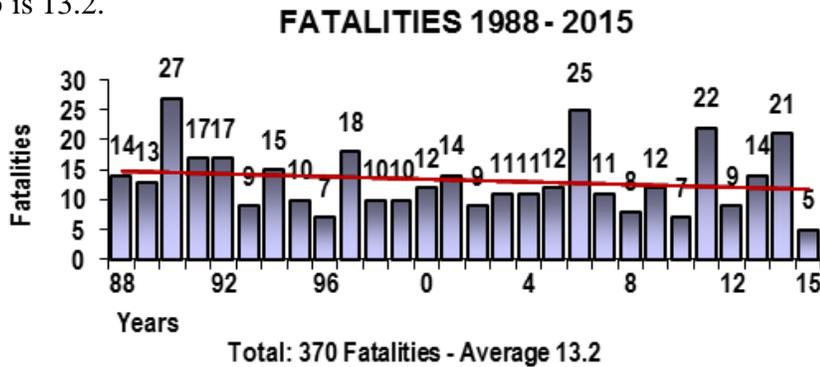


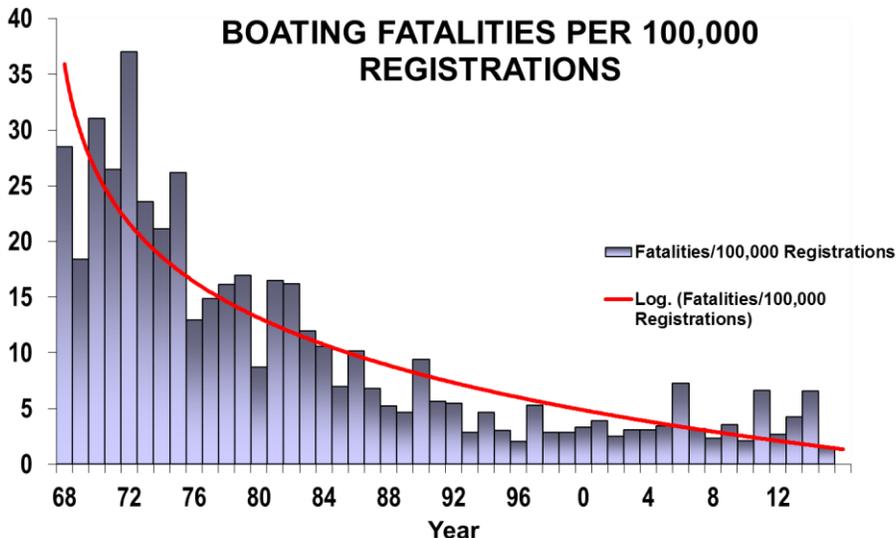
**RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY (RBS) PROGRAM  
 PERFORMANCE REPORT  
 PART 1 C: ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
 FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 2014 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

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The Recreational Boating Program in Pennsylvania, which is administered by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (Commission), is dependent on the infusion of funds from the Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program grant to be successful. One way to measure the success of Pennsylvania’s boating safety program is the number of recreational boaters injured or killed in boating accidents. Because of variables such as the weather and other factors impossible or difficult to control, the trend in boating accident fatalities is the most common statistic used for evaluating program success. The following graph shows boating fatalities in Pennsylvania from 1988 through 2015. The average number of fatalities from 1988 through 2015 is 13.2; from 2005 through 2015 is 13.2.

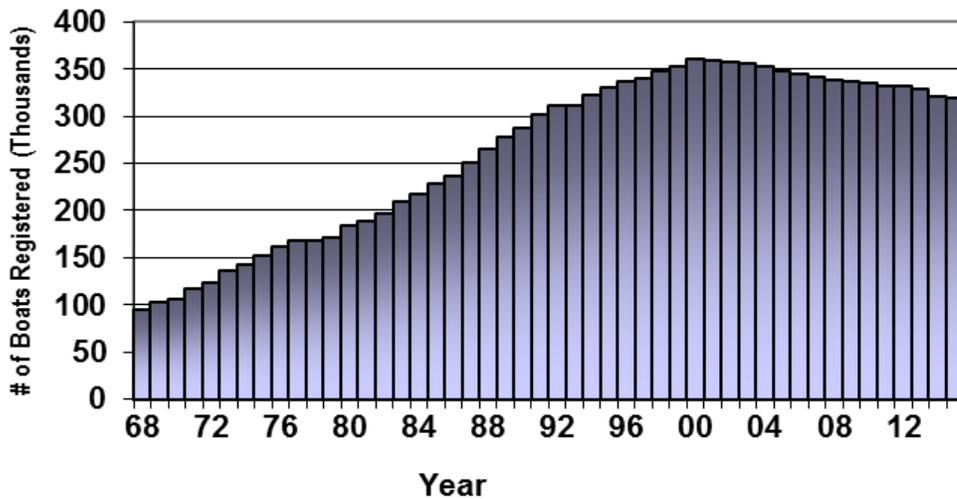


The success of the Commission’s boating safety program is illustrated by comparing the number of fatalities to the number of registered boats. These records are available for the last 48 years. The following graph shows the number of recreational boating fatalities per 100,000 registered boats. From 10/1/2014 through 9/30/2015, Pennsylvania had 319,028 registered watercraft and reported 5 fatalities which equates to two fatalities per 100,000 registered boats. The number of boats registered in the Commonwealth over the last 48 years has been matched by a commensurate increase in boating safety. This would not have been possible without the support of Coast Guard RBS funding.

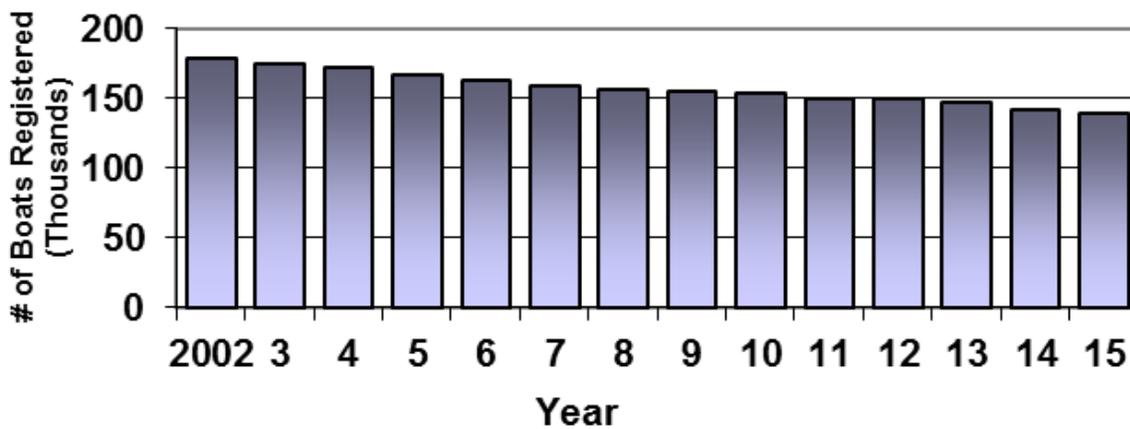


Pennsylvania experienced a decrease in boat registrations in 2015. This represents a decrease of 1,475 boats from the previous year. This decrease is significant because boat registrations until the previous year have continued to decrease over the past thirteen years. During the period of 2000-2015, boat registrations have declined but in 2012 the trend was broken with a slight increase. The highest number of registrations was in year 2000 with 360,361 registered boats. There is still a decline in one class of boats. The numbers of motorboats less than 16 feet in length that are registered in Pennsylvania have continued to decline steadily since 2000 (see chart below).

