

## STAFF SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 21, 2020

**4. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT****Today's Item****Information** ☒**Action** ☐

Receive public comments, petitions for regulation change, and requests for non-regulatory actions for items not on the agenda.

**Summary of Previous/Future Actions**

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • <b>Today receive requests and comments</b> | <b>Feb 21, 2020; Sacramento</b> |
| • Consider granting, denying or referring    | Apr 15-16, 2020; Sacramento     |

**Background**

This agenda item is primarily to provide the public an opportunity to address FGC on topics not on the agenda. Staff also includes written materials and comments received prior to the meeting as exhibits in the meeting binder (if received by written comment deadline), or as supplemental comments at the meeting (if received by supplemental comment deadline), for official FGC "receipt."

Public comments are generally categorized into three types under general public comment: (1) petitions for regulation change; (2) requests for non-regulatory action; and (3) informational-only comments. Under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, FGC cannot discuss or take action on any matter not included on the agenda, other than to schedule issues raised by the public for consideration at future meetings. Thus, petitions for regulation change and non-regulatory requests generally follow a two-meeting cycle (receipt and direction); FGC will determine the outcome of the petitions for regulation change and non-regulatory requests received at today's meeting at the next in-person FGC meeting following staff evaluation (currently Apr 15-16, 2020).

As required by the Administrative Procedure Act, petitions for regulation change will be either denied or granted and notice made of that determination. Action on petitions received at previous meetings is scheduled under a separate agenda item titled "Petitions for regulation change." Action on non-regulatory requests received at previous meetings is scheduled under a separate agenda item titled "Non-regulatory requests."

**Significant Public Comments**

1. New petitions for regulation change are summarized in Exhibit 1, and the original petitions are provided as exhibits 2-3.
2. One request for non-regulatory action is provided in Exhibit 4.
3. Informational comments are provided as exhibits 5-14.

**Recommendation**

**FGC staff:** Consider whether any new future agenda items are needed to address issues that are raised during public comment.

## STAFF SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 21, 2020

**Exhibits**

1. [Summary of new petitions for regulation change received by Feb 9, 2020 at 5:00 p.m.](#)
2. [Petition #2019-027 AM 1](#): Reopen San Miguel Island to commercial red abalone fishing.
3. [Petition #2020-001](#): Emergency regulation for take of purple urchin at Tanker's Reef, Monterey.
4. [Email from Helen Ferguson, Lake Earl Grange #577 Environmental Policy and Procedure Committee](#), requesting that FGC not renew Alexandre Eco Dairy Farms' five-year Private Lands Wildlife Habitat Enhancement and Management Area license renewal, received Feb 7, 2020
5. [Letter from Patrick Kittle, president of Kittle's Outdoor and Sport Co.](#), concerning the importation of golden shiner minnows into California, received Dec 4, 2019
6. [Email from Brooks Taylor](#) concerning challenges of obtaining a big game hunting tag in California under the current points system structure, received Dec 9, 2019
7. [Email from Rikki Eriksen, California Marine Sanctuary Foundation](#), transmitting a report on recent outreach efforts regarding marine protected areas in California, received Dec 11, 2019
8. [Email from Randy Robertson](#) in support of a proposed change to the license period for annual fishing licenses, received Dec 14, 2019
9. [Email from Walter Lamb, Ballona Wetlands Land Trust](#), concerning parking use and DFW's environmental impact report for Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve, received Jan 3, 2020
10. [Email from Jon Holcomb](#), concerning the cost of kelp and urchin data collection, received Jan 18, 2020
11. [Email from Paul Weakland](#), providing a link to an article on U.S. Navy equipment in the ocean and interaction with commercial fishing gear, received Jan 18, 2020
12. [Email from Susan Tellem, executive director of American Tortoise Rescue](#), transmitting an editorial article on live food markets and risk of viruses, received Jan 27, 2020
13. [Email from Marko Mlikotin, executive director of California Sportfishing League](#), transmitting an editorial article on fishing license reform, received Jan 28, 2020
14. [Email from Eric Mills, Action for Animals](#), transmitting a link to an article in The Guardian concerning calls for global ban on wild animal markets amid coronavirus outbreak, received Jan 26, 2020
15. [Email from Eric Mills, Action for Animals](#), transmitting a link to an article related to live animal markets and risk of diseases, received Jan 27, 2020
16. [Email from Eric Mills, Action for Animals](#), transmitting a letter concerning live animal food markets and risk of coronavirus, received Feb 7, 2020

**Motion/Direction (N/A)**

**CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION**  
**RECEIPT LIST FOR PETITIONS FOR REGULATION CHANGE: RECEIVED BY 5:00 PM ON FEBRUARY 9, 2020**  
 Revised 02/12/2020

Tracking No.	Date Received	Name of Petitioner	Subject of Request	Short Description	FGC Receipt Scheduled	FGC Action Scheduled
2019-027 AM 1	1/29/2020	Steven Rebuck	Reopen commercial abalone fishing at San Miguel Island	Reopen commercial red abalone fishing access for San Miguel Island.	2/21/20	4/15-16/2020
2020-001	1/20/2020	Keith Rootsart	Emergency regulation for take of purple urchin in Monterey	Request for an emergency rulemaking to add Section 29.12, to increase the recreational daily bag limit of purple sea urchin at Tanker's Reef.	2/21/20	4/15-16/2020

## Petition 2019-027

Steve Rebuck [REDACTED]  
Wed 01/29/2020 03:56 PM  
To:

- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Cc:

- Pope, Elizabeth@FGC <elizabeth.pope@fgc.ca.gov>

3 attachments (654 KB)  
FGC1\_Rev\_0619-3.docx; Rebuck edit-1-1-1-1-1.docx; Abalone-ARMP-appendix\_h31.pdf;

Ms. Melissa Miller-Henson  
Executive Director  
California Fish and Game Commission  
1416 Ninth St.  
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Re-submission of Petition to for Regulatory Change, Tracking No. 2019-027

Dear Ms. Miller-Henson:

Attached are my attempts to meet your requirements, in regards to submission of a Petition for Regulatory Change. I want to thank you for your courteous letter of December 26, 2019 and allowing us to resubmit this petition. You and your staff have been very kind.

After 23 years of Moratorium, the 25 or so former commercial abalone divers who submitted petition back in December represent what may remain of the former 101 divers in 1997 who may still be equipped and and healthy enough to reengage in the commercial abalone fishery.

These men are ready to work with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Fish and Game Commission to reestablish California's fist commercial fishery.

I trust you will find our work satisfactory and qualified to to address the Fish and Game Commission in the near future concerning our request.

Thank you again.

Respectfully,

Steven L. Rebuck  
Agent, Former Commercial abalone Diver Members

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]





Tracking Number: (\_\_\_\_2019-027\_\_\_\_)

To request a change to regulations under the authority of the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission), you are required to submit this completed form to: California Fish and Game Commission, (physical address) 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1320, Sacramento, CA 95814, (mailing address) P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244-2090 or via email to FGC@fgc.ca.gov. Note: This form is not intended for listing petitions for threatened or endangered species (see Section 670.1 of Title 14).

Incomplete forms will not be accepted. A petition is incomplete if it is not submitted on this form or fails to contain necessary information in each of the required categories listed on this form (Section I). A petition will be rejected if it does not pertain to issues under the Commission's authority. A petition may be denied if any petition requesting a functionally equivalent regulation change was considered within the previous 12 months and no information or data is being submitted beyond what was previously submitted. If you need help with this form, please contact Commission staff at (916) 653-4899 or FGC@fgc.ca.gov.

## SECTION I: Required Information.

*Please be succinct. Responses for Section I should not exceed five pages*

### 1. Person or organization requesting the change (Required)

Name of primary contact person: Steven L. Rebuck

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Rulemaking Authority (Required) - Reference to the statutory or constitutional authority of the Commission to take the action requested: Sections 29.15. Abalone. 14 CCR, S. 45, 100, 200, 203, 205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 215, 218, 219, 220, 265, 3990

### 3. Overview (Required) - Summarize the proposed changes to regulations: Restore recreational and Commercial harvest of red abalone Regulations,, south of San Francisco, to pre-1998 status.

### 4. Rationale (Required) - Describe the problem and the reason for the proposed change: See attachment: Rationale.

## SECTION II: Optional Information

### 5. Date of Petition: k Dec. 2019/Resubmitted Jan. 2020

### 6. Category of Proposed Change

☒ Sport Fishing

☒ Commercial Fishing

☐ Hunting

☐ Other, please specify: Click here to enter text.



7. **The proposal is to:** *(To determine section number(s), see current year regulation booklet or <https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs>)*  
☒ Amend Title 14 Section(s): Section 29.15. Abalone |  
☐ Add New Title 14 Section(s): [Click here to enter text.](#) |  
☐ Repeal Title 14 Section(s): [Click here to enter text.](#) |
8. **If the proposal is related to a previously submitted petition that was rejected, specify the tracking number of the previously submitted petition** [2019-027.](#)  
Or ☐ Not applicable.
9. **Effective date:** If applicable, identify the desired effective date of the regulation.  
If the proposed change requires immediate implementation, explain the nature of the emergency: [July, August, September 2020.](#)
10. **Supporting documentation:** Identify and attach to the petition any information supporting the proposal including data, reports and other documents: [See Rationale, Citations, and Supportive Literature.](#)
11. **Economic or Fiscal Impacts:** Identify any known impacts of the proposed regulation change on revenues to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, individuals, businesses, jobs, other state agencies, local agencies, schools, or housing: [Creates funding for DFW , jobs for citizens and coastal communities](#)
12. **Forms:** If applicable, list any forms to be created, amended or repealed:  
[Click here to enter text.](#) |

### SECTION 3: FGC Staff Only

Date received: [Click here to enter text.](#) |

FGC staff action:

- ☐ Accept - complete  
☐ Reject - incomplete  
☐ Reject - outside scope of FGC authority

Tracking Number

Date petitioner was notified of receipt of petition and pending action: \_\_\_\_\_ |

Meeting date for FGC consideration: \_\_\_\_\_ |

FGC action:

- ☐ Denied by FGC  
☐ Denied - same as petition \_\_\_\_\_ |

Tracking Number

- ☐ Granted for consideration of regulation change

Rationale: Former Commercial Abalone Diver Support for Abalone Recovery and Management Plan, Appendix H (Submitted by and petitioned by "Former Commercial Abalone Diver Members", aka "Abalone Commercial Constituents", title page A-H, Steven L. Rebuck, Agent, January 2020.).

*"A biomass estimate of 3 million emergent abalone indicate a harvestable population of 75,000 to 150,000 red abalone at SMI (San Miguel Island). An initial total allowable catch (TAC) of 15,000 red abalone is proposed at SMI. Harvesting 10-20% of those abalone falls within the slot size should have a negligible effect on the population as a whole."* Abalone Recovery and Management Plan, Appendix H, Page H-9

#### QUALIFIERS

- 1) This rationale is not for an "Experimental Fishery" although this term has been used throughout language development. We propose to re-establish fishing regulations to pre-1998 status: F&G Sections, 8300, 8300.1, 8305, 8305.5, 8305.8 to 8305.11, 8306 to 8306.3, 8306.7, 9306.9, 8308, 8309, 8310, 8311, 8312, 8313, 8314. And/or as renumbered.
- 2) The range of red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens*, is Sunset Bay, Oregon to Bahia Tortugas, Baja, Mexico.\_1/.
- 3) Red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens*, are not a State or Federal threatened or endangered species.
- 4) Following passage of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) in 1999, two Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have been established at SMI:

*"MPAs for the Channel Islands have been implemented by the Fish and Game Commission. There are two that will effect abalone populations at SMI. The Judith Rock MPA will enclose the area from Judith Rock to near Point Bennett. This area, which includes Adams Cove, contains prime abalone habitat and former harvest ground. It figured large in the former fishery and continues to show large populations of red abalone. An MPA in this location will meet the MPA objective of protecting representative southern shore SMI habitat and inshore species like red abalone."* Appendix H page H-6.

- 5) We propose using Abalone Advisory Group (AAG) Fishery Management Option A: Red Abalone Demonstration Fishery. \_2/

- 6) 25 of the former 101 commercial abalone divers of California support, by petition (on file) the use of the Abalone Recovery and Management Plan Appendix H (A-H)\_3/ as written, an appropriate management vehicle to reopen San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County, for commercial and recreational red abalone diving.
- 7) Multiple studies have been produced demonstrating the possibility of reestablishing commercial and recreational fisheries at San Miguel Island. \_2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11/.
- 8) The Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) of 2008 establishes and cites an "adaptive management" protocol that allows fishermen to inform management utilizing "fishery dependent" and "fishery independent" data collection methods. This red abalone fishery represents a first in collaborative effort that invokes the spirit and intent of the MLMA. Funding for data collection can come from the fishery itself in the form of resource rents. Other potential net positive opportunities that could be integrated are collaborative habitat monitoring , kelp forest restoration and purple urchin removal.
- 9) The SMI red abalone fishery has been in moratorium for 23 years:  
*" SMI has been shown to have a viable population (red abalone) able to withstand continued commercial and recreational harvest for 45 years (Note: Approx. 2010. Now 55 years). The commercial fishery at SMI consisted of 125,000 pounds of red abalone of approximately 32,000 red abalone per year (CDFG conversion rate of 3.75 pounds per red abalone. In 5 years (Note: 2002) since closure an estimated 600,000 pounds or 160,000 abalone have remained unharvested at SMI."* (Note: As of 2020 and 23 years of closure, extrapolated data could represent 2,760,000 pounds and/or 147,200 red abalone not harvested since 1997). Appendix H page H-6.

## HISTORY

Drafting of what became A-H began in August 19, 2005 with the submission of a plan titled: "Components of an Experimental Commercial Red Abalone Fishery", Steven L. Rebuck, to the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission). Commissioner Michael

Flores requested CDFG staff (John Ugoretz) include this submission into the ARMP draft, Alternative 1. By September 2005, the California Abalone Association (CAA) had created a subcommittee to explore and draft a plan for San Miguel Island. A DRAFT of this plan was submitted to the Commission September 30, 2005. At this meeting, Executive Director, Robert Treanor acknowledged the Commission had directed staff to include our "experimental fishery" into the ARMP. SMI surveys occurred 2006, 2007, 2008\_4, 5, 6/. This effort became Alternative 8. Within a couple years, a Technical Panel (TP) was formed and began drafting language for what became Appendix H, including a Review Committee\_7/. This effort coincided with the appointment of the Abalone Advisory Group (AAG) and their 2010 report.

## JUSTIFICATION

A-H, as crafted, and included with the ARMP, offers a Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for SMI. A-H contains the following:

- \* Suggests use of ARMP required Index Sites, in coordination with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Director's Abalone Advisory Committee (DAAC), National Park Service (NPS)/Kelp Forest Monitoring Program (KMP), and the California Abalone Association.
- \* Identifies Collaborative Abalone Research Program (CARP) and Adams Cove, Castle Rock, and Crooks Point as Index Sites. CAA had previously installed on monitoring site at Tyler Bight, monitored by NPS/KMP.
- \* Identifies a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for both commercial and recreational abalone fishing for red abalone only.
- \* Fisheries Management: Integrates Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) at SMI: Judith Rock, near Pt. Bennett, which includes Adams Cove.
- \* Use of Position Indicating Transponders (PIT).
- \* Identifies Landing Taxes and Resource Rents
- \* Creates Fishery Dependent and Fishery Independent data which DFW does not currently have.
- \* Creates a financial stream for DFW, which they currently does not have.

