

COMMITTEE STAFF SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER 17, 2022 MRC

7. STAFF AND AGENCY UPDATES REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE**Today's Item****Information** ☒**Action** ☐

Receive written updates from staff and other agencies.

(A) California Ocean Protection Council (OPC)

(B) DFW

I. Law Enforcement Division

II. Marine Region

a. Marine protected areas (MPA) network decadal management review

b. Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) master plan implementation work plan update

(C) FGC staff

Summary of Previous/Future Actions (N/A)**Background**

This is a standing item for staff and agencies to provide an update on marine-related activities of interest. Updates related to current work plan topics are generally provided in writing. The public will have an opportunity to provide comment, although the level of in-meeting discussion will be at the discretion of MRC.

(A) **OPC**

OPC staff provided a written update (Exhibit 1) and will be presenting on several topics of interest to the committee.

(B) **DFW**

I. *Law Enforcement Division*

Marine law enforcement staff will provide a verbal update on marine enforcement topics of interest.

II. *Marine Region*

Marine Region has provided updates on two topics on the MRC work plan.

a. DFW staff will present an update on the MPA network decadal management review (Exhibit 2).

b. DFW has updated its MLMA master plan implementation work plan, which is provided as Exhibit 3.

(C) **FGC staff**

FGC has been matched with its 2023 Sea Grant Fellow. Kinsey Mathews is completing her master's degree from Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, California State University, and will start her tenure with FGC in Mar 2023. Kimi Rogers will remain in her fellowship position through Feb 2022.

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FGC's Tribal Advisor and Liaison Chuck Striplen has provided an overview of the Tribal Committee's tribal subsistence harvest project that is currently underway (Exhibit 4). Chuck will be available at the meeting to answer any questions about the project and its current status.

Significant Public Comments (N/A)**Recommendation (N/A)****Exhibits**

1. [OPC written update](#)
2. [DFW presentation: MPA network decadal management review](#)
3. [Marine Life Management Act Master Plan: Implementation Work Plan, dated Nov 2022](#)
4. [Issue statement and background for the tribal subsistence definition workgroup, dated December 9, 2021 draft](#)

Committee Direction/Recommendation (N/A)

FGC – MRC meeting (November 17th): Ocean Protection Council update

30x30

OPC is leading implementation of 30x30 in California's coastal waters, in close collaboration with California Native American tribes, state and federal agency partners, and key stakeholder groups. As detailed in the state's [Pathways to 30x30](#) document, the state currently considers 16% of state waters conserved. This is the area covered by the state's marine protected area (MPA) network, but MPAs are not the only way to achieve conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems. Strategies and opportunities for conserving an additional half a million acres of coastal waters by 2030 will include:

- Adaptively managing California's MPAs to ensure they continue to provide strong protections for coastal and marine biodiversity, especially in the face of climate change.
- Working with federal partners to strengthen biodiversity protections in California's National Marine Sanctuaries.
- Partnering with California Native American tribes to establish Indigenous Marine Stewardship Areas, focused on supporting and enhancing tribal stewardship of coastal and marine ecosystems.
- Collaborating with scientists and fishermen to better understand the role of complementary conservation measures, such as areas in which human activity is restricted for fisheries management purposes, in protecting coastal and ocean biodiversity.

OPC looks forward to working with environmental justice organizations, conservation groups, fishermen, and others as the state moves forward with its 30x30 initiative. As a first step, on November 30 from 12-1pm, OPC will host a virtual public workshop to share more detail about the approach for coastal waters and opportunities for members of the public to participate. OPC will also lead tribal consultations, listening sessions, and other engagement opportunities to ensure that the voices of California Native American tribes are elevated and prioritized in 30x30 implementation.

