

These amendments to the *North Kimberley Marine Park Joint management plan 2016 Uunguu, Balanggarra, Miriuwung Gajerrong, and Wilinggin management areas Management Plan 89* were approved by the Minister for Environment on 27 September 2018. The amendments to the management plan come into operation on 19 October 2018, following publication in the Government Gazette.

A. Table of Contents

After 'Tables' insert

Attachments

Attachment 1: Section 56A Joint Management Agreement for the North Kimberley Marine Park (Balanggarra Part)

B. The following paragraphs replace those written in the following sections of the *North Kimberley Marine Park Joint management plan 2016 Uunguu, Balanggarra, Miriuwung Gajerrong, and Wilinggin management areas Management Plan 89*

Page 3, Section 1. Introduction, paragraph 1

The north Kimberley coast is one of the last remaining unspoilt coastlines on Earth, and is recognised as one of the world's most ecologically diverse marine areas. The region is rich in Aboriginal culture, with traditional owners continuing to practise traditional law and customs in the world's oldest continuous culture (Rasmussen *et al.* 2011). Kimberley Aboriginal people have a cultural, spiritual and social connection to country that exists and adapts with time and place and is embedded in the land and seascapes. The North Kimberley Marine Park will be jointly managed with traditional owners through the establishment of joint management arrangements. The long-standing connections, rights and interests of traditional owners have been recognised through native title determinations for the lands and waters in and adjacent to the North Kimberley Marine Park for the Wunambal Gaambera, Balanggarra, Ngarinyin and Miriuwung Gajerrong people. Joint management has been formally established with Balanggarra traditional owners and negotiations are in progress to enable formal joint management to occur with Wunambal Gaambera, Ngarinyin and Miriuwung Gajerrong people.

Page 5, Section 2. Planning area, paragraph 6

In recognition of the significant cultural values, as well as traditional owners' ongoing connection to and responsibilities for these areas, it is intended that the marine park will be jointly managed by Parks and Wildlife and the Wunambal Gaambera, Ngarinyin and Miriuwung Gajerrong traditional owners for each of their respective saltwater country management areas (Maps 3–5). Formal joint management has already commenced in Balanggarra country following the signing of a Joint Management Agreement between Parks and Wildlife and Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation (BAC).

Pages 29-30, Section 5.2 Joint Management

Joint management is given effect under the CALM Act through a section 56A Joint Management Agreement (JMA) between traditional owners and Parks and Wildlife. Joint management can commence once the JMAs have been signed and attached to the plan. Each JMA will establish a Joint Management Body (JMB) with representatives from the relevant Aboriginal corporation and Parks and Wildlife to manage the marine park in accordance with the agreement and the CALM Act. The JMBs will oversee management of the park, make management decisions, provide strategic input into how management strategies are implemented, and monitor implementation of the plan. This management plan requires the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the department to jointly manage the marine park with the Balanggarra traditional owners in accordance with the JMA attached to this management plan. JMAs with other Aboriginal corporations are being progressed.

C. The following strategy replaces strategy one on Page 32 Table 1

1. The CEO will jointly manage the North Kimberley Marine Park with the Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, in accordance with the JMA attached to this management plan.

- D. The section on dredging and dredge spoil dumping replaces that on Page 51, Table 5 of the *North Kimberley Marine Park Joint management plan 2016 Uunguu, Balanggarra, Miriuwung Gajerrong, and Wilinggin management areas Management Plan 89*

Activity	Sanctuary zones	Special purpose zone (recreation and conservation)	Special purpose zone (cultural heritage)	General use zones
Commercial				
Dredging and dredge spoil dumping	No	Assess [e]	Assess [e]	Assess
Permitted activities provisions				
[a] Customary take is confined to traditional owners, subject to the rights and interests provided by the Native Title Act and/or Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs), or where traditional owners have provided consent to another Aboriginal person or group. [b] Prawn trawling is restricted in some areas through permanent inshore closures managed by the Department of Fisheries (DoF). The York Sound closure, Admiralty Gulf closure & Napier Broome Bay closure restricts prawn trawling within the park (Fletcher, 2014). [c] Ground-disturbing mineral and petroleum exploration and development activities include any activity that disturbs the seabed and/or subsoil within the marine park (e.g. drilling). [d] Geophysical surveys such as aeromagnetism will be assessed by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP). [e] Activities permitted if activity is shown to be compatible with the specified purpose of the zone. Only small scale dredging for the purpose of public access and safety will be considered. [f] Commercial operators seeking to conduct wildlife or fish feeding activities will require lawful authority under their commercial operator's licence provided by Parks and Wildlife and will need to comply with regulations under the <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i> (FRM Act). [g] No restrictions will be placed on commercial vessel transit to, from or within Cambridge Gulf. [h] A bag limit of one fish per day applies in Drysdale River. [i] Lawful authority must be obtained to launch, land or make a touchdown in an aircraft on CALM Act lands and waters. [j] Impacts will be monitored and managed in accordance with applicable legislation such as <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> and <i>Biosecurity Regulations 2016</i>.				