



Queensland

Marine Parks Act 2004

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

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This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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Queensland

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	9
2	Commencement	9
3	Definitions	9
Part 2	Provisions about areas within marine park	
4	Zones within marine park generally	9
5	Estuarine conservation zone in GBR Coast Marine Park	10
6	Objects for zones	10
7	Areas that are highly protected areas	10
Part 3	Permissions to enter or use marine park	
Division 1	Application for permission	
8	Requirements for application	11
Division 2	Considering and deciding application for permission	
9	Fee must be paid	11
10	Matters chief executive must consider	12
11	Other matters chief executive may consider	13
12	Chief executive's power to require further information or document	15
13	Amending application	15
14	Requirement about environmental impact statement requested by chief executive	15
15	Chief executive may request public notice of application	16
16	Deciding application	16
17	Only suitable person can hold permission	17
18	Restriction on grant of permission for commercial whale watching program	17
19	Restriction on grant of permissions authorising feeding of dolphins	18

20	Permission can not be granted if plan restricts the grant	19
21	Restriction on grant about insurance	19
22	Steps to be taken after application decided	19
Division 3	Form of permission	
23	Permission to be written	20
24	Matters to be stated on permission	21
Division 4	Amendment, suspension or cancellation of permission	
25	Minor amendments	21
26	Amendments by application	22
27	Other amendments other than immediately	23
28	Procedure for amendments other than immediately	24
29	Immediate amendment or suspension of permission for safety or conservation	25
30	Immediate amendment or suspension for failure to pay fee	26
31	Suspending permission other than immediately or cancelling permission	27
32	Procedures for suspending a permission other than immediately or cancelling a permission	29
33	When holder of amended permission must return permission	30
34	When holder of suspended permission must return permission	31
35	When holder of cancelled permission must return permission	31
Division 5	Carrying out activities under permission	
Subdivision 1	Effect of grant of permission	
36	Activities authorised under permission generally	31
37	Term of permission	32
38	How authorisation may be given to other persons	32
39	Effect of authorisation given under permission	32
Subdivision 2	Conditions and other requirements applying to permissions	
40	Permission or authorisation must be available for inspection	33
Division 6	Transfer of permissions	
41	Application to transfer permission	34
42	Considering transfer application	35
43	Chief executive's power to require further information	35
44	Approval or non-approval of transfer	36
45	Steps after approval of transfer	36
46	Authorisations under transferred permission	37

Division 7	Other provisions about permissions	
47	Requirement to notify chief executive of particular changes and ask for amendment	37
48	Replacing permission	38
49	Surrender of permission	38
50	Existing permission taken to be in force while new application is considered	39
Part 4	Commercial activity agreements	
Division 1	Preliminary	
51	Chief executive may enter into agreement	40
52	Restrictions on entering into agreement—conservation of marine park	40
53	Restrictions on entering into agreement—suitability of other party	41
54	Restrictions on entering into agreement—insurance	41
55	Content of agreement.	41
56	Mandatory conditions of agreement.	42
Division 2	Expression of interest process	
57	Application of div 2	42
58	Invitation for expressions of interest	43
59	Requirements for expression of interest.	44
60	Requirements for process	44
61	Chief executive may request further information	45
62	Amending expression of interest	45
63	Notice to unsuccessful submitters	45
Division 3	Application process	
64	Application of div 3	46
65	Applying for agreement	46
66	Matters to be considered for application.	46
67	Chief executive may request further information	46
68	Amending the application	47
69	Chief executive may request public notice of application	47
70	Negotiating application for agreement	48
71	Steps to be taken after application decided	48
Division 4	Requirements applying to and nature of agreements	
72	Term and review of agreements	48
73	Nature of agreement	49

Division 5	Amendment, suspension and cancellation of agreement by chief executive	
74	Immediate amendment or suspension for safety or conservation	49
75	Amending agreement other than immediately	50
76	Process for amending agreement other than immediately	51
77	Cancelling agreement or suspending authorisation under agreement other than immediately	52
78	Process for cancelling agreement or suspending authorisation under agreement other than immediately	52
Division 6	Transfer of authorisation under agreement	
79	Application to transfer authorisation	54
80	Approval or non-approval of transfer	54
81	Giving effect to transfer	54
Division 7	Requirement to have agreement or copy available for inspection	
82	Agreement or copy must be available for inspection	55
Part 5	Provisions about accreditations	
Division 1	Accreditation of external authority as corresponding authority	
83	Accreditation of external authority	56
84	Limitations on accreditation of external authority	56
Division 2	Accreditation of external instrument as accredited instrument	
85	Accreditation of external instrument	57
86	Limitation on accreditation of external instrument	58
87	Notice of accreditation and accredited instrument must be available	58
88	Amendment of accreditation of external instrument	59
89	Cancellation of accreditation of external instrument	59
90	Review of accreditation of external instrument	60
Division 3	Accreditation of educational or research institution	
91	Accreditation of educational or research institution	60
92	Cancellation of accreditation of educational or research institution	62
Division 4	Accreditation of harvest fishery	
93	Accreditation of harvest fishery	63
94	Cancellation of accreditation of harvest fishery	63

Part 6	Regulatory notices and declarations	
Division 1	Regulatory notices	
95	Requirements for regulatory notices	64
96	Regulatory information notice.	65
97	Erection or display of regulatory notice or regulatory information notice is evidence of particular matters	66
Division 2	Declaration of restricted access area	
98	Declaration of restricted access area.	66
99	Reasons for declaring restricted access area	67
100	Public notice about declarations.	68
101	Period for which declaration is in force	69
Division 3	Declaration of prescribed commercial activity	
102	Declaration of prescribed commercial activity	69
Division 4	Declaration of special activity	
103	Declaration of special activity.	70
104	Activities that may be special activities.	71
105	Public notice about declarations.	72
106	Period for which declaration is in force	72
Part 7	Entering or using marine parks	
Division 1	Prohibited purposes for zoned marine park and when authority required for zoned marine park	
107	Application of div 1	73
108	Prohibited purposes	73
109	Entry or use for a prohibited purpose.	74
110	Purposes for which authority required	74
111	Entry or use without an authority	75
112	Entry or use requiring notice	76
Division 2	When authority required for unzoned marine park	
Subdivision 1	Application	
113	Application of div 2	76
Subdivision 2	Purpose for which authority required	
114	Purpose for which authority required	77
115	Entry or use without an authority	77
116	Entry or use requiring notice	78
Subdivision 3	Entry or use without authority or notification	
117	Purpose and nature of sdiv 3	78
118	Entry or use in emergency without authority	79

119	Entry or use for undertaking functions under Commonwealth Act without authority	79
120	Entry or use for law enforcement without authority	79
Subdivision 4	Entry or use without authority but with notification	
121	Purpose and nature of sdiv 4	80
122	Entry or use to remove or salvage aircraft or vessel	80
123	Entry or use to remove property under particular instruments	80
124	Entry or use for defence activity	81
125	Entry or use for essential public services	81
126	Entry or use in particular emergencies	82
Division 3	Access to parts of marine park and conducting particular activities in marine park generally	
127	Unlawfully entering restricted access area	82
128	Removing property from restricted access area	83
129	Unlawfully conducting prescribed commercial activity	83
130	Compliance with conservation conditions	83
131	Unlawfully conducting special activity	84
132	Compliance with special activity notice	84
133	Compliance with regulatory notice about health and safety act	85
Division 4	Fires in marine parks	
134	Unlawful lighting of fires	85
135	Unattended fires	86
136	Unauthorised things relating to fires	86
137	Inspector powers in relation to fires	87
Division 5	Using vehicles or vessels in marine parks	
138	Unlawfully bringing vehicle or vessel into marine park	87
139	Unlawfully using vehicle or vessel in marine park	87
Division 6	Animals in marine parks	
140	Restriction on bringing domestic animals into marine park	88
141	Unlawfully feeding native animals	89
Division 7	Other conduct in marine park	
142	Depositing litter in marine park	89
143	Unauthorised use of generators, compressors or motors	89
144	Disturbance by radio, tape recorder or sound system	90
145	Using particular items for spearfishing	90
146	General misconduct	90

Part 8	Review and appeal provisions	
Division 1	Preliminary	
147	Appeal process starts with internal review	91
Division 2	Internal review	
148	Applying for an internal review	91
149	Review decision	92
150	Stay of operation of appealable decision	94
Division 3	Appeals	
151	Who may appeal.	94
152	How to start appeal	94
153	Appellant to give notice of appeal	95
154	Stay of operation of decision	95
155	Hearing procedures	96
156	Powers of Magistrates Court on appeal	96
157	Appeals from Magistrates Court's decision	97
Part 9	Fees	
Division 1	GBR Coast Marine Park	
158	Application of div 1	97
159	Fees payable generally.	97
160	Fees payable for permission for more than 1 activity	98
161	No fee for joint permission if fee paid to Commonwealth	98
Division 2	Other marine parks	
162	Application of div 2	98
163	Fees payable	99
Division 3	Waiver of fee	
164	Chief executive may waive fee in whole or part	99
Part 10	Transitional provisions	
165	Definition for pt 10	100
166	References to 1990 regulation	100
167	Particular conduct continues to be authorised	100
Schedule 1	Objects to be achieved for zones of marine parks	102
1	General use zone	102
2	Habitat protection zone	102
3	Estuarine conservation zone	102
4	Conservation park zone	103
5	Buffer zone	103
6	Scientific research zone	104

7	Marine national park zone	105
8	Preservation zone	105
Schedule 2	Information that must be included in application for a permission	106
1	Information required for all permissions	106
2	Additional information for permissions for taking natural or cultural resources	106
Schedule 3	Fees payable under Act for GBR Coast Marine Park	108
Schedule 4	Fees payable under Act for other marine parks	110
Schedule 5	Matters for deciding whether person is a suitable person ..	111
1	Definitions for sch 5	111
2	Matters to which chief executive may have regard	112
3	When person not a suitable person—previous cancellations or suspensions	113
4	When person not a suitable person—convictions	113
Schedule 6	Dictionary	115
 Endnotes		
1	Index to endnotes	122
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	122
3	Key	123
4	Table of reprints	123
5	Tables in earlier reprints	123
6	List of legislation	124
7	List of annotations	124

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 27 August 2007]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Marine Parks Regulation 2006*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 31 August 2006.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 6 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Provisions about areas within marine park

4 Zones within marine park generally

- (1) A marine park may be comprised of only 1 or more of the following zones—
 - (a) general use zone;
 - (b) habitat protection zone;
 - (c) conservation park zone;
 - (d) buffer zone;
 - (e) scientific research zone;

- (f) marine national park zone;
 - (g) preservation zone.
- (2) A marine park may also include a zone of a name and nature corresponding to a zone of the Commonwealth marine park.
 - (3) The classes of zones mentioned in subsection (1) are listed in ascending order of the level of protection they must be given under the zoning plan applying to the marine park.
 - (4) This section does not apply to a marine park to which a zoning plan in existence at the commencement of this section applies until a zoning plan replacing the existing zoning plan is approved under the Act.

5 Estuarine conservation zone in GBR Coast Marine Park

- (1) Despite section 4, the GBR Coast Marine Park may also include an estuarine conservation zone.
- (2) The estuarine conservation zone in the marine park falls between the habitat protection zone and the conservation park zone in the order of the level of protection that must be given to classes of zones under the zoning plan applying to the marine park.

6 Objects for zones

- (1) The objects to be achieved for a zone mentioned in section 4(1) or 5 are stated in schedule 1.
- (2) This section does not apply to a marine park to which a zoning plan in existence at the commencement of this section applies until a zoning plan replacing the existing zoning plan is approved under the Act.

7 Areas that are highly protected areas

For the Act, schedule, definition *highly protected area*, paragraph (b), a zone classified as a buffer zone or a scientific research zone is a highly protected area.

Part 3 Permissions to enter or use marine park

Division 1 Application for permission

8 Requirements for application

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive for the grant of a permission for a marine park or a part of a marine park.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) be supported by enough information to enable the application to be decided, including the information mentioned in schedule 2; and
 - (c) comply with any other requirements for the application under a zoning plan applying to the marine park.

Division 2 Considering and deciding application for permission

9 Fee must be paid

- (1) This section applies to an application for a permission for which a fee is payable if the fee does not accompany the application.
- (2) The chief executive must, by notice—
 - (a) ask the applicant to pay the fee within a stated period of at least 60 days after receiving the notice; and
 - (b) advise the applicant that if the fee is not paid within the stated period, the chief executive may refuse to decide the application under this section.
- (3) The chief executive may refuse to decide the application until the fee is paid.

10 Matters chief executive must consider

- (1) In considering an application for a permission for a marine park or a part of a marine park, the chief executive must have regard to all of the following—
 - (a) the objects to be achieved for the marine park or part;
 - (b) the need to conserve the natural and cultural resources in the marine park or part;
 - (c) the impact the applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part, including, by reference to the size, extent and location of it, may have on—
 - (i) the current, or future or desirable, use or amenity of a marine park and its adjacent areas; and
 - (ii) the environment;
 - (d) the means of transport proposed to be used for the entry to, use of, and departure from the marine park or part under the permission;
 - (e) the adequacy of facilities for mooring, landing, parking, loading and unloading a vehicle, vessel or aircraft to be used for the applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part;
 - (f) the adequacy of the design and construction of any structure, landing area, farming facility, vessel or other thing to be used for the applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part, in relation to the health and safety of persons using the structure, landing area, farming facility, vessel or other thing;
 - (g) the arrangements for the removal, upon the expiry of the permission, of any structure, landing area, farming facility, vessel or other thing that is to be built, assembled, constructed or fixed in position for the applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part;
 - (h) the arrangements for making good any damage caused, to the marine park or part, by the applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part;
 - (i) any other matter relevant to ensuring the orderly and proper management of the marine park or part;

- (j) whether the applicant owes any fee or other amount payable under the Act;
 - (k) if the application relates to an undeveloped project, the cost of which will be significant—the capacity of the applicant to satisfactorily develop the project;
 - (l) whether the applicant is a suitable person to hold the permission;
 - (m) if the permission is intended to form a part of a joint permission—whether the applicant has been granted, or is likely to be granted, the Commonwealth permission intended to form the other part of the joint permission;
 - (n) if the marine park is a zoned marine park—any other matter mentioned in the zoning plan applying to the marine park as a matter the chief executive must also have regard to when considering an application for a permission for an area within the marine park.
- (2) In this section—
- farming facility* means a facility for the farming of marine resources.
- landing area* means an area for the landing of aircraft.

11 Other matters chief executive may consider

- (1) In considering an application for a permission for a marine park or a part of a marine park, the chief executive may also have regard to the following—
- (a) the impact the applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part may have on the use and non-use values of the marine park;
 - (b) the likely cumulative effect of the applicant's proposed use and other uses on a marine park;
 - (c) any relevant instrument for the marine park or part;
 - (d) any relevant Australian or international code, instrument, protocol or standard or any relevant intergovernmental agreement;
 - (e) the nature of the equipment to be used for the

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

- applicant's proposed use for the marine park or part;
- (f) the precautionary principle;
 - (g) public health and safety;
 - (h) the public interest, including the effect the grant of the permission will have on public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the marine environment;
 - (i) anything else the chief executive considers appropriate to achieve the purpose of the Act.
- (2) In this section—
- relevant instrument***, for a marine park or a part of a marine park, means—
- (a) a management plan applying to the marine park or part;
or
 - (b) a management plan under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* applying to a protected area under that Act that is adjacent to the marine park or part; or
 - (c) a management plan under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006* applying to a recreation area under that Act that is within or adjacent to the marine park or part; or
 - (d) a regional coastal management plan under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* applying to an area that is within or adjacent to the marine park or part;
or
 - (e) a management plan under the Commonwealth Act applying to an area of the Commonwealth marine park that is adjacent to the marine park or part;
 - (f) any other instrument made under an Act that the chief executive considers to be relevant to the marine park or part.