## SUPPORTING LITERATURE

1. Cox, Keith, 1962, California Abalones, Family Haliotidae, Fish Bulletin 118, California Department of Fish and Game.
2. Abalone Advisory Group Report, January 29, 2010, Management Options for Establishing a Potential Red Abalone Fishery at San Miguel Island, For Presentation to the Marine Resources Committee of the California Fish and Game Commission, February 16, 2010.
3. Appendix H. Proposed Amendment to Alternative 1 in the ARMP as submitted by Abalone Commercial Constituents to the Fish and Game Commission, An Amendment to the Abalone Recovery and Management Plan's Alternative 1.
4. Components of Proposed Experimental Fishery Plan for Red Abalone, Draft 4, October 9, 2005.
5. Taniguchi, Ian, D. Stein, K. Lampson, The San Miguel Island Red Abalone Resource: Results of Survey Conducted from July-October 2007, Marine Invertebrate Management Project, DFG.
6. Appendix B: DFG San Miguel Island Red Abalone Surveys (2006, 2007, 2008).J
7. Jiao, Yan, L. Rogers-Bennett, P. Crone, J. Butler, April 10, 2009, Appendix H.
8. Prince, Jeremy, California Abalone Marketing Association, February 6, 2012/Revised May 30, 2012, Proposal for Red Abalone Research Fishery at San Miguel Island (SMI).
9. Bren School, 2010, Economic Viability and Sustainable Management of a California Red Abalone Fishing Cooperative.
10. San Miguel Island Red Abalone Fishery Considerations-Recommendation, December 2012, Marine Region, California Department of Fish and Ga
11. Braje, Todd, J. Erlandson, TC Rick, RL Vellano, 2008, Human Impacts on Ancient Shellfish: 10,000 year record from San Miguel Island, California, Journal of Archaeological Science.

## **Appendix H. Proposed Amendment to Alternative 1 in the ARMP as submitted by Abalone Commercial Constituents to the Fish and Game Commission**

### **H.1 An Amendment to the Abalone Recovery and Management Plan's Alternative 1**

#### **H.1.1 Introduction**

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) biologists have the responsibility of managing the state's spatially complex abalone populations. Due to minimal financial resources, collecting the data necessary for successful management makes their task impossible. Other than by continued closure, the framework for management proposed in the Abalone Recovery and Management Plan (ARMP) will be unable to address the challenge of assessing and managing Southern California's spatially intricate renewable abalone resource.

There is an opportunity to manage red abalone stocks at San Miguel Island (SMI) with an experimental fishery modeled after a successful program in Australia. In Western Australia, Cape Leeuwin abalone divers rehabilitated an area of approximately 1,500 hectares and have raised their Total Allowable Catch (TAC) from 7 tons to 30 tons. This program shows what can be done by fishers if proper incentives for the fishers are in place. This program is described by Dr. Jeremy Prince in *Proceedings of the North Pacific Symposium on Invertebrate Stock Assessment and Management* 1998, and *The Bare-foot Ecologist's Toolbox*, 2001.

Prince's published findings on the Western Australian success show what might be done at San Miguel Island in the Northern Channel Islands. He refers to "Tyranny of Scale" in his papers on optimizing Australia's abalone management. This term describes the mistake of managing discrete stocks sometimes comprised of less than a square mile with management strategies applied over a scale of hundreds of miles. A "Tyranny of Scale" operates in California's abalone management today with continued area depletions occurring within a management zone comprising half the state. Unfortunately, the Abalone Recovery and Management Plan (ARMP) and a lack of funding will perpetuate this "tyranny."

The information to micro-manage the Channel Island abalone stocks is available and can be gathered from and by the fisher/divers who formerly harvested abalone in this area. These fishers, many of whom are still diving the area for sea urchins, have intimate knowledge of SMI; the reefs, habitats and habits of red abalone, including biology, spawning, and the effects of temperature and food availability. This information has not been accessed and made available to managers.

As has been shown at Cape Leeuwin, it is economically feasible to manage abalone populations intensively. While the intensive assessment needed to manage SMI is beyond the level of resources available to CDFG biologists, the infrastructure (boats, equipment, and divers) required for such assessment is already in place and used daily by the diver/fishers.

### H.1.2 Proposal

Initially, the index sites called for in the Abalone Recovery and Management Plan (ARMP) would be placed at SMI. The monitoring sites at SMI would be installed by the California Abalone Association (CAA) using Abalone Resources Restoration and Enhancement Program funds administered by the Director's Abalone Advisory Committee (DAAC). These sites would conform to National Park Service Kelp Forest Monitoring (NPS KFM) and CAA site already in place and follow the KFM Handbook data gathering protocols. Sites would be chosen by CAA divers to reflect areas of good abalone habitat. Additionally, these sites would be chosen from areas that were formally "heavily fished." Such "heavily fished" sites are currently being used by CDFG in Northern California to monitor and manage abalone populations. While in Southern California, other than the one SMI CAA site, there are no sites placed specifically for monitoring red abalone.

Data has been gathered at the existing CAA SMI Tyler Bight site as a joint effort between NPS and CAA. Future data gathering efforts for red abalone at SMI from CAA sites would involve collaboration between CDFG biologists and possibly university biologists.

It is proposed that the installation of these monitoring sites be initiated using DAAC funds. In the future, such monitoring sites could also be installed at Santa Rosa Island (SRI) and Santa Cruz Island (SCI). As discussed below in the section on MPAs, these sites would also aid in tracking the efficacy of proposed MPAs and could be placed inside or outside of MPAs to augment existing monitoring sites.

When data indicates that red abalone densities and size frequencies warrant and while continued protection remains in place for all species in all other areas, an experimental Total Allowable Catch (TAC) harvest would be allowed for Red Abalone at SMI.

### H.1.3 Discussion

The harvest of red abalone at SMI was consistent over time (Figure 1).

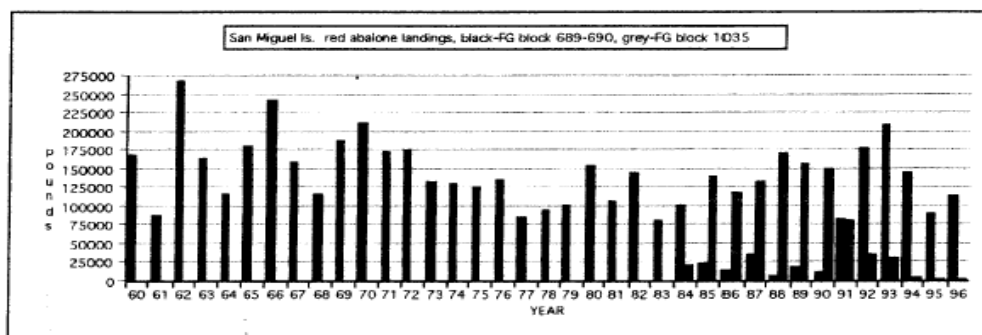


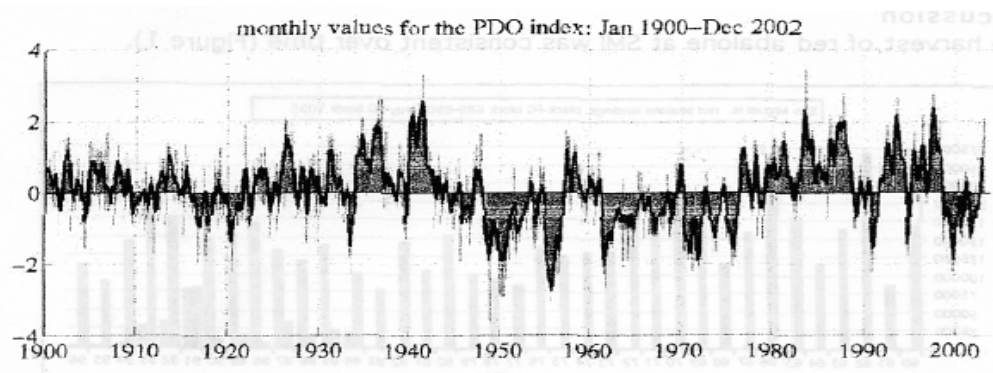
Figure 1

It is postulated that the slower growing abalone at SMI were successfully protected by the 7 ¾ inches (197 mm) commercial size restriction and the exploitation rate which was influenced by many factors. Red abalone



populations at islands to the east of SMI exhibit faster growing characteristics which effectively shortened the time available for breeding opportunities of individual abalone (Prince, personal communication). The remoteness of SMI inhibited added detriment of a large sport take as occurred at the Channel Islands further to the east. SMI was affected less by the onset of Withering Syndrome (WS) which was a major factor in the declines at the eastern Channel Island abalone populations. Those eastern islands experienced warmer water in the 1980's and 1990's which caused subsequent greater loss of food sources for abalone increasing stress, reproductive dysfunction and the occurrence of WS (Tegner et al., 2001).

The Pacific Decadal Oscillation Index, an index of ocean temperature, (Figure 2) correlates with the failure of red abalone stocks at SCI, which occurred after the onset of much warmer ocean temperatures after 1977.



The red abalone population decline at SCI is indicated here in graph of commercial red abalone landings from SCI (Figure 3). These figures demonstrate the inability of red abalone stocks to recover from unrelenting sport and commercial harvest compounded by warm water perturbations.

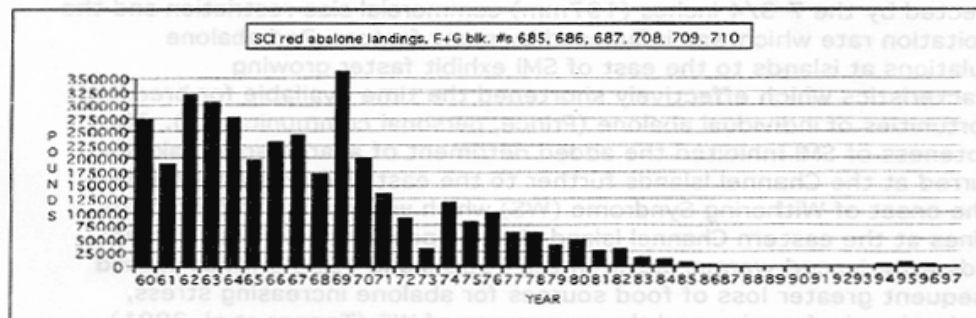


Figure 3

The conditions that drove the failure of stocks at SCI did not occur at SMI. At the time of the closure in 1997, there were still abundant populations of red abalone at SMI and harvest continued until the day the fishery was closed. Colder ocean temperatures since the 1997-1998 El Nino have facilitated recruitment and growth there. The ARMP deems management changes

predicted by population density and size frequency; however at this time there is insufficient data available to manage with confidence, other than with fishery closure.

FG Code 5522(6)(C) stipulates that the ARMP shall contain, “*The reproductive importance of the entire ecosystem of those areas proposed for reopening to harvest and the potential impact of each reopening on the recovery of abalone populations in adjacent areas.*”

The question, “How far can larvae travel?” is of interest to biogeographers and others interested in colonization occurring on geologic time scales. Fishery managers, who should be interested in time scales approximating human life, might better ask, “Where will most of the recruitment occur?” Should a fishery be managed for the minority of individuals and larvae that might travel record distance or should it be managed for the majority that don’t travel far at all (Prince 1989)?

The exact reproductive importance of a proposed harvest of 15,000 individuals from an estimated population of 3 million emergent abalone at SMI is difficult to assess. The areas to remain closed adjacent to SMI are a minimum of 3 miles from the island. Prince et al. (1987, 1988) measured larval dispersal of *H. rubra* at less than 50 meters. McShane et al. (1988) concluded recruitment must derive principally from local parents. In a review of abalone ecology (McShane, 1992) considered that wider dispersal was possible. Shepherd et al (1992a) concluded larval transport of *H. laevisgata* of hundreds of meters was possible. Tegner (1992) concluded that *H. fulgens* larvae were transported hundreds of meters to kilometers. All of these studies implied local recruitment (Shepherd and Brown, 1993).

Considering the literature cited above and the small percentage of the estimated population harvested, the risk to recruitment and impact on stocks at Santa Rosa Island, Santa Cruz Island, and mainland areas from such a harvest at SMI would be low.

#### **H.1.3.1 San Miguel Island Experimental Red Abalone Fishery**

##### Monitoring

It is proposed that DAAC funds be used to set up permanent abalone monitoring sites at Adams Cover, Castle Rock, and Crook Point. These sites would be consistent with the CAA site at Tyler Bight which was constructed to conform with the NPS Kelp Forest Monitoring sites. While CAA’s concern is with abalone, the protocols exist in the NPS KFM Handbook to monitor many species from such sites. Since an MPA has been established at Adams Cove a monitoring site there would be an experimental control that would supply data from an unfished area.

The NPS monitoring site at Hare Rock is within the MPA on the east side of SMI. A monitoring site was proposed for the east side in an area of similar habitat outside MPA boundaries. However, the east side reserve at SMI has taken the whole area so this is not feasible.

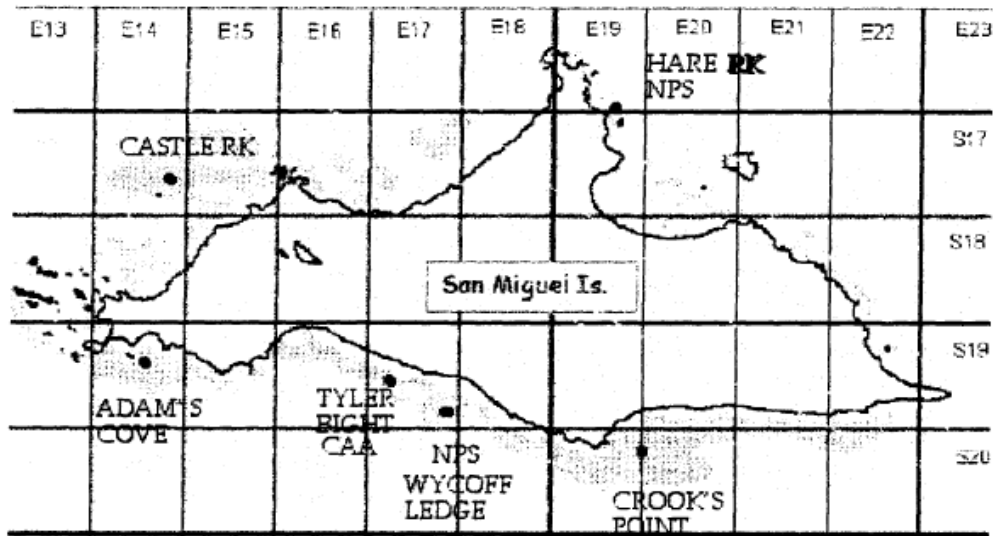


Figure 4. SMI showing maximal extent of surface kelp canopy (stippled area) and existing and proposed monitoring sites. Grid is one nautical mile.

