

The Billy Jucco Memorial Foundation  
PRESENTS

# Palm Beach WORLD OFFSHORE JPH CHAMPIONSHIP

## 2012



SANCTIONED BY: **OPFA**  
OFFSHORE POWERBOAT ASSOCIATION

# OCTOBER 18-21, 2012 JUNO BEACH & JUPITER, FLORIDA

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# OFFSHORE POWERBOAT ASSOCIATION

## 2012 Palm Beach World Offshore Championship SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



**LIVE BROADCAST**  
on Sunday, October  
21st on SEAVIEW  
Radio 95.9 FM or  
960AM or on a  
smartphone find  
"tuneinradio" app,  
and search for 960  
AM Seaview Radio.

**FUEL TRUCK**  
Jupiter Pointe Marina

DAY	TIME
Thursday	9am-4pm
Friday	8am-2pm
Saturday	8am-5pm
Sunday	8am-2pm

87 & 93  
Super Unleaded  
110, 112, & 116  
Sunoco Leaded  
Race Fuel

### Wednesday, October 17, 2012

5pm - 9pm Kick-Off Party - Dive Bar Restaurant - 318 South U.S. Hwy. 1, Jupiter, FL  
7pm Captains Meeting - Dive Bar

### Thursday, October 18, 2012

10am - 6pm Arrival of Race Boats - Race Village - Carlin Park - 400 Old A1A, Jupiter, FL

9am - 4pm Race Boats Inspections - Race Village/Dry Pits - Carlin Park

**Crane Area** - Jupiter Point Club & Marina - 18753 S.E. Federal Highway, Tequesta, FL

**Wet Pits** - Jupiter Point Club & Marina

**Ramp** - Burt Reynolds Park - 805 N. U.S. Highway 1, Jupiter, FL

**Wash Down Area** - Carlin Park

**Fuel Truck** - Jupiter Point Club & Marina

**Waste Oil Disposal** - Flat Bed Truck/Dry Pits

10am - 3pm Swim/Dunker Testing - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

10am - 4pm Racers Registration - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa - 5 North A1A, Jupiter, FL

10am - 4pm GPS Registration - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

12pm MANDANTORY DEBRIEFING for Testing on Thursday - Crane

12pm - 4pm Crane lift and Ramp operational

12:30pm - 4pm Race Boat testing on course as per Race Control

5:30pm **MANDANTORY Driver' Meeting** - Wylder's Waterfront Bar & Grill - 18701 S.E. Federal Highway, Tequesta, FL

6pm - 9pm Meet the Racers Party - Wylder's Waterfront Bar & Grill

### Friday, October 19, 2012

10am - 6pm Race Village and Vendors in operation

7am Team physicals - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

7am Course Buoy's set

8am Race Control Operational - Juno Pier

8am Medical and Dive team briefing - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

8am Drivers meeting - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

9am - 5pm Crane lift and Ramp operational

9am Patrol Fleet Briefing - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

10:30am Race Patrol Fleet and Course Support Fleet on station

11am RACE 1 (start subject to adjustment)

12:30pm RACE 2 (start subject to adjustment)

2pm RACE 3 (start subject to adjustment)

GPS Readings - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa

(Return immediately following completion of each race)

4pm-8pm Meet the Racers Party - Square Grouper Tiki Bar - 1111 Love Street, Jupiter, FL

# OPA

## OFFSHORE POWERBOAT ASSOCIATION



**LIVE BROADCAST**  
on Sunday, October 21st on SEAVIEW Radio 95.9 FM or 960AM or on a smartphone find "tuneinradio" app, and search for 960 AM Seaview Radio.