Statewide Restoration and Mitigation Policy

OPC has developed a draft policy for restoration and mitigation in coastal and ocean habitats. Although habitat restoration and mitigation activities have been occurring for years in California, the state currently lacks a comprehensive policy for such activities within marine waters, resulting in a piecemeal and inconsistent approach. This new policy will promote consistency in agency decision-making, provide clarity to stakeholders and the public on appropriate activities, and help to conserve ocean and coastal biodiversity in a changing climate. It is intended to provide a standardized foundation for evaluation and approval of restoration and mitigation activities and will include specific guidance regarding MPAs, artificial reefs, invasive species management, and living shorelines.

The draft policy has been reviewed and revised by an expert science panel that includes Dr. Sean Anderson (CSU Channel Islands), Dr. Richard Ambrose (UCLA), Dr. Marissa Baskett (UC Davis), Dr. Peter Raimondi (UC Santa Cruz), and Whelan Gilkerson

(Merkel & Associates). In the coming weeks, OPC will share the revised policy with partner agencies for input and anticipates finalizing and publicly releasing the policy in early 2023.

United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP 15)

OPC continues to work closely with California Natural Resources Agency leadership to support California's participation in the United Nations biodiversity conference (COP 15), which will take place December 7-19 in Montreal, Canada. California representation at COP 15 will include Secretary for Natural Resources Wade Crowfoot, Deputy Secretary for Biodiversity and Habitat Dr. Jennifer Norris, Acting Deputy Secretary for Oceans and Coastal Policy and Acting OPC Executive Director Jenn Eckerle, OPC Senior Biodiversity Program Manager and Tribal Liaison Mike Esagro, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Director Chuck Bonham, and CDFW Chief Deputy Director Valerie Termini. Several legislative members have been invited to attend as well. OPC has identified key opportunities for engagement at COP, including: participation in negotiations around a new global agreement for biodiversity conservation; a leading role for California at a subnational government summit; a roundtable discussion on biodiversity conservation with NGO partners and legislative members, and attendance at key side events on issues such as 30x30, tribal/indigenous community engagement, and protected area management. These opportunities will allow California to showcase its global leadership on biodiversity and initiate knowledge exchange to benefit current initiatives in the state.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

In summer 2022, OPC issued a request for proposals to help resource managers better understand the role that California's MPA network plays in promoting climate resilience. Selected projects will address three solicitation priorities, which are based on major findings from a recent [OPC Science Advisory Working Group report on MPAs and Climate Resilience](#): 1) Characterize vulnerability of MPAs across multiple stressors to evaluate the potential ecological resilience through climate refugia; 2) Model habitat and species distribution in current and future conditions to inform risk assessments; and 3) Assess social values and outcomes relating to MPAs and climate resilience in California. \$2,000,000 in Proposition 68 funding is available through this solicitation and projects will be supported for up to two years.

OPC received 33 Letters of Intent through this solicitation and OPC and CDFW staff are currently reviewing 12 full proposals. Selected applicants will be notified by mid-December and projects will be presented at the January 24, 2023 OPC Meeting for consideration and possible approval.

OPC is also supporting CDFW in finalizing the Decadal Management Review of the MPA network. The final report will be released in January 2023 and OPC is leading planning efforts for a public symposium in March 2023 that will celebrate the MPA network's first ten years, highlight critical information gaps and next steps for adaptive management, and elevate the critical role of MPA partners across the state.

Aquaculture Action Plan

OPC and the Aquaculture Leadership Team are bringing authorship of this document back to the state and are refining the scope to: 1) focus on improving the current system and management of existing operations (what is happening now and how can we improve); and 2) set the framework for future development to potentially expand aquaculture in California. OPC has convened a working group of the Leadership Team that will take the lead in identifying priorities and policy recommendations and will collaboratively develop a draft Action Plan that meets state needs, reflects state priorities, and leads to meaningful change and progress for sustainable aquaculture development in California. OPC aims to schedule the first meeting of this working group in late November/early December.