CAA has installed one monitoring site at Tyler Bight (California Abalone Association, 2002). That project showed the ability of fisher/divers to construct such sites at reduced cost and work with NPS divers to collect data over time. The CAA recently assisted in the construction of sites modeled after NPS KFM sites at San Clemente Island for the Navy's environmental monitoring program.

#### Collaborative Abalone Research Program (CARP)

Index sites at Castle Rock, Adams Cove, Tyler Bight (in place), and Crook Point would be installed by CAA. These sites would anchor the CARP's activities. Monitoring of size frequency and density would be augmented with Artificial Recruitment Modules and other experiments to help answer basic questions concerning aspects of red abalone population structure, habits, and limits.

Experiments including growth/tagging, settlement tracking, and basic oceanographic condition monitoring could be accomplished. Government agencies and academia could use the monitoring sites for their research and would be encouraged to do so. The CAA/DAAC could provide basic logistics and In-Kind support for a wide range of projects.

The CAA has already installed a site at Tyler Bight on SMI. This site is being monitored by the NPS Kelp Forest Monitoring team in conjunction with CAA divers. They recently acquired data for the second year from the site.

It is proposed that the installation of these monitoring sites be initiated using DAAC funds regardless of the decision concerning the proposed experimental fishery. Such monitoring sites should also be installed at Chickasaw Wreck, Santa Rosa Island and Forney's Cove, Santa Cruz Island. As discussed in the section on MPAs, such sites would also aid in tracking the efficacy of MPAs and could be placed inside or outside of MPAs to augment existing monitoring sites.

### Management Plan

When densities warrant and while continued protection remains in place for all species in all other areas, a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) harvest would be allowed for Red Abalone at SMI. SMI has been shown to have a viable population able to withstand continued commercial and recreational harvest for *forty-five years*. The commercial fishery at SMI consisted of 125,000 pounds of approximately 32,000 red abalone per year (CDFG conversion rate of 3.75 pounds per red abalone). In the five years since closure an estimated 600,000 pounds or 160,000 abalone have remained unharvested at SMI (see Figure 1).

Size frequency data from SMI indicate 2.5% - 5% of emergent abalone are harvestable using a slot limit of 197mm-203mm (CDFG cruise reports, CAA San Miguel Island Red Abalone Project). A biomass estimate of 3 million emergent abalone indicate a harvestable population of 75,000 to 150,000 abalone in the slot size range of 197mm-203mm.

This alternative would allow a harvest to occur at SMI when data indicates sufficient density. The harvest would be restricted by a TAC. A slot size would be used, i.e. maximum as well as minimum size restriction. Position indicating transponders would be used on all vessels participating in the harvest. Trip plans would be telephonically recorded and logbooks detailing fishing effort would be kept. A method of recording and keeping track of individual fishermen and their contribution to filing the TAC would be styled after the abalone fishery plan for Tasmania where such methods have been in use for many years (Review of the Management Plan of the Tasmanian Abalone Fishery, 1999). A "resource rent" of 10% would be levied on the ex-vessel value of the harvest. These funds would pay not only for the maintenance of the fishery but also for a program of collaborative monitoring and research involving the harvesters.

A portion of the harvest at SMI could be allocated to the sport sector. It could be administered with a special tag sale and reporting system. The sport size limit would be the same as the commercial.

Restarting the fishery will serve to maintain the fishing community, which can help in increasing understanding of the fishery through data collected during harvest and collaborative research sponsored by the "resource rent." The incentive of a restarted fishery will encourage fishermen's participation in the program and invest them with a stake in the outcome of successful abalone fishery management. A restarted fishery will also provide funds to operate the research program necessary to sustainably harvest this valuable resource.

### Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

MPAs for the Channel Islands have been implemented by the Fish and Game Commission. There are two MPAs that will effect abalone populations at SMI. The Judith Rock MPA will enclose the area from Judith Rock to near Point Bennett. This area, which includes Adams Cove, contains prime abalone habitat and former harvest ground. It figured large in the former fishery and continues to show large populations of red abalone. An MPA in this location will meet the MPA objective of protecting representative southern shore SMI habitat and inshore species such as red abalone.

The other MPA at SMI is on the Eastern side. The area of this MPA, while containing some abalone does not enclose large red abalone populations and was not a large factor in the former fishery. NPS Kelp Forest Monitoring data for Hare Rock, a monitoring site which lies within the boundary of the MPA, has never shown emergent red abalone (David Kushner, personal communication).

One of the stated purposes of MPAs is fisheries management. In the case of abalone fishery management the efficacy of no-take areas is questionable. Benthic, sedentary species such as abalone that have little larval dispersal are good candidates for achieving near virgin biomass levels inside reserves. However, they are not likely species for improvement of fishery yields outside reserves through reserve or closed-area management (Parrish, 1999). Nonetheless, these reserves can provide needed data from an unfished area and assurance against population collapse should overfishing occur outside of reserves in a restarted fishery.

#### Management Measures

Harvesting only the zone comprised of SMI would be assured by the installation of a Position Indicating Transponder (PIT) aboard vessels participating in the fishery. The cost of PITs, their installation and monitoring would be borne by the participants.

#### Species-specific Considerations

Only red abalone at SMI would be harvested under this plan.

#### Gear Restriction

Hookah gear would be used by the commercial sector and SCUBA or breath hold by recreationalists. Former restrictions on abalone picking bars would remain.

#### Size Limits

For both commercial and sport sectors the minimum size would be 7  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches (197 mm) while the maximum size would be 8 inches (203 mm). Such a "slot size limit" would ensure conservation of both small and large individuals within aggregations, while still allowing harvest.

The reproductive capacity of large abalone is well known. While there may be an issue of fecundity of such large, old abalone it is believed that the presence of large individuals helps create conditions conducive for settlement and recruitment.

Another option for determining harvest size is "concept fishing" as practiced by ab divers in the Cape Leeuwin area of Western Australia. These fishers only harvest abalone that have finished their rapid growth phase (in terms of both shell length and volume), which is judged by shell depth and roundness. The use of such a size index allows more breeding time for individual abalones. The "concept fishers" only harvest an area once a year and refrain from harvesting if the aggregation has not rebuilt since the previous year. They also harvest no more than 30% of an aggregation. They harvest abalone from across

the size range available rather than just taking the largest. These concepts were developed by the fishers themselves and demonstrate the sophistication possible from such home-grown ideas (Prince, 1988).

### Seasonal Closures

A three month season in the summer (July, August, and September) would allow for ample time to fill the TAC, facilitate monitoring of the TAC, and allow for an orderly fishery.

### Total Allowable Catch, San Miguel Island

There are 3.57 square nautical miles of *macrocystis* kelp canopy during maximum coverage at SMI. Using maximum kelp canopy as a proxy for rocky substrate and adding another square mile of rocky substrate not covered with *macrocystis* gives 4.57 square nautical miles of red abalone habitat at SMI.

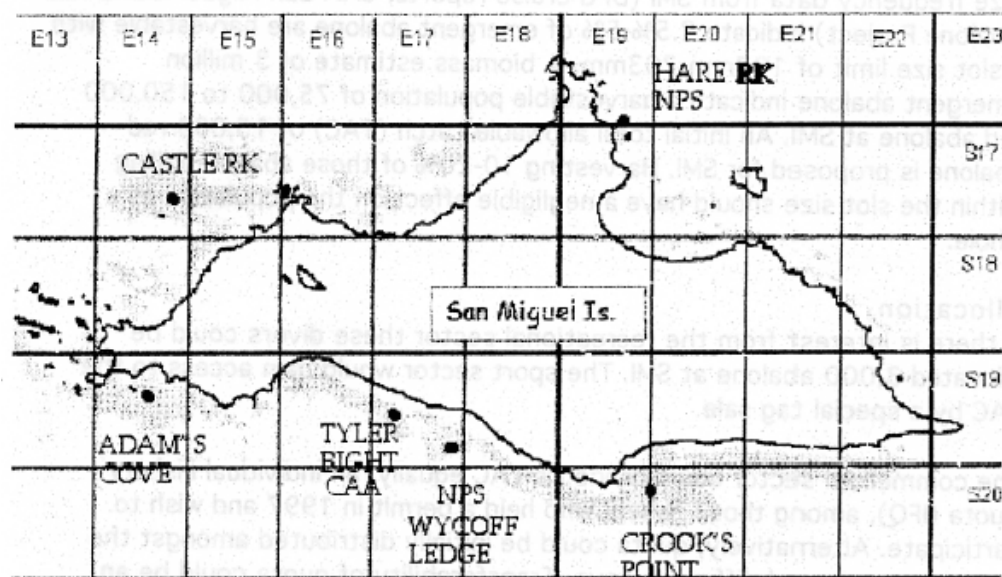


Figure 4. SMI showing maximal extent of surface kelp canopy (stippled area).

The former fishery harvested 20,000 to 35,000 red abalone per year from this area. Data from fishery independent research (CDFG cruise reports, 97-M-5 and 97-M-1) shows 1% of red abalone at SMI were of legal size (193 mm) in early 1997 at the end of the fishery. Landings from SMI in the three months (March, April and May) that were fished in 1997 were 113,000 pounds or 30,000 (3.75 pounds per red abalone, CDFG conversion rate). It should be noted that the assessment cruises made by CDFG in 1997 were accompanied by CAA members and that the areas surveyed were all heavily-fished areas.

The landing records and size frequency data indicate there were 3,000,000 emergent red abalone at SMI in 1997. In the five years since closure approximately 120,000 individual abalone were not harvested. Data from CDFG cruise report, 99-M-5, and Artificial Recruitment Modules at the Tyler Bight monitoring site indicate that recruitment has been occurring. Today 11.6% of

emergent red abalone at SMI are commercial legal size (197 mm) or greater (CDFG cruise report, 01-M-3).

Size frequency data from SMI (CDFG cruise reports, CAA San Miguel Island Red Abalone Project) indicate 2.5%-5% of emergent abalone are harvestable with a slot size limit of 197 – 203 mm. A biomass estimate of 3 million emergent abalone indicate a harvestable population of 75,000 to 150,000 red abalone at SMI. An initial total allowable catch (TAC) of 15,000 red abalone is proposed for SMI. Harvesting 10-20% of those abalone falling within the slot size should have a negligible effect on the population as a whole.

#### Allocation

If there is interest from the recreational sector these divers could be allocated 3,000 abalone at SMI. The sport sector would gain access to the TAC by a special tag sale.

The commercial sector could divide its TAC equally, an Individual Fishery Quota (IFQ), among those fishers who held a permit in 1997 and wish to participate. Alternatively, quota could be initially distributed amongst the participants several different ways. Transferability of quota could be an added mechanism to reduce the number of participants by allowing consolidation of quota shares if desirable. Harvest rights of some form would be decisive in the success of any future fishery plan by providing the incentives necessary to invest the fishers with a stake in the outcome of successful fishery management. Such issues should be decided by the fishers themselves with government oversight and approval.

#### Abalone Take Reporting System

Commercial participants would notify CDFG to lodge a recorded phone message of intention to fish before leaving on a fishing trip. Fishers would also report 1-2 hours prior to reaching port/unloading, giving estimated weights and estimated time of arrival. This would make fishers subject to spot checks and would encourage a higher degree of compliance. Logbooks containing information on specific location fished, conditions encountered and time spent diving would be sent to fishery managers within one week. Normal CDFG fish landing tickets, including price paid, would also be required. All red abalone taken commercially at SMI would be landed at Santa Barbara Harbor.

All abalone harvested would have a plastic tag (Scan Systems, Canada) attached upon harvest. Different color tags would be used for commercial and sport catches. The tags would carry a tracking number relating to fisher information. This tag would be attached to the gill hole apertures of the abalone when boated. The tracking number of each tag would be recorded on the commercial fish landing receipt, commercial logbook and sport catch report slips.

Sport sector participants would return report slips issued for each tag detailing area fished, conditions encountered, and time spent making catch within one week.

### Resource Rent

*Commercial sector* - In addition to the 0.0125 cents and 19.5 cents per pound already required on commercial abalone landings (FG Code 8051 and 8051.3), an additional "resource rent" of ten percent of the landed value will be collected. This money would first be used to administer the commercial segment of the fishery. Any funds left over would be deposited in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and be used in the Abalone Resources Restoration and Enhancement Program defined by FG Code 8051.4.

The estimated ex-vessel price of \$60 per abalone would yield \$6 per abalone. A commercial catch of 12,000 abs at SMI would produce \$72,000 in "rent."

*Sport Sector* - For any sport sector a flat fee for each tag purchased would be assessed. Any participant would also possess a sport fishing license with abalone stamp. Proceeds from sport sector tag sales would be used to administer the fishery. Funds left after administration costs would be deposited in the Abalone Restoration and Preservation Account within the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and used as defined by FG Code 7149.9.

A similar charge of \$6 per abalone would yield \$18,000 for administration of tag sale for 3,000 sport-caught red abalone from SMI.

### **Appendix H – Literature Cited**

California Abalone Association, *Installation of a monitoring transect and artificial recruitment modules, and collection of data for Red Abalone (Haliotis rufescens) at Tyler Bight, San Miguel Island*. 2002. Jim Marshall, jmarsh@silcom.com Report available at [www.cisanctuary.org/cmrip/pdf/marshall2.pdf](http://www.cisanctuary.org/cmrip/pdf/marshall2.pdf)

California Department of Fish and Game, *Cruise Reports, Nearshore Invertebrates*, 1993-2001.

McShane, P., Black, K., and Smith, M. 1988. *Recruitment processes in Haliotis rubra and regional hydrodynamics in southeastern Australia imply localized dispersal of larvae*. J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol. 124; 175-203

McShane, P, 1992. *The early life history of abalone, a review*. p. 120-138. In Shepherd, Tegner, and Guzman del proo [eds.] *Abalone of the World: biology, fisheries, and culture*. Blackwell Scientific Pubs. Ltd., U.K. 608 p.

Parrish R., 1999. *Marine Reserves for Fisheries Management: Why Not?* CalCOFI Rep., Vol. 40, 1999

Prince, J., Sellers, T., Ford, W., and Talbot, S. 1988. *Confirmation of a relationship between the localized abundance of breeding stock and recruitment for Haliotis rubra*. J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol. 122; 91-104.



## Appendix H – Literature Cited, cont.

Prince, Jeremy, 1989 *The fisheries biology of the Tasmanian stocks of Haliotis rubra*. Ph.d. thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia. 174 p.

Prince, J., Walters, C., Ruiz-Avila, R. and Sluczanowski, P. 1998. *Territorial user's rights and the Australian abalone fishery*. In Proceedings of the North Pacific Symposium on Invertebrate Stock Assessment and Management. Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 125. pp. 367-375.

Prince, Jeremy D. *The Bare-foot Ecologist's Toolbox*. 2001 Biospherics P/L PO Box 168, South Fremantle, WA 6162, Australia

*Review of the Management Plan of the Tasmanian Abalone Fishery, 1999*. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment GPO Box 44A, Hobart TAS 7001.

