

Proposed South Coast Marine Park

Community Information Sessions Response to Questions

Session 5: Esperance (Night) – 15th October 2021

Question	Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do you control the fishing effort in the areas you are allowed to fish in when those areas are reduced because of sanctuary zones? 2. How do you quantify the extra pressure put on general areas as opposed to sanctuaries when comparing the research? 	<p>When one area is closed, the fishing effort may shift to another area. This flow on fishing effort is picked up in our aquatic science and assessment (research), catch and effort data returns (commercial) and boat fishing surveys (recreational). If action needs to be taken to address an issue with a stock or fishery, the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) will make changes to ensure our fish stocks remain sustainable.</p> <p>In terms of sanctuary zones increasing fishing pressure in other areas, scientific evidence suggests there are several reasons why this is not a problem. Firstly, a relatively small proportion of the marine park will be no-take sanctuary zones i.e. the area of no-take never exceeds open fishing areas. Of the no-take areas identified, it is likely that not all of this will be fishable habitat, so a 20% no-take area does not correspond to 20% displaced fishing effort. Further, any displacement is generally counteracted by spill over. Research on the effects of spill over shows that no-take zones are very good at protecting larger fish, which are fecund and produce more larvae, which then benefits fish stocks in surrounding general use areas. Fisheries management rules still apply in the general use areas, so any observed declines would be addressed by those tools, however, there is no scientific evidence that displacement of fishing effort from sanctuary zones has resulted in ecological declines.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ideally, what percentage of the 5 million hectares of new parks will the PSCMP account for? 	<p>We will not know that until the process has been completed.</p>

<p>4. Can we get a list of the questions asked at the 4 meetings?</p> <p>5. Do we get a chance to keep a copy of questions that have been asked this evening?</p>	<p>Answers to all questions will be posted on the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) website.</p>
<p>6. What is the ideal size for an effective sanctuary zone?</p>	<p>It is difficult to recommend an exact size in terms of km² given the diverse habitats and objectives of sanctuary zones. However, larger zones provide increased conservation benefits and should extend from shore out to deeper waters where possible.</p>
<p>7. How does a marine park reverse climate change or negate the effects?</p> <p>8. By putting a magical line of a sanctuary zone, how can that stop climate change from affecting the marine habitats?</p> <p>9. How will a marine park protect our marine environment from climate change?</p>	<p>Marine parks do not reverse climate change. They do however provide the opportunity to build resilience by maintaining healthy marine ecosystems. Marine parks mean monitoring occurs and can be an early warning system for impacts and changes in the environment. Maintaining marine areas relatively free of human impact will provide resilience to our marine environment. We cannot prevent climate change and other external factors. However, if we have pockets of resilient and near-natural habitat, our ocean systems will be more able to withstand other pressures that are placed upon them.</p>
<p>10. The Carijoa and Wilson report and the referenced reports focus on sea grass, sponges, seals and whales. None of which fishermen target. Can we have a park without sanctuary zones?</p>	<p>While there are some marine parks without sanctuary zones the zoning scheme for each marine park is specific to that area and reflects the particular issues and values it holds.</p>
<p>11. Is there a successful native title determination on the sea and islands of the target area. I understand the management arrangements after the plan, but what impact does this have on planning?</p>	<p>No native title claims have been filed over the sea offshore from Esperance and to the east to date, but this does not mean that native title does not exist, or that there are not Aboriginal cultural or heritage values in the area of interest. Traditional ownership to the limit of State territorial waters has been recognised by legislation in the area offshore from the area of interest to Masons Bay.</p>
<p>12. What scientific evidence is there to back up the need for a marine park in region?</p> <p>13. Is there any recent scientific data to support this proposal that this area needs extra protection?</p>	<p>The south coast is a marine biodiversity hotspot with unique biota not found elsewhere within the state and therefore follows the principles required to implement a marine park. For further information please refer to the DBCA Information Session PowerPoint, Wilson Report and Carijoa Report which can be found on the DBCA website. The Carijoa Report refers to all recent research and additional information collected on the ecological values of the south coast and Eucla bioregions since 1994.</p>