Example of an instrument for paragraph (f)—

a management plan made under the *Fisheries Act 1994*

12 Chief executive's power to require further information or document

- (1) Before deciding an application for a permission, the chief executive may, by notice, ask the applicant to give the chief executive, by the day stated in the notice, any further information or document the chief executive reasonably requires to decide the application.
- (2) The day stated in the notice must be a reasonable period, and at least 21 days after the applicant receives the notice.
- (3) The chief executive may require the information or document to be verified by a statutory declaration.
- (4) The applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if the applicant does not comply with the request.
- (5) The chief executive may extend the period within which the information or document must be given.

13 Amending application

If the chief executive agrees, the applicant may amend the application before the chief executive has finished considering it.

14 Requirement about environmental impact statement requested by chief executive

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive has, under section 12, asked the applicant to give the chief executive an environmental impact statement about the applicant's proposed use for the marine park, or the part of a marine park, the subject of the application.
- (2) The EIS process under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* applies for the environmental impact statement as if the proposed use were a project to which chapter 3, part 1 of that Act applies.
- (3) The applicant must pay the costs of preparing the environmental impact statement.

15 Chief executive may request public notice of application

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive considers the grant of a permission may—
 - (a) have a significant impact on the use and non-use values of a marine park, or a part of a marine park; or
 - (b) restrict the reasonable use or enjoyment of a part of a marine park, by persons other than the applicant for the permission.
- (2) The chief executive may give the applicant a notice stating—
 - (a) the applicant must give public notice of the application for the permission within a stated period; and
 - (b) the information that must be included in the notice the subject of the public notice; and
 - (c) the number of times, being not more than 2, the public notice must be given.
- (3) The applicant must give the public notice and ensure it—
 - (a) includes the stated information; and
 - (b) invites interested persons to make written submissions to the chief executive, in relation to the application—
 - (i) at an address stated in the notice; and
 - (ii) within a stated period of at least 30 days.
- (4) Before deciding whether or not to grant the permission, the chief executive must consider any written submissions received by the chief executive in response to the public notice within the stated period.

16 Deciding application

- (1) The chief executive must consider each application for a permission and, within a reasonable period, decide—
 - (a) to grant the permission, with or without conditions decided by the chief executive; or
 - (b) to refuse to grant the permission.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if the application is for a new permission to commence immediately after an existing

permission of the same type expires.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), when deciding the application, the chief executive may refuse the application if the chief executive reasonably believes—
- (a) the existing permission was obtained on the basis of incorrect or misleading information; or
 - (b) the holder of the existing permission has contravened a condition of the permission.

17 Only suitable person can hold permission

The chief executive may grant a permission only if the chief executive is satisfied the applicant is a suitable person to hold the permission.

18 Restriction on grant of permission for commercial whale watching program

- (1) The chief executive may grant a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial whale watching program in Queensland waters between latitude 24°30' south and latitude 25°30' south only if there are fewer than 20 current authorities applying to the waters.

Notes—

- 1 Latitude 24°30' south is approximately 20km north of Sandy Cape.
- 2 Latitude 25°30' south is approximately 35km north of Inskip Point.

- (2) The chief executive may grant a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial whale watching program in Queensland waters between latitude 25°30' south and latitude 27°05' south, or Queensland waters in south-western Moreton Bay, only if there are fewer than 3 current authorities for the waters.

Note—

Latitude 27°05' south is approximately 6km south of Cape Moreton.

- (3) The chief executive can not grant a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial whale watching program in Queensland waters south of latitude 27°05' south, other than Queensland waters in south-western Moreton Bay.

Notes—

- 1 Maps showing the boundaries of each of the areas are included in the document called 'Management Program for the Conservation and Management of Whales and Dolphins (Order Cetacea) in Queensland 1997–2000' and approved by the Minister on 8 October 1997. A copy of the management program is available for inspection or purchase at—
 - (a) the department's central office; and
 - (b) each regional office of the department that is the closest to a marine park.
 - 2 The latitudes mentioned in this section are worked out using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994, commonly called 'GDA94', notified in the Commonwealth Government Gazette No. GN 35 on 6 September 1995, at page 3369.
- (4) In this section—

current authority means—

- (a) a permission in force under the Act; or
- (b) an authorisation under a commercial activity agreement.

south-western Moreton Bay means the part of Moreton Bay that is—

- (a) west of Moreton Island, North Stradbroke Island and South Stradbroke Island; and
- (b) south of latitude 27°05' south.

19 Restriction on grant of permissions authorising feeding of dolphins

- (1) The chief executive may grant a permission authorising the feeding of dolphins in a marine park or a part of a marine park only to a person who holds—
 - (a) an original relevant permission for the marine park or part; or
 - (b) a continued relevant permission for the marine park or part.
- (2) The term of the permission granted to a person under subsection (1) must start immediately after the expiry of the original or continued relevant permission held by the person.

(3) In this section—

continued relevant permission, for a marine park or a part of a marine park, means a permission that—

- (a) was granted under this section; and
- (b) authorises the feeding of dolphins in the marine park or part.

original relevant permission, for a marine park or a part of a marine park, means a permission that—

- (a) was in force at the commencement of this section; and
- (b) authorises the feeding of dolphins in the marine park or part.

20 Permission can not be granted if plan restricts the grant

The chief executive can not grant a permission for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, that is inconsistent with a zoning plan or management plan applying to the marine park.

Example of inconsistency—

A zoning plan or management plan applying to the marine park provides that permissions for the park may be granted for particular purposes. The proposed permission is for, or includes, a purpose other than those purposes.

21 Restriction on grant about insurance

- (1) The chief executive may grant a permission to a person only if the chief executive considers there is adequate insurance cover for the activities proposed to be conducted under the permission.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the chief executive considers insurance cover is not required having regard to the nature of the activities, including whether insurance is commonly available for the activities.

22 Steps to be taken after application decided

- (1) If the chief executive decides to grant a permission, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable after making the

decision, give the applicant—

- (a) the permission; and
 - (b) if a condition imposed by the chief executive is stated on the permission—an information notice about the decision to impose the condition.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply for a condition that the applicant has requested or permitted in the application.

Example for subsection (2)—

The applicant has applied for a permission to authorise the conducting of a commercial activity in a marine park for 30 persons and the chief executive grants the permission subject to the condition that the permission only authorises its holder to conduct the commercial activity for 30 persons.

- (3) Without limiting the conditions the chief executive may impose on a permission, the chief executive may impose the following conditions on a permission—
- (a) a condition that provides for an indemnity for the State against any liability for loss or damage that is suffered by any person and is caused, whether directly or indirectly, by the activities conducted under the permission;
 - (b) a condition that provides for the compensation or reimbursement of any loss or expense incurred by the State in relation to activities conducted under the permission.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable after making the decision, give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

Division 3 Form of permission

23 Permission to be written

- (1) A permission granted under this part must be written.
- (2) The chief executive may use 1 document for the grant of 2 or more permissions under this part.

- (3) Also, the chief executive may use an instrument that has been used for the grant of a Commonwealth permission for the grant of a permission under this part.

24 Matters to be stated on permission

A permission granted under this part must state each of the following—

- (a) the date it was granted;
- (b) if it does not commence on the date it was granted—its commencement date;
- (c) either its term or its expiry date;
- (d) the holder's name and, if the holder is a corporation, its ABN or ACN;
- (e) the holder's place of business;
- (f) the marine park or the part of a marine park that may be entered or used under the permission;
- (g) if a part of a marine park that is within a zone or designated area is to be entered or used under the permission—the name of the zone or designated area;
- (h) the purpose for which the entry or use is authorised;
- (i) if the permission authorises the holder to take natural or cultural resources in the marine park—the natural or cultural resources that may be taken under the permission;
- (j) any conditions imposed by the chief executive on the permission.

Division 4 Amendment, suspension or cancellation of permission

25 Minor amendments

- (1) This section applies if—

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

- (a) the chief executive reasonably believes a permission should be amended; and
 - (b) the proposed amendment is a minor amendment.
- (2) The chief executive may amend the permission by giving the holder of the permission notice of the amendment.
 - (3) The notice must state the reasons for the amendment.
 - (4) Sections 27 and 28 do not apply to the amendment.
 - (5) The amendment takes effect on the later of the following days—
 - (a) the day when the notice is given to the holder;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.
 - (6) The effect of the amendment does not depend on the amendment being noted on the permission.

Note—

See, however, section 33.

- (7) In this section—

minor amendment means an amendment that—

- (a) omits a condition, if the omission does not adversely affect the holder's interest; or
- (b) corrects an error; or
- (c) makes another change, other than a change of substance, that does not adversely affect the holder's interests.

26 Amendments by application

- (1) The holder of a permission may apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the permission.
- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) written; and
 - (b) made at least 10 days before the holder of the permission intends for the amendment to take effect.
- (3) However, the chief executive may consider an application for an amendment even if the application does not comply with

subsection (2).

- (4) If the chief executive decides to make the amendment, the chief executive must give the holder notice of the amendment.
- (5) The amendment takes effect on the later of the following days—
 - (a) the day when the notice is given to the holder;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.
- (6) The effect of the amendment does not depend on the amendment being noted on the permission.

Note—

See, however, section 33.

- (7) If the chief executive decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable after making the decision, give the holder an information notice about the decision.

27 Other amendments other than immediately

The chief executive may, by complying with section 28, amend a permission—

- (a) if the chief executive reasonably believes—
 - (i) the permission was obtained because of incorrect or misleading information; or
 - (ii) the holder of the permission has contravened a condition of the permission; or
 - (iii) the holder of the permission is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to hold the permission; or
 - (iv) the amendment is necessary having regard to the purpose of the Act; or
- (b) if the holder of the permission has failed to—
 - (i) pay a prescribed fee by the date or within the period during which the fee must be paid; or
 - (ii) give the chief executive information required to be given under the Act for the permission, by the date or within the period during which the information

must be given; or

- (c) if the holder is convicted of an offence against the Act and the activities of the holder that led to the conviction are relevant to the holder's ability to conduct activities under the permission in a competent and ethical way; or
- (d) to secure the safety of a person or a person's property; or
- (e) to conserve or protect the natural or cultural resources in a marine park; or
- (f) if the area to which the permission applies is declared, after the grant of the permission, as a restricted access area; or
- (g) for a permission forming a part of a joint permission—if the Commonwealth permission forming the other part of the joint permission has been, or is about to be—
 - (i) amended to an extent that it is no longer consistent with the permission granted under the Act; or
 - (ii) replaced with another permission that is not consistent with the permission granted under the Act.

28 Procedure for amendments other than immediately

- (1) If the chief executive proposes to make an amendment under section 27, the chief executive must give the holder a notice stating each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed amendment;
 - (b) the ground for the proposed amendment;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground;
 - (d) an invitation to make written submissions, within a stated period, of at least 20 business days after the notice is given, about why the proposed amendment should not be made.
- (2) The chief executive may amend the permission if, after considering any written submissions made within the stated period, the chief executive still believes the amendment

should be made—

- (a) in the way stated in the notice; or
 - (b) in another way, having regard to the submissions.
- (3) If the chief executive amends the permission, the chief executive must give the holder an information notice about the decision.
- (4) The amendment takes effect on the later of the following days—
- (a) the day when the information notice is given to the holder;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the information notice.
- (5) The effect of the amendment does not depend on the amendment being noted on the permission.

Note—

See, however, section 33.

- (6) If the chief executive decides not to make the amendment, the chief executive must as soon as practicable after making the decision give the holder notice of the decision.

29 Immediate amendment or suspension of permission for safety or conservation

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the chief executive reasonably believes a permission should be amended or suspended—
 - (i) to secure the safety of a person or a person's property; or
 - (ii) because of a cyclone or other natural disaster; or
 - (iii) to conserve or protect the natural or cultural resources in the marine park to which it applies; or
 - (b) the area to which a permission applies is declared, after the grant of the permission, to be a restricted access area.
- (2) The chief executive may, verbally if practicable, or by signs, advise the holder of the permission that, until the chief

executive otherwise decides—

- (a) the permission is amended in the way the chief executive advises; or
 - (b) the permission is suspended to the extent the chief executive advises.
- (3) If the chief executive acts under subsection (2), the amendment or suspension takes effect immediately after the holder is advised of the amendment or suspension and continues until the chief executive decides the reason for the amendment or suspension no longer exists.
- (4) The effect of an amendment under this section does not depend on the amendment being noted on the permission.

Note—

See, however, section 33.

- (5) The chief executive must as soon as practicable after the amendment or suspension ends—
- (a) advise the holder of the permission that the amendment or suspension no longer applies; and
 - (b) put a notice on the department's web site advising that the amendment or suspension no longer applies.

30 Immediate amendment or suspension for failure to pay fee

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the holder of a permission has failed to pay a prescribed fee required to be paid for the permission, by the date or within the period during which the fee must be paid; and
 - (b) the chief executive has given the holder a notice stating that—
 - (i) the holder must pay the fee by a day, at least 10 business days after the holder receives the notice, stated in the notice; and
 - (ii) if the holder does not pay the fee by the stated day, the chief executive may amend or suspend the permission under this section; and

- (c) the holder does not pay the fee by the stated day.
- (2) The chief executive may amend or suspend the permission.
- (3) If the chief executive acts under this section—
 - (a) the chief executive must give the holder of the permission an information notice about the decision; and
 - (b) if the action is suspension, the notice must state the suspension period; and
 - (c) the amendment or suspension takes effect on the later of the following days—
 - (i) the day the notice is given to the holder;
 - (ii) the day of effect stated in the notice; and
 - (d) if the action is suspension, it continues until the earlier of the following—
 - (i) the day the holder pays the outstanding fee;
 - (ii) the end of the suspension period stated in the notice.
- (4) The effect of an amendment under this section does not depend on the amendment being noted on the permission.

Note—

See, however, section 33.

31 Suspending permission other than immediately or cancelling permission

The chief executive may, by complying with section 32, suspend or cancel a permission—

- (a) for a reason for which the permission may be amended or suspended under section 29; or
- (b) for a reason for which the permission may be amended or suspended under section 30; or
- (c) if the purpose for which the entry or use of a marine park or a part of a marine is authorised under the permission is prescribed as a prohibited purpose for the marine park or part; or

- (d) if the chief executive reasonably believes—
 - (i) the permission was obtained because of incorrect or misleading information; or
 - (ii) the holder of the permission has contravened a condition of the permission; or
 - (iii) the holder of the permission is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to hold the permission; or
- (e) if the holder is convicted of an offence against the Act and the activities of the holder that led to the conviction are relevant to the holder's ability to conduct activities under the permission in a competent and ethical way; or
- (f) if the holder of the permission has failed to give the chief executive information required to be given under the Act for the permission, by the date or within the period during which the information must be given; or
- (g) if the chief reasonably believes the activities being conducted under the permission are having an unacceptable impact on—
 - (i) the natural or cultural resources in a marine park; or
 - (ii) the use and non-use values of a marine park; or
- (h) if the chief executive reasonably believes the activities being conducted under the permission are threatening public health or safety; or
- (i) for a permission authorising the use of a structure, vessel, vehicle or aircraft in a marine park—if the chief executive reasonably believes the structure, vessel, vehicle or aircraft is not, or is no longer, appropriate for use under the permission; or
- (j) for a permission forming a part of a joint permission—if the Commonwealth permission forming the other part of the joint permission has been, or is about to be—
 - (i) amended to an extent that it is no longer consistent with the permission granted under the Act; or
 - (ii) replaced with another permission that is not consistent with the permission granted under the

Act; or

- (iii) suspended or cancelled; or
- (k) if the chief executive reasonably believes the suspension or cancellation is necessary to ensure the fair and equitable access to the marine park to which the permission applies.

Example for paragraph (k)—

Environmental factors have affected the availability of public access to the marine park for which the permission is granted and the permission currently restricts the currently available public access to the marine park.