Shepherd, S., Lowe, D., and Partington, D. 1992. *Studies on southern Australian abalone*. XIII. Larval dispersal and recruitment. J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol. 164; 247-260.

Shepherd and Brown, 1993. *What is an Abalone Stock: Implications for the Role of Refugia in Conservation*, Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci., Vol 50,

Tegner, M. 1992. *Brood stock transplants as an approach to abalone stock enhancement*. p. 461-473 In Shepherd, Tegner, and Guzman del proo [eds.] *Abalone of the World: biology, fisheries, and culture*. Blackwell Scientific Pubs. Ltd., UK. 608 p.

Tegner, M., Haaker, P., Riser, K., Vilchis, I., 2001. *Climate variability, kelp forests, and the southern California abalone fishery*. Journal of Shellfish Research, Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 755-763.

Personal communication

David Kushner, National Park Service, Kelp Forest Monitoring Program, Channel Islands National Park, 805-658-5773

Dr. Jeremy Prince, Biospherics P/L, PO Box 168, South Fremantle, WA 6162, Australia. biospherics@ozemail.com.au

## Central Coast Urchin Petition

Keith Rootsart <keith.rootsart@salasobrien.com>

Mon 01/20/2020 11:01 AM

To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Cc: Ray, James@Wildlife <James.Ray@wildlife.ca.gov>; Rogers-Bennett, Laura@Wildlife <Laura.Rogers-Bennett@wildlife.ca.gov>

 1 attachments (163 KB)

FGC1\_Rootsaert submitted.docx;

Dear FGC,

Please find attached my petition for regulatory language change.

I would like to have this on the agenda for the February 20 meeting.

Thanks,

Keith Rootsart

Construction Project Manager

**SOBe Construction, Inc.** | expect a difference |

[www.salasobrien.com](http://www.salasobrien.com)

877.725.2755 (o) | 408.899.3101 (d)



Tracking Number: (2020-001)

To request a change to regulations under the authority of the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission), you are required to submit this completed form to: California Fish and Game Commission, (physical address) 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1320, Sacramento, CA 95814, (mailing address) P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244-2090 or via email to FGC@fgc.ca.gov. Note: This form is not intended for listing petitions for threatened or endangered species (see Section 670.1 of Title 14).

Incomplete forms will not be accepted. A petition is incomplete if it is not submitted on this form or fails to contain necessary information in each of the required categories listed on this form (Section I). A petition will be rejected if it does not pertain to issues under the Commission's authority. A petition may be denied if any petition requesting a functionally equivalent regulation change was considered within the previous 12 months and no information or data is being submitted beyond what was previously submitted. If you need help with this form, please contact Commission staff at (916) 653-4899 or FGC@fgc.ca.gov.

## **SECTION I: Required Information.**

*Please be succinct. Responses for Section I should not exceed five pages*

### **1. Person or organization requesting the change (Required)**

Name of primary contact person: Keith Rootsart

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Email address: keith.rootsart@salasobrien.com

### **2. Rulemaking Authority (Required) - Reference to the statutory or constitutional authority of the Commission to take the action requested: Section 200 and 205, Fish and Game Code**

**Overview (Required) - Summarize the proposed changes to regulations:**

Request to add Section 29.12, Title 14, CCR, as follows:

#### **§ 29.12. Sea Urchin**

- (a) The daily bag limit for sea urchin taken while skin or SCUBA diving at Tanker's Reef and the Doc Ricketts Marine Conservation Area in Monterey County is forty (40) gallons.
- (b) Tanker's Reef is defined as the area between the following coordinates:  
36°36'4.54"N, 121°53'13.47"W;  
36°36'19.70"N, 121°53'13.45"W;  
36°36'42.67"N, 121°52'20.15"W; and  
36°36'20.33"N, 121°52'4.06"W.
- (c) Edward F. Ricketts SMCA is bounded by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:[3] 36°36.50'N 121°53.37'WCoordinates:  
36°36.50'N 121°53.37'W, 36°37.25'N 121°53.78'W, and 36°37.10'N 121°54.09'W, then the mean high tide line along the coast back to the breakwater of Monterey Harbor.
- (d) There is no possession limit for sea urchin.



Authority cited: Sections 200 and 205, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 200 and 205, Fish and Game Code.

3. **Rationale (Required)** - Describe the problem and the reason for the proposed change: The urchin barren problem in the central coast was brought before the Commission previously and was publicly noticed as 2019-003. Petition 2019-003 is referenced as justification for this petition. I believe that the denial of this petition by CDFW was not based on objective scientific criteria. The primary reason for denial was due to Southern sea otters at the site, which is not a factual condition and a miscalculation. The second reason for denial was because this was not considered an emergency, even though this opinion was shared by Sonke Mastrup, CDFW. The emergency condition designation was perhaps more subjective, so I am submitting this as a regular rulemaking petition.

It has been a year since this matter was brought before the commission and the condition has only worsened and become more desperate. Reef Check data shows that the number of purple urchins on the Monterey Peninsula have doubled in 2019 from 10 urchins /m<sup>2</sup> to 21 urchins/m<sup>2</sup>. There is a new cohort of urchins in the 2cm size class. An experiment conducted by Reef Check California reveal that removing only purple urchins is insufficient to restore kelp and red urchins must be removed as well for kelp restoration. This is no longer a single species issue and that is significantly different from what was proposed previously. It is time to ask for regulatory language change again, but for a larger area to preserve what little kelp remains in Monterey Bay.

## SECTION II: Optional Information

4. **Date of Petition:** 1-20-20
5. **Category of Proposed Change**  
☒ Sport Fishing  
☐ Commercial Fishing  
☐ Hunting  
☐ Other, please specify:
6. **The proposal is to:** *(To determine section number(s), see current year regulation booklet or <https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs>)*  
☐ Amend Title 14 Section(s)  
☒ Add New Title 14 Section(s): 29.12  
☐ Repeal Title 14 Section(s):
7. **If the proposal is related to a previously submitted petition that was rejected, specify the tracking number of the previously submitted petition 2019-003**  
Or ☐ Not applicable.
8. **Effective date:** If applicable, identify the desired effective date of the regulation.  
If the proposed change requires immediate implementation, explain the nature of the emergency: April 2020





9. **Supporting documentation:** Identify and attach to the petition any information supporting the proposal including data, reports and other documents: See submitted FG-1 2019-003
10. **Economic or Fiscal Impacts:** Identify any known impacts of the proposed regulation change on revenues to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, individuals, businesses, jobs, other state agencies, local agencies, schools, or housing: See submitted FG-1 2019-003
11. **Forms:** If applicable, list any forms to be created, amended or repealed:  
n/a

### SECTION 3: FGC Staff Only

Date received: [Click here](#) to enter text.

FGC staff action:

- ☐ Accept - complete  
☐ Reject - incomplete  
☐ Reject - outside scope of FGC authority

Tracking Number

Date petitioner was notified of receipt of petition and pending action: \_\_\_\_\_

Meeting date for FGC consideration: \_\_\_\_\_

FGC action:

- ☐ Denied by FGC  
☐ Denied - same as petition \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracking Number  
☐ Granted for consideration of regulation change

## Alexandre Eco Dairy Farms 5-year renewal PLM"

Fri 02/07/2020 09:23 PM

To:

- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

We were able to obtain a copy of the "Alexandre Eco Dairy Farms 5-year renewal PLM" late this afternoon Feb 7, 2020. Realizing today was the deadline for comments, our Lake Earl Grange #577 Environmental Policy and Procedure Committee wishes to go on record opposing the renewal of the Alexandre Eco Dairy Farms 5-year renewal PLM. We will follow up with specific reasons for our opposition at a later date. Our position remains the same as we stated in our comments opposing the original establishment of this particular PLM. Comments were submitted to the regional office of the CA Dept of Fish and Game. (Redding Office).

Unfortunately the CA Dept of Fish and Game DID NOT forward those comments to the Commission as they said they had. We received a letter of apology from Richard Calas on behalf of the Department. As a result our Comments were not considered by the Commission and the PLM was established.

Thank you for your consideration. I can be reached at [REDACTED] and would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Helen Ferguson

Chair Lake Earl Grange #577

Environmental Policy & Procedure

Committee

CC: Del Norte County Farm Bureau

The Smith Firm. Kelly Smith

*Sent from my Verizon LG Smartphone*

KITTLE'S  
EST. 1999



*Outdoor Sport Co.*

**FIREARMS - AMMUNITION  
BAIT & TACKLE**

2019 DEC -4 PM 12:31

CDFW Director Charlton H. Bonham

11/25/2019

Dear Mr. Bonham,

First, I realize you have a job which is extremely demanding. Your direction and leadership must cover many fronts in this vast State of California. Balancing the political tides with the right thing to do must be a constant challenge.

I want to bring up the issue of importation of Golden Shiner Minnows. As a retailer of sporting goods and a CA License Agent since 1999, I have seen the supply of Golden Shiner Minnows go from a free market to what I believe to be a State directed Monopoly which may have violated a Federal Anti-Trust Act. I would like to get some answers to the questions that follow. If the answers result in the continued monopoly that Golden State Bait has on Golden Shiner Minnows, I request that you consider the complete ban on importing these bait fish into California.

Attached is a copy of our 2020 application for importation of Golden Shiner Minnows. This has been submitted. As I understand it the reason others have been denied the permit to import these minnows, according to Dr. Mark Adkison, is due to a tape worm found in the supply coming from out of State. Is the real reason for denying others from importing due to the tape worm? Doesn't this tape worm already exist in CA fish?

I also understand that Golden State Bait is importing from States where others are being turned down. Does the CA DFW have an accurate track on exactly where the all of the Golden Shiner bait fish are originating which Golden State Bait imports? What supplier(s) is Golden State getting their seemingly pure Golden Shiners from?

Our company and others that sell bait in California see a large demand for the Golden Shiner Bait fish. The monopoly that the CA DFW has created, limited the supply and possibly puts controls on the price. If the monopoly cannot be broken, I request the Golden Shiner be banned from importation by all.

Sincerely,



Patrick T. Kittle

President, Kittle's Outdoor Sport Co. Inc.

**CC: California Fish and Game Commission  
P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244-2090**

Office of Assemblyman Gallagher, 1130 Civic Center Blvd., Suite F

Yuba City, CA 95993





State of California – Department of Fish and Wildlife  
**2019 APPLICATION FOR IMPORTATION PERMIT**  
DFW 789 (REV. 12/13/18)

CLEAR

**COPY**

Pursuant to Section 236, Title 14, California Code of Regulations

☐ Standard Importation Permit (Fee: \$52.50)

☐ Long-Term Permit (Fee: \$63.00)

Applicant Name: Patrick T. Kittle Business Name: Kittle's Outdoor & Sport Co. Inc.

Mailing Address: 888 Market St. Email: \_\_\_\_\_

City: Colusa State: CA Zip Code: 95932

Phone: 530-458-4868 Fax: 530-458-2988 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Check all that apply

☐ Stocking Permit

☒ Live Bait License

☐ Aquaculture Registration

☐ Live Market Sales

Permit Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date: 12/31/2020

Transporter Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ Air \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplier Business Name I. F. Anderson Farms Inc.

Contact Name: James Neal Anderson Jr. \_\_\_\_\_

Source Facility Address 4377 Hwy 70 West

City: Lodi State: CA Zip Code: 95240

Phone: 501-676-2716 Fax: 501-676-2718 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

All suppliers are required to provide the Department with two consecutive health certifications.

Recipient \_\_\_\_\_

Shipment Information:

Shipment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Destination Address: 888 Market St Contact Phone: 530-458-4868

Destination City: Colusa Route \_\_\_\_\_

Species Information (continue on back of application if more lines needed):

Species (be specific)	Count	Weight	Size Code (use box below)
<u>Golden Shiners</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>5 lbs</u>	<u>C. Fingerlings</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Applicant Signature [Signature] Date \_\_\_\_\_

A. Eggs (unfertilized) B. Eggs (fertilized) C. Fingerlings (16 or more per pound) D. Broodstock  
E. Sub catchable (6 to 16 fish per pound) F. Catchable (>0.5 pounds each) G. Trophy (>2 pounds each)  
H. Shellfish Larvae I. Shellfish Seed J. Shellfish adult/broodstock

**Freshwater Applications:** Importation Permit Program, Department of Fish and Wildlife, 830 S Street, Sacramento, CA 95811

**Marine Applications:** Importation Permit Program, Department of Fish and Wildlife, 4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C, Los Alamitos, CA 90720

Faxed applications will not be accepted.

## California Big Game Permit/Point system

brooks taylor [REDACTED]

Mon 12/09/2019 02:12 PM

To:

- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Cc:

- Benedet, Jennifer(Jen)@Wildlife <Jennifer.Benedet@Wildlife.ca.gov>

Dear President Sklar and Members of the Commission,

I am writing because I want to discuss the current California big game point system. I know the state is currently trying to increase hunter participation through the Recruit, Retain and Reactivate program, as such I have also CC'd 3R coordinator Jen Benedet. I would fall into the category of hunters you are trying to retain. I am an avid hunter and I really love hunting deer and elk as well as most other big game species. It is becoming harder and harder to justify spending money on a big game tag in California. I do not have maximum points for any species and because of that I have no realistic chance of drawing a tag for a quality hunt for any big game animal here. Yes I can always get a deer tag, in fact I can get two of them. Unfortunately those for the most part are in zones with extremely low success rates and zones that truly lack any quality deer hunting. There are 6 or 7 western states where I know I can go get a tag and know I have a much better chance at a quality deer or elk hunting experience. I know we do not have the numbers of deer that those states have. I get that. What is making it hard to even apply for a tag in California is the extreme unlikeliness of ever drawing one of the premier tags. I looked at how much money I spend annually on my two deer tags and the applications for sheep, elk and antelope. I think I like my odds of putting that money toward lottery tickets so I can win the lottery and buy out of state tags with my winnings better than my odds of ever getting a decent big game tag here. If you happened to miss a year or if you just happened to be born too late you really have no chance at those tags. The one or two random drawing tags are so impossible to draw they are for all purposes statistically irrelevant. At this point about the only reason I continue to apply is because of the hope that some day the system changes and my points will carry over into a system where they give me a chance at a tag.

The system Nevada uses of squaring the total points acquired and having that many chances at a tag seems to me to be the most fair. Everyone has a chance at every tag. The people who have the most points simply have the best chance. This gives even new hunters an opportunity to draw premier tags. Sadly the way the California population continues to grow and our wildlife habitat, especially winter deer range continues to decrease I really do not think we will ever see a significant increase in deer populations. Our elk populations will likely continue to grow for awhile but they will reach their full carrying capacity soon. I do not see a time when hunter opportunity for either species will increase greatly. For me to continue to want to purchase big game

tags in California I will want to at least think I have a reasonable chance at a quality tag. I am past the point in my life of just wanting to kill any deer. I want a quality hunt for quality deer. I happen to have almost the maximum points available for 3 of the big game species ( I am one point short). Right now the way the point system is implemented that may as well be zero points. I do not think there will be a time in my hunting lifetime that will change under the current structure. I cannot imagine anyone with less than one or two points less than maximum ever wanting to participate in those drawings because they have no realistic opportunity of ever reaching a point total that will give them a legitimate chance at a tag. So many hunters I know feel the same way as me. We are all frustrated. What needs to be done to change the system? There seems to be enough hunters discouraged about the system that a change would be welcomed. Maybe I am completely wrong but it sure does not seem that way.