Climate-Resilient Fisheries

OPC is currently outlining its vision for making California fisheries as resilient as possible in the face of climate change. The goal is to identify priorities for OPC to partner with, and support, the Commission and CDFW to modernize data collection, manage fisheries adaptively, maintain or enhance ecological resiliency, and build socio-economic resiliency within coastal fishing communities. This work is key priority for OPC and staff plans to share these priorities with the Commission and CDFW for input and feedback in late 2022/early 2023.

OPC/California Sea Grant Microplastics Request for Proposals (RFP)

OPC and California Sea Grant are in the process of developing and releasing a microplastics RFP related to the fate, transport, source attribution, and assessment of environmentally significant microplastic concentrations, and to evaluate the microplastic removal efficacy of low impact development (LID) structural stormwater management approaches. OPC staff anticipates bringing the RFP to the Council for consideration and possible approval at the January 24, 2023 OPC Meeting.

Federal Marine Debris Proposal Submissions

OPC partnered with California Sea Grant this late-summer/early-fall to submit three total proposals to leverage & pursue federal funds from the [National Sea Grant Marine Debris Challenge and Community Action Coalition solicitations](#) to: (1) conduct a community needs assessment in the Los Angeles region to mitigate plastic pollution; (2) pilot a statewide Macro- and Microplastics Monitoring Network; and (3) support research related to the use of green infrastructure (low impact development) as an effective approach to intervene with land-based microplastics (to expand the scope and scale of OPC and California Sea Grant's forthcoming RFP).



MPA Network – 2022 Decadal Review Update



17 November 2022

Presented to:

Marine Resources Committee

In-person/virtual meeting

Presented by:

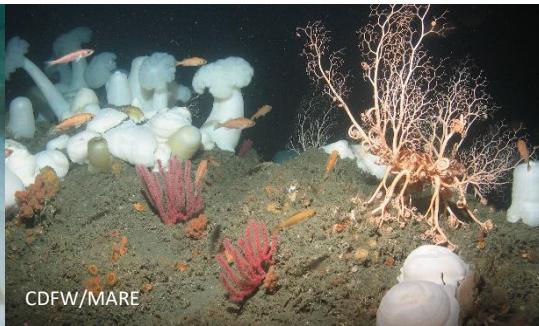
Becky Ota

**Program Manager
Marine Region**



MPA Decadal Management Review Purpose

- Informative Report with Technical Components
 - Progress towards meeting the goals of the MLPA
 - Information and knowledge gaps
 - Recommendations for adaptive management
 - MPA Network
 - MPA Management Program
- Provide recommendations to Fish and Game Commission to help inform adaptive management decisions moving forward





Decadal Management Review Report

Structure of the Report

Executive Summary

- I. Setting the Scene
- II. Approach to the Review
- III. MPA Governance and Partnerships
- IV. MPA Management Program
 - I. Four pillars of management
- V. MPA Network Performance: Connecting Habitats and Domains
- VI. Discussion
- VII. Recommendations
- VIII. Conclusion
- IX. Appendices





MPA Network Performance Sources

- Tribal perspectives on MPA Management
- Law enforcement data
- MPA Management Program partner reports
- Stakeholder input
- Science guidance
 - Baseline data (2007-2018)
 - Long-term data (2016-present)
 - MPA Decadal Evaluation Working Group Report
 - MPAs and Climate Resilience Report
 - National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis
- Recommendations and associated action items





Public Discussions

- Fish and Game Commission, February 8-9 - Sacramento
- Symposium, March 15, 2024 – Monterey
 - Panels on four Pillars of Management
 - Data sharing and networking
- Marine Resources Committee, March 16, 2023 – Monterey
- Tribal Committee, April 18, Fresno/Bakersfield
- Fish and Game Commission, April 19-20, Fresno/Bakersfield





Decadal Management Report Timeline

Develop DMR:

- Partner reports
- Tribal content
- Technical reports
- Stakeholder input
- Fishing industry input

