

Staff Summary for May 5-6, 2026

4. Marine Protected Area (MPA) Petition 2023-19MPA (Tribally Led)**Today's Item**Information Action

Receive a presentation from the petitioner, followed by public comment and discussion for Petition 2023-19MPA (Tribally Led): Request to designate a new MPA near Morro Bay as “Chitqawi SMCA” that only includes a tribal take exemption for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

Summary of Previous/Future Actions

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • Received 20 MPA petitions; referred to MRC and the Department for review | December 2023;
February 2024 |
| • Granted or denied all individual actions in the 5 “bin 1” MPA petitions | December 2024 |
| • Tribal Committee (TC) received overview from tribal leads or co-leads of 5 MPA petitions; received Department presentation, and developed TC recommendation | April 14, 2026; TC |
| • Received Department bin 2 petition evaluations for 10 non-tribally led or co-led petitions; adopted TC recommendation for tribally led and co-led petitions | April 15-16, 2026 |
| • Received petitioners’ presentations and discussed region-specific petitioned actions in bin 2 MPA petitions, from Del Norte through Monterey counties | April 21, 2026 |
| • Today, receive petitioners’ presentation and discuss region-specific petitioned actions in bin 2 MPA petitions, from San Luis Obispo through Santa Barbara counties, northern Channel Islands, and Santa Barbara Island | May 5-6, 2026 |
| • Receive petitioners’ presentation and discuss region-specific petitioned actions in bin 2 MPA petitions, from Los Angeles through San Diego Counties and Catalina Island | May 19, 2026 |
| • Receive Department bin 2 evaluations for 5 tribally led or co-led petitions | Date to be determined |

Background

In November 2023, the Commission received Petition 2023-19MPA (Exhibit 1), alongside 19 other petitions proposing changes to the state’s MPA network and management program. In February 2024, the Commission referred all MPA petitions to the Department for its evaluation and recommendation, while developing and updating guidance over time.

For detailed background information and key documents related to the process leading to this stage—including the companion document to the Department’s evaluations for non-tribally led or co-led petitions, the Department’s evaluations presentation, and a letter from the California Ocean Protection Council providing input to complement the Department’s evaluations—see the [Introduction to Bin 2 MPA Petitions staff summary and exhibits](#).

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Petition Amendments

Bin 2 petitioners were provided until March 2025 to submit formal amendments to their original petitions for inclusion in the Department's evaluation. The petitioners for this petition did not submit an amendment by the March 2025 deadline.

However, in August 2025, the Commission extended time for California tribes to formally join petitions as co-sponsors and to allow tribes to contribute additional modifications as needed to their petitions. The Commission also referred all tribally led or co-led petitions to TC for review prior to Commission review.

Note that this petition was clarified and revised through the TC petitions review.

TC Petitions Review

At the April 14, 2026 TC meeting, tribal petitioners provided verbal and/or PowerPoint summaries and clarifications of their petition proposals. For a Zoom-recorded video of the meeting, see [Tribal Committee Meeting - April 14, 2026 - via YouTube](#).

Through the discussions, it became clear that the intended actions for three of the five tribally led or co-led petitions differed from their previous submissions. This tribally led petition was one of the three that were modified during TC review of the tribal petitions.

For Petition 2023-19MPA, the tribal petitioner provided a verbal overview of the proposed MPA and clarified their intended actions relative to the original November 2023 petition. They explained that although the original petition included three types of take in the proposed SMCA, their current intent is solely to include a tribal take exemption for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (SYBCI). TC supported accepting this clarification.

At its April 15–16, 2026 meeting, the Commission approved TC's recommendation to accept the clarified intents for the tribally led and co-led petitions, based on the information shared by tribal leads and co-leads at the April 14 TC meeting. The Commission also requested that the Department proceed with evaluating the five tribally led or co-led petitions, incorporating the clarifications and revisions shared at the TC meeting.

Overview of Actions in Petition 2023-19MPA Relevant to This Region

This petition, submitted by SYBCI, proposes to designate a new MPA within this region near Morro Bay. The action describe below includes revisions (in strike-out format) reflecting the petitioner's clarification at the April 14, 2026 TC meeting, which the Commission accepted at its April 15-16, 2026 meeting.

- Action 1. Establish a new SMCA as "Chitqawi SMCA" that prohibits all take except ~~(1) recreational take of finfish, and of invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels by hand; (2) take pursuant to activities authorized under 632(b)(97)(C); and (3) add~~ a tribal take exemption for SYBCI.

The petitioner also requests to establish a co-management agreement between SYBCI and the Department (*note that this does not require a regulatory change*).

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Stated Intent

In summary, the petitioners state that their proposal is intended to: (1) establish “a new MPA between Morro Bay and Cambria” that would provide an “...additional California co-management SMCA as ‘Chitqawi’ – the northern most coastal village site of the territory traditionally inhabited by the diverse Chumash peoples”; (2) “ensure the designed benefits of marine reserves as an insurance factor ... needed to protect marine life and habitat from the synergistic impacts of anthropogenic disturbance events” and to “contribute to California’s 30x30 goals to ensure 30% of California waters are fully protected by 2030;” and (3) “strengthen the role of tribes in co-management and monitoring efforts and marine education activities through the marine region” because “there is no Tribal MPA for co-management within this regional network.”

Petitioners clarified at the April 14, 2026 TC meeting that their petition would designate a new co-management SMCA in Morro Bay named “Chitqawi” SMCA and, based on their stated intent, they only request a tribal take exemption for SYBCI.

Public Comments

The Commission has received public comments on MPA petitions continuously since petitions were submitted in late 2023. Staff has compiled into a single packet the comments received for this petition that were included in committee or Commission meeting binders or supplemental handouts from the December 2023 through April 2026 Commission meetings (Exhibit 2). Comments received after the April 2026 Commission meeting but before the deadline for this meeting are included as exhibits to this staff summary.

Petition Evaluations

On March 20, 2026, the Department publicly released its evaluations and recommendations for the ten petitions that were not tribally led or co-led. Evaluations for the five tribally led or co-led petitions, including the petition addressed in this item, have not yet been completed. The Commission supported the Department’s decision to defer evaluation of tribally-led or co-led petitions to allow time government-to-government consultation with tribes and for the TC to review and discuss those petitions at its April 14, 2026 meeting.

In addition, on March 20, 2026 the [California Ocean Protection Council \(OPC\), in its role as policy lead for the MPA network, sent a letter to the Commission](#) outlining its overarching perspectives on the MPA petitions, including the tribally led and co-led petitions (see [OPC news release, dated March 20, 2026](#)). OPC indicated that it plans to provide more detailed input on the bin 2 petitions using a policy lens intended to complement the Department’s evaluations. OPC now anticipates transmitting its evaluation for consideration at the June 2026 Commission meeting.

Today’s Meeting

Today, the petitioner(s) will present Petition 2023-19MPA, including clarifications approved after the April 14 TC meeting. This meeting provides petitioners with an opportunity to engage in dialogue with the Commission alongside robust public participation.

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All participants are encouraged to review the [Regional Meeting Expectations and Guidelines](#) (included in the agenda) as a reference for engaging in today's meeting.

Significant Public Comments

1. The Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association (VCCFA) cites several concerns about the petition, including the lack of comprehensive socioeconomic analysis and the absence of a meaningful evaluation of fishing effort displacement and its impact on surrounding open fishing areas. VCCFA emphasizes that fishing closures displace fishing effort and increase socioeconomic consequences by moving fishing effort to Morro Bay, Cambria, Point Buchon (and surrounding waters), and other open access areas along the central coast region. They urge the Commission to require socioeconomic, effort displacement, cumulative impact, and economic impact analyses before proceeding. (Exhibit 3)
2. A recreational angler and diver from northern California who frequently recreates along the central California coast urges the Commission to accept the petition if it would allow for recreational finfish take (as originally proposed) but urges the Commission to also allow commercial take with low-impact gear, especially for market squid, within the proposed Chitqawi SMCA boundaries (Exhibit 4).

Recommendation

Commission staff: Based on the day's discussion, consider what additional information, if any, will be needed to inform a Commission decision on the petition.

Department: Currently under development.

Exhibits

1. [Petition 2023-19MPA](#), received November 29, 2023 (*this is the original version and does not reflect changes requested by the petitioner on April 14, 2026 and approved for inclusion by the Commission at its April 15-16, 2026 meeting*)
2. [Packet of comments](#), received November 2023 through April 17, 2026
3. [Letter from David Colker, Executive Director, Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association](#), received April 21, 2026
4. [Email from Rick Duenas](#), received April 22, 2026

Motion (N/A)



Tracking Number: (_2023-19MPA_)

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

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

SECTION I: Required Information.

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

1. Person or organization requesting the change (Required)

Sam Cohen, Esq. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians |
100 Via Juana Road
PO Box 517 Santa Ynez, California 93460
Telephone number: [REDACTED]
Email address: scohen@chumash.gov

2. Rulemaking Authority (Required) - Authority cited: Sections 200, 205(c), 265, 399, 1590, 1591, 2860, 2861 and 6750, Fish and Game Code; and Sections 36725(a) and 36725(e), Public Resources Code.

3. Overview (Required) - This attached Summary for this Petition describes a proposed additional California-Chumash co-management SMCA that is referred to as “Chitqawi” – the northern most coastal Chumash village site of the territory traditionally inhabited by the diverse Chumash peoples. The proposed new regulations are as follows:

- (B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(C) apply, with the following specified exceptions:
1. The recreational take of finfish [subsection 632(a)(2)], invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels by hand harvest is allowed.
 2. Take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(97)(C) is allowed.
 3. The following federally recognized tribe is exempt from the area and take regulations found in subsection 632(b)(97) of these regulations and shall comply with all other existing regulations and statutes: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. |

4. Rationale (Required) - To ensure 30% of California waters are fully protected by 2030 and to foster Tribal engagement and co-management of MPAs, this Petition submitted by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (SYBCI) recommends an additional MPA for the Central Coast Region MPA network. There is no Tribal MPA for co-management within this regional network.



The SYBCI are co-managers of four south coast SMCAs. The Tribe is recommending the adoption of a new MPA between Morro Bay and Cambria for the Central Coast Region. Describe the problem and the reason for the proposed change: [Click here to enter text.](#)

SECTION II: Optional Information

5. **Date of Petition:** [November 9, 2023](#)

6. **Category of Proposed Change**

- Sport Fishing
- Commercial Fishing
- Hunting
- Other, please specify: [MPAs, Section 632.](#)

7. **The proposal is to:** *(To determine section number(s), see current year regulation booklet or <https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs>)*

- Amend Title 14 Section(s): [Westlaw regulations.](#)
- Add New Title 14 Section(s): [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Repeal Title 14 Section(s): [Click here to enter text.](#)

8. **If the proposal is related to a previously submitted petition that was rejected, specify the tracking number of the previously submitted petition** [Click here to enter text.](#)

Or Not applicable.

9. **Effective date:** If applicable, identify the desired effective date of the regulation. If the proposed change requires immediate implementation, explain the nature of the emergency: [At the discretion of the Commission.](#)

10. **Supporting documentation:** Identify and attach to the petition any information supporting the proposal including data, reports and other documents: [Please see attached.](#)

11. **Economic or Fiscal Impacts:** Identify any known impacts of the proposed regulation change on revenues to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, individuals, businesses, jobs, other state agencies, local agencies, schools, or housing: [Unknown.](#)

12. **Forms:** If applicable, list any forms to be created, amended or repealed:

[Please see attached.](#)

SECTION 3: FGC Staff Only

Date received: [11/29/2023](#)

FGC staff action:

- Accept - complete
 - Reject - incomplete
 - Reject - outside scope of FGC authority
- Tracking Number



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

Meeting date for FGC consideration: _____ |

FGC action:

- Denied by FGC
- Denied - same as petition _____ |
Tracking Number
- Granted for consideration of regulation change

**SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR PETITION TO THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND
GAME COMMISSION FOR REGULATORY CHANGE**

A Petition to Add *Chitqawi* SMCA to the Central Coast MPA Network

Submitted By

Sam Cohen, Esq.
Government Affairs & Legal Specialist
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians
PO Box 517 | Santa Ynez, CA 93460
805.688.7997 Office

Date: November 11, 2023

Overview. California has begun its first 10-year review of the state’s marine protected areas (MPAs) network. The State’s first decadal management review of the MLPA will be used to inform the future of marine life protection in California waters.

Since the adoption of State MPAs, Governor Gavin Newsom laid out a goal to protect 30% of the land, water, and marine area over the decade. The current level of marine area designated in some type of MPA in each region is far less than the goal to protect 30% of California marine waters. Improvements to the existing MPA network are warranted. Changes to the existing MPA Network are based on the statutory authority of the Fish and Game Commission to take the action requested (Sections 200, 205(c), 265, 399, 1590, 1591, 2860, 2861 and 6750, Fish and Game Code; and Sections 36725(a) and 36725(e), Public Resources Code).

California should add marine area to the existing MPA Network for two primary reasons:

- (i) To ensure the designed benefits of marine reserves an insurance factor¹ is needed to protect marine life and habitat from the synergistic impacts of anthropogenic disturbance events. Marine life is impacted by ecosystem disturbance associated with short term and long-term factors associated with climate disturbance, such as the warming of sea surface temperature, among other anthropogenic pressures.² An insurance factor, such as increasing the scale of MPA networks, may provide a protective measure to marine life impacted by anthropogenic impacts. Given the ten-year history of the benefits of MPAs within State waters, the Commission should consider adding other MPAs to the existing network given evidence of climate disturbance on marine life. For example, there is evidence of large areas of warming of sea surface temperature and associated ecosystem disturbance within the California Current.³
- (ii) To strengthen the role of the Tribes in co-management and monitoring efforts and marine education activities throughout the marine region, additional Tribal MPAs are warranted today.⁴ Additional Tribal MPAs should be designed within the existing MPA networks to ensure that Tribal nations are integrated and engaged in marine life protection and education efforts. Additional designation of Tribal MPAs is also

¹ Allison, Gary W., Steven D. Gaines, Jane Lubchenco, And Hugh P. Possingham, Ensuring Persistence of Marine Reserves: Catastrophes Require Adopting an Insurance Factor, *Ecological Applications*, 13(1) Supplement (2003): S8–S24.

² Smith, J. G., Free, C. M., Lopazanski, C., Brun, J., Anderson, C. R., Carr, M. H., Claudet, J., Dugan, J. E., Eurich, J. G., Francis, T. B., Hamilton, S. L., Mouillot, D., Raimondi, P. T., Starr, R. M., Ziegler, S. L., Nickols, K. J., & Caselle, J. E. (2023). A marine protected area network does not confer community structure resilience to a marine heatwave across coastal ecosystems. *Global Change Biology*, 29, 5634–5651. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.16862>

³ Rodríguez-Rodríguez, D., and Javier Martínez-Vega. (2022) Ecological effectiveness of marine protected areas across the globe in the scientific literature. *Advances in Marine Biology* 92: 129-153 provide a detailed empirical review of the scientific literature on the ecological benefits of marine protected areas.

⁴ McGinnis, M.V. and R. Cordero. *Tribal Marine Protected Areas: Protecting Maritime Ways and Tribal Practices*. A White Paper produced by the Wishtoyo Foundation. 2004.

warranted given recent California and federal guidelines and initiatives that support Tribal co-management and collaborative natural resource management and planning.



To ensure 30% of state waters are fully protected by 2030 and to foster Tribal engagement and co-management of MPAs, this Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indian’s (SYBCI) Petition emphasizes the need to designate an additional Tribal co-management SMCA for the Central Coast Region. This Petition recommends that the Central Coast Region MPA network (identified in the map below)⁵ should be strengthened to support an additional Chumash SMCA. There is no such Tribal MPA for co-management within this regional network. This Petition includes a general characterization of the proposed new MPA including location and regulatory information for the Tribal co-management of *Chitqawi*⁶ for the region.

Rationale. MPAs were established pursuant to the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) of 1999, and through a collaborative public process known as the MLPA Initiative process, which involved regional stakeholder groups such as

commercial and recreational anglers, tribal and government representatives, educators, researchers, and conservationists. Environmental Impact Reports were prepared for each of the four study areas, including the Central Coast Region (Pigeon Point to Point Conception). The MPA network for the Central Coast Region was approved by the Commission in 2007.