Brooks Taylor

*"You cannot be unhappy in the middle of a big beautiful river."* Jim Harrison

**From:** Rikki Eriksen <[rikki@californiamsf.org](mailto:rikki@californiamsf.org)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, December 11, 2019 11:32 AM  
**To:** FGC <[FGC@fgc.ca.gov](mailto:FGC@fgc.ca.gov)>  
**Subject:** Distribution summary for Fish and Game commission

Hi Melissa-

Attached please find a document, which summarizes distribution of marine protected areas toolkits and materials across the state of California in 2019. This may be of interest for your meeting on Thursday. We have only just completed this so apologies for the late email but if possible, feel free to share.

This outreach across the entire state was funded by OPC to increase awareness of the statewide network of MPAs. We reached over 500 High priority target locations, visiting primarily in person to establish relationships and hear from the boating, fishing and ocean recreation audiences that enjoy the ocean. 99.6% of high priority sites received materials, and critical feedback was provided.

Feel free to distribute and share widely with your partners and Council members. We will sending some hard copies in the mail to you as well. We are submitting this to the Fish and Game Commission today.

Thank you.

Regards, Rikki and the CMSF team

Rikki Eriksen, Ph.D.  
California Marine Sanctuary Foundation  
Marine Ecologist  
Director, California MPAs Program  
831 331 6113

*Unless someone like you  
Cares a whole awful lot  
Nothing is going to get better  
Its simply not..*

*Dr. Seuss, The Lorax*

**Please note new email address: [rikki@californiamsf.org](mailto:rikki@californiamsf.org) and change of last name.**

**Please visit the California MPAs website for more information and resources to support marine protected areas education and outreach: [www.californiampas.org](http://www.californiampas.org)**

><(((('` . . . . ' . . . . ' . . . . ,>(((('`>

# 2019 California MPA Outreach Report



[www.californiampas.org](http://www.californiampas.org) | 99 Pacific St., Monterey





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# Marine Protected Area Outreach

## ANNUAL OVERVIEW REPORT



### SUMMARY

Access to information about the California network of MPAs was identified as a critical need during the 2018 MPA Education and Outreach Needs Assessment. To fill this crucial gap, the Ocean Protection Council (OPC) provided funding to the California Marine Sanctuary Foundation (CMSF) to distribute MPA materials to priority locations across California.

In this report, we summarize efforts to infuse bait & tackle shops, ocean recreation businesses, harbors, marinas, aquaria, interpretive outlets and more with regulatory and interpretive MPA resources.

# 1191

NUMBER OF POSSIBLE  
OUTREACH LOCATIONS  
IN CA IDENTIFIED

# 527

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS  
IDENTIFIED AS HIGH  
PRIORITY

# 99.6%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS RECEIVED  
TOOLKITS

# MPA Outreach At A Glance

## DISTRIBUTION OF MPA TOOLKITS ACROSS CALIFORNIA'S FISHING, OCEAN RECREATION BUSINESS AND INTERPRETIVE COMMUNITIES



### RANKING HIGH VALUE OUTLETS

CMSF staff conducted a rigorous review of coastal California organizations and businesses who operate in the fishing, ocean recreation and interpretive communities. A location was ranked as high priority if it reached the target audience (fishing or interpretive), was located in close proximity to a MPA, and/or had room for or was receptive to receiving content.

In person visits to each coastal county allowed us to refine and add to the extensive outreach list.

### FISHING COMMUNITY

In general, the fishing community was excited to receive materials and often requested more. Overall, attitudes from the fishing community seem more positive than in the past.

### INTERPRETIVE & OCEAN RECREATION COMMUNITY

Members of this community are always eager to implement MPA materials into their programming. Due to high staff and volunteer turnover in these outlets, routine outreach is necessary and appreciated!



"Thank you very much for the box of materials you sent to the harbor. The Ocean Recreation Guide, the Guide to Fishing and MPAs, brochures and the laminated signs are outstanding resources. Thanks again for sending us your MPA treasure box!"

- Crescent City Harbor District

"Thank you so much for the wonderful outreach materials! They are excellent and will last for a long time. I will bring them this weekend to our beach cleanup at the Russian River mouth, and hopefully discuss the importance of removing flood debris and trash from the estuary and beach."

- Russian RiverKeeper



## 2019 OUTREACH PROCESS

### STEP 1: IDENTIFY AND RANK HIGH-VALUE TARGETS FOR DISSEMINATING MPA TOOLKITS

CMSF conducted an extensive investigation across the state, focusing on coastal counties, to identify high priority locations to receive MPA materials. The investigation required identifying bait and tackle shops, harbors, marinas, fish license sales locations, dive shops, whale watching charters, kayak shops, sporting goods stores, popular waterfront stores, visitor and information centers, chambers of commerce, and other ocean recreation and interpretive outlets. The locations are compiled in a database that is modified as outreach is conducted to refine targets for future distribution efforts.

Across the state, a total of 1,191 locations were identified and ranked HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW. In each county, roughly 30-60 locations were ranked as high priority. Many sites were added during outreach trips, while others were re-ranked after visits to the sites and subsequent communications. A site was listed as HIGH priority if it reached the target audience (fishing or interpretive), was located in a frequently visited site close to a MPA, and had room for or was receptive to receiving content. Efforts were made to ensure that costly MPA toolkits and printed materials were not distributed to sites where the resources would not be displayed or made available to the intended audience.



## STEP 2: COMPILE MPA TOOLKITS

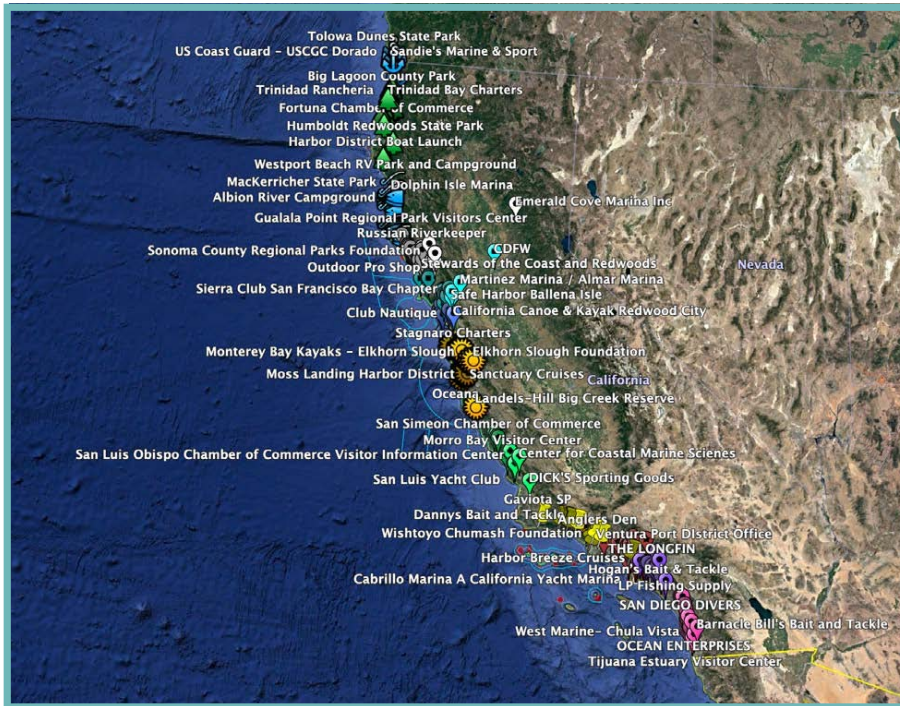
MPA toolkits consisting of printed materials for display and distribution were tailored to each geographic area and target audience. Using previously produced resources, each MPA toolkit was tailored for the specific geographic area and business or organization visited. We reached out to local MPA Collaboratives to receive their materials if they had extras, and if there weren't, we requested access to print their resources.

Toolkits included materials such as:

- Harbor and marina signs with boundaries, regulations and other information that were reduced in size and laminated for display in windows and outdoor displays.
- Waterproof regulatory brochures, with maps of nearby MPAs, information on fishing and anchoring, and a QR code that provides an online link to specific fishing regulations.
- Laminates of an eye-catching, hand-water colored poster illustrating California's network of MPAs and CDFW's poster depicting key habitats and species protected by California's MPAs.
- Ocean Recreation Guides: waterproof ~30-page guidebooks highlighting local MPAs, wildlife and recreation opportunities (available for every coastal county except Orange and San Diego).
- Local content produced by MPA Collaborative Network Partners.



## STEP 3: DISTRIBUTION



MPA toolkits were distributed to high priority sites in all coastal counties. Toolkits were distributed in person, to build and strengthen relationships with key partners and gain a better understanding of the physical space. Conversation and feedback that results from site visits is critical to refining the distribution list, as well as for understanding the value of different products disseminated. Based on the intel from these site visits, we are able to refine the number and type of resources distributed to each high priority location. In certain areas, there were enough materials to provide outreach to some medium priority locations.

In-person site visits occur in targeted time periods ahead of and during the fishing season, while follow up conversations occur throughout the year so that we can improve and make MPA outreach more effective in the 2020 season. Distribution is an ongoing process, with requests for additional materials being received consistently by new and existing partners. Additional requests for materials after in-person outreach trips were addressed via mail.





# MPA TOOLKIT DISTRIBUTION

A COUNTY BY COUNTY  
OVERVIEW OF  
2019 OUTREACH

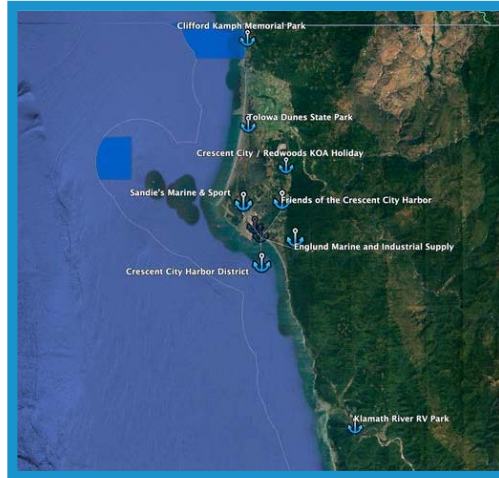
# Del Norte County

In Del Norte County, 29 sites were identified as targets, with 14 ranked as high priority receiving outreach materials.

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

The communities of Smith River, Klamath, and Crescent City were targeted. Specific recipients of toolkits are listed below.



## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Crescent City Harbor  
Crescent City Redwoods KOA  
Englund Marina  
Pacific West Coast Guide Service  
Tidewind Sportfishing  
Klamath River RV Park  
Friends of CC Harbor

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Crescent City Information Center  
Del Norte Chamber of Commerce  
Del Norte County Historical Society  
Hiouchi Visitor Center  
Jedediah Smith Visitor Center  
Tolowa Dunes State Park  
Port O' Pints



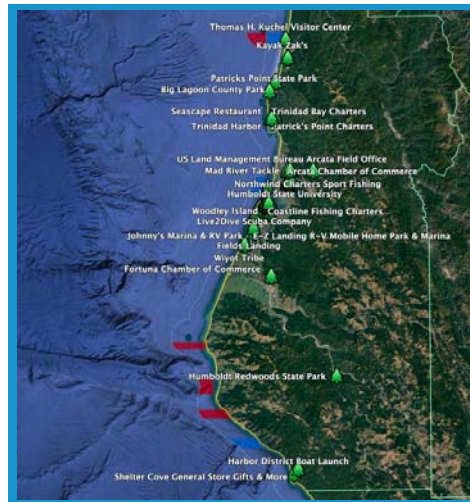
# Humboldt County

In Humboldt County, 67 sites were identified as targets, with 34 ranked as high priority and 51 total receiving materials.

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Targeted communities included Gold Bluffs, Arcata, Eureka, Trinidad, Fields Landing, Loleta, Fortuna and Shelter Cove.  
Examples of recipients are below.



## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Salty's Fish Company  
Coastline Fishing Charters  
Eureka Public Marina  
Englund Marine  
Bucksport Sporting Goods  
Full Throttle Fishing  
Shelter Cove General Store

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Trinidad Rancheria  
Live2Dive  
Arcata Chamber of Commerce  
Fortuna Chamber of Commerce  
Wiyot tribe  
Bureau of Land Management  
Humboldt Coastal Nature Center





# Mendocino County

In Mendocino County, 54 sites were identified as targets, with 32 ranked as high priority and 40 total receiving outreach materials.

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

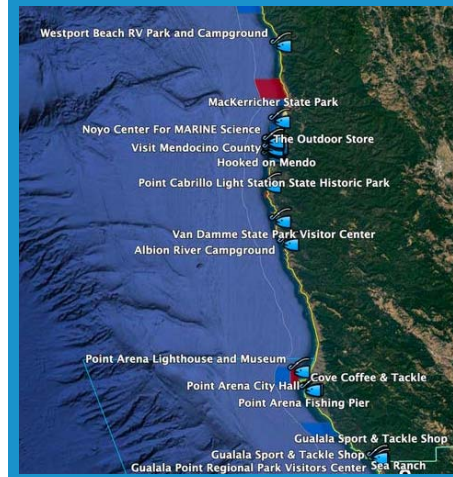
Outreach extended from Westport Beach down to Gualala. Targeted communities include Gualala, Fort Bragg, Point Arena, Albion, Mendocino, and Noyo Harbor. Examples of recipients are below.

## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Fort Bragg Fishing  
Hooked on Mendo  
Telstar Charters  
Anchor Charter Boats  
All Aboard Adventures  
Mendocino Coast Tackle  
Point Arena Pier

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Point Cabrillo Lighthouse  
MacKerricher State Park  
Cove Coffee  
Noyo Science Center  
Westport Campground  
Noyo Harbor Tours  
Point Arena Lighthouse



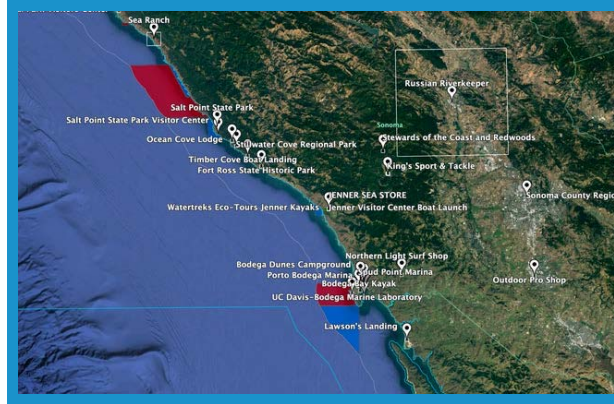
# Sonoma County

In Sonoma County, 64 sites were identified as targets, with 32 ranked as high priority and 38 total receiving outreach materials.