**FUEL TRUCK**  
Jupiter Pointe Marina

DAY	TIME
Thursday	9am-4pm
Friday	8am-2pm
Saturday	8am-5pm
Sunday	8am-2pm

87 & 93  
Super Unleaded  
110, 112, & 116  
Sunoco Leaded  
Race Fuel

### Saturday, October 20, 2012

10am - 6pm	Race Village and Vendors in operation
8am	Course Buoys set (check with Registration)
8am - 10am	Swim/Dunker Testing - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa
8:30am	Race Control Operational - Juno Pier
9am - 5pm	Crane lift and Ramp operational
10am - 5pm	Race Boat testing on course as per Race Control
11am - 2pm	Registration - Carlin Park - Red Tent near Wazzup Pit Stall
11am - 1pm	GPS Registration - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa
11am - 6pm	LIVE ENTERTAINMENT at the Seabreeze Amphitheater in Carlin Park - 750 S. A1A, Jupiter, FL
11am - 4pm	Kids Zone - Carlin Park
3pm - 5pm	National Champion Interviews with Tampa Digital - Jupiter Beach
6pm - 9pm	Meet the Racers Party - Corners Ocean Bar & Grill - 71 E Indian-

### Sunday, October 21, 2012

10am - 6pm	Race Village and Vendors in operation
7am	Team physicals - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa
7am	Course Buoy's set
8am	Race Control Operational - Juno Pier
8am	Medical and Dive team briefing - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa
8am	Drivers meeting - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa
9am - 5pm	Crane lift and Ramp operational
9am	Patrol Fleet Briefing - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa
10:30am	Race Patrol Fleet and Course Support Fleet on station
11am	RACE 1 (start subject to adjustment)
12:30pm	RACE 2 (start subject to adjustment)
2pm	RACE 3 (start subject to adjustment)
	GPS Readings - Jupiter Beach Resort & Spa (Return immediately following completion of each race)
6pm	Awards Ceremony – Carlin Park - Amphitheater
4pm - 8pm	Meet the Racers Party - Square Grouper Tiki Bar
Attend after Awards Conclude s	1111 Love Street, Jupiter, FL

**\*Schedule Subject to Change**

Disclaimer- due to circumstances beyond our control i.e.; weather that is deemed hazardous and unsafe shall be postponed in hourly durations, up until the time that the Event Organizer and/or OPA officials cancel the event. Neither OPA nor Event Organizers shall be held liable for events canceled due to circumstances beyond their control. OPA Racing shall make reasonable efforts to ensure accuracy of the information provided in its printed material and website. Due to the possibility of unauthorized access to the sites, data transmission errors, changes to source material made since the last update to the sites, or other human or mechanical errors, the information contained on these sites should not be deemed reliable for legal purposes.

**Proposed Race Starts**  
*(subject to change)*

**RACE 1**

Class 3

Vee Lite

Class 6

**RACE 2**

Class 1

Super Vee

Class 5

**RACE 3**

Extreme

Cat Lite

Class 4

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>LAPS</u>	<u>MILES</u>
Extreme	11	55
Cat Lite	11	55
Super Vee	9	45
Vee Lite	8	40
Class 1	10	50
Class 3	8	40
Class 4	8	40
Class 5	7	35
Class 6	6	30