### BOAT REGISTRATIONS 1968 - 2015



### MOTORBOATS <16 FT. REGISTRATIONS



	<b>2015 BOAT REG STATS</b>	<b>2014 BOAT REG STATS</b>	<b>2013 BOAT REG STATS</b>	<b>2012 BOAT REG STATS</b>	<b>2011 BOAT REG STATS</b>	<b>2010 BOAT REG STATS</b>	<b>2009 BOAT REG STATS</b>
Total Active Registrations:	319,028	322,454	329,598	332,699	331,590	335,408	336,347
Total Unpowered Vessels:	51,351	38,874	39,360	39,450	38,924	39,130	39,006
Total Active PWCs:	27,250	27,547	27,904	28,178	28,041	27,864	27,309
Less than 16 Ft.	139,629	142,042	147,031	149,541	150,414	153,688	155,285
16 Ft. to 25 Ft.	134,160	133,933	135,796	136,067	135,057	135,570	134,913
26 Ft. to 39 Ft.	6,723	6,689	6,714	6,715	6,560	6,415	6,258
40 Ft. to 65 Ft.	623	619	626	610	589	564	575
Boats > 65 Ft.	36	38	51	48	46	41	38
Rowboats	1,652	1,599	1,631	1,666	1,589	1,724	1,755
Sailboats	1,445	1,065	1,137	1,158	1,151	1,253	1,307
Paddlecraft: Canoes	48,254	16,486	17,385	17,998	18,426	19,338	19,908
Kayaks/ Other Boats		19,724	19,207	18,628	17,758	16,815	16,016

The Commission set the following goals and objectives for the 2015 recreational boating safety grant year:

### **GOALS**

1. Provide effective education programs and informational material to the boating public.
2. Further reduce the number of boating accidents, fatalities and boater conflicts.
3. Provide adequate, effective and efficient enforcement of the boating laws and regulations.
4. Develop and maintain a liaison with other boating organizations and agencies.
5. Administer a boat registration system that is responsive to the needs of the Commission and the boating public, efficiently collects the revenues needed to run the boating program and identifies legal ownership of recreational boats.
6. Provide recreational boaters with the highest quality boating facilities on all navigable water bodies of the state.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Provide technical guidance and support for the development and enhancement of public access

to fishing and boating opportunities. This effort includes cooperation with Federal and state government agencies, non-profit groups, and private businesses and landowners.

2. Maintain an efficient and cost-effective method of registering and titling boats, assuring that Pennsylvania receives and deposits the fees expeditiously and that the boat owner receives title and registration certificates promptly and courteously.
3. Provide an adequate level of control over and distribution of aids to navigation and floating structures.
4. Provide training opportunities, educational materials and support to boating education partners so all recreational boaters will be knowledgeable of the boating regulations and the principals of boating safety.
5. Provide water rescue training upon request to police, fire and rescue personnel to prevent water-related fatalities due to an inadequate understanding of the forces of water and how to handle water emergencies.
6. Provide a law enforcement effort that assures an acceptable level of compliance with boating laws and regulations.
7. Provide necessary vehicles, boats and other related equipment that Waterways Conservation Officers need for the efficient and effective performance of their duties.
8. Maintain a liaison between the Commission, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the U.S. Power Squadrons and other boating safety organizations.
9. Provide grants to local governments and non-profits for the planning, acquisition, development, expansion and rehabilitation of public boating facilities located on the waters of Pennsylvania.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

- 1. Maintain liaison with representatives of the boating industry, clubs and organizations, private citizens, and federal, state, and local officials to inform them of and engage them in portions of the Pennsylvania's Boating Program**

Staff met with the PA Boating Association, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, U.S. Power Squadrons, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Pennsylvania Water Trail Partnership, Pittsburgh Safe Boating Council, Erie Safe Boating Task Force, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, Pennsylvania State Fire Academy, Pennsylvania Army National Guard, and numerous individual sportsmen's clubs, water trail managers, and others.

- 2. Conduct a minimum of one Boating Advisory Board and four Commission meetings to formulate appropriate regulations and approaches to improve boating safety in Pennsylvania.**

The Boating Advisory Board (Board) met on February 12, 2015 and July 31, 2015. During their meeting, the Board recommended the following items to the Commission:

Boating Advisory Board February 12, 2015 Meeting:

- A. Amendments to Sections 97.1 (Personal Flotation Devices), 109.3 (Personal Watercraft), 109.4 (Waterskiing, Aquaplaning, Kiteskiing and Similar Activities) and 115.11**

**(Personal Flotation Devices).**

Staff propose the following changes to §97.1:

§ 97.1. Personal flotation devices.

(a) Definitions. -- The following words and terms, when used in this section, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Immediately available. A PFD that is within arm's reach of the operator or passenger while the boat is being operated. A PFD that is stored in a protective covering or sealed in its original packaging is not immediately available.

Personal Flotation Device or PFD. A life preserver that is approved by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, under 46 CFR Part 160.

Readily accessible. A PFD that is stowed where it can be easily reached, or is out in the open ready for wear. A PFD that is stored in a protective covering or sealed in its original packaging is not readily accessible.

Serviceable. When a PFD is fully functional to carry out the purpose for which it was designed and free of tears or defects in the material over the flotation material and the buckles, straps, zippers and other closures are operable.

Throwable PFD. A PFD that is intended to be thrown to a person in the water. A PFD marked as throwable, Type IV, or Type V with Type IV performance is considered a throwable PFD. Unless specifically marked otherwise, a wearable PFD is not a throwable PFD.

Wearable PFD. A PFD that is intended to be worn or otherwise attached to a person's body. A PFD marked as wearable, Type I, Type II, Type III, or Type V with Type (I, II or III) performance is considered a wearable PFD.

(b) A person may not use a boat unless at least one [personal flotation device (PFD) of the following types] wearable PFD is on board for each person and the PFD is used in accordance with requirements of the approval label.

[(1) Type I. (2) Type II. (3) Type III.

(b)] (c) A person may not use a boat 16 or more feet in length unless one [Type IV] throwable PFD is on board in addition to the total number of PFDs required in subsection [(a)b]. Canoes and kayaks 16 feet in length and over are exempted from the requirements for carriage of the additional [Type IV] throwable PFD.

[(c) A Type V PFD may be carried in lieu of a PFD required under subsection (a) if:

(1) The approval label on the Type V PFD indicates the device is approved for one of the following:

(i) The activity in which the vessel is being used.

(ii) As a substitute for a PFD of the type required on the vessel in use.

(2) The PFD is used in accordance with requirements of the approval label.

(3) The PFD is used in accordance with requirements in its owner's manual, if the label makes reference to the manual.]

(d) Required PFDs shall be in good, serviceable condition, legibly marked showing the Coast Guard approval number [whether it is a Type I, II, III, IV or V] and displaying the PFD's intended or approved use. They shall be of an appropriate size, child or adult, for the person for whom it is intended.

(e) [Types I, II and III] When not worn, wearable PFDs shall be stowed so as to be readily accessible. [Type IV, buoyant cushion and ring buoy designed for throwing or grasping rather than wearing,] Throwable PFDs shall be immediately available.

[(1) "Readily accessible" means that PFDs are stowed where they can be easily reached, or are out in the open ready for wear. A PFD that is sealed in its original packaging is not readily accessible.

(2) "Immediately available" means that the PFD cannot be in a protective covering and shall be within arm's reach of the operator or passenger while the boat is being operated.

(3) A PFD that is sealed in its original packaging is neither immediately available nor readily accessible.]

(f) This section does not apply to racing shells, rowing sculls and racing kayaks, such as manually propelled boats recognized by National racing associations for use in competitive racing, where the occupants row, scull or paddle with the exception of the coxswain, if one is provided, and which are not designed to carry and do not carry equipment not solely for competitive racing.

(g) Coast Guard approved PFDs shall be acceptable as long as they are in good, serviceable condition with the approval clearly legible[, even though the type number may not be contained in the marking because they are earlier approved lifesaving devices.

"Serviceable" means the PFD is fully functional to carry out the purpose for which it was designed and free of tears or defects in the material over the flotation material and the buckles, straps, zippers and other closures are operable.]

(h) Children 12 years of age and younger shall wear an approved [Type I, II, III or V]

wearable PFD while underway on any boat 20 feet or less in length and all canoes and kayaks. The operator of the watercraft violates this subsection if he does not cause a child 12 years of age or younger to wear a PFD as required by this subsection.

(i) Beginning November 1 until midnight April 30 of the following year, a person shall wear a Coast Guard approved [Type I, II, III or V] wearable PFD while underway or at anchor on boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak.

Staff propose the following changes to §109.3:

§ 109.3. Personal watercraft.

(b) It is unlawful for a person to operate, or be a passenger onboard, a personal watercraft on the waters of this Commonwealth unless the person is wearing a [Type I, II, III or V] United States Coast Guard approved wearable personal flotation device in accordance with § 97.1 (relating to personal flotation devices). Inflatable personal flotation devices may not be used to meet this requirement.

Staff propose the following changes to §109.4:

§ 109.4. Waterskiing, aquaplaning, kiteskiing and similar activities.

(f) PFDs. It is unlawful for a person to operate a boat on the waters of this Commonwealth for:

(1) Waterskiing unless each person being towed is wearing a [Type I, II, III or V] United States Coast Guard approved wearable PFD in accordance with § 97.1 (relating to personal flotation devices). Inflatable PFDs may not be used to meet this requirement.

(2) Wake surfing unless the wake surfer is wearing a [Type I, II, III or V] United States Coast Guard approved wearable PFD in accordance with § 97.1 or water ski wetsuit as defined in subsection (g). Inflatable PFDs may not be used to meet this requirement.