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach ranged from Sea Ranch down to Lawson's Landing and targeted the communities of Guerneville, Jenner, Bodega Bay, Fort Ross, Timber Cove, and Dillon Beach. Examples of recipients are below.



## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Outdoor Pro Shop  
Bodega Bay Sportfishing Center  
Gualala Sport & Tackle  
Jenner Boat Launch  
King's Sport & Tackle  
Lawson's Landing

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

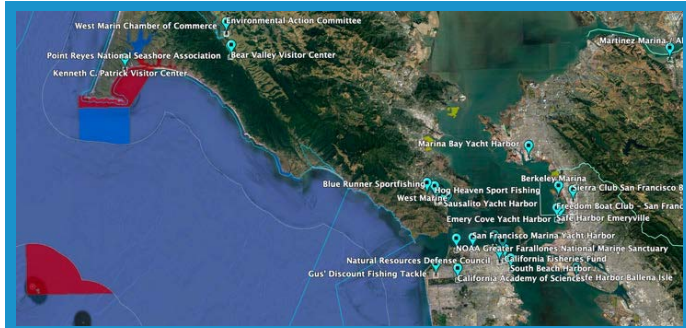
Jenner Visitor Center  
Doran Park Visitor Center  
Fort Ross Visitor Center  
Gualala Point Visitor Center  
Bodega Bay Kayak  
Bodega Bay Marine Labs





# San Francisco Bay Area

In the San Francisco Bay Area, 91 sites were identified as targets, with 49 ranked as high priority and 48 total receiving outreach materials.



## 98%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

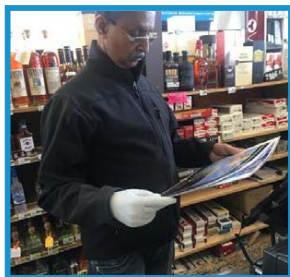
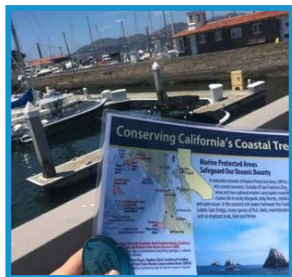
Outreach spanned the communities of Tomales Bay, Pt Reyes, Emeryville, Oakland, Redwood City, Marin and San Francisco. Examples of recipients are below.

### HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Berkeley Marina  
Oakland Marina  
Hi's Tackle  
West Marine (multiple locations)  
Blue Runner Sportfishing  
California Fisheries Fund  
Freedom Boat Club of SF

### HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

The Marine Mammal Center  
Limpets  
Beach Watch  
Sea Bird Protection Network  
Gulf of the Farallones NMS  
Bear Valley Visitor Center  
Pt. Reyes Ocean Exploration Center



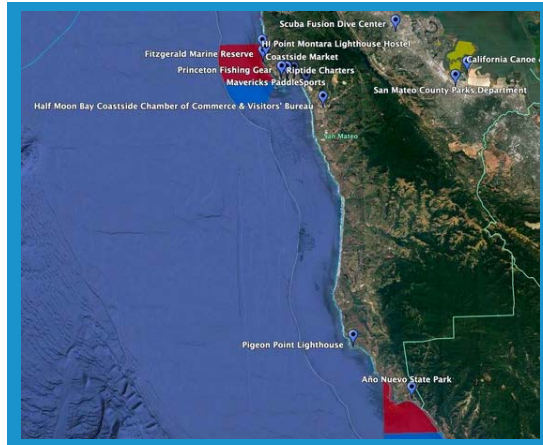
# San Mateo County

In San Mateo County, 54 sites were identified as targets, with 31 ranked as high priority receiving outreach materials.

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach extended inland to San Bruno and Redwood City to the coast at Pillar Point, Montara, and Pigeon Point to the south. Examples of recipients are below.



## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

San Mateo County Harbor District  
Salty Lady  
Riptide Charters  
Princeton Fishing Gear  
New Coastside Bait & Tackle  
Captain Peets Sportfishing  
Mooch Better Fishing

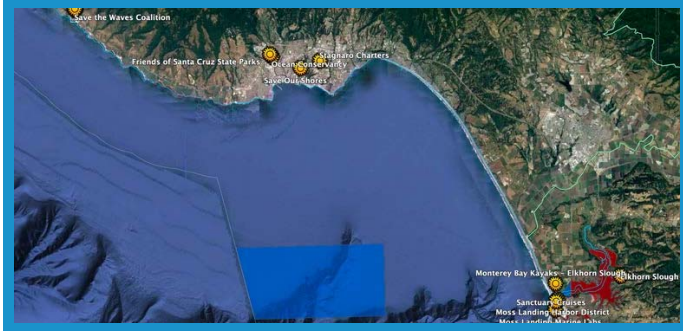
## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Fitzgerald Marine Reserve  
Año Nuevo State Park  
Half Moon Bay Coastside Museum  
San Mateo County Parks  
SCUBA Fusion  
Mavericks Surf Shop  
Montara Lighthouse



# Santa Cruz County

In Santa Cruz County, 71 sites were identified as targets, with 29 ranked as high priority receiving outreach materials.



# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

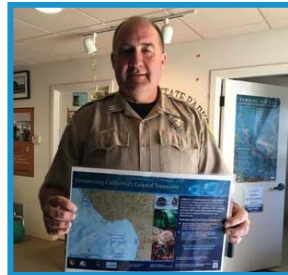
Outreach spanned from Año Nuevo State Park south to Watsonville and parts of Elkhorn Slough. Examples of recipients are below.

## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

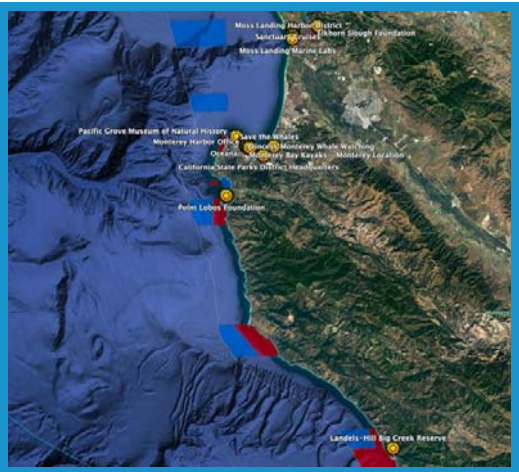
Bayside Marine  
Santa Cruz Harbor  
Stagnaros Fishing Trips  
Outdoor World  
Moss Landing Harbor  
Go Fish Santa Cruz Charters

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks  
Natural Bridges State Park  
Kayak Connection  
Pro Scuba  
Aqua Safaris  
O'Neill Sea Odyssey



# Monterey County



**In Monterey County, 94 sites were identified as targets, with 48 ranked as high priority and 52 total receiving outreach materials.**

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach was concentrated in the communities of Watsonville, Marina, Seaside, the Monterey Peninsula and all the way to Big Creek. Examples of recipients are below.

## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

CDFW Marine Region Monterey  
Chris' Fishing  
Dicks Sporting Goods  
Hunter's Supply  
J & M Sportfishing  
Kahuna Sportfishing

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Adventures By the Sea  
BayNet  
Big Creek Natural Reserve  
Camp SEA Lab  
Carmel Chamber of Commerce  
Pacific Grove Museum





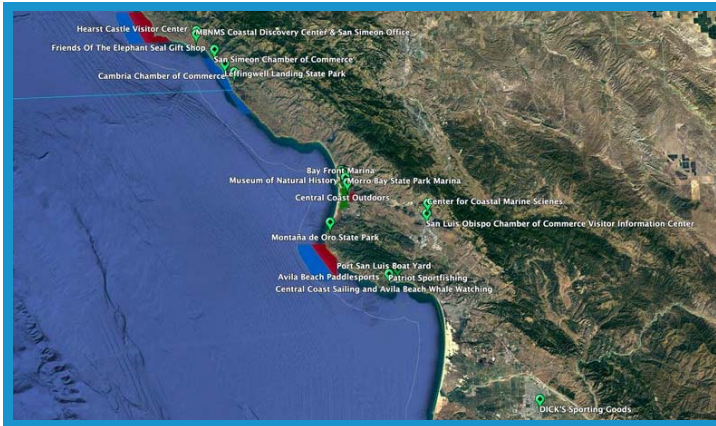
# San Luis Obispo County

In San Luis Obispo County, 66 sites were identified as targets, with 39 ranked as high priority and 46 total receiving outreach materials.

## 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach was concentrated in the communities of Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo, Morro Bay, Cayucos and Cambria. Examples of recipients are below.



### HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Morro Bay Marina  
Morro Bay Landing  
Virg's Landing  
Patriot Sportfishing  
Olde Port Boat Launch  
Morro Bay Yacht Club

### HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Morro Bay Nat. History Museum  
Central Coast Aquarium  
Coastal Discovery Center  
Friends of the Elephant Seal  
Kayak Shack  
Morro Bay Visitor Center



# Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties

In Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, 103 sites were identified as targets, with 37 ranked as high priority and 38 total receiving outreach materials.



## 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach occurred in the communities of Ventura, Santa Barbara, Carpinteria, and Oxnard. Examples of recipients are below.



### HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Blue Water Hunter  
Danny's Bait & Tackle  
Eric's Tackle Shop  
Hook, Line & Sink  
Hyun's Tackle Shop  
The Angler's Den

### HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Sea Landing  
Environmental Defense Center  
Santa Barbara Adventure Company  
Ty Warner Sea Center  
Santa Barbara Sea Charters  
Truth Aquatics

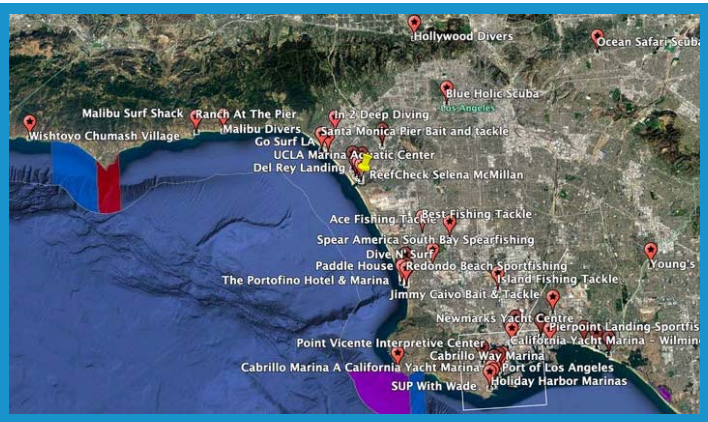


# Los Angeles County

In Los Angeles County, 115 sites were identified as targets, with 61 ranked as high priority and 59 total receiving outreach materials.

97%

OF HIGH PRIORITY LOCATIONS RECEIVED TOOLKITS



Outreach was concentrated in the communities of Malibu, Santa Monica, Marina Del Rey, Redondo Beach, Los Angeles, and Long Beach. Examples of recipients are below.

HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

22ND Street Landing  
Ace Fishing Tackle  
Cabrillo Way Marina  
Del Rey Fuel  
Island Fishing Tackle  
Long Beach Fishing Supply

HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

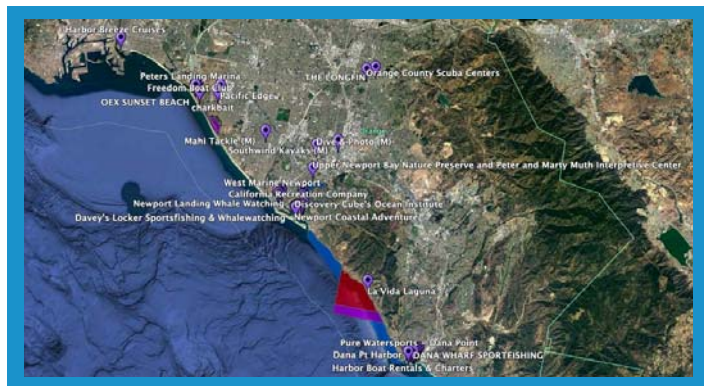
Aquarium of the Pacific  
Blue Holic Scuba  
Dive N' Surf  
Eco Dive Center  
Go Surf LA  
In 2 Deep Diving





# Orange County

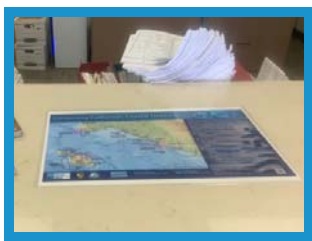
In Orange County, 112 sites were identified as targets, with 55 ranked as high priority and 56 total receiving outreach materials.



# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach occurred in the communities of Newport Beach, Huntington Beach, Laguna Beach, San Clemente, and Dana Point. Examples of recipients are below.

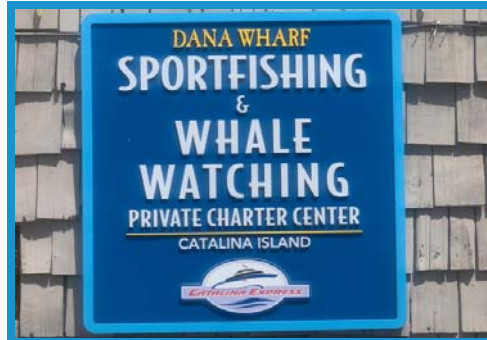


## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Charkbait  
Bongos Sport Fishing  
Angler's Center  
Fisherman's Access  
Freedom Boat Club- Huntington  
Hogan's Bait & Tackle

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Anglers Center  
OC Coastkeeper  
Bolsa Chica Conservancy  
All Water Charters and Rentals  
Back Bay Science Center  
Ocean Institute





# Catalina Island

On Catalina Island, 38 sites were identified as targets, with 21 ranked as high priority and 25 total receiving outreach materials.

## 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach was conducted across Catalina, from Avalon to Two Harbors and select mainland locations.

### HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Afishionados  
Catalina Coastal Fishing  
Joe's Rent A Boat

### HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Catalina Sea Camp  
Corsario Ocean Adventures  
Eco Dive Center  
Snorkeling Catalina  
Mountain & Sea Adventures



# San Diego County

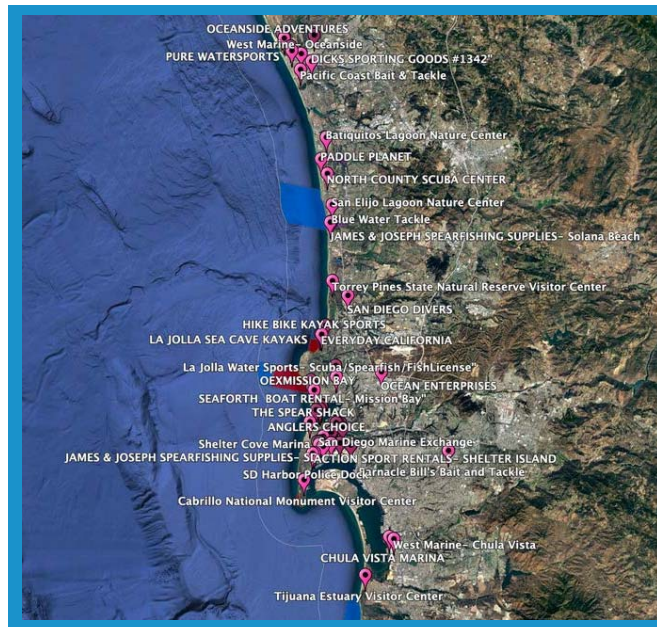
In San Diego County, 231 sites were identified as targets, with 60 ranked as high priority and 62 total receiving outreach materials.