<p>14. Is there going to be any vehicle restricted access to the beaches?</p> <p>15. Will beach access be affected?</p>	<p>The marine park is unlikely to impact on vehicle use on beaches. If any restrictions do occur, they would relate to environmental or wildlife protection issues and could be seasonal.</p>
<p>16. What can the public of the south coast do to stop the implementation of the marine park in our area?</p>	<p>People have a democratic right to voice their views to Government through their local members or direct to relevant Ministers.</p>
<p>17. What governs that if the majority of the local public don't want the marine park that you stop the process or do DBCA keep progression towards their goals?</p>	<p>The creation of the marine park is a Government policy commitment. DBCA and DPIRD have been tasked with implementing that commitment. It will continue to do so until advised otherwise.</p>
<p>18. From past experience, when creating a marine park DBCA take the high biodiversity areas from the commercial fisher of which they have been farming for generations, DBCA turn these areas into sanctuary.</p>	<p>Statement. Noted.</p>
<p>19. The public was under the understanding this was a public consultation, but it was just stated by your presenter, it's here to stay, so our opinions don't mater it seems.</p> <p>20. How is this community engagement process regarded as worlds best practice when the community can't ask questions throughout, it is disjointed and doesn't allow for open and transparent communication?</p> <p>21. What consultation, we were told this park is happening.</p>	<p>This was an information session designed to inform people on the marine park planning process and the rationale for creating a marine park on the south coast. People's opinions, information and advice do matter and are critical to achieving the best possible outcome for the community. Consultation will commence in late 2021 and continue into 2022.</p>
<p>22. 1 crc of 12 people for the whole south coast, this doesn't seem adequate for a project of this magnitude.</p>	<p>A committee of 12 will be adequate to provide geographic coverage across the proposed marine park and a bring a variety of local knowledge and expertise.</p>
<p>23. DBCA claims the community engagement process is worlds best practice. How did you come up with this process and the timing of the meetings?</p>	<p>Please refer to the PSCMP Community Engagement Strategy for further information. A copy is available on the DBCA Website.</p>
<p>24. You have stated that the areas to be protected in the marine park will be based on scientific data, yet the two reports used to inform your decision making clearly indicate that the science is lacking.</p>	<p>While the south coast is relatively under studied compared to other areas, we do have enough information to know where the key habitats are, to establish boundaries and make decisions about where best to place appropriate zones necessary to create a marine park.</p>

<p>25. Is it not true that Mark McGowan wanted 5 five million hectares of marine parks in 5 years and as such the need for a marine park along the south coast is driven by politic and not science?</p>	<p>The 5 million hectares relates to both marine and terrestrial combined, not solely marine. Why 5 million? WA purchased over 7 million hectares of pastoral lease in the 1990s and 2000s as part of the States commitment under the Commonwealth's National Reserve System (NRS). The land has been sitting there without being reserved because of Native Title. Native Title has now largely been resolved so the State is now in a position to reserve those lands under Plan for Our Parks. The creation of marine parks under Plan for Our Parks is to meet the State's obligations under the NRS.</p>
<p>26. Are you (DBCA) planning an additional round of consultation given the Kalgoorlie and Norseman meetings have been cancelled and there are no meetings scheduled for the metro region or the south west.</p>	<p>We will provide more information sessions to local communities where there is a reasonable demand. The PowerPoint is also available on the DBCA website.</p>
<p>27. You ask us where we fish but every time we tell you what areas are important to us, you use that information against us. What guarantees or mechanisms have you put in place to prevent this?</p>	<p>Whilst the PSCMP will provide for ongoing sustainable use and tourism, there will be some areas of the marine park where activities such as recreational and commercial fishing may be limited to achieve biodiversity conservation outcomes. As part of the planning process, it is important we have a good understanding of how the region is currently used for tourism, recreational and other activities so the marine park can be carefully designed to minimise impacts on uses.</p> <p>Commercial and recreational fishers will have input into the process for the development of the PSCMP via a range of avenues, including Sector Advisory Groups and the Community Reference Committee. It is important that the process considers the best available information to examine fishing activities and impacts of any changes to access.</p>
<p>28. Page 110 of the Carijoa report states that no take zones have to be placed where people fish.</p>	<p>This is a personal comment from one of the many scientists interviewed for the report. While DBCA will work with the community to avoid the most popular fishing grounds where possible, it is likely a sanctuary zones will cover some areas where people fish.</p>
<p>29. Do you agree that a number of spatially discrete studies have been done but are insufficient to properly inform marine park planning?</p>	<p>No, the south coast has been identified as a biodiversity hotspot with unique biota across nine phyla, this follows the principles needed to establish a marine park. While fine scale detail such as habitat mapping can help with the planning process, proxies can be used where it is not available.</p>