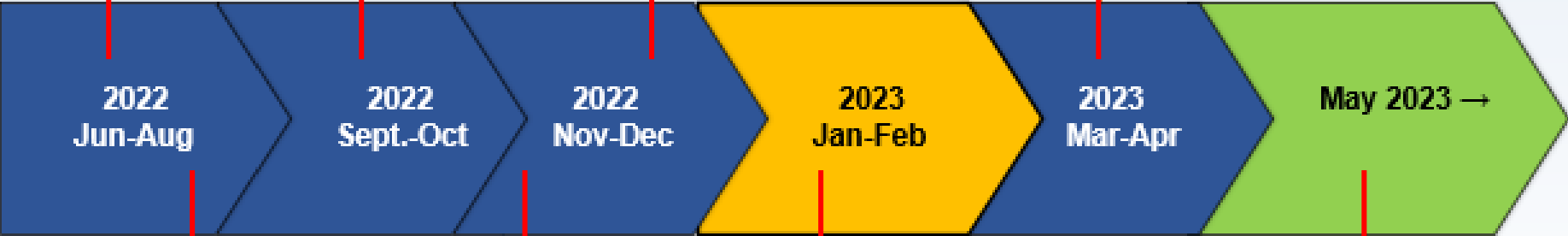
Continued DMR Development:

- Tribal review of draft

Public Meetings:

- Public Symposium- *March*
- Marine Resources Committee mtg – *March*
- FGC Tribal Committee mtg- *April*
- FGC meeting - *April*

DMR Completed!



- **Continued:**
- National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) submissions
- Internal review

Final Report Development

- **FINAL Report** publicly available in January
- **FINAL Report** to Fish and Game Commission (FGC) in February

Continued discussion and decision making:

- Implementation of recommendations



Thank you

Becky.Ota@wildlife.ca.gov

<http://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/MPA>



Becky Ota, Manager
San Carlos



Stephen Wertz, Sr. ES
Los Alamitos



Michael Prall, ES
Eureka



Sara Worden, ES
San Carlos



Chenchen Shen, ES
San Carlos



Lara Slatoff, ES
Monterey



Tammy Heitzenrater, AGPA
Monterey



Amanda Van Diggelen, ES
Los Alamitos



Kara Gonzales, ES
Los Alamitos

Marine Life Management Act Master Plan: Implementation Work Plan

November 2022

Background

The Marine Life Management Act Master Plan (2018 Master Plan) was adopted by the Fish and Game Commission (FGC) in June 2018. The 2018 Master Plan, which updates the original 2001 Master Plan, provides guidance and a toolbox for implementing the Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) goals and objectives. To help ensure that the 2018 Master Plan is implemented effectively, it specifies the development of an Implementation Work Plan (Work Plan).

Work Plan

Time Frame: Annual, Ongoing, EC (Estimated Completion), In Progress (no estimated completion date), TBD (To Be Determined), or as specifically described.

I. Scaled Fishery Management: Enhanced Status Reports

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
Completed ESRs	Update completed ESRs with landings and catch, research and monitoring results, and regulation changes	Ongoing
New ESRs	Develop additional ESRs (Spotfin Croaker, Bay Shrimp, Pacific Herring, and Gaper Clam)	EC – May 2023; Gaper Clam – TBD

II. Scaled Fishery Management: Key Actions for Priority Species without an FMP

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
CA Halibut	Continue review of management needs (scaling) by completion of CA Halibut stock assessment model improvements for the southern stock, determining bycatch acceptability, conducting a trawl ground evaluation and Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)	EC 2023
Kelp	Coordinate with Ocean Protection Council (OPC) to develop the Statewide Kelp Restoration and Management Plan, including development of a suite of priority projects for kelp recovery and restoration through partnerships	Ongoing
Red Abalone Fishery Management Plan (FMP)	Further develop the management strategy and harvest control rules developed during the management strategy integration process for Red Abalone to complete the draft FMP	EC 2023
Marine Algae	Develop Sea Palm commercial regulations	In progress