(g) Water ski wetsuits. A person engaged in slalom skiing on a marked course or a person engaged in barefoot, jump or trick skiing, or wake surfing may elect to wear a wetsuit designed specifically for the activity in lieu of the United States Coast Guard approved wearable PFD required in § 97.1. A United States Coast Guard approved wearable PFD [of a type] described in § 97.1 shall be carried in the tow boat for each skier electing to wear a water ski wetsuit. The nonapproved water ski wetsuit device shall meet the following criteria:

Staff propose the following changes to §115.11:

§ 115.11. Personal flotation devices.

It is unlawful to operate a boat carrying passengers for hire unless it carries sufficient, serviceable [Type I, II, III or V] United States Coast Guard approved wearable personal flotation devices in accordance with § 97.1 (relating to personal flotation devices) to provide one for the maximum number of passengers and crew members indicated on the certificate. It is unlawful to operate a boat carrying passengers for hire unless it carries an additional number of personal flotation devices suitable for children equal to at least 10% of the maximum capacity of the boat. If more than 10% of the passengers are children, additional personal flotation devices sized for children are required.

**B. Amendment to Section 109.3 (Personal Watercraft).**

Staff propose the following changes to §109.3:

§ 109.3. Personal watercraft.

(f) [The operator of a personal watercraft with a capacity of two or less persons as determined by the manufacturer, may not tow waterskiers or engage in waterskiing or similar activities while operating a personal watercraft. Other personal watercraft may tow no more than one skier.] No person shall operate a personal watercraft towing another person on water skis or other device unless the total number of persons operating, observing and being towed does not exceed the specified number of passengers as identified by the manufacturer as the maximum safe load for the boat.

**C. Amendments to Section 111.4 (Beaver County).**

Staff propose the following changes to §111.4:

§ 111.4. Beaver County.

(b) Bradys Run Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

[(b)](c) Hereford Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(d) Little Beaver Creek (Ohioville Area). Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed from the mouth upstream to the state line.

[(c)](e) Raccoon Lake—Raccoon Creek State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

**D. Amendment to Section 111.9 (Bucks County).**

Staff propose the following changes to §111.9:

§ 111.9. Bucks County.

(b) Neshaminy Creek. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed [from the mouth of Neshaminy Creek to a point approximately 200 yards upstream from the Route 13 Bridge, a distance of approximately 1.5 miles] on the entire creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the Delaware River.

**E. Amendment to Section 111.21 (Cumberland County).**

Staff propose the following changes to §111.21:

§ 111.21. Cumberland County.

[(c) Power Company Dam (Cove Hill) Conodoguinet Creek.

(1) Water skiing is permitted from 10 a.m. to 1 hour before sunset in a zoned area 500 feet below Pikes Pond on the east to Sandy Bottom on the west. Water skiing is prohibited at other times or in other areas.

(2) This zoned ski area is open for fishing and cruising during the skiing period. Fishing and cruising rafts or boats may not be more than 50 feet from the south shore if any skiers are operating during the ski period.

(3) Persons operating vessels in this ski area during the water skiing period shall operate in a counterclockwise fashion, insofar as it is reasonably possible, so as to pass a meeting boat on his own left side. Crisscrossing is forbidden.

(4) Permission is granted to establish swim zone areas in the water ski zone area of the creek, in accordance with Chapter 113 (relating to aids to navigation and obstructions to navigation) out to 50 feet from the north shore. Permission is granted to establish swim zone areas in the dam areas, in accordance with Chapter 105 out to 75 feet from shore.

(5) Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed in the channel behind the island from the breast of the dam to the inlet.]

**F. Amendment to Section 111.23 (Delaware County).**

Staff propose the following changes to §111.23:

§ 111.23. Delaware County.

(b) [Tinicum Lagoons] Darby Creek. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed on the entire creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the Delaware River.

**G. Amendment to Section 111.39 (Lehigh County).**

Staff propose the following changes to §111.39:

§ 111.39. Lehigh County.

[(a)] Leaser Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

[(b)] Lehigh River Allentown Pool—East. Water skiing is prohibited.]

## **H. Amendments to Chapter 111 (Special Regulations Counties).**

Staff therefore propose the following changes to Chapter 111:

§ 111.4. Beaver County.

[(a)] Beaver River. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed from the mouth upstream to Mile 2.3.

[(b)] Hereford Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

[(d)] Scotts Run Lake—French Creek State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

[(e)] Schuylkill River; Kernsville Pool. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed.

§ 111.7. Blair County.

[Canoe Creek. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.8. Bradford County.

[Stephen Foster Lake—Mt. Pisgah State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.9. Bucks County.

(a) [Levittown Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Lake Nockamixon. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 20 horsepower is prohibited.

(b) Neshaminy Creek. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed from the mouth of Neshaminy Creek to a point approximately 200 yards upstream from the Route 13 Bridge, a distance of approximately 1.5 miles.

§ 111.10. Butler County.

[Glade Run Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

Lake Arthur – Moraine State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 20 horsepower is prohibited.

§ 111.11. Cambria County.

[Duman Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

Glendale Lake – Prince Gallitzin State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 20 horsepower is prohibited.

§ 111.12. Cameron County.

[George B. Stevenson Dam—Sinnemahoning State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.13. Carbon County.

(a) Beltzville Lake—Beltzville State Park.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The speed of boats is limited to 45 mph.

(2) Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed at Pine Run, Wild Creek and Pohopoco Creek Bays.

[(2)] (3) Waterskiing is prohibited except between sunrise and sunset in the designated ski zone. Boats in this zoned area shall operate in a counter-clockwise direction. Boats not engaged in waterskiing shall remain outside the ski zone area while waterskiing is in progress. A boat may not tow more than one water ski device on weekends and holidays from the Saturday preceding Memorial Day through Labor Day.

[(3)] (4) It is unlawful to operate boats equipped with inboard engines with over-the-transom or straight stack type exhausts.

[(4)] (5) Kite skiing and parasailing are prohibited at all times.

[(5) The speed of boats is limited to 45 mph.]

(b) [Mauch Chunk Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

(c) Francis E. Walter Dam. The use of motors in excess of 10 horsepower is prohibited.

§ 111.14. Centre County.

(a) [Black Moshanon Lake—Black Moshanon State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

(b) Colyer Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c) Poe Valley Lake—Poe Valley State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(d) Foster Joseph Sayers Lake—Bald Eagle State Park.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The speed of boats is limited to 45 mph.

[(1)](2) Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed in the following areas:

(i) Hunters Run Cove inlet.

(ii) The southern end of Hunters Run Cove in the vicinity of boat launching areas. (iii) The northern end of Hunters Run Cove from the inlet to the dam.

(iv) Within 100 feet of either side of the Route 26 highway bridge.

(v) From approximately 2,000 feet west of the Upper Greens Run launch ramp through the backwaters of the lake.

[(2)](3) Waterskiing is prohibited in Hunters Run Cove.

[(3)](4) It is unlawful to operate boats equipped with inboard engines with over-the-transom or straight stack type exhausts.

[(4) The speed of boats is limited to 45 mph.]

§ 111.15. Chester County.

[(a) Marsh Creek Lake—Marsh Creek State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Struble Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.17. Clearfield County.

(a) [Parker Lake—Parker Dam State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Treasure Lake.

§ 111.18. Clinton County.

[Alvin R. Bush Dam—Kettle Creek State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.19. Columbia County.

[Briar Creek Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.20. Crawford County.

(a) Canadohta Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 10 horsepower is prohibited.

(b) Conneaut Lake. The anchoring of boats is prohibited in the area along the western shoreline of the lake commonly referred to as the “sand bar.” The no anchor zone will extend along the shoreline to a line of buoys.

(c) Pymatuning Reservoir – Pymatuning State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 20 horsepower is prohibited.

(d) Sugar Lake. The use of motors in excess of 10 horsepower is prohibited.

[(d) Tamarack Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

(e) Woodcock Creek Lake.

§ 111.21. Cumberland County.

(a) [Laurel Lake—Pine Grove Furnace State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Fuller Lake – Pine Grove Furnace State Park. Boating is prohibited.

[(b) Opossum Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

[(c)](b) Power Company Dam (Cove Hill) Conodoguinet Creek.

§ 111.24. Elk County.

East Branch Clarion River Lake—Elk State Park.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The speed of boats is limited to 45 mph. It is unlawful to operate boats equipped

with inboard engines with over-the-transom or straight stack type exhausts. (2) Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed in the following areas:

(i) Sevenmile Run Bay.

(ii) South Fork/Straight Creek Bay.

(iii) East Branch Clarion River Bay from the no-wake buoys to the extreme backwaters of the lake.

(3) [The speed of boats is limited to 45 mph.

(4)] Persons shall wear a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device at all times when on board boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak.