California’s first decadal management review of the MLPA began in 2022. One goal of the decadal management review is for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to evaluate and adaptively manage the established MPA Network. The regional networks that were established by the State included input from participants in collaborative planning efforts

⁵ The map is from California Central Coast Marine Protected Areas. Baseline Data Collection Summary Report. Publication No. T-068 (December 2008). California Sea Grant College Program University of California, San Diego. Page 2.

⁶ For a discussion of Chitqawi and other central coast Chumash history, see Milliken, R. and John R. Johnson (March 2005). An Ethnogeography of Salinan and Northern Chumash Communities – 1769 to 1810. Available at:

https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/hornbeck_ind_1/4/?utm_source=digitalcommons.csumb.edu%2Fhornbeck_ind_1%2F4&utm_medium=PDF&utm_campaign=PDFCoverPages

including members of the scientific community, conservationists, and marine resource users. Scientific input on the benefits of MPAs to marine ecosystems contributed to these early MPA planning processes.

There was very little effort by the State during the early period of the implementation of the MLPA to consider Tribal MPAs in the network design. There was also a general lack of agreement to establish MPA networks that would allow for ecological resilience of marine systems given the range of impacts and pressures associated with climate change, including the rise of sea surface temperature. Since the adoption of the MPA Network, there has been considerable evidence on the benefits of traditional ecological knowledge and other indigenous experience in marine life protection. There is also more information on the importance of marine reserves as management tools to support marine life protection in a context of climate change.⁷

The SYBCI are co-managers of four existing SMCAs. There exists no Tribal co-managed MPA within this network. Following adoption of MPAs in the North Coast MPA Planning Process, a regulatory provision was adopted by the California Department of Fish and Game Commission (hereafter “Commission”) to provide exemptions from MPA-specific area and take regulations for individual federally recognized California Tribes (i.e., tribal exemptions), through a petition process by the Commission. Tribal take can be authorized in MPAs that overlap with areas of historic and/or current uses for gathering, ceremony, or harvest as reflected in a factual record of use provided by the Tribe. Amendments to MPA regulations were approved by the Commission for two different tribes: the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians (the Kashia) and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (hereafter “SYBCI”). The SYBCI is the only federally recognized Chumash Tribe. The Chumash-California MPAs are Naples SMCA, *Kashtayit* SMCA, Point Dume SMCA, and Anacapa Island SMCA that provide Tribal exemptions.

The SYBCI is recommending the adoption of a new MPA between Morro Bay and Cambria for the Central Coast Region. This Petition refers to the additional California-Chumash co-management SMCA as “Chitqawi” – the northern most coastal Chumash village site of the territory traditionally inhabited by the diverse Chumash peoples. Chitqawi is a coastal village of the Chumash that exists on the northern boundary of the Morro Bay area (although the exact location is unknown). The proposed SMCA is named after the Chumash village. The Chumash word Chitqawi appears to have many different spellings.⁸ An early reference to the village site was *Chotcagua*, which was probably a rancheria of 60 people encountered by the Portolá expedition at the north side of Morro Bay in the fall of 1769. A similar placename “Chotosilul,” recorded for a young couple baptized at Mission San Luis Obispo by Father Lasuén in 1800, may be synonymous with Chotcagua.

The proposed general location of Chitqawi SMCA is depicted in the Map (attached to this letter). The SYBCI is proposing a general location; the specific location is identified below but the Tribe

⁷ *Scientific Guidance for Evaluating California’s Marine Protected Area Network*. A Report by the Ocean Protection Council Science Advisory Team Working Group and California Ocean Science Trust (June 2021).

⁸ See Milliken, R., and John R. Johnson. *An Ethnogeography of Salinan and Northern Chumash Communities – 1769 to 1810*.

is willing to collaborate with State partners to consider this proposed SMCA in more detail given the state's interest in pursuing additional marine protective measures and pursuing offshore wind energy in the general area of Morro Bay.

There are many benefits to co-management of marine protected areas.⁹⁹ The benefits include:

- more appropriate rules and regulations that can respond rapidly to changing socio-ecological conditions.
- more effective and efficient enforcement due to increased legitimacy of the management structures.
- can increase equitable and fair use of resources; and
- can contribute to the empowerment and development of marginalized communities.

A general summary of the proposed new Chitqawi SMCA is as follows:

Location:

NW Corner:	
120° 55' 07.93184807" W	35° 24' 07.27987892" N
NE Corner:	
120° 52' 12.77783307" W	35° 24' 07.66583976" N
SE Corner:	
120° 52' 14.60088309" W	35° 21' 40.65821016" N
SW Corner:	
120° 55' 12.28543284" W	35° 21' 38.75344654" N

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed. The Morro Bay estuary is a “nursery of the sea” because numerous animal species rely on estuaries for nesting and breeding. Most of the fish and shellfish eaten in the United States, including salmon, herring, and oysters, complete at least part of their life cycles in estuaries. Many of these species were essential to the maintenance of Chumash culture and maritime society. Additional protective measures that extend beyond the MPAs designated within the Morro Bay estuary are warranted, including a SMCA in the marine area to the north of the estuary and within State marine waters.

Regulations: The Chumash requested the Commission to apply tribal take provisions in four SMCAs in Southern California that are within their areas of historic and/or current tribal use. With the proposed new Chitqawi SMCA, the Chumash would be allowed to fish with the use of hand-based equipment. The proposed exemptions would be consistent with allowing tribal take exemptions as currently defined in Title 14, §632(a)(11), which identify how a member of a federally recognized tribe may be authorized to take living marine resources from an MPA with site-specific take restrictions. Members taking living marine resources under this provision are

⁹⁹ *Moving toward Co-Management of the Proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary*. A Paper Prepared for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. Michael Vincent McGinnis. Bioregional Planning Associates. (March 2022). The paper includes a review of the literature and technical reports on co-management marine life protection.

subject to current seasonal, bag, possession, gear and size limits in existing Fish and Game Code statutes and regulations of the Commission, except otherwise provided for in Title 14, §632(b). No member, while taking living marine resources pursuant to this section, may be assisted by any person who does not possess a valid tribal identification card and is not properly licensed to take living marine resources. Nothing in the proposed regulation is intended to conflict with, or supersede, any state or federal law regarding the take of protected, threatened, or endangered species. The box below includes language for the new regulations associated with the proposed Chitqawi SMCA:

(B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(C) apply, with the following specified exceptions:

1. The recreational take of finfish [subsection 632(a)(2)], invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels by hand harvest is allowed.
2. Take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(97)(C) is allowed.
3. The following federally recognized tribe is exempt from the area and take regulations found in subsection 632(b)(97) of these regulations and shall comply with all other existing regulations and statutes:
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

Examples of species likely to benefit nearshore rockfish, squid, mussels, turban snails, limpets, among other species, including California halibut. There are benefits to marine life, including sea birds, which depend on the Morro Bay estuary during part of their life cycle, since the estuary is a nursery to the sea. The new SMCA will also provide for protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, sandy bottom, and associated fish and invertebrate species adjacent to an existing estuary (that is part of the National Estuary Program).

Detailed Objectives:

- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as juvenile rockfish, squid, and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals.
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of nearshore fish and invertebrate species.
- Provide protection to nearshore shelf rockfish species.
- Replicate within a state marine reserve the range of shallow habitats found at Cambria and White Rock SMCAs.
- Include and replicate sandy beaches, shallow hard and soft bottom habitat.

The SYBCI appreciates the opportunity to recommend the adoption of this new co-management MPA within the Central Coast Region network. We would welcome the opportunity to discuss this proposal in more detail with State partners during the planning effort that is currently underway for the State's first decadal management review of the MLPA and MPA Network.

Proposed Chitqawi State Marine Conservation Area Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

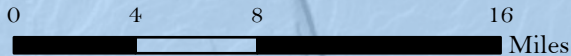


Legend

-  Proposed Chitqawi SMCA
-  State Marine Reserve
-  State Marine Conservation Area
-  State Marine Park
-  State Marine Recreational Management Area
-  Coast Line



- 1 **Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve**
- 2 **Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area**
- 3 **Cambria State Marine Conservation Area**
- 4 **White Rock (Cambria) State Marine Conservation Area**
- 5 **Morro Bay State Marine Reserve**
- 6 **Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area**
- 7 **Point Buchon State Marine Reserve**
- 8 **Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area**



CO-MANAGEMENT OF CALIFORNIA-CHUMASH MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS

**A White Paper Produced for The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
with Funding Provided by the 7th Generation Advisors**



MICHAEL VINCENT MCGINNIS, PhD

Bioregional Planning Associates Sacramento California

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY




Malibu's Paradise Cove August 19, 2011. Chumash paddle their tomol to meet the sailors in seven vaka moanas or sailing canoes from the Pacific Voyage. *Photo: M.V. McGinnis.*

ACROSS THE PACIFIC RIM, Tribal and Indigenous peoples are participating and co-managing marine protected areas. These co-management experiences provide opportunities and challenges to sustain Indigenous maritime practices. Co-management of marine protected areas can foster the integration of scientific and traditional ecological knowledge systems.

The planning effort under the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) of 1999 currently involves federally recognized Tribes. The goal of this report is to strengthen the opportunities to implement co-management of designated California-Chumash marine conservation areas located at Anacapa Island, Naples, Point Dume, and Kashtayit in southern California.

The implementation of the existing California-Chumash marine conservation areas is ongoing, and the State plans to review the progress of the MLPA in 2022. At that time changes may be made to the existing legislative framework, and other planning and decision-making changes



may be developed to foster further cooperation with Tribes and the State in the implementation of the MLPA and the co-management of designated marine conservation areas.

Based on a review of case study materials and the literature on co-management of protective areas, there are three major recommendations described in this report. First, a move from consultative co-management to collaborative management of designated California-Chumash marine conservation areas is warranted. Second, the following factors contribute to successful implementation of co-management of State-Tribal protected areas: public access to Tribal members to the protected area; the proximity to use of the marine area; the scientific baseline information on the ecology of the marine area; the historical level of customary marine resource use; the institutional capacity to monitor the designated MPA; the enforcement capacity and capability of partnering agencies and the Tribe of the MPA; and the available customary values and ecosystem goods and services provided by the MPA. These factors are used to analyze the four alternative California-Chumash marine conservation areas. Third, the Chumash should consider joining the Tribal Marine Stewards Network pilot program as the fifth partner in the collaborative network effort. There is currently no southern California Tribal partner in the pilot program. Two California-Chumash marine conservation areas may be appropriate to consider by the Chumash members given the analysis in this report -- the *Kashtayit* or Point Dume marine conservation areas. This recommendation is based on the historical use of customary practice by the Chumash of these areas; the proximity of use to these areas; the availability of public access to the sites; and other factors. Furthermore, the Chumash should consider ways to contribute as co-managers to the enforcement, education, information exchange, and the monitoring efforts to further the implementation of existing California-Chumash marine conservation areas.

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INTRODUCTION

Me'pshumawish. Together we are making health, harmony, peace.

This study builds on a previous report entitled *Tribal Marine Protected Areas: Protecting Maritime Ways and Cultural Practices* (McGinnis 2004) produced for the *Wishtoyo Foundation*. At the time of publication of that report, the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) of 1999 did not include a statutory role for the Tribes in the collaborative network process (Sagkof et al. 2021). In their legal analysis of the changing role of the Tribes in the MLPA Berkeley and Williams (2019: 307) write:

Like the vast majority of California laws, the MLPA did not specifically address the rights and concerns of Indian tribes even though the California coast is Indian Country for many tribes. The failure of the legislature to acknowledge the centuries-long stewardship of coastal resources by Indian people, and the commencement of a resources-protection process that did not include tribes, resulted in initial opposition from Indian tribes. Many tribes feared the process would simply be the latest in a long history of state actions that risked the extinguishment of cultural practices. Instead, despite initial misunderstandings, the [marine protected area] MPA designation process elevated tribal engagement in state natural resource management and may be the catalyst for a fundamental shift in California's approach to tribal nations.

Requests to amend MPA regulations were submitted to the FGC by two different tribes: the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (hereafter, the Chumash). Tribal take was authorized in marine conservation areas that overlap with areas of historic and/or current uses for gathering, ceremony, or harvest as reflected in a factual record of use provided by a Tribe. There are four California-Chumash marine conservation areas that are located at sites in state waters at Anacapa Island, Naples, Point Dume, and *Kashtayit*.

The implementation of the existing California-Tribal marine conservation areas is ongoing. The first Decadal Management Review of the MLPA will take place in 2022, and will serve to review and potentially update four primary objectives of the MPA Management Program:

- Outreach and Education,
- Research and Monitoring,
- Enforcement and Compliance, and
- Policy and Permitting

The FWC will receive this review at their December 2022 meeting and decide whether to direct CDFW and its partners to pursue recommendations and identified next steps. At that time changes may be made to the existing legislative framework, and other planning and decision-making changes may be developed in cooperation with Tribes and California resource agencies to strengthen the co-management of designated marine conservation areas.

This paper begins with a description of the importance of traditional ecological knowledge or TEK and the Southern California Bight. Second, the paper characterizes the preliminary stages of implementation of the MLPA, and the changing role Tribes have in the collaborative network and decision-making. The paper reviews the co-management literature to suggest the need to move from *consultative* co-management to *collaborative* management of designated California-Chumash marine conservation areas.

In the last section, an analysis of the four alternative California-Chumash marine conservation areas is described. The alternative analysis is based on the following factors that contribute to successful co-management implementation:

- public access to Tribal members.
- the proximity to use of the marine area.
- the scientific baseline information on the ecology of the marine area.
- the historical level of customary marine resource use.
- the institutional capacity to monitor the designated MPA; and,
- the enforcement capacity and capability of partnering agencies and the Tribe of the MPA.

CHUMASH TEK AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BIGHT

Federally recognized tribes are not mere stakeholders in the MLPA decision-making and collaborative process. As co-managers of marine life protection and management, Tribes are sovereign nations. Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) is essential to the maintenance of Tribal maritime culture and should be considered a key facet of the co-management process for California-Chumash marine conservation areas. Moreover, the public and resource agencies can learn from TEK.

TEK is based on the interaction between traditional or Indigenous culture and the ecosystems that Tribal peoples are irrevocably connected to. In *Sacred Ecology*, Fikret Berkes (2008) describes two primary aspects of TEK that are important to consider as California and the Tribes move forward in the implementation of the MLPA. First, TEK should be considered a “process” rather than a “content.” TEK is a process insofar as it changes and adapts to changes with ecosystems and cultural values. Second, there are benefits from a stronger integration and partnership between those who have TEK and scientific knowledge.

One hundred and forty-eight historic Chumash village sites have been identified from Malibu to San Luis Obispo, including eleven on Santa Cruz Island, eight on Santa Rosa Island, and two on San Miguel Island (Glassow 1995). The archaeological record shows that traditional Chumash maritime practices changed with a changing socio-ecological context. Mussel shells uncovered at excavated historical Chumash village sites indicate cyclical periods of species decline and rebound. These cyclical periods reflect changes in oceanographic setting of the California Current and the Southern California Bight, including short-term and longer-term (e.g., interdecadal oceanographic regime shifts) changes in sea surface temperature and associated changes in biogeography of fishes and invertebrates (Kennett 2005).


Moreover, archaeological and ethnographic evidence suggest that the periodic movement of Chumash village areas helped mediate socio-ecological changes in food security (Rick 2007). As in other traditional societies such as the Māori and other Pacific Islanders, Tribal peoples monitored and temporarily banned fishing certain species in order for their respective populations to reach a more stable abundance. Chumash coastal inhabitants would change their diet to reflect changes in their food availability. Seaweeds, kelps, and other marine plants helped sustain Chumash populations; marine plants were often an essential food source during times of food insecurity.

Chumash TEK served the needs of cultural adaptation to changes in the socio-ecology of the Southern California Bight. The northern Channel Islands area were one connected island called *Santarosae* that was located nine kilometers from the coastal mainland (depicted in Map 1). Large-scale sea-level rise during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods inundated nearshore areas in many parts of the world, producing drastic changes in local ecosystems and obscuring significant portions of the archeological record (Reeder-Myers et al. 2015). Sea level was about 80–85 meters lower than present at the time of the first known human Chumash occupation.

