
- a. The managing agencies may grant a permission for the temporary relocation of a private mooring, following a severe environmental incident, in accordance with the Regulations and any other relevant policies such as the Marine Tourism Contingency Plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Marine Tourism Contingency Plan) ².
59. To reduce the risk posed to the environment by breakage or dragging of the moorings, the managing agencies require that moorings are regularly maintained and that each mooring is inspected by an appropriately experienced person. The permittee will be required to provide a compliance certificate, obtained in the preceding 12 months, upon request by the managing agencies or with any application to continue or transfer a mooring permission.

Moorings de-tackling

60. The managing agencies may consider modifying the mooring notification approval to require or allow the de-tackling of a permitted mooring in certain circumstances. For example this may be appropriate where:
- a. a permission has been granted for a temporary relocation of a permitted mooring under the Regulations and the Marine Tourism Contingency Plan; or
 - b. a permittee demonstrates an operational or environmental need not to operate to the mooring temporarily, with the intention of returning to and using the site.
61. Generally the managing agencies will only allow the de-tackling of a private mooring, for a period no greater than two years. Where the permittee applies for an extension to this timeframe, the managing agencies will consider such applications on a case-by-case basis. In some circumstances, the managing agencies may decide to suspend or revoke the relevant permission.

Compliance matters

62. The managing agencies may take appropriate action, such as suspending or revoking a permission or issuing infringement notices, to ensure a private mooring remains compliant with the conditions of the relevant permission and compliant with other management arrangements such as Plans of Management.
63. The managing agencies will continue to identify and respond to non-compliant and unpermitted moorings during patrols.
64. The managing agencies may develop and implement an audit regime or compliance plan for private moorings to ensure ongoing compliance with management arrangements.
65. Where a permission for a private mooring has been suspended due to the permittee failing to provide a compliance certificate, the suspended permission may be re-instated by the managing agencies upon provision of a compliance certificate. The managing agencies may revoke a suspended permission after a specified period of non-compliance and in accordance with the Regulations.
66. The managing agencies may issue an order to remove, or may remove through the Field Management Program, any unpermitted or non-compliant mooring from the Great Barrier Reef. The managing agencies, in accordance with the Regulations, may prioritise the removal of any mooring that is causing environmental harm, displacing other users or adversely impacting on amenity. The managing agencies may seek to recover costs associated with the removal of unpermitted and non-compliant moorings where the mooring owner can be identified.

Matters relating to mooring permissions

67. In accordance with the Regulations, the managing agencies will assess applications for permissions to install, operate, relocate and remove private moorings on a case-by-case basis unless otherwise stated.
68. In an assessment of applications for mooring permissions, the managing agencies will consider matters of national environmental significance, including the outstanding universal value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.
69. The managing agencies will assess routine applications for private mooring permissions that are not received under the Marine Tourism Contingency Plan, in the order that they are received without bias or preference.
70. The process of allocating special permissions for moorings through an expression of interest process is identified in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations. The managing agencies jointly assess the expressions of interest in accordance with the selection criteria and, following that process, may only offer the opportunity to the highest ranked applicant for each available special permission.
71. The managing agencies will not accept any application for the continuation or transfer of any mooring permission unless a current compliance certificate, obtained in the preceding 12 months, is provided at the time of application. An application that is not accompanied by a compliance certificate will not be considered by the managing agencies to be a valid application and will not be accepted for assessment. An application for a private mooring permission must also include the design drawing or schematic drawing of the mooring. The following matters should be considered when applying for a continuation or transfer of permission:
 - a. Where a permission expires prior to a valid application for continuation being received by the managing agencies, the managing agencies may direct the permittee to de-tackle or remove the mooring subject to the Regulations.
 - b. It will be a condition of the permission that a current compliance certificate must be provided to the managing agencies upon request.
 - c. If a permittee fails to supply a compliance certificate upon request, the managing agencies may suspend and/or revoke the relevant permission and direct the permittee to de-tackle or remove the mooring subject to the Regulations.
 - d. A permitted beach hire operation or a permitted pontoon operation (a parent operation) may include one or more moorings for ancillary vessels. Permissions for ancillary vessel moorings will only be considered for transfer, from one permittee to another, with that parent operation.
 - e. Where a permission includes an additional mooring for weather provided for under the Cairns Area Plan of Management (i.e. northerly moorings associated with an existing permitted mooring), the additional mooring can't be split and transferred separately from the existing mooring.