32 Procedures for suspending a permission other than immediately or cancelling a permission

- (1) If the chief executive proposes to take action (the *proposed action*) under section 31, the chief executive must give the holder of the permission a notice stating each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed action;
 - (b) the ground for the proposed action;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground;
 - (d) if the proposed action is suspension of the permission—the proposed suspension period;
 - (e) an invitation to make written submissions, within a stated period, of at least 20 business days after the notice is given, about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (2) If, after considering any written submissions made within the stated period, the chief executive still considers the ground to take the proposed action exists, the chief executive may decide—
 - (a) if the proposed action was to suspend the permission—to suspend it for not longer than the proposed suspension period; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to cancel the

permission—either to cancel it or to suspend it for a period.

- (3) If the chief executive decides to suspend or cancel the permission, the chief executive must give the holder an information notice about the decision.
- (4) A decision to suspend or cancel the permission takes effect on the later of the following days—
 - (a) the day when the information notice is given to the holder;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the information notice.
- (5) If the chief executive decides not to take the proposed action, the chief executive must as soon as practicable after making the decision give the holder notice of the decision.
- (6) If a permission is suspended because of the conviction of a person for an offence and the conviction is quashed, the suspension period ends on the day the conviction is quashed.
- (7) If a permission is cancelled because of the conviction of a person for an offence and the conviction is quashed, the cancellation has no further effect.

33 When holder of amended permission must return permission

- (1) The chief executive may, by notice, ask the holder of a permission that has been amended under this division to return the permission to the chief executive by a day, at least 10 business days after the day the holder receives the notice, stated in the notice.
- (2) The holder must, unless the holder has a reasonable excuse, return the permission to the chief executive by the stated day.
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (3) The chief executive must as soon as practicable after receiving the permission—
 - (a) note the amendment on the permission; and
 - (b) give the permission back to the holder.

34 When holder of suspended permission must return permission

- (1) The chief executive may, by notice, ask the holder of a permission that has been suspended under this division to return the permission to the chief executive by a day, at least 10 business days after the day the holder receives the notice, stated in the notice.
- (2) The holder must, unless the holder has a reasonable excuse, return the permission to the chief executive by the stated day.
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (3) The chief executive must give the permission back to the holder on or before the day the period of suspension ends.

35 When holder of cancelled permission must return permission

The holder of a permission that has been cancelled under this division must, unless the holder has a reasonable excuse, return the permission to the chief executive within 10 business days after cancellation takes effect.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 5 Carrying out activities under permission**Subdivision 1 Effect of grant of permission****36 Activities authorised under permission generally**

- (1) A permission granted under this part authorises the holder of the permission to enter and use the marine park, or the part of a marine park, stated on the permission for conducting the activity stated on the permission.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the authorisation mentioned in subsection (1) is subject to the following—
 - (a) the authorisation does not exist during a period the permission is suspended under division 4;

- (b) the authorisation ceases to exist if the permission is cancelled under division 4.

37 Term of permission

- (1) A permission is granted for the term stated on it.
- (2) Subject to section 50,¹ the permission expires at the end of the term.

38 How authorisation may be given to other persons

- (1) This section applies if a permission includes a condition that the holder of the permission may authorise another person to enter and use a marine park, or a part of a marine park, for conducting an activity that is authorised under the permission for a stated period.
- (2) The holder of the permission may give the authorisation only by giving the other person a notice stating the following—
 - (a) the name of the person to whom the authorisation is given;
 - (b) the date on which the authorisation was given and the period to which the authorisation applies;
 - (c) the marine park, or the part of a marine park, that may be entered or used for conducting the activity;
 - (d) the nature of the activity;
 - (e) the conditions of the permission that are relevant to conducting the activity.

39 Effect of authorisation given under permission

- (1) A person to whom an authorisation under a permission is given under section 38(2) may enter and use the marine park, or the part of the marine park, stated in the authorisation for conducting the activity stated in the authorisation during the period stated in the authorisation.

¹ Section 50 (Existing permission taken to be in force while new application is considered)

- (2) The person is taken to be conducting the activity under the permission.
- (3) If the holder of the permission is also conducting the activity under the permission, the activity authorised under the permission, and the conditions of it, apply as if the activity conducted by the person and the activity conducted by the holder were conducted by the same person under the permission.

Example for subsection (3)—

A permission authorises the taking of 500 animals of a species in a marine park.

The total number of animals of that species that may be taken under the permission is 500.

The number of animals of that species taken by the holder and the number of animals of that species taken by a person to whom the holder gives an authorisation under section 38(2) must be added together to work out the number of animals of that species that have been taken under the permission.

Subdivision 2 Conditions and other requirements applying to permissions

40 Permission or authorisation must be available for inspection

- (1) A person conducting an activity under a permission must—
 - (a) have the following available for inspection—
 - (i) for the holder of the permission—the permission or a copy of the permission;
 - (ii) for a person to whom an authorisation is given under section 38—the authorisation or a copy of the authorisation; and
 - (b) if asked by an inspector, produce the permission, authorisation or copy for inspection by the officer, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) For this section, a copy of the relevant details of a permission

is taken to be a copy of the permission.

(3) In this section—

relevant details, of a permission, means the details needed to identify the following matters—

- (a) if the number for the permission is stated on the permission—the number;
- (b) the name of the holder of the permission;
- (c) the term of the permission;
- (d) the marine park, or the part of a marine park, to which the permission applies;
- (e) the activity authorised under the permission.

Division 6 Transfer of permissions

41 Application to transfer permission

- (1) The holder of a permission, including a permission continued in force under section 50, may, under this division, transfer the permission to another person.
- (2) The holder and the proposed transferee must apply to the chief executive to approve the transfer.
- (3) The transfer application must be—
 - (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) signed by the holder and the proposed transferee; and
 - (c) given to the chief executive at least 28 days before the day on which the transfer is intended to take effect; and
 - (d) if the permission forms a part of a joint permission and the holder of the permission has not, under the Commonwealth Act, paid a fee for the transfer of the Commonwealth permission that forms the other part of the joint permission—accompanied by the relevant transfer fee.
- (4) This section does not apply to a permission that has been suspended under this regulation.

(5) In this section—

relevant transfer fee, for a permission that forms part of a joint permission, means an amount that is the same as the amount of the fee that is payable under the Commonwealth Act for the transfer of the Commonwealth permission that forms the other part of the joint permission.

Note—

For the amount of the fee that is payable for the transfer of a Commonwealth permission, see the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* (Cwlth), sections 106 and 134.

42 Considering transfer application

In considering a transfer application, the chief executive must have regard to the following—

- (a) whether the proposed transferee is a suitable person to hold the permission;
- (b) whether the holder of the permission, or the proposed transferee, owes any fee or other amount payable under the Act;
- (c) if the application relates to an undeveloped project, the cost of which will be significant—the capacity of the proposed transferee to satisfactorily develop the project;
- (d) all matters relevant to ensuring the orderly and proper management of the marine park to which the permission applies.

43 Chief executive's power to require further information

- (1) Before deciding a transfer application, the chief executive may, by notice, ask the holder of the permission or the proposed transferee to give the chief executive any further information the chief executive reasonably requires to decide the application.
- (2) The holder and proposed transferee are taken to have withdrawn the application if the request is not complied with within 60 days after the person to whom the notice is given receives the notice.

44 Approval or non-approval of transfer

- (1) The chief executive must decide a transfer application within 28 days after the chief executive—
 - (a) receives the application; or
 - (b) if the chief executive has asked for further information under section 43—receives the information.
- (2) The chief executive may approve the transfer of a permission only if the chief executive is satisfied the proposed transferee is a suitable person to hold the permission.
- (3) If the chief executive refuses to approve the transfer, the chief executive must give the holder of the permission and the proposed transferee an information notice about the decision.

45 Steps after approval of transfer

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive decides to approve the transfer of a permission under section 44.
- (2) The chief executive must cancel the permission and give the proposed transferee a new permission—
 - (a) authorising the same activity as the cancelled permission immediately before it was cancelled under this section; and
 - (b) with a term—
 - (i) starting on the later of the following days (the *transfer day*)—
 - (A) the day the application is decided;
 - (B) the day stated in the application for the approval of the transfer as the day on which the transfer is to take effect; and
 - (ii) ending on the day the cancelled permission would have ended if it was not cancelled under this section; and
 - (c) subject to the same conditions as the cancelled permission immediately before it was cancelled under this section.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(c), the chief executive may impose a

new or different condition on the new permission if—

- (a) the proposed transferee consents to the new or different condition; or
 - (b) it is a condition that provides for an indemnity for the State against any liability for loss or damage that is suffered by any person and is caused, whether directly or indirectly, by the activities conducted under the permission; or
 - (c) it is a condition that provides for the compensation or reimbursement of any loss or expense incurred by the State in relation to activities conducted under the permission.
- (4) The holder of the permission cancelled under subsection (2) must return it to the chief executive before the end of the day after the transfer day.

46 Authorisations under transferred permission

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an authorisation is given under a permission under section 38; and
 - (b) the permission is transferred to another person (the *transferee*) under this division.
- (2) The authorisation continues in effect as if the authorisation was given by the transferee.

Division 7 Other provisions about permissions

47 Requirement to notify chief executive of particular changes and ask for amendment

- (1) This section applies to the holder of a permission if a change of any of the following happens—
 - (a) the holder's name;
 - (b) the holder's place of business.
- (2) The holder must before, or immediately after, the change

happens—

- (a) give the chief executive a notice stating the nature of the change; and
- (b) apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the permission to reflect the change.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Note—

For the provisions about amending a permission by application, see section 26.

48 Replacing permission

- (1) The holder of a permission may apply to the chief executive for the replacement of a damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen permission.
- (2) The application must be written.
- (3) The chief executive must grant the application if the chief executive is satisfied the permission has been—
 - (a) damaged in a way that requires its replacement; or
 - (b) destroyed, lost or stolen.
- (4) If the chief executive grants the application, the chief executive must give another permission to the holder to replace the damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen permission.
- (5) If the chief executive refuses the application, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice about the decision within 14 days after the decision is made.

49 Surrender of permission

- (1) The holder of a permission may surrender it by returning it and giving a notice of surrender to the chief executive.
- (2) A permission surrendered under subsection (1) no longer has effect from—
 - (a) the day for surrender stated in the notice; or
 - (b) if a day for surrender is not stated in the notice—the day the notice is received by the chief executive.

50 Existing permission taken to be in force while new application is considered

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the holder of an existing permission makes an application for a new permission of the same type; and
 - (b) the new permission is intended to commence immediately after the expiry of the existing permission.
- (2) The existing permission is taken to continue in force from the day it would otherwise have expired (the *original expiration day*) until the day on which the earliest of the following happens—
 - (a) the chief executive grants the new permission;
 - (b) the chief executive decides to refuse the application and gives the applicant an information notice about the decision;
 - (c) the applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application under section 12.
- (3) If the chief executive grants the new permission—
 - (a) the existing permission is taken to have expired on the original expiration day; and
 - (b) the new permission is taken to have commenced immediately after the existing permission's original expiration day; and
 - (c) for the period during which the existing permission is taken to have continued in force under subsection (2), the new permission is taken to be subject to the same conditions and authorise the same activities as the existing permission.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not stop the existing permission from being suspended or cancelled under this regulation.

Part 4 Commercial activity agreements

Division 1 Preliminary

51 Chief executive may enter into agreement

- (1) The chief executive may, for the State, enter into an agreement (a *commercial activity agreement*) with a person authorising the person to enter and use a marine park or a part of a marine park for conducting a commercial activity in the marine park or part.
- (2) The chief executive may enter into the agreement in any 1 or more of the following ways—
 - (a) by using an expression of interest process under division 2 for entering into the agreement;
 - (b) by using an application process under division 3 for entering into the agreement;
 - (c) by entering into the agreement with the holder of a permission that authorises the holder to enter and use the marine park or part for conducting the activity in the marine park or part.

52 Restrictions on entering into agreement—conservation of marine park

- (1) A commercial activity agreement must be consistent with—
 - (a) the Act; and
 - (b) each zoning plan and management plan applying to the marine park to which it applies; and
 - (c) the use and non-use values of the marine park to which it applies.
- (2) A commercial activity agreement can not—
 - (a) authorise a person to enter or use a marine park, or a part of a marine park, for a prohibited purpose for the marine park or part; or

- (b) create an interest in tidal land in a marine park; or
 - (c) authorise the carrying out of major earthworks, or the installation of a permanent structure, in a marine park.
- (3) In this section—

major earthworks means earthworks that cause a major disturbance to the natural or cultural resources in a marine park.

Examples of major earthworks—

construction of a drainage channel, dredging

53 Restrictions on entering into agreement—suitability of other party

The chief executive may enter into a commercial activity agreement with a person only if the chief executive is satisfied the person is a suitable person to be a party to the agreement.

54 Restrictions on entering into agreement—insurance

- (1) The chief executive may enter into a commercial activity agreement with a person only if the chief executive is satisfied there is adequate insurance cover for the activities authorised under the agreement.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the chief executive considers insurance cover is not required having regard to the nature of the activities, including whether insurance is commonly available for the activities.

55 Content of agreement

- (1) A commercial activity agreement must be written and include each of the following details—
 - (a) the name of the marine park to which it applies;
 - (b) if the agreement applies to a zone or designated area of a marine park—the name of the zone or area;
 - (c) the date the agreement is entered into;
 - (d) its term;

- (e) the name of the person with whom it is entered into and, if the person is a corporation, its ABN or ACN;
 - (f) the person's place of business;
 - (g) the activities authorised under the agreement;
 - (h) any conditions of the agreement;
 - (i) the amount payable to the State under the agreement, or a way of working out the amount.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the matters that may be included in the agreement.
- (3) The parties to the agreement may, by agreement, amend it at any time.

Note—

See also division 5 for provisions about amendment, suspension and cancellation of commercial activity agreements by the chief executive.

56 Mandatory conditions of agreement

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes a commercial activity agreement should be subject to a condition that will assist in achieving the purpose of the Act.

Note—

See section 5 of the Act for the Act's purpose and how it is to be achieved.

- (2) The chief executive must not enter into the agreement unless—
- (a) the agreement is made subject to the condition; and
 - (b) the agreement identifies the condition as a conservation condition and states that a breach of the condition is an offence against section 130.

Division 2 Expression of interest process

57 Application of div 2

This division applies if the chief executive decides to use an expression of interest process for entering into a commercial

activity agreement for the conducting of a commercial activity in a marine park or a part of a marine park.

58 Invitation for expressions of interest

- (1) The chief executive may invite expressions of interest for a commercial activity agreement for the activity for the marine park or part from—
 - (a) only the holders of a permission authorising the conducting of the activity in the marine park or part; or
 - (b) the members of the public the chief executive reasonably believes would be interested in submitting an expression of interest for the agreement.
- (2) The invitation must be made in the way the chief executive considers appropriate having regard to the need to ensure the persons to be invited to submit an expression of interest—
 - (a) are made aware that the process is being conducted; and
 - (b) have enough time to make an appropriate expression of interest.
- (3) The invitation must state the following—
 - (a) the commercial activity and the marine park, or the part of a marine park, that will be the subject of the agreement;
 - (b) if the commercial activity is a prescribed commercial activity for the marine park or part—
 - (i) that the commercial activity is a prescribed commercial activity for the marine park or part; and
 - (ii) that, under section 129, a person may conduct the prescribed commercial activity in the marine park or part only under a commercial activity agreement;
 - (c) if the expression of interest process is open to only the holders of a permission authorising the conducting of the activity for the marine park or part—that only those holders may submit an expression of interest for the agreement;

- (d) how the expression of interest may be submitted to the chief executive;
- (e) when the expression of interest must be submitted to the chief executive;
- (f) that details of each of the following are available at a stated place—
 - (i) the matters the chief executive will consider to decide whether to enter into the agreement;
 - (ii) any proposed conditions of the agreement that are likely to impact on the conducting of the activity under the agreement.