30. You claim that the government has set aside money for marine park implementation. How much has been set aside for research?	A budget proposal will be prepared and put to Cabinet based on the strategies and priorities outlined in the final management plan.
31. It is a commonly held belief that DBCA already know where the marine parks and zones will go and this process is merely ticking a box.	Statement. Noted.
32. What is the compensation process and how much money has been set aside for displacing the fishing industry? 33. If a commercial fishery has to be closed, will compensation be paid? 34. Will compensation be granted if I cannot fish or use cultural areas if this proposed park affects my mental health. I have paid my fishing licence fees for many years...my religion is the ocean. R u ok	Government is committed to providing fair compensation to all commercial fishers, where a marine park results in a reduction in the market value of their authorisation. Currently, the <i>Fishing and Related Industries (Marine Reserves) Compensation Act 1997</i> (FRICMA) is the legal mechanism for compensating commercial fishers. DPIRD recognises that FRICMA has proven challenging to implement, so is committed to work with industry (WAFIC) to develop an alternative approach to compensating affected commercial fishers and charter fishing operators. DPIRD recognises the importance of mental health and provides support through the Regional Men's Health Initiative.
35. Why are traditional owners not presenting or offered the opportunity to speak with the community at this meeting?	The Esperance Nyungar native title holders are represented on the panel for the Esperance information sessions and available to answer any relevant questions. Traditional owners were also present at the Albany sessions and were offered the opportunity to speak at all sessions.
36. What and how many jobs are going to be created? How is more money going to be generated for the Esperance community? Is it going to offset the loss of income from a loss of access to fishing grounds and 37. How had this proposal already cost, and what will be the final cost of introducing this park?	DBCA and DPIRD have been funded to undertake the planning for the proposed marine park. Once the extent/area of the park and the nature of the management required is understood, DBCA and DPIRD present a budget to government via Cabinet to seek adequate funding for both departments to carry out their functions to implement the management plan. The number of jobs required to directly manage the marine park would be determined at that stage. Creation of additional jobs in tourism and other sectors, and associated economic benefits for the Esperance community, can only be quantified once the final area and design of the marine park is understood.
38. How can the people without a phone ask questions?	Pens and paper were available to all participants.
39. Is Recfishwest in favour of this proposal?	Government recognises the importance of recreational fishing in WA and the value to regional communities and the WA economy. The consultation stage is only just commencing. Commercial and recreational fishing peak bodies

<p>40. We're any of the professional or Recreational fishing bodies asked to present their views and experiences that they have had with marine parks?</p>	<p>have been consulted regularly during the pre-consultation stage and provided input to the Community Engagement Strategy.</p> <p>As Recfishwest represent the recreational fishing sector, we will work with Recfishwest to ensure that the views of the recreational fishing community are taken into account, so that the park can strike a suitable balance between conservation and fishing access.</p> <p>Recfishwest and WAFIC (representing the commercial fishing sector) are both responsible for leading their stakeholders through this process, are funded through Government to do so, and are expected to work with DPIRD and DBCA to contribute positively to the process.</p>
<p>41. The government's proposal was for national/marine, why was marine chosen over national parks, when mining companies are blowing up heritage areas?</p>	<p>The Plan for Our Parks initiative includes proposals to reserve both marine and terrestrial areas.</p>
<p>42. If this is to conserve the environment, why isn't it on the West Coast which is under way more pressure than here?</p>	<p>Western Australia has been developing a system of marine parks and reserves around the whole of the state since 1987. There are 16 marine parks in WA spanning the coast from the Northern Territory border to Walpole. The south coast is currently under-represented.</p>
<p>43. 5 million hectares in a political seat that Labour has no chance of ever winning.</p>	<p>Statement. Noted.</p>
<p>44. Once 5 year review happens, can a park be abolished?</p>	<p>Once established, any changes that reduce the size of the marine park require the approval of both houses of Parliament.</p>
<p>45. Wilson report was 31 years ago, no recent studies available??</p>	<p>The south coast section of the Wilson Report was recently reviewed by Carijoa Marine Consulting. The Carijoa Report refers to all recent research and additional information collected on the ecological values of the south coast and Eucla bioregions since 1994. A copy can be found on the DBCA website.</p>
<p>46. Fisheries rules are less strict on certain species on the south coast than those on west coast, because of the less pressure, will this relax even more with the introduction of sanctuary zones?</p>	<p>Marine parks are not a fisheries management tool. DPIRD use a range of input and output controls to ensure that our fish stocks are sustainable, which include tools such as bag and size limits, licences, gear restrictions, seasons etc.</p>