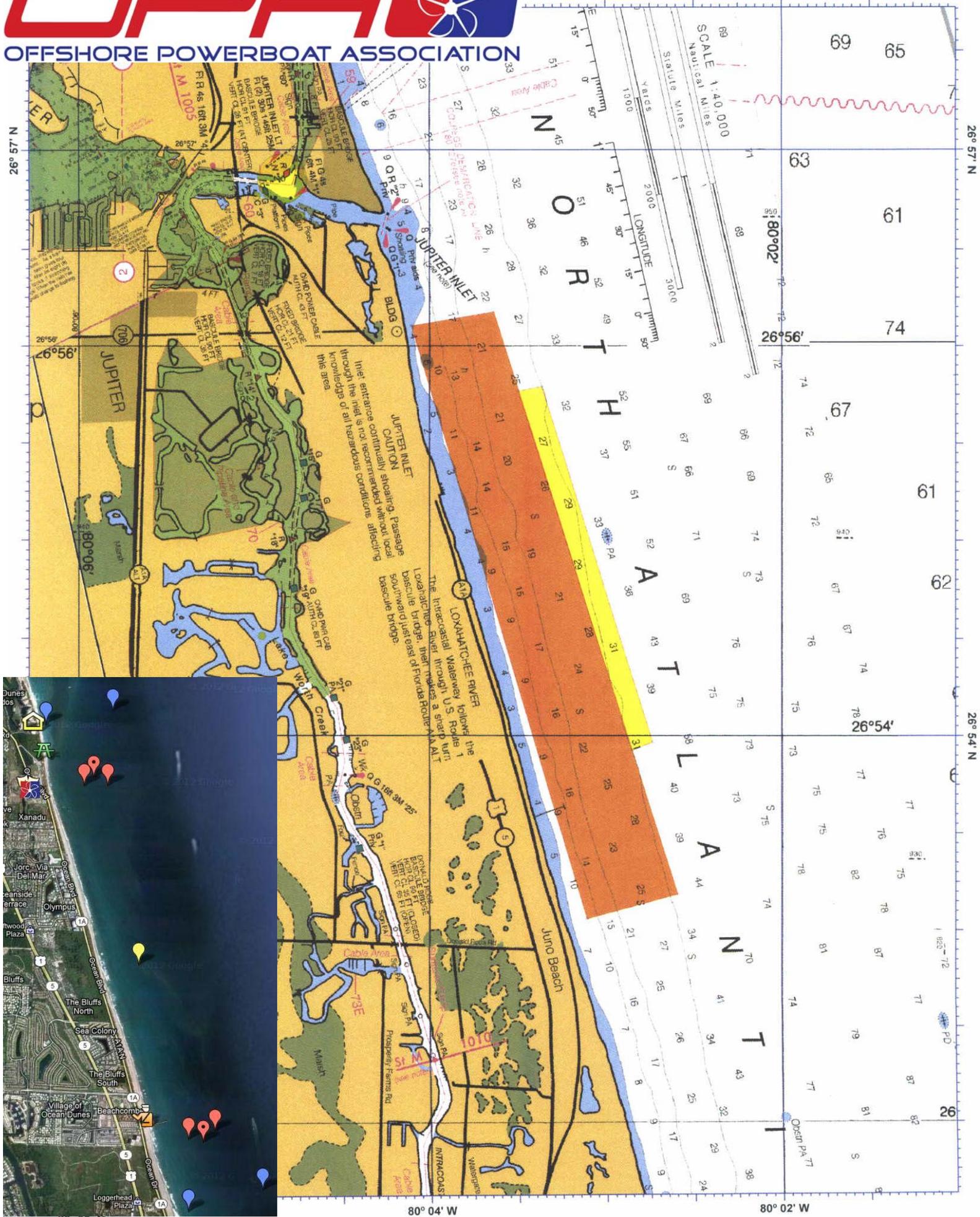
5 Mile Race Course

**June Pier Access**

Racers & family will have free pier access providing they sign the Waiver of Liability in registration in which they will receive a wrist band for access.