59 Requirements for expression of interest

An expression of interest for a commercial activity agreement must be—

- (a) written; and
- (b) submitted in the way, and by the day and time, stated in the invitation under section 58.

60 Requirements for process

- (1) Subject to the restrictions about entering into a commercial activity agreement mentioned in division 1, any process the chief executive considers appropriate may be used to decide which expressions of interest should be further negotiated toward a commercial activity agreement.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), in considering an expression of interest, the chief executive must have regard to—
 - (a) the matters the chief executive is required to have regard to for considering an application for a permission for the activity; and
 - (b) any other matter the chief executive reasonably considers relevant.

Note—

See part 3 for the matters the chief executive must have regard to for considering an application for a permission for conducting a commercial activity in a marine park.

61 Chief executive may request further information

- (1) Without limiting section 60(1), the chief executive may, by notice, ask the submitter of an expression of interest to give the chief executive further reasonable information by the date, at least 20 business days after the submitter receives the notice, stated in the notice.
- (2) If the submitter does not, without reasonable excuse, give the chief executive the further information by the stated day—
 - (a) the expression of interest is taken to have been withdrawn; and
 - (b) the chief executive must give the submitter a notice stating that—
 - (i) under this section the expression of interest is taken to be withdrawn; and
 - (ii) the submitter may submit another expression of interest.
- (3) The chief executive may extend the period for the submitter to give the further information.

62 Amending expression of interest

If the chief executive agrees, the submitter of an expression of interest may amend it before the chief executive has finished considering it.

63 Notice to unsuccessful submitters

The chief executive must, within 14 days after making a decision under section 60, give each unsuccessful submitter of an expression of interest notice of the decision.

Division 3 Application process

64 Application of div 3

This division applies if the chief executive decides to use an application process for entering into a commercial activity agreement for conducting a commercial activity in a marine park or a part of a marine park.

65 Applying for agreement

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive for a commercial activity agreement for conducting a commercial activity in a marine park or a part of a marine park.
- (2) The application must be written.

66 Matters to be considered for application

In considering the application, the chief executive must have regard to—

- (a) the matters the chief executive is required to have regard to for considering an application for a permission for the activity; and
- (b) any other matter the chief executive reasonably considers relevant.

Note—

See part 3 for the matters the chief executive must have regard to for considering an application for a permission for conducting a commercial activity in a marine park.

67 Chief executive may request further information

- (1) The chief executive may, by notice, ask the applicant to give the chief executive further reasonable information by the date, at least 20 business days after the applicant receives the notice, stated in the notice.
- (2) If the applicant does not, without reasonable excuse, give the chief executive the further information by the stated day—
 - (a) the application is taken to have been withdrawn; and

- (b) the chief executive must give the applicant a notice stating—
 - (i) under this section, the application is taken to be withdrawn; and
 - (ii) the applicant may make a new application.
- (3) The chief executive may extend the period for the applicant to give the further information.

68 Amending the application

If the chief executive agrees, the applicant may amend the application before the chief executive has finished considering it.

69 Chief executive may request public notice of application

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive considers entering into a commercial activity agreement the subject of the application may restrict the reasonable use of a marine park, or a part of a marine park, by persons other than the applicant.
- (2) The chief executive may give the applicant a notice stating—
 - (a) the applicant must give public notice of the application within a stated period; and
 - (b) the information that must be included in the notice the subject of the public notice; and
 - (c) the number of times, being not more than 2, the public notice must be given.
- (3) The applicant must give the public notice and ensure it—
 - (a) includes the stated information; and
 - (b) invites interested persons to make written submissions to the chief executive, in relation to the application—
 - (i) at an address stated in the notice; and
 - (ii) within a stated period of at least 20 business days.
- (4) Before deciding whether or not to further negotiate toward entering into the agreement, the chief executive must consider

all written submissions received by the chief executive in response to the public notice within the stated period.

70 Negotiating application for agreement

- (1) The chief executive must consider each application for a commercial activity agreement and decide—
 - (a) to negotiate the signing of a commercial activity agreement for the application; or
 - (b) to refuse to negotiate the signing of a commercial activity agreement for the application.
- (2) The chief executive must give the applicant a notice of the decision within 10 business days of making the decision.
- (3) If the decision is a refusal under subsection (1)(b), the notice must be an information notice.

71 Steps to be taken after application decided

- (1) If, after negotiation, the chief executive decides to enter into a commercial activity agreement, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable after making the decision, enter into the agreement with the applicant.
- (2) If, after negotiation, the chief executive decides to refuse to enter into the commercial activity agreement, the chief executive must, within 10 business days after making the decision, give the applicant an information notice for the decision.

Division 4 Requirements applying to and nature of agreements

72 Term and review of agreements

- (1) A commercial activity agreement must not be for a term longer than 10 years from the day the agreement starts.
- (2) The agreement may allow for the term of the agreement to be extended at any time, as long as the term of the agreement is not, at any time, longer than 10 years.

- (3) The agreement may also provide for—
 - (a) a review of the agreement to be conducted at stated intervals; and
 - (b) the matters to be considered at the review.

73 Nature of agreement

A commercial activity agreement—

- (a) authorises the party to the agreement other than the chief executive (the *other party* to the agreement) to enter and use the marine park, or the part of a marine park, stated in the agreement for conducting, subject to the conditions stated in the agreement, the commercial activity stated in the agreement; and
- (b) may be transferred in the way mentioned in division 6.

Division 5 Amendment, suspension and cancellation of agreement by chief executive

74 Immediate amendment or suspension for safety or conservation

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive reasonably believes a commercial activity agreement should be amended or the authorisation under it suspended—
 - (i) to secure the safety of a person or a person's property; or
 - (ii) because of a cyclone or other natural disaster; or
 - (iii) to conserve or protect the natural or cultural resources in the marine park to which the agreement applies; or
 - (b) the area to which a commercial activity agreement applies is declared, after the agreement was entered into, to be a restricted access area.

- (2) The chief executive may, verbally if practicable, or by signs, advise the other party to the agreement that until the chief executive otherwise decides—
 - (a) the agreement is amended in the way the chief executive advises; or
 - (b) the authorisation under the agreement is suspended, to the extent the chief executive advises.
- (3) If the chief executive acts under subsection (2), the amendment or suspension takes effect immediately after the other party is advised of the amendment or suspension and continues until the chief executive decides the reason for the amendment or suspension no longer exists.
- (4) The effect of an amendment under this section does not depend on the amendment being noted on the agreement.
- (5) The chief executive must as soon as practicable after the amendment or suspension ends—
 - (a) advise the other party that the amendment or suspension no longer applies; and
 - (b) put a notice on the department's website advising that the amendment or suspension no longer applies.

75 Amending agreement other than immediately

The chief executive may, by complying with section 76, amend a commercial activity agreement—

- (a) for a reason for which the agreement may be amended or suspended under section 74; or
- (b) if the chief executive reasonably believes—
 - (i) the agreement was entered into on the basis of incorrect or misleading information; or
 - (ii) the other party to the agreement has contravened a condition of the agreement; or
 - (iii) the other party to the agreement is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to be a party to the agreement; or
 - (iv) the amendment is necessary having regard to the

purpose of the Act; or

- (c) if the other party to the agreement is convicted of an offence against the Act and the activities of the other party that led to the conviction are relevant to the other party's ability to conduct activities under the agreement in a competent or ethical way.

76 Process for amending agreement other than immediately

- (1) Before amending a commercial activity agreement under section 75, the chief executive must give the other party to the agreement a notice stating each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed amendment;
 - (b) the ground for the proposed amendment;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground;
 - (d) an invitation to make written submissions, within a stated period of at least 20 business days after the notice is given, about why the proposed amendment should not be made.
- (2) If, after considering any written submissions made within the stated period, the chief executive still considers the amendment should be made, the chief executive may amend the agreement—
 - (a) in the way stated in the notice; or
 - (b) in another way, having regard to the submissions.
- (3) If the chief executive amends the agreement, the chief executive must give the other party an information notice about the decision.
- (4) The amendment takes effect on the later of the following days—
 - (a) the day when the information notice is given to the other party;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the information notice.
- (5) The effect of the amendment does not depend on the amendment being noted on the agreement.

- (6) If the chief executive decides not to make the amendment, the chief executive must as soon as practicable after making the decision give the other party notice of the decision.

77 Cancellling agreement or suspending authorisation under agreement other than immediately

The chief executive may, by complying with section 78, cancel a commercial activity agreement or suspend the authorisation under the agreement—

- (a) for a reason for which the agreement may be amended under section 75; or
- (b) if the purpose for which entry or use of a marine park, or a part of a marine park, is authorised under the agreement is prescribed as a prohibited purpose for the marine park or part; or
- (c) if the chief reasonably believes the activities being conducted under the agreement are having an unacceptable impact on the use and non-use values of a marine park; or
- (d) if the chief executive reasonably believes the activities being conducted under the agreement are threatening public health or safety; or
- (e) if the chief executive reasonably believes the cancellation or suspension is necessary to ensure the fair and equitable access to the marine park to which it applies.

Example for paragraph (e)—

Environmental factors have affected the availability of public access to the marine park to which the commercial activity agreement applies and the agreement restricts the current availability of public access to the area.

78 Process for cancelling agreement or suspending authorisation under agreement other than immediately

- (1) Before taking action (the *proposed action*) under section 77, the chief executive must give the other party to the agreement a notice stating each of the following—

- (a) the proposed action;
 - (b) the ground for the proposed action;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground;
 - (d) if the proposed action is suspension of the agreement—the proposed suspension period;
 - (e) an invitation to make written submissions, within a stated period of at least 20 business days after the notice is given, about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (2) If, after considering any written submissions made within the stated period, the chief executive still considers the ground to take the proposed action exists, the chief executive may decide—
- (a) if the proposed action was to suspend the authorisation under the agreement—to suspend the authorisation for not longer than the proposed suspension period; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to cancel the agreement—either to cancel the agreement or to suspend the authorisation under it for a period.
- (3) If the chief executive cancels the agreement, or suspends the authorisation under the agreement, the chief executive must give the other party to the agreement an information notice about the decision.
- (4) The cancellation or suspension takes effect on the later of the following days—
- (a) the day when the information notice is given to the other party to the agreement;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the information notice.
- (5) If the chief executive decides not to take the proposed action, the chief executive must as soon as practicable after making the decision give the other party to the agreement notice of the decision.
- (6) If a commercial activity agreement is cancelled because of the conviction of a person for an offence and the conviction is quashed, the cancellation has no further effect.

- (7) If the authorisation under a commercial activity agreement is suspended because of the conviction of a person for an offence and the conviction is quashed, the suspension period ends on the day the conviction is quashed.

Division 6 Transfer of authorisation under agreement

79 Application to transfer authorisation

- (1) The other party to a commercial activity agreement (the *seller*) may transfer the authorisation under the agreement to another person (the *buyer*).
- (2) The seller and the buyer must apply to the chief executive to—
- (a) approve the transfer; and
 - (b) if the chief executive approves the transfer, give effect to the transfer under this division.

80 Approval or non-approval of transfer

- (1) The chief executive may approve the transfer only if the chief executive is satisfied the buyer is a suitable person to be a party to the commercial activity agreement the subject of the authorisation.
- (2) If the chief executive refuses to approve a transfer, the chief executive must give the seller and the buyer an information notice for the decision.

81 Giving effect to transfer

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the chief executive approves the transfer; and
 - (b) all amounts payable by the seller under the seller's commercial activity agreement have been paid.
- (2) If the seller transfers all of the authorisation under the agreement, the chief executive must give effect to the transfer

by cancelling the seller's agreement and—

- (a) if the buyer is the other party to another commercial activity agreement—amending the other agreement to reflect the transfer; or
 - (b) if the buyer is not the other party to another commercial activity agreement—entering into, with the buyer, a commercial activity agreement for the conducting of the commercial activity the subject of the authorisation.
- (3) If the seller transfers only part of the authorisation under the agreement, the chief executive must give effect to the transfer by amending the seller's commercial activity agreement to reflect the transfer and—
- (a) if the buyer is the other party to another commercial activity agreement—amending the other agreement to reflect the transfer; or
 - (b) if the buyer is not the other party to another commercial activity agreement—entering into, with the buyer, a commercial activity agreement for the conducting of the commercial activity the subject of the authorisation.

Division 7 Requirement to have agreement or copy available for inspection

82 Agreement or copy must be available for inspection

- (1) A person acting under a commercial activity agreement must—
- (a) have the following available for inspection—
 - (i) for a person who is a party to the agreement—the agreement, a copy of the agreement or a copy of the relevant details for the agreement;
 - (ii) for a person who is not a party to the agreement—a copy of the agreement, or a copy of the relevant details for the agreement, endorsed by a party to the agreement with that person's name and residential address; and

- (b) if asked by an inspector, produce the agreement or copy for inspection by the officer, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

relevant details, for a commercial activity agreement, means the details needed to identify the following matters—

- (a) the names of the parties to the agreement;
- (b) the date on which the agreement was entered into;
- (c) the marine park, or the part of the marine park, to which the agreement applies;
- (d) the activity authorised under the agreement.

Part 5 Provisions about accreditations

Division 1 Accreditation of external authority as corresponding authority

83 Accreditation of external authority

Subject to section 84, the chief executive may, by gazette notice, accredit an external authority as a corresponding authority for a marine park or a part of a marine park.

84 Limitations on accreditation of external authority

- (1) The chief executive can not accredit an external authority as a corresponding authority for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if the authority—
 - (a) authorises a person to enter or use the marine park or part for a prohibited purpose for the marine park or part;
 - or

- (b) authorises an activity to be conducted in a zone or designated area that is inconsistent with the objects to be achieved for the zone or area.
- (2) The chief executive may accredit an external authority as a corresponding authority for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, only if the chief executive is satisfied the process for issuing the external authority to a person includes consideration of the person's ability to conduct activities under the external authority in a competent and ethical way.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the chief executive may accredit an external authority held by a particular person as a corresponding authority for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if the chief executive is satisfied the person would, if the person applied under part 3 for a permission for conducting the activity authorised under the external authority in the marine park or part, be a suitable person to hold the permission.

Division 2 Accreditation of external instrument as accredited instrument

85 Accreditation of external instrument

- (1) This section applies to an external instrument that provides for how a particular activity should be conducted.
- (2) Subject to section 86, the chief executive may, by gazette notice, accredit the instrument for a marine park or a part of a marine park.
- (3) The notice must state—
 - (a) the instrument is an accredited instrument for the marine park or part; and
 - (b) that a person may, without an authority, enter or use the marine park or part for the activity to which the instrument applies if—
 - (i) the person complies with the requirements, in whatever form and however called, stated in the instrument; and

- (ii) if the instrument only applies to persons who hold a licence, permit or other authority issued or given under another law of the State or a law of the Commonwealth or another State, the person—
 - (A) holds the licence, permit or authority; and
 - (B) complies with the requirements of the licence, permit or authority and any other applicable requirements under the law under which the licence, permit or authority was issued or given.

86 Limitation on accreditation of external instrument

- (1) The chief executive may accredit an external instrument for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, only if the chief executive—
 - (a) has had regard to—
 - (i) the management arrangements for the entry or use of the marine park or part under the instrument; and
 - (ii) any other relevant matters; and

Example of a relevant matter—

 - a matter the chief executive may consider when considering an application for a permission for the marine park or part
 - (b) is satisfied the accreditation is consistent with the use and non-use values of the marine park to which it applies.
- (2) Also, the chief executive can not accredit an external instrument if the effect of the accreditation would allow a person to carry out reclamation in a marine park or a part of a marine park.

87 Notice of accreditation and accredited instrument must be available

The chief executive must make a copy of the notice accrediting an external instrument and the accredited instrument available for inspection by the public, free of

charge—

- (a) on the department's website; and
- (b) during office hours on business days, at—
 - (i) the central office of the department; and
 - (ii) the regional office of the department closest to the marine park to which the notice applies.