§ 111.26. Fayette County.

[(a) Dunlap Creek Reservoir. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Virgin Run Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c)] Youghiogheny River Lake. Persons shall wear a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device at all times when on board boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak.

§ 111.29. Fulton County.

[(a) Meadow Grounds Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Cowan's Gap Lake—Cowan's Gap State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.30. Greene County.

[(a) Ronald J. Duke Lake—Ryerson Station State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Ten Mile Creek. It is unlawful to operate a boat in excess of slow, no wake speed.

§ 111.31. Huntingdon County.

(a) Greenwood Lake – Greenwood Furnace State Park. It is unlawful to operate a boat powered by a motor.

(b) Lake Raystown.

(b) [Whipple Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c) Perez Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

§ 111.32. Indiana County.

(a) [Hemlock Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Conemaugh River Lake.

(1) Persons shall wear a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device at all times when on board boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak.

(2) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Yellow Creek Lake – Yellow Creek State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 20 horsepower is prohibited.

§ 111.33. Jefferson County.

[(a) Kyle Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Cloe Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.35. Lackawanna County.

[(a) Lackawanna Lake—Lackawanna State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Ford's Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.36. Lancaster County.

(a) Lake Aldred—Susquehanna River. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed from the York County shoreline to the northern point of Urey Islands to the southern tip of Blair Island, and back to the York County shoreline. The area is about 1 mile in length.

(b) [Speedwell Forge Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c) Susquehanna River. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed for both of the following:

§ 111.37. Lawrence County.

[Bessemer Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.38. Lebanon County.

[(a) Memorial Lake—Memorial Lake State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Stoever's Dam. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

§ 111.39. Lehigh County.

[(a) Leaser Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Lehigh River Allentown Pool—East. Water skiing is prohibited.

§ 111.40. Luzerne County.

(a) [Frances Slocum Lake—Francis Slocum State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Lake Jean—Ricketts Glen State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c)] Lily Lake.

(1) Boats with greater than 60 horsepower engines or greater than 18 feet in length are prohibited.

(2) Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed except those operating within the buoyed high speed operating zone, between noon and sunset between the Saturday preceding Memorial Day and September 30.

[(d) Mountain Spring Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(e)](b) Francis E. Walter Dam. The use of motors in excess of 10 horsepower is prohibited.

[(f)](c) Harveys Lake.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted.

(2) The speed of boats is limited to 45 miles per hour from sunrise to sunset on weekends

and holidays from the Saturday before Memorial Day through Labor Day.

[(2)](3) The speed of boats is limited to slow, no wake speed between sunset and sunrise.

§ 111.41. Lycoming County.

(a) [Little Pine Dam—Little Pine State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Rose Valley Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c) Susquehanna River. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed between Swimmers Island and the south shore of the Susquehanna River.

[(d)](b) Pine Creek. Only boats powered by motors of 10 horsepower or less are permitted from the county line downstream to the Route 220 bridge. After January 1, 1995, the operation of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

§ 111.43. Mercer County.

(b) Lake Wilhelm – Maurice Goddard State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted except [The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited] from a point approximately 200 yards north of the Interstate 79 causeway over Lake Wilhelm upstream to the Game Commission Propagation Area above the Sheakleyville Causeway (State Route 1018, Milledgeville Road).

§ 111.45. Monroe County.

[(a) Gouldsboro Lake—Gouldsboro State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Tobyhanna Lake—Tobyhanna State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c) Brady's Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(d) Delaware River. The operation of personal watercraft is prohibited within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

§ 111.48. Northampton County.

(a) [East Bangor Dam. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Minsi Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is

prohibited.

(c) Delaware River. The operation of personal watercraft is prohibited within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (upstream from mile 209.5).

[(d)](b) Lehigh River. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed in the main channel 150 feet upstream and 150 feet downstream from the Route 33 access ramp.

§ 111.50. Perry County.

[Little Buffalo—Little Buffalo State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.52. Pike County.

(a) [Bruce Lake. Motors are prohibited.]

(b) Twin Lakes. [Motors are prohibited] It is unlawful to operate a boat powered by a motor.

[(c)](b) Lake Wallenpaupack.

[(d) Lower Lake/Upper Lake—Promised Land State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(e) Shohola Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(f) White Deer Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(g) Lake Minisink. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(h) Pecks Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(i)](c) Fairview Lake. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed from the Commission boat launch to the head of the cove.

[(j)](d) Delaware River. The operation of personal watercraft is prohibited in the following areas:

§ 111.53. Potter County.

[Lyman Lake—Lyman Run State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.54. Schuylkill County.

[(a) Locust Lake—Locust Lake State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Tuscarora Lake—Tuscarora Lake State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.55. Snyder County.

[Walker Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.56. Somerset County.

[(a) Laurel Hill Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Youghiogheny River Lake.

[(c) Lake Somerset. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(d) High Point Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(e) Cranberry Glade Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

§ 111.57. Sullivan County.

[Hunters Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Reserved

§ 111.58. Susquehanna County.

(g) [Stump Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(h)] Tripp Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

[(i) (h) Upper Lake, New Milford Township. [Motors are prohibited] It is unlawful to operate a boat powered by a motor.

§ 111.59. Tioga County.

(a) [Beechwood Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Cowanesque Lake. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed in the following areas:

[(c)](b) Hammond Lake. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed from a buoy line across the lake in the vicinity of Ives Run to the extreme backwaters of the lake.

[(d) Hills Creek Lake—Hills Creek State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(e) Nessmuk Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(f)] (c) Tioga Lake. Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed in the following areas:

[(g)](d) Pine Creek. Only boats powered by motors of 10 horsepower or less are permitted from the county line downstream to the Route 220 bridge. After January 1, 1995, the operation of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

§111.60. Union County.

Halfway Lake -- R.B. Winter State Park. Boating is prohibited.

§ 111.61. Venango County.

[(a) Kahle Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Two Mile Run County Park.

§ 111.62. Warren County.

[(a)] Allegheny River Reservoir (Kinzua Dam).

[(b) Chapman Lake—Chapman State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

§ 111.63. Washington County.

[(a) Canonsburg Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Dutch Fork Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.]

(c) Cross Creek Lake. The use of motors in excess of 10 horsepower is prohibited.

§ 111.64. Wayne County.

(a) [Belmont Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b)] Duck Harbor Pond.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted.

(2) A boat may not tow more than one water ski device on weekends and holidays from the Saturday preceding Memorial Day through Labor Day.

~~[(2)]~~(3) The speed of boats is limited to slow, no wake speed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.

~~[(c)]~~(b) Long Pond.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted

(2) Water skiing is permitted from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. on weekends and holidays and from 10 a.m. until sunset on weekdays other than holidays.

~~[(2)]~~(3) A boat may not tow more than one water ski device on weekends and holidays from the Saturday preceding Memorial Day through Labor Day.

~~[(3)]~~(4) The speed of boats is limited to slow, no wake speed from sunset until sunrise.

~~[(d)]~~ Lower Woods Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(e) Millers Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(f) ~~(c)~~ Prompton Lake – Prompton State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use of motors in excess of 10 horsepower is prohibited.

~~[(g)]~~ Upper Woods Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(h) ~~(d)~~ Lake Wallenpaupack. Pike County special regulations applicable to Lake Wallenpaupack at § 111.52(c) (relating to Pike County) also apply to the Wayne County portion of Lake Wallenpaupack.

(i) White Oak Pond. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is

prohibited.

(j) (e) Delaware River. The operation of personal watercraft is prohibited within the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River.

§ 111.65. Westmoreland County.

(a) [Lake Donegal. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Keystone Lake—Keystone State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(c) Conemaugh River Lake.

(1) Persons shall wear a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device at all times when on board boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak.

(2) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

[(d)](b) Loyalhanna River Lake. All persons shall wear a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device at all times when on board boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak.

§ 111.66. Wyoming County.

(a) Stevens Lake. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.

(b) Lake Winola.

(1) The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted

(2) A boat may not tow more than one water ski device on weekends and holidays from the Saturday preceding Memorial Day through Labor Day.

[(2)](3) The speed of boats is limited to slow, no wake speed from sunset to sunrise, 7 days a week, year-round, and from sunrise to 11 a.m. on Sundays from the day before Memorial Day until Labor Day.

[(3)](4) The speed of boats is limited to 35 mph from sunrise to sunset on weekends and holidays.

§ 111.67. York County.

(a) [Pinchot Lake (Conewago Lake)—Gifford Pinchot State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is prohibited.] Lake Marburg – Codorus State Park. The operation of boats powered by internal combustion motors is permitted. The use

of motors in excess of 20 horsepower is prohibited.

(b) Lake Redman.

[(c)](b) Lake Williams.