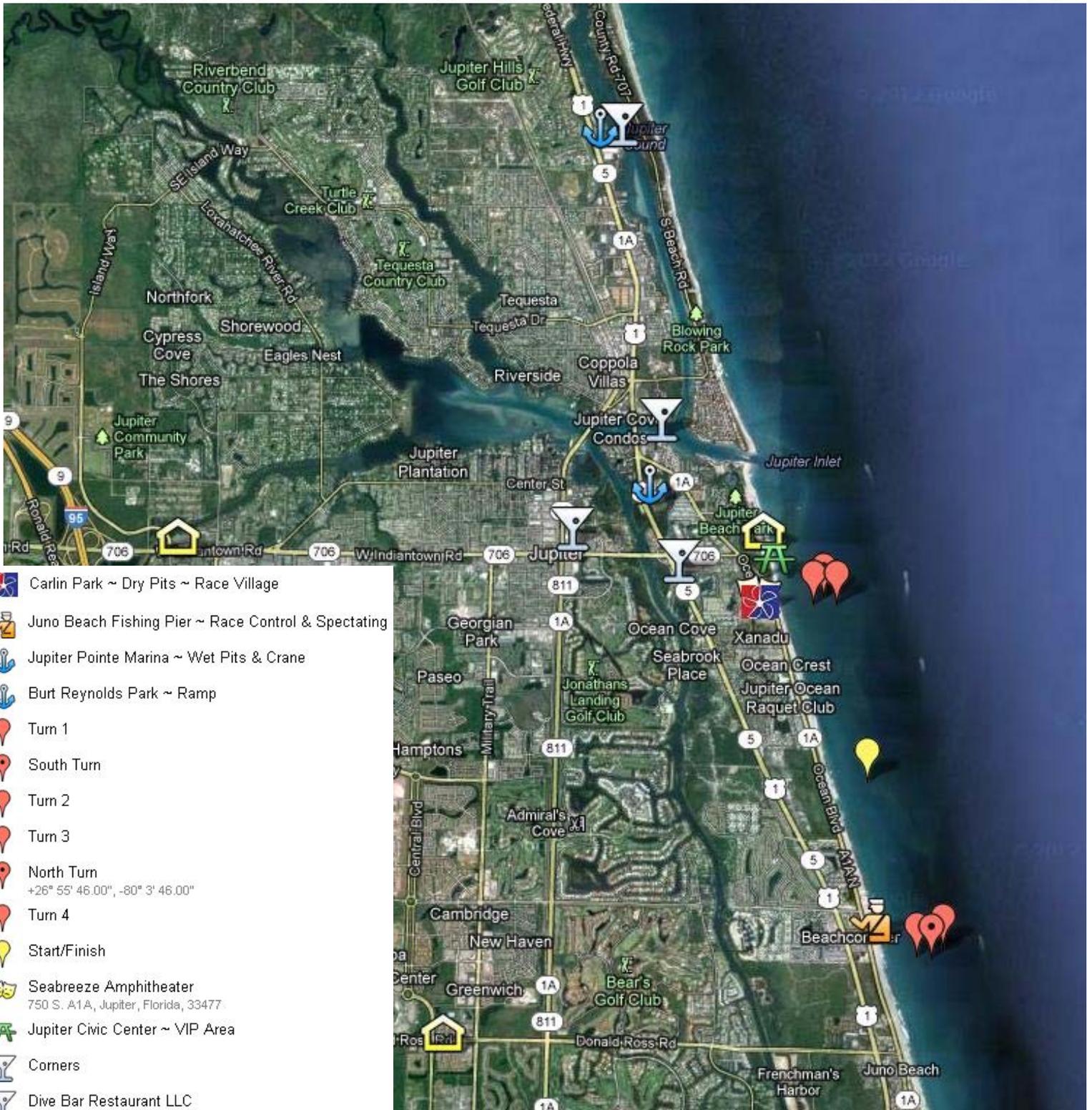
If family, crew, friends, etc cannot make registration on Thursday, they can still receive their wristband on Saturday. Registration will be set up under the Red Tent near the Wazzup pit stall