Editor's note—

At the commencement of this section, the department's central office was at 160 Ann Street, Brisbane.

88 Amendment of accreditation of external instrument

- (1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, amend an accreditation of an external instrument for a marine park or a part of a marine park to change the part of the marine park to which the accreditation applies.
- (2) However, the chief executive may amend the accreditation only if the chief executive reasonably believes the amendment is necessary—
 - (a) in the interests of managing the marine park; or
 - (b) because the arrangements applying to the entry or use of the marine park or part under the accredited instrument are not adequate, or are not being adequately implemented or enforced.
- (3) The notice mentioned in subsection (1) must state the part of the marine park for which the instrument will be an accredited instrument after the amendment.

89 Cancellation of accreditation of external instrument

- (1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, cancel an accreditation of an external instrument for a marine park or a part of a marine park if the chief executive is satisfied—
 - (a) the accreditation of the instrument is no longer desirable in the interests of managing the marine park or part; or
 - (b) the arrangements applying to the entry or use of the marine park or part under the accredited instrument are

not adequate, or are not being adequately implemented or enforced.

- (2) The notice must state the instrument is no longer an accredited instrument for the marine park or part.

90 Review of accreditation of external instrument

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive has accredited, under this division, an external instrument for a marine park, or a part of a marine park; and
 - (b) a provision (the *relevant provision*) of a new zoning plan applying to the marine park or part, or a zoning plan amending an existing zoning plan applying to the marine park or part, changes—
 - (i) the purposes for which the marine park or part may be entered or used without an authority; or
 - (ii) the purposes for which the chief executive may, under the Act, give a permission for the marine park or part.
- (2) The chief executive must, within 12 months after the commencement of the relevant provision, review the accreditation to assess whether, having regard to the matters mentioned in section 86, the external instrument should still be accredited for the marine park or part.

Division 3 Accreditation of educational or research institution

91 Accreditation of educational or research institution

- (1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, accredit an educational institution or a research institution—
 - (a) to carry out in a marine park, or a part of a marine park—
 - (i) limited impact research (extractive); or

- (ii) limited impact research (non-extractive); or
 - (b) to conduct a limited educational program in a marine park or a part of a marine park.
- (2) However, the chief executive may accredit the institution only if the chief executive is satisfied the institution—
- (a) has adopted appropriate environmental practices and standards, including, for example, providing instructions for, and training, its personnel for the activities the institution intends to carry out in the marine park or part; and
 - (b) has an ongoing commitment to improve the environmental practices and standards.
- (3) The notice mentioned in subsection (1) must state that the institution is an accredited educational institution or accredited research institution for the marine park or the part of a marine park to which the accreditation applies.
- (4) In this section—

educational program means the provision, whether as a single act or a series of acts, of transport, accommodation or services for a group of 6 or more persons, none of whom is a tourist, principally for the purpose of systematically educating those persons.

fishing or collecting means the taking of an animal, plant or other marine resource.

limited educational program means an educational program not involving fishing or collecting.

limited impact research (extractive)—

- 1 ***Limited impact research (extractive)*** is research that is a component of—
 - (a) an educational program; or
 - (b) a project carried out for the purposes of research.
- 2 Research involving the following is also ***limited impact research (extractive)***—
 - (a) fishing or collecting by limited research sampling;

- (b) the installation and operation of minor research aids that do not pose a threat to safety or navigation.

limited impact research (non-extractive)—

- 1 ***Limited impact research (non-extractive)*** is research not involving fishing or collecting.
- 2 Subject to paragraph 1, ***limited impact research (non-extractive)*** includes the following—
 - (a) visual surveys, other than visual surveys of cetaceans;
 - (b) research not involving an activity that would, if it were not part of a research activity, require permission;
 - (c) social research not involving the conduct of archaeological excavations.

limited research sampling means taking samples of marine resources only for purposes of research.

92 Cancellation of accreditation of educational or research institution

- (1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, cancel an accreditation of an educational institution or research institution for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if the chief executive is satisfied—
 - (a) the institution's environmental practices and standards are no longer appropriate for the activities it carries out in the marine park or part; or
 - (b) the institution no longer has an ongoing commitment to improve its environmental practices and standards for activities it carries out in the marine park or part.
- (2) The notice must state the institution is no longer an accredited educational institution or accredited research institution for the marine park or part.

Division 4 Accreditation of harvest fishery

93 Accreditation of harvest fishery

- (1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, accredit a harvest fishery for a marine park, or a part of a marine park.
- (2) However, the chief executive may accredit a harvest fishery only if the chief executive is satisfied the accreditation of the fishery is desirable in the interests of managing the marine park or part, having regard to—
 - (a) the management arrangements for the fishery under the *Fisheries Act 1994*; and
 - (b) any other relevant matters.
- (3) The notice mentioned in subsection (1) must state the harvest fishery is an accredited harvest fishery for the marine park or the part of a marine park to which the accreditation applies.

94 Cancellation of accreditation of harvest fishery

- (1) The chief executive may cancel the accreditation of a harvest fishery for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if the chief executive is satisfied—
 - (a) the management arrangements that apply for the fishery under the *Fisheries Act 1994* no longer provide a sound basis for an ecologically sustainable fishery in an area that is part of, or includes a part of, the marine park or part; or
 - (b) the accreditation is no longer in the interests of managing the marine park or part, having regard to any relevant matters.
- (2) The notice must state the harvest fishery is no longer an accredited harvest fishery for the marine park or part.

Part 6 Regulatory notices and declarations

Division 1 Regulatory notices

95 Requirements for regulatory notices

- (1) This section applies for an activity that—
 - (a) relates to a public health and safety act; or
 - (b) under this regulation or a zoning plan may be authorised, regulated or prohibited by a regulatory notice.
- (2) The chief executive may erect or display a notice (a ***regulatory notice***) at the relevant notice points for the marine park, or the part of a marine park, to which the notice applies.
- (3) The regulatory notice must—
 - (a) be easily visible to persons passing the relevant notice points; and
 - (b) identify the limits of the area to which the notice applies; and
 - (c) state the activity to which it applies and how the activity is authorised, regulated or prohibited.
- (4) The chief executive must publish a copy of the regulatory notice, or the information contained in it, on the department's website.
- (5) The chief executive may publish the regulatory notice in other ways the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (6) The regulatory notice may be included on a sign that also includes a regulatory notice applying to—
 - (a) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
 - (b) a recreation area under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006*.

- (7) The regulatory notice may expressly state that a contravention of a requirement of the notice is an offence against the Act and the penalty for the offence.

96 Regulatory information notice

- (1) This section applies if a regulatory notice for a marine park or a part of a marine park does not expressly state that a contravention of a requirement of the notice is an offence against the Act and the penalty for the offence.
- (2) The chief executive must erect or display, at each relevant notice point for the marine park or part and other places the chief executive considers appropriate, a notice (a ***regulatory information notice***) expressly stating—
- (a) that a contravention of the requirement of the regulatory notice is an offence against the Act; and
 - (b) the penalty for the offence.
- (3) The regulatory information notice must be easily visible to persons passing the relevant notice points.
- (4) The chief executive must publish a copy of the regulatory notice, or the information contained in it, on the department's website.
- (5) The chief executive may publish the regulatory information notice in other ways the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (6) The regulatory information notice may be included on a sign that also includes a regulatory information notice applying to—
- (a) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
 - (b) a recreation area under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006*.
- (7) The regulatory information notice may contain other information about the marine park the chief executive considers appropriate.

97 Erection or display of regulatory notice or regulatory information notice is evidence of particular matters

- (1) This section applies to a copy of a regulatory notice or regulatory information notice erected or displayed in, or near the entrance of, a marine park.
- (2) Evidence that the regulatory notice or a regulatory information notice was erected or displayed in, or near the entrance, of the marine park is evidence the notice was erected or displayed by the chief executive.

Division 2 Declaration of restricted access area**98 Declaration of restricted access area**

- (1) The chief executive may declare all or part of a marine park to be a restricted access area by gazette notice (a *restricted access area notice*).
- (2) However, the chief executive may act under subsection (1)—
 - (a) only for a reason mentioned in section 99; and
 - (b) only after the process mentioned in section 100 has been complied with.
- (3) The restricted access area notice must—
 - (a) identify the limits of the area to which the notice applies; and
 - (b) state how access to the area is restricted or prohibited; and

Examples of how access to the area may be restricted—

- a person may enter or use the area only for a special activity authorised under a permission held by the person
 - a person may enter or use the area only for a commercial activity authorised under a commercial activity agreement to which the person is a party
- (c) state that a contravention of a requirement of the notice is an offence against the Act and the maximum penalty for the offence.

- (4) When the restricted access area notice is published in the gazette, the chief executive—
 - (a) must publish a copy of the notice on the department's website; and
 - (b) may—
 - (i) publish a copy of the notice in other ways the chief executive considers appropriate; or
 - (ii) erect or display a copy of the notice in, or near the entrance of, the area to which it applies.
- (5) If the chief executive is satisfied the reason for making the declaration no longer exists, the chief executive must ensure the declaration is revoked as soon as practicable.

99 Reasons for declaring restricted access area

- (1) The chief executive may declare a marine park or a part of a marine park to be a restricted access area only if the chief executive reasonably believes the declaration is necessary or desirable—
 - (a) to secure the safety of a person or a person's property; or
 - (b) because of a cyclone or other natural disaster; or
 - (c) to conserve or protect the natural or cultural resources in the marine park or part, including, for example—
 - (i) to prevent the harassment, reduced health or injury of animals in the marine park or part; or
 - (ii) to enable the restoration or rehabilitation of the marine park or part; or
 - (iii) to protect a breeding area for native wildlife; or
 - (d) to protect an area having significant use and non-use values of the marine park or part; or
 - (e) for public health or safety; or
 - (f) to allow a person to conduct an authorised activity in the area effectively and efficiently, including, for example, to conduct the activity in a way that complies with—
 - (i) the conditions of the authority or commercial

activity agreement under which the activity is authorised; and

- (ii) the requirements under the Act applying to the activity.

Examples of activities for which an area may need to be closed to allow the activity to be conducted effectively and efficiently—

aquaculture, major works

- (2) However, the chief executive can not declare a marine park, or a part of a marine park, to be a restricted access area if, in the circumstances, the area could be declared as a temporary restricted area under section 95 of the Act.

- (3) In this section—

authorised activity means an activity authorised under an authority or commercial activity agreement.

100 Public notice about declarations

- (1) Before making a declaration under section 98, the chief executive must give public notice of the proposed declaration.
- (2) The public notice must state the following—
 - (a) consideration is being given to the making of a declaration under section 98;
 - (b) that, under section 127, entry to a restricted access area is restricted to particular persons;
 - (c) that, among other things, the restriction under section 127 prevents entry under a permission unless it specifically authorises the entry;
 - (d) the declaration of a marine park or a part of a marine park as a restricted access area is a ground for which the chief executive may amend, suspend or cancel a permission applying to the marine park or part;
 - (e) interested persons may make written submissions to the chief executive, in relation to the proposed declaration—
 - (i) at an address stated in the notice; and
 - (ii) within a stated period of at least 20 business days.

- (3) The chief executive must consider all written submissions received in response to the public notice within the stated period.

101 Period for which declaration is in force

- (1) A declaration made under section 98—
 - (a) has effect from the day the restricted access area notice is published in the gazette; and
 - (b) continues in force until it is revoked.
- (2) When the declaration is revoked, the chief executive must—
 - (a) remove the copy of the restricted access area notice on the department's website; and
 - (b) publish a notice about the revocation in the same ways the chief executive published a copy of the restricted access area notice under section 98(4)(b)(i); and
 - (c) if the chief executive erected or displayed a copy of the restricted access area notice in, or near the entrance of, the area to which it applies—remove the copy.

Division 3 Declaration of prescribed commercial activity

102 Declaration of prescribed commercial activity

- (1) The chief executive may, by public notice, declare a commercial activity to be a prescribed commercial activity for a marine park or a part of a marine park.
- (2) The public notice must state the following—
 - (a) that the stated commercial activity is a prescribed commercial activity for the stated marine park or the stated part of the marine park;
 - (b) that, under section 129, a person may conduct the prescribed commercial activity in the marine park or part only under a commercial activity agreement;

- (c) how the person may obtain further information about entering into a commercial activity agreement for the conducting of the prescribed commercial activity in the marine park or part.
- (3) The chief executive must also publish a copy of the public notice on the department's website.

Division 4 Declaration of special activity

103 Declaration of special activity

- (1) The chief executive may declare an activity to be a special activity for all or part of a marine park by gazette notice (a *special activity notice*).
- (2) However, the chief executive may act under subsection (1)—
 - (a) only for an activity mentioned in section 104; and
 - (b) unless section 105 does not apply—only after the consultation process mentioned in section 105 has been completed.
- (3) The special activity notice must—
 - (a) identify the limits of the area to which the notice applies; and
 - (b) state the activity that is a special activity for the area; and
 - (c) state that, under section 131, a person may conduct the special activity in the area only under—
 - (i) an authority that specifically authorises the conducting of the activity; or
 - (ii) a commercial activity agreement that specifically authorises the conducting of the activity;
 - (d) state the requirements that apply to a person—
 - (i) conducting the special activity in the area; or
 - (ii) otherwise using the area while a special activity is being conducted in the area; and

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

Example of a requirement applying to persons otherwise using the area—

a requirement that a person not participating in the stated special activity must keep a stated distance away from where the activity is being conducted

- (e) if requirements mentioned in paragraph (d) are stated in the notice—state that, under section 132, a person must comply with the requirements.
- (4) When the special activity notice is published in the gazette, the chief executive—
 - (a) must publish a copy of the notice on the department's website; and
 - (b) may—
 - (i) publish a copy of the notice in other ways the chief executive considers appropriate; or
 - (ii) erect or display a copy of the notice in, or near the entrance of, the area to which it applies.
- (5) If the chief executive is satisfied the reason for making the declaration no longer exists, the chief executive must ensure the declaration is revoked as soon as practicable.

104 Activities that may be special activities

The activities that may, under section 103, be declared to be a special activity for a marine park or a part of a marine park are the following—

- (a) an activity that will have, or is reasonably likely to have, an unusual or significant impact on the natural or cultural resources in the marine park or part;
- (b) an activity that will involve, or is reasonably likely to involve, a risk to the person conducting the activity or the public generally;
- (c) an activity for which a controlled setting is required to ensure the quality and efficiency of providing the product or service the subject of the activity;

Marine Parks Regulation 2006

Examples of activities that may require controlled setting to ensure the quality and efficiency of providing a product or service—

an educational activity, filming, photography, research

- (d) an activity that may interfere with the public use or enjoyment of the marine park or part.

Examples of activities that may interfere with public use or enjoyment of an area—

fishing competition, regatta, swimming competition, triathlon

105 Public notice about declarations

- (1) Before making a declaration under section 103, the chief executive must give public notice of the proposed declaration.
- (2) The public notice must state the following—
 - (a) consideration is being given to the making of a declaration under section 103;
 - (b) interested persons may make written submissions to the chief executive, in relation to the proposed declaration—
 - (i) at an address stated in the notice; and
 - (ii) within a stated period of at least 20 business days.
- (3) The chief executive must consider all written submissions received in response to the public notice within the stated period.
- (4) This section does not apply if—
 - (a) the activity is declared to be a special activity for the marine park or part for the protection of the natural or cultural resources in the marine park or part or to protect individuals or wildlife from potential danger; and
 - (b) it is not practicable for the chief executive to delay the declaration for the reason of complying with this section.