Boating Advisory Board July 31, 2015 Meeting:

**A. Amendment to Section 53.8**

**Boats).**

Staff propose the following amendment to §53.8:

§ 53.8. Boats.

(f) [Inflatable boats used on Commission lakes shall be at least 7 feet in length, made of durable reinforced fabric and have at least two separate buoyancy chambers exclusive of any inflatable floor or bottom.

(g)]

**B. Amendment to Section 105.4 (Overloading and Improper Loading).**

Staff propose the following changes to §105.4:

§ 105.4. Overloading and improper loading.

(a) A person may not operate a boat when the boat is loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity[, taking into consideration weather and other existing operating conditions] as determined by the boat's:

(1) Maximum weight capacity; or

(2) Maximum persons capacity; or

(3) Maximum horsepower; or

(4) Capacity limits as identified on the boat's capacity label or through calculations provided by the U.S. Coast Guard through the Commission.

(b) A person may not operate a boat loaded in a manner that adversely affects its trim or stability, taking into consideration weather and other existing operating conditions.

### C. Amendment to Section 111.40 (Luzerne County).

Staff propose the following amendments to §111.40:

§ 111.40. Luzerne County.

(c) *Lily Lake.*

(1) Boats with greater than 60 horsepower engines or greater than [18] 20 feet in length are prohibited.

(2) Boats are limited to slow, no wake speed except those operating within the buoyed high speed operating zone, between noon and sunset between the Saturday preceding Memorial Day and September 30.

The Commission held four Board meetings during the FFY 2015 (four annual meetings).

During its quarterly meetings, the Commission approved the following regulatory items as or for final rulemaking:

1. The amendments to §§ 95.3 and 109.2 (relating to lights for boats; and paddleboards and sailboards) are published under the statutory authority of section 5123 of the code (relating to general boating regulations), more closely reflect the lighting requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations.
2. Amendment to § 111.49 (relating to Northumberland County) is published under the statutory authority of section 5124 of the code (relating to particular areas of water), restructure a slow no wake zone on the Susquehanna River.

#### **3. Advocate for the passage of laws that benefit boaters, particularly bills that address boating under the influence.**

No new legislation was passed in FFY15. Previously in FFY14, Act 211 was passed by the Pennsylvania General Assembly and signed by Governor Corbett. This act updates the Fish and Boat Code. In particular, section 5507 (relating to duties of operators involved in boating accidents) was added to be consistent with the Vehicle Code requirements and penalties for operators involved in motor vehicle accidents.

#### **4. Inform U.S. Congressmen and State Legislators of projects and programs funded by Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund allocations to Pennsylvania.**

The Commission has a legislative liaison to inform Legislators of programs funded by the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund. The Commission provided law enforcement and education staff to assist with trip planning and logistics, and accompany the Governor of Pennsylvania on two kayaking trips. Staff also provided him with insights into the Commission's water rescue and boating safety programs.

#### **5. Participate in training and development opportunities to improve staff's knowledge and skills in boating safety, water rescue, grants management, access development, national education standards and outreach campaigns.**

The Commission approved out-service training for staff to attend and/or present at boating

conferences, meetings, and trainings offered by various organizations such as the U.S. Coast Guard, National Safe Boating Council, National Water Safety Congress, International Association for Water Rescue Professionals, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Conference, National Association for Search & Rescue and the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.

**6. Improve internal computer-based boating accident reporting systems to ensure accuracy of information collected and enhanced submission, review and transmittal to the U.S. Coast Guard in a timely manner.**

The Bureau of Boating & Outreach and the Bureau of Law Enforcement worked closely to ensure timely reporting of accidents and proper investigation. The Commission continues with ongoing updates to its computer-based boating accident reporting system for the officers in the field which aids in collecting the appropriate information to be reported to the Coast Guard. The Commission also reviewed and streamlined its internal review process and work flow for boating accident reports and investigation reports.

## **BOAT REGISTRATION**

**1. Provide an effective and cost-efficient method of registering and titling boats, assuring that Pennsylvania receives and deposits its revenues expeditiously and that the boat owner receives registration and titling certificates promptly and courteously.**

The Commission utilizes a computer-based Registration and Titling System to process new boat registrations and maintain all boat registration data. The Pennsylvania Automated Licensing System allows boat owners to process boat registration renewals on-line. In addition, boaters can purchase duplicate registration cards and update their addresses via the website.

## **EDUCATION**

**1. Continue to offer courses necessary for boat operators to obtain a NASBLA-approved Boating Safety Education Certificate.**

The Commission certified 14,892 students in National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA)-approved boating courses from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014. This is an increase of 1,503 certificates from FFY 2014 (see chart on following page). The number of boating safety education certificates being issued is generally stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 14 years.

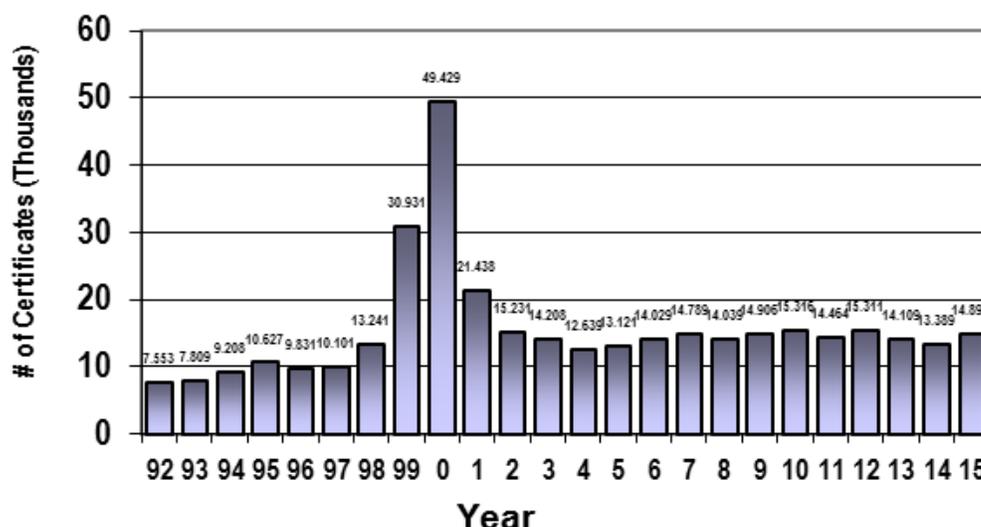
The Commission issued boating safety education certificates to 977 students who successfully completed a PA Basic Boating classroom course, which is a decrease of 243 certificates than in the previous year. Not everyone who completed a boating course applied for a boating safety education certificate. The agency and its volunteers taught 102 PA Basic Boating classroom courses.

Instructors and staff taught 32 Boating & Water Safety Awareness (BWSA) courses in FFY 2015, with 716 of those students obtaining a boating safety education certificate.

Approximately 50% of students successfully completing the course apply to the Commission for a boating safety education certificate. Some students may complete the

course but do not want or are not required by law to have the certification. Several instructors indicate they teach most, but not all, of the BWSA curriculum. That is, they teach components and/or specific skills but not the complete course which precludes students from applying for certification.

### BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION CERTIFICATES

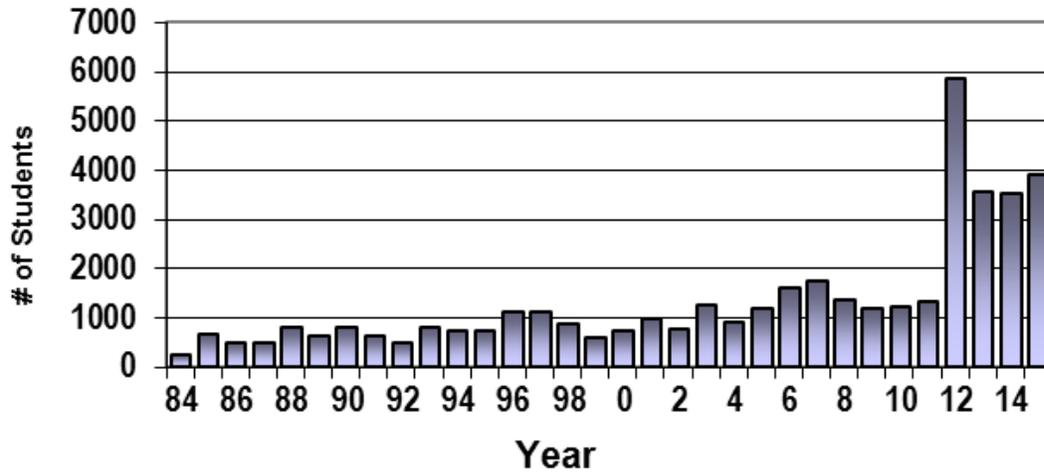


The Commission continues to be very successful with the distance learning courses and has received requests for our Commission-established course criteria from others states. In FFY 2015, 139 people completed the video correspondence course and 12,801 students successfully completed internet courses. The Commission issued 12,940 boating education certificates to students for successfully completing these long-distance learning courses, an increase of 1,518 from FFY 2014.