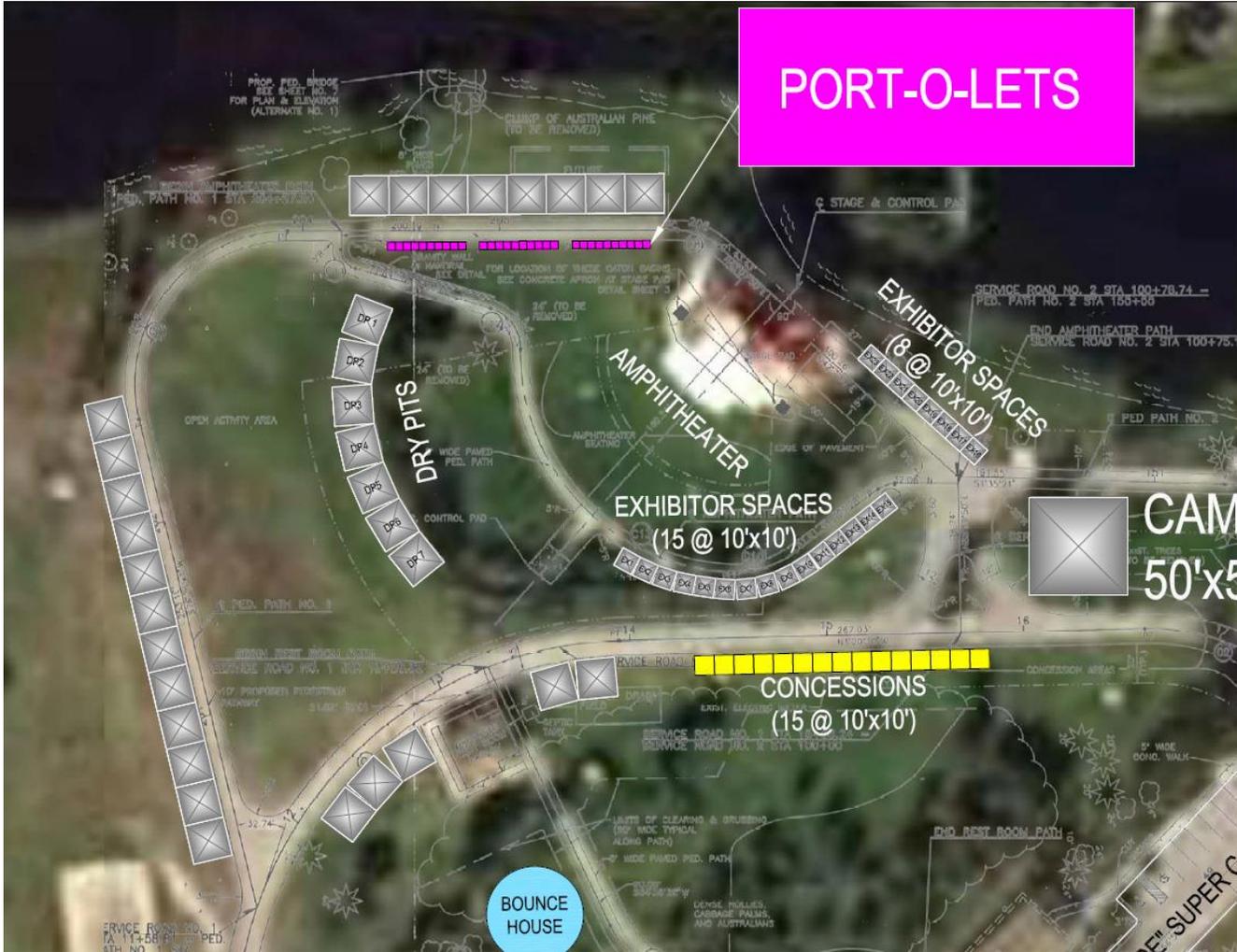


# O.P.F.A.

## OFFSHORE POWERBOAT ASSOCIATION



-  Carlin Park ~ Dry Pits ~ Race Village
-  Juno Beach Fishing Pier ~ Race Control & Spectating
-  Jupiter Pointe Marina ~ Wet Pits & Crane
-  Burt Reynolds Park ~ Ramp
-  Turn 1
-  South Turn
-  Turn 2
-  Turn 3
-  North Turn  
+26° 55' 46.00", -80° 3' 46.00"
-  Turn 4
-  Start/Finish
-  Seabreeze Amphitheater  
750 S. A1A, Jupiter, Florida, 33477
-  Jupiter Civic Center ~ VIP Area
-  Corners
-  Dive Bar Restaurant LLC
-  Square Grouper Tiki Bar
-  Wylder's Waterfront Bar & Grill
-  Jupiter Beach Resort
-  Comfort Inn & Suites
-  Homewood Suites by Hilton Palm Beach Gardens





## OFFSHORE POWERBOAT ASSOCIATION

### Palm Beach Offshore Powerboat Race Information Sheet

#### Sea Turtles:

Sea turtles, which are among the oldest creatures on earth, have remained essentially unchanged for 110 million years; however, they face an uncertain future. [Illegal harvesting, habitat encroachment, and pollution](#) (physical and light) are only some of the things sea turtles must face as each species [struggles to stay alive](#).