106 Period for which declaration is in force

- (1) A declaration made under section 103—

- (a) has effect from the day the special activity notice is published in the gazette; and
 - (b) continues in force until it is revoked.
- (2) When the declaration is revoked, the chief executive must—
- (a) remove the copy of the special activity notice on the department’s website; and
 - (b) publish a notice about the revocation in the same ways the chief executive published a copy of the special activity notice under section 103(4)(b)(i); and
 - (c) if the chief executive erected or displayed a copy of the special activity notice in, or near the entrance of, the area to which it applies—remove the copy.

Part 7 Entering or using marine parks

Division 1 Prohibited purposes for zoned marine park and when authority required for zoned marine park

107 Application of div 1

This division applies only to a zoned marine park.

108 Prohibited purposes

- (1) This section states the purposes that are a prohibited purpose for a zoned marine park for—
 - (a) section 43 of the Act; and
 - (b) section 109 of this regulation.
- (2) A purpose other than the following purposes is a *prohibited purpose* for the marine park—

- (a) a purpose stated in the zoning plan applying to the marine park as a purpose for which the marine park or part may be entered or used without a permission;
- (b) a purpose stated in the zoning plan applying to the marine park as a purpose for which the marine park or part may be entered or used with a permission.

109 Entry or use for a prohibited purpose

- (1) A person must not enter or use a marine park for a prohibited purpose.

Note—

See also section 43 of the Act

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a purpose involving taking natural or cultural resources in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
 - (b) for a purpose involving releasing an animal or plant in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
 - (c) for a purpose involving carrying out works or the construction of a structure in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
 - (d) for a purpose involving the dumping of a chemical, waste or other pollutant in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
 - (e) for another purpose—80 penalty units.
- (2) This section does not apply to an act—
- (a) done by an authorised person in the performance of a function or exercise of a power under the Act; or
 - (b) done by someone else authorised under the Act to do the act.

110 Purposes for which authority required

- (1) This section states the purposes for which an authority is required to enter or use a zoned marine park for—
- (a) section 44 of the Act; and

- (b) section 111 of this regulation.
- (2) A purpose other than a purpose stated in the zoning plan applying to the marine park as a purpose for which the marine park may be entered or used without a permission is a purpose for which an authority is required to enter or use the marine park.
- (3) However, a person does not require an authority to enter or use a zoned marine park for a purpose for which the person is authorised to enter or use the marine park under—
 - (a) a commercial activity agreement; or
 - (b) an accredited instrument.

111 Entry or use without an authority

- (1) If the Act, this regulation or a zoning plan requires a person to obtain an authority to enter or use a zoned marine park for a particular purpose, a person must not enter or use the marine park for the purpose without the authority.

Note—

See also section 44 of the Act.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a purpose involving taking natural or cultural resources in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (b) for a purpose involving releasing an animal or plant in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (c) for a purpose involving carrying out works or the construction of a structure in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (d) for a purpose involving the dumping of a chemical, waste or other pollutant in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (e) for another purpose—80 penalty units.
- (2) If the chief executive makes the entry or use under the authority subject to conditions, the person must comply with the conditions.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an act—
- (a) done by an authorised person in the performance of a function or exercise of a power under the Act; or
 - (b) done by someone else authorised under the Act to do the act.

112 Entry or use requiring notice

A person required, under the Act, this regulation or a zoning plan, to give the chief executive a notice before entering or using a zoned marine park for a particular purpose must not enter or use the marine park for the purpose without giving the notice.

Notes—

- 1 See also section 45 of the Act.
- 2 For the requirement to give a notice before entering or using a zoned marine park see—
 - (a) for the GBR Coast Marine Park—the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park Zoning Plan, section 90; or
 - (b) for the Great Sandy Marine Park—the Great Sandy Marine Park Zoning Plan, section 59; or
 - (c) for the Moreton Bay Marine Park—the Moreton Bay Marine Park Zoning Plan, section 62.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Division 2 When authority required for unzoned marine park

Subdivision 1 Application

113 Application of div 2

This division applies only to an unzoned marine park.

Subdivision 2 Purpose for which authority required

114 Purpose for which authority required

- (1) This section states the purposes for which an authority is required to enter or use an unzoned marine park for—
 - (a) section 44 of the Act; and
 - (b) section 115 of this regulation.
- (2) The conducting of a major impact activity, other than for a purpose for which a person may enter or use an unzoned marine park under subdivision 3 or 4, is a purpose for which an authority is required to enter or use an unzoned marine park.
- (3) However, a person does not require an authority to enter or use an unzoned marine park to conduct a major impact activity for a purpose for which the person is authorised to enter or use the marine park under an accredited instrument.

115 Entry or use without an authority

- (1) If the Act or this regulation requires a person to obtain an authority to enter or use an unzoned marine park for a particular purpose, a person must not enter or use the marine park for the purpose without the authority.

Note—

See also section 44 of the Act.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a purpose involving taking natural or cultural resources in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (b) for a purpose involving releasing an animal or plant in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (c) for a purpose involving carrying out works or the construction of a structure in the marine park—165 penalty units; or
- (d) for a purpose involving the dumping of a chemical, waste or other pollutant in the marine park—165 penalty

units; or

(e) for another purpose—80 penalty units.

- (2) If the chief executive makes the entry or use under the authority subject to conditions, the person must comply with the conditions.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an act—

- (a) done by an authorised person in the performance of a function or exercise of a power under the Act; or
- (b) done by someone else authorised under the Act to do the act.

116 Entry or use requiring notice

A person required under the Act or this regulation to give the chief executive a notice before entering or using an unzoned marine park for a particular purpose must not enter or use the marine park for the purpose without giving the notice.

Notes—

- 1 See also section 45 of the Act.
- 2 For the requirement to give a notice before entering or using an unzoned marine park, see subdivision 4.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Subdivision 3 Entry or use without authority or notification

117 Purpose and nature of sdiv 3

The purpose of this subdivision is to state purposes for which a person may enter or use an unzoned marine park, or a part of an unzoned marine park, for conducting a major impact activity without an authority.

118 Entry or use in emergency without authority

A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for conducting an activity in an emergency for any of the following purposes—

- (a) to investigate and respond to an emergency alert;
- (b) to save human life or avoid the risk of injury to a person;
- (c) to locate or secure the safety of an aircraft, vessel or structure that is, or may be, endangered by the weather or a navigational or operational hazard;
- (d) to carry out repairs to an aid to navigation;
- (e) to deal with a threat of pollution to the marine environment under—
 - (i) a Commonwealth law; or
 - (ii) a national emergency response arrangement in which the chief executive participates;
- (f) to remove or salvage, under an Act or a law of the Commonwealth, an aircraft or vessel, or a part of an aircraft or vessel, or another thing, that is wrecked, stranded, sunk or abandoned and poses a threat to the marine environment or human safety.

119 Entry or use for undertaking functions under Commonwealth Act without authority

A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for conducting an activity necessary for the performance of a function or the exercise of a power under the Commonwealth Act if the person is authorised to perform the function or exercise the power under that Act.

120 Entry or use for law enforcement without authority

A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for conducting an activity necessary for the enforcement of an Act or a law of the Commonwealth if the person is authorised under an Act or a law of the Commonwealth to conduct the activity.

Subdivision 4 Entry or use without authority but with notification

121 Purpose and nature of sdiv 4

- (1) The purpose of this subdivision is to state additional purposes for which a person may enter or use an unzoned marine park for conducting a major impact activity without an authority.
- (2) However, a person intending to enter or use an unzoned marine park for a purpose mentioned in this subdivision must give the chief executive a notice stating the person intends to enter or use the marine park for the purpose.
- (3) The chief executive may, upon receiving the notice, impose conditions on the entry or use.

Note—

See section 45 of the Act and section 116 of this regulation for offences relating to a person entering or using a marine park for a purpose for which a notice must be given to the chief executive.

122 Entry or use to remove or salvage aircraft or vessel

A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for conducting a non-emergency activity that is for the removal or salvage, under an Act or a law of the Commonwealth, of an aircraft or vessel, or a part of an aircraft or vessel, or another thing, that is wrecked, stranded, sunk or abandoned.

123 Entry or use to remove property under particular instruments

A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for the removal of property in compliance with—

- (a) a written direction, notice, order or other instrument, given under an Act or a law of the Commonwealth, requiring the person to whom it is given to remove the person's property from a marine park; or

Examples for paragraph (a)—

- a compliance notice, enforcement order or interim

enforcement order under the Act

- an order under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* (Cwlth), section 94
- (b) an agreement, entered into under a condition of a permission or other authority granted under an Act or a law of the Commonwealth, under which a person agrees to remove the person's property from a marine park.

Example of an agreement for paragraph (b)—

deed of agreement entered into under a condition of a Commonwealth permission

124 Entry or use for defence activity

A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for conducting an activity—

- (a) for defence purposes; and
- (b) by or for any of the following—
 - (i) the Australian Defence Force;
 - (ii) an arm of the defence forces of a foreign country if the arm is in Australia with the approval of the Commonwealth;
 - (iii) the Commonwealth Department of Defence or an entity authorised by that department to conduct the activity.

125 Entry or use for essential public services

- (1) A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for carrying out urgent maintenance or works for an essential public service if the maintenance or works is authorised under an Act or a law of the Commonwealth.
- (2) In this section—

essential public service means an existing service provided for the public by the State, a local government or the Commonwealth, including, for example, a power, water, sewerage or communications system.

126 Entry or use in particular emergencies

- (1) A person may, without an authority, enter or use an unzoned marine park for dealing with an emergency involving a threat to the environment, other than a threat mentioned in section 118(e) or (f).
- (2) This section does not apply to a public authority to which section 144 of the Act applies.

Division 3 Access to parts of marine park and conducting particular activities in marine park generally**127 Unlawfully entering restricted access area**

- (1) A person must not enter or remain in a restricted access area unless the person—
 - (a) enters the area under a permission that specifically authorises the entry; or
 - (b) enters the area under a commercial activity agreement that specifically authorises the entry; or
 - (c) has a reasonable excuse.Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who enters the area under—
 - (a) a direction given, under part 5 or 6 of the Act, by the chief executive or an inspector; or
 - (b) an enforcement order or interim enforcement order made, under part 7 of the Act, by the Planning and Environment Court; or
 - (c) a relevant provision.

- (3) In this section—

relevant provision means—

- (a) for a restricted access area in an unzoned marine park—division 2, subdivision 3 or section 125 or 126; or

- (b) for a restricted access area in a zoned marine park—a provision of the zoning plan applying to the zone of the marine park in which the area is located authorising the entry or use of the zone for a purpose, however described, that is the same or substantially the same as a purpose mentioned in division 2, subdivision 3 or section 125 or 126.

128 Removing property from restricted access area

- (1) This section applies to a person who is in a marine park, or a part of a marine park, that is declared to be a restricted access area, and to whom section 127 applies.
- (2) The person must, immediately after the declaration is made, remove all of the person's property from the area unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

property does not include a structure or other thing that is fixed in position on more than a temporary basis.

129 Unlawfully conducting prescribed commercial activity

- (1) A person must not conduct a prescribed commercial activity for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, in the marine park or part unless the activity is conducted under a commercial activity agreement.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person conducting a prescribed commercial activity under a permission that is in force on the day the prescribed commercial activity is declared under section 102.

130 Compliance with conservation conditions

- (1) A person acting under a commercial activity agreement must comply with each conservation condition of the agreement.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

conservation condition, of a commercial activity agreement, means a condition that, under section 56, is identified as a conservation condition of the agreement.

131 Unlawfully conducting special activity

- (1) A person must not conduct a special activity for a marine park, or a part of a marine park, in the marine park or part unless the person conducts the activity—
- (a) under a permission that specifically authorises the conducting of the activity; or
 - (b) under a commercial activity agreement that specifically authorises the conducting of the activity.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) This section does not apply to a person conducting an activity under a relevant provision.
- (3) In this section—

relevant provision means—

- (a) for an unzoned marine park—division 2, subdivision 2 or 3; or
- (b) for a zoned marine park—a provision of the zoning plan applying to the marine park authorising the entry or use of the marine park for a purpose, however described, that is the same or substantially the same as a purpose mentioned in division 2, subdivision 2 or 3.

132 Compliance with special activity notice

- (1) This section applies if a special activity notice states requirements applying to a person in the area to which the notice applies.
- (2) The person must comply with the notice unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

133 Compliance with regulatory notice about health and safety act

A person in a marine park must comply with a regulatory notice about a public health and safety act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Division 4 Fires in marine parks**134 Unlawful lighting of fires**

- (1) A person must not light a fire in a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if lighting a fire, or a fire of that type, is prohibited in the marine park or part by—
- (a) a regulatory notice; or
 - (b) a condition of an authority held by the person; or
 - (c) a condition of a commercial activity agreement to which the person is a party.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not light, keep or use a fire on tidal land that is—
- (a) within the GBR Coast Marine Park; and
 - (b) adjacent to the Capricornia Cays National Park or the Whitsunday Islands National Park.

Editor's note—

For a description of a national park, see the *Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994*.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (3) This section does not apply to a person lighting or using a specified cooking or heating appliance or lighting or smoking a smoking product if the person takes reasonable steps to ensure the lighting, using or smoking does not result in damage to—
- (a) a natural or cultural resource in the marine park; or
 - (b) property, other than property owned by the person, in

the marine park.

(4) In this section—

smoking product has the meaning given by the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*, schedule, definition *smoking product*, paragraph (b).

135 Unattended fires

(1) A person who lights or assumes control of a fire in a marine park must put out the fire before leaving the fire.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if another person assumes control of the fire before the person mentioned in subsection (1) leaves the fire.

136 Unauthorised things relating to fires

(1) A person must not deposit any of the following in a marine park—

- (a) a lit match, pipe, cigar, cigarette or tobacco;
- (b) hot ashes;
- (c) a burning or smouldering substance;
- (d) a substance or device that ignites on impact or by spontaneous combustion.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person depositing a thing mentioned in subsection (1) for—

- (a) lighting or using a specified cooking or heating appliance; or
- (b) lighting a barbecue or fireplace provided by the chief executive; or
- (c) if a barbecue or fireplace is not provided by the chief executive for the marine park—lighting a fire in a place that is more than 2m from flammable material.

(3) A person must not deposit non-combustible material in a fire

in a marine park.

Example of non-combustible material—

can, bottle, brick, piece of steel

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

137 Inspector powers in relation to fires

- (1) If an inspector reasonably believes a fire in a marine park is, or may become, a hazard to the marine park or an adjacent area, or to a person or the property of a person, the officer may—
 - (a) give the person apparently in charge of the fire an oral or written direction to put the fire out or lower its intensity to a reasonable level; or
 - (b) put out the fire.

Example of basis for reasonable belief—

A prevailing strong wind appears likely to carry wind-borne embers away from the fire.

- (2) A person given a direction under subsection (1)(a) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Division 5 Using vehicles or vessels in marine parks

138 Unlawfully bringing vehicle or vessel into marine park

A person must not bring a vehicle or vessel into a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if bringing the vehicle or vessel, or a vehicle or vessel of that type, into the marine park or part is prohibited under a regulatory notice.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

139 Unlawfully using vehicle or vessel in marine park

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle or vessel in a marine park in a way that contravenes a regulatory notice.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) In this section—

use includes—

- (a) for a vehicle—to move or park the vehicle; or
- (b) for a vessel—to move, anchor or moor the vessel.

Division 6 Animals in marine parks

140 Restriction on bringing domestic animals into marine park

(1) A person must not bring a domestic animal into a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if bringing the animal, or an animal of that class, into the marine park or part is prohibited under a regulatory notice.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person must not bring a domestic animal onto tidal land that is—

- (a) within the GBR Coast Marine Park; and
- (b) adjacent to an island national park.

Editor's note—

For a description of a national park or a national park (scientific), see the *Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994*.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) This section does not apply if the animal—

- (a) is kept, at all times, on board a vehicle, vessel or aircraft that is permitted to be in the marine park or part or on the tidal land; or
- (b) is in the marine park or part, or on the tidal land, under a tourism program; or
- (c) is a guide dog or a guide dog trainee.