	DPIRD continues fisheries management, within and outside of marine parks. Marine parks work alongside fisheries management and environmental protection laws to keep our aquatic environment and marine ecosystems healthy and resilient.
47. Weather determines how much and how often we can utilise the Ocean this area, why will park make it more protected? 48. Why do we need a marine park when the weather in the south coast protects it, the fishing pressure is minimal compared to other areas, is the main attraction the large condensed area of state waters?	Weather and high energy oceans are a moderating factor for recreational fishing. Adverse weather does not moderate the range of impacts required to properly protect entire marine ecosystems. DPIRD use a range of input and output controls to ensure that our fish stocks are sustainable, which include tools such as bag and size limits, licences, gear restrictions, seasons etc. DPIRD continues fisheries management, within and outside of marine parks. Marine parks may work alongside fisheries management and environmental protection laws to keep our aquatic environment and marine ecosystems healthy and resilient.
49. So once in the zone and rules can change at any time?	Once the zone is gazetted the rules remain in place until the plan is replaced or the plan amended.
50. What benefits can a park have on tourism.	One of the benefits of marine park is that they can impact positively on tourism. A marine park brings recognition and branding that can assist in marketing the location. Increased tourism can bring investment, new businesses and in turn employment.
51. Once implemented, first Australians will be joint custodians of the park, is this a state government ploy to get federal funding to train and employ the aboriginal rangers?	Funding for Aboriginal rangers trained and employed by DBCA or engaged on a fee for service basis will be provided through the State Government's budget for joint management of the proposed marine park.
52. Did the traditional owners ever hunt 3 mile of shore?	Esperance Nyungar native title holders confirm that they do practice customary activities, including fishing offshore.
53. Why is the word "proposed " in this presentation, when all presenters are delivering this as a done deal?	A marine park is not created until community and stakeholders join with the government agencies and traditional owners to present a proposal to Government and Government agrees to gazette the park.

54. Is the chair of the committee for or against the park?	The Chair of the Community Reference Committee has the role of facilitating fair and equitable input to the planning process from all sectors and interest groups.
55. What will happen to moorings that are currently spread along the coast?	Management of specific mooring locations will be determined through the planning process, with consideration for the level of use and impacts on key ecological values. Moorings are present in many of Western Australia's marine parks.
56. Did the attending aboriginal people receive payment for being here tonight?	No.
57. If the marine park is about protecting the marine environment then why isn't it proposed where the highest risk to the environment exists.	Marine parks are placed in locations that best represent the habitats and biodiversity in a particular bioregion. The management of risks to key values is addressed through the planning process.
58. What data do you use to decide what is the best assets to protect (areas)?	The best available information will be used to design the proposed marine park zoning scheme, this will include all available scientist information, cultural information and socio-economic information. The Guidelines for Establishing the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (NRSMPA) provide advice on the zoning design of marine parks. The NRSMPA is a national system of marine protected areas which aims to contain a comprehensive, adequate and representative sample of Australia's marine ecosystems. The NRSMPA guidelines recognise that information on a range of attributes for many areas is not complete and in those instances the guidelines advise that the best available information should be used. In the absence of fine scale habitat mapping for the proposed marine park broadscale information will be used to protect areas across the full range of bioregions and across a range of different depths and exposures from inshore areas to offshore areas. The marine park will be carefully designed using all available data to ensure protection is provided to key ecological and cultural values whilst having the least impact on marine users.
59. If traditional owners can still fish, hunt or harvest in a reservation/ no take zone, how does that not undermine the scientific research that is being undertaken?	Aboriginal people have been in occupation on the south coast for at least 45,000 years therefore their fishing, hunting and harvesting activities are accounted for in the baseline data. Customary fishing is recognised as important under Fisheries legislation and assessments of fish stocks take this into account to inform management of customary, recreational and commercial fishing.