FWC helps to protect and conserve marine turtles and their habitat through:

the [Division of Habitat and Species Conservation](#) - Imperiled Species Management Section (ISM),

the [Fish and Wildlife Research Institute](#) (FWRI),

and the [Division of Law Enforcement](#) (LE).

**To report someone disturbing a sea turtle nest or  
an injured, dead, or harassed Sea Turtle**

**Call: 1-888-404-FWCC (3922)**

**Cellular phone \*FWC or #FWC**

#### Laws:

Sea turtles are either endangered or threatened (the loggerhead is the only species that has a population high enough to be only threatened in Florida). They are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and [Florida's Marine Turtle Protection Act \(379.2431, Florida Statutes\)](#).

Florida Statutes [\(F.A.C. Rule 68E-1\)](#) restrict the take, possession, disturbance, mutilation, destruction, selling, transference, molestation, and harassment of marine turtles, nests or eggs. Protection is also afforded to marine turtle habitat. A specific authorization from Commission staff is required to conduct scientific, conservation, or educational activities that directly involve marine turtles in or collected from Florida, their nests, hatchlings or parts thereof, regardless of applicant's possession of any federal permit.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) dually review permits for coastal construction under [Chapter 62B, Florida Administrative Code \(F.A.C.\)](#), that affects Marine Turtles.

#### Manatees:

The Florida manatee is a native species found in all parts of the State. Protections for Florida manatees were first enacted in 1893. Today, they are protected by the Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act (§379.2431(2), Florida Statutes) and are federally protected by both the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#) and the [Endangered Species Act](#).

FWC helps to protect and conserve manatees and their habitat through:

[the Division of Habitat and Species Conservation](#)

- **Imperiled Species Management Section (ISM)** and

- Aquatic Habitat Conservation & Restoration Section

the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute ([FWRI](#)),

and the Division of Law Enforcement ([LE](#))

[To report an injured, dead, harassed or orphaned manatee](#)

Call: 1-888-404-FWCC (3922)

Cellular phone: \*FWC or #FWC

[Wildlife Alert](#)

#### Appearance:

Adults are typically 9-10 feet long and weigh around 1000 pounds. However, they may grow to over 13 feet and weigh more than 3500 pounds. Adults are gray in color, with very sparse fine hairs distributed over much of the body. Stiff whiskers grow around the face and lips. Algae growing on the dermis may make them appear green or brown. They have two fore limbs, usually with 3 or 4 nails, that they use for slow movements and to grasp vegetation while eating. They have a rounded flattened tail for swimming. The nostrils, located on the upper surface of the snout, tightly close with valves when underwater. While they can hold their breath for up to 20 minutes they typically surface to breathe approximately every 3-5 minutes. Their eyes are small and have a membrane that can be drawn over them for protection. The ear openings, located just behind the eyes, are small and lack external lobes. They have a flexible upper lip that is used to draw food into the mouth.



### **Habitat:**

The manatee is a large, herbivorous, aquatic mammal that inhabits coastal waters and rivers.

The West Indian manatee's range is from the southern United States throughout the Caribbean Islands, Central America, and to northern South America. In the United States the manatee ranges up the eastern coastline into Georgia, the Carolinas, and beyond during warm months. In the Gulf they are occasionally sighted as far west as Texas. During cold months manatees in the southern United States migrate to the warm waters of south Florida, or find a source of warm water such as artesian springs or industrial discharges.

### **Behavior:**

They consume freshwater and marine plants of all kinds. Gestation is approximately 13 months and usually one calf is born. The calf may stay with the cow for up to 2 years. Manatees reach sexual maturity in 3-5 years and may live over 50 years.

A manatee uses its flippers and tail to steer itself through the water and moves its tail up and down to propel itself forward. Manatees are quite agile in the water. They can swim upside down, roll, do somersaults or move vertically in the water.