(4) In this section—

guide dog see the *Guide Dogs Act 1972*, section 3.

guide dog trainee see the *Guide Dogs Act 1972*, section 3.

island national park means a national park or national park (scientific) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* to the extent the park is not located on the mainland.

tourism program means an activity, whether consisting of a single act or a series of acts, that—

- (a) is carried out in the course of carrying on business; and
- (b) is, or includes, the provision of transport, accommodation or services for tourists or for persons who include tourists.

141 Unlawfully feeding native animals

- (1) A person must not feed a native animal in a marine park if a regulatory notice prohibits the feeding of the animal.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
 - (a) an authorised person performing a function or exercising a power under the Act; or
 - (b) a person who feeds a native animal under an authority that authorises the feeding.

Division 7 Other conduct in marine park

142 Depositing litter in marine park

A person must not deposit litter in a marine park.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

143 Unauthorised use of generators, compressors or motors

A person must not use a generator, compressor or other similar engine or motor in a marine park, or a part of a marine park, if the use is prohibited in the marine park or part by a regulatory notice.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

144 Disturbance by radio, tape recorder or sound system

A person must not use a radio, tape recorder or other sound or amplifier system in a way that may cause unreasonable disturbance to a person or animal in a marine park.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

145 Using particular items for spearfishing

(1) A person must not, in a marine park, use either of the following for spearfishing—

- (a) an underwater breathing apparatus;
- (b) a power-head.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to a person using a power-head attached to a spear or spear gun for protecting the person or other persons from an attack by a shark.

(3) In this section—

explosive see the *Explosives Act 1999*, schedule 2.

power-head means a device that—

- (a) contains an explosive charge; and
- (b) may be attached to a spear or spear gun.

146 General misconduct

(1) A person in a marine park must not, unless the person has a reasonable excuse—

- (a) be disorderly or create a disturbance; or
- (b) do anything that interferes, or is likely to interfere, with the safety or health of the person or someone else in the marine park.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) A person in a marine park must not, unless the person has a reasonable excuse—

- (a) restrict access to, for example by cordoning off, a part of the marine park; or
- (b) claim to have an exclusive right to use a part of the marine park.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person who restricts access to a part of a marine park under an authority or a commercial activity agreement that authorises the person to restrict the access.

Part 8 Review and appeal provisions

Division 1 Preliminary

147 Appeal process starts with internal review

Every appeal against an appealable decision must be, in the first instance, by way of an application for internal review.

Division 2 Internal review

148 Applying for an internal review

- (1) An application for internal review must be—
 - (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) made to the chief executive within 28 days after—
 - (i) for an appealable decision for which an information notice is given—the day the person is given the information notice; or
 - (ii) for another decision—the day the person the subject of the decision is notified of the decision; and

- (c) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application.
- (2) The chief executive may extend the time for applying for the internal review, including, for example, because—
 - (a) the appealable decision relates to a permission that forms part of a joint permission; and
 - (b) a decision about the Commonwealth permission forming the other part of the joint permission is being reviewed under the Commonwealth Act; and
 - (c) the outcome of the review of the decision about the Commonwealth permission is reasonably likely to affect the chief executive's review decision.
- (3) The application does not stay the appealable decision.
- (4) The application must not be dealt with by—
 - (a) the person who made the appealable decision; or
 - (b) a person in a less senior office than the person who made the appealable decision.
- (5) Subsection (4)—
 - (a) applies despite the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 27A;² and
 - (b) does not apply to an appealable decision made by the chief executive.

149 Review decision

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if the chief executive is satisfied the applicant has complied with section 148, the chief executive must, within 28 days after receiving the application—
 - (a) review the appealable decision; and
 - (b) make a decision (the *review decision*) to—
 - (i) confirm the appealable decision; or
 - (ii) amend the appealable decision; or

² *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 27A (Delegation of functions or powers)

- (iii) substitute another decision for the appealable decision.
- (2) The chief executive may, by notice to the applicant, extend the period for making the review decision if—
 - (a) the appealable decision relates to a permission that forms part of a joint permission; and
 - (b) a decision about the Commonwealth permission forming the other part of the joint permission is being reviewed under the Commonwealth Act; and
 - (c) the outcome of the review of the decision about the Commonwealth permission is reasonably likely to affect the chief executive's review decision.
- (3) Within 14 days after making the review decision, the chief executive must give the applicant notice (the *review notice*) of the review decision.
- (4) The review notice must also state—
 - (a) the reasons for the review decision; and
 - (b) that the applicant may appeal against the review decision to a Magistrates Court; and
 - (c) the period within which the applicant may appeal against the review decision; and
 - (d) how to appeal.
- (5) If the chief executive does not comply with subsection (1) or (3), the chief executive is taken to have made a decision confirming the appealable decision.
- (6) For the purpose of an appeal to a Magistrates Court—
 - (a) if the review decision confirms the appealable decision, the appealable decision is taken to be the review decision; or
 - (b) if the review decision amends the appealable decision, the appealable decision as amended is taken to be the review decision.

150 Stay of operation of appealable decision

- (1) If an application is made for an internal review of an appealable decision, the applicant may immediately apply for a stay of the appealable decision to a Magistrates Court.
- (2) The court may stay the appealable decision to secure the effectiveness of the review and any later appeal to the court.
- (3) The stay—
 - (a) may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and
 - (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
 - (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.
- (4) The period of the stay must not extend past the time when the chief executive makes a review decision about the appealable decision and any later period the court allows the applicant to enable the applicant to appeal against the review decision.
- (5) The application affects the appealable decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

Division 3 Appeals**151 Who may appeal**

A person who has applied for the review of an appealable decision under division 2 and is dissatisfied with the review decision may appeal to the Magistrates Court against the review decision.

152 How to start appeal

- (1) An appeal is started by—
 - (a) filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the court of the Magistrates Court in which the appeal is started; and
 - (b) complying with the rules of court applicable to the appeal.
- (2) The notice of appeal must—

- (a) be filed within 20 business days after—
 - (i) if the appellant is given a review notice for the review decision—the day the appellant is given the notice; or
 - (ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply—the day the appellant otherwise becomes aware of the review decision; and
- (b) state fully the grounds of the appeal and the facts relied on.
- (3) The court may at any time extend the time for filing the notice of appeal, including, for example, because—
 - (a) the review decision relates to a permission that forms part of a joint permission; and
 - (b) a decision about the Commonwealth permission forming the other part of the joint permission is being reviewed under the Commonwealth Act, or has been reviewed and is the subject of an appeal under the Commonwealth Act; and
 - (c) the outcome of the review or appeal under the Commonwealth Act is reasonably likely to affect the applicant's decision about whether or not to pursue, or the chief executive's decision about whether or not to defend, an appeal under this division; and
 - (d) the applicant and the chief executive consent, in writing, to the extension.

153 Appellant to give notice of appeal

Within 7 days after filing a notice of appeal, the appellant must serve notice of the appeal on the chief executive.

154 Stay of operation of decision

- (1) The Magistrates Court may grant a stay of the operation of a review decision appealed against to secure the effectiveness of the appeal.
- (2) A stay—

- (a) may be given on the conditions the court considers appropriate; and
 - (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
 - (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.
- (3) The period of the stay must not extend past the time when the court decides the appeal.
- (4) The appeal affects the decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

155 Hearing procedures

- (1) In deciding an appeal, the Magistrates Court—
- (a) has the same powers as the chief executive; and
 - (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
 - (c) must comply with natural justice; and
 - (d) may hear the appeal in court or chambers.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1), the procedure for the appeal is—
- (a) in accordance with the rules for the court; or
 - (b) in the absence of relevant rules, as directed by the court.

156 Powers of Magistrates Court on appeal

- (1) In deciding the appeal, the Magistrates Court may—
- (a) confirm the review decision appealed against; or
 - (b) set aside the review decision appealed against and substitute another decision; or
 - (c) set aside the review decision appealed against and return the matter to the chief executive with the directions the court considers appropriate.
- (2) If the court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for this regulation, other than this part, and any zoning plan, taken to be the decision of the chief executive.
- (3) The court may make an order for costs it considers appropriate.

157 Appeals from Magistrates Court's decision

An appeal to the District Court against a decision of the Magistrates Court under this division may be made only on a question of law.

Part 9 Fees**Division 1 GBR Coast Marine Park****158 Application of div 1**

This division applies to permissions for the GBR Coast Marine Park.

159 Fees payable generally

- (1) This section applies to an application for a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity in the GBR Coast Marine Park if the applicant also conducts the commercial activity in the Commonwealth Marine Park.
- (2) Subject to this division, the fee payable under the Act for an application for the permission is the amount worked out by—
 - (a) using the formula stated in subsection (3) to work out an approximate fee; and
 - (b) rounding down to the nearest \$10.

Example for paragraph (b)—

If after applying the formula under subsection (1)(a), the approximate fee is \$1216, the fee payable is \$1210.

- (3) The approximate fee is the amount worked out by using the following formula—

$$AF = \left(\frac{SF \times CPI}{140.7} \right)$$

where—

AF is the approximate fee payable.

SF is the fee stated for the activity in schedule 3.

CPI is the all groups consumer price index for Brisbane published by the Australian Statistician for the most recent financial year to end immediately before the calendar year in which the application is made.

160 Fees payable for permission for more than 1 activity

- (1) This section states the fee payable for an application for a permission to which section 159 applies if the permission authorises the conducting of more than 1 activity mentioned in schedule 3.
- (2) The fee payable for the application is the higher or highest fee payable for the application under section 159.

161 No fee for joint permission if fee paid to Commonwealth

- (1) This section applies to an application for a permission that forms a part, or will form a part, of a joint permission if the applicant—
 - (a) has also made an application for the Commonwealth permission that forms, or will form, the other part of the joint permission; and
 - (b) has paid a fee for the application for the Commonwealth permission.
- (2) No fee is payable for the application for the permission under this Act.

Division 2 Other marine parks

162 Application of div 2

This division applies to permissions for a marine park other than the GBR Coast Marine Park.

163 Fees payable

The fees payable under the Act for a permission to conduct a commercial whale watching program in a marine park other than the GBR Coast Marine Park are stated in schedule 4.

Division 3 Waiver of fee**164 Chief executive may waive fee in whole or part**

- (1) The chief executive may waive, in whole or in part, the payment of a fee payable under the Act for an application for a permission.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may waive the payment of a fee in whole or in part if—
 - (a) the chief executive believes the application has required, or will require, a low level of assessment having regard to each of the following—
 - (i) the number of hours, and number of persons, that will be involved in assessing the application;
 - (ii) the complexity of assessing the activity the subject of the application against the Act;
 - (iii) the number of site inspections that will be required for assessing the application;
 - (iv) whether an EIS has been, or is required to be, prepared for the activity the subject of the application; or
 - (b) the assessment of the application has been, or will be, conducted in coordination with an assessment carried out under another Act or a law of the Commonwealth.

Part 10 Transitional provisions

165 Definition for pt 10

In this part—

1990 regulation means the *Marine Parks Regulation 1990* as in force under the repealed Act before its repeal.

166 References to 1990 regulation

- (1) In a document, a reference to the 1990 regulation is taken, if the context permits, to be—
 - (a) if the reference relates to a declaration or description of a marine park—a reference to the *Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006*; or
 - (b) otherwise—a reference to this regulation.
- (2) In this section—

document includes—

 - (a) subordinate legislation; and
 - (b) a permission; and
 - (c) a licence, permit or other authority under an Act.

167 Particular conduct continues to be authorised

- (1) This section applies to a person if—
 - (a) immediately before the commencement of this section, the person was authorised to enter or use an area within the GBR Coast Marine Park for a purpose without a permission under the operation of section 44E of the 1990 regulation; and
 - (b) after the commencement, the person requires an authority to enter or use the area for the purpose under the Act.

- (2) The person may, without an authority, continue to enter or use the area for the purpose until the chief executive grants or refuses to grant the person a permission under this regulation.

Note—

Under section 161 of the Act, the application for a permission mentioned in section 44E of the 1990 regulation is taken to have been made under the Act.

Schedule 1 Objects to be achieved for zones of marine parks

section 6(1)

1 General use zone

The objects to be achieved for the general use zone are—

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the areas of the marine park within the zone; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for reasonable use of the areas.

2 Habitat protection zone

The objects to be achieved for the habitat protection zone are—

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the areas of the marine park within the zone through the protection and management of sensitive habitats that are generally free from potentially damaging activities; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for reasonable use of the areas.

3 Estuarine conservation zone

The objects to be achieved for the estuarine conservation zone are—

- (a) to provide for the protection of the natural integrity and values of the areas of the marine park within the zone; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for—

Schedule 1 (continued)

- (i) the presentation of the values of the relatively undisturbed areas of the marine park within the zone; and
- (ii) the continuation of existing fishing use in the area.

4 Conservation park zone

The objects to be achieved for the conservation park zone are—

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the areas of the marine park within the zone; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for reasonable use and enjoyment, including, for example, limited extractive use, of the areas.

5 Buffer zone

(1) The objects to be achieved for the buffer zone are—

- (a) to provide for the protection of the natural integrity and values of the areas of the marine park that are generally free from extractive activities; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for—
 - (i) particular activities, including, for example, the presentation of the values of the marine park, to be undertaken in relatively undisturbed areas within the zone; and
 - (ii) trolling for pelagic species.

(2) In this section—

pelagic species means—

- (a) a species in any of the following families—
 - (i) Carangidae;
 - (ii) Coryphaenidae;

Schedule 1 (continued)

- (iii) Sphyraenidae;
- (iv) Istiophoridae;
- (v) Scombridae; or
- (b) a species in either of the following genera—
 - (i) *Aphareus*;
 - (ii) *Aprion*; or
- (c) *Rachycentron canadum*; or
- (d) *Xiphias gladius*.

trolling—

- 1 **Trolling** is fishing with a line or lines trailed behind a vessel that is under way—
 - (a) using no more than 3 lines for each person on the vessel; and
 - (b) with no more than 6 hooks in total for each person.
- 2 For paragraph 1, a vessel is taken to be under way only if it is being propelled through the water in a forward direction, whether by engine, sail or human power, and is not adrift.

6 Scientific research zone

The objects to be achieved for the scientific research zone are—

- (a) to provide for the protection of the natural integrity and values of the areas of the marine park that are generally free from extractive activities; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for scientific research to be undertaken in relatively undisturbed areas within the zone.

Schedule 1 (continued)

7 Marine national park zone

The objects to be achieved for the marine national park zone are—

- (a) to provide for the protection of the natural integrity and values of the areas of the marine park that are generally free from extractive activities; and
- (b) subject to the objective mentioned in paragraph (a), to provide opportunities for particular activities, including, for example, the presentation of the values of the marine park, to be undertaken in relatively undisturbed areas within the zone.

8 Preservation zone

The object to be achieved for the preservation zone is to provide for the protection of the natural integrity and values of the areas of the marine park that are generally undisturbed by human activities.

Schedule 2 Information that must be included in application for a permission

section 8

1 Information required for all permissions

An application for a permission must include the following information—

- (a) the marine park, or the part of a marine park, for which the permission is sought;
- (b) if a zone or designated area of a marine park is to be entered or used under the permission—the name of the zone or area;
- (c) the proposed purpose for which the marine park or part is to be entered or used;
- (d) the proposed place of entry, proposed movements within the marine park and the places proposed to be used for the proposed purpose;
- (e) the period for which the permission is sought;
- (f) the means of transport proposed to be used for the entry to, use of, and departure from the marine park or part;
- (g) the equipment proposed to be used within the marine park;
- (h) any other information required to be included in the application under a zoning plan applying to the marine park.