60. could mark McGowan reach his 5 million hectare parks promise without taking the recherché archipelago?	The south coast and Eucla bioregions are under-represented in the State's marine reserve system. Government has committed to establishing a marine park on the south coast.
61. Can the department guarantee that there will be no more licences or fees to pay fish in the parks once implemented?	There will be no additional fishing or licence fees associated with the marine park.
62. How many Hectares is the Marmion marine park off Perth?	Marmion Marine Park is 9,500 hectares
63. If within a general use zone you can do anything you're doing now, why is it a park and not simply left the way it is?	General use zones are used to conserve the marine environment while allowing sustainable commercial and recreational activities to continue. General use zones of a marine park ensure a high level of scrutiny over future uses and development.
64. outcomes in both the Wilson report & Carrijoa report are that there's not enough research data to implement parks and sanctuary zones and that more research is needed, will the research be conducted bef	This is not an outcome of the Carrijoa report, the report identified over 240 scientific studies that identify the south coast as a biodiversity hotspot that is unique when compared to the rest of the coast. This follows the principles needed to implement a marine park.
65. Have you completed a social/economic study on the SCMP or are you basing your estimates on the Ningaloo marine park?	The PSCMP planning will not be based on Ningaloo Marine Park studies. A range of social, economic and ecological information sources specific to the south coast will be used to inform the PSCMP planning process. Community surveys will also be undertaken as part of the planning process to collect information on social values and uses of the study area.
66. Objective is to introduce marine parks without causing serious harm to fishers and community. Define serious harm.	The zoning of the marine park will take into account existing uses of the area and minimise impacts to these uses.
67. What area and distribution targets do you have for sanctuary zones?	There are no predetermined targets for sanctuary zones. The zoning scheme for each marine park is specific to that area and reflects the particular issues and values it holds. The aim is to encompass representation of different habitats via sanctuary zones in different areas, while avoiding important commercial and recreational fishing spots where possible.
68. Extra biomass in sanctuary zones in heavily fished areas, but there would be no benefit for lightly fished areas over most of Esperance region.	The difference in fishing regulations inside vs outside has been taken into account when assessing sanctuary zones and they provide ecological benefits within their boundaries in both heavily and lightly fished areas.

<p>69. Can the marine park ensure special access for local users? Ocean users who have a "local licence" or show their drivers licence and 6450 address get access that people who don't live here don't.</p>	<p>No. Marine parks are created to protect ecological and cultural values while allowing recreational and commercial uses that do not compromise conservation values. Marine parks are multiple-use reserves that cater for a wide range of activities, for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations of Western Australians.</p>
<p>70. What can we do to help get a world class marine park for the south coast?</p>	<p>Be involved in the process via a Sector Advisory Group, inform your friends about the benefits of marine parks, put a submission in during the public submission period.</p>
<p>71. If the community is against a marine park will it still go ahead?</p>	<p>Government is committed to establishing a marine park on the south coast. The indicative joint management plan(s) will be released for a minimum three-month statutory public submission period as required under section 58 of the CALM Act. Support for the marine park will be considered as part of this process.</p>
<p>72. What employment opportunities are going to be available for other Australians of non aboriginal heritage if and when a marine park is declared? All cultures enjoy being on country and oceans alike.</p>	<p>Marine park management will require significant human resourcing; there will be multiple employment opportunities through DBCA, as well as flow on employment opportunities within associated business and tourism sectors.</p>
<p>73. If for some reason the government goes eco crazy for wave energy or offshore wind turbines would this be allowed in this proposed marine park. A green future for all. ... For future generations.</p>	<p>Future development proposals within the marine park would be subject to a comprehensive environmental impact assessment. Proposals which do not have a significant impact on ecological values and are compatible with the zoning scheme of the marine park may be considered appropriate.</p>
<p>74. Is it true seals and big sharks that are protected take more fish stock than humans maybe this is why our eco system is out of wack?</p>	<p>Ecosystems existed in balance prior to intensive human activities. However, fish predation is taken into account in the assessments of fish stocks undertaken by DPIRD. Additionally, shark depredation, particularly in the North Coast and Gascoyne region, has been the topic of research by DPIRD's Aquatic Science and Assessment team. The research included a survey of over 1000 fishers, to determine where shark depredation is mostly occurring, what species of shark is involved, what percentage of catch is being lost to shark bite offs. The study also focuses on mitigation measures that can be used to reduce the impact of shark depredation. Refer to the DPIRD website for more information.</p>
<p>75. Persuasive comments from sub par fishermen Do not convince other fisherman the marine park is a good idea.</p>	<p>Statement noted.</p>