Manatees are mammals. They must surface approximately every five minutes to breathe, but can hold their breath for as long as twenty minutes when resting. The manatee's nose is usually the only part of its body that comes out of the water when it breathes.

Manatees are herbivores, which means they eat plants. Also known as a "sea cow," manatees usually spend up to eight hours a day grazing on seagrasses and other aquatic plants. A manatee can consume up to 10 percent of its body weight in aquatic vegetation daily. The manatee uses its muscular lips to tear plants much like an elephant uses its trunk. Manatees rest from 2 to 12 hours a day either suspended near the water's surface or lying on the bottom, usually for several hours at a time.

### **Dolphin:**

NOAA Fisheries believes that watching marine animals in their natural habitat can be a positive way to promote conservation and respect for the animals and the marine environment. However, irresponsible human behavior can disturb animals, destroy important habitats, and even result in injury to animals and people. To promote responsible and sustainable marine animal viewing, NOAA Fisheries has developed numerous educational programs, viewing guidelines and regulations, and enforcement actions.

### **Ocean Etiquette**

Recognizing the importance of outreach partnerships, NOAA Fisheries and NOAA's [National Marine Sanctuary Program](#) have developed the [Ocean Etiquette](#) program to more effectively promote ocean stewardship. Anyone who visits, works, or plays in the marine environment and those who visit remotely (i.e. the Internet and aquariums) have an opportunity to make a difference in protecting the ocean. Ocean Etiquette is designed to provide the public with guidance on minimizing impacts to marine life and habitats. By making these direct connections between human behavior and environmental protection, the Ocean Etiquette program empowers visitors with specific knowledge of how to protect marine wildlife and habitats.

### **NOAA Fisheries Policy on Human Interactions With Wild Marine Mammals**

The MMPA does not provide for a permit or other authorization to view or interact with wild marine mammals, except for specific listed purposes such as scientific research. Therefore, interacting with wild marine mammals should not be attempted and viewing marine mammals must be conducted in a manner that does not harass the animals. NOAA Fisheries does not support, condone, approve, or authorize activities that involve closely approaching, interacting, or attempting to interact with whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, or sea lions in the wild. This includes attempting to swim with, pet, touch, or elicit a reaction from the animals



# OFFSHORE POWERBOAT ASSOCIATION

## Marine Wildlife Viewing Guidelines

The following marine wildlife viewing guidelines are intended to help you enjoy watching marine wildlife without causing them harm or placing personal safety at risk. Please note that these are general guidelines and that the types of wildlife, local habitat conditions, and numbers of people present in an area may require local restrictions or closures to protect the wildlife. Always follow local and species-specific guidelines and regulations when available, and respect the rights of landowners and other wildlife viewers on your travels.

**Learn before you go.** Read about the wildlife, viewing sites and local regulations to get the most from your wildlife viewing experience. Many species live only in specific habitats such as estuaries, coral reefs, sand dunes or the open ocean. Seasonal and daily cycles also influence when and where an animal may be located. Research on the internet, buy regional viewing guidebooks, talk with local residents and hire local guides to increase your chances of seeing marine wildlife.

**Keep your distance.** Use binoculars, spotting scopes and cameras with zoom lenses to get a closer look. Marine wildlife may be very sensitive to human disturbance, and if cornered, they can harm the viewer or leave the area. If wildlife approaches you, stay calm and slowly back away or place boat engines in neutral. When closer encounters occur, do not make sudden moves or obstruct the travel path of the animals – let them have the unhindered “right of way.”

**Hands off.** Never touch, handle or ride marine wildlife. Touching wildlife, or attempting to do so, can injure the animal, put you at risk and may also be illegal for certain species. The slimy coating on fish and many marine invertebrates protects the animal from infection and is easily rubbed off with a hand, glove or foot. Avoid using gloves when diving or snorkeling to minimize the temptation to touch. Remember, wild animals may bite, body slam or even pull you underwater if startled or threatened.