- f. When granting a permission for a private mooring, the term of the permission will be for a period of up to six years unless otherwise stated. A high standard tourism operator may apply for a 15-year permission for a private mooring operated in conjunction with the certified tourism product.

Moorings related fees and charges

72. An applicant for a permission for a private mooring is required to pay a permit application assessment fee in accordance with the Regulations.
73. The managing agencies may seek to recover reasonable costs from permittees, for preparing site plans, site surveys and supervision of installation, relocation or removal of moorings.
74. A permittee with a permission for a private mooring is responsible under the permission for the costs associated with the installation, ongoing maintenance and removal of their mooring, including obtaining compliance certificates and design drawings and schematic drawings.

Implementation

75. The managing agencies will continue to permit private moorings in line with this policy.
76. The managing agencies intend to develop and implement an audit regime or compliance plan for private moorings.
77. The managing agencies will review the number of private moorings installed in the Great Barrier Reef to ensure moorings data including location, configuration, status, and the moorings register are accurate and up-to-date.
78. In any review of the Plans of Management, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority will ensure all private moorings that are installed within the Planning Area are accounted for while maintaining ecologically sustainable limits on the number of moorings that may be permitted in the future.
79. The managing agencies intend to explore ways to expedite the process to remove unpermitted moorings.
80. The managing agencies will investigate ways to assist and streamline permit assessment applications.
81. Where appropriate, the managing agencies will seek approval for legislative change where necessary to facilitate implementation of the policy.

Definitions

Acts means the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (Cth) and the *Marine Parks Act 2004* (Qld) as amended from time-to-time.

Ancillary vessel means a small vessel, other than the primary vessel, which provides services to the passengers of the primary vessel and is only operated within three nautical miles of the primary vessel.

Appropriately experienced person means a person who holds appropriate public indemnity insurance and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland; or
- b. a moorings contractor with relevant experience in the installation and maintenance of moorings; or
- c. complies with the Occupational Diving Work Code of Practice 2005, as amended from time to time, (relating to Divemaster (PADI) or Dive Controller (SSI) qualifications or higher) and approved by the managing agencies as having demonstrated competencies in mooring maintenance, or
- d. approved by the managing agencies as having demonstrated competencies in mooring maintenance. This last criterion would only apply to low-risk private moorings (generally non-commercial).

Authorised person means an officer of the managing agencies, or a person acting on behalf of the managing agencies.

Certified tourism product means a nature-based tour or accommodation which has been certified as being ecologically, culturally and socially sustainable by an independent body, whose certification scheme is recognised by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Operators with certified tourism products may join the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority high standard tourism program.

Compliance certificate means a certificate of compliance for a permitted mooring system approved by a appropriately experienced person, which demonstrates that the mooring has been installed and maintained in accordance with the approved design drawing or approved schematic drawing.

Design drawing means a technical drawing of a mooring system approved or certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).

De-tackling means the temporary removal of all the mooring tackle including chains, shackles, ropes and buoys from the structure fixing the mooring to the seabed.

Field Management Program is a joint program conducted by the managing agencies under the Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement 2009. The Field Management Program is responsible for planning and executing field management and operations in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) and Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland), Commonwealth islands and Queensland island national parks in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

Fore and aft mooring system means two or three moorings installed in close proximity to each other to provide stability for the moored vessel. A fore and aft system comprises one mooring for the bow of the vessel and one or two moorings for the stern of the vessel. For the purpose of all provisions in this policy a fore and aft mooring system is considered as a single mooring.

Great Barrier Reef for the purpose of this policy means the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park excluding the internal waters of Queensland.

Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park means the Queensland Marine Park established pursuant to the *Marine Parks Act 2004* (Qld) as amended from time-to-time.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park means the Commonwealth Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (Cth) as amended from time to time.

Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area refers to the area as defined in Schedule 1 of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (Cth).

High standard tourism operators means permittees of a tourism program that has been certified by an independent certification scheme recognised by the managing agencies who contributes to Great Barrier Reef resilience and presents the values of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area to a high standard.

Internal waters of Queensland means waters of Queensland on the landward side of the territorial sea baseline.

Managing agencies refers to the principal partner agencies in the management of the Great Barrier Reef, being the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

Matters of national environmental significance are those matters defined in the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Mooring means a permanently located facility that is designed solely for mooring a vessel and may include a floating buoy, tag, tackle and a structure fixing the mooring to the seabed.

Mooring buoy means a surface float attached to the mooring to assist in locating and identifying the mooring.

Mooring notification approval is a written approval from the managing agencies that contains mooring details including: the mooring reference number; the DGPS location and datum; the design; the type; the status; and particulars of the design drawing or schematic drawing.

Mooring reference number means the unique number prescribed for each mooring by the managing agencies.

Moorings register means a publicly available database of private moorings, which are installed in the Great Barrier Reef.

Permission means a document issued by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and/or the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service which details the permission(s) granted by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to which Part 2A of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983 (Cth) applies and/or any Queensland permission(s) granted by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service under the *Marine Parks Act 2004* (Qld).

Permittee means a person, company or entity issued a permission by the managing agencies.

Planning Area means an area of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park for which a Plan of Management has been developed.

Plans of Management has the meaning given by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (Cth).

Private mooring has the same meaning as permitted mooring defined in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations.

Public mooring has the meaning given in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations.

Queensland Marine Park means the marine park established pursuant to the *Marine Parks Act 2004* (Qld) and Marine Parks Regulation 2006 (Qld).

Reef users mean users of the Great Barrier Reef

Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland means an engineer certified under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld), as amended from time-to-time, or someone acting under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer.

Regulations means the Great Barrier Reef Marine Regulations 1983 (Cth) and the Marine Parks Regulations 2006 (Qld).

Schematic drawing means a drawing of the mooring system which shows the main elements of the mooring system including (as relevant), the block/screw-pin/anchor, shackles, riser line, tackle, subsurface buoy, and materials from which each component will be constructed.

Severe environmental incident means an incident, or series of incidents, which degrades an area in the Great Barrier Reef to such a degree that it significantly affects the ability of the permittee to conduct the original permitted tourist program at that site. Examples include extreme cases of: coral bleaching, coral disease outbreaks, crown-of-thorns starfish infestations, cyclones, storm surges, extreme flood events, oil and chemical spills and vessel groundings. A severe environmental incident does not include changes to Great Barrier Reef ecosystems that are transitory or ephemeral in nature, such as the movement of sand cays and fluctuations in migratory animal populations.

Site management arrangements are localised plans for use of a particular site outside a Planning Area. They identify significant values of the specific site and describe current management arrangements for these sites concentrating on specific use issues and cumulative impacts at the site. For Queensland legislation, site management arrangements also include the legislative requirements of declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHA) as prescribed under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (Qld). Note that these include a prohibition on the installation of private moorings in declared FHA "A" management areas and significant limitations in "B" management areas.

Site plans are localised plans for use of a particular site within a Planning Area. They identify significant values of the specific site and describe current management arrangements for these sites concentrating on specific use issues and cumulative impacts at the site.

Special permission has the meaning given by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983 (Cth).

Structural capacity means the maximum vessel length and maximum wind speed that a mooring can safely withstand.

Vessel has the meaning given in the Acts.

Zone has the meaning given in the Acts.

Zoning Plan has the meaning given in the Acts.

Supporting information

1. Australian Government Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (2014). Supporting information to the Policy on Moorings in the Great Barrier Reef.
2. Australian Government Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (2014). Marine Tourism Contingency Plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Further information

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Supersede