**2. Continue to offer the Water Rescue Training Program to train water rescue volunteers and professionals in proper rescue techniques.**

In FFY 2015 the Commission certified 3,907 students through the Water Rescue Program which meets or exceeds various levels (Awareness, Operations, Technician) of NFPA 1670 Standards. This is an increase of 379 students from FFY 2014, the second highest year on record for this program. In another second-best, 2,408 students were certified in the Commission’s 2½-hour Water Rescue for the First Responder NFPA 1670 Awareness level program. The Commission has a trained in-state volunteer instructor corps of 172 individuals who provided more than 13,000 hours of training this past year. The Commission’s Water Rescue program is the largest of its kind in the United States.

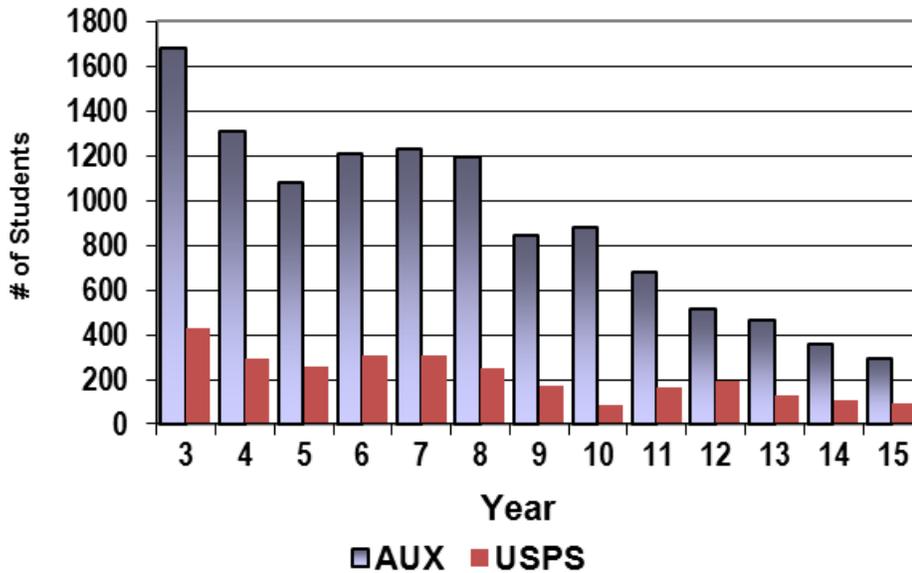
## Water Rescue Students



3. **Continue to foster a close working relationship with the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and the U.S. Power Squadron’s education programs for boater safety certification. Invite key representatives to Boating Advisory Board meetings and provide updated instructor information to all Auxiliary Flotillas and U.S. Power Squadrons in Pennsylvania.**

The Commission issued awards and certificates to outstanding Flotillas and Auxiliaries in the 5<sup>th</sup> Northern District in Pennsylvania. Successful students in Auxiliary courses submitted 298 applications to the Commission for certification in FFY 2015, a decrease of 62 certificates from FFY 2014. USPS course students submitted 95 applications to the Commission for certification in FFY 2015, a decrease of 12 certificates. The chart on the following page clearly indicates a long term decrease in the number of students being certified by the Commission in U.S.C.G. Auxiliary and U.S. Power Squadron Courses. This is most likely due to the competition from online courses and a reduction in demand for classroom courses. All Commission, Auxiliary, Power Squadron and other approved courses are listed on the Commission’s website. Course information is available from the Commission’s toll-free telephone number. Commission representatives continue to attend USPS and USCG Auxiliary conferences, workshops, and (on request) teach the legal requirements section for their courses. Representatives from the USCG, USCG Auxiliary, and USPS were in attendance at the Commission’s Boating Advisory Board meetings in 2015.

**Commission Certified Students  
U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary  
U.S. Power Squadrons  
2003 - 2015**



**4. Develop non-certification paddlesports safety education program, corresponding curriculum and instructor training. Produce and distribute boating safety literature; incorporate the “Wear It Pennsylvania” message into all boating safety materials distributed by the Commission.**

No progress was made in the development of instructor-level programming for non-certification paddlesports and water safety program. However, PFBC staff and some volunteers continue to use draft materials and portions of lesson plans from certification-based training. As a result, they reported no less than 12 such programs, reaching more than 1000 people during the period.

The PFBC piloted two kayak-fishing programs during the period. These programs were open to the public and were a blend of boating and water safety and fishing skills.

Throughout the year, the PFBC utilized its suite of printed publications to further promote safe boating with full-page, full-color messaging in its annual Pennsylvania Fishing Summary (1 million copies produced), its Boating Handbook (100,000 copies produced), Boating Regulation Recap brochures (100,000 produced), 2015 Pocket Guide (75,000 produced) and in its subscription-based agency magazine, Pennsylvania Angler & Boater (distributed six times a year). Specifically with the May/June issue of the magazine (distribution of 25,000 copies), a full-page advertisement was included which promoted National Safe Boating Week. In addition, students completing the PA Basic Boating Course or the Boating and Water Safety Awareness Course received a copy of the Boating Handbook and Regulation Recap. The Commission distributed boating safety literature, paid or free publications, at all boat and sports shows where it had a presence, throughout its January through March season. The Commission processed 107 requests for boating safety education materials.

The Commission's website is a major source of boating safety information. There is a wide array of boating and water safety materials at <http://www.fishandboat.com>. Everything from an enhanced version of the PA Boating Handbook to water trails to information on where to find a personal flotation device (PFD) is included (<http://fishandboat.com/boaters/pfd/mfgs.htm>). Links to the Commission's boating safety partners enhance the site. In addition, the Commission has a "Wear It!" resource page at: <http://fishandboat.com/media-resources/wear-it-media/wear-it-media.htm> which includes a video with a "Wear It Pennsylvania!" message from the Commission's Executive Director in addition to audio clips, press release, and web banners.

An important and growing part of the Commission's media extension of the "Wear It!" branding and other boating safety messaging is with its social media presence. Through its twitter feed (<http://twitter.com/fishandboat>), its Facebook page (<http://facebook.com/PaFishandBoat>) and its YouTube channel (<http://www.youtube.com/user/PAfishandboat>), the PFBC has garnered an exceptional amount of viewer/visitor attention with its postings and videos which reinforce life jacket wear, boating education certificates, and particularly, the agency's mandated cold-weather life jacket regulation, occurring from November 1 through April 30. The format receiving a majority of reception is public service announcements in the form of videos that the Commission produces.

Examples include:

Safe Boating 2015--<https://youtu.be/HLrKVK1DCWI>  
Kayak Fishing presentation--<https://youtu.be/rMFdKd26sv8>  
Paddling Safety in PA--<https://youtu.be/wVOP25LoUGk>  
Boating Safety testimonial--<https://youtu.be/INH4M9JKrhQ>  
Learning to Kayak 101--[https://youtu.be/WRm\\_ZoMvt9A](https://youtu.be/WRm_ZoMvt9A)  
Boaters: Life Jackets Save Lives--<https://youtu.be/UkwkdzjDcJE>  
PA Hunters! Wear It!-- <https://youtu.be/b9Boa9XD2tg>

Of particular note was the Commission's production and release of its Operation Dry Water video. Both pre- and post-July 4th postings of this video had more than 182,000 views of the video on the PFBC Facebook page. Video location:  
<https://www.facebook.com/PaFishandBoat/videos/909707889099861/>

**5. Maintain a video library available to boating safety instructors, various organizations, clubs and individuals from across Pennsylvania.**

The Bureau of Boating and Outreach processed only 13 requests for boating and water safety video loans. Use of the video library declines steadily each year, with the increased use of on-line/streaming video sources. The PFBC also issues active instructors a copy of the Boat America DVD; and includes references to segments on the DVD within the PFBC course lesson plans.

**6. Participate in Operation Dry Water, "Wear It!" campaign, "Ready, Set, Wear It!" events, and National Safe Boating Week events to promote boating safety and life jacket wear.**

The Commission enhanced its adoption of the "Wear It!" campaign through its website with

select and updated web pages (<http://www.fishandboat.com/media-resources/wear-it-media/wear-it-media.htm>), placement of web banners on its home page and other pages on the site with links to USCG and National Safe Boating Council resources throughout National Safe Boating Week and the rest of the year. To increase ease-of-access, the Commission also maintains a separate website domain ([www.WearItPennsylvania.com](http://www.WearItPennsylvania.com)) as a promotional URL to effectively redirect visitors to useful life jacket information in conjunction with the “Wear It Pennsylvania!” branding and campaign efforts. In conjunction with NASBLA’s 2015 Operation Dry Water campaign, Commission Waterways Conservation Officers distributed Pennsylvania-customized posters which warned of the consequences of boating under the influence (BUI) and conducted enforcement activities.