# 100%

OF HIGH PRIORITY  
LOCATIONS  
RECEIVED TOOLKITS

Outreach occurred in communities from Oceanside all the way to the Tijuana border.

Examples of recipients are below.

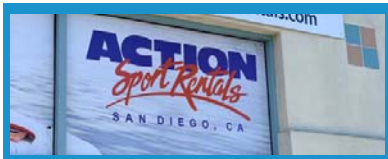
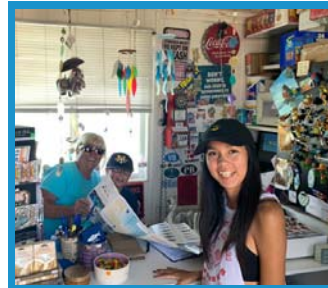


## HIGH PRIORITY FISHING OUTLETS

Angler's Choice  
Barnacle Bill's Bait & Tackle  
Blue Water Tackle  
Coast Guard Auxillary  
Freedom Boat Club  
Crystal Pier Bait & Tackle  
Point Loma Sportfishing

## HIGH PRIORITY OCEAN RECREATION & INTERPRETIVE OUTLETS

Beyond Land Adventures  
Everyday California  
House of Scuba  
La Jolla WaterSports  
Oceanside Adventures  
North County Scuba Center  
OEX Mission Beach





## MAJOR FINDINGS & COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

THIS SECTION INCLUDES VALUABLE TAKEAWAYS FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK THAT OCCURED DURING OUTREACH.

### THE BENEFIT OF IN-PERSON OUTREACH

The majority of MPA outreach was conducted though in-person site visits. During casual conversations with store owners, program staff and stakeholders, we identified specific needs, priorities and the capacity that individual outlets have for communicating about MPAs. These site visits and conversations bring invaluable insights, allowing us to tailor the content in the toolkits they received with materials appropriate for their particular audience and scope other opportunities to integrate MPA content into existing programming.

---

### A SHIFT IN ATTITUDE

There has been a major shift in the attitude of the boating and fishing community toward MPAs. Almost ubiquitously across the state, attitudes have trended toward positive, or at the very least neutral about the existence and outcomes from California's protection efforts. In particular, the recreational fishing community is recognizing the need to protect their way of life and are interested in receiving routine, easily understandable updates and information.

---

## MAJOR FINDINGS & COMMUNITY FEEDBACK CTD.

### EYES ON THE WATER

The recreational charter fleet is very interested in the marine conservation outreach materials. Many expressed interest in serving as “eyes on the water” to increase compliance with the protection efforts and regulations and are keen to report to officials about violations.

---

### COMPLAINTS OF LOCAL POACHING

Locations where local poaching is occurring in limited take or No-Take SMCAs were identified through conversations with locals and land owners. Examples include Saunders Reef SMCA, Salt Point SMCA and Mackerricher SMCA. Those that expressed concern are extremely interested in signage and increased law enforcement presence to improve compliance.

---

### STOREFRONT LOCATIONS

Bait and tackle shops, sporting goods stores, campgrounds, visitors' centers and interpretive centers are excellent outlets for distributing materials and communicating to key audiences about fishing regulations and MPAs. Almost all of the locations visited in person were highly receptive to the maps and simplified graphics that point to easily understandable information about California's effort to protect the ocean, especially the CDFW species and habitats likely to benefit poster.

---

### FLAWED GEOGRAPHY

In certain areas, the materials we had to offer were not appropriate to the geographical range of the outlet. For instance, businesses located around Oceanside Harbor provided feedback that the San Diego materials they received do not have some of the information they need. They requested materials that combine northern San Diego and southern Orange counties. We are modifying toolkits and should consider creating new content for places, such as Pt. Reyes, Pt. Arena, Ft. Bragg and other small harbors and communities that service a specific geographic range.

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# THE FUTURE OF MPA OUTREACH

In Spring 2020, CMSF will be conducting another round of MPA outreach to all coastal counties.

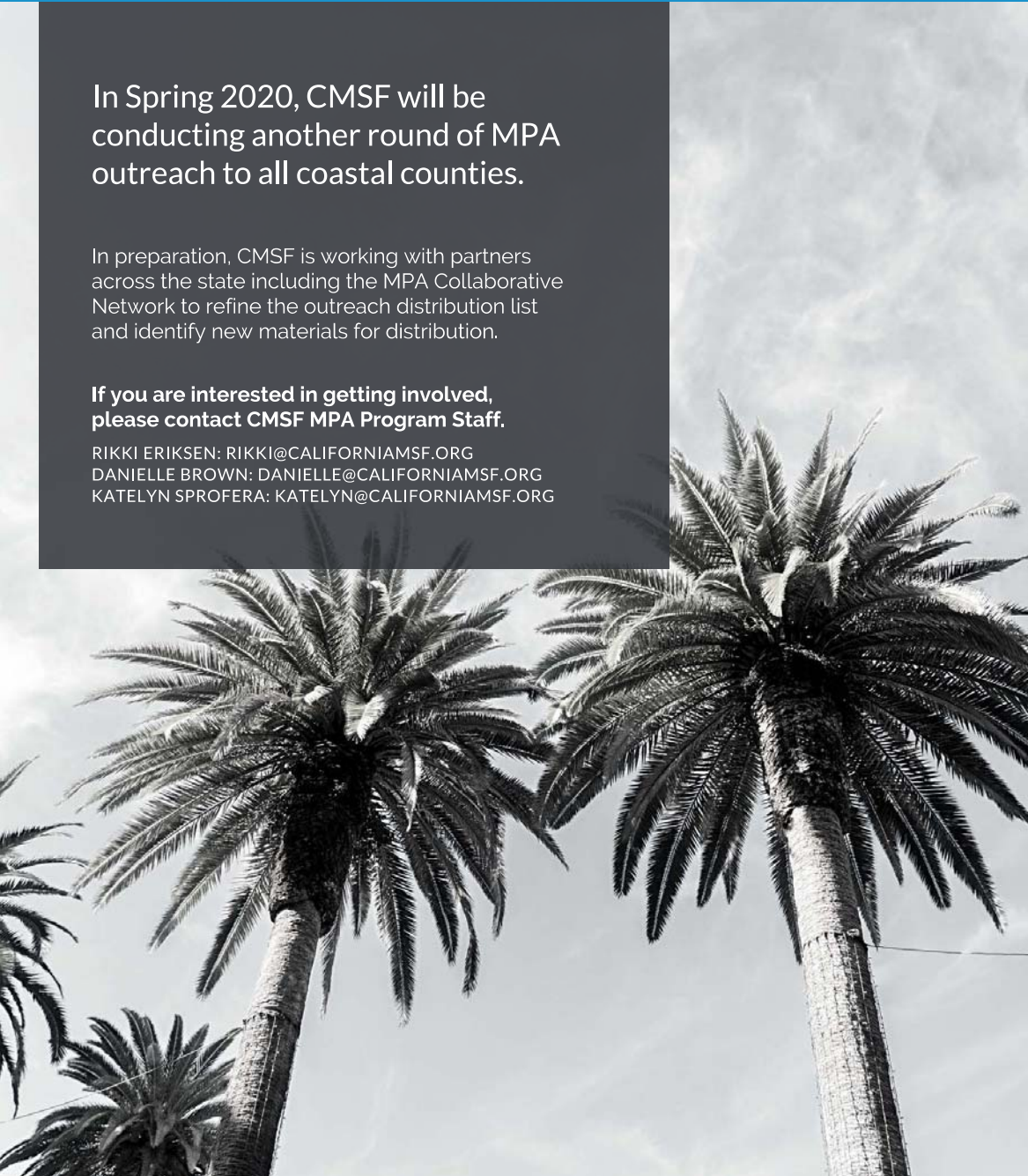
In preparation, CMSF is working with partners across the state including the MPA Collaborative Network to refine the outreach distribution list and identify new materials for distribution.

**If you are interested in getting involved, please contact CMSF MPA Program Staff.**

RIKKI ERIKSEN: [RIKKI@CALIFORNIAMSF.ORG](mailto:RIKKI@CALIFORNIAMSF.ORG)

DANIELLE BROWN: [DANIELLE@CALIFORNIAMSF.ORG](mailto:DANIELLE@CALIFORNIAMSF.ORG)

KATELYN SPROFERA: [KATELYN@CALIFORNIAMSF.ORG](mailto:KATELYN@CALIFORNIAMSF.ORG)





## Annual License

Sat 12/14/2019 08:27 AM

To:

- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Hello,

I am writing this in regards to annual fishing license purchases. I wanted to confirm if the measure to have a license good for one year from date of purchase was voted down? If that is the case my self and several others will not be purchasing an annual license again this year. I have a hard time justifying the cost of an annual license when I generally like purchase my license in late spring. I hope if it was voted down you all would reconsider the measure and push it through.

Thanks,

Randy Robertson

Cell

Work Cell



## **New information in final EIR regarding parking in the Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve**

Walter Lamb <landtrust@ballona.org>

Fri 01/03/2020 04:52 PM

To:

- Cornman, Ari@FGC <Ari.Cornman@FGC.ca.gov>;
- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Cc:

- Bonham, Chuck@Wildlife <Chuck.Bonham@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Lewis, Kari@Wildlife <Kari.Lewis@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Burg, Richard@Wildlife <Richard.Burg@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Brody, Richard@Wildlife <Richard.Brody@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Takei, Kevin@Wildlife <Kevin.Takei@wildlife.ca.gov>

Dear Ari and Melissa,

I hope you enjoyed the holiday break and that your new year is off to a good start. As you are likely aware, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife released its final EIR on December 19. That document contains significant new information regarding proposed parking uses within the Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve that is inconsistent with the information provided to the Fish and Game Commission by the Department when the Commission voted to deny our Petition (#2019-001) in June. Examples include:

- Despite the Department indicating that it would not include a three-story parking garage in the final EIR, this feature was retained. Members of the Commission had previously expressed concerns about this parking structure being proposed for the wetlands.
- Despite President Sklar strongly suggesting to the Department that the final EIR include analysis of an alternative which did not include a parking structure and which explored the environmental benefits of reducing some of the existing paved parking area, the final EIR neglects to provide any analysis of how the reduction of existing paved areas could improve the ecological function of the reserve.
- Despite numerous comments from various stakeholder organizations, including strong supporters of the proposed restoration project, requesting a parking needs analysis for the reserve, the final EIR includes no such analysis. Instead, the public (and the Commissioners) are being asked to believe that the exact same parking plan expressly designed primarily for County use, including commercially-related parking, is now needed for the ecological reserve, even though it will still be managed by the County.

The only reason the Land Trust did not challenge the Commission's denial of our petition is because the Department sent strong signals to the public and to the Commission that the

petition was moot because it had backed off the parking garage proposal and removed commercial parking from the ecological reserve. These recent developments show that the Department fully intends to proceed with a parking design created by the County to serve the County's interests.

I am sure that all of us would prefer not to go through the petition process again. If you have any interest in discussion other ways to address this issue, please contact me. Otherwise we will submit another petition based on this substantial change in information.

Regards,

Walter

-----

Walter Lamb  
Ballona Wetlands Land Trust

  
[Facebook](#)

## 'Oversight and science; the 'proof', and the cost...

**jon Holcomb** [REDACTED]

Sat 01/18/2020 03:08 PM

To:

- Joshua Russo [REDACTED]
- Tristin McHugh <tmchugh@reefcheck.org>;
- Ray, James@Wildlife <James.Ray@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Esgro, Michael@CNRA <Michael.Esgro@resources.ca.gov>;
- Mastrup, Sonke@Wildlife <Sonke.Mastrup@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Kashiwada, Jerry@Wildlife <Jerry.Kashiwada@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Rogers-Bennett, Laura@Wildlife <Laura.Rogers-Bennett@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Cc:

- Doug Jung [REDACTED]
- Michelle Holcomb [REDACTED]
- Michael Holcomb [REDACTED]
- Floyd Damschen [REDACTED]
- Buzz Owen [REDACTED]
- Jack Likins [REDACTED]
- David Goldenberg [REDACTED]
- Rietta Hohman <rhohman@farallones.org>;
- Callahan, Mary <mary.callahan@pressdemocrat.com>;
- Michelle Blackwell [REDACTED]
- California S.U. divers <californiasearchindivers@googlegroups.com>;
- Erik Owen [REDACTED]
- Lyle Davis [REDACTED]
- Dirk Ammerman [REDACTED]
- **Ken Gerken** [REDACTED]

If I don't speak against 50% 'cost of records/science/ whatever' in proposed funding for Kelp restoration plans this year I'll be criticized for misleading those who believed as I did, "... we'll be funded for 'work only'.

If I support that 50% 'expected' overhead cost I'll be admonished for supporting the government and the system that eats half of every dollar spent...same 'ol same 'ol.

The problem seems to be 'cost of science and oversight', "necessary to prove results". As with the MPA funds, HALF or more goes to the Universities, who charge that for 'handling' the funds, nothing more! That's UNETHICAL ! There must be a way to save money and record effort at the same time.

The 'public', who actually pays for this proposed work, deserves better; a public notice of an outline of cost proposed at the very least. I'd like to see the State act more like a money manager w/ the people's money, work while savings are in mind. Record keeping shouldn't cost half of any effort!

There should be a requirement to 'see' what urchins exist/need to be removed. Video is perfect for a record and transparency of results. Public observation free -uploaded to youtube. That's cheap and effective!

Reef Check, using video before work in a grid, parallel line compass pattern. One days work, clear water only, 50 passes minimum, one area covered, two cameras at one time, wide angle. I'll supply the 'scooter power' by air motor and 300-600' hoses from my boat any time you wish, I'm building one air motor power unit now, will test and assure safety, and for almost nothing we save time and money. I'll agree to \$100.00 for my day plus fuel. Anyone who wishes to underbid me is welcome, more than welcome. This isn't difficult.

There will be another record requirement for the same video grid, overlay on original for 'proof'. Again, I'll volunteer, but only if the State will match my cost saving attitude for the sake of all.

All else, 'estimated sizes & pounds landed', and some record keeping by F&G supplied by boat operators would be expected/ standard, unless we are 'allowed' to record the loads on the boats, grind up the shells and return them on the spot to the ocean. Desirable in my opinion. Imagine the savings !

Are 'measurements' necessary? Please understand I'm not anti science, just frugal, honest and result focused !

'Pounds', unloaded and estimates of all sizes can be part of the processors pay (if absolutely necessary) who unload the boats. Measurements taken painfully slow are an estimate anyway. Who cares what sizes, and why? ... we're taking them all !

What else need be added to the cost of this effort? Wasn't the Waterman's Alliance a perfect, PRICELESS example of a team effort, selfless, exemplary - a precedent setting gift to all? That leadership 'model' for cost, though the Waterman's Alliance needs to be held up for others, copied by the state, with some compensation for this effort 'this time' by them needs to be addressed.