76. Will there be any extra licences or cost coming with the park?	Commercial tourism operators (excluding commercial fishers) will need a licence to operate in the marine park.
77. Is there a way to zone say 40km of coast at a time and when you see it reach peak goals release that 40km and move it down the coast?	Zoning of the PSCMP will be developed for the entire marine park at the same time.
78. So if an area gets declared native land it can be permanently shut to the public?	Exclusive possession native title holders have the right to control access; however, there is no exclusive possession native title recognised in the proposed marine park area of interest.
79. If 20% of sponge species in Aust is here now how will a marine park make that any different by legislating? The weather here protects the marine environment as it is now. Why do you think you can do better?	It is possible to protect important habitats such as sponge gardens within a marine park. Sponge gardens are impacted by fishing practices such as bottom trawls. If this is identified as a threat a zone that prevents such activities can be implemented.
80. What percent in this marine park will be sanctuary zones?	If sanctuary zones are applied in a south coast marine park the location and size will be determined through the planning process.
81. What does the federal government have planned for the area beyond 3 nm from shore?	Commonwealth marine parks are already in place.
82. Will there be land use changes required in river catchments that flow to areas of the park if practices in the catchments are shown to be detrimental? Eg fertiliser herbicide flood mitigation etc	The indicative management plan will identify pragmatic actions to address pressures on ecological values in the PSCMP. Where appropriate, the indicative management plan will aim to integrate these actions with adjacent terrestrial land management practices.
83. If we have good management already how about we work on that rather than add another layer of bureaucratic complexity.	The various management tools used by government are designed for different purposes. Marine parks complement existing fisheries management but are different in that they aim to protect all ecological values in a particular area, not only target species. Rather than adding complexity, marine parks deliver a range of social, environment and economic benefits.
84. Why does this park show up on my new GPS/Plotter already?	There should not be a boundary of the proposed marine park showing up on your GPS/plotter as the boundary is yet to be determined. If you would like to contact DBCA with a photo of your plotter we may be able to provide further information on this.

<p>85. Is the area between Woody and Remark a good area for a sanctuary zone.. It appears to be an area that has been overfished.</p>	<p>It is too early to say whether the area between Woody and Remark would make a good area for sanctuary zones. The best locations for sanctuary zones will be determined through the planning process. Zoning of the PSCMP will be carefully designed to protect ecological and cultural values while minimising impacts on users using the best available ecological, cultural and social information. It should be noted that the reservation of a marine park is for the purpose of allowing only that level of recreational and commercial activity which is consistent with the proper conservation of the natural environment, the protection of flora and fauna and the preservation of any feature of archaeological, historic or scientific interest. Marine parks are not a fisheries management tool.</p>
<p>86. Will the community be informed if existing uses conflict with important habitats?</p>	<p>Marine parks are multiple use, meaning they have different zones allowing different types of activities. Whilst the PSCMP will provide for ongoing sustainable use and tourism, there will be some areas of the proposed marine park where activities such as recreational and commercial fishing may be limited to achieve biodiversity conservation outcomes. The PSCMP will be carefully designed to minimise impacts on users where possible. The indicative joint management plan will be released for public comment, which will provide the community an opportunity to have a say on the proposed management arrangements, including the zoning scheme and any areas of concern where existing use conflicts with the proposed protection of some habitats.</p>
<p>87. Will the membership of the CRC be made public?</p>	<p>Yes, in November 2021.</p>
<p>88. You say you want to engage with the community. How when you won't let us speak?</p>	<p>Statement. Noted.</p>
<p>89. We know that this marine park will go ahead. So it doesn't matter what we say. None of the departments involved will listen to the local community voices.</p>	<p>Statement. Noted.</p>