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
Marine Algae	Develop other marine algae commercial regulations	TBD
Barred Sand Bass	Develop stock assessment, evaluate immediate management needs through MSE toolkit	TBD
Kelp Bass	Develop stock assessment and incorporate MSE toolkit	TBD
Barred Surfperch	Conduct MSE using toolkit and evaluate management needs	TBD
CA Barracuda	Conduct MSE using toolkit and evaluate bycatch in commercial fishery	TBD
Bay Shrimp	Evaluate bycatch in commercial fishery	TBD
Pacific Angel Shark	Evaluate bycatch in commercial fishery and monitor stock status as outlined in the ESR	Ongoing
Brown Smoothhound Shark	Monitor stock status as outlined in the ESR	Ongoing
Dungeness Crab	Update Risk Assessment and Mitigation Program (RAMP)	Ongoing
Ridgeback Prawn	Conduct fleet gear survey, work with federal observers to collect additional essential fisheries information, begin bycatch evaluation.	Fleet survey completed May 2022, Ongoing
Warty Sea Cucumber	Collaborative research with CA Sea Cucumber Dive Association on catch size frequency, continue to explore feasibility of minimum size limit and/or catch limit	Completed Aug 2022, In progress.
Rock Crab	Monitor entanglements (now possible with new buoy marking requirement)	Ongoing
Spot Prawn	Monitor entanglements (now possible with new buoy marking requirement)	Ongoing
Gaper Clam	Track results of hydraulic pump rulemaking	Ongoing

III. Scaled Fishery Management: Key Actions for Priority Species with an FMP

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
White Seabass	Evaluate bycatch in commercial fishery, complete biological research, and initiate review of FMP	TBD

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
Ocean Pink Shrimp	MSC Certification	EC 2023
Pacific Herring	Amend commercial Herring regulations to allow limited use of small scale lampara nets in Humboldt Bay	EC Aug 2023
CA Sheephead	Regulatory amendment to decouple CA Sheephead from Groundfish and reduce take to stay within TAC	EC Jan 2023
Market Squid	Convene Fishery Advisory Committee and evaluate need for regulatory changes	EC 2024
CA Spiny Lobster	Regulatory cleanup package, monitor entanglements	EC April 2023, Ongoing

IV. Managing Fisheries and New Programs**

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
Track TACs and Catch Limits	CA Sheephead, Kellet's Whelk, Sheep Crab, Market Squid, Pacific Herring, and Bull Kelp	Annual
HABs and Domoic Acid	Implement Evisceration Program for Dungeness and Rock Crab Fisheries under SB 80 – Expand surveillance testing to Southern California	Ongoing
Experimental Fisheries	Implement EFP Program	Ongoing
Fisheries Disaster Relief Programs	Implement as needed	Ongoing

**In addition to tasks already covered in Sections II and III

V. Outreach

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
CA Marine Species Portal	Addition of other non-ESR species	Ongoing
CA Marine Species Portal Phase 3 – Data Modernization	Implement Marine Fisheries Data Explorer	EC 2023
Marine Region Website	Improve website	Ongoing
FGC Updates	Provide regular updates at FGC Marine Resource Committee and Tribal Committee meetings	Ongoing

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement	Participate on formal and informal fishery taskforces and workgroups	Ongoing
Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement	Outreach to fishermen and stakeholders through formal and informal discussions	Ongoing
Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement	Outreach to Tribes per guidance provided in the 2014 CDFW Tribal Communication and Consultation Policy	Ongoing
Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement	Incorporate Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion principles into outreach documents and activities	Ongoing

VI. Improving MLMA Fisheries (Ecological, Social, and Management Systems)

Topic	Tasks	Time Frame
Data Modernization and Review	Review and evaluate logbooks and potential use of E-logs	In progress
New Data Collection Methods	Evaluate use of electronic monitoring	Ongoing
Fisheries Adaptive Capacity	Support the investigation of other ways for improving fisheries management responsiveness and fishing communities' resilience to changing ocean conditions	Ongoing
Fisheries Adaptive Capacity	Support development of 13 port profile descriptions	EC Feb 2023
Fisheries Adaptive Capacity	Develop guidance for analyzing Department commercial fisheries data to address key socioeconomic questions	Ongoing

Scaled Fishery Management

Scaled Fishery Management along a continuum from Enhanced Status Report (ESR) to a complex Fishery Management Plan (FMP)[Adapted from the 2018 MLMA Master Plan, Figure 2]

What scale of management is appropriate?

FGC §7056(a-m)

Enhanced Status Report (ESR) → ESR & Rulemaking → ESR & Streamlined FMP → ESR & Standard FMP
Level also determined by fishery complexity and available information and resources

ESR

Spotfin Croaker
Bay Shrimp
Gaper Clam
Pacific Herring

ESR & Data/Scoping

Barred Sand Bass
Kelp Bass
White Seabass
Barred Surfperch
Redtail Surfperch
California Barracuda
California Sheephead
Ocean Whitefish
Bay Shrimp
Pacific Angel Shark
Brown Smoothhound Shark
Ridgeback Prawn
Giant Red Sea Cucumber
Warty Sea Cucumber
Red Sea Urchin
Spot Prawn
Rock Crab

ESR & Rulemaking

Marine Algae
Dungeness Crab
Pacific Herring

ESR & Basic/Complex FMP

California Halibut*
Red Abalone
Kelp

FMP Implementation or Review

Ocean Pink Shrimp
Pacific Herring
white Seabass
Spiny Lobster
Market Squid

*Scale of management under review

California Fish and Game Commission Tribal Committee
Definition of “Tribal Subsistence Harvest”
and Related Management Mechanisms Project
December 9, 2021 Draft

Issue Statement

California Native American tribes have long expressed concerns about the ability of their citizens under California law to access, harvest, hold, consume, and otherwise manage an array of species, natural resources, and marine and terrestrial areas within their respective historic territories, in manners consistent their traditional cultures and lifeways. Tribes have expressed their concerns verbally and in writing to the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department), the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), and other state entities via government-to-government consultations, during Commission, and other public meetings, and in field contexts. Identifying and implementing a solution to these concerns, in whole or in part, may be within the authority of the Commission.

Goal

Identify opportunities to develop in state statute and/or regulation an actionable definition of California Native American subsistence activities that is distinct from “commercial” or “recreational”.

Background

California regulates human interactions with fish and wildlife species, natural areas, and other public resources primarily under the auspices of the terms “commercial” and “non-commercial,” with the latter including uses referred to as “recreational,” “sport,” “scientific,” “educational,” etc. The term “commercial,” in reference to natural resources, is referenced in statute and regulation in over 1,350 instances, including in the California Food and Agricultural Code, the California Fish and Game Code, and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. In order to begin to provide the Tribal Committee with a foundational understanding of the issue, this background provides an initial, brief survey of how some of these terms are defined or referenced in California laws and regulations.

Food and Agricultural Code

Section 23.5. Commercial production of aquatic life

The commercial production of aquatic plants and animals propagated and raised by a registered aquaculturist pursuant to Section 15101 of the Fish and Game Code in the state is a growing industry and provides a healthful and nutritious food product, and, as a commercial operation, utilizes management, land, water, and feed as do other agricultural enterprises. Therefore, the commercial production of that aquatic life shall be considered a branch of the agricultural industry of the state for the purpose of any law that provides for the benefit or

protection of the agricultural industry of the state except those laws relating to plant quarantine or pest control.

Fish and Game Code

Section 7600. Taking and possession of fish for commercial purposes

The provisions of this part apply to the taking and possession of fish for any commercial purpose.

Section 7709. Regulations for taking for educational and scientific purposes

The commission may establish rules and regulations for the commercial taking of fish for educational and scientific purposes.

Sections 8031, 8040. Definitions

“Commercial fisherman” means a person who has a valid, unrevoked commercial fishing license issued pursuant to *Section 7850*.

Section 16518. “Commercial fishing”

“Commercial fishing” means the taking of fish by qualified Indian tribal members of the Klamath River Indian Tribes, for sale or to be offered for sale within California.

For the terms “recreational” and “sport” it appears that there are currently no formal statutory or regulatory definitions in California. As such, pursuant to the State’s recognition that jurisdiction over the protection and development of wildlife resources is of great importance to both it and California Indian tribes (California Fish and Game Code, *Section 16000*), the state has committed to strengthening and sustaining effective relationships between it and tribes by working to develop partnerships (Executive Order B-10-11 and N-15-19). The Commission and the Department maintain authority and responsibility for administering the public trust for wildlife resources within the state of California (California Fish and Game Code, *Sections 711.7, 1802*).

Relationship with Tribal Co-management

Relating these terms to future possible implementation actions or activities, and an eventual definition related to tribal subsistence harvest, recent policies and actions related to tribal co-management could also be considered in this process. In its October 2014 Tribal Communication and Consultation Policy, the Department encourages collaborative relationships with California tribes and recognizes the potential need for memoranda of agreement to establish cooperative relationships with tribes. In October 2018, the Commission adopted a co-management vision statement:

The vision of tribes, the California Fish and Game Commission, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife is to engage in a collaborative effort between sovereigns to jointly achieve and implement mutually agreed upon and compatible governance and management objectives to ensure the health and sustainable use of fish and wildlife.

And in February 2020, the Commission defined “co-management” as:

A collaborative effort established through an agreement in which two or more sovereigns mutually negotiate, define, and allocate amongst themselves the sharing of management functions and responsibilities for a given territory, area or set of natural resources.

Most recently, in September 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom adopted the “Native American Ancestral Lands” policy, with the stated purpose:

“To partner with California tribes to facilitate tribal access, use, and co-management of State-owned or controlled natural lands and to work cooperatively with California tribes that are interested in acquiring natural lands in excess of State needs.”

The ancestral lands policy reflects not only new opportunities for tribal nations related to natural lands and potential harvest activities under existing governance structures, but also a positively evolving relationship with the State that creates a stronger foundation for pursuing a potential definition for tribal subsistence harvest.

California Code of Regulations

The Commission has on at least one occasion created a regulatory definition for “tribal take” in the context of marine protected areas (MPA), offering one example of a successful strategy that may be applicable in other contexts to consider when evaluating various options for defining tribal subsistence harvest.

Title 14, Subsection (a)(11) of Section 632. Tribal Take

For purposes of this regulation, “federally recognized tribe” means any tribe on the *List of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs*, published annually in the Federal Register. Any member of a federally recognized tribe authorized to take living marine resources from an area with area-specific take restrictions in subsection 632(b), when engaging in take within an authorized area shall possess on his person, in his immediate possession, or where otherwise specifically required by law to be kept, any valid license, report card, tag, stamp, validation, permit, or any other entitlement that is required in the Fish and Game Code, or required by other state, federal, or local entities, in order to take living marine resources. Members shall possess a valid photo identification card issued by a federally recognized tribe that contains expiration date, tribal name, tribal member number, name, signature, date of birth, height, color of eyes, color of hair, weight, and sex; and display any of the items listed above upon demand to any peace officer. Members taking living marine resources under this provision are subject to current seasonal, bag, possession, gear and size limits in existing Fish and Game Code statutes and regulations of the commission, except as otherwise provided for in subsection 632(b). No member, while taking living marine resources pursuant to this section, may be assisted by any person who does not possess a valid tribal identification card and is not properly licensed to take living marine resources. Nothing in the regulation is intended to conflict with, or supersede, any state or federal law regarding the take of protected, threatened or endangered species.

Proposed Work Plan

Under development – update will be provided at the April 2022 Tribal Committee meeting.