If we can eliminate ALL superfluous costs we stand as a small group WITH the F&G to set a precedence. The State of California needs a lesson in economics, "BY EXAMPLE" !

If not, we are no better than the government that grows on public funding, feeds on its self inflated agenda with each additional expenses at the unseen cost to the public, too future work, loss to production and credibility.

Can't we work as a group to eliminate all additional fluff 'just for once'?

I rest my case.

Cheers,            Jon

## Coronavirus

**American Tortoise Rescue <info@tortoise.com>**

Mon 01/27/2020 10:26 AM

To:

- Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>;
- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>;
- Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>

1 attachments (191 KB)

Editorial - Close the California Live Food Markets FINAL (2).docx;

For years, we have told you that the California live food markets are a cesspool of viruses to no avail. Here's an Op-Ed I did a number of years ago that went unheeded by your departments. Susan Tellem

Susan M. Tellem, RN, BSN  
Executive Director  
American Tortoise Rescue  
30745 PCH, #243  
Malibu, CA 90265

[www.tortoise.com](http://www.tortoise.com) [www.worldturtleday.org](http://www.worldturtleday.org)

Facebook: American Tortoise Rescue and World Turtle Day

Twitter and Insta: @tortoiserescue @worldturtleday



# Editorial - Close the Live Food Markets

## *They No Longer Serve the Original Purpose When There Was No Refrigeration*

[American Tortoise Rescue](#) (ATR), along with several other animal welfare groups, has been trying to close down the "wet" live food markets for the same reasons that the SARS epidemic closed the live markets in China. There, as in the U.S., animals are kept in horrendous and unsanitary conditions before they are eaten...no shade, upside down, crowded beak to beak and claw to claw, with no food or water. Some of these animals are threatened or endangered species. We cringe at the obvious mistreatment of these creatures.

Blood and feces tests and necropsies on these animals, including rabbits, turtles, frogs and fish reveal salmonella, TB, leprosy and a range of other zoonotic diseases easily transmitted to humans. ATR repeatedly brought evidence since 1997 to a variety of local, state and federal agencies to no avail.

California Fish & Wildlife, USDA, Los Angeles County and California Health Depts. among others have deliberately stayed away from this political hot potato because closing them would mean angering Chinese voters. The USDA official I spoke to said, "Lady. We don't inspect fish. Why would we inspect turtles?"

The argument used by the vendors and buyers is that live markets are a Chinese tradition (o.k. before refrigeration in China and elsewhere, live food markets made sense, but that excuse no longer holds water). "Culture" and "tradition" justify nothing. To quote a good friend of mine, Action for Animal's Eric Mills, "There's a lot of crime done against animals in the name of diversity." Should we defend human slavery or female genital mutilation on the same grounds of tradition and culture? They've been around for a long time, too.

Our reason for closing the live markets is two-fold – to prevent Chinese and other shoppers from getting sick with serious and sometimes fatal symptoms resembling the flu, and to prevent the inhumane treatment of helpless animals. Overlooking these logical reasons for our concern, we have been labeled racists throughout California and elsewhere. It is not surprising that when there is no legitimate defense, pulling the race card is always easy.

We call on government officials to close live markets here in the states. Please help us in our efforts – contact your congressman or senators via email and ask that live markets in your city and others be closed immediately based on the outright cruelty to animals. Further, we ask that you inform your veterinary associations, as members in good standing, to consider this a critical issue that must be addressed now. Thank you.

### **About Us**

American Tortoise Rescue is a nonprofit founded in 1990 for the protection of all species of turtles and tortoises. We have rescued more than 4,000 since our inception. Foundlings that cannot be adopted because of ill health remain in the care of ATR for the remainder of their lives. ATR acts as a

clearinghouse for information about turtle care. We work to abolish “live market” slaughter of turtles in the US, the sale of reptiles on sites like Craig’s List and the cruel importation and exploitation of a variety of species. Celebrate World Turtle Day every year on May 23<sup>rd</sup>!

<https://www.wpri.com/news/local-news/providence/dem-responds-to-market-forced-to-stop-selling-live-turtles-frogs/1194425682>

<https://www.treehugger.com/green-food/eating-frogs-and-turtles-in-california-just-got-easier.html>

## Contact

### american tortoise rescue

[info@tortoise.com](mailto:info@tortoise.com)

30745 PCH, #243 Malibu, CA 90265

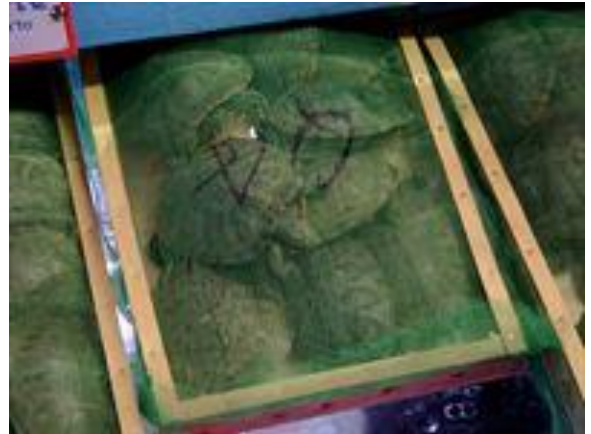
<http://www.tortoise.com> [www.worldturtleday.org](http://www.worldturtleday.org)

Facebook: American Tortoise Rescue and World Turtle Day

Twitter @tortoiserescue

YouTube AmericanTortRescue

Instagram: TortoiseRescue



## Documents & Links

- [The clock is ticking slide show](#)

## Quick facts

- Live food markets where animals are sold for food exist throughout the US.
- Necropsies on turtles and frogs reveal salmonella, TB, leprosy and a range of other zoonotic diseases easily transmitted to humans.
- Animals are kept in horrendous and unsanitary conditions before they are sold.



## **Popular Mechanics: Fisherman Accidentally Caught a U.S. Navy Microphone Planted on the Ocean Floor**

**paul weakland** [REDACTED]

Sat 01/18/2020 08:26 PM

To:

- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

### **Fisherman Accidentally Caught a U.S. Navy Microphone Planted on the Ocean Floor**

The EARS system was designed to record ocean sounds for undersea warfare.

Read in Popular Mechanics: <https://apple.news/ADapYO7ovRI2pnzg8Oi-NiA>

Shared from [Apple News](#)

Sent from my iPad

## Op-Ed on the need for fishing license reform

**Marko Mlikotin** <[marko@savefishing.com](mailto:marko@savefishing.com)>

Tue 01/28/2020 10:36 AM

To:

- FGC <[FGC@fgc.ca.gov](mailto:FGC@fgc.ca.gov)>

1 attachments (58 KB)

1.21.20EDITORIAL-Will 2020betheYearofReform.docx;

Hello Ms. Miller-Henson –

Thank you in advance for sharing this op-ed with the commissioners at their next commission meeting. Please accept our best wishes for the new year.

**Marko Mlikotin**

[marko@savefishing.com](mailto:marko@savefishing.com)



O: 916-936-1777

[www.savefishing.com](http://www.savefishing.com)

Follow us   



## EDITORIAL: FISHING LICENSE REFORM

### Will 2020 Be the Year for Fishing and Hunting License Reform?

MARKO MLIKOTIN/SPECIAL TO WESTERN OUTDOOR NEWS

Published: Jan 21, 2020

The following is a guest editorial provided by Marko Mlikotin, Executive Director, California Sportfishing League, [savefishing.com](http://savefishing.com)

Recreational fishing in California generates over \$4.6 billion in economic activity each year. For this reason, an impressive coalition of state and national organizations representing anglers, hunters, boaters and the outdoor tourism industry continues to champion the need for real and meaningful fishing license reform.

The most significant news of 2019 was the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (DFW) recognition that its fishing and hunting licenses programs were failing and with this come consequences. Sales have been declining for decades, threatening DFW's funding for critical conservation and fishery programs.

Now, as a new year begins, it's time for DFW to show some real leadership by fulfilling its pledge to reform the department's costly and antiquated licensing program. Any day now, DFW will be releasing a final R3 report (Recruitment, Retention, Reactivation), which is part of a national movement to develop policies aimed at reversing declining fishing and hunting participation rates. The department's recommendations can then be amended into Assemblymember Jim Wood's (D-Santa Rosa) 365-day fishing license bill, AB 1387, legislation that passed the State Assembly unanimously and rests in the State Senate today.

As an association that champions the interests of anglers in our state capitol, the California Sportfishing League (CSL) has and will continue to underscore the need for reform. The fact that fishing licenses sales have declined over 55 percent since 1980 is indisputable. The major contributors to declining sales continue to be a calendar-based fishing license that is not valid a full 12 months from the date of purchase and the high cost of fishing.

Long ago, Californians soured on the notion of purchasing a calendar-based fishing license that expires on Dec. 31 of every year, no matter when purchased. As a consequence, sales plummet during the late spring and early summer months when Californians and tourists are outdoors in record numbers — when sales should be exploding, but they are not. Remarkably, anglers have not shifted their preference from long-term to short-term licenses. Poor offerings and high prices reveal that far too many have simply just abandoned fishing altogether.

In the 1980s, annual fishing licenses cost a mere \$5. Now, at \$56.68 (fresh and saltwater, plus ocean enhancement), California has the distinction of being the costliest state in the country to fish, as the state participation rate has fallen to the lowest (per capita) in the country. The primary reason why both hunting and fishing are so costly is that licenses are not determined by any reasoned market analysis, but rather by some archaic cost of living formula known as a “consumer price deflator.” The name itself is a misnomer since there is no record of prices ever being “deflated.”

No other state uses this methodology, and no one can say how it came to be in the first place. However, the consequences of autopilot fee increases are declining participation rates and diminishing economic benefits for communities dependent on outdoor tourism for jobs. No one benefits, not even DFW. License fees once supported 40 percent of the department’s budget. Today, it is estimated to be 20 percent.

To add insult to injury, state law requires the California State Legislature and the California Fish and Game Commission to review licensing fees every 5 years, presumably to prevent runaway price increases. Unfortunately, a public record request submitted by CSL reveals that no such audit has ever taken place.

It is for this reason, and many others, that there are growing calls to abolish the so-called consumer price deflator and for California to follow the lead of reform minded states that have a proven record of restructuring their licensing programs to include a 365-day fishing license, increased offerings and even reducing fees without placing their wildlife budgets at risk.

Such measures are exactly what a group of hunting and fishing stakeholders have advised DFW to do and we are guardedly optimistic that the Director will listen. If so, this will be revealed in DFW’s R3 Plan. Once this occurs, the only question remaining is will DFW have the political will to put their plan to work? We hope so. The future of outdoor recreation depends on it.

Marko Mlikotin, Executive Director, California Sportfishing League, [www.savefishing.com](http://www.savefishing.com)

[https://www.wonews.com/t-Editorial\\_FishingLicenseRefore\\_012120.aspx](https://www.wonews.com/t-Editorial_FishingLicenseRefore_012120.aspx)

## CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK & LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS

afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>

Sat 01/25/2020 12:41 PM

To:

- Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>;
- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>;
- Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Cornman, Ari@FGC <Ari.Cornman@FGC.ca.gov>

Cc:

- info@tortoise.com <info@tortoise.com>;
  - jloda@biologicaldiversity.org <jloda@biologicaldiversity.org>;
  - mbernstein@spcala.com <mbernstein@spcala.com>;
  - kerry@savethefrogs.com <kerry@savethefrogs.com>;
- 

----- Original Message -----

Subject: CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK & LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS

From: afa@mcn.org

Date: Sat, January 25, 2020 12:38 pm

To: afa@mcn.org

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<https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.theguardian.com%2Fscience%2F2020%2Fjan%2F24%2Fcalls-for-global-ban-wild-animal-markets-amid-coronavirus-outbreak&data=02%7C01%7Cfgc%40fgc.ca.gov%7C0f4e0e93a65b4f6b424708d7a1d6e6c0%7C4b633c25efbf40069f1507442ba7aa0b%7C0%7C1%7C637155816689294840&data=YNauRJcX3ovdn%2BiGXdNDWrtt0pydzXvOh4MsfRJ10FE%3D&reserved=0>



**[Fwd: LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS & THE CORONAVIRUS]**

**afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>**

Mon 01/27/2020 12:38 PM

To:

- Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>;
- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>;
- Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Cornman, Ari@FGC <Ari.Cornman@FGC.ca.gov>

Please do the obvious! 25 years and counting....

x

Eric Mills  
ACTION FOR ANIMALS  
Oakland

----- Original Message -----

Subject: LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS & THE CORONAVIRUS

From: afa@mcn.org

Date: Mon, January 27, 2020 10:54 am

To: afa@mcn.org

-----  
<https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.voanews.com%2Fscience-health%2Fcoronavirus-outbreak%2Ffive-animal-markets-worldwide-can-spawn-diseases-experts-say&data=02%7C01%7Cfgc%40fgc.ca.gov%7Cbe2f1d1aece14497907e08d7a368e3ab%7C4b633c25efbf40069f1507442ba7aa0b%7C0%7C1%7C637157543205608758&sd=dnATvKDhI4Rc0chLvZtcQ3YWm%2FvP1Zyy4CmHExefAQs%3D&reserved=0>

## [Fwd: CORONAVIRUS & LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS]

**afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>**

Fri 02/07/2020 11:16 AM

To:

- Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>;
- FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>;
- Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>;
- Cornman, Ari@FGC <Ari.Cornman@FGC.ca.gov>

Letter below was sent to some 25 newspapers around the state.

x  
em  
AFA

----- Original Message -----

Subject: CORONAVIRUS & LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS

From: afa@mcn.org

Date: Wed, February 5, 2020 5:39 pm

To: letters@latimes.com

-----

February 5, 2020

Letter to the Editor  
LOS ANGELES TIMES

### CORONAVIRUS & LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS

The chickens, as they say, have come home to roost. Again. This new coronavirus--like the 2003 SARS epidemic--originated in China's live food markets, where animals, both wild and domestic, are crammed cheek-to-jowl with the human population: a disaster waiting to happen.

We have very similar markets here in California, in Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento and elsewhere, posing serious threats to all concerned. Animals are routinely stacked four-and-five deep, without food or water; many butchered while fully conscious.

California annually imports some TWO MILLION non-native American bullfrogs for human consumption. Most are commercially-raised in China and Taiwan. God only knows what these frogs have been exposed to before shipment. Most of the frogs are imported by Oakland wholesalers for distribution throughout California. Many are released into local waters, where they prey upon and displace the native species.

The majority of the bullfrogs carry the dreaded chytrid fungus (Bd), which has caused the extinctions of 200+ amphibian species worldwide. Some 30 necropsies on the market frogs and turtles document that ALL these animals are diseased and/or parasitized, though it is illegal to sell such products--diseases such as E. coli, salmonella and pasturella (all potentially fatal in humans), plus cases of giardia, blood parasites, even one case of malaria.

Horrendously cruel and hazardous to human health, these markets should be closed-down nationwide, as they now are in China.

Sincerely,

Eric Mills, coordinator  
ACTION FOR ANIMALS  
P.O. Box 20184  
Oakland, CA 94620  