Map 1. Santarosae Island before Sea-Level Rise



Source: KCET, *California's Atlantis: The Lost Superisland of Santarosae*, available at: <https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/californias-atlantis-the-lost-superisland-of-santarosae>



There were major consequences from sea level rise on traditional cultures and customary practices of coastal southern California (Kennett 2005). At the close of the Pleistocene and start of the Holocene, people in coastal California faced shrinking land, intertidal, and subtidal zones that were used for food gathering and other customary uses. This led to a decline in food security and migration of traditional cultures. Second, as a consequence of sea-level rise in the Southern California Bight, including the Channel Islands and the coastal mainland areas, the archaeological and cultural areas used near river and creek mouths, coastal beach areas, and other areas historically inhabited by the Chumash are submerged today (Glassow 1995).

In addition, European colonialization of [Alta] California significantly impacted Chumash society (Dartt-Newton and Erlandson 2006). As Dartt-Newton and Erlandson (2006: 419):

While natural environmental fluctuations may have played a role in the movement of Chumash people to the missions (particularly in the abandonment of Channel Island villages after AD 1810), we contend that colonial oppression and Spanish-induced environmental degradation were the chief culprits. No amount of scientific data can blunt the harsh realities of the mission period, when the Chumash and other California Indians died by the tens of thousands and most survivors were reduced to a humiliating slavery-like condition.

Overall, the socio-ecology of the islands and coastal mainland changed and so did the traditional and customary practices of the Chumash (Holmes and Johnson 1998). Chumash knowledge evolves with changes in living conditions. Chumash TEK sustained the diverse communities for thousands of years.

Tribes have a substantive role in the co-management of California-Tribal marine conservation areas. One hope is that Tribal TEK can contribute to the strengthening of the public's awareness of the sacred and customary values of coastal and marine ecosystems in California. These coastal and marine ecosystems have long been influenced by human activities and customary practices.

PRINCIPLES OF CO-MANAGEMENT

Definitions of co-management focus on sharing management responsibility between government and stakeholders (Brown and Pomeroy 1998; Pomeroy 2001; Berkes et al. 2001). Borrini-Feyerabend et al. (2000) note that co-management is a situation in which two or more social actors negotiate, define, and guarantee amongst themselves an equitable sharing of the management functions, entitlements, and responsibilities for a marine area. In this case, the sharing of responsibility under the MLPA is between State agencies and the Chumash.

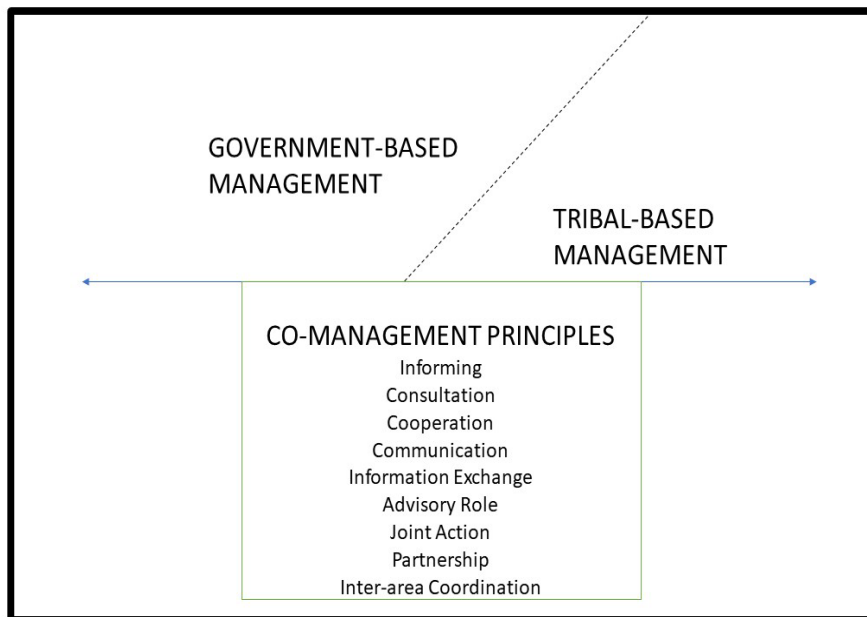
There are many benefits to co-management. The benefits include:

- improved management due to incorporation of better scientific evidence and TEK (Pinkerton 1989).
- more appropriate rules and regulations that can respond rapidly to changing socio-ecological conditions (Berkes et al. 2001; Ebbin 2002; Hernes et al. 2005).

- more effective and efficient enforcement due to increased legitimacy of the management structures (Berkes et al. 2001; Hanna 2003; Pinkerton and John 2008).
- can increase equitable and fair use of resources (Beierle and Cayford 2002; Borrini-Feyerabend et al. 2004; Coffey 2005); and
- can contribute to the empowerment and development of marginalized communities (Birner and Wittmer 2003; Hara and Nielsen 2003; Jentoft 2003; Pomeroy and Viswanathan 2003).

Figure 1 includes a general characterization of principles of co-management.

Figure 1. Co-Management Principles



There are three forms of co-management (depicted in Figure 2 below). The most common arrangement is described as “consultative co-management” whereby the resource agencies often consult with stakeholders or, in this case, Tribes (Brown and Pomeroy 1999). The term “collaborative co-management” connotes a stronger partnership where there is a sharing of authority and responsibility (Kurien 1988; McConney et al.1998). Third is “delegated co-management” that includes, but is not limited to, community-based management since national or state co-management structures are especially common in fisheries management (Jacobs 1998; McConney and Mahon 1998). Establishing successful co-management is seldom immediate. Like most participatory processes it takes time and careful attention to partnership building and strategic planning.

Figure 2. Types of Co-Management

TRADITIONAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	TYPES OF CO-MANAGEMENT
Government has the most control	<u>Consultative Co-Management</u> Government interacts with partners But makes all decision
	<u>Collaborative Co-Management</u> Government and the tribes work closely and share decisions
	<u>Delegated Co-Management</u> Government lets formally organized tribes make decisions

A collaborative co-management approach to marine life protection requires the integration of two systems of governance and management. Tribal and customary management and marine ecosystem-based management systems have contrasting goals, inferred social and ecological benefits, and spatial scales. A general comparison of the diverse systems of management is found in Table 1.

Table 1. A Comparison of California and Tribal Management Systems

Management and Planning in the California MLPA	Tribal and Customary Management
Use of Ecosystem-based Principles in Planning	Cyclical processes and periodic benefits
Science-based Decision-making	Emphasis on the cultivation of TEK
Collaborative & Stakeholder based Planning	Utilitarian goals
Often dominated by Biological Conservation Goals	Sensitive to Socio-economic and Socio-ecological transformation
Operates on larger scales (e.g., networks of small reserves)	Complex tenure systems may hinder larger-scale conditions

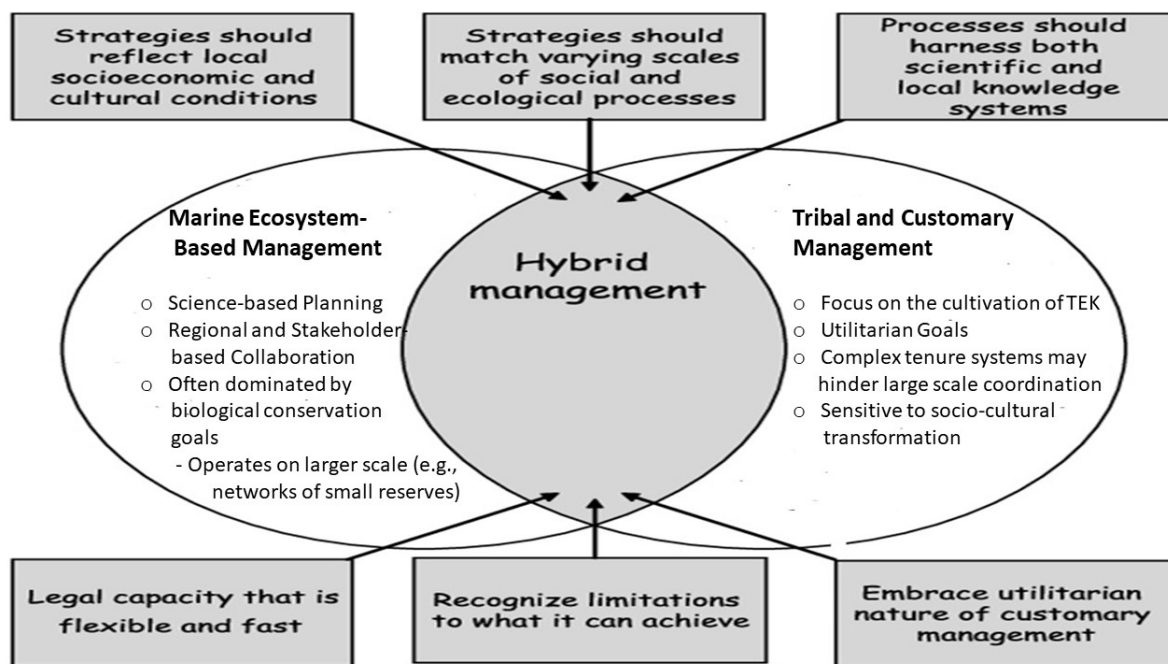
In collaborative co-management, there are three institutional factors that can contribute to the successful integration of authority and responsibility:

- Planning processes, including the monitoring and enforcement of marine protected areas, should harness both scientific and TEK systems.

- Program strategies should match varying scales of social, economic, and ecological processes.
- Program strategies should reflect local or regional socio-cultural conditions as they change overtime and as new information is gathered, e.g., strategic management should support adaptive approaches to planning in the future.

A hybridized co-management approach to marine life protection is depicted in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Hybrid Management



(After Pomeroy and Berkes 1997: 466)

Since the adoption of the MLPA in 1999, a number of steps have been taken by policymakers, resource agencies and members of Tribes to establish and encourage co-management of California-Tribal MPAs. Initial Studies, as required by CEQA, have been submitted and regulatory provisions have been approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission (FGC). Governor Brown and Governor Newsome have signed Executive Orders to encourage co-management of marine resources with Tribes. California resource agencies have approved strategic goals and objectives in support of co-management principles to encourage co-management of California-Tribal marine conservation areas. Collaborative networks have been established that include formal Tribal membership. Pilot programs between California and the Tribes to develop monitoring programs and the deployment of data gathering to strengthen monitoring of existing MPAs have been developed.

CO-MANAGEMENT OF CALIFORNIA-CHUMASH MPAS

This section provides a general description of the early implementation of co-management of the California-Chumash marine conservation areas. A detailed overview of the early implementation of the MLPA and the role of the Tribes in the process is available at Sofka and colleagues (2021: 80-113) and Berkey and Williams (2019). These studies describe the collaborative, legal and historical role of the Tribes during the implementation of the MLPA.

The Move toward Tribal Exemption

Following adoption of MPAs in the North Coast MLPA planning process, a regulatory provision was adopted by the California Fish and Game Commission (FGC) to provide exemptions from MPA-specific area and take regulations for individual federally recognized California Tribes (i.e., tribal exemptions), through a petition process by the Commission. Requests to amend MPA regulations were submitted to the FGC by two different tribes: the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians (the Kashia) and the Chumash (Berkey and Williams 2019; Dudek 2018).

Tribal Take

“Federally recognized tribe” means any tribe on the List of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, published annually in the Federal Register. Any member of a federally recognized tribe authorized to take living marine resources from an area with area-specific take restrictions in subsection 632(b), when engaging in take within an authorized area shall possess on his person, in his immediate possession, or where otherwise specifically required by law to be kept, any valid license, report card, tag, stamp, validation, permit, or any other entitlement that is required in the Fish and Game Code, or required by other state, federal, or local entities, in order to take living marine resources. Members shall possess a valid photo identification card issued by a federally recognized tribe that contains expiration date, tribal name, tribal member number, name, signature, date of birth, height, color of eyes, color of hair, weight, and sex; and display any of the items listed above upon demand to any peace officer. Members taking living marine resources under this provision are subject to current seasonal, bag, possession, gear and size limits in existing Fish and Game Code statutes and regulations of the commission, except as otherwise provided for in subsection 632(b). No member, while taking living marine resources pursuant to this section, may be assisted by any person who does not possess a valid tribal identification card and is not properly licensed to take living marine resources. Nothing in the regulation is intended to conflict with, or supersede, any state or federal law regarding the take of protected, threatened or endangered species [Title 14, 632(a)(11)].

The Chumash requested the Commission to apply tribal take provisions in four SMCAs in southern California that are within their areas of historic and/or current tribal use. The regulations for the State Marine Conservation Areas (as January 1, 2019) are taken from California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 632, and are as follows:

The exemptions are consistent with allowing tribal take exemptions as currently defined in Title 14, §632(a)(11) (noted above), which identify how a member of a federally recognized tribe may be authorized to take living marine resources from an MPA with site-specific take restrictions.

A description of each California-Chumash marine conservation area is below (Dudek 2018):

1) Kashtayit State Marine Conservation Area Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- a) It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for recreational and/or commercial purposes, with the following specified exceptions:
 - i) The recreational take of finfish, invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels, and giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) by hand harvest is allowed.
 - ii) Take pursuant to the maintenance of artificial structures and operation and maintenance of existing facilities is allowed inside the conservation area pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the Department
- b) The following federally recognized tribe is exempt from the area and take regulations found in subsection 632(b)(97) and shall comply with all other existing regulations and statutes: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

2) Naples State Marine Conservation Area Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- a) It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for recreational and/or commercial purposes, with the following specified exceptions:
 - i) The recreational take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish is allowed.
 - ii) The commercial take of giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) by hand harvest or by mechanical harvest is allowed.
- b) Take pursuant to operation and maintenance of artificial structures inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the Department.
- c) The following federally recognized tribe is exempt from the area and take regulations found in subsection 632(b)(98) and shall comply with all other existing regulations and statutes: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

3) Point Dume State Marine Conservation Area Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- a) It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for recreational and/or commercial purposes, with the following specified exceptions:
 - i) The recreational take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish is allowed.
 - ii) The commercial take of swordfish by harpoon; and coastal pelagic species by round haul net, brail gear, and light boat is allowed. Not more than five percent by weight of any commercial coastal pelagic species catch landed or possessed shall be other incidentally taken species.
- b) Take pursuant to beach nourishment and other sediment management activities is allowed inside the conservation area pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the Department.
- c) The following federally recognized tribe is exempt from the area and take regulations found in subsection 632(b) (117) and shall comply with all other existing regulations and statutes: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

4) **Anacapa Island State and Federal Marine Conservation Area Permitted/Prohibited Uses:**

- a) It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for commercial and/or recreational purposes, with the following specified exceptions:
 - i) The recreational take of spiny lobster and pelagic finfish and the commercial take of spiny lobster is allowed.
- b) The following federally recognized tribe is exempt from the area and take regulations found in subsection 632(b) (112) and shall comply with all other existing regulations and statutes: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

The Chumash remain subject to the Anacapa Island Special Closure regulations where it overlaps with the Anacapa Island SMCA and are not exempt from the Anacapa Island Federal Marine Conservation Area take restrictions. Fishing with use of hand-based equipment and intertidal collection is allowed in this area, for which there is no pelican fledging area closure. Therefore, there are currently no exemptions in federal waters of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary.

With respect to the role of the Tribes in the MLPA process Berkey and Williams (2019: 349-350) note that Governor Brown in Executive Order B-10-11 moved forward with formally recognizing the role of federally recognized tribes in marine governance:

The perceptions of tribal representatives who participated in the late stages of the MLPA process bears out the truth of the Governor’s observation. One tribal advocate said that, though there is a great deal of work yet to be done to fully recognize tribal rights to marine resources, the “space created by the MLPA is a promising first step.”

Both the State and some tribal representatives see a trend toward a marked increase in tribal participation in the development of state policy beyond that of marine resources. While not every tribe has the resources to respond to state agency invitations, at least they have a greater opportunity.

In Executive Order N-82-20 Governor Newsome also recognized the role of the Tribes in marine resource protection and supported further development and movement toward co-management of MPAs.

Co-management and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Tribal Communication and Consultation Policy provides the foundation for the CDFW to work cooperatively, communicate effectively, and consult with Tribes. This policy also serves as the CDFW’s primary means to implement Executive Order B-10-11 and the California Natural Resource Agency’s Tribal Consultation Policy.

The *Master Plan for Marine Protected Areas – Appendix B* from the CDFW (2016: B-10) describes the existing co-management policy with respect to Tribes as follows:

The purpose of this policy is to create a means by which tribes and Fish and Game Commission can effectively work together to realize sustainably managed natural resources of mutual interest.