To great success, use of postings and videos supporting these events occurred through the Commission’s social media portals (as per above detailed under Item #1).

**7. Promote boating safety through special events, news releases, radio messages, public service announcements, radio and TV interviews and the Commission’s web page.**

In FFY 2015 the Commission used several forms of media to promote its ‘Wear It Pennsylvania!’ brand. This included a boat registration renewal mailing with safe boating messaging sent to approximately 175,000 boat owners. Also, safe boating portable exhibits promoting life jacket wear were displayed at a number of outdoor and boating show venues from January through March 2015. PFBC’s website ([www.fishandboat.com](http://www.fishandboat.com)) promoted the “Wear It!” campaign with select and updated web pages (<http://www.fishandboat.com/media-resources/wear-it-media/wear-it-media.htm>), placement of web banners on the home page and other pages on the site with links to USCG and National Safe Boating Council resources. During May, PFBC’s website received a 14% increase in visitation. The Commission also issued several press releases on safe boating practices through the year.

The Commission used several special events to deliver the “Wear It!” safe boating message. Those events are listed in the table below. At several of these events, boating safety courses were offered to those attending the event. The PFBC’s “Wear It Pennsylvania!” exhibit graphic was used extensively, and several different boating and water safety publications were distributed.

Start Date	End Date	Show/Event
10-Jan-15	17-Jan-15	Pennsylvania Farm Show
16-Jan-15 23-Jan-15	18-Jan-15 25-Jan-15	Pittsburgh Boat Show
07-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	Great American Outdoor Show
18-Feb-15	22-Feb-15	Allegheny Sports Travel and Outdoor Show
13-Mar-15	15-Mar-15	Greater Philadelphia Boat Show

Youth life jackets were given away on February 21 and 22, 2015 during the Allegheny Sports, Travel and Outdoor Show. Parents registered youth during the day of the giveaway. Parents and youth were required to attend a life jacket presentation in order to receive a free youth sized life jacket. The presentation covered proper use, care, and fitting of life jackets. At the conclusion of the presentation, 87 youth were fitted a life jacket that they kept. Law Enforcement Officers from the PFBC, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources staff assisted during the fitting. Pittsburgh Safe Boating Council, Cabela's, and the PFBC sponsored the give-away.

## **AIDS-TO-NAVIGATION**

- 1. Maintain a current computer-based inventory of all aids to navigation in Pennsylvania with emphasis on the body of water, location, jurisdiction, number of aids, type of aid, wording of aid, maintenance responsibility, and approximate set and removal date.**

The Commission maintains accurate, up-to-date computerized records of all aids-to-navigation on Pennsylvania waters. The inventory is managed by the waterway programs manager and is kept current through the ATON Program with the cooperative efforts of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, federal and state agencies, and the Commission's WCOs.

- 2. Continue to maintain a numbering system for all aids with emphasis on determining the exact location of each aid and purpose.**

The Commission continues to operate an extensive Aids-to-Navigation Program. The aids/floating structures are currently permitted. Efforts over the years have resulted in the location and permitting of private aid/floating structures on state waters. Owners are required to attach an identifying number to each aid to help establish their identity and location. Hand drawn maps with a few computer-generated maps are being used to graphically depict where buoys and structures are located for management purposes. The Commission continues to work with GPS and GIS technology to generate body of water maps showing the location of Commission-owned aids with plans to extend to privately owned aids.

- 3. Partner with the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary to provide for the timely reporting of problems within the ATON system.**

The Coast Guard Auxiliary provides a very valuable service to the Commission in the Aids-to-Navigation Verification Program. While on patrols, they observe aids-to-navigation and verify positions on report provided by the Commission. Those aids that are missing, damaged or off-station are reported and corrective action is taken. This system has resulted in greater reliability of aids in Pennsylvania waters.

- 4. Include use and identification of aids through the distribution of the PA Boating Handbook.**

The Coast Guard Auxiliary, USPS, Commission boating education instructors and others distribute the PA Boating Handbook as part of boating education classes. In addition, short articles on ATON appeared in the Pennsylvania Angler & Boater magazine and PFBC website.

- 5. Place information and warning signs (as necessary) at Commission access sites and hazardous areas.**

Aluminum/fiberboard (4' x 4') warning signs are routinely placed at public launch sites to provide boaters with necessary regulatory and safety warnings as part of the Commission's overall Aids to Navigation Program.

**6. Review ATON plans for bridge construction projects for state agencies and local governments.**

The Commission reviews all ATON plans for rehabilitation or replacement of bridge projects on waterways. Technical guidance is provided to engineering firms and PA Department of Transportation for plans to place signage and buoys around bridge projects to avoid accidents and allow for continued safe navigation through construction areas.

**7. Evaluate and, if necessary, procure the use of private organizations to place, maintain and remove aids to navigation through contract or agreement.**

The Commission awarded contracts in FFY 2015 for the placement, maintenance and removal of aids-to-navigation. The contracts for these Commission-owned aids-to-navigation are part of our Boating Safety Program. These contracts allow conservation officers to focus on primary safety and enforcement duties.

**8. Review and process all requests to install floating structures on State waters submitted by state, local governments, organizations and individuals.**

The Commission reviewed, approved and assigned a permit number for the installation of 576 floating structures on Commonwealth waters in FFY 2015, an increase of 143 from FFY 2014. These permits constitute a total of 6,960 structures, an increase of 3,707 from FFY 2014 (see graph below for details). This increase is due to a combination of increased enforcement, including more accurate reporting by permittees with multiple structures, as well as a rapid increase in bridge construction projects across the Commonwealths waters.

**Float Permit ATON Quantities Report:**

Type	Quantity	Type	Quantity
Channel	223	Boom	4
Controlled Area	1227	Mooring	1404
Float	1548	Race Course	10
Floating Dock	1192	Restricted Area	753
Hazard	394	Ski Ramp	2
Information	26	Slalom Course	23
Jet Ski Course	0	Other	144
TOTAL 6,960			

**9. Conduct site visits to ensure compliance with Chapter 113 of Title 58, Pennsylvania Code (Aids to Navigation and Obstructions to Navigation).**

The Commission's corps of Waterways Conservation Officers routinely checks the placement of regulatory ATON. ATON is also checked to ensure placement and serviceability by the USCG Auxiliary.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**1. Conduct law enforcement patrols to ensure boaters' compliance with existing laws and regulations regarding recreational boating.**

Enforcement of Pennsylvania's boating laws and regulations is performed primarily by a current complement of 75 Waterways Conservation Officers (WCOs), which include supervisory staff, and over 78 part-time Deputy Waterways Conservation Officers (DWCOs). The Fish and Boat Code also provides enforcement authority to state and local police and other enforcement agencies specifically authorized by the Commission, although the amount of this activity is minimal. WCOs and their deputies perform other duties beyond boat law enforcement, such as fish law enforcement, public relations, water pollution investigation, fish stocking, equipment maintenance and, of course, the teaching of boating safety classes. In FFY 2015, Conservation officers issued and the courts adjudicated 1,981 summary citations for boating violations. Lack of personal flotation devices or improper personal flotation devices onboard boats continued to be the most common boating violations. There were 12,750 warnings for boating violations issued by officers.

Officers also conducted 29,154 safety boardings on recreational boats. Patrols are conducted by vehicle and on foot, but primarily with the Commission's more than 130 patrol craft. Investigating boating accidents and boating under the influence of alcohol or drugs cases consume a large portion of field officers' time. Fifty-four arrests were made in FFY 2015 for boating-under-the-influence (BUI). Specialized BUI enforcement details were conducted throughout the state on waterways with the highest recreational boating use, including Presque Isle Bay, Allegheny River, Ohio River, Monongahela River, Lake Wallenpaupack, Raystown Lake, Delaware River, Blue Marsh Lake, and several boating pools on the Susquehanna River. Officers investigated several high profile boating accidents that involved serious injury or fatalities on Commonwealth waters. Officers investigated a total of 53 reportable boating accidents.

