

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



I am pleased to present the 23rd Biennial Report of the California Department of Boating and Waterways, marking the Department's 46th year of fulfilling its mission to provide for safe and convenient public access to our navigable waterways. This report covers the period from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2002.

Our beautiful coastal and inland waterways comprise one of California's most precious natural resources, and provide the setting for boating, water skiing, windsurfing and fishing. The Department of Boating and Waterways ("Cal Boating") serves all segments of California's recreational boating public.

During this biennium, Cal Boating expanded its services to the public under its Beach Erosion Control, Aquatic Weed Control, and Capital Outlay programs. Governor Gray Davis and the State Legislature approved \$10 million in sand renourishment projects from the Public Beach Restoration Fund. The Department's Aquatic Weed Control Program now includes a new, legislatively mandated program of *Egeria densa* control. The Department conducted an environmental impact study and in July of 2001 began treatment of this non-native aquatic pest that has interfered with navigation and commerce in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

The Department completed its first Boating Safety Instruction Center (BISC), at Coronado. This Capitol Outlay Program uses state funds in partnership with the University of California and California State University to build BISCs on state lands at navigable waterways.

To find out more about the ways that Cal Boating is working for you, just turn the page, or visit our Website, at www.dbw.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Raynor Tsuneyoshi
Director

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| HISTORY | 4 |
| FUNDING | 6 |
| ORGANIZATION | 7 |
| BOATING AND WATERWAYS COMMISSION | 7 |
| BOATING FACILITIES PROGRAMS | 8 |
| GRANTS | 9 |
| LOANS | 10 |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY | 11 |
| AQUATIC WEED CONTROL | 12 |
| BEACH EROSION CONTROL | 14 |
| BOATING TRAILS | 17 |
| CLEAN VESSEL ACT OF 1992 | 18 |
| | |
| BOATING OPERATIONS PROGRAMS | 19 |
| BOATING ACCIDENT PROGRAM | 19 |
| SAFETY AND EDUCATION | 21 |
| BOATING LAW ENFORCEMENT | 27 |
| LICENSING | 29 |
| | |
| PUBLIC INFORMATION, LEGISLATION, AND REGULATIONS | 30 |
| PUBLIC INFORMATION | 30 |
| LEGISLATION | 31 |
| REGULATIONS | 32 |
| | |
| APPENDICES | 33 |
| HARBORS AND WATERCRAFT REVOLVING FUND, FUND CONDITION STATEMENT | 33 |
| LAUNCHING FACILITY GRANTS | 34 |
| PLANNING LOANS | 37 |
| CONSTRUCTION LOANS | 37 |
| PRIVATE RECREATIONAL MARINA CONSTRUCTION LOANS | 41 |
| SMALL CRAFT HARBOR BOND FUND CONSTRUCTION LOANS | 43 |
| YACHT & SHIPBROKERS' LICENSING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS | 43 |

HISTORY

1957

Small Craft Harbor Law creates the Small Craft Harbors Commission (SCHC) and the Division of Small Craft Harbors (DSCH).

1958

The Federal Boating Act provides for the registration of most undocumented vessels by the State instead of the U.S. Coast Guard. DSCH makes the first small craft harbor loan, to Marina del Rey.

1959

Under the authority of the Federal Boating Act, the California Legislature adds Chapter 5 to Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, establishing a comprehensive set of laws governing the equipment and operation of recreational vessels on all waters of the State. A system of reporting boating accidents is also initiated.

1960

DSCH makes the first boat launching facility construction grants, for Eagle and Mono lakes.

1961

The State Legislature transfers boat registration from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to the DSCH.

1962

Boat registration is supported by registration revenues paid into the General Fund.

1964

Boat registration is supported by registration revenues paid into the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.

1966

The DSCH becomes the Department of Harbors and Watercraft (DH&W), and the SCHC becomes the Harbors and Watercraft Commission.

1968

The Department is made responsible for issuing yacht and ship broker licenses as well as a comprehensive program to oversee the activities of brokers and salespersons.

1969

The Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1969 changes the name of DH&W to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development (DNOD), which acquires the responsibilities of the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Office of Architecture and Construction related to the planning and design of boating facilities. The coastal beach erosion control functions of the Department of Water Resources are also transferred to DNOD. Boat registration functions are transferred back to DMV to take advantage of its automated services and field offices. Based on studies indicating a wide disparity in the quality of local boating law enforcement programs due to the lack of funding, a State law creates the law enforcement subvention program.

1974

The Legislature authorizes the California Recreational Trails Act, designating responsibility for the Boating Trails aspect of the Act to the Department.

1979

To better reflect the Department's mission, on January 1, the Legislature changes DNOD's name to the Department of Boating and Waterways, and the Commission's name to the Boating and Waterways Commission.

1982

The Legislature gives the Department the authority to control water hyacinth in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

1983

The Aquatic Safety Education Program for grades K-12 is created by legislation.

1985

The Legislature authorizes the Department's Private Recreational Marina Loan Program.

1988

The Department, which has become popularly known as Cal Boating in the 1980's, changes its logo to better reflect the varied statewide programs of the Department.

1996

The Legislature gives the Department the authority to control *Egeria densa* in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (effective January 1, 1997.)

1997

The Legislature authorizes the Department's Abandoned Watercraft Abatement Program.

1999

After 20 years at 1629 S Street, the Department moves its Sacramento office to 2000 Evergreen Street.

2001

After securing newly required federal permits, the *Egeria densa* program begins operations.

A total of \$10 million from the General Fund is provided for coastal sand renourishment projects and studies