This CDFW (2016) identifies the following priorities:

1. Communication. Both FWC and the Tribes are faced with innumerable demands on their limited time and resources. In the interest of efficiency, FWC will annually host a Tribal planning meeting to coordinate the upcoming regulatory and policy activities before FWC. The meeting will provide a venue for education about process, identifying regulatory and policy needs, and developing collaborative interests; this will include inviting sister agencies to participate.
2. Collaboration. In areas or subjects of mutual interest, FWC will pursue partnerships with tribes to collaborate on solutions tailored to each tribe's unique needs and capacity. The structure of these collaborative efforts can range from informal information sharing to Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with more specific agreements regarding working relationships and desired outcomes, to co-management agreements with specific responsibilities and authorities.
3. Record-keeping. FWC will maintain a record of all comments provided by Tribes and will include them in administrative records where appropriate.
4. Training. FWC will provide training to interested Tribes on its processes for regulation and policy development.

The FWC *Co-Management Vision Statement and Definition* (February 2020) states:

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

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

The above strategy adopted by the CDFW clearly suggests the value of *collaborative* co-management with the Chumash to implement marine conservation areas.

The Tribal Marine Stewards Pilot Program

Esgro (2020) notes that Tribes are engaged with California resource managers in multiple forums for MPA management through participation in multiple decision-making bodies, notably the CDFW Tribal Subcommittee and representatives at the MPA Statewide Leadership Team (MSLT). California's MSLT includes four regional Tribal representatives to ensure that Tribes

are directly involved in the development of MPA policy. Tribal participation in the collaboratives has given way to funded Tribal-specific projects and initiatives.

In 2020, a Tribal Marine Stewards Network Pilot Program was approved by the Ocean Protected Council (OPC) that included a disbursement of \$1,000,000 to the California Indian Environmental Alliance (CIEA) to support the development of a Tribal Marine Stewards Network pilot program. The objective of the program is to enhance engagement with Tribes and protect and restore coastal and marine ecosystems. According to OPC, this program is a mechanism to “advance California’s efforts to support [I]ndigenous stewardship and adopt meaningful co-management measures.”

The program is composed of four partner Tribes (Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation, Resighini Rancheria, Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band), and is supported by two non-governmental organizations (CIEA and Ecotrust). The program focuses on MPA monitoring and notes that Tribes will work to identify a fifth Tribe, ideally in southern California, who is interested in participating in the network. At the time of the writing of this report, the Chumash are not formally involved in this pilot program.

A timeline that includes a general summary of development in the co-management approach in California is below:

- Executive Order (“EO”) B-10-11 started state agency tribal consultation under Gov. Brown
- 2012 Natural Resources Agency adopts Tribal Consultation policy
- 2014 CDFW adopts tribal Communication and Consultation Policy
- 2015 FGC Adopts Tribal Consultation Policy
- 2019 EO N-15-19 reaffirms Tribal Consultation by Gov. Newsom
- 2020 Tribal Subcommittee of FGC Adopts Co-Management Vision & definition
- 2020 Gov. 2d Annual Tribal nations Conference, Christina Snider, Gov. Tribal Advisor requests each tribe apply for co-management opportunities
- 2020 - Sept. 25: Gov. Newsom issues Statement of Administration Policy, Native American Ancestral Lands, “to facilitate tribal access, use and co-management of state owned or controlled natural lands.”
- 2020 - Oct. 7: EO N-82-20 “to conserve 30% of California’s land and coastal waters by 2030” and “to incorporate Tribal expertise and traditional ecological knowledge.”

Moving from Consultation Co-Management to Collaborative Co-Management

In an evaluation of the MLPA collaborative network process, Sofka et al. (2021) describe a number of recommendations that can strengthen the collaborative co-management of California-Chumash marine conservation areas. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend the following:

- *Improve Tribal Engagement, Protocols, and Initiatives*
 - Provide cross-cultural training by establishing periodic cross-cultural training opportunities. Trainings should foster cultural awareness around interactions with Tribal groups. Allocate time and funding for ongoing collaborative, network, and

state cross-cultural training that reflects local Tribal culture, histories, and connection to place.

- Protocols to prioritize respect, reciprocity, and free, prior, and informed consent in all interactions that acknowledge historical and current injustices related to Tribal sovereignty. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend that California should evaluate how Tribal consent, respect, or reciprocity may have been violated with respect to resource management issues in general, and marine conservation specifically. California should review ways to redress these past violations, with an emphasis on transparency and accountability.
- Establish and abide by anti-discrimination policies approved and/or developed by Tribes. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend that California should determine which forms of discrimination, biases, or stereotypes Tribes have encountered through their participation in the collaboratives and MPA management. The State should review existing agency policies and interpretations that constrain Tribal participation, including but limited to considerations of inclusivity and accessibility.
- Consider the utility of developing a statewide MPA tribal committee and/or statewide Tribal collaborative.
- Engaging Tribes as partners in co-management, not stakeholders. The State should involve Tribal participants in decision-making bodies, forums, and protocols surrounding the control and co-management of MPAs. They also recommend that the State review how principles of Tribal co-management have been violated with respect to resource management issues in general, and ocean/MPA conservation specifically.
- Ensure Tribal co-authorship of language in all formal agreements. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend that Tribal authorship should take place in future planning and policymaking to ensure that Tribal perspectives, preferences, and confidentiality are appropriately captured.
- Establish protocols for integrating aspects of Tribal stewardship. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend that California establish and codify appropriate policies, best practices, and protocols at the collaborative and State levels of governance that emphasize the integration and acknowledgement of Tribal stewardship at all levels of MPA management. They also recommend that the State prioritize Tribally led and managed stewardship projects, such as the Tribal Marine Stewards Network.
- Prioritize the inclusion of all forms of Tribal and indigenous communities and recognize that Tribal communities exist far beyond federal recognition. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend that California prioritize the involvement of diverse forms of Tribal arrangements including but not limited to federally recognized Tribes, State recognized Tribes, unrecognized Tribes, consortiums, etc. The State should review with Tribal participants what groups have been excluded from this MPA management in the past, and the procedures which facilitated that exclusion. Sofka et al. (2021) also recommend that the Tribes and California determine how

management and planning approaches can be modified to engage a variety of formal and informal Tribal arrangements.

- *Establish Protections and Protocols for Tribal Decision-Making and Authority Around Knowledge and Data. This should include the establishment of policies with Tribal participants for knowledge requests, use, sharing, and mobilization within the collaboratives.*
 - Anticipate and honor diverse Tribal preferences for data management, collection, analysis, and use. These protocols should facilitate Tribal participation and information sharing in collaboratives and beyond, creating an atmosphere of consent.
 - Understand that Tribes may not consent to the sharing of their knowledge and data that has been passed down and safeguarded for generations. Similarly, acknowledge the diversity of Tribal science and knowledge, how it differs from non-Tribal science, and the ways in which TEK can be better protected.
 - Consider the integration of Tribally selected models of Indigenous data governance and data protection at all levels of MPA collaborative management. Sofka et al. (2021) recommend that California and the Tribes carefully review Tribal decision-making authority and consider if there have been instances where Tribes felt as though they did not have control over their data, and if so, what policies could be established to mitigate these scenarios going forward.

Careful consideration of these recommendations is warranted to strengthen the collaborative co-management approach to California-Chumash marine conservation areas.

CASE STUDIES OF CO-MANAGEMENT

This section includes a brief characterization of case studies on implementation of co-managed State-Tribal or Indigenous protected areas.

Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network

A locally managed marine area (LMMA) differs from a typical MPA in that LMMAs “are characterized by local ownership and/or control,” whereas other forms of MPA are usually “designated by levels of management via a top-down approach” (Govan et al. 2006). The LMMA Network supports a collaborative co-management approach to manage coastal and marine resources. LMMA supports networks in Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Pohnpei, Fiji and the Solomon Islands, and engages with more than fifteen other countries in the Indo Pacific. Case studies of member organizations within the LMMA are found in Rocliffe et al. (2014), Jupiter et al. (2014), and Robertson et al. (2020).

Increasingly, the LMMA Network is sharing its lessons globally, with increased interest not only in improved conservation outcomes, but also with an increased focus on social justice and the rights of traditional resource owners. Robertson et al. (2020) note that a LMMA, in the South Pacific context, is rooted in traditional and customary fisheries management and is designed to

gain support and active engagement from the local community, with the latter being a key condition for the successful and lasting implementation of MPAs.

The Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) Network supports traditional communities who have observed declines in marine resources and their customary use of marine resources and want to act. The FLMMA Network is a non-profit and charitable association of resource conservation NGOs, government departments, academic institutions and over four hundred communities working together as co-managers to promote and encourage the preservation, protection and sustainable use of marine resources in Fiji.

The goals of the FLMMA are to:

- Provide practical capacity building, cost-effective and culturally appropriate engagement tools to promote locally led dialogues and management.
- Assist communities in managing their resources, often utilizing a revival of cultural traditions strengthened by contemporary science.
- Build trust, resiliency, confidence, and innovation through lesson sharing between practitioners.
- Follow a code of conduct that ensures community interests are the heart of any conservation effort.
- Advocate for communities at the national, regional, and international levels, for fair partnerships, policies, and support.

The Challenge of MPA governance in New Zealand and the Role of Māori

When New Zealand was settled by Europeans, a treaty was signed between Māori and the British Crown, called the Treaty of Waitangi. The Treaty gave guarantees that Māori would retain ownership and sovereignty over their customary resources. However subsequent government action deprived Māori of rights and land. It was only in the 1970s that the New Zealand government began to recognize the importance of partnership with the diverse Māori peoples. Today, much of the policy and legislation in relation to oceans governance requires consultation with local Māori (*tangata whenua*) and tribes (*iwi*) (McGinnis 2012).

The New Zealand government, as part of its obligations to Māori under the Treaty of Waitangi, has provided for some coastal and marine areas to be subject to the control of local Māori. Two types of protection can be granted over areas: *mātaitai* and *taiāpure*. *Mātaitai* reserves are established to protect traditional fishing grounds in internal waters or coastal waters. Within a *mātaitai*, commercial fishing is prohibited, but recreational fishing can continue. The *tangata whenua* can also request the Minister of Fisheries to create bylaws that restrict or prohibit recreational fishing. Other customary reserves are *taiāpure*-local fisheries. Consultation is required and an appeal against a decision by the Minister of Fisheries to establish a *taiāpure*-local fishery can be heard by a tribunal. Due to this process, they are harder to establish than *mātaitai*. The national government of New Zealand can deny designation of *taiāpure*-local fisheries.

There are several problems regarding Māori rights with respect to marine protection, and co-management has failed (McGinnis 2012). Application for marine reserve designation is

dependent on approval from other interested parties and government agencies. Current co-management legislation requires the Crown acting through the Department of Conservation have the final say regarding marine reserve management (Dodson, 2014). Co-management in New Zealand has not empowered local iwi or tribes in co-governance – there remains unequal authority between cultural groups and governmental organizations. Collaborative co-management could potentially minimize marginalization of Māori communities and increase successful marine reserve implementation (Carlsson and Berkes 2005; Berkes 2009; Mossop 2020). Fragmented government authority and inter-agency conflict also contribute to failure to live up to international best practice in protected area management in New Zealand.

Co-management between Australia and the Miriuwung-Gajerrong People of Western Australia

Collaborative co-management involves Australia and the Miriuwung-Gajerrong people of Western Australia, and the partnership that has evolved shows co-management can provide equity in managing a protected area (Hill, 2011). In this case, collaborative co-management established a balance between Indigenous values and State conservation values.

Co-management is central to the Australian government’s approach to this conservation/ Indigenous nexus, and to delivering the enhanced equity with Indigenous people in protected areas. Indigenous people favor community-controlled approaches to protected areas in this region of Australia. Hill (2011) describes a number of reasons for the success of the Australia-Miriuwung-Gajerrong co-management model:

- Respect the rights of traditional owners, custodians, or users to lands, territories and resources Indigenous land ownership
- Free, prior and informed consent of the Traditional Owners
- Legal protection for rights and interests of parties
- Respect and strengthen Indigenous peoples’ institutions and customary laws
- Coherent and effective Indigenous representative party with legitimacy
- Sufficient resources to enable Indigenous participation
- Conflict management
- Respect and strengthen Indigenous peoples’ exercising of authority and control
- Commitment of Indigenous people to assume the opportunities
- Appropriate technical and other advice
- Clear understanding of Indigenous ideas about success
- Traditional Owners in driving role

As a general summary, Hill (2011) identified three factors of significance for the establishment of a successful co-management of a protected area: (1) a foundation platform of recognition of rights and interests; (2) a set of effective organizations to support the roles of the key actors; and (3) effective mechanisms for working together.

A number of factors contribute to unsuccessful co-management, such as: unclear law with vague strategic and programmatic development; failure to uphold treaty rights and obligations for

Indigenous or Tribal peoples regarding their use or right to access protected areas; lack of resources granted to Indigenous or Tribal peoples to participate as partners in co-management planning and decision-making; lack of funding granted to implement and enforce co-management plans; lack of leadership; and, the lack of institutional capacity to address conflicts between partners in co-management planning efforts.

[An *Addendum* describes the co-management framework that has been adopted and implemented for the Olympic National Marine Sanctuary.]

AN ANALYSIS OF FOUR CALIFORNIA-CHUMASH MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS

Based on an analysis of the scholarly literature and case study material published on co-management of protected areas, this section provides an alternative analysis based on a sample of factors that often contribute to successful State-Tribal partnerships. The primary factors used in the analysis are:


- Public access of a marine area by Tribal members.
- The proximity to use of the marine area by Tribal members.
- The scientific baseline information on the ecology of the marine area.
- The historical level of customary marine resource use.
- The institutional capacity to monitor the designated MPA and enforce rules and regulations.

Table 2 depicts a general summary of the findings from this analysis. A characterization of the institutional capacity and capability of partnering organizations to monitor and enforce the rules and regulations of MPAs is described as well in the sections below the table.

[insert Table 2]

Institutional Capacity and Capability to Monitor and Enforce

A comprehensive evaluation of the institutional capacity and capability to monitor and enforce the existing MPA network is beyond the scope of this project. Starting in 2007, California Sea Grant partnered with the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) and CDFW to administer research project funding for baseline monitoring of MPA's. These projects aimed to establish a snapshot of marine ecosystems and human activities around the time of the establishment of the new MPAs, and to document initial socioeconomic and ecological changes after the MPAs take effect. The South Coast was the third region to be studied as part of the MPA Baseline Monitoring Program. The projects ran from 2011 to 2017.



The MPA monitoring framework explicitly mentions the potential role of citizen science programs in MPA monitoring (CDFG 2008). Recently, many citizen-based science programs have endeavored to help provide these much-needed data (Freinwald et al., 2018).

Implementation of MPAs under the MLPA Initiative in Southern California was followed by a monitoring program to establish a comprehensive baseline of the ecological conditions of several marine ecosystems at the time of MPA implementation. This baseline monitoring consortium involved several citizen science monitoring programs alongside more traditional academic monitoring programs, creating an opportunity to evaluate the potential for citizen scientists to become more involved in future long-term monitoring efforts.

Enforcement of existing CDFW regulations is based on education, public outreach, and a number of other factors, including the number of marine wardens. In an undercover operation and subsequent boarding by officers in 2013, CDFW wildlife officers observed eighteen violations including poaching within California's MPA network, exceeding the possession limits of several fish species, using illegal methods to take fish, and failing to report accurate counts on logbooks. Monitoring and enforcement of MPA regulations will depend on the resources available to citizens, resource agencies and the Tribes to co-management designated areas. One obstacle often recognized in marine life protection is an "implementation deficit" whereby deficits occur during the implementation phase of policy development when there is a mismatch between fields of regulatory action. This can occur immediately or across a longer-term implementation phase. Immediate implementation deficits are caused by an excessively general definition of regulations or when policy goals are not operationalized in this field.

Recommendation

Based on the alternative analysis, the Chumash should consider joining the Tribal Marine Stewards Network pilot program as the fifth partner in the collaborative network effort. There is currently no southern California Tribal partner in the pilot program.

Two California-Chumash marine conservation areas may be appropriate to consider by the Chumash members given the analysis above: the *Kashtayit* or Point Dume marine conservation areas. This recommendation is based on the historical use of customary practice by the Chumash of these areas; the proximity of use to these areas; and the availability of public access to the sites.

Furthermore, the Chumash should consider ways to contribute as co-managers to the enforcement and monitoring efforts to further the implementation of existing California-Chumash marine conservation areas.

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November 28, 2023

California Fish and Game Commission
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1320
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Petitions to the California Fish and Game Commission Regulation Change submitted by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Dear Commissioners,

The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians welcomes the opportunity to submit the required forms (FGC 1) and summary narratives to the California Department of Fish and Game Commission to revise and amend existing regulations for marine protected areas within the Central Coast MLPA Region. Please find attached the following forms and documentation:

- 1) Petition to the California Fish and Game Commission for Regulation Change (FGC 1) for a new Chitqawi SMCA with a Summary Narrative and Map for consideration in the Central Coast Region.
- 2) Petition to the California Fish and Game Commission for Regulation Change (FGC 1) for amendments to the existing Point Buchon SMCA and SMR in the Central Coast Region with a Summary Narrative and White Paper produced by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

If you have any questions, please contact Sam Cohen, at 805-245-9083.

Thank you,

Sam Cohen

Sam Cohen, Esq.
Government Affairs and Legal Specialist

California Fish and Game Commission



Compilation of Public Comments on Petition 2023-19MPA

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.

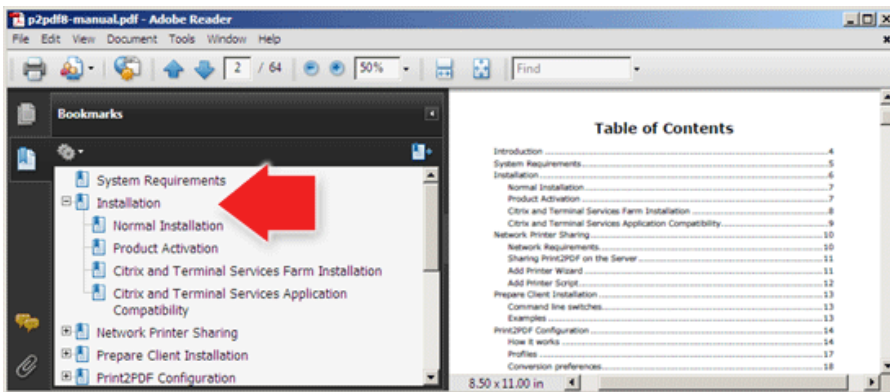
Last updated: through April 21, 2026 FGC


EASY GUIDE TO USING THE PACKET

1. Download and open the binder document using your Adobe Acrobat program/app.
2. If a bookmark panel does not automatically appear on either the top or left side of the screen, click/tap on the “bookmark symbol” located near the top left-hand corner.



3. To make adjustments to the view, use the Page Display option in the View tab. You should see something like:



4. We suggest leaving open the bookmark panel to help you move efficiently among the comments in the packet. It's helpful to think of these bookmarks as a table of contents that allows you to go to specific points in the packet without having to scroll through hundreds of pages.
5. You can resize the two panels by placing your cursor in the dark, vertical line  located between the panels and using a long click /tap to move in either direction.
6. You may also adjust the sizing of the documents by adjusting the sizing preferences located on the Page Display icons found in the top toolbar or in the View tab.
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](#)
cell: [REDACTED]
[Sign-up for our Quarterly Newsletter](#)
[Find and join your local Collaborative](#)

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		Precedes 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/delict 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 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	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	Batiqitos 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 with in 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 sheepshead, 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.

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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
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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 Scheiblaue
Jake Mitchell

From: Corie Erskine <[REDACTED]>

Sent: Tuesday, November 5, 2024 10:32 PM

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

Subject: Point Sal SMR 2023-28MPA & MPA 2023-19MPA Public Comment PSLCFA

Hello,

Please see the attached comment from the Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association in Avila Beach, CA concerning the agenda items below.

Point Sal SMR 2023-28MPA

MPA 2023-19MPA

Thank you,

Corie Erskine

Board Member, PSLCFA



PORT SAN LUIS COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 513
AVILA, CA 93424

Board of Directors:

CHRIS PAVONE
MICHAEL COHEN
YERN PAVONE
CORIE ERSKINE
ROSS RICKARD
HENRY LARA
JUSTIN FRANKLIN

President
Vice President
Secretary/Treasurer

Attn: California Fish & Game Commission's Marine Resources Committee (MRC)
RE: Point Sal SMR 2023-28MPA (termed SMCA)
SUBJECT: PSLCFA's Opposition to Proposed SMR
Oct. 26, 2024

The Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association (PSLCFA) was established in 1964 as a 501(c)6 nonprofit organization. PSLCFA members generate millions of dollars in local community revenue each year. We currently have 75 registered members. However, our unregistered numbers greatly exceed 100 as fishing in our community continues to be a family affair, passing along this time-honored tradition to future generations. Our PSLCFA members participate in groundfish, coastal pelagic species, halibut, crab, highly migratory species such as albacore, salmon, and/or hagfish fisheries, both commercially and recreationally (outside our association). The PSLCFA represents a significantly vested interest in fishery activities on the California coast. Our central coast fishermen land the most live fish on the West Coast. At least 65% of fishermen in our area rely on the live fish market for their main income source, fishing mostly through nearshore groundfish permits inside 3 miles with the primary take method being hook and line.

Contrary to the petitioner claims, the proposed SMR around Point Sal in central California poses a threat to the livelihood of California fishermen specifically the members of the PSLCFA. The area identified for proposal encompasses fruitful fishing grounds where our members' harvest activities occur.

The PSLCFA urges the California Fish and Game Commission's Marine Resources Committee to consider the dire consequences to our local commercial fishermen from enacting a Point Sal SMR. While the petition states the data from the overlapping commercial fishing blocks contributes to 1.1% of the central coast's landings by value, it fails to look at the local effects that 1.1% actually has. In the same dataset timeframe on the MFDE, 2012-2022, the local port to the MPA, Port San Luis/Avila had 28.12% of its commercial revenue alone come from the overlapping blocks, 631 and 632. More specifically 25.92% of the port's groundfish revenue



PORT SAN LUIS COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 513
AVILA, CA 93424

and 57.79% of the port's crab revenue based on the dataset referenced. Further, upon speaking with our members, we have identified that many members have inadvertently misclassified their reported catch block which should have fallen under 631 and 632. Therefore, due to this, we anticipate the catch rate and revenue accumulated from this area to be significantly larger than shown in the dataset used for justification of this SMR proposal. Our members are making adjustments for future landings, but this will not be reflected in historical data and should be considered in this SMR's determination.

Further, disproportionate management such as enacting the proposed Point Sal SMR will undoubtedly result in the systemic dismantling of fishery culture on the California Coast and the economic ramifications will be felt far beyond.

The west coast fishing industry and coastal community businesses who normally benefit from derived demand are already facing economic decline directly related to the regulatory restrictions limiting the Dungeness crab season by 3 months and the inadvertent creation of a uniform west coast season opener date. The PFMC's decision for salmon season closures the last two years exacerbated this downward trend. The fishermen who would normally depend on one or both of those fishers for their livelihood have now expanded into the sablefish, groundfish, and albacore fisheries or the recreational sector in order to compensate for their lack of income. A preexisting high level of market competition from unregulated seafood importers and aquaculture production already presents downward pressure on the price of fish. This shift in the dedicated labor harvesting local wild fish has led to an influx of fish supply and market saturation wherein the price of fish sold off the boat has plummeted creating instability in other fisheries. Once again, in order to compensate for their income deficiency at this lowered price of goods, fishermen have been forced to increase catch volumes in these alternative fisheries. The government possess the power to waive permit fees, temporarily suspend fishery related taxes, issue financial relief, subsidize marine fuel, and/ or limit imported seafood from countries known for practicing unsustainable fishing but there has been zero regulatory reprieve to assist fishermen through this hardship. Closure of nearshore fruitful fishing grounds imposed by this SMR will place further unnecessary pressure on our local industry. By limiting This unfairly confines the potential income of fishermen involved in the commercial and recreational fisheries on the coast of California. The proposed SMR will especially harm the PSLCFA as many of our members are relatively new fishermen who have over \$100k invested in assets and depend on this location to support their sole income.

Due to the already negatively impacted state of fisheries our fishermen frequently venture along the California Coast specifically North to the Morro Bay area and just South to Santa Barbara. Therefore, we stand in solidarity and brotherhood with the Morro Bay Commercial



PORT SAN LUIS COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
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AVILA, CA 93424

Fisherman's Association and the Santa Barbara Commercial Fisherman's Association against further MPA creation in this coastal region especial, MPA 2023-19MPA. The commercial blocks overlapping the proposed SMCA account for 6.2% of Morro Bay's landing revenue alone. More specifically, these blocks represent 25% of the area's squid landings, 8.8% of the groundfish landings, and 15% of the area's salmon landings per the MFDE. Closing this area to exclusively commercial fishermen would only continue to reduce fishable area for a shrinking industry and offer no benefits of the so-called "spillover effect" to restricted fisheries due to the still-allowed recreational take. There is zero public benefit which would come from MPA closures and restrictions but the impact to the livelihood of fishermen families would be devastating.

We urge you to question the policy methodology of MPA's along our coast- are these protective measures truly addressing a threat worth sacrificing the livelihood of us hardworking Americans?

Thank you for your time and consideration!

Sincerely,

Chris Pavone
President, PSLCFA

From: Matthew Bond <[REDACTED]>

Sent: Monday, January 19, 2026 8:11 AM

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

Cc: Tonie Bangos <[REDACTED]>; Devin O'Dea

<[REDACTED]>; Christopher Killen <[REDACTED]>

Subject: Comment Regarding MPA Petitions for the February 11-12, 2026 Commission Meeting

Dear members and staff of the California Fish and Game Commission,

Please find attached our letter representing the voice of a broad coalition of individuals, organizations, businesses, and scientists with opinions and related rationale on each of the Bin 2 MPA petitions.

Thank you for your time and service,

Matt Bond

Allwaters Protection and Access Coalition

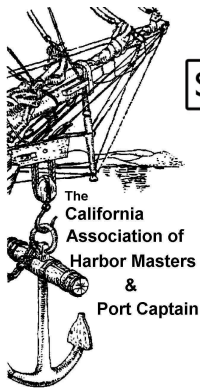
January 2026
Coalition Letter on Bin 2 MPA Petitions



Santa Barbara Freedivers



GET HOOKED



January 2026

Coalition Letter on Bin 2 MPA Petitions

To the California Fish and Game Commission (FGC) and Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW),

This letter serves as a joint comment, representing a mass consensus reached by the undersigned groups and individuals representing tens of thousands of stakeholders from recreational, commercial, and scientific backgrounds on all of the Bin 2 MPA petitions. While some of us may submit our own individual comments in addition, or have already, we would like the FGC and CDFW to understand that this diverse community of statewide stakeholders are all united regarding the following comments on these petitions. We all would like to share our common beliefs outlined in the below letter to you as this united group. With the adaptive management process of our MPA network underway, we ask to please take the below input deeply into account when determining the outcomes of the following bin 2 MPA petitions.

Petition2023-14MPA – Accept

Petition 14 proposes the allowance of commercial urchin take inside of a group of SMCAs that already have allowable limited-take restrictions, with the exception of one no-take SMCA. This petition has not been amended since submission. We believe this petition's rationale to have enough merit to warrant its acceptance in part or in full.

At a time where there are mass interests in helping kelp forests regrow, allowing sea urchin take in areas already partially open to other fisheries is a minimally invasive step we can take, especially in SMCAs that already allow some forms of take. By being allowed to harvest and remove sea urchins that are currently protected in these areas, we allow the kelp the chance to grow back. While we cannot locally control global factors affecting kelp growth such as water temperature or swell meaningfully, we can still promote regrowth of kelp by being allowed to at least remove one of kelp's largest predators, the sea urchin.

Per SeaSketch, we may accept this petition whilst also maintaining the same relative level of protection (LOP) in six of the eight total SMCAs in the proposal: Double Cone, Salt Point, Stewarts Point, Sea Lion Cove, Naples, and Anacapa. This means any MPA connectivity benefits will be maintained as is in the current network. For the Point Dume and Point Vicente SMCAs, while the MPA LOP does drop, we believe the allowance of sea urchin take in these SMCAs will greatly benefit the entire area through restored kelp growth, and additional workable area for local urchin divers. However, we understand if a loss in connectivity for these two areas is something the commission is against, that just these two MPA be excluded. At a minimum, this petition should be granted for the SMCAs where the network as a whole does not lose any existing connectivity benefits.

January 2026

Coalition Letter on Bin 2 MPA Petitions

Petition2023-15MPA-AM2 – Accept

Petition 15 proposes allowing limited take of pelagic or highly migratory species at three joint State-Federal MPAs at the Channel Islands. The petition was amended twice, and proposes several possible options for limited-take of pelagic finfish or highly migratory species (HMS). The petition brings forward three gear types: hook-and-line, spear, and harpoon swordfish; additionally, it includes possible nearshore-offshore MPA options to mitigate bycatch in the more biodiverse nearshore areas and maintain high MPA LOPs for network connectivity. While it is up to the commission and department to determine what the best combination of choices may be, we all believe this petition should be accepted under a preferred option that retains a high LOP for these MPAs, maintaining existing ecosystem level protection/connectivity, that consists of an offshore SMCA and nearshore SMCA or SMR.

The petition is founded on a longstanding scientific basis and MLPA goals that the MPAs in our network are primarily intended to benefit our nearshore waters and non-pelagic species the most. This has been established since the MLPA MPA Master Plan (MMP) in 2008 where MPA benefits to pelagic species were explained to be weak at best, rather focusing the network toward non-pelagic species that benefit the most from MPAs per the MMP documents. This led to the coastal network outside of the Islands process allowing some form of pelagic access in over 40% of our existing MPAs, and no-take in the remaining 60%. Of the currently 60% of MPAs that are no-take, most areas are nearshore, cover predominantly shallow water, and would not provide much pelagic benefits if they were even partially open. The approximately remaining 40% of the network that is limited take, most of which is pelagic take, are set in areas where pelagic effort is reasonable enough to avoid any nearshore or bottom interactions, or does not allow hook-and-line, just spear.

This sets a clear precedent, based on the science, that we can allow reasonable pelagic fishing access in the areas where it makes sense to allow it, and fully protect areas where pelagic fishing is less realistic or interferes too much with nearshore areas. This precedent was again reiterated in the 2016 MMP in a regional objective that explicitly states to allow for forms of pelagic take across the network in all bioregions, something the coastal MPA phases included but the Channel Islands network specifically lacks. The commission then upheld this mass precedent in 2020 when it denied a petition to create an MPA for white sharks, citing specifically that MPAs in our network are not meant for highly migratory or pelagic species, they are for ecosystem level protections, which can still exist in pelagic allowed MPAs. We simply ask that this precedent continue to be upheld for the MPAs that can reasonably allow for pelagic or HMS take and network maintain connectivity. This has no better use case to be applied than at the Channel Islands. That region of the network was designated prior to all of the primary MPA guiding documents, covers mostly offshore waters, and provides the least pelagic access of all the MPA designation regions, a clear case of adaptive management.

January 2026

Coalition Letter on Bin 2 MPA Petitions

Because the Channel Islands MPA network is the oldest region in the modern network, designated now over 20 years ago in 2002, it pre-dates the coastal MLPA implementation phases, the MLPA LOP frameworks, both MPA Master Plans, and all other frameworks and processes that established this pelagic allowance elsewhere during the 4 coastal phases. In the early 2000s during the Channel Islands process, the primary concerns driving the island MPAs involved groundfish species and recovering their overfished populations. This fact was a main driver in justifying the federal sections of the island MPAs, as the federal expansions cover deep water rocky bottom or reefs where groundfish frequent. Today, federal outlooks of no-take MPAs are almost non-existent. With the exception of the Channel Islands, federal protected areas off the west coast only protect non-pelagic bottom dwelling species (groundfish), and allow pelagic fishing access, aligning exactly to what the petition proposes.

We believe this to be an adaptive management case of modernizing MPAs that predate all guidance documents, and updating them to better align to these well established frameworks in the same way the rest of the network already has. In the case of pelagic access, this shift is clearly seen as the more-modern coastal MPAs allow significantly more pelagics access (40%), compared to the Channel Islands MPAs (3%). In the case of The Footprint MPA specifically, it is the only MPA in the State that is disconnected from land, is entirely deeper than 50m, and has no limited take allowance for pelagics. The Channel Islands MPAs as a whole are justifiably the most equipped to handle pelagic allowance in them, especially offshore, due to the depths covered allowing a massive buffer between pelagic fisheries in the mid to upper water column and non-pelagic fisheries on the bottom. Any take beyond State waters in the federal portions of these MPAs would affect the nearshore region even less than already existing State pelagic allowances present in the current coastal network. Most of the federal portions of these MPAs are well over 1000 feet in depth, and in some cases over 4000 ft in depth.

