

**Proposed draft text developed by CDFW based on input from the Fish and Game Commission Tribal Committee discussion on June 21, 2016,
to incorporate into the final draft 2016 Master Plan for MPAs**

Document section (page numbers) ¹	Proposed draft text developed by CDFW based on Tribal Committee input
Acronyms (page v)	Suggest adding <u>TEK (traditional ecological knowledge)</u> and <u>TK (traditional knowledge)</u> to the acronyms table
Chapter 1.1, 2 nd paragraph (pages 5-6)	<p>California's inhabitants have depended on the state's marine and coastal resources for at least 11,500 years, with some estimates indicating 19,000 years or more millennia (Walker & DeNiro 1986, Pritzker 2000, Erlandson et al. 2005, Rick et al. 2008). For countless generations, since time immemorial, California Tribes have <u>stewarded and utilized marine and coastal resources in the region and stewarded marine and coastal ecosystems across California's approximately 1,100 mile coastline.</u> The foundation of their management is a <u>collective storehouse of knowledge about the natural world, acquired through direct experience and contact with the environment, and gained through many generations of learning passed down by elders about practical as well as spiritual practices (Anderson 2005).</u> This knowledge, which is the product of keen observation, patience, experimentation, and long-term relationships with the resources, today is commonly called "<u>traditional ecological knowledge</u>" (TEK) (Anderson 2005, and references therein). TK encompasses <u>TEK, science, and other relevant information from tribes.</u> Many California Tribes continue to <u>regularly harvest marine resources within their ancestral territories and maintain relationships with the coast for ongoing customary uses.</u> Today, California's inhabitants and visitors continue to gain significant benefits from the state's oceans and coasts <u>coastal waters,</u> including economic, nutritional, recreational, cultural, spiritual, and educational, as well as climate regulation and protection from coastal hazards. Many California Tribes continue to regularly harvest marine resources within their ancestral territories and maintain relationships with the coast for ongoing cultural uses, including spiritual and ceremonial purposes.</p> <p><u>Anderson, K. (2005). <i>Tending the wild: Native American knowledge and the management of California's natural resources.</i> Berkeley and Los Angeles, California: University of California Press.</u></p>

¹ Page numbers correspond to the Final Draft 2016 Master Plan for MPAs: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/MPAs/Master-Plan>

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Chapter 4.3, 2 nd paragraph (page 43)	<p>This need is described in the MLPA, which requires “monitoring, research, and evaluation at selected sites to facilitate adaptive management of MPAs and ensure that the [MPA] system meets the goals.”¹²⁷ Therefore, monitoring results and additional information potentially collected from TK, other scientific data, governance and management review, workshops, and public forums is are an accumulation of information that could be used to inform adaptive management which is a response to that information (see Chapter 4.5). <u>For example, the North Coast Regional MPA Baseline Monitoring Program is the first regional MPA baseline monitoring program in California to incorporate a TK research project (see Appendix C, Section 5).</u>¹²⁸ The MLPA, together with policy guidance including the Partnership Plan and the MSLT Work Plan, have guided and will continue to guide the MPA monitoring approach outlined in this section, which will be used to inform adaptive management of California’s MPA network.</p> <p>¹²⁸ Rocha, M., Rosales, H., Sundberg, R., and T. Torma. <i>Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Keystone Marine Species and Ecosystems</i>. Retrieved Feb 18, 2016 from https://caseagrant.ucsd.edu/news/new-projects-to-take-snapshot-of-north-coasts-mpas#keystone-marine-species</p>
Chapter 4.3, Using a Partnership-Based Approach, 3 rd paragraph (Page 46)	<p>To date, the partnership-based approach to MPA management has involved more than 70 agencies, California Tribes and Tribal governments, and organizations in regional baseline MPA monitoring programs. Long-term monitoring will build on this experience, continuing to leverage capacity and establish partnerships to build a cost-effective, sustainable monitoring program statewide. <u>For example, incorporating TK can improve the understanding of historical and current ocean conditions.</u> The MSLT has developed an MSLT Work Plan that emphasizes the ongoing need to build partnerships, broaden participation, include knowledge from diverse sources, and build a deeper understanding of ocean health. The MSLT Work Plan reflects the philosophy that all quality science may be useful in building a robust monitoring program, including academic, local, traditional, and citizen science contributions. Citizen science programs provide monitoring support through activities such as trainings to gather biological data in key habitats and recording observations of consumptive and non-consumptive uses of MPAs.</p>