### **Do not feed or attract marine wildlife.**

Feeding or attempting to attract wildlife with food, decoys, sound or light disrupts normal feeding cycles, may cause sickness or death from unnatural or contaminated food items, and habituates animals to people. Habituated animals are vulnerable to vessel strikes or vandalism, and can be dangerous to people.

### **Never chase or harass wildlife.**

Following a wild animal that is trying to escape is dangerous.

Never completely surround the animal, trap an animal between a vessel and shore, block its escape route, or come between mother and young. When viewing from a boat, operate at slow speed, move parallel to the swimming animals, and avoid approaching head-on or from behind, and separating individuals from a group. If you are operating a non-motorized vessel, emit periodic noise to make wildlife aware of your presence and avoid surprise.

### **Stay away from wildlife that appears abandoned or sick.**

Some marine animals such as seals, leave the water or are exposed at low tide as part of their natural life cycle -- there may be nothing wrong with them. Young animals that appear to be orphaned may actually be under the watchful eye of a nearby parent. An animal that is sick or injured is already vulnerable and may be more likely to bite. If you think an animal is in trouble, contact the local authorities for advice.

### **Wildlife and pets don't mix.**

Wild animals can injure and spread diseases to pets, and in turn, pets can harm and disturb wildlife. For example, wild animals recognize dogs as predators and quickly flee when they see or smell dogs. If you are traveling with a pet, always keep them on a leash and away from areas frequented by marine wildlife.

### **Lend a hand with trash removal.**

Human garbage is one of the greatest threats to marine wildlife. Carry a trash bag with you and pick up litter found along the shore and in the water. Plastic bags, floating debris and monofilament line pose the greatest risk to wildlife.

### **Help others to become responsible wildlife watchers and tour operators.**

Speak up if you notice other viewers or tour operators behaving in a way that disturbs the wildlife or other viewers, or impacts sensitive habitats. Be friendly, respectful and discrete when approaching others. When operating a boat, lead by example and reduce your speed in areas frequented by marine wildlife, anchor properly and encourage others to do the same. Violations of the law should be reported to local authorities.



## **Reef Injury Prevention and Response Program**

In Florida, several agencies at various levels of government have jurisdiction over damages to natural resources on submerged lands in state waters. Response and recovery for natural resource damages is managed according to the type of resource, type of damage and location of the incident.

As the state's lead trustee for coral reef resources, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is charged with response and recovery for coral reef injuries on sovereign submerged lands. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, county governments with reefs in their jurisdiction, and federal agencies assume roles in response to coral reef injuries, depending on the specifics of the event.

The Florida Reef Tract spans more than 330 nautical miles from the Dry Tortugas to Stuart. In the Florida Keys, the DEP Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas manages natural resource damages in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in accordance with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. Coral reef resource damages within Biscayne National Park and the Dry Tortugas National Park are managed by the National Park Service, in accordance with the Park System Resource Protection Act.

Beyond these protected areas, the northern extent of the Florida Reef Tract extends from the northern border of Biscayne National Park to the St. Lucie Inlet, along mainland Florida's Atlantic Coast. In this region, the DEP Coral Reef Conservation Program, through its Reef Injury Prevention and Response Program, is responsible for leading response to, and management of, coral reef and hard bottom injuries resulting from vessel impacts such as grounding, anchoring, and cable drag events. Response and management includes coordinating with fellow trustee agencies to ensure timely and effective measures are taken to minimize coral reef injuries.

A primary goal of the Reef Injury Prevention and Response Program is to develop and implement management actions that prevent coral reef injuries associated with commercial and recreational vessels using tools created through the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative and other local action strategies. Where damages to reef resources do occur, the goal is to ensure that appropriate and adequate restoration and/or mitigation is carried out on impacted coral reef resources and that those responsible for damages are held accountable.

In 2009, the Florida Legislature passed the Coral Reef Protection Act to increase protection of coral reef resources on sovereign submerged lands off the coasts of Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe counties.

403.93345 F.S. Coral reef protection.