Per SeaSketch, LOP tiers from the original MLPA state pelagic take maintains MPA connectivity due to the take allowance's high LOP in offshore waters. At the islands specifically this is seen as only allowing hook-and-line take in waters deeper than 50 meters (164ft), with harpoon or spear gears allowed anywhere due to their high selectivity and lack of any bycatch. A high LOP can be maintained and connectivity still upheld if the petition is accepted with the proposed "nearshore" SMCAs or SMRs at Gull Island and Santa Barbara Island that restrict nearshore hook-and-line, along with any SMCA option in The Footprint and the proposed "offshore" sections of Gull Island and Santa Barbara Island. With all of this precedent and SeaSketch LOP information in mind we believe there is more than sufficient rationale, federal and state evidence, and MLPA/MMP support to allow for this adaptive management change.

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Petition2023-16MPA – Modify then Accept

Petition 16 requests the allowance of the commercial take of salmon by troll in two SMRs in the northern bioregion, Bodega Head and Stewarts Point, making them SMCAs. The petition argues similarly to petition 15, on the lack of interference allowed pelagic access would cause. While we do stand by this petition's core arguments, we also believe that this allowance should be accompanied with a similar recreational allowance of salmon by troll in these MPAs too.

Recreationally or commercially the salmon troll fisheries mirror each other with similar gear use, lack of gear conflicts with unintended species, and lack of interactions with the bottom environment due to the nature of the troll gear always moving and being in the upper section of the water column. There are no reasons to not allow recreational troll access in these areas as well because of this. This is further supported by the bordering and nearby pelagic allowed SMCAs in the area giving both recreational and commercial allowance for salmon trolling. A joint allowance would also help to solve any possible confusion on the water of only a specific group being able to troll in the area while others may not, reducing any possible enforcement problems.

Per SeaSketch, the LOPs of these areas as SMCAs allowing any kind of salmon trolling retains existing MPA protections for their respective connectivity benefits. While these MPAs in the northern bioregion are more-modern of MPAs, coming after initial MMPs, MPA frameworks, and processes, unlike those in Petition 15, we see this change allowance as reasonable for consideration. With the recreational troll allowance added to this petition, we see its arguments as more equitable and in-line with existing MPAs in the surrounding northern bioregion of the network.

Petition2023-18MPA – Accept

Petition 18 makes several requests across the Santa Barbara Channel to 6 MPAs in total, and some requests were non-regulatory requests. We support all of the prescribed changes in the petition to better regulatory language, provide better MPA regulation clarity through color corrections, and to make fine tune changes to better the overall MPA network. Of all the requests in petition 18, the most controversial is the creation of a shore region SMCA in the Vandenburg SMR. This would be called the Vandenburg SMCA and would allow shoretake of finfish. This case of a shore allowance is a unique case for our MPA network, as the bordering military base with the SMR allows shore fishing already anyway. This shoretake allowance would clear up any enforcement confusion by the public for the SMR and give some access back to the public in general. We believe this petition's regulatory and non-regulatory requests should be accepted in full.

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Petition2023-19MPA – Reject or Modify

Petition 19 requests the creation of a tribal co-managed SMCA at Morro Bay that only allows for the recreational take of finfish and invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels by hand harvest, also including a tribal take exemption within the SMCA. We believe the petition should be either rejected or amended to allow for more general recreational and commercial take as well.

We believe tribal co-management to be a great step forward in managing California's waters and should be present in all MPAs; however, creating a new MPA that restricts exclusively commercial groups and most recreational fishing access from such an essential area should not be warranted. The commercial blocks overlapping the proposed SMCA account for 6.2% of Morro Bay's landing revenue alone. More specifically, these blocks represent 25% of the area's squid landings, 8.8% of the groundfish landings, and 15% of the area's salmon landings, per the MFDE. While not an exact correlation, recreational access in the area is likely comparable (with the exception of squid) and will likely be equally affected in the MPA regions, as this petition affects all fisheries not involving direct hand harvesting.

Additionally, there is concern that the proposed offshore wind energy program has its proposed electrical lines connecting the Morro Bay power bank stations to the offshore array crossing through the SMCA. If passed, this would need to be addressed and an additional allowance added.

Petition2023-20MPA – Reject Nearshore and Clarify/Accept Offshore

Petition 20 requests changes to the MPA cluster, the nearshore and offshore MPAs, at Point Buchon. The petition requests the offshore SMCA allow the hand harvest of finfish and invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels, allow the maintenance of artificial structures under the correct permits, and provide a tribal take exemption for federally recognized tribes. However, it is unclear if these requested allowances to the offshore SMCA at point Buchon are replacing or adding to existing recreational and commercial allowance for the take of albacore and salmon. Pursuant to the allowances being additive and not replacing the existing take allowances in the offshore MPA we support the request for the offshore region of the MPA cluster to have the added take allowances. This example in the offshore region is a clear example of how tribal components can be added to the existing network, not requiring creation of more MPAs to involve tribes.

Regarding the petitioner's request to the nearshore SMR being expanded, we believe this request should be rejected. The expansion of only the SMR section of the Point Buchon nearshore/offshore cluster would unnecessarily remove all access from the added area. The justification for this addition comes from MPA Collaborative meetings citing enforcement concerns, stating that moving the northern boundary to the physical

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point will provide a better reference for enforcement. The core reason the existing MPA does not go to the physical point on land is because the nearest whole decimal degree value was used as the northern boundary instead, following MLPA guidelines. This usage of a round Lat/Long number for an MPA that does not experience much shore fishing opportunity is supported by the MLPA MPA design criteria to explicitly help, not hurt, enforcement. The current northern boundary gives those fishing beyond shore an easy to understand GPS reference point to know where the boundary is. Additionally, expanding only the nearshore SMR may cause further enforcement problems with the offshore SMCA remaining its original size. The expansion of the nearshore only leads to a case of an unevenly sized MPA in the nearshore and offshore regions.

Petition2023-21MPA – Accept

Petition 21 requests the Pyramid Point SMCA in the northern bioregion be modified to remove its existing recreational allowances for take of surf smelt and give additional tribal exemption to the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation on top of its existing tribal exemption. The petition also requests the border of the MPA be moved south to the true CA-OR state boundary line, slightly shrinking the MPA.

While this petition does remove some recreational access to take surf smelt, that access was already relatively limited and small scale. The change to the border to shrink the SMCA to align to the actual state border clears up any possible confusion or issues the overlap currently causes. Overall we are supportive of this change, and addition of another Tribal component to the existing Pyramid Point SMCA.

Petition2023-23MPA-AM1 – Reject or Modify

Petition 23 requests multiple changes to 3 existing SMCAs, the Carmel Bay SMCA, Pacific Grove SMCA, and the Edward F. Ricketts SMCA, requesting all three SMCAs become closed to take of finfish during “active kelp restoration permits” and to create a new SMR at Tankers Reef, the area of this SMR was reduced during amendments.

We believe the petition has reasonable goals, restoring kelp, but goes about this in the incorrect way. Regarding the specific MPA changes requested, we believe this petition should be rejected or modified. Acceptance would come at the additional loss of recreational fishing access to these SMCAs. Fishing has no significant impact on kelp restoration compared to environmental factors (e.g., water quality, water temperature, swell) and would be closed when a “kelp restoration permit is active.” This also raises further enforcement concerns as regulations would effectively be in constant flux depending if a permit is active or not, there would need to be new paths created to inform all on the water when said permit is active or not. Additionally, existing restoration efforts at Tankers Reef would immediately stop if an SMR is designated there for the lack of allowable take inside of an SMR, even the reduced in size SMR.

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If the petitioner wishes to accomplish the outstanding goals of this petition, then a similar approach to that in Petition2023-14MPA should be considered. Such an approach could consist of keeping the 3 SMCAs as SMCAs with the same allowable take regulations, but only adding a new allowance for the recreational and commercial take of sea urchins, removing the finfish closures during “active permits.” Regarding Tankers Reef, we believe no MPA, SMR or SMCA, should be designated there as existing restoration efforts would be able to continue there without requiring any closures or special allowances be made inside of a new MPA. Leaving Tankers Reef as is will also allow any future restoration methods to be deployed at the location without having to modify the SMCA allowances again as we continue to learn how to restore our kelp forests.

Petition2023-24MPA – Reject

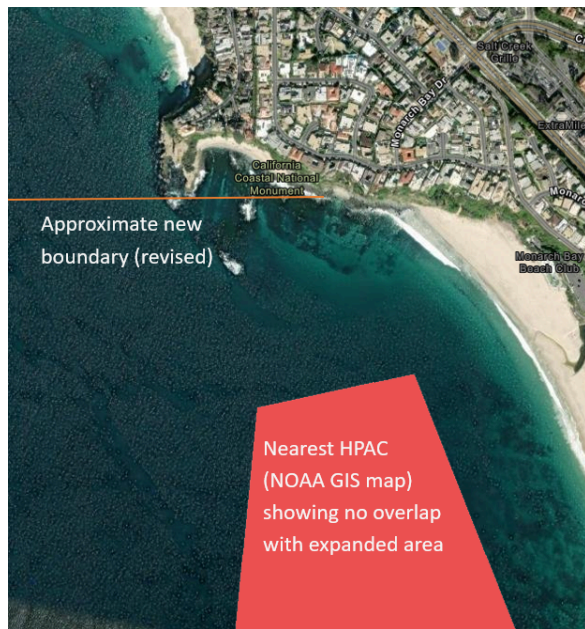
Petition 24 requests expanding the existing Laguna Beach SMCA into the Dana Point SMCA. We believe Petition 24 should be rejected for several reasons. Petition 24’s core argument claims enforcement concerns of the MPAs by lifeguards, when in fact, the primary enforcement of the MPAs is warden officers. Wardens are the only individuals that may issue citations for MPA compliance and are most notably, not bound by city limits. The idea of moving this border to allow for better enforcement will only create more of an enforcement problem due to where the proposed border lies versus the existing one. The existing border of the Laguna SMCA and Dana Point SMCA is a rocky point, a physical barrier between two areas. This allows the border to be clear as it is marked by an obvious, physical landmark, this is a guiding objective of the MLPA in MPAs that justifiably have a large shore fishing presence. The proposed new border would sit along the mean high tide line in the middle of a rocky beach. Simply put, removal of a physical barrier landmark to an invisible line on a public beach would only create more of an enforcement compliance problem, not reduce it along shore. (See Below images)



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The petition then cites the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 and its 2002 update where essential fish habitats (EFH) and habitat areas of particular concern (HAPCs) were designated along the west coast of California, Oregon, and Washington.



Essential fish habitats (EFHs) are defined by NOAA as areas where specific fish species, including groundfish, pink salmon, king salmon, coho salmon, coastal pelagic species, and highly migratory species, can feed, spawn, or grow to maturity. These habitats are extensive, the three EFHs overlapping the proposed expansion area—groundfish, CPS, and HMS—cover the entire coast of California, Washington, and Oregon. Because of their broad geographical scope, EFHs alone do not indicate a need for MPAs off the coast, or this proposed expansion.

Habitat areas of particular concern (HPACs), as the name implies, are sections of the EFH that are more important in providing the ecological functions that the general EFHs offer. These are more selective in their designation and display highlighted areas of concern within the EFHs. While these areas are more important in participating in these biological processes, the petitioner's proposed MPA expansion does not overlap with any existing HPACs (see above image). The arguments of the petition involving any EFHs or HPACs to protect this additional area are irrelevant for these reasons.

The petition additionally presents a rationale similar to that of Petition 2023-33 regarding the protection of kelp beds. It claims that conserving these areas is essential for the health of kelp forests. However, like the counterarguments we will see in Petition 2023-33, it is important to note again that fishing effort and so-called “anchor drag” does not significantly reduce kelp biomass; rather, factors such as water temperature, water quality, and swell conditions primarily drive changes in the kelp population. Additionally, any concerns raised in the petition about “anchor drag” damaging kelp beds would equally apply to non-consumptive vessels, not just fishing boats.

The petition references the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) concerning potential marine mammal entanglements from lobster traps in the area. While recreational and commercial lobster fishing occurs in the region, there have been little to no reported entanglement incidents involving whales or dolphins locally, showing in reality there is little need for concern. While it's important to acknowledge the possibility of such events, the absence of previous occurrences suggests that the likelihood of entanglements is extremely low. Furthermore, if the area were to be protected, lobster traps would simply be relocated, meaning the risk of entanglement would persist

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regardless of where the traps are ultimately placed. Lastly, the adoption of ropeless fishing technologies, such as those developed by Sea Sonics, indicates a future where entanglement issues could be further mitigated.

Concerning the MLPA itself, it should be noted that the proposed expanded area would give the MPA an “L-shape.” This shape is specifically called out in the MLPA as a poor MPA design for enforcement and is just another reason we have concerns for this petition.

Petition2023-27MPA-AM1 – Reject

The original petition 27 and its amendments only look at lobster taken from the Anacapa SMCA. We believe this request should be rejected. Petition 27, similar to petitions calling for protections to increase kelp beds, calls for additional protections at the Anacapa Island SMCA, the difference being that 2023-27’s focus is on eelgrass, not kelp. While a trap sitting on the bottom does have a larger footprint than a pelagic hook and line configuration which is also allowed in the SMCA, traps fished in the area are not significantly impacting eelgrass beds due to there already being a 20 foot depth closure for traps around Anacapa in its Special Closure. This area contains already a large amount of the existing eelgrass beds as the SMCA and special closure overlap making the key rationale of this petition redundant as protections are effectively already in effect.

Petition2023-28MPA-AM1 – Reject

Petition 28 requests the establishment of a new MPA around Point Sal. This MPA would significantly impact local fisheries, recreational and commercial, despite the petitioner's claim that the effects would be minimal. For this primary reason we believe the petition should be rejected, even as amended to allow for shore based take of finfish.

The petition includes an economic analysis of the proposed area but overlooks the devastating local impacts this MPA would have economically. While the petition accurately states that the overlapping commercial fishing blocks contribute to 1.1% of the central coast's total landings by value, it fails to consider the actual local implications of that 1.1% and what it represents. Using the same time range (2012 to 2022) on the MFDE, the local port nearest to the proposed MPA, Port San Luis/Avila, derived 28.12% of its total commercial revenue from the overlapping blocks 631 and 632. More specifically, 25.92% of the port's groundfish revenue and 57.79%, over half, of its crab revenue came from these areas. If recreational effort even somewhat mirrors commercial effort in the area, not only is Point Sal relevant commercially, but recreationally too offshore. Establishing an MPA at Point Sal will significantly harm the community of Avila and other nearby ports, threaten local businesses, harm or remove

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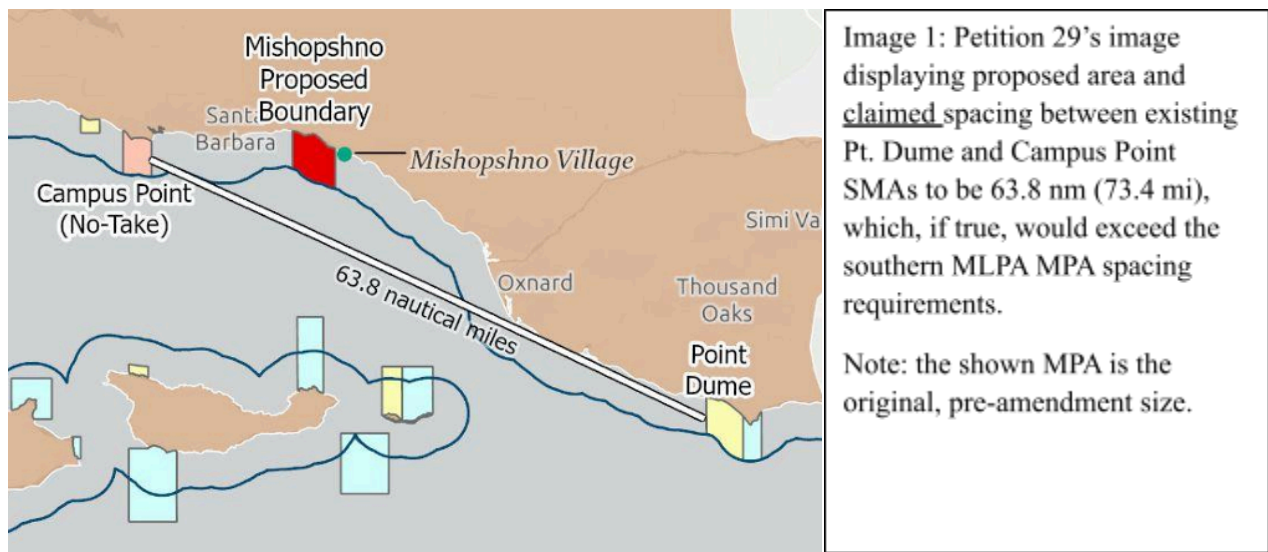
people's sources of income, and remove recreational and subsistence access to the area by boat.

Providing shore based take of finfish would allow for beach anglers to continue fishing as they have been, but would do so at the loss of all offshore activity. More notably, this also results in a drop of the LOP of the SMCA to moderate-low. This LOP ranking per the MLPA fails any connectivity requirements making the final proposed SMCA a protected area that does not add to total MPA network connectivity. This brings into question the main argument of the petitioner to add this MPA in order to maintain MPA connectivity, as the final amended SMCA would not accomplish this.

Petition2023-29MPA-AM1 – Reject

Petition 29 requests a new MPA be created at Carpinteria. This MPA would be a tribally allowed SMCA that would be closed to non-federally recognized tribal fishing (general recreational and commercial fishing); the petition was amended to reduce its overall size and allow shore-based take of finfish. The petition’s three primary arguments for the new SMCA are to meet habitat connectivity/MPA spacing requirements, to protect habitat surrounding juvenile white shark grounds, and to allow for tribal access. While tribal co-management of all California MPAs should be considered, we believe for the following reasons this specific MPA proposal should be rejected.

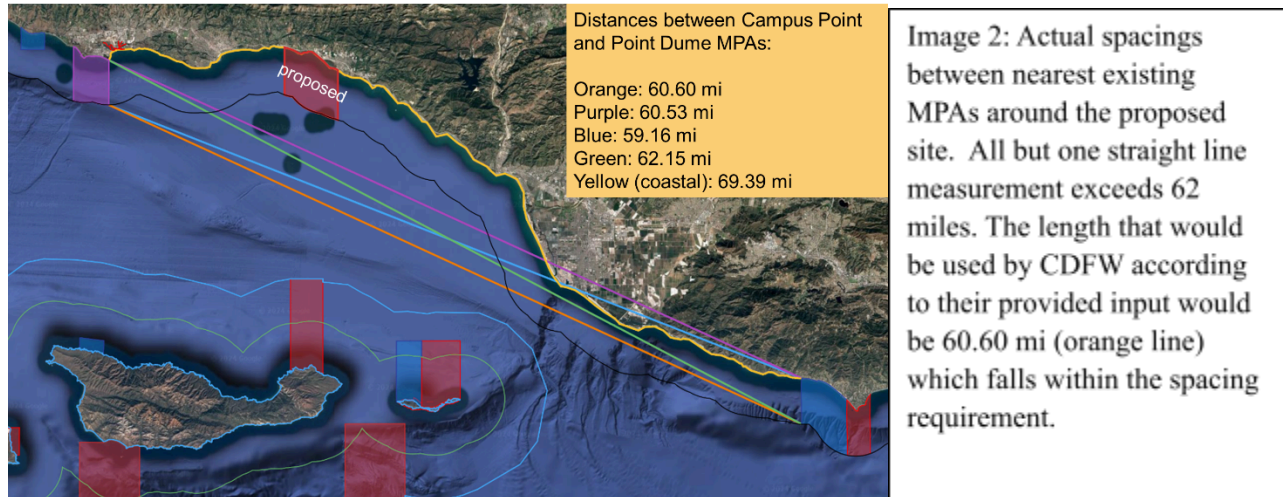
Regarding habitat connectivity, the petition asserts that the spacing of the existing MPA network exceeds the recommendations set by the MLPA scientific advisory team, which suggests a minimum spacing of 31 to 62 miles. The petition argues that the nearest coastal MPAs, Campus Point and Point Dume, are too far apart, claiming they are separated by 63.8 nautical miles or 73.4 miles (Image 1).



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Discussions with the CDFW clarified that MPA spacing is measured by the, “shortest distance over water between two MPAs.” When measuring the distance between Campus Point and Point Dume, we find that it is in fact less than 62 miles, indicating that the current spacing distribution is adequate along the coast (see below Image 2).



Following the CDFW and MLPA guidelines, the shortest water distance between the two existing MPAs is ~60.60 miles, viewable by the orange line. This distance falls within the 31–62-mile MLPA spacing requirement. None of the provided measurements, including a measurement along the coastline (yellow) exceeded 73.4 miles of separation as the petitioner claims, again bringing into question the purpose for the new MPA if connectivity is already met.

In addition, the provided shore based take of finfish does allow for some form of recreational take but this now raises connectivity concerns. As mentioned in previous petitions, allowance of shore fishing of finfish reduces an MPAs LOP to moderate-low, losing its MPA connectivity with the network, this is confirmed by SeaSketch. Connectivity was a major reason for this MPAs proposal. With connectivity now lost due to these allowed take methods begs to question the purpose for this implementation in the first place if its foundational goals are not even accomplished. The LOP chart for the southern bioregion, moderate low protection is provided below.

Mod-low	SMCA SMP	Shore fishing (H&L, hoop net); kelp bass, barred sand bass, lingcod, cabezon, and rockfish (H&L, spearfishing); sheephead (H&L, spearfishing, trap); spotted sand bass and halibut (H&L); lobster (trap, hoop net, diving); urchin (diving); rock crab and Kellet's whelk (trap); catch and release (H&L-general)
		In water depth <10m: Catch and release (H&L-single barbless hooks and artificial lures)
		In water depth <50m at islands and <30m on mainland: pelagic finfish, bonito and white seabass (H&L);

Regarding the protection of juvenile white shark nursery grounds, a similar petition was submitted in 2020 (Petition 2020-012 AM1) to close off a smaller section of beach at Carpinteria for the same purpose. Like Petition 29, this earlier petition aimed to protect

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juvenile white sharks within the currently proposed area. This 2020 petition was rejected by the Department and the Fish and Game Commission (FGC), which stated that MPAs are designed to protect nearshore ecosystems rather than individual species, especially highly migratory species like white sharks. Given that this issue was previously addressed at the same location just four years ago, the same arguments against the current petition apply today regarding white sharks.

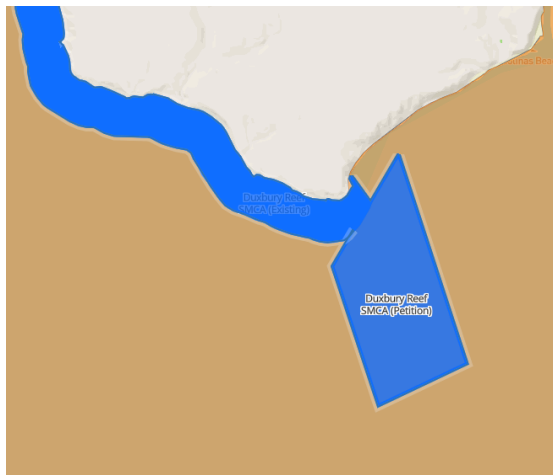


Lastly, regarding the tribal access portions of the petition, while tribal access and co-management should be explored across the entire MPA network, current access to the area by tribes is not limited in any way. Regardless of a tribal MPA designation or not, federally recognized tribes will have access in the area just like the public. Closing this area off to all groups except those of the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians would have the additional side effect of restricting any non-federally recognized tribes, as the petition does mention. In addition to the above counter reasons of the petition's primary claims, there exists additional effects to be considered at the proposed MPA site. The proposed area was considered during the MLPA for the southern section but was

traded off for two other SMCAs on the coast, Naples and Kashtayit that were present in different MPA alternatives that Carpinteria was not in. If allowed, the new MPA would essentially break the agreements struck during the MLPA. Lastly, the pre- and post-amended boundaries overlap existing oil infrastructure that is maintained year round, no existing exemptions or conversations have been had regarding this infrastructure overlap. For these reasons we believe the petition should be denied.

Petition2023-32MPA – Reject

Petition 32 requests expanding the Duxbury Reef SMCA north, south and converting the SMCA into an SMR. The petition cites apparent drops in biodiversity in the areas, confusion on take regulations, and, as a result, high incidence of accidental poaching.



We believe this petition to be well intentioned but do not believe it should be accepted. The petition's claims that there was a local drop in biodiversity are all based on local surveys on no actual data displaying a measurable drop in the biodiversity in the area.

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Observations by MPA Watch on potential MPA violations comes from observers seeing “anyone with buckets,” citing even children with buckets counting as a possible violation. While it is understandable to ascertain data this way, we would like the commission to understand that someone simply with a bucket on one of the most popular beaches in the area does not mean they are violating MPA take regulations. This method of data collection possibly is why the self-reported values of possible violations at Duxbury are so high, when actual enforcement reports show infractions at Duxbury being so low they do not even make it to the yearly MRC report. Enforcement reports on MPAs from the yearly March MRC give insight into MPA violations in the state, of which Duxbury Reef never was in the top MPAs in violation (top 35) or top 5 in the northern region specifically in 2024 or 2025. Letters from partner agencies such as state and national parks as well as national marine sanctuaries all cite possible issues with the SMCA, all requesting it expand, but no agency goes so far as to support making the area an SMR. No hard data whatsoever has been provided to demonstrate a need to expand the SMCA to include these highly inaccessible areas in the north or south as well. The petitioner’s claim that visitors walking through the existing southern border with legal catch from outside the SMCA is merely speculative. Access to the reef in this southern section is blocked by an inside channel except during extreme low tides, making further regulatory protection unnecessary and a niche case at best.

Regarding the original MPA expansion proposals, and even specifically the southern expansion (image above), the new covered area has a very asymmetric shape. This goes directly against MLPA guidelines for designating MPAs which state that MPAs with odd-asymmetric shapes are difficult to enforce and confusing to the public, possibly even adding to the confusions the petitioner claims is present at Duxbury. At the bare minimum, this border must be modified in a way that adheres to the MLPA MPA design guidelines before even being considered for final action. Because any possible additional area included or removed from the proposed expansion needs to be considered by all stakeholders, we must see what this final border actually is before providing further input. In December 2025, the petitioner did submit an informal request (“informal” was tagged by FGC staff) to change the border post-petition deadline, which could solve this odd shape issue. It is currently not known whether amendments like this can be considered. If the informal request is ultimately considered, the existing counter arguments still exist with exception of course of the expansion border shape.

Petition2023-33MPA – Reject

Several groups and individuals have expressed opposition to this petition, and we all stand by the majority of their comments, even after the limited number of amendments to certain MPAs in petition 33. While there are various pathways for kelp restoration, the establishment of new or larger MPAs is not one of them. It is widely accepted that the growth and abundance of kelp are dependent on water quality and temperature. Even under ideal growing conditions, a large swell can damage kelp forests, ripping the

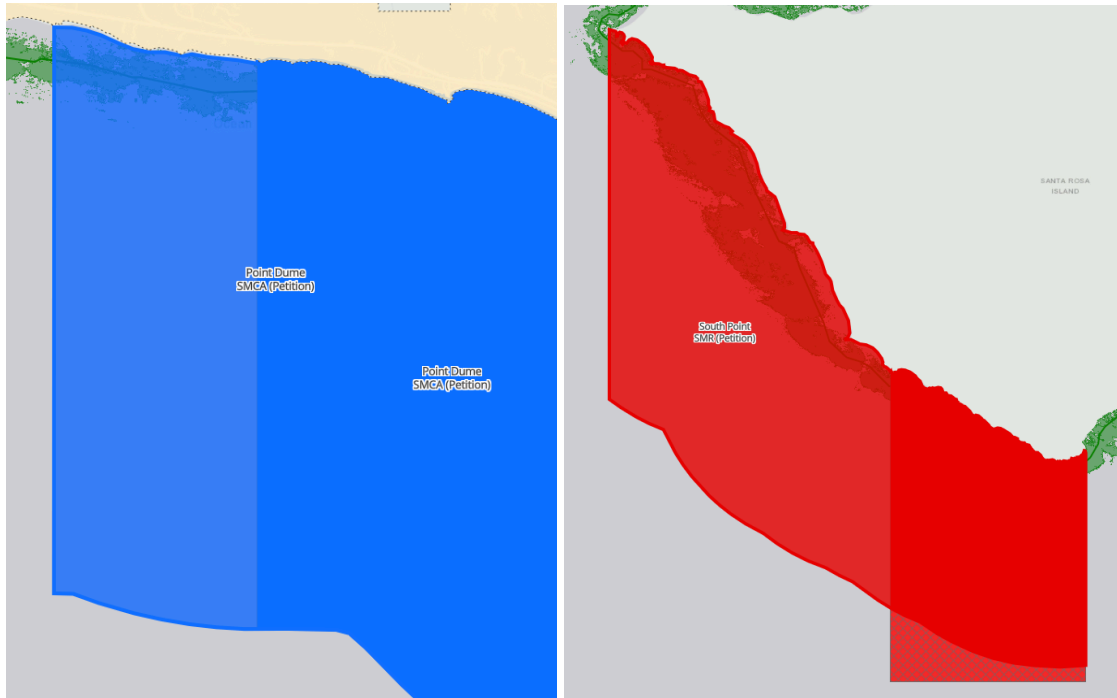
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largest, most buoyant, stalks off the seafloor. Fishing activities have little to no impact on kelp health as seen by thriving kelp populations throughout history pre-dating even the MLPA when fishing access was less restrictive. It is well documented how we came to this spot in the first place for our kelp, the rolling El Ninos in the mid-2010s removed a substantial amount of our state's kelp forests, not fishing, and fishing restrictions are not what it will take for the forests to regrow. The creation or expansion of MPAs resulting from this petition will have a negligible effect on the recovery of kelp forests, but a permanent and lasting effect on those that have a livelihood on the water or those that want to simply fish and enjoy a day on the water. In some instances, such expansions may hinder restoration efforts by obstructing human interventions aimed at encouraging kelp growth, such as seeding areas or urchin barren removal efforts.

Furthermore, the petition does not adequately explain why most of the proposed expansion areas cover waters that are simply too deep for kelp to grow. All but one of its expansions (Gull Island) have this problem, covering waters well beyond kelp's natural growing depth. Many of the proposed expansions extend to the state line, covering areas with depths exceeding 1,000 feet when kelp cannot grow any deeper than 150ft. For a petition focused on kelp restoration, this deepwater coverage is illogical and appears to be an attempt to limit area access to our already managed fisheries while protecting an area outside of the scope of the petition. Below are some of the petition's proposed expansions on SeaSketch with the kelp max extent per landsat and flyovers enabled (green layer under proposed expansions). This shows most of the expansion area does not even cover the absolute maximum kelp could grow. Any justifiable MPA expansions regarding kelp recovery at the bare minimum should be more targeted, covering specifically areas kelp can grow, not mass areas covering mostly water kelp cannot grow.

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Lastly, the added amendments only pull back on one expansion, the Cabrillo SMR, and add in shore based take of finfish and general spearfishing of finfish at the proposed Pleasure Point SMCA and Point Dume SMCA. As mentioned previously, the shorebased allowance would reduce Pleasure Point and Point Dume to moderate-low levels of protection per the MLPA, losing their local MPA connectivity, making the proposed expansions weaken MPA connectivity rather than strengthen them. Specifically for Point Dume, that MPAs connectivity appears centrally important under the SeaSketch model and should be maintained. While the reduction in size at the Cabrillo expansion is a positive, we still believe any expansion in the first place is not warranted, especially for kelp restoration purposes.

Petition2023-34MPA – Reject

Petition 34 requests the redesignation of one offshore SMCA to a no-take SMR, merging it with the nearshore SMR at Point Buchon to make one no-take SMR. The petition also requests combining the nearshore and offshore SMCAs at Farnsworth into a single SMCA that would permit only pelagic finfish spearfishing, removing various pelagic fishing allowances existing there. The primary justification for these changes is enforcement concerns. Enforcement has effectively managed the existing MPA network without significant issues which already contains nearly 40% limited take SMCAs. The situations at Farnsworth and Point Buchon are similar to several other MPAs along the coast that successfully integrate nearshore and offshore components. The concept of allowing pelagic finfish targeting offshore—where interactions with the MPA's intended

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protections are minimal—has been recognized since the first and second MPA Master Plans where it explicitly states the lesser effect pelagic fish have on themselves and the MPA ecosystem, and to allow for areas that have pelagic take respectively. Pelagic fishing should be permitted in MPAs that overlap with offshore waters, provided that fishing practices minimize interactions with local and nearshore species, which they inherently do. Additionally, if enforcement was truly the only concern, commercial harpoon at Farnsworth is just as enforceable, if not easier to enforce than recreational spear methods, and should be left in as an allowance in the SMCA. This petition also conflicts with Petition 20 and its requests at Point Bucheon.