**2. Provide necessary training, vehicles and boats for law enforcement personnel.**

The Commission continues to train and employ high quality conservation officers. The Commission conducted interviews for the 21<sup>st</sup> WCO Class. Training for the new class of Waterways Conservation Officers (WCO) will began in FFY 2015. WCOs are an integral part of education and enforcement efforts to enhance the recreational boating experience. The objective for the Commission is to hire 20 new Waterways Conservation Officers. Current WCOs continue to hone their BUI skills through NASBLA's Seated Battery SFSTs. The intent is to have all officers trained in this new battery within the next FFY. The Commission has trained one WCO to the instructor level with an objective of training additional WCOs to the instructor level in the coming year. The Swiftwater Emergency Response Team (SWERT) will concluded certification training in January 2015 and are a swiftwater response and law enforcement typed asset for deployment within the Commonwealth and through EMAC to other States. The SWERT asset is also utilized to provide support to the Pennsylvania Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team. The Bureau continued to replace aging patrol boats within the limits of available funding.

## **BOATING FACILITY GRANT PROGRAM**

**1. Facilitate funding to local governments and organizations for the acquisition, planning, engineering, development, expansion and major rehabilitation of public**

**recreational boat access facilities.**

In 2015, the Commission did not award any grants under the Boating Facility Grant Program. The Commission did not have operational funds available to support this program. The Commission is pursuing alternative sources of funding for the program.

**2. Implement Fishing and Boating Access Strategy that identifies and prioritizes public fishing and boating facility needs throughout Pennsylvania. Encourage use of the plan as a scoring/rating criteria for various partners' grant programs and implementation of recommended improvements.**

Commission staff completed a statewide fishing and boating access plan in FFY 2009. The plan identifies current access areas, areas where additional access is needed, existing conditions of the facilities and makes recommendations for improving access throughout the state. The plan divides the state into 52 HUC-8 watersheds and prioritizes them according to the need for additional access. Based on the information in the access plan, the Commission pursues opportunities and coordinates with partners for the development of new fishing and boating access. During FFY 2015, the Commission continued to provide technical support and guidance within high priority watershed identified in the fishing and boating access plan.

**3. Provide technical guidance for the development or enhancement of public fishing and boating access sites.**

The Commission continues to provide technical assistance to local governments and non-profit organizations for the development and enhancement of public fishing and boating access sites. The Commission does this by providing technical guidance and site inspections for potential access improvements or developments.

**4. Review bridge construction project plans to recommend boating access improvement opportunities.**

The Commission coordinates with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to recommend or require boating access maintenance or improvement opportunities for bridge rehabilitation or replacement projects on waterways. The Commission provides technical guidance to engineering firms and the Department for boating access design upon request.

# RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY (RBS) PROGRAM

## Performance Report Part II - Statistical Data

(Used to report Activities funded with RBS Program Dollars)

STATE OF :     Pennsylvania      
 For the Period October 1,   2014   to September 30,   2015  

Note: Definitions are provided as Attachment A to the report form.  
*All fields are required unless otherwise noted.*

### GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do you have an assigned Boating Law Administrator responsible for the administration and fiscal control of the RBS program? Y/N     Y
2. State or Local - Commissioned or Sworn RBS Officers
- |                                    |   |                               |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| a. RBS Full Time <u>    75    </u> | b. RBS Part Time/Seasonal <u>    78    </u> | c. RBS Other <u>    0    </u> |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
3. Number of Officers Who Successfully Completed Training In:
- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| a. Basic RBS Officer Training (anytime during their career)          | <u>    153    </u> |
| b. Accident Investigation Training (State/NASBLA) (within the FY)    | <u>    0    </u>   |
| c. BUI/OUI/Drug Recognition Training (State/NASBLA) (within the FY)  | <u>    0    </u>   |
| d. Navigation Rules Training (within the FY)                         | <u>    0    </u>   |
| e. Other in-service RBS training not specified above (within the FY) | <u>    0    </u>   |
4. Total RBS Activity Hours (to include SAR, LE, education, court prep, investigations, etc)
- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| a. On-the-Water RBS Mission Hours (subset of above) | <u>  28,059  </u> |
|   | <u>  16,835  </u> |
5. Equipment available for LE Patrol and SAR Response
- |   | Total #           |  | % Employed for RBS |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| a. Number of boats radio equipped                           | <u>    86    </u> |  | <u>  90.0%  </u>   |
| b. Number of boats non-radio equipped                       | <u>    44    </u> |  | <u>  90.0%  </u>   |
| c. Number of aircraft                                       | <u>    0    </u>  |  | <u>          </u>  |
| d. Number of other patrol vehicles (trucks, cars, SUV, ATV) | <u>   113   </u>  |  | <u>  40.0%  </u>   |

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

6. Do you have a RBS Law Enforcement Coordinator? Y/N     Y
- |  | <u>Citations/<br/>Arrests</u> | <u>Warnings</u>    |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7. Safety Equipment Carriage Requirements                                |                               |                    |
| Wearable PFDs .....  | <u>    736    </u>            | <u>  1,148  </u>   |
| Type IV PFD .....  | <u>    45    </u>             | <u>    863    </u> |
| Fire Extinguisher .....  | <u>    30    </u>             | <u>    668    </u> |
| Visual Distress Signals .....  | <u>    12    </u>             | <u>    21    </u>  |
| Sound Producing Device .....   | <u>    10    </u>             | <u>  2,219  </u>   |
| 8. BUI/OUI .....   | <u>    54    </u>             | <u>    0    </u>   |
| 9. Careless/Negligent/Reckless Operation .....                           | <u>    24    </u>             | <u>    86    </u>  |
| 10. Navigation Rules .....   | <u>   119   </u>              | <u>  1,587  </u>   |
| 11. Mandatory PFD Wear .....   | <u>    59    </u>             | <u>    809    </u> |
| 12. Registration/Numbering Violations .....                              | <u>   215   </u>              | <u>  3,533  </u>   |
| NOTE: Totals do not have to equal the breakdown of items 7) through 12). |                               |                    |
| 1) Total Citations/Arrests .....   | <u>  1,981  </u>              |                    |
| 2) Total Warnings .....  |                               | <u> 12,750  </u>   |

# RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY (RBS) PROGRAM

## Performance Report Part II - Statistical Data (Pg. 2)

Used to report Activities funded with RBS Program Dollars

13. Total RBS Compliance Inspections/Checks .....	29,154
14. Number of Search and Rescue/Recovery (SAR) Cases (does not include disaster response)	15
15. Number of Persons Assisted (Enter if Available) .....	N/A
16. Number of Vessels Assisted (Enter if Available) .....	142

### EDUCATION & OUTREACH

17. Do you have a boating safety education coordinator?	Y/N	<u>Y</u>	% time dedicated	<u>50.0%</u>
18. Persons attending a State/NASBLA-approved course	State	CGAux	USPS	
a. Classroom .....	1,693	298	95	
b. Home Study .....	139	N/A	N/A	
c. Internet .....	UNK	N/A	0	
19. Persons Successfully Completing a State/NASBLA-Approved Course and receives a NASBLA Certificate.	State	CGAux	USPS	
a. Classroom .....	1,693	298	95	
b. Home Study .....	139	N/A	N/A	
c. Internet .....	12,801	N/A	0	
20. Other education and outreach programs				
a. Dealer Cooperative Programs (to include boat dealers, marine suppliers, etc.)		Y/N		<u>Y</u>
b. School Based Programs (K-12)		Y/N		<u>Y</u>
c. Distribution of RBS Materials (to include booklets, pamphlets, flyers, trinkets, etc.)		# of pieces		<u>475,000</u>
21. Public Service Announcements produced, aired, or published				
a. PSA - TV (including social marketing components)		Y/N	<u>Y</u>	
b. PSA - Radio (including social marketing components)		Y/N	<u>Y</u>	
c. PSA - Newspaper/Magazine (including social marketing component)		Y/N	<u>Y</u>	
22. Number of State Employees whose duties include boater education .....				<u>77</u>
<i>(Developed Boater Education Materials, Scheduled Classes, Graded Tests, Issued Certificates, etc.)</i>				
<i>(NOTE: Includes general outreach/awareness materials. Does not include instructors.)</i>				
23. Number of State RBS Instructors for NASBLA Approved Courses (Employees or other paid instructors)				<u>96</u>
24. Number of Volunteer RBS Instructors for NASBLA Approved Courses				<u>537</u>
25. Number of Volunteer RBS hours to include instructors, materials development, etc.				<u>UNK</u>

### NAVIGATION AIDS (NAVAIDS)

26. Total Number of Navigation Aids Placed/Maintained By the State .....	6,960
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**RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY (RBS) PROGRAM**

**Performance Report Part II - Statistical Data (Pg. 3)**

**Used to report Activities funded with RBS Program Dollars**

**EXCEPTIONS/DISCREPANCIES**

Explain any exceptions or discrepancies in the information reported: