

California Fish and Game Commission



Compilation of Public Comments on Petition 2023-14MPA

This PDF file compiles public comments that were included as exhibits in meeting materials and supplemental handouts for Commission and Marine Resources Committee (MRC) meetings since November 2023. Additional exhibits and supplemental handouts will be added after each Commission meeting, including those received by the public comment deadline, until the Commission takes final action on the petition.

Note: Commission meeting materials include a representative selection of comments, rather than a comprehensive suite of all related comments received. Given the large volume of public comments received, the Commission has directed staff to summarize comments and provide a representative selection in meeting materials to reflect the range of perspectives shared. Commissioners are able to review a diversity of perspectives while still having access to all individual comments submitted, which are part of the Commission's administrative record. Members of the public may contact staff for access to any written comments not included in this document.

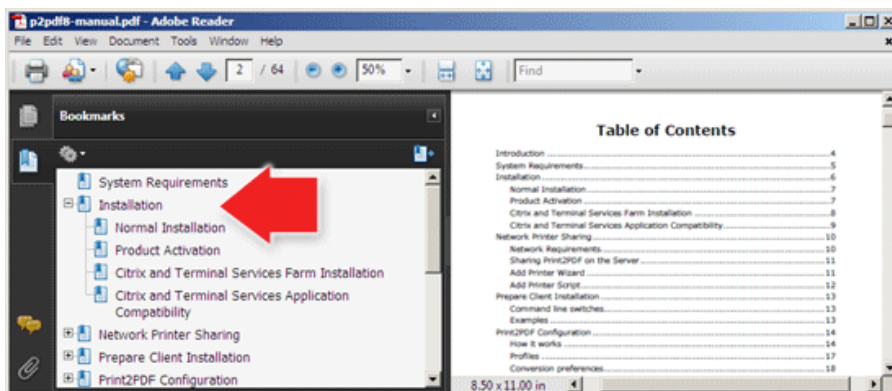
Last updated: through November 2025 MRC


EASY GUIDE TO USING THE PACKET

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7. Do not hesitate to contact staff if you have any questions or would like assistance.

From: Aubrie Fowler <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, January 31, 2024 5:12 PM
To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>; Ashcraft, Susan@FGC <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Calla Allison <[REDACTED]>; Claire Arre <[REDACTED]>; Jamie Blatter <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FGC Meeting Binder Submission

Hi Susan and Commission staff,

Please see the attached exhibit (saved as a PDF and Excel sheet, whichever formatting is preferred) to please be added to the meeting binder for the February Fish and Game Commission meeting on 2/14-2/15/2024.

The link to the Google sheet can be found [here](#) as well; this was the format that the MPA Collaborative Vetted Regulation Recommendations was previously shared with Commission and Department staff.

Please let me know if there's more context you need from me.

Thank you,
Aubrie

Aubrie Fowler (she/her)
South Coast Specialist
[MPA Collaborative Network](#)
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[Sign-up for our Quarterly Newsletter](#)
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County	MPA	Current Regs Summarized	Compliance concerns and/or management problem identified	Regulation Recommendation for Adaptive Management	Consensus?	Justification	Supporting Management Suggestion	Petitioner Lead	Contact Information	Recommendation Category	Designation Change?
Del Norte	Pyramid Point SMCA	Rec take of surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net. Tolowa Dee-ni' exempt	Onshore and offshore hook and line fishing, collecting sand crabs as bait, kayak fishers, violations from boaters registered in both CA and OR	Remove allowance for surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net; Change to No-Take SMCA with Tribal exemption for Tolowa Dee-ni'	Yes	Smelt is culturally important species to Tolowa and No Take designation will be clearer to public, reducing violations	Signs being vandalized, ripped out. Outreach to gain compliance needed (Guardian Watchmen)	Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation	rosa.laucci@tolowa.com	Take Allowance Change	Yes, from SMCA to No-Take SMCA with Tribal exemption
Del Norte	Pyramid Point SMCA	Rec take of surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net. Tolowa Dee-ni' exempt	Elk Valley Rancheria is interested in exploring the possibility of being included in exempt status	Add Elk Valley Rancheria to exempt Tribes if requested by Tribal Council	Yes	Elk Valley Rancheria has ancestral ties to the area				Take Allowance Change	
Del Norte	Pyramid Point SMCA	Rec take of surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net. Tolowa Dee-ni' exempt	Boundary is in Oregon	Change northern boundary to align with recognized California/Oregon state line	Yes	Original boundary used a mapping system that does not align with on-the-ground state line.		Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation	rosa.laucci@tolowa.com	Boundary Change	
Del Norte	Point St. George Offshore Reef SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling and Dungeness crab by trap. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear and Dungeness crab by trap. Elk Valley and Tolowa Dee-ni' exempt		No change	Yes						
Del Norte	Sea Lion Rock Special Closure	300'	No data	No change	Yes						
Del Norte	Castle Rock Special Closure	300'	Poke poling at Preston Island and Battery Point and Hook Finger Point during extremely low tides. Kayaks near closure	No change	Yes						
Del Norte	False Klamath Rock Special Closure	300' from 3/1-8/31	Low flyovers by US Coast Guard helicopter. Kayaks near closure, kaking kelp. Dogs off leash	No change	Yes		Signs needed at Wilson Creek. Potential site for CoastSnap to crowdsource changes around rock				
Humboldt	Reading Rock SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling; surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net; Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear; surf smelt by dip net; Dungeness crab by trap. Trinidad, Resighini and Yurok exempt	Hook and line fishing and take of sand crabs regularly occur, especially at southern boundary Gold Bluffs beach traditional smelt camp Track amount of surf smelt taken (25 lbs current limit). Hawaiian Type throw net inappropriate	Work with California Tribes and indigenous people to change "Hawaiian type throw net" to a term that is more reflective of Indigenous Californian net based take methods	Yes	Reference to Hawaiian nets when indigenous terms exist for this take type is inappropriate and disrespectful	Monitor Surf smelt as a part of state monitoring plan.			Language Change	

Humboldt	Reading Rock SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling; surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net; Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear; surf smelt by dip net; Dungeness crab by trap. Trinidad, Resighini and Yurok exempt		Recommend implementing limits on commercial take of surf smelt	Yes	Culturally important species				Take Allowance Change	
Humboldt	Reading Rock SMR	No Take	Drifting commercial crab pots	No change	Yes						
Humboldt	Samoa SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling; surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net; Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear; surf smelt by dip net; Dungeness crab by trap. Wiyot exempt	Difficult to determine boundaries	Work with California Tribes and indigenous people to change "Hawaiian type throw net" to a term that is more reflective of Indigenous Californian net based take methods	Yes	Reference to Hawaiian nets when indigenous terms exist for this take type is inappropriate and disrespectful	Monitor recreational and commercial (through landing/block reports) take of salmon by troll and surf smelt by dip net and assess effect on population; Signs with you are here map at Mad River			Language Change	
Humboldt	South Humboldt Bay SMRMA	No Take except waterfowl may be taken. Wiyot exempt	Invasive grasses, loss of eelgrass, general threats to habitat. Non Tribal members clamming. Difficult to identify boundaries within South Humboldt Bay	Determine reason it does not extend to southern water's edge and extend if no reason	Yes	Clearer for outreach purposes to say from southern end of bay to 2nd hunter pull out	Direct enforcement to look for unlawful clamming			Boundary Change	
Humboldt	Sugarloaf Island Special Closure	300'		No change	Yes						
Humboldt	South Cape Mendocino SMR	No Take	Minimal patrol	No change	Yes		Develop a plan for evaluating remote area MPAs to determine impact, such as temporary M2 radar/drone surveillance; support southern Humboldt patrol by LED				
Humboldt	Steamboat Rock Special Closure	300' 3/1-8/31	Confusion on when it is open to swim out to and when it is closed	No change	Yes		Sign that highlights special closure and closure dates				
Humboldt	Mattole Canyon SMR	No Take	Minimal patrol. Some commercial crab pots observed during USCG flyover	No change	Yes		Develop a plan for evaluating remote area MPAs to determine impact, such as temporary M2 radar/drone surveillance; support southern Humboldt patrol by law enforcement division				
Humboldt	Sea Lion Gulch SMR	No Take	Backpackers harvest mussels along entire Lost Coast Trail; people getting too close to new elephant seal colony. No cell connectivity to determine boundaries of MPA	Move southern boundary south to Cooskie Creek	BLM support but need fisher input	Creek is more identifiable feature for land based outreach to fishers hiking the Lost Coast Trail				Boundary Change	

Humboldt	Big Flat SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling and Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear and Dungeness crab by trap. Multiple Tribes exempt	Backpackers harvest mussels along entire Lost Coast Trail; surf fishing occurs at Miller Flat. No cell connectivity to determine boundaries of MPA	No change	Yes		More outreach needed for fishers hiking lost coast. Include more detailed information in BLM Lost Coast map				
Mendocino	Double Cone Rock SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling; Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear and Dungeness crab by trap	Unknown. Limited patrol. Report of excessive urchin and need for grazer suppression.	Reassess restoration policy in SMCAs impacted by climate change/kelp loss	Yes	Loss of kelp habitat needs to be addressed in this SMCA	Allow for restoration work/grazer suppression to address urchin barrens (reds and purples)	California Sea Urchin Commission - allow for commercial take of urchin		Other	
Mendocino	Vizcaino Rock Special Closure	300' 3/1-8/31		No change	Yes						
Mendocino	Ten Mile SMR	No Take	Primary concern is shore-based fishing (rod and reel at seaside creek beach). Recreational fishers take rockfish and lingcod, crab pots "walk themselves" into MPA at southern boundary. Dogs off leash	No change	Yes		OK/boundary sign needed at northern boundary. Simplify outreach language around MPA clusters				
Mendocino	Ten Mile Beach SMCA	Rec take of Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand. Commercial take of Dungeness crab by trap. Many Tribes exempt	Unlawful take of fish (rockfish, lingcod); dogs off leash in snowy plover habitat. Potential sand dump site south side of Ten Mile Beach	No change	Yes		Simplify outreach language around MPA clusters				
Mendocino	Ten Mile Estuary SMCA	Waterfowl may be taken. Many Tribes exempt	Limited access for fishers	No change	Yes		Simplify outreach language around MPA clusters				
Mendocino	MacKerricher SMCA	All rec take allowed. Commercial take allowed except for bull kelp and giant kelp	Multiple violations occur daily since closest to Fort Bragg city center (general fish and game code violations). North boundary (Laguna Point) hotspot for intertidal take	Add protection for intertidal zone, per State Parks, in support for protection of the resource and ease of enforcement/outreach	Many in support but no full consensus	There are limited areas in the county to lawfully take intertidal animals such as mussels, turban snails, limpets, etc.	More enforcement support needed due to limited State Parks personnel. Focus on tidepool education. Intertidal specific take signs are needed	State Parks pending review		Take Allowance Change	
Mendocino	Point Cabrillo SMR	No Take	Lighthouse sees lots of boats fishing offshore of Frolic Cove on northern end of Point Cabrillo SMR or inside	No change	Yes		OK boundary signs would be beneficial on both boundaries for kayak fishing				
Mendocino	Russian Gulch SMCA	All rec take allowed. Commercial take allowed except for bull kelp and giant kelp	General fish and game code violations	No change	Yes						

Mendocino	Big River Estuary SMCA	Rec take of surfperch by hook and line from shore only and Dungeness crab by hoop net or hand. Many Tribes exempt. Waterfowl may be taken	Increased use for swimming and recreation has led to safety concerns, including close calls between swimmers and hunters. Swimmers mixing with motorized boats may lead to accidents	Hunting should be prohibited due to high public use/public safety issues, per State Parks	Yes	Community reported incidents of near misses between hunters/boaters and swimmers		State Parks pending review		Allowed Activity Change	
Mendocino	Big River Estuary SMCA	Rec take of surfperch by hook and line from shore only and Dungeness crab by hoop net or hand. Many Tribes exempt. Waterfowl may be taken	Can MPA restrict motorized vessels if not ecological reserve?	Restrict all motorized vessels with allowance for public safety, per State Parks	Yes, with clarification that motorized vessels are only restricted going east (up river)	West access from launch should be allowed for boaters going out to ocean	Data on crab fishery is needed to determine whether allowance is sustainable. Need clear signage restricting snare traps. Pick up after dog signs needed	State Parks pending review		Allowed Activity Change	
Mendocino	Van Damme SMCA	All rec take allowed. Commercial take allowed except for bull kelp and giant kelp	Overtake and take of undersize fish	No change	Yes						
Mendocino	Navarro River Estuary SMCA	Rec take of salmonoids by hook and line. Many Tribes exempt. Waterfowl may be taken	People illegally breach sandbar (but outside MPA?)	No change	Yes						
Mendocino	Point Arena SMR	No Take	Fishing in SMR reported by lighthouse manager	No change	Yes		OK boundary signs needed				
Mendocino	Point Arena SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear		No change	Yes						
Mendocino	Sea Lion Cove	Rec and commercial take of finfish	Urchin barrens	Reassess restoration policy in SMCAs impacted by climate change/kelp loss	Yes		Allow for restoration work/grazer suppression to address urchin barrens (reds and purples)	California Sea Urchin Commission - allow for commercial take of urchin		Other	
Mendocino	Saunders Reef SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear and urchin	Citations issued for people diving and taking at Schooner Gulch; illegal shore fishing from Hearn Gulch	No change	Yes		Additional enforcement personnel/efforts are needed				
Sonoma	Del Mar Landing SMR	No Take	Fishing at north end	No change	Yes		Trail pamphlets with MPA information				
Sonoma	Stewarts Point SMR	No Take	Poaching at 3 mile line. Difficult for fishers to determine where 3 mile line is and difficult to enforce from land	Allow for trolling of salmon. Change to SMCA?	No. Discussed with no strong opposition but more info needed	Impact to commercial salmon fishing can be addressed with minimal impact to other resources	More signage needed at public access points			Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change SMR to SMCA. No consensus
Sonoma	Stewarts Point SMCA	Rec take from shore only of marine aquatic plants other than sea palm, marine invertebrates, finfish by hook and line, surf smelt by beach net, species authorized by hand-held dip net	Tribal based MPA	Prohibit all take and add Kashia Pomo to Tribal exemptions to make affirmative rights of Tribal Members re: collection, harvesting, and research	Yes	MPA is only accessed by Kashia Tribal members from shore (owned by Tribe) so would be same protection while acknowledging Tribal rights				Take Allowance Change	Yes, change from SMCA to No-Take SMCA with Tribal exemption

Sonoma	Salt Point SMCA	Recreational take of abalone and finfish allowed	Take of abalone during closure; poaching of intertidal species. Confusion regarding intertidal take	No change	Yes		Needs more signage on collecting/take of shellfish and other non finfish				
Sonoma	Gerstle Cove SMR	No Take	Excessive intertidal take. Rec fishers fishing the line	No change	Yes		Need for good tidepooler rules signs to address harmful tidepooling				
Sonoma	Russian River SMRMA	No take except waterfowl may be taken	Marine mammal disturbance occurring. County of Sonoma needs to conduct restoration work as part of management plan	Allow for restoration work in SMRMA	Yes	Restoration will not impact haul out sites, marine mammals or birds				Other	
Sonoma	Russian River SMCA	Rec take of Dungeness crab by trap, and surf smelt by hand-held dip net or beach net. Commercial take of Dungeness crab by trap	Illegal onshore and offshore fishing; seal disturbance "seal selfies" near Goat Rock. Trash/dogs off leash	No change	Yes		More outreach for out of town fishers/permanent signage				
Sonoma	Bodega Head SMR	No Take	Take of rockfish and trolling for salmon; fishing on northern boundary off rocks Difficult "fan" shape and hard to identify northern boundary makes enforcement difficult	No change	Yes	Would require new outreach					
Sonoma/Marin	Bodega Head SMCA	Rec take of pelagic finfish by trolling, Dungeness crab by trap, and market squid by hand-held dip net. Commercial take of pelagic finfish by troll fishing gear and round haul net, Dungeness crab by trap, and market squid by round haul net	Take of rockfish and trolling for salmon; fishing on northern boundary off rocks Difficult "fan" shape and hard to identify northern boundary makes enforcement difficult	No change	Yes						
Sonoma/Marin	Estero Americano SMRMA	No take except waterfowl may be taken	Confusion as to boundary "high tide line" and who manages strip of beach between ocean and estuary that is often closed; Difficulty identifying eastern boundary. No way to see boundary from shore	No change	Yes		More signs needed at access points here to address compliance concerns				
Marin	Estero de San Antonio SMRMA	No take except waterfowl may be taken	Some take (animal remains) and illegal fishing	No change	Yes						
Marin	Point Reyes SMR	No take	Sand dollar and fossil take, rod and reel fishing from vessels, party boats troll for salmon; violations are limited offshore	No change	Yes		Signage and more enforcement needed, especially at Drakes Beach and Coast Guard Station. Consolidated mixed messaging signs, with dog information.				

Marin	Point Reyes SMCA	Rec take of salmon by trolling and Dungeness crab by trap. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear and Dungeness crab by trap	Commercial crabbers set coonstripe shrimp traps on top of crab traps; Boundaries in MPA cluster hard to identify; NPS jurisdiction limited to	No change	Yes						
Marin	Point Reyes Headlands Special Closure	No access from mean high tide line to a distance of 1000 feet seaward	Recreational vessels fishing in summer; Disturbance spiked in 2020; USFW continues to monitor this area	No change at this time	Yes	Might need to revisit making adjustments in the future if data shows changes/increases in disturbance					
Marin	Estero de Limantour SMR	No take	Difficult to determine boundary between SMR and Drakes Estero SMCA makes enforcement difficult. There are suspicions that poaching of clams occurs in the SMR from people on kayaks from Drakes Estero	Extend SMR designation all the way into Drakes Estero	Yes	NPS in support of expanding SMR because federally designated wilderness, major harbor seal haul out, and critical nursery habitat for leopard shark and bay rays		EAC Marin with NPS letter of support		Boundary Change	
Marin	Drakes Estero SMCA	The recreational take of clams is allowed	Difficult to determine boundary line between Drakes Estero SMCA and Estero de Limantour SMR leading to poaching. Cows accessing/pooping from NPS ranch leased land	Prohibit clamming in Drakes Estero SMCA. Merge with Estero de Limantour SMR.	Yes	SMCA designation was originally due to oyster farm that is no longer there. NPS in support of making into a SMR due to federally designated wilderness area	Give people direction/ outreach materials on where they CAN clam safely	EAC Marin with NPS letter of support		Take Allowance Change	Yes, change from SMCA to SMR
Marin	Point Resistance Rock Special Closure	No access from mean high tide line to a distance of 300 feet seaward of rock	Seabird flushing by vessels. USFW monitoring area.	No change	Yes	GFNMS thinks current regulations are good, very important to their mission and public outreach					
Marin	Double Point/Stormy Stack Special Closure	No access from mean high tide line to a distance of 300 feet seaward of rock	Seabird flushing by vessels and surfers, who enter harbor seal rookery. Increased visitation due to people hiking to Alamere Falls	No change	Yes	GFNMS thinks current regulations are good, very important to their mission and public outreach and don't want to extend to shore to allow shore access	Put signs with regulations and text about importance of special closure at trailhead; more outreach to boaters about special closures needed				

Marin	Duxbury Reef SMCA	Recreational take of finfish from shore and abalone* is allowed	Difficult to enforce and outreach about why you can take finfish but not invertebrates. Beach Watch data at this site for 30 years show slight decrease in activities in last 10 years, but take of invertebrates has been observed, and the Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Superintendent has provided information about the need to consider additional conservation measures at Duxbury Reef. Maria Brown (NMS) submitted a letter saying Duxbury Reef would benefit from increased protection of unique and important habitat of entire reef (largest shale reef in N. America). EAC MPA Watch data shows	Change to SMR because of difficulty of interpretation and enforcement. Extend southern boundary further out to sea (south) and northern boundary to Double Point to fully cover reef	No	No agreement on extending boundaries to cover the reef and changing to SMR. More research needed on benefits of changing existing ribbon from SMCA to SMR; Might be important fishing access point for public	More signs needed and more support for onsite education and enforcement from CDFW to agate beach and land-side terrestrial Duxbury	EAC Marin		Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change SMCA to SMR. No consensus
Marin	Duxbury Reef SMCA	Recreational take of finfish from shore and abalone* is allowed	Heavy use and impacts, intertidal take – buckets and tools (e.g., crow bars, tire jacks) used to take black turban snails and purple urchin that are nestled into cracks. People need to break the reef to get to purple urchin	Potential compromise would be to add specific tidepool protections, similar to OC	TBD	NMS would like to continue conversation to explore potential compromises	Research other tidepool docent programs in MPAs with mixed use of allowed fishing/tidepool protections			Language Change	
San Francisco	North Farallon Islands SMR	No Take	Commercial crab case here	No change	Yes	More data needed for this MPA cluster	Increase CDFW LED patrols during peak months. Need for CCFRP program here				
San Francisco	North Farallon Islands Special Closure	No vessel shall be operated or anchored at any time from the mean high tide line to a distance of 1000 feet seaward of the mean lower low tide line of any shoreline of North Farallon Island, or to a distance of 300 feet seaward of the mean lower low tide line of any shoreline of the remaining three southern islets		No change	Yes						

San Francisco	Southeast Farallon Islands SMR	No Take	Small recreational boats. A number of encroachments occur into SMR during better weather months	No change	Yes		Increase patrols from LED and consider M2 radar at this location				
San Francisco	Southeast Farallon Islands SMCA	Recreational take of salmon by trolling and commercial take of salmon by troll fishing gear	Salmon fishers use salmon gear to fish for halibut	No change	Yes						
San Francisco	Southeast Farallon Islands Special Closure	Closed 300 feet seaward year-round, except Fisherman's Bay to East Landing, southeastern tip of the island and southeastern side of Saddle (Seal) Rock, which is closed from December 1 through September 14. 5 mile per hour speed limit 1000 ft seaward of mean lower low tide of any shoreline Exhaust system requirements for commercial dive boats	Boats cut across the special closure	No change	Yes	Predates MLPA process, careful consideration went into crafting special closure regulations					
San Mateo	Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure	A special closure is designated from the mean high tide line to a distance of 300 feet seaward of the mean lower low tide line of any shoreline of any of the three rocks comprising Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock; Transit in between the rock and the mainland between these points is prohibited at any time.	Reported violations include fishing boats inside boundaries and low flying aircraft/drones	Change name to "Devil's Slide Special Closure"	Yes	Egg rock is no longer a name used/recognized locally. Devil's Slide is more appropriate and simpler for outreach				Language Change	
San Mateo	Montara SMR	No Take	A top cited MPA in Central Coast, highest in San Mateo; fishing offshore and tidepool take; Difficulty interpreting southern boundary	Move Montara SMR onshore southern boundary to current Pillar Point SMCA southern boundary (north end of Maverick's Beach), then extending out to current offshore southern SMR boundary point	Yes	Easier for enforcement and makes SMR boundaries consistent with Fitzgerald Marine Reserve boundaries				Boundary Change	

San Mateo	Pillar Point SMCA	The recreational take of pelagic finfish by trolling, Dungeness crab by trap, and market squid by hand-held dip net is allowed. The commercial take of pelagic finfish by troll or round haul net Dungeness crab by trap, and market squid by round haul net is allowed.	Unclear boundary leads to poaching in intertidal Difficult for local law enforcement to ensure compliance of tidepool take regulations due to high volume of consumptive visitors	Extend southern SMCA boundary further south to edge of harbor jetty, extending out to existing offshore southern point. Onshore northern boundary would be same as Montara SMR onshore southern boundary	Yes	Would cover entire reef in MPA for ease of allied agency outreach and enforcement.				Boundary Change	
San Mateo	Pillar Point SMCA	The recreational take of pelagic finfish by trolling, Dungeness crab by trap, and market squid by hand-held dip net is allowed. The commercial take of pelagic finfish by troll or round haul net Dungeness crab by trap, and market squid by round haul net is allowed.		Change regulations to allow for recreational hook and line take of finfish from shore and take of mussels, crabs, snails and seaweeds for equity and access purposes	Yes	Allowing for shore based hook and line and some intertidal take maintains access for consumptive users while applying some protection for a heavily impacted habitat				Take Allowance Change	
San Mateo/Santa Cruz	Año Nuevo SMR	No Take	Unlawful take of snails; fishing; wildlife disturbance. Boats driving squid out of MPA. Confusion because sign at top of trail to Greyhound Rock says fishing beach but must go left at bottom to legally fish	Move southern boundary line to have whole of Greyhound Rock in SMR	Yes, at both Santa Cruz and San Mateo Collaborative meetings	Clearer boundary makes enforcement easier	Ensure sign with map at bottom of trail. Utilize social/digital/traditional media for public outreach	State Parks pending review		Boundary Change	
San Mateo/Santa Cruz	Greyhound Rock SMCA	Rec take of giant kelp by hand harvest only, market squid, salmon. Other finfish by hook and line only from shore. Commercial take of giant kelp by hand harvest only, salmon and market squid	Take of mussels at southern boundary Confusion with Año Nuevo SMR boundary/whether fishing is allowed at Greyhound Rock Split between 2 counties	Move northern boundary line to have whole of Greyhound Rock outside of SMCA and in SMR; Move southern boundary south to beginning of Scott Creek bridge	Yes, at both Santa Cruz and San Mateo Collaborative meetings	Reef should be fully protected or fully open. Preference to cover reef but either way will have clearer boundary for outreach/enforcement. Move of southern boundary would cover reef to address intertidal impacts	Need for sign with map at Scotts Creek	State Parks pending review		Boundary Change	
San Mateo/Santa Cruz	Greyhound Rock SMCA	Rec take of giant kelp by hand harvest only, market squid, salmon. Other finfish by hook and line only from shore. Commercial take of giant kelp by hand harvest only, salmon and market squid	Confusing regulations	Replace comma with semi-colon in regulations after "giant kelp by hand harvest only", or otherwise edit	Yes	Clearer language needed to clarify you are not required to catch salmon and squid by hand harvest only		State Parks pending review		Language Change	Section 100 change
Santa Cruz	Natural Bridges SMR	No Take	Hard to identify boundaries; safety concerns with fishers and swimmers at Natural Bridges State Park beach	Shift both boundaries south to more identifiable features (4 mile point and Natural Bridge)	Yes	State Parks would like SMR to cover the beach at Natural Bridges SP for public safety reasons	Need for interpretive signs with maps/good tidepooler rules, why MPAs, etc.	State Parks pending review		Boundary Change	
Santa Cruz	Soquel Canyon SMCA	Rec and commercial take of pelagic finfish	Split between 2 counties	No change	Yes						

Monterey	Elkhorn Slough SMR	No Take	Fishing occurs regularly at Kirby Park pier/dock, was originally built for fishers with disabilities with SFRA grant. Inconsistent enforcement.	Move northern boundary south of Kirby Park pier/dock. Shift entire MPA to maintain size	Yes, at both Santa Cruz and Monterey Collaborative meetings	Opens fishing area as originally intended to limit poaching; supports increased enforcement presence in area	If Kirby is open, must be concerted cross-jurisdictional effort to enforce shore waste of fish/debris and other F&G Code violations. Need for good fishing practices outreach	Elkhorn Slough Foundation		Boundary Change	
Monterey	Elkhorn Slough SMCA	The recreational take of finfish by hook and line only and clams is allowed. Clams may only be taken on the north shore of the slough in the area adjacent to the Moss Landing State Wildlife Area [subsection 550(a)].	Difficult to determine where SMR/SMCA boundary is (i.e., where kayak fishers can no longer fish).	Move SMR line to bird watching platform (eastern side)	Yes, at both Santa Cruz and Monterey Collaborative meetings	Bird watching platform provides a clear boundary for shore and kayak fishers and would maintain size of SMR with shift off Kirby		Elkhorn Slough Foundation		Boundary Change	
Monterey	Elkhorn Slough SMCA	The recreational take of finfish by hook and line only and clams is allowed. Clams may only be taken on the north shore of the slough in the area adjacent to the Moss Landing State Wildlife Area [subsection 550(a)].	Clamming disturbs sea otter rafts. Huge amounts of trash (fishing receptacles full)	Removing allowance for clamming to address impact to otters and human health considerations	Maybe?	Need more info on impact to recreational clambers and safety of consuming clams	Need for more trash receptacles/removal	Elkhorn Slough Foundation		Take Allowance Change	
Monterey	Moro Cojo Slough State Marine Reserve	No take	Some access on eastern end. Agricultural influence. Elkhorn Slough NERR in support of no change	No change	Yes						
Monterey/Santa Cruz	Soquel Canyon State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational and commercial take of pelagic finfish is allowed	Many violations, especially illegally set crab traps (commercial) and rockfish take (recreational). Whale disturbance. More impact due to depth restrictions lifted	No change	Yes						
Monterey	Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational and commercial take of pelagic finfish is allowed	Many violations, especially rockfish take (recreational). Whale disturbance	No change	Yes						
Monterey	Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish by hook and line. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand	Fishing debris from Coast Guard pier. Abalone and other intertidal poaching at breakwater	Explore regulations to limit fishing gear loss from Coast Guard pier (such as requiring use of breakaway leaders or no braided line)	Yes	Fishing gear loss impacts wildlife, habitat, and safety of divers due to entanglement	Partner with MBNMS on outreach of litter/derelict fishing gear			Language Change	
Monterey	Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish by hook and line. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand	New regulations may restrict fishing for rockfish from boat close to shore after October 1	Change to SMR and join with Lovers Point Julia Platt SMR	Maybe	No strong opposition but no fishing reps present		Giant Giant Kelp Restoration Project (G2KR)		Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change from SMCA to SMR

Monterey	Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish by hook and line. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand		Allow restoration/urchin culling without requiring SCP	No	May lead to destruction of healthy urchins		Giant Giant Kelp Restoration Project (G2KR) - applies to Ed Ricketts, PG Gardens, and Carmel Bay SMCAs, and will include suggestion for buoys on sites		Other	
Monterey	Lovers Point- Julia Platt State Marine Reserve	No Take	Fishing off Lovers Point rocks, undersize and immature fish, spearfishers and fishing boats catch halibut, illegal tidepool take; confusion around northern boundary line	Move southern boundary line so Lovers Point is either all in or all out (with preference for all in reserve)	No	Disagreement about where to move line	Boundary marker or fishing/no fishing arrow sign needed if boundary doesn't change			Boundary Change	
Monterey	Lovers Point- Julia Platt State Marine Reserve	No Take		Move southern boundary to end of Lovers Point, splitting point equally in half	Yes	Fishing/No fishing arrow signs would make sense/be more accurate	Fishing/no fishing arrow sign needed at Lovers Point			Boundary Change	
Monterey	Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand	Spearfishing violations, especially from kayaks and dinghies; illegal take of scallops and crustaceans; undersize and immature fish taken Point Pinos is key oystercatcher nesting habitat	Move both boundary lines so Lovers Point and Point Pinos are all out of SMCA and in SMRs because both are key oystercatcher nesting sites	No	Rock outcropping and buoy at Point Pinos (southern boundary) are currently good boundary indicators for boaters				Boundary Change	
Monterey	Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand		Move northern boundary to end of Lovers Point	Yes	Fishing/No fishing arrow signs would make sense/be more accurate	Fishing/no fishing arrow sign needed at Lovers Point and Point Pinos			Boundary Change	
Monterey	Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand	New regulations may restrict fishing for rockfish from boat close to shore after October 1	Change to SMR, join with Lovers Point SMR	Maybe	No strong opposition but no fishing reps present		Giant Giant Kelp Restoration Project (G2KR)		Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change from SMCA to SMR
Monterey	Asilomar State Marine Reserve	No Take	Onshore and offshore fishing common, hook and line from nooks and crannies; harmful tidepooling, tidepool take; wildlife disturbance common Northern boundary at Point Pinos is confusing, splits rocks in half	No change	Yes		Fishing/No Fishing arrow signs needed at Point Pinos				
Monterey	Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Reserve	No Take	Offshore violations common	No change	Yes						
Monterey	Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of finfish. Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp by hand	Intertidal take common, including abalone and mussels. Golf balls go into MPA and are not collected. Some kelp take at Stillwater Cove	No change	Yes		Work with Pebble Beach on reducing golf ball litter either through requiring biodegradable balls at key holes or ensuring balls are collected by divers				
Monterey	Point Lobos State Marine Reserve	No Take	Take occurs. Boundaries are confusing	No change	Yes						

Monterey	Point Lobos State Marine Reserve	No Take		Allow restoration/urchin culling	No	Difficult for enforcement/interpretation in no-take area		Giant Kelp Restoration Project (G2KR)		Other	
Monterey	Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of salmon and albacore and the commercial take of salmon, albacore, and spot prawn is allowed		No change	Yes						
Monterey	Point Sur State Marine Reserve	No Take	Violations common between SMR and SMCA, southern corner is hard to enforce. Abalone case reported	Encompass the whole coastline of Point Sur in MPA	No	Keep boundaries as is				Boundary Change	
Monterey	Point Sur State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational and commercial take of salmon and albacore		Add bluefin tuna to list of species allowed for take	No	Lessens protection				Take Allowance Change	
Monterey	Big Creek State Marine Reserve	No Take	L-shape of SMR within SMCA is confusing	No change	Yes						
Monterey	Big Creek State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational take of salmon and albacore. Commercial take of salmon, albacore	Potential unlawful fishing off Marine Lab	No change	Yes						
San Luis Obispo	Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve	No take	Missing signs. Onshore fishing violations (poaching mussels at Point Sierra Nevada). Wildlife disturbance. Extreme angle makes kayak fishers look like they are fishing in SMR	No change	Yes		Use boundary images on signs to help reference angle at pullout.				
San Luis Obispo	Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational and commercial take of salmon and albacore	Occasional poaching observed. Fishing for rockfish. No albacore, limited salmon observed by fishers/wardens	No change	Yes						
San Luis Obispo	Cambria State Marine Conservation Area	All recreational take is allowed	Harmful tidepooling occurring throughout MPA. Difficult to message good tidepooler rules without designated protections	Add tidepool protection language similar to Crystal Cove and Dana Point SMCA's	Yes	Would make it easier to message about responsible tidepooling and reduce inadvertent take	Tools for existing SP tidepool docent program needed here, such as Natural Bridges State Park tidepool cart	State Parks pending review; Environment California?		Take Allowance Change	
San Luis Obispo	Cambria State Marine Conservation Area	All recreational take is allowed	Boundary between Cambria SMCA and White Rock SMCA is confusing, leading to accidental poaching by kayak fishers putting in at boundary at Wedgewood	Shift White Rock SMCA northern boundary to end of neighborhood at Lampton Park. Shift southern boundary south 1/2 mile accordingly to not lose any protection and cover some kelp habitat	Yes	May be some pushback from commercial live rockfish fishery for southern shift but recreational anglers in support		Environment California?		Boundary Change	
San Luis Obispo	Cambria State Marine Conservation Area	All recreational take is allowed	No commercial take allowed but there is an existing kelp lease?	Remove kelp lease 209 OR clarify that lease holder cannot harvest within Cambria SMCA	Yes	Commercial harvest of kelp is incompatible with MPA regulations that allow recreational take only		Environment California?		Other	

San Luis Obispo	White Rock State Marine Conservation Area	Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp with valid lease	Boundary between Cambria SMCA and White Rock SMCA is confusing, leading to accidental poaching of kayak fishers putting in at boundary at Wedgewood	Shift White Rock SMCA northern boundary to end of neighborhood at Lampton Park. Shift southern boundary south 1/2 mile accordingly to not lose any protection	Yes	May be some pushback from commercial live rockfish fishery for southern shift but recreational anglers in support		Environment California?		Boundary Change	
San Luis Obispo	White Rock State Marine Conservation Area	Commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp with valid lease		Prohibit commercial take of giant kelp and bull kelp with valid lease and change to an SMR	Yes	Original intent was a reserve but there was existing kelp lease. Current lease holder is fine with relinquishing/ disallowing take of kelp		Environment California?		Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change from SMCA to SMR
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area	Waterfowl hunting allowed. Recreational take of finfish north of line at Pasadena Point. Aquaculture allowed	Poaching occurs at southern side that does not allow take of finfish. Line is confusing and unclear on maps and outreach materials. Illegal invertebrate take (e.g., sea stars at jetty, ghost shrimp at Windy Cove). Signs needed at blue pier	Shift no fishing boundary 150 yds north to public access at Pasadena Park (between Santa Ysabel and Baywood Way)	Yes	Makes it easier for county to manage and educate more accurately about fishing/no fishing line	Signs needed, especially at Blue Pier. County can install sign at Pasadena Park			Boundary Change	
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area	Waterfowl hunting allowed. Recreational take of finfish north of line at Pasadena Point. Aquaculture allowed	Hunting "within" a bird sanctuary (City of Morro Bay) is confusing, safety concerns for paddlers with increased visitors who are unaware hunting is allowed. Concern about safety issues around hunting around neighborhoods. Trampling of plants occur on shoreline in Baywood Park.	No change to regulations at this time	Yes	Important hunting area. Confusion should be addressed through outreach	Overlay hunting map on SMRMA for outreach purposes Mixed message signs/more education needed about estuary impacts/erosion: "tread lightly" in Los Osos				
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay State Marine Reserve	No Take	Some hunting violations, hugging line; Boardwalks work to protect birds! Might be good to have one at Baywood Park at 1st Street	No change (reluctantly)	Yes	Some desire to extend SMR west and into bottom part of bay beneath Baywood Peninsula but do not want to impede on aquaculture	More education and outreach needed				
San Luis Obispo	Point Buchon State Marine Reserve	No Take	Regular poaching offshore, trolling, and stopping to drop a line in water. Busiest MPA in SLO, most violations observed/cited	Move northern boundary to actual Point Buchon	Yes	Clearer boundary for fishers coming from Port San Luis	Boundary marker needed here. Make "flagpole" more visible (hang flag?) if boundary doesn't change	State Parks pending review		Boundary Change	
San Luis Obispo	Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational and commercial take of salmon and albacore allowed	Regular poaching, rockfish and lingcod, maybe some squid boats?	No change	Yes						

Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Vandenberg SMR	No Take	Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB) allows active-duty officers, their dependents/families, and guests to fish off Vandenberg. Leads to confusion since officially a no-take area. Regulations should match take allowed. Petition has been submitted by City of Lompoc to allow shore fishing at Surf Beach	Change designation to SMCA that allows hook and line for finfish from shore only	Yes	Would increase actual protection due to past 5 Base Commanders' decision to allow all legal take on base and would address equity concerns by allowing access for non-military at Surf Beach		Greg Helms to propose intertidal ribbon		Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change from SMR to SMCA
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Vandenberg SMR	No Take		Reevaluate MOA with VSFB that is being interpreted as allowing for full military recreational take in a no-take SMR	No, not needed if designation is changed to SMCA	Vandenberg conservation officer will enforce updated take regs on military personnel				Other	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Point Conception SMR	No Take	Recent groundfish case. Difficult for enforcement to access from land through Dangermond Preserve. M2 radar at Pt. Conception shows a lot of boating activity, may	No change	Yes		Provide continued support for M2 radar with ground truthing and continued coordination/info sharing between agencies				
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Kashlayit SMCA	Rec take of finfish, invertebrates (except rock scallops and mussels) and giant kelp by hand harvest. Santa Ynez band of Chumash exempt	Illegal and dangerous access down the bluffs on Gaviota. Fishing without a license. Access issues for pier fishers with Gaviota pier closed. Difficult to interpret	Reword regulations for clarity of outreach: "Recreational take of finfish, invertebrates, and giant kelp allowed"	Yes	Simpler regulations will make outreach easier, increasing compliance, with minimal impacts to the resources	Have FGC/State push for pier repair at Gaviota Pier (SB County/State Parks) for safety/access reasons	State Parks pending review/Greg Helms		Language Change	Section 100 change
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Naples SMCA	Rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish. Commercial take of giant kelp by hand or mechanical harvest. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash exempt	Hook and line fishing and access issues occur here, and most days there are at least two vehicles for fishing or surfing parked near Naples. Impact to hook and line fishers	Add hook and line to allowed method of take	No	Numbers/impact/level of take different between hook and line and spearfishing. Would drastically reduce protection				Take Allowance Change	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Campus Point No-Take SMCA	No Take	Onshore and offshore hook and line fishing continues to be observed	Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR		Greg Helms		Other	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Goleta Slough No-Take SMCA	No Take	Trespassing (e.g., illegal swimming, dogs). People occasionally use nets to fish here and/or fish off bridges at the finger boundaries of the slough. Dumping of sediment still occurs in Goleta Bay	Consider water quality designation for Goleta Bay	Yes	Goleta Bay is between two MPAs and there is a need to address impacts of sediment dumping to subsistence fishers off Goleta Pier		Greg Helms		Other	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Goleta Slough No-Take SMCA	No Take		Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR		Greg Helms		Other	

Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Richardson Rock SFMR	No Take		No change	Yes						
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	San Miguel Island Special Closure	Allowance for sea urchin divers between Castle Rock and Judith Rock SMR western boundary (Point Bennet) between 3/15-4/30 and 10/1-12/15.	Commercial urchin poaching. Purpose to reduce disturbance to pinniped populations. Is closure still necessary? Point Bennet has one of the largest pinniped (six species) rookeries on the West Coast of North America	Reevaluate need for special closure (SC); Clean up language to address confusion between 300 yards describing SC and 100 yards keeping boats from whole Island 102 A.1.(a)	Yes		M2 radar at NMFS marine mammal station	Greg Helms		Language Change	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Harris Point SFMR	No Take	CDFW sees some fishers that are taking from shore, although it is not common	No change	Yes		Use land-based range markers (e.g., O & K) to mark boundaries				
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Judith Rock SFMR	No Take		No change	Yes		Use land-based range markers (e.g., O & K) to mark boundaries				
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Carrington Point SMR	No Take	Confusing angle relative to pier	No change	Yes	NPS outreach on angle has been good	More permanent boundary markers/signage is needed				
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Skunk Point SMR	No Take	Difficult to determine how far offshore boats are (in or out)	No change	Yes						
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	South Point SFMR	No Take		No change	Yes						
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Painted Cave SMCA	Rec take of spiny lobster and pelagic finfish	People are taking non-pelagic fish species, rockfish, California sheephead, and live fish	No change	Yes						
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Gull Island SFMR	No Take		Have state discuss with NMS changing federal area to FMCA to allow for take of pelagics	No	More data/justification needed				Take Allowance Change	Yes, would turn federal MRs into federal MCAs. No consensus
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Scorpion SFMR	No Take	Fishing/take in little coves at eastern boundaries. Lobster traps	No change	Yes		More on-island enforcement presence needed				
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Anacapa Island Special Closure	No net or trap may be used in waters less than 20 feet deep. Brown Pelican closure from Portuguese Rock to Frenchy's Cove 1/1-10/31	Brown pelican area makes it difficult for Island Packers and others to land legally at Frenchy's	Add exemption to allow access/landing Frenchy's Cove	Yes	Intent was to allow landing at Frenchy's Cove but aligning brown pelican closure with SMR/SMCA boundary closed off access to safe landing		Greg Helms		Allowed Activity Change	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Anacapa Island Special Closure	No net or trap may be used in waters less than 20 feet deep. Brown Pelican closure from Portuguese Rock to Frenchy's Cove 1/1-10/32	Depth hard to enforce due to sheer drop off from island	Reassess need for Special Closure and consider removing if not justified	Yes	May only need brown pelican closure rather than full island special closure to protect seabirds		Greg Helms		Allowed Activity Change	Yes, would remove special closure

Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Anacapa Island SFMCA	Rec take of spiny lobster and pelagic finfish. Commercial take of spiny lobster. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash exempt	Confusion regarding what "pelagic" means may lead to unlawful take	No change	Yes		Outreach needed around pelagics				
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Anacapa Island SFMR	No Take	Violations for unlawful take	No change	Yes						
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Footprint SFMR	No Take	Lots of violations. Boats drift in because they cannot anchor	Have state discuss with NMS changing federal area to FMCA to allow for take of pelagics	No	More data/justification needed			Take Allowance Change	Yes, would turn federal MRs into federal MCAs. No consensus	
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Begg Rock SMR	No Take	The MPA violations here are commercial and come from experienced	No change	Yes						
Santa Barbara and Ventura (Santa Barbara Channel)	Santa Barbara Island SFMR	No Take	Osborne Bank. CPFV/commercial lobster poaching. Overlapping jurisdictions	Have state discuss with NMS changing federal area to FMCA to allow for take of pelagics	No	More data/justification needed	M2 radar needed to monitor remote MPA		Take Allowance Change	Yes, would turn federal MRs into federal MCAs. No consensus	
Los Angeles (Mainland)	Point Dume SMCA	Rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish. Commercial take of swordfish by harpoon and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear, and light boat. Santa Ynez band exempt	Frequent noncompliance with MPAs and limited enforcement	Delete allowance for commercial take of Swordfish by harpoon	Yes	Swordfish fishing does not occur that close to shore	Additional enforcement personnel/efforts are needed	State Parks pending review; Heal the Bay	Take Allowance Change		
Los Angeles (Mainland)	Point Dume SMCA	Rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish. Commercial take of swordfish by harpoon and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear, and light boat. Santa Ynez band exempt		Allow hook and line fishing for allowed method of take of white seabass and pelagic finfish	No	Lessening of protection/unclear impacts			Take Allowance Change		
Los Angeles (Mainland)	Point Dume SMR	No Take	Angle of eastern boundary is confusing/extends due west and is close to shore	No change	Yes		Use of surveyed boundary images in outreach can help address confusion with eastern boundary at Paradise Cove				
Los Angeles (Mainland)	Point Vicente No-Take SMCA	No Take	Frequent noncompliance with MPAs and limited enforcement	No change	Yes		Additional enforcement personnel/efforts are needed				
Los Angeles (Mainland)	Point Vicente No-Take SMCA	No Take	Confusion of significance of purple designation	Keep allowance for maintenance but change color from purple to red for ease of public interpretation	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR			Other		

Los Angeles (Mainland)	Abalone Cove SMCA	Rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish; and market squid by hand-held dip net. Commercial take of swordfish by harpoon and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear, and light boat	Harmful tidepooling impacts/take from tidepools. Frequent noncompliance with MPAs and limited enforcement	Delete allowance for commercial take of swordfish by harpoon	Yes	Swordfish fishing does not occur that close to shore	Additional enforcement personnel/efforts are needed	Heal the Bay		Take Allowance Change	
Los Angeles (Mainland)	Abalone Cove SMCA	Rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish; and market squid by hand-held dip net. Commercial take of swordfish by harpoon and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear, and light boat		Allow hook and line fishing for allowed method of take of white seabass and pelagic finfish	No	Lessening of protection/unclear impacts				Take Allowance Change	
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Arrow Point to Lion Head Point SMCA	All rec and commercial take allowed. Take of invertebrates prohibited	Poaching lobster and abalone. Hoop nets. Difficult to identify 1,000 feet from shore at Indian/Endemic Rock	No change	Yes		Need for a locally managed (research) buoy to mark 1,000 feet point				
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Blue Cavern Onshore No-Take SMCA	No Take. No anchor area in original refuge boundaries	Fishing/using hoop nets close to shore at Big Fisherman Cove. Poaching at Yellowtail Point and Bird Rock; Confusion around no anchor zone	Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes, only if all current maintenance/access activities are still allowed	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR	Need for some boundary marker at Yellowtail Point. MPA Watch transect would help identify use/ compliance issues here			Other	
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Blue Cavern Offshore SMCA	Rec take of pelagic finfish by hook and line and spearfishing and white seabass by spearfishing and market squid by hand held dip net. Commercial take of pelagic finfish by hook and line and swordfish by harpoon	Take via illegal gear types	No change	Yes						
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Long Point SMR	No Take	Trolling through MPA occurs. Misconception that MPA is only close to shore. Rental boats go past Long Point and fish	Make a distance from shore rather than lat/long for ease of outreach. Cut off corner and flip and move west (offshore) to maintain size	Yes	Clearer outreach to trollers to stay certain distance from shore, IF maintains size				Boundary Change	
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Lover's Cove SMCA	Rec take by hook and line from the Cabrillo Mole is allowed. Feeding fish allowed	Fishing from shore at the ramp near the Mole. Angle is difficult at eastern boundary. Food torpedoes are shot from tourist subs to attract fish to windows	Remove allowance for feeding of fish	Yes	Against intent of MLPA, affecting behavior of fish/habitat; public safety issue as fish become more aggressive and bite				Allowed Activity Change	
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Casino Point No-Take SMCA	No Take. Feeding fish allowed	Boundaries don't match dive park buoys. Feeding fish may be incompatible use. 40-50' depth at MPA line.	Remove allowance for feeding of fish.	Yes	Against intent of MLPA, affecting behavior of fish/habitat; public safety issue as fish become more aggressive and bite	Might need to utilize a weaning off process for fish used to being fed			Allowed Activity Change	

Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Casino Point No-Take SMCA	No Take. Feeding fish allowed		Change purple to red for outreach purposes for outreach	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR				Other	
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Farnsworth Onshore SMCA	Rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish; marline, tunas and dorado by trolling and market squid by hand held dip net. Commercial take of swordfish by harpoon, coastal pelagics by roundhaul net, brail gear and light boat	More difficult to assess whether poaching is occurring on the backside. Challenging/confusing for fishers	No change	Yes				More outreach to fishers needed on why deep habitat/fish are protected here		
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Farnsworth Offshore SMCA	Rec take of pelagic finfish by hook and line or by spearfishing; white seabass by spearfishing; marlin, tunas and dorado by trolling and market squid by hand held dip net. Commercial take of swordfish by harpoon, coastal pelagics by roundhaul net, brail gear and light boat	CPFVs (party boats) are seen illegally fishing in Farnsworth Offshore SMCA, moving out if they see the CDFW patrol boat approaching. Regs restricting take of rockfish can be confusing for fishers/challenging to prove rockfish on board was taken outside	No change	Yes						
Los Angeles (Catalina Island)	Cat Harbor SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line or by spearfishing, market squid by hook and line, and spiny lobster and sea urchin. Commercial take of sea cucumbers by diving only and spiny lobster and sea urchin. Aquaculture of finfish	Some take of undersized fish	No change	Yes						
Orange	Bolsa Bay SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line from shore in designated areas only	Confusion between Bolsa Bay and Bolsa Chica Basin MPAs	Potentially combine Bolsa Bay with Bolsa Chica Basin MPAs?	No	State Lands requirement to have fishing				Boundary Change	Yes, would change from SMCA to SMR. No consensus
Orange	Bolsa Chica Basin No-Take SMCA	No Take. Allows for maintenance of artificial structures	Water management infrastructure is failing - needs management and repairs. Shoaling and potential closing of inlet - need cost effective alternative to dredging and \$ to implement. Could ultimately change boundaries of MPAs	MPA should cover all waters in ecological reserve. Move northeastern boundary to Graham	Yes	Makes enforcement easier so CDFW can cite for unlawful fishing using 632 instead of no trespassing		OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Boundary Change	
Orange	Bolsa Chica Basin No-Take SMCA	No Take. Allows for maintenance of artificial structures	Confusion between Bolsa Bay and Bolsa Chica Basin MPA regulations and whether take is allowed. Bridge inconsistency	Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR		OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Other	

Orange	Upper Newport Bay SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line from shore in designated areas only	Ecological Reserve and MPA overlapping jurisdiction. Fishing from floats by PCH bridge and using gill nets at Jamboree	No change	Yes		Harbor and estuary signs needed at Newport Dunes. Additional enforcement personnel/efforts are needed				
Orange	Crystal Cove SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line or by spearfishing and spiny lobster and sea urchin. Commercial take of sea urchin, spiny lobster by trap, and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear and light boat	Harmful tidepooling and undersized lobster. Nighttime poaching. Angle is difficult at southern boundary	Better define tidepool definition to encompass rocky intertidal habitat	Yes	"Area encompassing the rocky pools" is confusing, makes it sounds like it is only the pools, not intertidal zone when dry	Night vision for State Parks officers to address nighttime poaching	State Parks pending review; OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Language Change	
Orange	Crystal Cove SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line or by spearfishing and spiny lobster and sea urchin. Commercial take of sea urchin, spiny lobster by trap, and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear and light boat		Add "non-living, geological or cultural" marine resource to tidepool take prohibition for consistency with 632(a)1(C)	Yes	Clarifies tidepool protections to include rocks and shells		State Parks pending review; OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Language Change	
Orange	Laguna Beach SMR	No Take	Poaching in gated/private communities; angle is difficult at northern boundary	No change	Yes		More enforcement needed in private community. Bring back community scientist/anglers (i.e., CCFRP) to OC				
Orange	Laguna Beach No-Take SMCA	No Take. Maintenance allowed	Angle is difficult at southern boundary	Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR	Produce map that has layer that shows allowed maintenance/artificial structures and scientific take	OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Other	
Orange	Dana Point SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line or by spearfishing and spiny lobster and sea urchin. Commercial take of sea urchin, spiny lobster by trap, and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear and light boat. Tidepools protected	Fishing without a license. Night poaching at 3 Arch. Take of limpets at north end. Shift in fishing pressure. Angle is difficult at southern boundary. Harmful tidepooling	Add "non-living, geological or cultural" marine resource to tidepool take prohibition for consistency with 632(a)1(C)	Yes	Clarifies tidepool protections to include rocks and shells		OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Language Change	
Orange	Dana Point SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line or by spearfishing and spiny lobster and sea urchin. Commercial take of sea urchin, spiny lobster by trap, and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear and light boat. Tidepools protected		Better define tidepool definition to encompass rocky intertidal habitat or utilize a different term.	Yes	Tidepools are specific to pools but intertidal habitats protected can be free of pools in some cases. "Area encompassing the rocky pools" is unclear whether all rocky intertidal habitat is included here.		OC Coastkeeper	Wendy Berube	Language Change	
San Diego	Batiquitos Lagoon No-Take SMCA	No take. Boating, swimming, wading and diving prohibited	Confusion between ecological reserve regulations west of 5 and MPA regulations east of 5	Expand SMCA west of I-5 bridge to encompass all of ecological reserve	No	Expands MPA size, unclear on impacts to recreational fishing				Boundary Change	

San Diego	Batiquitos Lagoon No-Take SMCA	No take. Boating, swimming, wading and diving prohibited		Change to blue SMCA with designated fishing areas	Maybe	If does not reduce fishing opportunities under I-5 and 101 bridges, or lessen existing protections				Take Allowance Change	Yes, would change from No-Take SMCA to SMCA
San Diego	Batiquitos Lagoon No-Take SMCA	No take. Boating, swimming, wading and diving prohibited		Change purple to red for outreach purposes if boundaries remain the same	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR				Other	
San Diego	Swami's SMCA	Rec take by hook and line from shore and rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish	Harmful tidepooling, especially at Seaside reef. Enforcement for take of lobster is hard at southern boundary since it splits 2 jurisdictions and the reef (hard to know where they are actually taking from and who is responsible for enforcing what.)	Move southern boundary to jurisdictional boundary between State Parks and City of Solana Beach for full tidepool protection of reef	No	Increases size of MPA, reducing fishing access, and may impact take of halibut				Boundary Change	
San Diego	Swami's SMCA	Rec take by hook and line from shore and rec take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish		Shift entire shape south (lifeguard tower to state/Solana Beach line to cover tidepool on south side)	Yes	Compromise. Keeps same size MPA but covers impacted tidepool area on southern boundary. Lifeguard tower clear boundary at north end		State Parks pending review; Wildcoast		Boundary Change	
San Diego	San Elijo Lagoon No Take SMCA	No take. Boating, swimming, wading and diving prohibited	Lots of people fishing at entrance to San Elijo lagoon under bridge and in channel	Move boundary to west side of the bridge (prohibiting fishing under the bridge) as long as accommodations are allowed for dredging	Yes	Signs are currently posted on west side of bridge to prohibit people from entering the San Elijo Lagoon. Makes outreach clearer		State Parks pending review; Wildcoast		Boundary Change	
San Diego	San Elijo Lagoon No Take SMCA	No take. Boating, swimming, wading and diving prohibited		Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR				Other	
San Diego	San Dieguito Lagoon SMCA	Rec take of finfish by hook and line from shore. Boating, swimming, wading and diving prohibited	Confusion between ecological reserve boundaries and regulations and MPA boundaries and regulations. Speculation that extent of water has changed since restoration. Original intent of 632 was to align with 630 in overlapping waters. Non-MPA areas are more restrictive which leads to confusion	Have MPA cover all water within ecological reserve.	Need more information	Check with Joint Power authority because would lessen protections if SMCA (that allows fishing) is expanded to all state waters	Sea level rise impacts should be considered			Boundary Change	
San Diego	San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA	Rec take of coastal pelagic species, except market squid, by hook and line only	Harmful tidepooling. People using gear types for fishing for species other than coastal pelagics but gear type cannot assume intent. Makes enforcement difficult. Also safety concerns with surf casters into high use swim/surf area	Add, "except from shore" to prohibit surf hook and line	Yes	Surf fishing from shore causes safety concerns (hooks getting caught on surfers/swimmers). Still allows kayakers to fish for bait fish on way out, which was original intent				Take Allowance Change	

San Diego	Matlahuayl SMR	No Take	Harmful tidepooling. Kayak fishing. Caves are being defaced/ graffitied	Add place name (La Jolla) to traditional Kumeyaay name (Matlahuayl)	No	Keep Kumeyaay name only for Tribal acknowledgement. Would also add confusion between other La Jolla MPAs	More focused patrols on caves in La Jolla to address littering/defacement of MPA			Language Change	
San Diego	South La Jolla SMR	No Take	Most highly cited MPA. Poaching of lobster and offshore fishing. Harmful tidepooling. Challenges of parking and access (coastline related challenges due to sea level rise, climate disturbance)	No change	Yes	Focus on local management/outreach/enforcement	Need for more focus on tidepools (outreach/enforcement). More staff for allied agencies to help enforce. Encourage city to maintain safe accessways and deal with coastal erosion problems. More education on marine mammal disturbance				
San Diego	South La Jolla SMCA	Rec take of pelagic finfish by hook and line only		No change	Yes						
San Diego	Famosa Slough No Take SMCA	No Take	Homeless encampments. Construction run-off. Dogs and cats disturbing birds	Change purple to red for outreach purposes	Yes	Easier to explain "no take" if consistent with red SMR				Other	
San Diego	Cabrillo SMR	No Take	Harmful tidepooling. Offshore boats but NPS unable to contact other than through megaphone	Work with Kumeyaay to rename MPA to traditional Kumeyaay name	Yes	Kumeyaay name exists for this location. Need to confirm spelling	Additional enforcement personnel/efforts are needed			Language Change	
San Diego	Tijuana River Estuary SMCA	Rec take of coastal pelagic species, except market squid, by hand held dip net. Commercial take of coastal pelagics, except market squid by round haul net	Difficult take regulations to interpret in the field and take by hand held dip net not really occurring, per Imperial Beach lifeguards	No change							

Cell: K138

Note: was not sure about this categorization

-MPA Collaborative



**BACKCOUNTRY
HUNTERS & ANGLERS**
CALIFORNIA



February 8, 2024

California Fish and Game Commission
715 P Street, 16th Floor,
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Discussion Item 10 - Regulation change petitions (marine)

Dear President Sklar, Vice President Zavaleta & Commissioners,

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the numerous petitions under consideration at the February meeting of the California Fish & Game Commission, and we offer the perspective of the many hundred thousand supporters of our organizations to the Commission. We express grave concerns regarding several of the proposals to eliminate fishing access along large stretches of the California coast and argue that many of the petitions lack adequate scientific support and documentation to substantiate their positions.

The Decadal Management Review (DMR) of the Marine Protected Area Network (MPA) has offered important insights for MPA managers to help shape the adaptive management of MPA regulations, including promising research that MPAs may increase biomass and provide resiliency against the impacts of a changing climate for some species. The intent of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) and the stewardship of our coastal resources are of paramount importance to California's heritage. However, these laudable goals and conservation benchmarks should not preclude access to harvest coastal foods where state and federal fisheries managers have demonstrated robust and resilient fish stocks without any current threat of overfishing, nor for those species where targeted fishing and active management would benefit the overall ecosystem balance.

There are numerous, seemingly well-intentioned petitions currently before the Fish & Game Commission that seek to preserve California's coastal waters citing anthropogenic impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems such as pollution, rising sea temperatures, disease, development and overfishing. While we support the intent to safeguard our fish stocks, biodiversity, and ecosystem integrity, we strongly disagree with the all-or-nothing approach adopted by many of the petitioners who proffer the wholesale elimination of fishing access without adequate scientific rationale or the acknowledgement of regulatory mechanisms already in place such as those established by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act working through the Pacific Fisheries Management Council, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the Fish & Game Commission, and the additional state/federal laws and agencies dedicated to this task. Simply put, many of the petitions referenced below seek to advance preservation at all costs, pushing for wholesale closures that circumvent the regulatory processes already in place, ultimately bludgeoning access for the diverse angling communities that have revered these coastal traditions for generations.

Anglers and consumptive users will often be the first and loudest voices to advocate for restrictions or even closures to ensure the sustainability of a fishery, as evidenced by the numerous fishing groups and organizations advocating for the closure of the 2023 salmon season following the data and dismal projections provided by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council and CDFW. However, a Californian

constitutional right to fish seems to stand in conflict with the presumption that restriction of access is permissible where there is a lack of scientific evidence or data to justify the closure. Section 1, Article 25 of the California Constitution states, “the people shall have the right to fish upon and from the public lands of the State and in the waters thereof,” and the courts in *re Quinn* (1973) defined “public lands of the state” referenced in this article to include “access to fish in the inland streams and coastal waters of the state.”

Shore fishing, diving/spearfishing, kayak/boat fishing and coastal gathering are low impact activities that reflect the broad spectrum of California’s diverse community and constitute a valuable resource for individuals across the economic divide to access nature and provide food for their families. We encourage the Commission and MPA managers to consider the numerous communities that enjoy the state’s many sustainable food resources when considering protections and recommendations that might unnecessarily exclude these groups. We feel that these considerations are in line with the California Natural Resources Agency’s Outdoors for All initiative and its commitment in the Pathways to 30x30 document to “implement projects that do no further harm or pose unintended consequences to historically marginalized communities.”¹ Specifically, we wish to highlight this issue with regards to the expansion of California’s MPA network which restricts shore-based diving, foraging, and fishing access for all Californians – especially historically marginalized communities, communities of color and Native American tribes. From California’s Constitutional Right to Fish:

Anglers from historically marginalized communities may be less able to travel to fishing locations and are more likely to require shore access, as opposed to access from a boat. Anglers in communities like this need accessible shore-fishing, particularly given the importance of subsistence fishing in poorer communities. Moreover, fishing opportunities offer physical and psychological benefits to disadvantaged communities, not just access to fish as food.²

It is within this context that we urge the Commission to take the following actions with regards to the petitions they have received.

Petition 2023-14MPA: *Allow commercial take of red sea urchins in nine state marine conservation areas (SMCAs)*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-15MPA: *Reclassify three northern Channel Islands state marine reserves (SMRs) to SMCAs and allow take of highly migratory species, pelagic finfish, and/or coastal pelagic finfish*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation, but are encouraged by the proposal and the potential opportunity to gather more data on limited take MPAs and long-term MPA monitoring at the Channels Islands.

¹ https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Initiatives/30-by-30/Final_Pathwaysto30x30_042022_508.pdf

² Coats, Francis, and Karrigan Bork. “CALIFORNIA’S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FISH.” *Environmental Law*, vol. 51, no. 4, 2021, pp. 1085–147. *JSTOR*, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48647570>. Accessed 22 Mar. 2023.

Petition 2023-16MPA: *Reclassify Stewarts Point and Bodega Head SMRs to SMCAs and allow commercial take of salmon.*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-18MPA: *Modify allowed uses for four marine protected areas (MPAs) in Santa Barbara Channel and eliminate two special closures.*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-19MPA: *Designate new "Chitqawi" SMCA near Morro Bay for California-Chumash co-management*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-20MPA: *Reclassify and rename Point Buchon SMR to "Chumash SMCA" for co-management with tribal take exemption.*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-21MPA: *Modify Pyramid Point SMCA to remove recreational take of surf smelt and allow tribal take exemption for Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation.*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-22MPA: *Define "rocky intertidal zone," add research, monitoring, restoration and education allowance, and clarify protections in several Orange County MPAs.*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation.

Petition 2023-23MPA: *Reclassify three SMCAs to SMRs, designate one new SMR in Monterey, and make various changes related to kelp restoration.*

We recommend the Commission deny this petition.

While the petitioner's intent to restore kelp forests and ecosystem integrity at tankers reef and in the surrounding waters is laudable, this broadly proscriptive petition would unnecessarily restrict access for anglers where there is no clear scientific rationale. In fact, the petitioner submitted a very similar petition seeking to close access for groundfish along a large stretch of the coast in this region in 2023 which the Department of Fish & Wildlife rejected citing a lack of scientific evidence to support the claim. We support the ongoing efforts to restore kelp forests through urchin culling and other means, however we oppose reclassifying these SMCAs to SMRs and the establishment of a new SMR in Monterey.

Petition 2023-24MPA: *Expand Laguna Beach no-take SMCA southward to border of City of Laguna Beach and modify Dana Point SMCA boundaries*

We recommend the Commission deny this petition.

We oppose this petition on the basis that it lacks scientific documentation or justification to eliminate fishing access in the proposed area. The petitioner argues primarily for administrative ease that the no-take closure be extended to the edge of city limits. During the implementation of the MLPA, MPAs were sited utilizing careful selection criteria based on habitat type, proximity from other MPAs, impact to communities and more. The petitioner argues that all beaches within the City of Laguna Beach should be no-take MPAs in order to streamline enforcement and that homeowners “feel that it is not equitable to have only the north and central beaches protected.” It should be noted that the petitioner also states clearly in the Economic or Fiscal Impact section of the petition that “estimated resident property values gain an increase of 20% from proximity to a fully protected MPA” which may explain more robust support from the city and homeowners.

The petitioner also cites kelp forest health as justification for eliminating fishing access, however the 100 + page report included with the petition doesn’t reference fishing pressure or boat activity with regards to kelp forest health and instead focuses on water temperature, nutrients, wave height, upwelling, rainfall and other stressors. As such, we recommend the Commission deny this petition since there is no scientific documentation to support its claims, and it would only negatively impact anglers who would be forced to travel further to reach fishing grounds.

Petition 2023-27MPA: *Reclassify a portion or all of Anacapa SMCA to an SMR to protect eelgrass*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation. We recognize the value of eelgrass beds for overall ecosystem health and habitat; however, it should be noted that many recreational anglers who target pelagic fish do not anchor and instead prefer to drift fish or troll instead which would have zero impact on the bottom habitat and eelgrass.

Petition 2023-28MPA: *Designate a new SMR at Point Sal, or designate as an SMCA with a tribal take exemption based on tribal consultation*

We recommend the Commission deny this petition.

While the petitioner takes time to identify the important habitat types, larval transport zones, and cultural significance of the Point Sal area, and they reference potential threats to the region from coastal development and industry, they fail to elaborate in any substantive way why fishing access should be removed from this wild and iconic central coast fishing destination. The petitioner states: “current [commercial] fishing in the proposed area is limited, likely due to its considerable distance from nearest port areas of Morro Bay and Santa Barbara.” They also admit that they have no data or analysis with regards to recreational fishing and state, “our request to CDFW for recreational fishing data from this area was being processed at time of submission; we will evaluate the potential impact to recreational fishers and submit it to the state following receipt of the requested data.”

A limited google search of “Point Sal fishing” also uncovers a large number of recreational fishing blogs and videos detailing the remote and adventurous hike to fish this area from a diverse population of anglers. In 2023 one blogger wrote, “had a great time hiking miles and miles and miles to fish Point Sal with Martin Mansera from Mansera Outdoors...It's such a remote location and so difficult to access, it

makes for a really rad adventure.” Recreational fishing trips to the area by boat are also common, and fishing is noted in nearly every travel guide or city/county website that talks about visiting Point Sal.

Regarding access and disadvantaged communities, the petitioner writes, “the California Environmental Protection Agency identifies the adjacent city of Guadalupe as “disadvantaged” under CA Senate Bill 535, and their synthesis of environmental and socioeconomic indicators further reveals that Guadalupe – alongside Santa Maria and Lompoc – are underprivileged communities that experience significant cumulative impacts from pollution. Given these communities’ close proximity to Point Sal, implementing an SMR at the proposed site could enhance access for disadvantaged populations to valuable coastal resources and fishing opportunities.”

To justify this confounding claim that removing fishing access could somehow *enhance fishing opportunities* for disadvantaged communities, the petitioner cites a study of commercial lobster fishing and the concept of “spillover.” They write, “California’s MPAs have been shown to increase the biomass of fishery-targeted species and promote “spillover” into nearby coastal areas, benefitting nearby fishing grounds.”

Spillover and the positive impacts to fisheries located in waters adjacent to MPAs are often referenced in association with the MPA network, and the limited, initial science has demonstrated some positive correlations with spillover of invertebrates like lobsters to adjacent fishing grounds in select study areas and commercial fishing for tuna in Hawaii. However, there remains an opportunity to further study this hypothesis and to promote scientific research that successfully documents spillover of targeted finfish across the MPA network in California. Some data from MPA monitoring along the Central California Coast indicated limited evidence of spillover from targeted finfish that were tagged and recaptured at a later point during the study period as evidenced from the Starr et al study: Variation in Responses of Fishes across Multiple Reserves within a Network of Marine Protected Areas in Temperate Waters:

As of July 2014, a total of 251 individual tag recaptures have been reported (Table 8). Tagged fishes were recaptured by commercial and recreational hook-and-line fishermen, commercial trap fishermen, SCUBA divers, and during our fishing surveys. Of all the tagged fishes recapture and reported, 71% were recaptured in the same site and grid cell as they were released, and 22% of recaptured fishes were caught within the same site but outside the original grid cell where they were released. Only 18 fish, or 7% of the recaptured fishes, were recaptured beyond the boundaries of the MPA or REF site in which they were released. The mean net distance moved by eight of nine species recaptured was less than half the length of the MPAs we studied.³

While we do not seek to draw conclusions regarding the overall merits of spillover to adjacent fisheries from the results of one study, we do encourage additional research to evaluate the impacts that MPAs have on local fisheries and fisheries as a whole, especially within the context of varied siting and disparate habitat types evidenced across the MPA network. As the Forcada study indicated, “We conclude that spillover effects are not a universal consequence of siting MPAs in temperate waters and they are related to the distribution of habitats inside and around MPAs.” (Forcada et al., 2009).

Due to the limited scientific understanding of spillover as it relates to the Marine Protected Area Network as a whole, especially with regards to finfish which would be the primary target of recreational shore and

³ 4 Starr RM, Wendt DE, Barnes CL, Marks CI, Malone D, et al. (2015) Variation in Responses of Fishes across Multiple Reserves within a Network of Marine Protected Areas in Temperate Waters. PLOS ONE 10(3): e0118502. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0118502>

boat-based anglers at Point Sal, we disagree with the petitioner's logical assumptions and the argument as a whole. In fact, when considered in the context presented from the *Constitutional Right to Fish* article, the discussion is turned on its head entirely. "Anglers from historically marginalized communities may be less able to travel to fishing locations and are more likely to require shore access, as opposed to access from a boat. Anglers in communities like this need accessible shore-fishing, particularly given the importance of subsistence fishing in poorer communities."⁴

With the two large no-take SMRs located just South of this newly proposed MPA (Vandenberg SMR & Point Conception SMR) and Point Buchon to the North, it would seem the opportunities to fish and forage the coast for residents of Guadalupe, Lompoc and Santa Maria are already few and far between. In fact, in 2022 the City of Lompoc petitioned the Fish & Game Commission to allow for shore-fishing access along a ½ mile stretch of beach within the Vandenberg SMR, citing a lack of access to historic fishing grounds for the local communities.

We share the petitioner's concerns regarding habitat disruption from off-shore energy production and the associated infrastructure, however, we note the likely establishment of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary (CHNMS) designation which would effectively curtail any development or offshore energy production in this region. Planning for the CHNMS has included fishing access as a key component of the proposed designation.

As a result, we recommend the Commission deny this petition.

Petition 2023-29MPA: *Designate a new SMCA with a tribal take exemption for and co-management with Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians in Santa Barbara*

We recommend the Commission deny this petition.

We oppose the petitioner's request to designate a new, no-take SMCA in Carpinteria for several reasons. First, the petitioner argues that spacing and connectivity is a key concern in this location with the distance between the Campus Point and Point Dume SMCAs at 64 nautical miles (nm) instead of the recommended 54 nm to ensure ecological connectivity. When this request is examined within the broader context of MPA siting, it is clear that the target spacing between MPAs could be easily achieved by moving the Campus Point SMCA South or the Point Dume SMCA North, since both are located well within the recommended 54nm from adjacent MPAs on either side.

Additionally, the petitioner cites the location as important nursery habitat for juvenile great white sharks as justification for establishing a no-take SMR. They write, "Research conducted in the Southern California Bight has found that fisheries bycatch is likely the main source of mortality for JWS." However, the article they cite to support this claim, John F. Benson et. al., discloses that for great white sharks they captured and tagged, "mortality risk was substantially greater off the coast of Baja, Mexico compared with California." Importantly, the research paper also states, "that incidental gillnet capture continues to be the primary source of mortality for juveniles. The lower mortality risk we documented in California waters suggests that full closure of gillnet fishing close to shore is a more effective management strategy than simply banning targeted fishing to reduce mortality risk due to bycatch."⁵

⁴ Coats, Francis, and Karrigan Bork. "CALIFORNIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FISH." *Environmental Law*, vol. 51, no. 4, 2021, pp. 1085–147. *JSTOR*, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48647570>. Accessed 22 Mar. 2023.

⁵ Benson JF, Jorgensen SJ, O'Sullivan JB, et al. Juvenile survival, competing risks, and spatial variation in mortality risk of a marine apex predator. *J Appl Ecol*. 2018; 55: 2888–2897. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13158>

As the petitioner is undoubtedly aware, gillnet fishing is banned in state waters and therefore the proposed MPA would have no impact on the gillnet fishery or likely the mortality risk to great white sharks.

The petitioner notes the location's popularity with recreational lobster divers and the likely opposition from stakeholders who would oppose the additional loss of access. The mortality risk to great white sharks from the recreational lobster fishery is zero, similar to the risk from spearfishing, yet the petitioner seeks to eliminate access entirely without providing any scientific rationale for the closure. As a result, we request that the Commission deny this petition.

Petition 2023-31MPA: *Reclassify Drakes Estero SMCA to an SMR and combine with Estero de Limantour SMR as a single SMR:*

We recommend referring this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation but encourage the Commission to maintain access for clamming unless there is a clear threat to the fishery or surrounding ecosystem.

It is worth noting that the National Park Service mentions in their comment letter that the area is now Congressionally Designated Wilderness and that "recreational take of shellfish appears to be very rare, [and] requires long kayak trips in wilderness area." Just because something is difficult doesn't mean it should be illegal.

Petition 2023-32MPA: *Reclassify Duxbury Reef SMCA as an SMR and expand northern and southern boundaries*

We recommend that the Commission deny or refer this petition to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation but emphasize maintaining fishing access for local communities at Duxbury Reef. The vast majority of complaints regarding Duxbury reef are related to enforcement and compliance, rather than a scientific justification for eliminating access. Shore fishing is an important past-time for the diverse communities that comprise the North Bay Area, and removing access to a popular fishing destination should not be justified simply based on the actions of a few bad apples.

Petition 2023-33MPA: *Expand the boundaries of five SMRs and one SMCA, and designate a new SMR off Pleasure Point, in Santa Cruz*

We recommend that this petition be denied or referred to the Department of Fish & Wildlife for review and recommendation due to its broad scope and complexity. The petitioner seeks to enhance protections for kelp forests, but does so with an overly broad brush. Rather than advocating for reducing fishing pressure for predators of kelp grazers, like lobster and sheephead, the petition advocates for the closure of all fishing, including the harvest of grazer species like urchins that have been documented to decimate kelp forests.

The petitioner argues that eliminating fishing pressure within the proposed MPA areas would somehow bolster kelp populations, but the claim is not well documented by scientific research in this petition. A noteworthy case study, by comparison, is the ongoing Tanker's Reef kelp restoration project, where volunteers have been culling purple urchins within study plots and tracking kelp recovery within the study area and a control site nearby. The initial data for the last three years shows a clear correlation between the removal of purple urchins and kelp recovery in the study plot with no kelp recovery in the adjacent control where urchins were not removed. Fishing is permitted in the Tanker's reef area, however, in adjacent MPA's that have not permitted active restoration and where fishing is not allowed, urchin barons persist and kelp recovery remains minimal.

Kelp forest health and resiliency is a complex and multi-variable equation that can be impacted by numerous factors including water temperature, disease, pollution, algal blooms, wave energy, commercial harvest and more. We support efforts to restore kelp forests across the coast and recognize the role they play in the overall ecosystem health of fisheries, especially the abalone fishery that remains closed until 2026. We urge caution, however where broad fishing closures are enacted in the attempt to solve a problem that requires a more nuanced and carefully crafted multidisciplinary approach.

It should also be noted that the petitioner indicates support for recreational hook and line fishing and spearfishing as an acceptable alternative in several of the MPAs referenced in the petition.

Petition 2023-34MPA: *Reclassify Point Buchon SMCA to an SMR and modify take at Farnsworth Onshore and Offshore SMCAs to only allow recreational spearfishing.*

We recommend that the Commission deny this petition and we emphasize the substantial impacts to current fishing access. The petitioner argues that since the salmon season was closed in 2023 it will likely be closed in perpetuity, which would justify eliminating salmon and albacore fishing access at the Point Buchon SMCA. Salmon populations often decrease during drought years and can rebound with increased precipitation or water allocation as was the case in 2008 and 2009 when the fishery was closed and then reopened. We are cautiously optimistic that the salmon numbers will once again bounce back following the increased precipitation received over the past two years.

In the draft Pathways to 30x30 document, the CNRA writes: “It should be noted that limited-take State MPAs provide an excellent model for other jurisdictions looking to balance biodiversity conservation with sustainable well-managed commercial and recreational fishing.” We feel that reclassifying the Point Buchon SMCA as an SMR and eliminating fishing in this area would be inappropriate; however, we support any attempts to improve enforcement and compliance with existing regulations.

Furthermore, the proposal to modify take at Farnsworth Onshore and Offshore SMCAs would disproportionately impact a broad variety and collection of user groups who may not be physically able or inclined to spearfish. For this reason and the lack of concrete scientific data to justify the additional restrictions, we recommend the Commission deny this petition.

Sincerely,

Devin O’Dea
Backcountry Hunters & Anglers

Wayne Kotow
Coastal Conservation Association California

Keely Hopkins
Congressional Sportsman’s Foundation

Rachel Fischer
National Marine Manufacturers Association

James Stone
Nor-Cal Guides & Sportsman’s Association

Larry Phillips
American Sportfishing Association

February 8, 2024

California Fish and Game Commission
715 P Street, 16th Floor,
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Discussion Item 10 - Regulation change petitions (marine)

Dear President Sklar, Vice President Zavaleta & Commissioners,

As an organization dedicated to ensuring our North American heritage of hunting and fishing in a natural setting with over 350,000 supporters, Backcountry Hunters & Anglers expresses serious concerns regarding several of the petitions currently before the California Fish & Game Commission that would eliminate fishing access along large stretches of the California coast.

The intent of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) and the stewardship of our coastal resources are of paramount importance to California's heritage. However, these laudable goals and conservation benchmarks should not preclude access to harvest coastal foods where state and federal fisheries managers have demonstrated robust and resilient fish stocks without any current threat of overfishing, nor for those species where targeted fishing and active management would benefit the overall ecosystem balance.

There are numerous, seemingly well-intentioned petitions currently before the Fish & Game Commission that seek to preserve California's coastal waters citing anthropogenic impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems, such as pollution, rising sea temperatures, disease, development and fishing. While we support the intent to safeguard our fish stocks, biodiversity, and ecosystem integrity, we strongly disagree with the all-or-nothing approach adopted by many of the petitioners who proffer the wholesale elimination of fishing access without adequate scientific rationale.

Simply put, many of the petitions seek to advance preservation at all costs, pushing for wholesale closures that circumvent the regulatory processes already in place, ultimately bludgeoning access for the diverse angling communities that have revered these coastal traditions for generations.

Shore fishing, diving/spearfishing, kayak/boat fishing and coastal gathering are low impact activities that reflect the broad spectrum of California's diverse community and constitute a valuable resource for individuals across the economic divide to access nature and provide food for their families at the same time. We encourage the Commission and MPA managers to consider the numerous communities that enjoy the state's many sustainable food resources when considering protections and recommendations that might unnecessarily exclude these groups.

It is within this context that we urge the Commission to deny those petitions (outlined in our detailed letter to the Commission on 2/1/24) that would unnecessarily erode our longstanding coastal fishing and foraging traditions.

Date	Prefix	First	Last	Title	Address	City	State	Zip	Country	Action Taken
2024-02-09 00:56:52.913		George	Day						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-09 00:42:11.303		Mark	Ginsberg						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-09 00:28:34.06		Ryan	Murray						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-09 00:14:18.207		Vincent	Doyle						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 23:10:18.873		Steve	Rodriguez quijano						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 22:52:30.193		Darrin	Gambelin			San Mateo	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 22:33:50.663		Mark	Sanders						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 21:30:32.08		Tim	McPherson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 21:26:32.267		Donna	Butler						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 21:09:16.39		Julian	escalera						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 18:30:10.123		Chris	DeHaven						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 18:15:57.91		Daniel	Marthey						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 18:04:03.19		Matthew	DeAmico						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 17:05:41.52		Tim	Harris						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 16:04:04.57		Dana	Wilburn						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 14:33:46.347		Robert	Del secco						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 14:26:31.143		Domingo	Escamilla III						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 13:27:58.967		Tim	Martin						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 13:24:19.56		Kyle	Pruett						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 12:43:45.757		John	Mattimoe						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 11:50:07.073		Robert	Moore			Wake Forest	NC		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-08 09:44:48.333		Alin	Iacob						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-08 09:41:02.807	Mr.	Stone	Miller			Indianapolis	IN		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-08 08:24:12.98		Andrew'	Collins						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-08 01:25:33.743		Brian	Crawford						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-08 01:03:22.4		Lance	Bauer						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-07 22:24:02.453		Manuel	Gil						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 22:23:34.157		Kyle	Carroll						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 21:59:09.033	Mr.	Ed	Fiedler			Austin	TX		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 21:33:02.84		Wes	Smith						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 21:31:05.667		Edgar	Albarracin						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-07 19:56:31.663		Collin	Ewing						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 18:59:25.567		Joshua	Ott						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 18:23:11.943		Mary Ann	Viveros			Mayfield Hts.	OH		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 18:18:48.657		David	Valle						US	Petition Signed

2024-02-07 16:52:22.8	Mr.	Robert	Mowen			Clear Spring	MD		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 16:43:06.197		Christopher	Morrison						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-07 16:20:00.137		Rick	Ammerman						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 16:13:52.693	Mr.	Bruce	Williams			Bandon	OR		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 15:56:35.417		Charles	Pugh						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-07 15:16:24.077	Mr.	Daniel	Fernandez			Salinas	CA		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-07 13:30:19.807	Mr.	Shawn	Hauptman			Sacramento	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 13:29:40.317		John	Cooper						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 13:26:50.6	Ms.	Rochelle	Gravance			Columbus	MT		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 13:26:29.103		Jeremy	Olmscheid			Albany	MN		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-07 13:23:29.913		Zachary	Brady						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-07 13:14:36.687	Mr.	James	Childress			Morgantown	KY		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-06 15:57:15.343		Chad	Mahalich						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-06 14:57:48.367		Linda	Milani						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-06 13:03:56.36		Dennis	Elliott						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 23:50:53.107		Bob	Nelson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 23:27:03.35	Mr.	Christopher	Reiger			Santa Rosa	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 23:20:30.843		Fredrick	Robinson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 23:18:20.8		Michael	Snyder						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 22:57:33.25		jeremy	mcmillin						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 22:56:46.81		Stan	Perry			San Diego	CA		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 22:14:29.21		Michael	Schubert			San Anselmo	CA		US	Petition Signed

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2024-02-05 21:49:57.96		Daniel	Guentert						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 21:33:06.14		Jim	Velazquez			San Diego	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 21:21:19.297		Reid	Lamson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 21:12:35.05	Mr.	Nick	Zagaris			Auburn	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 21:00:30.373		Mike	Gorski						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 16:22:19.39		Stan	Huncilman						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:20:23.813		Gary	Bennett						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:19:11.763		Josh	Brann						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:19:08.64		Christopher	Knutsen						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:17:33.19		LAWRENCE	MATRAS						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:16:10.61		Mark	Martin						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:15:20.363		Gregory	Scoles						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:14:53.573		KENNETH	MURRAY			Stockton	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:13:47.013		Daniel	Epperson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:11:16.917		James	Reksc						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:05:00.073		Eric	Gfeller			Riverside	CA		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 16:01:27.507		Lawrence	Webster						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:00:52.377		BRANDON	HATFIELD						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:00:41.42		James	Peifer						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:00:23.037		Blake	Anderson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 16:00:20.97		sawyer	fischer						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 15:57:43.77		Joseph	Armas						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 15:57:21.897		Hutchison	Meltzer						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 15:57:11.98		Patrick	Nurisso						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 15:56:57.14		Daniel	Martinez Muniz						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 15:55:32.103		Nicole	Nurisso						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 15:54:33.543		Matthew	Nurisso			Belmont	CA		US	Petition Signed

2024-02-05 15:54:10.667		Daniel	Schwartz						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-05 15:53:21.577		Duncan	Barber						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 15:53:13.5		Phillip	Wasz						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-05 09:56:05.27		Craig	Jay						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 21:10:06.577		James	Fey						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 19:58:50.267		Sajjad	Shah						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 15:11:37.17		Oliver	Heffron						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-04 15:03:21.603		Monica	Perez						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-04 14:56:42.12		Mark	Antalan						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 13:31:21.537		Cody	Jeske						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 12:44:54.5		Noah	Ranck						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 11:16:26.06		Brian	Reagan						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-04 10:52:34.367		Sean	Rubino						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 09:05:17.933		Luke	Holsen						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-04 08:09:46.76		Daniel	McCarty						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-04 01:22:59.597		Jason	Fitzgibbon						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-04 01:21:34.463		Ed	Hobbs						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-04 00:39:37.56		James	Tregembo						US	Petition Signed

2024-02-03 23:56:53.447		Frank	Cunningham						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 22:36:47.323		Kyle	Rempe						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 22:13:07.423		Michael	Skehen			Arroyo Grande	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 21:04:23.823		Carl	Hancock						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 20:34:57.753		Callie	Warne						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 20:02:32.65		Harrie	Dennison						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-03 19:19:31.487		Dale	Parsons						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 19:17:18.01		Sterling	Coberly						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 19:04:40.757		Reece	Reber						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 18:56:03.143		Adam	Bloomer						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 18:46:40.147		Jesus	Juarez gama						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-03 17:18:03.18		Aaron	Pittman						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 16:58:29.703		Christopher	Agacite						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 16:44:19.967		David	Rosenthal						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 15:48:35.097		Christopher l	Lincoln						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 15:41:54.56		Chris	Killen						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 14:58:20.36		Ryan	Lamke						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-03 12:58:03.97		Jack	Van Nieulande						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-03 10:00:36.227		Steve	Broadley						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 09:41:14.653		James	Derington						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 09:14:12.427		Ethan	Hall						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 09:10:51.607		Ralph	Puett						US	Petition Signed

2024-02-03 08:59:33.513		Trace	Pena						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 06:43:50.977		Mike	Barats						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 04:27:27.593		Arthur	Frick						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 03:29:29.203		Ben	Carter						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 03:16:19.52		Philip	Trompke						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 02:50:01.12		David	Modena						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 02:12:16.923		Andrew	Law						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 01:59:51.773		Michael	Hale						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 01:28:13.503		Jeff	Kafka						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 00:57:44.12		Scott	Brichan						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 00:44:29.22		Rosa	Zapata						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-03 00:04:29.733		Adam	Schaar						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-02 20:42:57.203		Alex	Selman						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 20:31:49.4		Zane	Murphy						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 20:21:30.41		Jeremy	Kerekes						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-02 20:18:56.503		Marcus	LeBlanc			Grover beach	CA		US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-02 19:15:13.213		Daniel	Silveira						US	Petition Signed
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2024-02-02 18:43:33.243		Cecilia	Giddings						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 18:05:26.83		Isaac	Beck						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 17:46:21.643		Clayton	Beaver						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 17:45:06.907		Travis	Craven						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 17:30:47.033		Eric	Tye						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 17:16:16.94		Benjamin	Kaslin						US	Petition Signed

2024-02-02 16:25:01.977		Matt	Rose						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 16:10:12.253		Kevin	Vella						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 15:56:10.45		Charlie	de la Rosa						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 15:55:01.117		Nicholas	Angus						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 15:38:15.073		Nick	Ippolito						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 15:34:39.867		Artin	Marootian						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:57:10.573		Sam	Narveson						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:52:04.667		Jacob	Morris						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:48:19.837		Jonathan	Hoang						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:44:36.137		Mitchell	Ward						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:40:14.187		Logan	Little						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:29:39.883		Josef	Sanchez						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:25:41.613		Leif	Bierer						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:09:39.14		JESSE	STOVALL			Fiddletown	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:09:23.547		Mike	Costello						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:03:34.583	Mr.	Hunter	Miller			Kuna	ID		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 14:02:35.91		Jordan	Germyn						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:58:56.873		Gilberto	Garcia						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:58:51.957		Rod	Kazempour						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:56:33.713		Andrew	Miller						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:55:22.597		Micah	Dungey						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:51:26.967		Jacob	Weber						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:50:04.897		Chris	Chun						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:48:43.423		Jerry	Chang						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:48:06.903		Clayton	Thornton						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:47:17.947		Christopher	James						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:45:51.557		John	Phillips						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:45:40.09		James	Killiany						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:40:12.057		Richard	Owens						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:37:41.607	Mr.	Blane	Markham			Carmel	CA		US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:36:49.903		Connor	Weber						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:35:29.397		Logan	Gillingham						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:31:21.977		Dennis	Kilian						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:29:17.553		Daniel	Collins						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:23:58.117		Phillip	Sanders						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:17:26.583		Derrik	Kapalla						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:16:58.097		Craig	Simes						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:15:13.017		Valerie	Bednarski						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:14:01.07		Elijah	Black						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:12:08.623		Philip	Adornato						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:10:44.163		owen	shapiro						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:10:37.263		Steve	Dolan						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-02 13:09:39.617		Nick	Garcia						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-01 21:14:07.19		Keynan	Hobbs						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-01 19:52:19.6		Allen	Noren						US	Petition Signed
2024-02-01 19:31:26.837		Devin	O'Dea						US	Petition Signed

From: California Fishermens Resiliency Association <californiafishermensresiliency@gmail.com>

Sent: Wednesday, July 3, 2024 06:44 PM

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

Cc: [REDACTED] Steve Scheiblaue

<[REDACTED]>; Dave Colker

<[REDACTED]>; Jake Mitchell <[REDACTED]>;

Subject: MPA Petitions Support/Object

CALIFORNIA FISHERMEN'S RESILIENCY ASSOCIATION

1118 6th St.
Eureka, CA 95501

California Fish and Game Commission
PO Box 944209
1416 Ninth Street Suite 1320
Sacramento, California 94244-2090

July 3, 2024

Re: MPA Petitions/Support/Object

Commissioners:

The California Fisherman's Resiliency Association (CFRA) expresses its support for the following Marine Protected Area (MPA) petitions:

2023 - 14 MPA
2023 - 15 MPA
2023 - 16 MPA
2023 - 18 MPA
2023 - 30 MPA

Our support is based on research conducted by the University of Washington (sustainable fisheries- us.org) which exactly states that MPA's have no positive affect on threats to marine life posed by ocean acidification, global warming, coastal development, terrestrial and urban run-off and human pollution of the world environment. "Recent reviews of the extensive MPA network in California have concluded there is no evidence for a regional increase in biodiversity, or targeted fish abundance, nor is there evidence for MPA's providing climate resiliency"

We provide no support for the following MPA petitions:

2023 - 19 MPA
2023 - 20 MPA
2023 - 21 MPA
2023 - 22 MPA
2023 - 23 MPA
2023 - 24 MPA
2023 - 25 MPA
2023 - 26 MPA
2023 - 28 MPA
2023 - 29 MPA
2023 - 31 MPA
2023 - 32 MPA
2023 - 33 MPA
2023 - 34 MPA

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Ken Bates, Executive Director
California Fishermen's Resiliency Association Member Associations

Crescent City Commercial Fishermen's Association
Trinidad Bay Fishermen's Association
Shelter Cove Fishermen's Preservation, Inc.
Salmon Troller's Marketing Association of Noyo
Bodega Bay Commercial Fishermen's Association
San Francisco Crab Boat Owners Association
Half Moon Bay Commercial Fishermen's Association
The Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries
Commercial Fishermen of Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz Commercial Fishermen's Association
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations

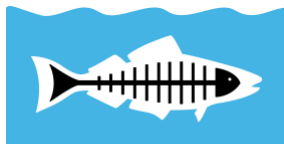
Cc: Dave Colker
Peter Halmay
Steve Scheiblauber
Jake Mitchell

From: Emily Parker <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, July 5, 2024 04:41 PM
To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>
Subject: Public Comment on FGC MRC July Agenda Item #2

Good Afternoon,

Please accept the attached letter as public comment from NGOs on the Fish and Game Commission Marine Resources Committee July Meeting Agenda Item #2: Marine protected area (MPA) regulation change petitions evaluation process. Please feel free to reach out with any questions.

Best,
Emily



Heal the Bay

EMILY PARKER | COASTAL AND MARINE SCIENTIST
She/Her/Hers ([What does this mean?](#))
[Heal the Bay](#)
1444 9th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90401
[REDACTED]





CMSF CALIFORNIA MARINE SANCTUARY FOUNDATION



fish on



July 5, 2024

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

Submitted electronically via fgc@fgc.ca.gov

RE: Comments on Fish and Game Commission July 17-18, 2024 Marine Resources Committee Agenda Item 2 - MPA Petition Review Process

Dear President Murray and Honorable Commissioners:

The undersigned organizations are dedicated to ocean protection in California and have decades of combined experience in marine protected area (MPA) management, research, compliance, education, and outreach. We applaud the Fish and Game Commission's (FGC) commitment to meeting the goals of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) through support of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network, including adaptive management as part of the decadal management review. As the FGC and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) begin evaluating petitions to modify California's MPA Network, our organizations respectfully offer the following comments on agenda item 2 (Marine protected area (MPA) regulation change petitions evaluation process) of the July 17-18 Marine Resources Committee meeting.

Support for the Petition Binning Outcome and Transparent Process

We would like to first extend our sincere gratitude to CDFW staff for publishing the [draft binning document](#) far in advance of the July MRC meeting. Access to materials far in advance supports public engagement and promotes equity by allowing ample time for review and preparation. We appreciate the transparency in presenting the justifications for the Bin 1 petitions as well as the initial assessment of the Bin 2 petitions. This openness is crucial for maintaining public trust and ensuring that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the decision-making process. Overall, we are in general agreement with the current binning outcomes for the MPA petitions. The criteria used to classify the petitions are thorough and well-founded. Specifically, we support the inclusion of certain Bin 1 petitions that align with the objectives of the MLPA and the goals of maintaining and enhancing marine protections across the Network.

Petition Evaluation Must be Rooted in Science

We firmly believe that the scientific merit of a petition should be the primary factor in its evaluation, regardless of whether the petition is considered controversial. As both CDFW and FGC have previously emphasized, modifications to the network should be scientifically driven. We are wary of using controversy as a key metric for evaluating petitions and urge that the weight of this particular criterion be reconsidered and that the focus of petition evaluation be concentrated on scientific rigor and broad community engagement. It is essential that modifications to the MPA Network are grounded in robust scientific evaluation and driven by data that reflect the current and anticipated future conditions of our oceans. This will require consideration of both local and regionally relevant data and forecasts. Equally important is the incorporation of community input, as local stakeholders offer invaluable perspectives and knowledge that can enhance the effectiveness and acceptance of management decisions.

As we have stated in prior communication, **our organizations strongly oppose any proposals that would weaken the MPA Network** including: 1) Petition 2023-14MPA by David Goldberg of the California Sea Urchin Commission to allow commercial take of sea urchins in 9 SMCAs, 2) Petition 2023-15MPA by Blake Hermann to reclassify three SMRs in the northern Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County, as SMCAs and allow either the limited take of highly migratory species and possession of coastal pelagic species, or allow the take of pelagic finfish, and 3) Petition 2023-16MPA by Richard Ogg to reclassify Stewarts Point and Bodega Head SMRs and SMCAs to allow commercial take of salmon by trolling.

Petitions that would result in a net loss of protection should not be considered, as they contradict the foundational principles of the MLPA. Given the limited time and resources available for the adaptive management process, it is essential to prioritize petitions that strengthen or maintain the network rather than those that would undermine it. We would like to affirm statements made by President Murray and Commissioner Sklar during previous FGC MRC meetings regarding the policy direction of ensuring no net weakening of the MPA Network as a result of this petition process.

Petition Evaluation Must be Prompt and Consider Numerous Threats

The adaptive management process must consider historical, scientific, and future contexts. While historical context is important, it is critical to acknowledge that our oceans are undergoing significant changes and to acknowledge the communities absent from the initial implementation of the MLPA. Adapting to these changes and including diverse voices is critical and consistent with the goals of the MLPA. From a scientific perspective, petition evaluation must account for numerous threats to ocean health, particularly the climate crisis. Rising ocean temperatures, acidification, and other climate-related threats are putting unprecedented pressure on our marine ecosystems. Due to these pressing and immediate stressors, we need to examine the current network with respect to its resilience to climate change and ensure that changes to its design help to enhance both climate and ecological resilience. It would also be prudent to move forward with necessary adaptive management changes within a reasonable time frame. **We urge CDFW to complete the Bin 1 review promptly and proceed to the evaluation of Bin 2 petitions without delay.**

Questions for the Marine Resources Committee

We have several questions that may need further discussion outside this letter but are critical for understanding the overall petition evaluation process:

- What does obtaining additional policy guidance entail?
- How would clarification from petitioners help inform the decision-making process?
- While we recognize that Bin 1 petitions are those that can be evaluated in the near term and meet specific criteria, it appears that only petitions likely to be approved were included. Why were certain petitions that could be simple denials not included in Bin 1?
- When will updates be provided regarding the information gathered about Bin 2 petitions?
- What is the timeline for decisions on Bin 1 petitions?

In conclusion, we once again stress the urgency of completing the Bin 1 petition review and moving forward to the Bin 2 petition evaluation. The health of our marine environments cannot afford delays. We sincerely thank the FGC and CDFW for their continued dedication to the protection and management of California's MPA Network. The adaptive management of our MPAs is more critical than ever, especially in the face of the escalating climate crisis. Adaptive management allows us to respond to these changes in real-time, ensuring that our MPAs can continue to provide vital ecological, economic, and social benefits. We again thank you for this opportunity to comment and look forward to discussing the MPA petition binning outcomes at the upcoming July MRC meeting.

Sincerely,

Emily Parker
Coastal and Marine Scientist
Heal the Bay

Rikki Eriksen, PhD
Marine Spatial Ecologist
California Marine Sanctuary Foundation

Laura Deehan
State Director
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Marin

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Natural Resources Defense Council

Anupa Asokan
Founder and Director
Fish On

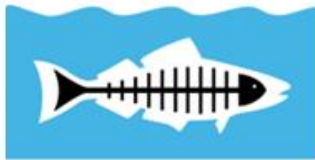
Tomas Valadez
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Azul

Ray Hiemstra
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Orange County Coastkeeper

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CMSF CALIFORNIA
MARINE
SANCTUARY
FOUNDATION



Heal the Bay



Santa Barbara
CHANNELKEEPER®



**ORANGE COUNTY
COASTKEEPER®**

July 31, 2025

Erika Zavaleta
California Natural Resources Headquarters Building
715 P Street, 2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023-15MPA

Dear President Zavaleta and Honorable Commissioners:

We would like to begin by thanking the Marine Resource Committee, the full Fish and Game Commission (FGC) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for their dedication to the adaptive management process of California's MPA network. As the FGC and CDFW continue reviewing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) petitions, we ask that you consider the below arguments against specific petitions looking to weaken the MPA network. Specifically, the requests of petition 2023-14 MPA to open nine MPAs along the coast to commercial urchin fishing and petition 2023-15 MPA to allow some form of take of highly

migratory species, coastal pelagic species, and/or pelagic finfish at three MPAs at the Channel Islands.

I. The FGC and CDFW Should Reject PETITION 2023-14MPA- Opening Sea Urchin Harvest to Commercial Fishermen Within Existing Marine Protected Areas.

The decline of kelp forest ecosystem is due to many factors, including a significant increase in purple urchins, which leads to urchin barrens where vibrant kelp forests once existed. Petition 2023-14 MPA requests that nine existing MPAs from the North to the South Coast be opened for commercial urchin fishing for economic reasons. We request that the FGC and CDFW reject this petition to open multiple State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCAs) (Double Cone Rock SMCA, Sea Lion Cove SMCA, Stewart’s Point SMCA, Salt Point SMCA, Naples SMCA, Anacapa Island SMCA, Point Dume SMCA, Point Vicente SMCA (no-take), Swami’s SMCA) to allow commercial take of sea urchins to aid in kelp forest restoration. First, any benefits of this petition are outweighed by the considerable costs to the MPA goals and environment of allowing commercial urchin fishing in MPAs. Second, the lack of clarity by the petitioner as to which species of urchin would be commercially fished is concerning. Third, using SeaSketch to determine habitat connectivity under the petitioners’ request would see the loss in connectivity in multiple habitats.

A. Benefits and Cost Synthesis

The benefits and costs of harvesting sea urchins within MPAs in California are complex, involving ecological, economic, and management trade-offs. Here is a synthesis of key points.

- 1) **Scientific Disagreement and Uncertainty:** The trophic dynamics of predator-prey relationships for urchins within California are poorly understood and vary region to region. In Northern California, where purple urchin overpopulation has devastated kelp forests (creating “urchin barrens”), targeted harvesting has been used to aid kelp recovery. Projects like the Giant Kelp Restoration Project involved culling urchins, which allowed kelp to regrow in some areas. However, this project was highly restricted and regulated to minimize damage to the ecosystem while targeting the purple urchin using trained divers. The challenges and importance of regulating harvest within MPAs have been researched in the Mediterranean, with similar findings for the need to restrict and oversee any management interventions such as this.¹
- 2) **Ecological Disruption:** MPAs are designed to protect trophic cascades, where predators (e.g., lobsters, sheephead, sea otters) control urchin populations, indirectly safeguarding kelp forests. Harvesting urchins—or their predators—can disrupt this balance, leading to kelp loss and habitat degradation. Currently, within California there is scientific uncertainty about the conditions under which urchin harvest will benefit or harm the marine ecosystem.²

¹ <https://peerj.com/articles/12971/>

² <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11635138/>; <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/marine-science/articles/10.3389/fmars.2022.987242/full>

- 3) **Undermines MPA Goals:** Studies in Sardinia found that allowing urchin harvest in MPAs led to population declines, especially where natural predation was already high. Restricted harvest sites, which were highly managed and restricted, had the lowest urchin densities, suggesting cumulative pressures harm recovery.³ Prohibiting any type of harvest – including sea urchins- has been effective in California.⁴
- 4) **Short term economic gains over long term ecosystem protection:** The rationale for the petition is rooted in the desire of commercial fishermen- primarily in Southern California- who want to harvest sea urchins arguing that MPAs cause economic hardship. MPAs were established to prioritize biodiversity over short-term fisheries gains, as kelp forests support hundreds of species and mitigate climate impacts.⁵ The long-term benefits from protection far exceed short term loss for a handful of fishermen, MPAs are not just conservation tools—they are **investments in sustainable fisheries**.

B. The Petition is Not Supported and Does Not Specify Which Species of Urchin is Included

As the petition reads, the take allowance is for ALL allowed sea urchin species and does not make the distinction of which species would be targeted to benefit kelp forests. According to CDFW, three sea urchin species have been the main species landed across the state. The red, purple, and white sea urchin are the primary species historically caught in California waters, with red urchins being the dominant species caught and sold (Table 1). From January 31, 1980, to December 31, 2024, the total purple urchin landings out of all sea urchin landings (Table 1) accounted for less than one percent of the total catch. The petitioner does not indicate if the allowance for commercial take of sea urchins would be for a specific species or all.

Species Name	Pounds	Value
Sea urchin, red	774,479,211	\$429,008,941
Sea urchin, purple	2,043,647	\$2,928,395
Sea urchin, white	53,647	\$207,324
Total	776,576,511	\$432,144,719

Table 1. Sea Urchins landed from January 31, 1980, to December 31, 2024.

It is our understanding that much of the commercial urchin fishery is focused on red urchins (Table 1), but it is the abundance of purple urchins that has contributed to the kelp decline⁶ cited in the petition. Paired with the lack of a commercial market for purple urchin, sea urchins collected from barren areas are unlikely to meet the quality standards to be commercially viable. The petitioner’s argument for opening the forementioned MPAs to be sustainable

³ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8908888/>

⁴ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11635138/>

⁵ <https://caseagrant.ucsd.edu/news/examining-climate-wins-marine-protected-areas>

⁶ Smith, J. G., et al. (2021). Behavioral responses across a mosaic of ecosystem states restructure a sea otter–urchin trophic cascade. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(11), e2012493118.

additions to the commercial fishery is not supported. Additionally, the petitioners did not provide any supporting data for the claim that these nine MPAs have had a significant negative impact on the urchin fishery, nor data on urchin abundance within these MPAs that could be used to do a cost-benefit analysis.

Urchin culling is one method that has had small trials along the California coast to determine effectiveness of direct removal on improving kelp forest density. It was named as a potential tool in the 2022 report “Restoration of North Coast Bull Kelp Forests: A Partnership Based Approach.”⁷ However, the report also found that scaling up this process would face challenges. Specifically, the costs to go to the sites and remove the urchins would be, “most effective in areas where there is already an established commercial red urchin fishing fleet”⁸ Additionally, the report indicates that reducing and **maintaining** low urchin levels is imperative to maintain kelp ecosystem recovery. The long-term socio-economic effectiveness of urchin culling is low, as the costs to start and continue removal efforts increase the further the site is from shore and/or a red urchin port, as well as the lack of viable commercial purple urchin that live inside urchin barrens. It is difficult to say whether opening identified MPAs in this petition would benefit the commercial purple or red urchin fishery.

C. Habitat Connectivity

We utilized the data layers on the recently released tool via SeaSketch to see which habitats will lose connectivity based on the petitioners desired changes to the MPA Network. Of the listed MPAs, Point Dune SMCA, Swamis SMCA, and Point Vicente SMCA would no longer have adequate protections to maintain habitat connectivity for beach, rock, kelp, and soft substrate (0-30m) habitat. The other six MPAs do not have a high enough level of protection to count towards the habitat spacing report.

Accordingly, the petition should be rejected.

II. The FGC and CDFW Should Reject PETITION 2023-15MPA - Opening Channel Islands MPAs to Allow Take of Highly Migratory Species.

This petition requests opening existing no take reserves—the cornerstone of the MPA Network—to commercial fishing for pelagic species, which encompasses a wide range of species,⁹ such as sharks, bill fish, tuna, and mahi mahi in Southern California. The Channel Islands State Marine Reserves (SMRs), and Federal Marine Reserves (FMRs) are among the biggest, oldest and most effective MPAs in the country. Petition 2023-15MPA does not support the goals identified during the planning process for the Channel Islands MPAs, and we therefore request that the FGC and CDFW reject the petition to reclassify three SMRs (Footprint SMR,

⁷ <https://www.reefcheck.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Restoration-of-Northern-California-bull-kelp-RCF-final-report-to-OPC.pdf>

⁸ Ward, M., et al. Restoration of North Coast Bull Kelp Forests: A Partnership Based Approach. Reef Check Foundation, Marina del Rey, CA, April 2022.

⁹ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-VI/part-660/subpart-K>

Gull Island SMR, Santa Barbara Island SMR) in the Northern Channel Islands (NCIs) as SMCAs.

Established in 2003 after the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) Advisory Council (SAC), the Marine Reserves Working Group (MRWG) came up with goals for MPAs at the Channel Islands. The MRWG's goals stated the following:

(1) Ecosystem Biodiversity Goal: To protect representative and unique marine habitats, ecological processes, and populations of interest; (2) Socio-Economic Goal: To maintain long-term socioeconomic viability while minimizing short-term socioeconomic losses to all users and dependent parties; (3) Sustainable Fisheries Goal: To achieve sustainable fisheries by integrating marine reserves into fisheries management; (4) Natural and Cultural Heritage Goal: To maintain areas for visitor, spiritual, and recreational opportunities which include cultural and ecological features and their associated values; and (5) Education Goal: To foster stewardship of the marine environment by providing educational opportunities to increase awareness and encourage responsible use of resources.¹⁰

We utilized the goals and reasonings from the “Final 2002 Environmental Document: Marine Protected Areas in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary” as the Channel Islands state and federal MPAs pre-date the Marine Life Protection Act and subsequent establishment of the statewide MPA network. Approval of this petition would be inconsistent with these goals for the following reasons.

A. MRWG Goal - Ecosystem Biodiversity

The establishment of the Channel Islands MPAs was, “To protect representative and unique marine habitats, ecological processes, and populations of interest,” which has translated to the goals and intent of the statewide MPA Network. Past petitions requesting to establish MPAs to protect a singular species have been denied by the FGC. For example, in 2020-2021 the FGC denied a petition requesting for the creation of an MPA for White Sharks near Carpinteria reasoning, “MPAs are intended to protect ecosystems, not individual species, especially highly mobile, pelagic species.”¹¹ The intent of California MPAs remains to protect all aspects of an ecosystem (ecosystem-wide protection), not one species. Consequently, opening an MPA for one species should also be rejected.

The petitioner makes the argument that opening Footprint SMR, Gull Island SMR, Santa Barbara Island SMR to fishing pressure would have no significant impact on non-migratory species within the MPAs. However, the increase in boat traffic through the previously closed areas would introduce noise pollution, potential derelict fishing gear, water pollution, etc. The

¹⁰ Ugoretz, John. (2002). Final 2002 environmental document: marine protected areas in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (sections 27.82, 630 and 632 Title 14, California code of regulations).

¹¹ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2022). Decadal Management Review: Appendix G Supplemental Tables.

added complexities in the individual MPAs regulations will also increase the hardship on enforcement. Additionally, the same reasons cited to open these MPAs to highly migratory species are also the reasons why we believe it is unnecessary to do so.

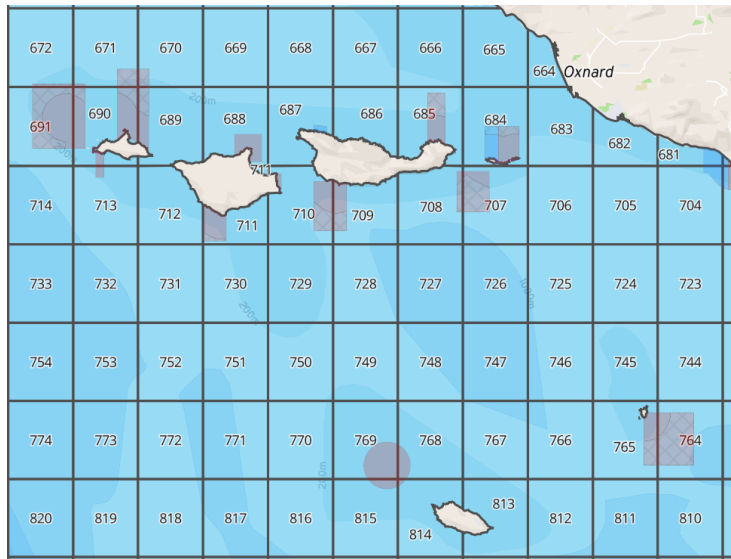


Figure 1. Seasketch Map using layers “Commercial Fishing Blocks” and “Existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)”

1. Reasons Why MPAs Protect Highly Migratory Species

Protecting highly migratory species (HMS) like tunas, sharks, and billfish in California waters plays a critical role in maintaining healthy marine ecosystems through trophic cascades, nutrient cycling, and habitat connectivity.

Strategically placed MPAs can protect critical habitats (e.g., spawning grounds, migration corridors) and reduce fishing pressure, such as the ones included in this petition.¹² A sharp decline of large pelagic fish (species such as sharks, swordfishes, marlins, and tuna) that roam the open sea and play vital roles as predators leads to impacts on local, regional and large-scale ecosystem dynamics. Fishing undermines MPA effectiveness which leads to target species depletion, leading to their inability to recover even within MPAs. The risk of bycatch on unintended species is high and unaccounted for, leading to ineffectiveness of the local MPA for all other components of the ecosystem.

2. Maintaining Trophic Balance (Top-Down Control)

- **Predator-prey dynamics:** HMS like bluefin tuna, mako sharks, and swordfish are apex predators that regulate mid-level species (e.g., squid, small fish). Their decline can trigger population explosions of prey species, disrupting food webs. For example, overfishing

¹² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0308597X18301866?via%3Dihub>.

sharks in Southern California has been linked to increased cephalopod (squid/octopus) populations, which then overconsume shellfish and crustaceans.^{13,14}

- **Nutrient Cycling:** Migratory species transport nutrients across vast distances. When they feed in deep waters and excrete near the surface, they fertilize phytoplankton (the base of the marine food web), delivering valuable nutrients to MPAs. In addition, highly migratory species such as tunas and billfish contribute to the “biological carbon pump” by moving nutrients vertically, as part of benthic pelagic linkages, which enhances ocean productivity.
- **Protecting Spawning & Nursery Grounds:** Many HMS rely on offshore areas such as the MPAs for spawning and recruitment areas. The loss of protection not only may reduce recruitment success of the targeted HMS, but also loss of food sources for non-targeted species such as sea birds and rockfish. Consequently, the habitat health of these areas for non-HMS will be degraded.
- **Reducing Bycatch & Ecosystem Damage:** HMS fisheries (e.g., longlines, drift gillnets) often catch non-target species, including threatened and endangered species (leatherback turtles, short-tailed albatross). Furthermore, bycatch often includes species that are key ecosystem engineers (e.g., giant sea bass, which maintain kelp forest health).

Protecting HMS isn’t just about saving iconic species—it’s about **preserving the ocean’s “circulatory system.”** Their migrations connect distant ecosystems, making them indispensable to California’s marine biodiversity.

B. MRWG Goals - Socio-Economic & Sustainable Fisheries

Under the socio-economic and sustainable fisheries goals established by the MRWG, the petitioners request to reclassify select MPAs to alleviate negative impacts on the fisheries for listed highly migratory species¹⁵ would undo the achievements the MPAs have reached. The long-term benefits of maintaining the current level of protection have proven to outweigh the short-term socioeconomic losses that came with establishing the MPAs. For example, the establishment of the MPAs at the NCIs has seen an increase in landings of shark and tuna species

¹³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165783698001787>

¹⁴ <https://oceanrep.geomar.de/id/eprint/53785/1/4444.pdf>

¹⁵ List of State HMS, CPS, and Pelagic finfish per Title 14 CA § 1.49, 1.39, and 632(3): -Highly migratory species means any of the following: albacore, bluefin, bigeye, and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus* spp.); skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*); dorado (dolphinfish) (*Coryphaena hippurus*); striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*); thresher sharks (common, pelagic, and bigeye) (*Alopias* spp.); shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*); blue shark (*Prionace glauca*); and Pacific swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). -Coastal pelagic species means any of the following: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), and market squid (*Loligo opalescens*). -Pelagic finfish, are a subset of finfish defined as: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), barracudas (*Sphyrna* spp.), billfishes (family *Istiophoridae*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tunas (family *Scombridae*) including Pacific bonito (*Sarda chiliensis*), and yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).

within the CINMS blocks¹⁶ used in Figure 2. ¹⁷ Pre-MPAs (1998-2002), the total value landed for the MPA fishing blocks within the CINMS was 2.899% and the total pounds landed was 4.030%. Post-MPAs (2020-2024), the total value landed for the MPA fishing blocks within the CINMS was 28.980% and the total pounds landed was 45.962%. By pounds and by value, there has been an increase in economic success that followed the establishment of the CINMS MPAs, indicating that opening the MPAs will not necessarily increase the benefit to the HMS fisheries. The return of many species, not just tuna and sharks, cannot be proven to have benefited solely from the establishment of the MPAs. However, the increase in population was and is likely amplified and supported by the MPA network.

¹⁶ See Figure 1 for reference to the fishing blocks used in the analysis.

¹⁷ Displays percentage values calculated by dividing the MPA petition fishing blocks by the CINMS fishing blocks. This was done to assess the economic impacts locally versus comparing the MPA petition fishing blocks to the entire state.

Block ID	Total Pounds	Total Value
707	\$869	\$4,537
708	\$4,480	\$15,767
709	\$3,624	\$16,934
710	\$4,813	\$6,555
764	\$543	\$2,632
765	\$2,598	\$14,079
683	\$16,619	\$23,693
684	\$1,814	\$3,364
685	\$2,809	\$6,680
686	\$1,312	\$3,564
687	\$1,476	\$3,454
688	\$7,233	\$9,766
689	\$2,175	\$4,742
690	\$2,224	\$3,346
691	\$518	\$943
706	Confidential	
711	\$2,889	\$6,868
712	\$1,816	\$3,518
713	\$0	\$0
744	\$598	\$1,199
745	Confidential	
Total Petition 2023-15*	\$16,927	\$60,505
Total CINMS**	\$58,409	\$131,642
Total All Blocks	\$8,849,117	\$13,908,685
Petition/All	0.191%	0.435%
CINMS/All	0.660%	0.946%
Petition/CINMS***	28.980%	45.962%

Table 2.¹⁸ Data from CA Department of Fish and Wildlife. Marine Fisheries Data Explorer. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna that were landed from Jan 1, 2020- Dec 31, 2024.

* Blocks surrounding the MPAs listed in petition 2023-15MPA. Inside the box.

** Blocks surrounding San Miguel Island, Santa Rosa Island, Santa Cruz Island, Anacapa Island, and Santa Barbara Island (683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 744, 745, 764, 765).

*** MPA petition fishing blocks divided by CINMS fishing blocks.

¹⁸ Note “confidential” is data withheld by CDFW.

Block ID	Total Pounds	Total Value
707	\$1008	\$1279.25
708	\$2395.9	\$2626.375
709		Confidential
710	\$4116.6	\$3863.85
764		Confidential
765		Confidential
683	\$137,641	\$54,943
684	\$5,202	\$5,709
685	\$13,302	\$12,537
686	\$6,648	\$8,923
687	\$7,983	\$8,005
688	\$47,129	\$56,320
689	\$5,949	\$5,380
690	\$6,978	\$10,696
691	\$0	\$0
711	\$14,381	\$17,448
712	\$2,009	\$1,149
713	\$4,705	\$3,895
744	\$0	\$0
745		Confidential
Total Petition 2023-15*	\$7520.5	\$7769.475
Total CINMS**	\$259446.93	\$192775.2925
Total All Blocks	32,150,483	\$22,954,516
Petition/All	0.0234%	0.0338%
CINMS/All	0.807%	0.840%
Petition/CINMS***	2.899%	4.030%

Table 3. Data from CA Department of Fish and Wildlife. Marine Fisheries Data Explorer. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna that were landed from Jan 1, 1998- Dec 31, 2002.

* Blocks surrounding the MPAs listed in petition 2023-15MPA. Inside the box.

** Blocks surrounding San Miguel Island, Santa Rosa Island, Santa Cruz Island, Anacapa Island, and Santa Barbara Island (683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 744, 745, 764, 765).

*** MPA petition fishing blocks divided by CINMS fishing blocks.

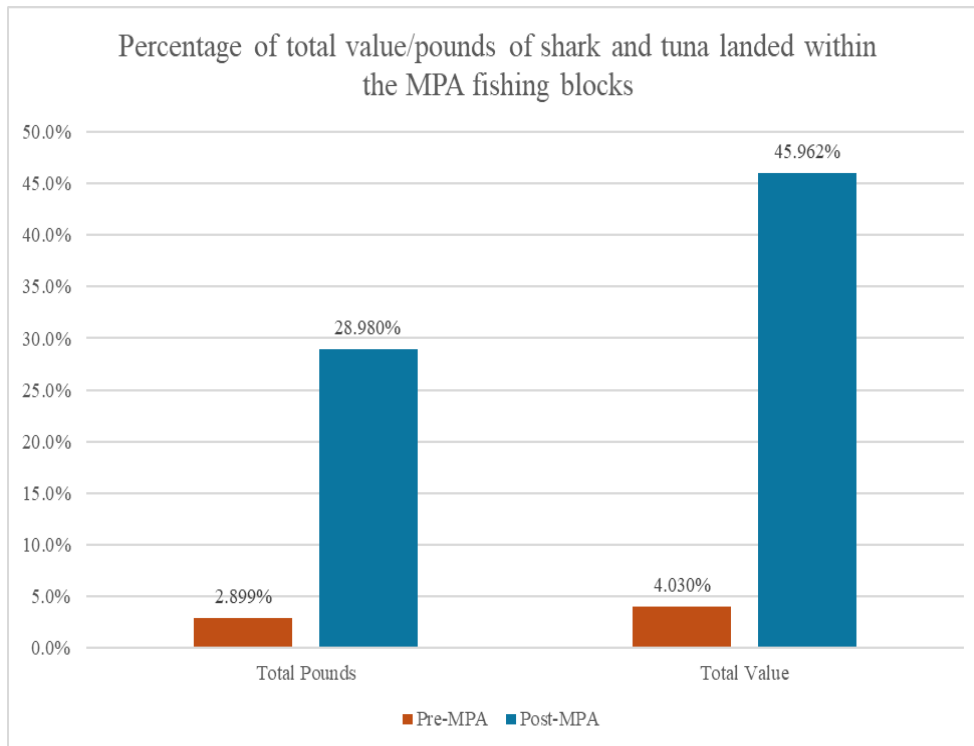


Figure 2. Comparison of Pre-MPA (Jan 1st, 1998- Dec 31st, 2002) and Post-MPA (Jan 1st, 2020- Dec 31st, 2024) total value and total weight by pounds of shark and tuna species landed within the MPA blocks compared to the CINMS fishing blocks.

C. MRWG Goals - Natural and Cultural Heritage & Education

An integral component of the CINMS MPAs and the statewide MPA Network is the inclusion of humans. The areas are not only to help conservation and enhance fisheries management, but to provide areas for spiritual, educational, and recreational opportunities.¹⁹ A 2024 survey²⁰ revealed that 81% of Californians favor expanding MPAs to protect fish, wildlife, and their habitat off the state's coast. Protecting California waters is not only important for the species living in those environments, but also for California ocean users which include non-consumptive uses like beach going, whale watching, photography, surfing, scuba diving, and boating. The Natural and Cultural Heritage Goal and Education goals are intended to maintain areas in the marine environment that give an opportunity to experience healthier marine ecosystems and understand what our ocean may have looked like historically. The petitioners request to open three highly protected MPAs does not support these goals.

¹⁹ Ugoretz, John. (2002). Final 2002 environmental document: marine protected areas in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (sections 27.82, 630 and 632 Title 14, California code of regulations).

²⁰ <https://www.ppic.org/publication/ppic-statewide-survey-californians-and-the-environment-july-2024/>

III. CONCLUSION

As California's ocean faces a growing suite of threats from climate change and other human uses, we urge the Commission and CDFW to use its authority to strengthen the MPA network to ensure adequate representation of all key habitats in MPAs so that California's MPA network remains an effective ecosystem-based approach for resilience into the future. To help ensure the network's health rejecting both petition 2023-14 MPA and petition 2023-15 MPA is necessary. Once again, we would like to thank both FGC and CDFW for their dedication to the adaptive management process of California's MPA network.

Sincerely,

Azsha Hudson
Marine Conservation Analyst & Program Manager
Environmental Defense Center

Rikki Eriksen
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From: Azsha Hudson <ahudson@environmentaldefensecenter.org>
Sent: Friday, October 3, 2025 11:54 AM
To: FGC
Cc: Samantha Murray; fgcericsklar@gmail.com; commissioner.zavaleta@gmail.com; commissionerdariusanderson@gmail.com; jhostler@trinidadrancheria.com; Maggie Hall
Subject: Submission for FGC Supplemental Deadline
Attachments: 2025_10_02_Clarification re Petitioner 2023-15MPA_FINAL.pdf; 2025_07_25_MRC Opposed re MPA Petitions_FINAL.pdf

Hello,

Please see the attached letters for the upcoming Oct 8-9 FGC meeting.

Please note that one of the letters dated July 25th, was previously sent in July for the July MRC meeting. The second Dated for October is a clarification to a recently submitted rebuttal letter from the Petitioner for 2023-15MPA.

Thank you.



AZSHA HUDSON (she/her/hers)
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We recognize that EDC sits on occupied, unceded, stolen lands of the Chumash Peoples, on Shmuwich Territory, who have called this area home for time immemorial. We commit today to make space to elevate indigenous voices and support our local Chumash and indigenous communities in our work to protect our environment.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The information contained in this communication may be confidential, is intended only for the use of the recipient named above, and maybe legally privileged. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication, or any of its contents, is

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July 31, 2025

Erika Zavaleta
California Natural Resources Headquarters Building
715 P Street
2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023-15MPA

Dear President Zavaleta and Honorable Commissioners:

We would like to begin by thanking the Marine Resource Committee, the full Fish and Game Commission (FGC) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for their dedication to the adaptive management process of California's MPA network. As the FGC and CDFW continue reviewing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) petitions, we ask that you consider the below arguments against specific petitions looking to weaken the MPA network. Specifically, the requests of petition 2023-14 MPA to open nine MPAs along the coast to commercial urchin fishing and petition 2023-15 MPA to allow some form of take of highly migratory species, coastal pelagic species, and/or pelagic finfish at three MPAs at the Channel Islands.

I. The FGC and CDFW Should Reject PETITION 2023-14MPA- Opening Sea Urchin Harvest to Commercial Fishermen Within Existing Marine Protected Areas.

The decline of kelp forest ecosystem is due to many factors, including a significant increase in purple urchins, which leads to urchin barrens where vibrant kelp forests once existed. Petition 2023-14 MPA requests that nine existing MPAs from the North to the South Coast be opened for commercial urchin fishing for economic reasons. We request that the FGC and CDFW reject this petition to open multiple State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCAs) (Double Cone Rock SMCA, Sea Lion Cove SMCA, Stewart's Point SMCA, Salt Point SMCA, Naples SMCA, Anacapa Island SMCA, Point Dume SMCA, Point Vicente SMCA (no-take), Swami's SMCA) to allow commercial take of sea urchins to aid in kelp forest restoration. First, any benefits of this petition are outweighed by the considerable costs to the MPA goals and environment of allowing commercial urchin fishing in MPAs. Second, the lack of clarity by the petitioner as to which species of urchin would be commercially fished is concerning. Third,

using SeaSketch to determine habitat connectivity under the petitioners' request would see the loss in connectivity in multiple habitats.

A. Benefits and Cost Synthesis

The benefits and costs of harvesting sea urchins within MPAs in California are complex, involving ecological, economic, and management trade-offs. Here is a synthesis of key points.

- 1) **Scientific Disagreement and Uncertainty:** The trophic dynamics of predator-prey relationships for urchins within California are poorly understood and vary region to region. In Northern California, where purple urchin overpopulation has devastated kelp forests (creating “urchin barrens”), targeted harvesting has been used to aid kelp recovery. Projects like the Giant Kelp Restoration Project involved culling urchins, which allowed kelp to regrow in some areas. However, this project was highly restricted and regulated to minimize damage to the ecosystem while targeting the purple urchin using trained divers. The challenges and importance of regulating harvest within MPAs have been researched in the Mediterranean, with similar findings for the need to restrict and oversee any management interventions such as this.¹
- 2) **Ecological Disruption:** MPAs are designed to protect trophic cascades, where predators (e.g., lobsters, sheephead, sea otters) control urchin populations, indirectly safeguarding kelp forests. Harvesting urchins—or their predators—can disrupt this balance, leading to kelp loss and habitat degradation. Currently, within California there is scientific uncertainty about the conditions under which urchin harvest will benefit or harm the marine ecosystem.²
- 3) **Undermines MPA Goals:** Studies in Sardinia found that allowing urchin harvest in MPAs led to population declines, especially where natural predation was already high. Restricted harvest sites, which were highly managed and restricted, had the lowest urchin densities, suggesting cumulative pressures harm recovery.³ Prohibiting any type of harvest – including sea urchins- has been effective in California.⁴
- 4) **Short term economic gains over long term ecosystem protection:** The rationale for the petition is rooted in the desire of commercial fishermen- primarily in Southern California- who want to harvest sea urchins arguing that MPAs cause economic hardship. MPAs were established to prioritize biodiversity over short-term fisheries gains, as kelp forests support hundreds of species and mitigate climate impacts.⁵ The long-term benefits from protection far exceed short term loss for a handful of fishermen, MPAs are not just conservation tools—they are **investments in sustainable fisheries**.

¹ <https://peerj.com/articles/12971/>

² <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11635138/>; <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/marine-science/articles/10.3389/fmars.2022.987242/full>

³ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8908888/>

⁴ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11635138/>

⁵ <https://caseagrant.ucsd.edu/news/examining-climate-wins-marine-protected-areas>

B. The Petition is Not Supported and Does Not Specify Which Species of Urchin is Included

As the petition reads, the take allowance is for ALL allowed sea urchin species and does not make the distinction of which species would be targeted to benefit kelp forests. According to CDFW, three sea urchin species have been the main species landed across the state. The red, purple, and white sea urchin are the primary species historically caught in California waters, with red urchins being the dominant species caught and sold (Table 1). From January 31, 1980, to December 31, 2024, the total purple urchin landings out of all sea urchin landings (Table 1) accounted for less than one percent of the total catch. The petitioner does not indicate if the allowance for commercial take of sea urchins would be for a specific species or all.

Species Name	Pounds	Value
Sea urchin, red	774,479,211	\$429,008,941
Sea urchin, purple	2,043,647	\$2,928,395
Sea urchin, white	53,647	\$207,324
Total	776,576,511	\$432,144,719

Table 1. Sea Urchins landed from January 31, 1980, to December 31, 2024.

It is our understanding that much of the commercial urchin fishery is focused on red urchins (Table 1), but it is the abundance of purple urchins that has contributed to the kelp decline⁶ cited in the petition. Paired with the lack of a commercial market for purple urchin, sea urchins collected from barren areas are unlikely to meet the quality standards to be commercially viable. The petitioner’s argument for opening the forementioned MPAs to be sustainable additions to the commercial fishery is not supported. Additionally, the petitioners did not provide any supporting data for the claim that these nine MPAs have had a significant negative impact on the urchin fishery, nor data on urchin abundance within these MPAs that could be used to do a cost-benefit analysis.

Urchin culling is one method that has had small trials along the California coast to determine effectiveness of direct removal on improving kelp forest density. It was named as a potential tool in the 2022 report “Restoration of North Coast Bull Kelp Forests: A Partnership Based Approach.”⁷ However, the report also found that scaling up this process would face challenges. Specifically, the costs to go to the sites and remove the urchins would be, “most effective in areas where there is already an established commercial red urchin fishing fleet”⁸ Additionally, the report indicates that reducing and **maintaining** low urchin levels is imperative to maintain kelp ecosystem recovery. The long-term socio-economic effectiveness of urchin

⁶ Smith, J. G., et al. (2021). Behavioral responses across a mosaic of ecosystem states restructure a sea otter–urchin trophic cascade. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(11), e2012493118.

⁷ <https://www.reefcheck.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Restoration-of-Northern-California-bull-kelp-RCF-final-report-to-OPC.pdf>

⁸ Ward, M., et al. Restoration of North Coast Bull Kelp Forests: A Partnership Based Approach. Reef Check Foundation, Marina del Rey, CA, April 2022.

culling is low, as the costs to start and continue removal efforts increase the further the site is from shore and/or a red urchin port, as well as the lack of viable commercial purple urchin that live inside urchin barrens. It is difficult to say whether opening identified MPAs in this petition would benefit the commercial purple or red urchin fishery.

C. Habitat Connectivity

We utilized the data layers on the recently released tool via SeaSketch to see which habitats will lose connectivity based on the petitioners desired changes to the MPA Network. Of the listed MPAs, Point Dune SMCA, Swamis SMCA, and Point Vicente SMCA would no longer have adequate protections to maintain habitat connectivity for beach, rock, kelp, and soft substrate (0-30m) habitat. The other six MPAs do not have a high enough level of protection to count towards the habitat spacing report.

Accordingly, the petition should be rejected.

II. The FGC and CDFW Should Reject PETITION 2023-15MPA - Opening Channel Islands MPAs to Allow Take of Highly Migratory Species.

This petition requests opening existing no take reserves—the cornerstone of the MPA Network—to commercial fishing for pelagic species, which encompasses a wide range of species,⁹ such as sharks, bill fish, tuna, and mahi mahi in Southern California. The Channel Islands State Marine Reserves (SMRs), and Federal Marine Reserves (FMRs) are among the biggest, oldest and most effective MPAs in the country. Petition 2023-15MPA does not support the goals identified during the planning process for the Channel Islands MPAs, and we therefore request that the FGC and CDFW reject the petition to reclassify three SMRs (Footprint SMR, Gull Island SMR, Santa Barbara Island SMR) in the Northern Channel Islands (NCIs) as SMCAs.

Established in 2003 after the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) Advisory Council (SAC), the Marine Reserves Working Group (MRWG) came up with goals for MPAs at the Channel Islands. The MRWG's goals stated the following:

(1) Ecosystem Biodiversity Goal: To protect representative and unique marine habitats, ecological processes, and populations of interest; (2) Socio-Economic Goal: To maintain long-term socioeconomic viability while minimizing short-term socioeconomic losses to all users and dependent parties; (3) Sustainable Fisheries Goal: To achieve sustainable fisheries by integrating marine reserves into fisheries management; (4) Natural and Cultural Heritage Goal: To maintain areas for visitor, spiritual, and recreational opportunities which include cultural and ecological features and their associated values; and (5) Education Goal: To foster stewardship of the marine environment by providing

⁹ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-VI/part-660/subpart-K>

educational opportunities to increase awareness and encourage responsible use of resources.¹⁰

We utilized the goals and reasonings from the “Final 2002 Environmental Document: Marine Protected Areas in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary” as the Channel Islands state and federal MPAs pre-date the Marine Life Protection Act and subsequent establishment of the statewide MPA network. Approval of this petition would be inconsistent with these goals for the following reasons.

A. MRWG Goal - Ecosystem Biodiversity

The establishment of the Channel Islands MPAs was, “To protect representative and unique marine habitats, ecological processes, and populations of interest,” which has translated to the goals and intent of the statewide MPA Network. Past petitions requesting to establish MPAs to protect a singular species have been denied by the FGC. For example, in 2020-2021 the FGC denied a petition requesting for the creation of an MPA for White Sharks near Carpinteria reasoning, “MPAs are intended to protect ecosystems, not individual species, especially highly mobile, pelagic species.”¹¹ The intent of California MPAs remains to protect all aspects of an ecosystem (ecosystem-wide protection), not one species. Consequently, opening an MPA for one species should also be rejected.

The petitioner makes the argument that opening Footprint SMR, Gull Island SMR, Santa Barbara Island SMR to fishing pressure would have no significant impact on non-migratory species within the MPAs. However, the increase in boat traffic through the previously closed areas would introduce noise pollution, potential derelict fishing gear, water pollution, etc. The added complexities in the individual MPAs regulations will also increase the hardship on enforcement. Additionally, the same reasons cited to open these MPAs to highly migratory species are also the reasons why we believe it is unnecessary to do so.

¹⁰ Ugoretz, John. (2002). Final 2002 environmental document: marine protected areas in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (sections 27.82, 630 and 632 Title 14, California code of regulations).

¹¹ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2022). Decadal Management Review: Appendix G Supplemental Tables.

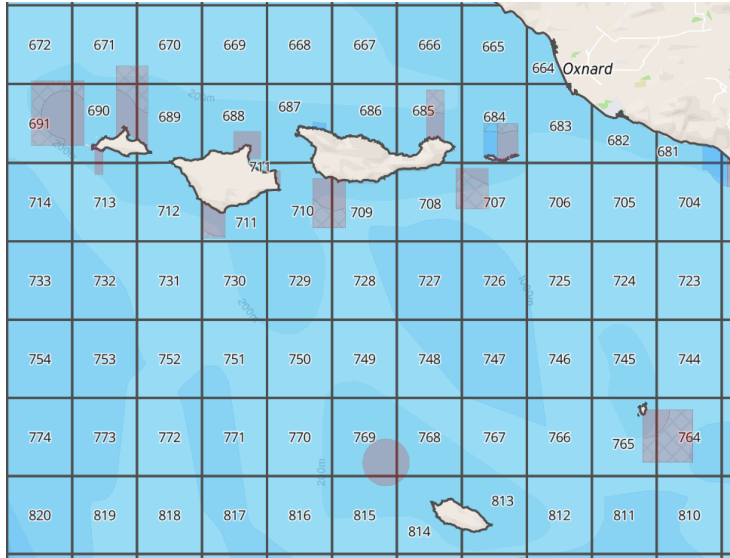


Figure 1. Seasketch Map using layers “Commercial Fishing Blocks” and “Existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)”

1. Reasons Why MPAs Protect Highly Migratory Species

Protecting highly migratory species (HMS) like tunas, sharks, and billfish in California waters plays a critical role in maintaining healthy marine ecosystems through trophic cascades, nutrient cycling, and habitat connectivity.

Strategically placed MPAs can protect critical habitats (e.g., spawning grounds, migration corridors) and reduce fishing pressure, such as the ones included in this petition.¹² A sharp decline of large pelagic fish (species such as sharks, swordfishes, marlins, and tuna) that roam the open sea and play vital roles as predators leads to impacts on local, regional and large-scale ecosystem dynamics. Fishing undermines MPA effectiveness which leads to target species depletion, leading to their inability to recover even within MPAs. The risk of bycatch on unintended species is high and unaccounted for, leading to ineffectiveness of the local MPA for all other components of the ecosystem.

2. Maintaining Trophic Balance (Top-Down Control)

- **Predator-prey dynamics:** HMS like bluefin tuna, mako sharks, and swordfish are apex predators that regulate mid-level species (e.g., squid, small fish). Their decline can trigger population explosions of prey species, disrupting food webs. For example, overfishing sharks in Southern California has been linked to increased cephalopod (squid/octopus) populations, which then overconsume shellfish and crustaceans.^{13,14}

¹² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0308597X18301866?via%3Dihub>.

¹³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165783698001787>

¹⁴ <https://oceanrep.geomar.de/id/eprint/53785/1/4444.pdf>

- **Nutrient Cycling:** Migratory species transport nutrients across vast distances. When they feed in deep waters and excrete near the surface, they fertilize phytoplankton (the base of the marine food web), delivering valuable nutrients to MPAs. In addition, highly migratory species such as tunas and billfish contribute to the “biological carbon pump” by moving nutrients vertically, as part of benthic pelagic linkages, which enhances ocean productivity.
- **Protecting Spawning & Nursery Grounds:** Many HMS rely on offshore areas such as the MPAs for spawning and recruitment areas. The loss of protection not only may reduce recruitment success of the targeted HMS, but also loss of food sources for non-targeted species such as sea birds and rockfish. Consequently, the habitat health of these areas for non-HMS will be degraded.
- **Reducing Bycatch & Ecosystem Damage:** HMS fisheries (e.g., longlines, drift gillnets) often catch non-target species, including threatened and endangered species (leatherback turtles, short-tailed albatross). Furthermore, bycatch often includes species that are key ecosystem engineers (e.g., giant sea bass, which maintain kelp forest health).

Protecting HMS isn’t just about saving iconic species—it’s about **preserving the ocean’s “circulatory system.”** Their migrations connect distant ecosystems, making them indispensable to California’s marine biodiversity.

B. MRWG Goals - Socio-Economic & Sustainable Fisheries

Under the socio-economic and sustainable fisheries goals established by the MRWG, the petitioners request to reclassify select MPAs to alleviate negative impacts on the fisheries for listed highly migratory species¹⁵ would undo the achievements the MPAs have reached. The long-term benefits of maintaining the current level of protection have proven to outweigh the short-term socioeconomic losses that came with establishing the MPAs. For example, the establishment of the MPAs at the NCIs has seen an increase in landings of shark and tuna species within the CINMS blocks¹⁶ used in Figure 2. ¹⁷ Pre-MPAs (1998-2002), the total value landed

¹⁵ List of State HMS, CPS, and Pelagic finfish per Title 14 CA § 1.49, 1.39, and 632(3): -Highly migratory species means any of the following: albacore, bluefin, bigeye, and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus* spp.); skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*); dorado (dolphinfish) (*Coryphaena hippurus*); striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*); thresher sharks (common, pelagic, and bigeye) (*Alopias* spp); shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*); blue shark (*Prionace glauca*); and Pacific swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). -Coastal pelagic species means any of the following: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), and market squid (*Loligo opalescens*). -Pelagic finfish, are a subset of finfish defined as: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), barracudas (*Sphyraena* spp.), billfishes (family *Istiophoridae*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tunas (family *Scombridae*) including Pacific bonito (*Sarda chiliensis*), and yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).

¹⁶ See Figure 1 for reference to the fishing blocks used in the analysis.

for the MPA fishing blocks within the CINMS was 2.899% and the total pounds landed was 4.030%. Post-MPAs (2020-2024), the total value landed for the MPA fishing blocks within the CINMS was 28.980% and the total pounds landed was 45.962%. By pounds and by value, there has been an increase in economic success that followed the establishment of the CINMS MPAs, indicating that opening the MPAs will not necessarily increase the benefit to the HMS fisheries. The return of many species, not just tuna and sharks, cannot be proven to have benefited solely from the establishment of the MPAs. However, the increase in population was and is likely amplified and supported by the MPA network.

¹⁷ Displays percentage values calculated by dividing the MPA petition fishing blocks by the CINMS fishing blocks. This was done to assess the economic impacts locally versus comparing the MPA petition fishing blocks to the entire state.

Block ID	Total Pounds	Total Value
707	\$869	\$4,537
708	\$4,480	\$15,767
709	\$3,624	\$16,934
710	\$4,813	\$6,555
764	\$543	\$2,632
765	\$2,598	\$14,079
683	\$16,619	\$23,693
684	\$1,814	\$3,364
685	\$2,809	\$6,680
686	\$1,312	\$3,564
687	\$1,476	\$3,454
688	\$7,233	\$9,766
689	\$2,175	\$4,742
690	\$2,224	\$3,346
691	\$518	\$943
706	Confidential	
711	\$2,889	\$6,868
712	\$1,816	\$3,518
713	\$0	\$0
744	\$598	\$1,199
745	Confidential	
Total Petition 2023-15*	\$16,927	\$60,505
Total CINMS**	\$58,409	\$131,642
Total All Blocks	\$8,849,117	\$13,908,685
Petition/All	0.191%	0.435%
CINMS/All	0.660%	0.946%
Petition/CINMS***	28.980%	45.962%

Table 2.¹⁸ Data from CA Department of Fish and Wildlife. Marine Fisheries Data Explorer. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna that were landed from Jan 1, 2020- Dec 31, 2024.

* Blocks surrounding the MPAs listed in petition 2023-15MPA. Inside the box.

** Blocks surrounding San Miguel Island, Santa Rosa Island, Santa Cruz Island, Anacapa Island, and Santa Barbara Island (683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 744, 745, 764, 765).

*** MPA petition fishing blocks divided by CINMS fishing blocks.

¹⁸ Note “confidential” is data withheld by CDFW.

Block ID	Total Pounds	Total Value
707	\$1008	\$1279.25
708	\$2395.9	\$2626.375
709		Confidential
710	\$4116.6	\$3863.85
764		Confidential
765		Confidential
683	\$137,641	\$54,943
684	\$5,202	\$5,709
685	\$13,302	\$12,537
686	\$6,648	\$8,923
687	\$7,983	\$8,005
688	\$47,129	\$56,320
689	\$5,949	\$5,380
690	\$6,978	\$10,696
691	\$0	\$0
711	\$14,381	\$17,448
712	\$2,009	\$1,149
713	\$4,705	\$3,895
744	\$0	\$0
745		Confidential
Total Petition 2023-15*	\$7520.5	\$7769.475
Total CINMS**	\$259446.93	\$192775.2925
Total All Blocks	32,150,483	\$22,954,516
Petition/All	0.0234%	0.0338%
CINMS/All	0.807%	0.840%
Petition/CINMS***	2.899%	4.030%

Table 3. Data from CA Department of Fish and Wildlife. Marine Fisheries Data Explorer. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna. Species analyzed are sharks and tuna that were landed from Jan 1, 1998- Dec 31, 2002.

* Blocks surrounding the MPAs listed in petition 2023-15MPA. Inside the box.

** Blocks surrounding San Miguel Island, Santa Rosa Island, Santa Cruz Island, Anacapa Island, and Santa Barbara Island (683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 744, 745, 764, 765).

*** MPA petition fishing blocks divided by CINMS fishing blocks.

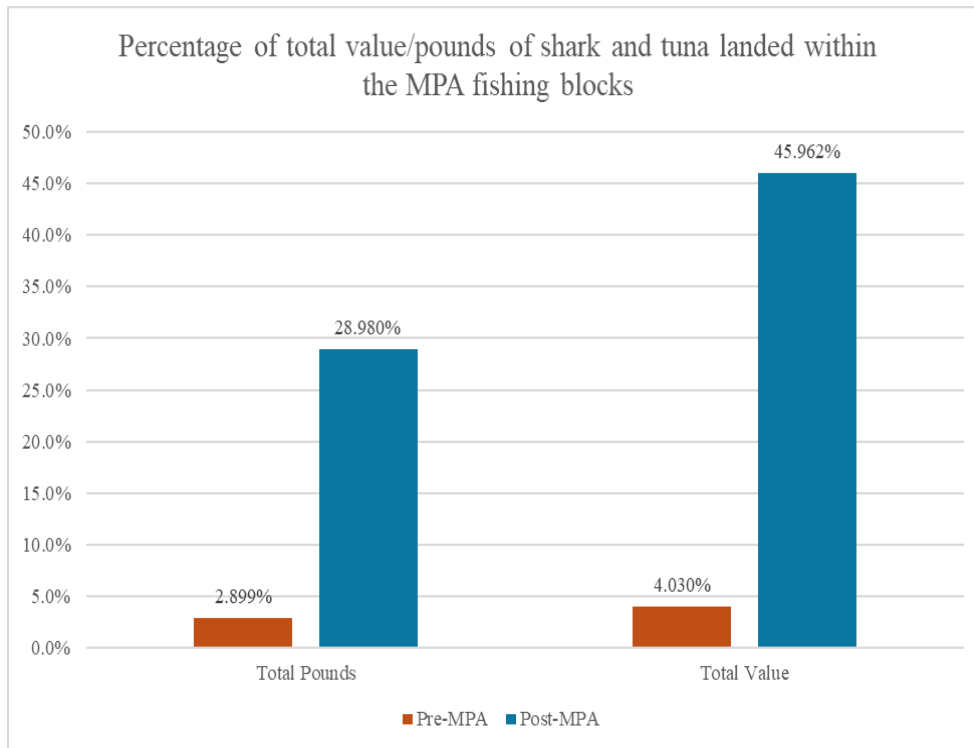


Figure 2. Comparison of Pre-MPA (Jan 1st, 1998- Dec 31st, 2002) and Post-MPA (Jan 1st, 2020- Dec 31st, 2024) total value and total weight by pounds of shark and tuna species landed within the MPA blocks compared to the CINMS fishing blocks.

C. MRWG Goals - Natural and Cultural Heritage & Education

An integral component of the CINMS MPAs and the statewide MPA Network is the inclusion of humans. The areas are not only to help conservation and enhance fisheries management, but to provide areas for spiritual, educational, and recreational opportunities.¹⁹ A 2024 survey²⁰ revealed that 81% of Californians favor expanding MPAs to protect fish, wildlife, and their habitat off the state's coast. Protecting California waters is not only important for the species living in those environments, but also for California ocean users which include non-consumptive uses like beach going, whale watching, photography, surfing, scuba diving, and boating. The Natural and Cultural Heritage Goal and Education goals are intended to maintain areas in the marine environment that give an opportunity to experience healthier marine ecosystems and understand what our ocean may have looked like historically. The petitioners request to open three highly protected MPAs does not support these goals.

III. CONCLUSION

¹⁹ Ugoretz, John. (2002). Final 2002 environmental document: marine protected areas in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (sections 27.82, 630 and 632 Title 14, California code of regulations).

²⁰ <https://www.ppic.org/publication/ppic-statewide-survey-californians-and-the-environment-july-2024/>

July 3, 2025

Agenda Item 10 re General Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023-15MPA

Page 12 of 12

As California's ocean faces a growing suite of threats from climate change and other human uses, we urge the Commission and CDFW to use its authority to strengthen the MPA network to ensure adequate representation of all key habitats in MPAs so that California's MPA network remains an effective ecosystem-based approach for resilience into the future. To help ensure the network's health rejecting both petition 2023-14 MPA and petition 2023-15 MPA is necessary. Once again, we would like to thank both FGC and CDFW for their dedication to the adaptive management process of California's MPA network.

Sincerely,



October 3, 2025

Erika Zavaleta, President
California Fish and Game Commission
California Natural Resources Headquarters Building
715 P Street, 2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Clarification to Letter 'Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA' and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Dear President Zavaleta and Honorable Commissioners:

The following information is submitted to clarify the framing and content of the letter of support submitted by the Environmental Defense Center (EDC) on July 31, 2025, titled 'Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA' (July letter). This letter is submitted because the petitioner of petition 2023-15MPA submitted a letter to the Fish and Game Commission in late September 2025, concerning EDC's data collection and other issues. Specifically, the clarifications included in this letter concern Section 2 of the July letter,

October 3, 2025

Re: Clarification to Letter ‘Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA’ and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Page 2 of 7

titled ‘The FGC and CDFW Should Reject PETITION 2023-15MPA - Opening Channel Islands MPAs to Allow Take of Highly Migratory Species.’

As explained below, EDC appropriately collected data from the agency’s Marine Fisheries Data Explorer in conducting our evaluation of petition 2023-15MPA. In addition, EDC did not single out gear types in our analysis of whether MPAs benefit fisheries.

I. The FGC Marine Fisheries Data Explorer Breakdown

A. Framing of EDC’s Analysis

The goal of the analysis conducted for the July letter was to determine if the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in California had tangible improvements to fish landings. We set the time frames for pre and post MPA establishment to reflect this intent, utilizing the shark and tuna species filter as an example, as stated on page 7 under section B, “For example, the establishment of the MPAs at the NCIs has seen an increase in landings of shark and tuna species within the CINMS blocks...”. The analysis was not specifically targeted at pelagic vs non-pelagic species, rather we investigated whether there is a benefit to MPAs that has impacted the amount of catch in the area.

B. EDC Process for Data Collection

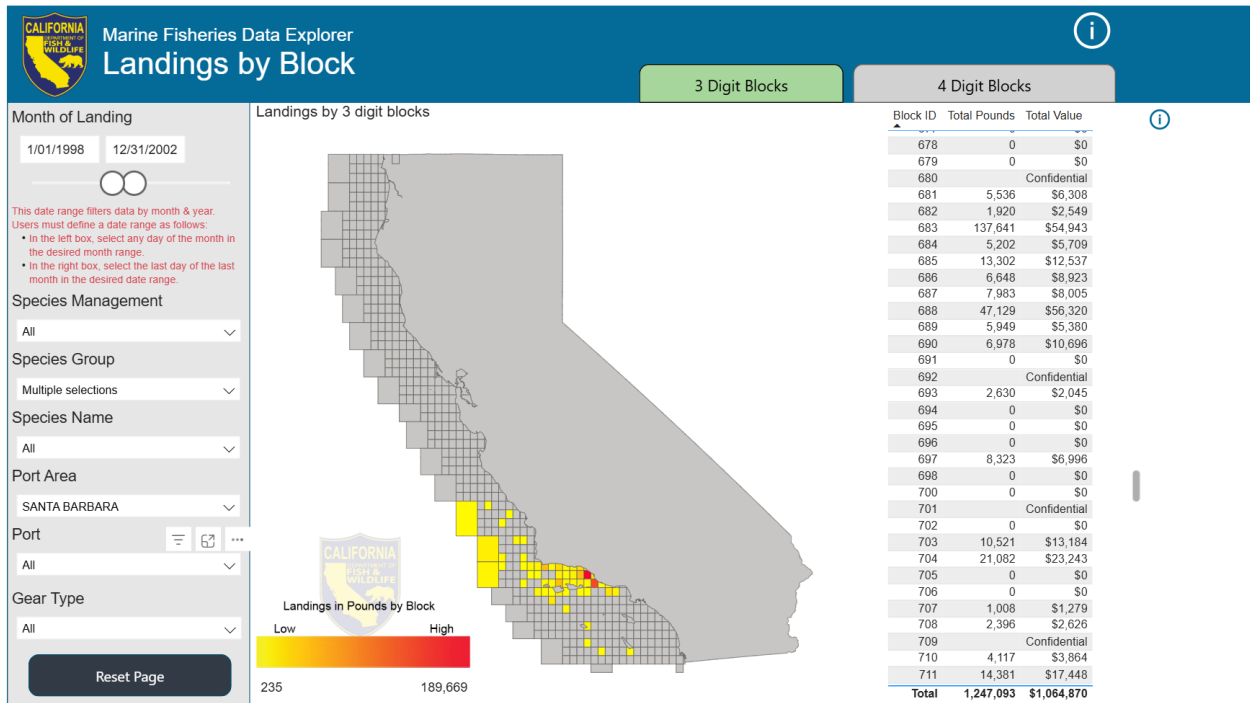
The following steps describe EDC’s approach to data collection underlying the letter.

1. Access the Marine Fisheries Data Explorer:
<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/Data-Management-Research/MFDE>
2. Under “Visualize”(the first box on the left), select “Landings by Block” (second link)
3. Change the parameters to fit the target time frame, location, and species
 - a. Species management – N/A
 - b. Species Group – Shark and tuna
 - c. Species Name – N/A
 - d. Port Area – Santa Barbara
 - e. Port – N/A
 - f. Gear Type – N/A
4. Data explored will produce a table on the right hand side (refer to below screenshots captured on October 1, 2025)

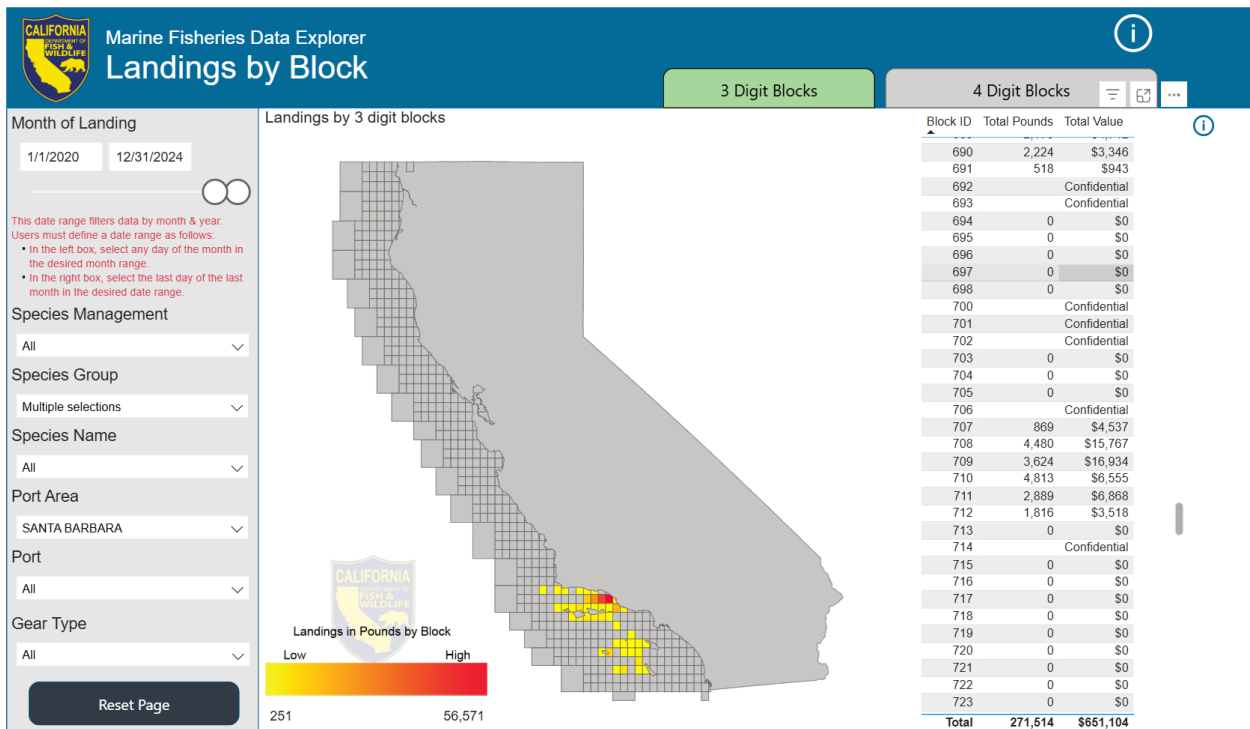
October 3, 2025

Re: Clarification to Letter 'Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA' and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Page 3 of 7



Screenshot of data from CA Department of Fish and Wildlife: Marine Fisheries Data Explorer. For the timeframe of Jan 1, 1998- Dec 31, 2002, species selected are sharks and tuna.



Screenshot of data from CA Department of Fish and Wildlife: Marine Fisheries Data Explorer. For the timeframe of Jan 1, 2020- Dec 31, 2024, species selected are sharks and tuna.

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Re: Clarification to Letter 'Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA' and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Page 4 of 7

C. Comparison of Data Collected for the July Letter

The following tables were populated by data directly downloaded from the Marine Fisheries Data Explorer for the July letter and this letter (pulled on October 1, 2025). The petitioner states that the data is “allegedly confidential,” leading to results that are swayed to fit our specific narrative. The petitioner does not supply any data from the Marine Fisheries Data Explorer to showcase the discrepancy in data. Additionally, it is listed on the Marine Fisheries Data Explorer User Guide: Confidential Data¹ that:

Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 8022, commercial landings data is considered confidential. Landings data in the MFDE, is therefore summarized and presented so as not to disclose data from an individual or business. Landings data marked as “Confidential” in the MFDE indicates there was insufficient data to summarize and maintain confidentiality.

On October 1, 2025, we again pulled the below data from the Marine Fisheries Data Explorer to determine if there were any changes to the data after submission of the July letter. As apparent in the tables below, there has been no change to the data from July to October, and therefore no change to the analysis EDC conducted.

¹ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/Data-Management-Research/MFDE/User-Guide>

October 3, 2025

Re: Clarification to Letter ‘Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA’ and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Page 5 of 7

Please see the table comparing values for 1998-2002 below.²

	July letter submission data		October 1, 2025 data collection	
<i>Block ID</i>	Total Pounds	Total Value	Total Pounds	Total Value
707	1008	\$1,279.25	1,008	\$1,279
708	2395.9	\$2,626.38	2,396	\$2,626
709		Confidential		Confidential
710	4116.6	\$3,863.85	4,117	\$3,864
764		Confidential		Confidential
765		Confidential		Confidential
683	137641	\$54,943	137,641	\$54,943
684	5202	\$5,709	5,202	\$5,709
685	13302	\$12,537	13,302	\$12,537
686	6648	\$8,923	6,648	\$8,923
687	7983	\$8,005	7,983	\$8,005
688	47129	\$56,320	47,129	\$56,320
689	5949	\$5,380	5,949	\$5,380
690	6978	\$10,696	6,978	\$10,696
691	0	\$0	0	\$0
711	14381	\$17,448	14,381	\$17,448
712	2009	\$1,149	2,009	\$1,149
713	4705	\$3,895	4,705	\$3,895
744	0	\$0	0	\$0
745		Confidential		Confidential
<i>Total Petition 2023-15*</i>	7520.5	\$7,769.48		
<i>Total CINMS**</i>	259446.93	\$192,775.29		
<i>Total All Blocks</i>	32,150,483	\$22,954,516		
<i>Petition/All</i>	0.02%	0.03%		
<i>CINMS/All</i>	0.81%	0.84%		
<i>Petition/CINMS***</i>	2.90%	4.03%		

² Please note that the values under “Total pounds” on the July letter were labeled as a currency which is incorrect, however that does not change the results.

October 3, 2025

Re: Clarification to Letter ‘Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA’ and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Page 6 of 7

Please see the table comparing values for 2020-2024 below.³

2020- 2024 Table

<i>Block ID</i>	July letter submission data		October data collection	
	Total Pounds	Total Value	Total Pounds	Total Value
707	869	\$4,537	869	\$4,537
708	4480	\$15,767	4,480	\$15,767
709	3624	\$16,934	3,624	\$16,934
710	4813	\$6,555	4,813	\$6,555
764	543	\$2,632	543	\$2,632
765	2598	\$14,079	2,598	\$14,079
683	16619	\$23,693	16,619	\$23,693
684	1814	\$3,364	1,814	\$3,364
685	2809	\$6,680	2,809	\$6,680
686	1312	\$3,564	1,312	\$3,564
687	1476	\$3,454	1,476	\$3,454
688	7233	\$9,766	7,233	\$9,766
689	2175	\$4,742	2,175	\$4,742
690	2224	\$3,346	2,224	\$3,346
691	518	\$943	518	\$943
706		Confidential		Confidential
711	2889	\$6,868	2,889	\$6,868
712	1816	\$3,518	1,816	\$3,518
713	0	\$0	0	\$0
744	598	\$1,199	598	\$1,199
745		Confidential		Confidential
<i>Total Petition 2023-15*</i>	16927	\$60,505		
<i>Total CINMS**</i>	58409	\$131,642		
<i>Total All Blocks</i>	8849117	\$13,908,685		
<i>Petition/All</i>	0.19%	0.44%		
<i>CINMS/All</i>	0.66%	0.95%		
<i>Petition/CINMS***</i>	28.98%	45.96%		

³ Please note that the values under “Total pounds” on the July letter were labeled as a currency which is incorrect, however that does not change the results.

October 3, 2025

Re: Clarification to Letter 'Agenda Item 17 C re Comments on MPA Petitions 2023-14MPA and 2023- 15MPA' and rebuttal from Petitioner re Petition 2023- 15MPA

Page 7 of 7

II. Gear Type Request of the Petitioner

The petitioner also claims that we misconstrued the gear type allowance listed in petition 2023-15MPA. In the July letter the only reference to longlines and drift gillnets was as an example of bycatch offenders found on page 7, section 2.A.2. Nowhere else in section 2 (addressing petition 2023-15MPA) did we list a gear type; instead, the arguments made in the letter center around our opposition to the weakening of these MPAs, which for twenty years have been allowed to heal without extractive practices.

III. Conclusion

Accordingly, we respectfully request that the Commission consider the points previously articulated in EDC's letters, which are appropriately supported by relevant data. Please do not hesitate to let us know if you have any questions or would like additional information.

Sincerely,

Azsha Hudson
Marine Conservation Analyst & Program Manager
Environmental Defense Center

Ashley Eagle-Gibbs, Esq.
Executive Director
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin

Ray Hiemstra
Associate Director of Policy and Projects
Orange County Coastkeeper

Katie O'Donnell
US Ocean Conservation Manager
WILDCOAST

Tomas Valadez
California Policy Manager
Azul



Planning and Development

Lisa Plowman, Director
Jeff Wilson, Assistant Director
Elise Dale, Assistant Director

Dear Ms. Miller-Henson,

As Secretary of the Santa Barbara County Fish and Wildlife Commission, I am submitting the attached letter containing formal comments regarding the current Marine Protected Area (MPA) petitions under consideration. This letter reflects the collective position of the full Commission, which includes signatures from all nine appointed members, representing diverse stakeholder groups within Santa Barbara County.

Our Commission has thoroughly reviewed the details of Petitions 2023-14MPA, 2023-15MPA-AM, 2023-18MPA, 2023-28MPA-AM, 2023-29MPA-AM, and 2023-33MPA-AM. As outlined in the attached document, our positions and recommendations were developed through numerous public meetings and extensive local input, based on decades of combined experience in fish and wildlife matters across the county.

We appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the discussion surrounding MPA management and thank the California Fish and Game Commission for its continued commitment to public engagement and science-informed decision-making. Should you or your staff require any further clarification or supporting materials, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Secretary, Santa Barbara County Fish and Wildlife Commission

Phone: 805-934-6297

Email: castrot@countyofsb.org





Planning and Development

Lisa Plowman, Director

Jeff Wilson, Assistant Director

Elise Dale, Assistant Director

October 20, 2025

To: Ms. Melissa Miller-Henson

Executive Director

California Fish and Game Commission

715 "P" St. 16th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

From: Santa Barbara County Fish and Wildlife Commission

c/o Santa Barbara County Planning and Development

624 W. Foster Road. Santa Maria, CA 93455

Dear Ms. Miller-Henson,

The Santa Barbara Fish and Wildlife Commission is a county commission consisting of nine members appointed by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors. The commission, among other things, aids the county board on active fish and wildlife related matters with our combined hundreds of years of local fish and wildlife experience between our fellow commissioners.

This comment letter serves to provide our input regarding the current MPA petitions requesting changes be made to the MPA network specifically around the Santa Barbara Channel and Channel Islands. We feel our county fish and wildlife commission's input on the MPA petition process may prove especially valuable due to our local experiences and local understanding of the ecosystem, as well as our variety of backgrounds, consisting of non-consumptive users, fishermen, and biological scientists. This letter serves as a culmination of many public meetings learning about the MPA petitions that have been proposed as well as fellow commissioners observations being involved in local discussions about the petitions outside of official meetings to gauge public input and sentiment. This county commission appreciates the opportunity to provide the following feedback on these local MPA petitions.

Petition2023-14MPA

Petition2023-14MPA requests changes to several State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCAs), one of which, the Naples SMCA, is within the County. Generally, SMCAs already allow for some form of limited take, this petition requests adding commercial take of sea urchins to the allowable methods list inside of the SMCAs in the petition.

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Sea urchins are primarily taken commercially and are a core part of the County's commercial fishing sector. Urchins, and their tendency to graze on the root systems of local kelp forests, have recently posed problems with kelp rebuilding efforts after El Niños in the 2010's reduced kelp forest size noticeably. Local fishermen cite urchin barrens inside of MPAs that cannot be touched and continue to spread to the surrounding area with no possible measures existing to remove the main mass from the MPA.

Recommendation: While cases may vary across different MPAs and counties, for the above reasons, this commission finds it reasonable to allow the proposed change and supports the petition for allowed sea urchin take at the Naples SMCA to help facilitate kelp forest regrowth. We kindly recommend this change be allowed at Naples.

Petition2023-15MPA-AM

Petition2023-15MPA requests changes to three joint State and Federal Marine Reserves (SMRs/FMRs), all of which, the Footprint SMR/FMR, Gull Island SMR/FMR, and Santa Barbara Island SMR/FMR, border the county. These MPAs, and others around the Channel Islands, are unique to the State network in that they were established through a joint process between State and Federal agencies before the coastal MLPA under the CINMS. The resulting network was a series of state and federal MPAs at the Channel Islands that covers federal water up to 6 nautical miles from the islands. All SMRs and FMRs the petition addresses are currently no-take areas.

The petition requests changing these areas to joint State and Federal Marine Conservation Areas, SMCAs and FMCAs, and proposes several options that allow for various forms of the limited take of pelagic finfish or highly migratory species recreationally and commercially. In addition, the petition provides possible sub-divisions of the Gull Island and Santa Barbara Island State MPAs into nearshore and offshore areas, similar to other State MPAs elsewhere. The primary arguments of the petition are the minimal impact pelagic fishing effort has on the local MPA ecosystem and goals, and the support of pelagic areas in the State's MPA Master Plans and other documents seen in the broader coastal network but apparent lack thereof in the pre-Master Plan Channel Islands network.

Several members of this commission were part of the original process at the Channel Islands over 20 years ago and the southern MLPA in 2012. We all understand that the primary factor for the MPA implementation at these island sites offshore was to originally protect species like groundfish and structure groundfish live on to rebuild overfished populations at the time. While MPA goals have changed since the 2000s, this fact is still key to understanding why these areas are the way they are today.

Pelagic fish, and the methods used to target them, are predominantly fished near the surface of the water column, offshore, and off the bottom. This type of effort avoids the nearshore or offshore rocky-bottom ecosystems local nearshore species or groundfish are predominantly found in. In addition, the pelagic species that would be taken in these areas are significantly less affected by these MPAs and the broader network due to them being very mobile, their relative abundance is not concentrated in an MPA compared to out of one. The MPA Master Plans from 2008 and 2016 discuss this, citing the lower effects that MPAs have on pelagic species and the need to have areas that allow for some form of limited pelagic take, aligning the petitioner's arguments with the Master Plans. In addition, the petition does point out an imbalance in pelagic allowed areas between the MLPA's coastal implementation phases that came after the first MPA Master Plan in 2008 and the Channel Islands Network implementation that came well before the first MPA Master Plan in the early 2000's.

Outside the Channel Islands, in the coastal network that came afterwards, most MPAs that overlap deeper waters pelagic species pass through allow for some form of take of pelagic finfish. Observing the Channel Islands, we can see a significantly higher overlap with offshore waters, namely due to the federal sections

of these MPAs. However, even with this significantly larger offshore encroachment, almost no pelagic allowed areas exist. Whether this difference was due to the Channel Islands process pre-dating the coastal process and the 2008 MPA Master Plan's outlook on pelagic species is up to debate, but the fact of the matter is the difference is noticeably present, and for no abundantly clear reason.

Recommendation: The subject of island MPAs allowing pelagic take, specifically these three, has been raised by the public several times prior at our meetings, and local MPA collaboratives our commissioners have attended. For these reasons, and those above, this commission supports this petition, and believes it should be accepted by the State Commission through one of the proposed "options" the petition lists that best fits the existing network.

Petition2023-18MPA

Petition2023-18MPA requests multiple changes to a variety of coastal and island MPAs within the county. Some of the changes are listed as "non-regulatory requests" by the Department while others make modifications to, or remove existing MPAs. All but one of the MPAs in the petition are within the County, they are the: Vandenberg SMR, Point Conception SMR, Kashtayit SMCA, Campus Point SMCA, and San Miguel Island Special Closure.

Of the changes, the proposal at Vandenberg SMR and San Miguel Island Special Closure are the two MPAs that would have the largest regulatory changes. At Vandenberg the petition requests a coastal SMCA be made that allows for only shore-based fishing by hook-and-line, citing an equity and enforcement concern between military base personnel and members of the public. Because military personnel are allowed to fish the shore of the SMR while members of the public outside the base cannot due to the SMR, both the equity and enforcement concerns are certainly present and should be addressed. The proposed solution of a shore based SMCA does seem to be a reasonable way to correct this problem.

At San Miguel and Anacapa (outside of the county) the petition requests the Special Closure(s) be removed in its entirety citing its original goal being to reduce disturbance to pinniped rookeries and seabird populations has been far exceeded and better methods have been developed on-site.

The remaining MPA requests are non-regulatory and include supported use for M2 radar monitoring at Point Conception SMR for better enforcement, a refined regulatory language for allowances at the Kashtayit SMCA, and using the color red instead of purple for distinguishing the Campus Point No-Take SMCA.

Recommendation: This commission finds all of the above modifications and requests more than reasonable, gives its support for them all. We recommend the FGC accept the petition in full.

Petition2023-28MPA-AM

Petition2023-28MPA requests to create a new MPA around Point Sal, designating it the Point Sal SMCA or a Tribally named SMCA, and listing it as a limited-take area with only an exception of a shore based finfish take allowance and tribal take allowance. The petitions driving reasons for the new MPA are that the area is ecologically significant in terms of local upwelling and relative to the landings that occur there the area is a small fraction of the State's commercial output, under 1%. The petition also cites tribal inclusivity and significance in the area as justification for its closure.

While the petition is accurate in the broader economic analysis, locally Point Sal is a very important area for both recreational and commercial operations out of Port San Luis (Avila), the local port to Point Sal.

Point Sal, and its surrounding waters, are essential for year-round and seasonal fisheries such as salmon, dungeness crab, groundfish, and halibut. This new MPA in addition to the existing network will significantly affect the local port's economic health due to Point Sal's being a significant fishing area for local commercial and recreational anglers. Namely, crab and groundfish boats out of Avila would be significantly affected by this change as per their testimony, over half their time is spent in the proposed area.

Recommendation: While the shore-based allowance is a welcome allowance, we believe this is still too costly on the local economy of Avila and its recreational and commercial fisheries to warrant its allowance. For this reason this commission has decided to be against this petition, and recommends the FGC deny it.

Petition2023-29MPA-AM

Petition2023-29MPA requests to create a new MPA around Carpinteria, designating it the Mishopshno SMCA. The petition asks to make take regulations for the area the same as the Point Sal petition, with an allowance of shore fishing of finfish and a tribal exception for those in the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians which would be able to still use tribal take methods inside of the SMCA. The proposed area's size was reduced when the petition was amended to include the shore allowance.

The petition's primary reasons for this MPA include this tribal allowance and co-management model along with the added reasons of MPA connectivity, spacing, and protecting juvenile great white shark nursery grounds. While this commission does agree that Tribal inclusion is a warranted piece of MPA and coastal management, we do not believe that a new MPA altogether is needed to accomplish this. MPAs across the coast can be modified themselves to allow for such co-management but the existing area offshore Carpinteria is currently open to the entire public, Tribes included.

Carpinteria's coast has been the subject of several MPA proposals over the years. During the MLPA the same area was looked into but was ultimately not selected, trading off two other SMCAs instead of establishing one at Carpinteria in a separate MLPA planning alternative. In 2020 this commission also followed a similar MPA petition in a smaller area to the current proposal that similarly advocated to protect juvenile great white sharks. That petition was ultimately rejected by CDFW due to the larger footprint white sharks, a pelagic species, covered relative to the coast of Carpinteria/California in general, and we believe the same reasons from 2020 are still relevant in 2024 against the petitioner's arguments.

Additionally, it should be said that Carpinteria Reef, the reef that would be almost entirely inside the MPA, is one of the last open reef areas to the fishing community. Removing this reef will see the end of local fishing access to coastal reefs, forcing anglers to travel further, coastally or to the islands, and burning more fuel to have similar opportunities. Commercial members of this commission are concerned for the areas of the proposed MPA that overlap the state halibut trawl grounds. These grounds are minimal already and have been reduced continuously over the years. This proposed MPA would cut a significant portion of the current open trawl area harming this unique fishery that the commission has repeatedly stated is well managed. Lastly, there is an overwhelming amount of public outcry on this petition specifically citing lost access to one of the last open reefs on the coast by boat and especially kayak.

Recommendation: For all of these reasons this commission has decided to be against this petition, and requests the FGC deny it.

Petition2023-33MPA-AM

Petition 2023-33 MPA requests for multiple MPA expansions and one MPA creation throughout the California coast, of which, three MPA expansions are within Santa Barbara at the Point Conception SMR, the Gull Island SMR, and the South Point SMR. Of the three expansions the South Point SMR expansion would be the largest, including all of the southwest side of Santa Rosa Island in the MPA and adding over 27.5 square miles to the SMR. This is followed by Point Conception SMR's expansion eastward adding over 14 more square miles to the SMR, and lastly by Gull Island SMR's smaller northward expansion adding over 1.5 square miles to the closure.

The driving force behind Petition 2023-33 MPA is kelp restoration. The petition claims growing these MPAs would allow for the now protected areas to rebuild their kelp forests under no fishing pressure which would also mean less traffic in general. Kelp restoration is a very important subject in Santa Barbara County as several sectors, consumptive and non-consumptive, depend on healthy levels of kelp for commercial and recreational use. That being said, this commission believes removing fishing access in these areas will do little to nothing to promote kelp regrowth and more-likely prevent kelp rebuilding projects (seeding, artificial reefs, and sea urchin removal programs) from directly assisting in the rebuilding of our kelp forests. Besides fishing, factors such as water quality, water temperature, storms, and swell need to be considered as larger drivers of kelp loss, not larger closed areas. There are several active projects locally and statewide dedicated to kelp rebuilding, none of which remove fishing access from areas in order to rebuild the kelp because there is no reason to. We believe the same applies in the areas this petition looks at. There are no reasons these specific areas need a fishing closure to help kelp forests regrow; therefore, there is no justification for their expansion, especially into waters predominantly too deep for kelp to root and grow. Similar to petition 29, there has been specific public outcry against this petition for all of the above reasons at MPA collaboratives, and public meetings.

Recommendation: For these reasons this commission has decided to be against this petition and recommends the FGC deny it.

Signed, the Santa Barbara County Fish and Wildlife Commission,

Phil Beguhl (Chair) - 2nd District

Scott Cooper (Vice Chair) - 3rd District

Frank Abatemarco - 1st District

Chad Thomas - 4th District

David Morgan - 5th District

Jeff Landers - Santa Maria Sportsman's Association Representative

Whitney Uyeda - Santa Barbara Sport Fishing Representative

Jeff Maassen - Commercial Fisherman Representative

Steve Adam - Santa Ynez Valley Pistol and Bow Club Representative

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