2 Additional information for permissions for taking natural or cultural resources

An application for a permission for taking natural or cultural resources in a marine park, or a part of a marine park, must also include the following information—

- (a) the purpose of the taking;

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (b) a brief description of the nature of the taking, including, in particular—
 - (i) the number, quantity and description of any specimens of animals, plants or other marine resource to be taken; and
 - (ii) the methods to be used for taking the specimens;
- (c) if the taking is for research—
 - (i) a description of the sequence and location of any fieldwork to be conducted in the marine park or part; and
 - (ii) an explanation of the experimental design and methods of analysis to be used in the research; and
- (d) the frequency and duration of visits to the marine park or part for the taking.

Schedule 3 Fees payable under Act for GBR Coast Marine Park

section 159(2), definition *SF*, and section 160(1)

Part 1 Application for a new permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity

	\$
1 Application for a new permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity requiring the use of an aircraft or vessel with a maximum capacity of—	
(a) 1–24 passengers	520.00
(b) 25–50 passengers	750.00
(c) 51–100 passengers	1 360.00
(d) 101–150 passengers	2 260.00
(e) 151 or more passengers.	3 780.00
2 Application for a new permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity requiring the use of a facility or structure within the GBR Coast Marine Park . .	1 660.00
3 Application for a new permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity for which public notice is required to be given.	6 040.00
4 Application for a new permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity for which an EIS must be prepared	81 670.00
5 Application for a new permission authorising the conducting of another commercial activity	520.00

Schedule 3 (continued)

Part 2**Application for a continuation of a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity**

	\$
1 Application for a continuation of permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity requiring the use of an aircraft or vessel with a maximum capacity of—	
(a) 1 to 24 passengers	520.00
(b) 25 to 50 passengers	600.00
(c) 51 to 100 passengers	830.00
(d) 101 to 150 passengers	1 200.00
(e) 151 or more passengers	1 510.00
2 Application for a continuation of a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity requiring the use of a facility or structure in the GBR Coast Marine Park	1 660.00
3 Application for a continuation of a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity for which public notice is required to be given	2 260.00
4 Application for a continuation of a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial activity for which an EIS was prepared when the permission was granted—	
(a) if no additional EIS is required to be prepared for the activity	3 780.00
(b) if an additional EIS is required to be prepared for the activity	81 670.00
5 Application for a continuation of a permission authorising the conducting of another commercial activity	520.00

Schedule 4 Fees payable under Act for other marine parks

section 163

\$

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Application for a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial whale watching program—for a vessel with a length of— | |
| | (a) 15m or less | 574.00 |
| | (b) more than 15m but not more than 20m. | 918.00 |
| | (c) more than 20m | 1 722.00 |
| 2 | Additional daily fee for a permission authorising the conducting of a commercial whale watching program—for each passenger— | |
| | (a) younger than 5 years | nil |
| | (b) 5 years or older but younger than 15 years | 1.40 |
| | (c) 15 years or older | 2.60 |

Schedule 5 Matters for deciding whether person is a suitable person

schedule 6, definition *suitable person*

1 Definitions for sch 5

In this schedule—

associated person, of a person who is being considered as suitable or not suitable to hold a permission or be a party to a commercial activity agreement, means—

- (a) if the person being considered is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation; or
- (b) if the person being considered is an individual—another person who—
 - (i) is, or will be, regularly or usually in charge of the individual's activity or business, or proposed activity or business, that relates, or will relate, to the permission or agreement; or
 - (ii) regularly directs staff of the activity or business in their duties; or
 - (iii) is, or will be, in a position to control or substantially influence the activity or business, or proposed activity or business.

relevant day means—

- (a) in relation to deciding whether or not an applicant for a permission is a suitable person to hold the permission—the day the person applied for the permission under part 3 of this regulation; or
- (b) in relation to deciding whether or not the proposed transferee for an application for the approval of the transfer of a permission is a suitable person to hold the permission—the day the application for the transfer is made under section 41; or

Schedule 5 (continued)

- (c) in relation to deciding whether or not the holder of a permission is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to hold the permission—the day the decision is made; or
- (d) in relation to deciding whether or not a submitter of an expression of interest, or an applicant, for a commercial activity agreement is a suitable person to be a party to the agreement—the day the person submitted the expression of interest or made the application under part 4 of this regulation; or
- (e) in relation to deciding whether or not the holder of a permission with whom the chief executive proposes to enter into a commercial activity agreement under section 51(2)(c) is a suitable person to be a party to the agreement—the day the decision is made; or
- (f) in relation to deciding whether or not the buyer for the approval of the transfer of an authorisation under a commercial activity agreement is a suitable person to be a party to a commercial activity agreement—the day the application for the approval of the transfer is made under section 79; or
- (g) in relation to deciding whether or not the other party to a commercial activity agreement is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to be a party to the agreement—the day the decision is made.

2 Matters to which chief executive may have regard

In deciding whether a person is a suitable person to hold a permission or be a party to a commercial activity agreement, the chief executive may have regard to any matter relevant to the person's ability to conduct activities under the permission or agreement in a competent and ethical way.

Schedule 5 (continued)

3 When person not a suitable person—previous cancellations or suspensions

- (1) A person is not a suitable person to hold a permission, or be a party to a commercial activity agreement, if any of the following circumstances exist—
 - (a) the person, or an associated person of the person, has previously held a permission, or been a party to a commercial activity agreement, and the permission or agreement was cancelled in the 3 years immediately before the relevant day;
 - (b) the person, or an associated person of the person, has previously held a corresponding authority and the authority was suspended or cancelled in the 3 years immediately before the relevant day.
- (2) However, subsection (1) applies only if the chief executive is satisfied the circumstances are relevant to the person's ability to conduct activities under the permission or agreement in a competent and ethical way.

4 When person not a suitable person—convictions

- (1) A person is not a suitable person to hold a permission, or be a party to a commercial activity agreement, if the person, or an associated person of the person, has, in the 3 years immediately before the relevant day, been convicted of—
 - (a) an offence against the Act; or
 - (b) an offence against the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* relating to a protected area or wildlife; or
 - (c) an offence against the *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006* relating to a recreation area; or
 - (d) an offence against the *Forestry Act 1959* relating to a State forest or timber reserve; or
 - (e) an offence, however described, equivalent to an offence mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) in another State or country.

Schedule 5 (continued)

- (2) However, subsection (1) applies only if the chief executive is satisfied the activity of the person that led to the person's conviction is of the same nature as the activity for which the permission or agreement is sought.

Schedule 6 Dictionary

section 3

accredited educational institution means an educational institution accredited under part 5, division 3.

accredited instrument means an external instrument accredited under part 5, division 2.

accredited research institution means a research institution accredited under part 5, division 3.

aircraft includes a helicopter.

appealable decision means the following decisions of the chief executive—

- (a) a decision for which an information notice must be given;
- (b) a decision to refuse to give an approval under this regulation or a zoning plan;
- (c) a decision to impose a condition on an approval given under this regulation or a zoning plan.

application for a continuation of a permission means an application by the holder of an existing permission that—

- (a) is for a permission—
 - (i) to conduct the activity authorised under the existing permission in the marine park, or part of a marine park, to which the existing permission applies; and
 - (ii) that is intended to commence immediately after the expiry of the existing permission; and
- (b) is made before the existing permission expires.

application for a new permission means an application for a permission that is not an application for a continuation of a permission.

associated person, for schedule 5, see schedule 5, section 1.

Schedule 6 (continued)

authorisation, under a commercial activity agreement, means—

- (a) the commercial activity authorised to be conducted under the agreement; and
- (b) the obligations under the agreement for, and the conditions relating to, the conduct of the activity.

buyer, in relation to an application for the approval of the transfer of an authorisation under a commercial activity agreement, see section 79(1).

commercial activity agreement see section 51(1).

commercial whale watching program means a business operation involving carrying people in a boat or aircraft to watch whales.

Commonwealth marine park means the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established under the Commonwealth Act.

Commonwealth permission means a permission granted under the Commonwealth Act.

department's website means the department's website on the Internet.

Editor's note—

At the commencement of this schedule the department's website was at <www.epa.qld.gov.au>.

deposit includes drop, leave, place and throw.

EIS includes an environmental impact statement, however called, required under another law of the State or a law of the Commonwealth or another State.

external authority means a licence, permit or other authority issued under another law of the State or a law of the Commonwealth or another State.

external instrument means—

- (a) an instrument made under another law of the State or a law of the Commonwealth or another State; or

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (b) another instrument made or prepared for a State or Commonwealth department or agency, including, for example, a policy, guideline or administrative arrangement; or
- (c) a part of an instrument mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

GBR Coast Marine Park means the marine park mentioned and described in the *Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006*, schedule 2.

Great Sandy Marine Park means the marine park mentioned and described in the *Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006*, schedule 3.

harvest fishery means the taking of fish, crustaceans or invertebrates under the *Fisheries Act 1994*, if the taking happens in the fishery area of 1 of the following fisheries prescribed under that Act—

- (a) the aquarium fish fishery;
- (b) the bêche-de-mer fishery (east coast);
- (c) the coral fishery;
- (d) the crayfish and rock lobster fishery;
- (e) the pearl fishery;
- (f) the shell fishery;
- (g) the shell grit fishery;
- (h) the star sand fishery;
- (i) the trochus fishery (east coast);
- (j) the worm fishery (beachworm);
- (k) the worm fishery (bloodworm);
- (l) the yabby fishery.

information notice, for a decision, means a notice stating the following—

- (a) the decision;

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (b) reasons for the decision;
- (c) all rights of review or appeal under this regulation;
- (d) the period in which any review or appeal under this regulation must be started;
- (e) how rights of review or appeal under this regulation are to be exercised;
- (f) if applicable, that a stay of a decision the subject of review or appeal under this regulation may be applied for under this regulation.

insurance cover, for activities authorised under a permission or a commercial activity agreement, means a policy of insurance that insures the holder of the permission, or the other party to the agreement, against a claim for damage, injury or loss to a person, and damage to property, arising from the activities to be conducted under the permission or agreement.

joint permission means an instrument that includes—

- (a) a permission; and
- (b) a Commonwealth permission.

major impact activity means an activity that will cause, or is likely to cause—

- (a) more than a minimal disturbance to natural resources in a marine park; or
- (b) more than a minor alienation of parts of the marine park.

Examples of activities that could be major impact activities—

- building an air terminal or boat terminal
- building a breakwater, marina, runway, submarine pipeline or wharf
- conducting an aquaculture operation
- disposing of dredged material or discharging waste
- excavating or dredging
- filling
- reclamation works

Schedule 6 (continued)

Examples of activities that are generally not major impact activities—

- installation or removal of a boat ramp, buoy, jetty, pile or pontoon
- installation or maintenance of a sign that is an aid to navigation

Moreton Bay Marine Park means the marine park mentioned and described in the *Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006*, schedule 1.

natural integrity, of an area of the marine park, means the area's natural biodiversity and geodiversity and other natural processes and characteristics.

notice means written notice.

other party, to a commercial activity agreement, see section 73.

prescribed commercial activity means a commercial activity declared to be a prescribed commercial activity under section 102.

prescribed fee means a fee payable under part 9.

presentation, of the values of a place, means creating awareness and understanding of the natural significance of the place.

prohibited purpose, for a zoned marine park, means a purpose prescribed to be a prohibited purpose for the marine park under section 108.

proposed transferee, in relation to an application for the approval of the transfer of a permission, means the person to whom it is proposed to transfer the permission.

proposed use, for a marine park or a part of a marine park, for an applicant, means any activity the applicant proposes to conduct in the marine park or part, whether or not the activity is proposed to be conducted under a permission.

public health and safety act means an act, the regulation or prohibition of which, the chief executive believes is necessary or desirable to diminish the risk of death, injury or illness of users of a marine park or adjacent areas.

public notice means a notice published in—

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (a) a newspaper circulating generally in the area in which the marine park the subject of the notice is located; and
- (b) a newspaper circulating throughout the State.

put out, a fire, includes reducing the heat of the fire to a point that ensures the fire can not be re-ignited or burn a person.

regulatory information notice see section 96.

regulatory notice see section 95.

relevant day, for schedule 5, see schedule 5, section 1.

relevant notice point, for an area, means a point in or near the area that the chief executive reasonably considers appropriate for erecting or displaying regulatory notices or regulatory information notices applying to the area, having regard to—

- (a) the usual access points for the area; and
- (b) the need to ensure persons accessing the area are aware of the notices.

restricted access area means a marine park, or a part of marine park, declared to be a restricted access area under section 98.

restricted access area notice see section 98(1).

review decision see section 149(1)(b).

review notice see section 149(3).

seller, in relation to an application for the approval of the transfer of an authorisation under a commercial activity agreement, see section 79(1).

sign, in relation to an area, includes a sign erected—

- (a) at or near a usual access point to the area; or
- (b) in a position that would normally be seen by a person accessing the area.

special activity, for a marine park or a part of a marine park, means an activity declared as a special activity for the marine park or part under section 103.

special activity notice see section 103(1).

Schedule 6 (continued)

specified cooking or heating appliance means a portable cooking or heating appliance that is self-contained and uses manufactured fuel, including, for example, refined oil or gas.

suitable person, to hold a permission or be a party to a commercial activity agreement, means a suitable person to hold the permission, or be a party to the agreement, having regard to the matters mentioned in schedule 5.

transfer application means an application for the approval of the transfer of a permission.

unzoned marine park means a marine park or a part of a marine park to which no zoning plan applies.

waste includes offal and parts of a vehicle or vessel.

zoned marine park means a marine park or a part of a marine park to which a zoning plan applies.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	122
3 Key	123
4 Table of reprints	123
5 Tables in earlier reprints	123
6 List of legislation	124
7 List of annotations	124

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 27 August 2007. Future amendments of the Marine Parks Regulation 2006 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1	none	31 August 2006	
1A	2007 SL No. 61	20 April 2007	
1B	2007 SL No. 159	1 July 2007	
1C	2007 SL No. 201	27 August 2007	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1

6 List of legislation

Marine Parks Regulation 2006 SL No. 223

made by the Governor in Council on 14 August 2006

notfd gaz 18 August 2006 pp 1821–5

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 31 August 2006 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2016 (see SIA s 54)

Note—(1) The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

(2) A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared.

(3) See 2006 SL No. 222 for the regulatory impact statement.

amending legislation—

Environmental and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No.

61 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 20 April 2007 pp 1793–5

commenced on date of notification

Environmental Protection Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No.

159 pts 1, 5

notfd gaz 29 June 2007 pp 1157–65

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2007 (see s 2)

Recreation Areas Management Regulation 2007 SL No. 201 ss 1–2, 67 sch 1

notfd gaz 17 August 2007 pp 2023–5

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 27 August 2007 (see s 2)

Note— A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared

7 List of annotations

Other matters chief executive may consider

s 11 amd 2007 SL No. 201 s 67 sch 1

Permission can not be granted if plan restricts the grant

s 20 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 3

Existing permission taken to be in force while new application is considered

s 50 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 4

Requirements for regulatory notices

s 95 amd 2007 SL No. 201 s 67 sch 1

Regulatory information notice

s 96 amd 2007 SL No. 201 s 67 sch 1

Reasons for declaring restricted access area

s 99 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 5

Public notice about declarations

s 100 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 6

Entry or use requiring notice

s 112 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 7

Entry or use requiring notice

s 116 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 8

Restriction on bringing domestic animals into marine park

s 140 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 9

Fees payable

s 163 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 10

**PART 11—AMENDMENT OF STATE PENALTIES ENFORCEMENT
REGULATION 2000**

pt 11 (ss 168–169) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

PART 12—CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS OF OTHER REGULATIONS

pt 12 (ss 170–180) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

SCHEDULE 4—FEES PAYABLE UNDER ACT FOR OTHER MARINE PARKS

sub 2007 SL No. 159 s 13

**SCHEDULE 5—MATTERS FOR DECIDING WHETHER PERSON IS A
SUITABLE PERSON**

sch hdg amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 11(1)

Definitions for sch 5

s 1 amd 2007 SL No. 61 s 11(2)

When person not a suitable person—convictions

s 4 amd 2007 SL No. 201 s 67 sch 1