The two MPA systems at Farnsworth and Point Bucheon are no different from other nearshore/offshore configurations, so-called “MPA clusters”, and we see no compelling reason to change them specifically. Both MPA clusters currently meet regional sizing guidelines for the total cluster area and LOP requirement to count them both for connectivity as is, with their current access. For these reasons, we believe this petition should be rejected.

Thank you,

AllWaters - AWPAC *(recreational)*

-Chris Killean (President)

-Matt Bond (Board Member)

Commercial Fishermen of Santa Barbara - CFSB *(commercial)*

-Chris Voss (President)

-Ava Schulenberg (Assistant Director)

Backcountry Hunters & Anglers - BHA *(recreational)*

-Devin O’Dea (Western Policy & Conservation Manager)

Coastal Conservation Association California - CCA Cal *(recreational)*

-Chris Arechaederra (Executive Director)

-Tonie Bagnos (Assistant Director)

Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association - VCCFA *(commercial)*

-Dave Colker (Executive Director)

-Jason Woods (President)

-Eric Hodge, Mike Kenny, Tim Athens (Board Members)

LA Rod and Reel Club *(recreational)*

-John Ballotti (President)

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Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association (*commercial*)

-Chris Pavone (President)

Santa Barbara Sportfishing Club (*recreational*)

-Whitney Uyeda (President)

Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries (*recreational/commercial*)

-Alan Alward (Co-Chair)

San Diego Fishermen's Working Group (*commercial*)

-Pete Halmay (President)

Morro Bay Commercial Fishermen's Organization (*commercial*)

-Bill Blue (President)

-Tom Hafer (Secretary)

The Tuna Club Foundation (*recreational*)

-Chase Offield (Board Member)

Santa Barbara FreeDivers Club (*recreational*)

-Dave Huebner (President)

-Bradley Pirmen (Chair)

BD Outdoors (*recreational business*)

-Ali Hussainy (President)

The California Association of Harbor Masters and Port Captains (*commercial*)

-Tim Petrick (President)

Dana Wharf Sportfishing and Whale Watching (*recreational*)

-Donna Kalez (Co-Owner)

Santa Barbara Landing and Stardust Sportfishing (*recreational business*)

-Jamie Diamond (CEO/owner)

Monterey Bay Tritons (*recreational*)

-Brandon Burke (President)

NorCal Underwater Hunters (*recreational*)

-Matt Mattison (President)

January 2026

Coalition Letter on Bin 2 MPA Petitions

Fathomiers (*recreational*)

-Paul Romanowski (Conservation Officer)

The Catalina Seabass Fund (*recreational/commercial*)

-Jock Albright (Director)

The Laguna Maritime Alliance (*recreational/commercial*)

-Chase Offield (Chair)

Santa Cruz Kelp Stalker (*recreational*)

-Hans Haveman (Chair)

San Diego Freedivers (*recreational*)

-Ryan Moore (President)

OC Spearos (*recreational*)

-Hidenori Iwagami (president)

Long Beach Neptunes (*recreational*)

-Terry Maas (Chair)

Save Duxbury Access (*grassroots recreational/commercial*)

-Chris Martinelli (Local Lead)

American Fishing Tackle Company - AFTCO (*recreational/commercial business*)

-Bill Shedd (CEO)

-Casey Shedd (President)

Get Hooked Seafood (*commercial business*)

-Kim Selkoe and Victoria Voss (Co-Founders)

Pacific Coast Sportfishing (*recreational business*)

-Bill DePriest (Publisher / Editor)

January 2026

Coalition Letter on Bin 2 MPA Petitions

Dedicated Researchers/Scientists:

UCSB Bren School of Environmental Science & Management

-Dr. Dawn A. Murray (PhD. Ocean Sciences - UCSC)

UCSB & UCSC Conservation Scientist

-Dr. Jason Johns (PhD. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology - UCSB)

UCSB Marine Scientist

-Dr. Kim Selkoe (PhD. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology - UCSB)

Private Marine Scientist

-Ethan Estess (M.S. Earth Systems (Marine) - Stanford University)

Senior Marine Scientist and previous marine biologist for the Channel Islands NPS

-Derek Lerma (B.S. Biological Oceanography - Humboldt State University)



01/26/2026

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

Subject: Bin 2 MPA Petitions

Dear Melissa Miller-Henson,

Please add the San Diego County Wildlife Federation (SDCWF) to the CCA Coalition letter regarding Bin 2 MPA petitions being considered. We were unfortunately a bit late getting our logo and signature added to the letter represented below. The San Diego County Wildlife Federation represents over 20,000 sportsmen and women in San Diego County, and we are active in conserving our inland and aquatic habitats in a manner which allows both conservation protection with consumptive use of the waters of our state.

The SDCWF agrees with the recommendations of Coalition listed below.

Thank you for the work you and the Commissioners do for California outdoorsmen and women.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary F. Brennan". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Gary F. Brennan
President, San Diego County Wildlife Federation
P.O. Box 3886
Ramona, CA. 92065

Copy to: CCA California



29 January 2026

Re: Comments from Marine Conservation Institute for consideration during the February 11-12, 2026 meeting on petitions to amend the state's MPA network.

(submitted via email to fgc@fgc.ca.gov)

Dear California Fish and Game Commission,

As California works to protect 30% of state waters by 2030 (30 x 30) to fight climate change, protect biodiversity, and expand access to nature for all Californians, the implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) that provide tangible benefits to marine biodiversity requires an understanding of effective conservation and knowledge of which MPAs meet that threshold.

Since 2012, Marine Conservation Institute's Marine Protection Atlas (MPAtlas) has brought a focused lens to the quality of marine protections in MPAs around the world. MPAtlas (mpatlas.org) is the largest global repository of MPA assessments using The MPA Guide¹. The MPA Guide is a peer-reviewed scientific framework published in *Science* in 2021 that evaluates an MPA's stage of establishment and level of protection by looking at the management of mining, dredging & dumping, anchoring, infrastructure, aquaculture, fishing, and non-extractive recreational activities. Both management regulations and in situ activity data specific to each individual MPA are analyzed to determine the actual outcomes provided by a given MPA. Ecological evidence² from as recently as 2025 suggests that the best conservation outcomes are seen when MPAs are implemented or actively managed, and fully³ or highly⁴ protected from these seven activities.

Scientists from MPAtlas evaluated the 20 petitions proposing changes to California's MPA Network submitted to the California Fish and Game Commission by the public and Tribes in 2023 using The MPA Guide. Our preliminary analysis suggests that the following petitions would improve the level of protection for existing MPAs or designate new MPAs, expanding and strengthening the California State MPA Network's overall ability to achieve conservation benefits:

<u>Petition</u>	<u>Marine Protected Area</u>
2023-19MPA	Chitqawi SMCA
2023-20MPA	Point Buchon SMR
2023-23MPA-AM	Carmel Bay SMCA
	Pacific Grove Marine Gardens SMCA
	Tanker's Reef SMR
2023-24MPA-AM	Laguna Beach SMCA

2023-27MPA-AM	Anacapa Island SMCA
2023-28MPA-AM	Point Sal SMCA
2023-29MPA-AM	Mishopshno SMCA
2023-32MPA	Duxbury Reef SMR
2023-33MPA-AM	Cabrillo SMR
	Gull Island SMR
	Natural Bridges SMR
	Pleasure Point SMCA
	Point Conception SMR
	Point Dume SMCA
	South Point SMR
2023-34MPA	Farnsworth Offshore SMCA
	Farnsworth Onshore SMCA
	Point Buchon SMCA

With critical tipping points approaching ocean biodiversity, the opportunity to align California's MPA network with the best and most up-to-date understanding of MPA science is incumbent on the Commission. We urge the Commission to adopt the petitions that serve to advance conservation and keep the State of California moving forward with a world-leading example of marine conservation, creating an effective MPA network, and progressing towards the State's commitment to 30 x 30.

Sincerely,

Lance Morgan, PhD, President, Sonoma County
Nikki Harasta, Marine Conservation Scientist, Ventura County

1 Grorud-Colvert, K., et al. (2021). The MPA guide: A framework to achieve global goals for the ocean. Science. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abf0861>

2 Horta e Costa, B., et al. (2025). Marine protected areas' stage of establishment and level of protection are good predictors of their conservation outcomes. Cell Reports Sustainability. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crsus.2025.100345>

3 No impact from extractive or destructive activities is allowed and all abatable impacts are minimized. Non-extractive activities may include recreational, traditional, cultural, or spiritual activities. Examples include minimal impact snorkeling, swimming and SCUBA, tidepooling, cultural/ceremonial gatherings, education, knowledge transmission, and motorized or non-motorized vessels associated with the previously mentioned activities.

4 Only light extractive activities are allowed that have low impact, and all other abatable impacts are minimized. If any anchoring is allowed, it is small scale and for a short duration with a low impact. If any infrastructure is allowed, it is small scale with low impact. Any aquaculture must be low impact, small scale, low density, and unfed. If fishing occurs, it is infrequent and only five or fewer gear types are used that are highly selective and low-impact. Any non-extractive activities are regulated and restricted and of low impact, low density, and small scale.

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

February 6, 2026

Re: Retraction of signature and clarification of position on California MPA petitions

Dear President Zavaleta and Honorable Commissioners,

I am a marine scientist and environmental studies professor advising graduate students at Antioch University and teaching undergraduate courses in the Environmental Studies Department at UC Santa Barbara. I work in resource management and conservation realms to protect habitats and to amplify Indigenous voices in conservation initiatives. I also work locally with NOAA on intertidal marine sampling and support locally-rooted conservation efforts, including curriculum development and weaving Indigenous and Western Scientific Knowledge into system solutions. I have worked with the Northern Chumash Tribal Council (NCTC) supporting the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary (CHNMS) designation and Chumash cultural values, wisdom, and traditions in marine and land management practices. I currently serve on the NOAA CHNMS Advisory Committee as a Research Seat Alternate.

My research focuses on participatory conservation and co-designing conservation methods that equitably integrate local communities in multi-pronged conservation solutions. I value coalition-building, listening to and incorporating multiple perspectives in conservation planning. I work with fishermen around the world, including supporting the Miloli'i Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Area (CBSFA), south of Kona, Hawai'i, which includes the waters and submerged lands from the shoreline to the 100-fathom depth contour. The Miloli'i community leads the regulation creation and enforcement in their "last Hawaiian fishing village". In addition, I support the Commercial Fishermen of Santa Barbara in their continued efforts to practice local eco-friendly, sustainable fishing, sell locally caught fish in the Saturday market to our community, promote science and monitoring, and their stewardship of our coast via numerous annual beach and island clean-ups.

Over a year ago, I was asked to add my name to a joint letter about the MPA adaptive management proposals from commercial and recreational fishermen. I did so because of my relationships with many in the California fishing community. Recently, [the letter](#) was submitted to the Fish & Game Commission. Unfortunately, I had not kept up with the revisions, updates, or additions to the letter in the last 13 months and the in-depth amendments to each MPA petition. The letter contains recommendations that I am unable to endorse due to my expertise as a marine scientist. I need to retract my signature from that letter and clarify my position.

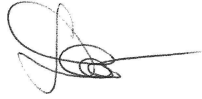
Clarifying my current perspectives on the MPA petitions:

- I submitted a letter in November 2023 endorsing Petition 2023-33MPA, and I am a supporter of protecting California’s kelp forests because they provide invaluable ecological and environmental benefits. These dynamic and biodiverse ecosystems serve as critical nurseries for a wide variety of marine species, providing shelter and food for numerous fish, invertebrates, and marine mammals. Healthy kelp forests support thriving commercial and recreational fisheries and can help dampen the impacts of coastal erosion and storm impacts. With the declines in kelp forest cover across the Pacific West Coast, including California, from natural and human-induced factors, MPAs are a critical tool for supplying the population of recruits and supporting the resilience of kelp ecosystems in the face of these stressors.
- To achieve the stated goals of conserving biodiversity and ecosystem health, I encourage the state to consider increasing protections for MPAs that are currently only lightly or minimally protected as defined by The MPA Guide,¹ especially in places where weaker or more complicated regulations lead to poor compliance and enforcement. An example of what I support are the clarifications on Kashtayit regulation language and Campus Point SMCA color coding (Petition 2023-18MPA).
- I support strengthening the MPA network through the addition of new MPAs where they would protect critical habitat and advance Tribal co-stewardship. To that end, I endorse Petition 2023-28MPA designating Point Sal SMCA, which provides an opportunity to strengthen protections within the CHNMS and offers a pathway for meaningful co-stewardship between the state and NCTC. In addition, I support Petition 2023-29MPA designating Mishopshno SMCA, which would protect a special place culturally and ecologically, and similarly offer a pathway for meaningful co-stewardship between the state, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and potentially other Tribes. I appreciate that the petitioners were responsive to feedback from the local community, including recreational and commercial fishers, cutting the size of the proposal in half.
- Finally, I do not support weakening MPA protections off the California coast in any capacity. For example, to open recreational fishing opportunities to non-Base fishers, Petition 2023-18MPA would create a narrow alongshore State Marine Conservation Area within the existing SMR that would allow all people to fish for finfish by hook and line. This change would weaken the MPA network by officially downgrading the protections within the state's largest fully protected MPA. Instead, I support the state ensuring current Vandenberg SMR restrictions are enforced and applied to Base personnel and dependents, so that it is not only non-military community members who must comply.

California’s MPA network is imperative for maintaining healthy ocean habitats, biodiversity along the California coast, and ecosystem resilience. Management of MPAs can also honor numerous knowledge systems - commercial fishers, recreational fishers, Indigenous peoples, local communities, and Western scientific knowledge systems. The adaptive management process offers a pathway to improve, and build on the successes of our globally-recognized MPA network.

¹ Grorud-Colvert, Kirsten, Jenna Sullivan-Stack, Callum Roberts, et al. 2021. “The MPA Guide: A Framework to Achieve Global Goals for the Ocean.” *Science*, ahead of print, September 10. World. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abf0861>.

Thank you for the opportunity to clarify my position. I appreciate your leadership and your commitment to a healthy and vibrant ocean for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dawn A. Murray', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. Dawn A. Murray
Professor Environmental Studies, Antioch University
Lecturer Environmental Studies Department, UC Santa Barbara

Marine Conservation Institute Comments on CDFW Recommendations for MPA Petitions

From Ali Rubin <ali.rubin@marine-conservation.org>

Date Tue 03/31/2026 03:02 PM

To FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Dear Commissioners,

On behalf of Marine Conservation Institute, please find attached our comments on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Evaluations and Recommendations for the ten non-Tribally-led Marine Protected Area (MPA) petitions released on March 20, 2026 .

We appreciate your consideration of these comments and your continued work to advance effective marine conservation in California.

Sincerely,
Ali Rubin

Ali Rubin
Marine Conservation Scientist



ali.rubin@marine-conservation.org
marine-conservation.org





March 31, 2026

President Eric Sklar
California Fish and Game Commission
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
Submitted electronically to: fgc@fgc.ca.gov

Re: Comments from Marine Conservation Institute on petitions to amend the State's MPA network.

Dear California Fish and Game Commission,

On behalf of Marine Conservation Institute, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments following the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) Evaluations and Recommendations for the ten non-Tribally-led Marine Protected Area (MPA) petitions released on March 20, 2026.

Marine Conservation Institute works to secure strong protection for the ocean's most important places. Through our Marine Protection Atlas (MPAtlas), we assess marine protected areas globally using The MPA Guide, a peer-reviewed framework that evaluates the level of protection and expected conservation outcomes of MPAs. Our work supports governments and partners, including in California, in advancing effective, science-based marine conservation and achieving 30x30 goals.

We recognize the significant effort undertaken by CDFW to evaluate these petitions based on the information available as of March 2025, and we appreciate the Department's acknowledgment that additional information may continue to inform Commission deliberations. As California works toward protecting 30% of state waters by 2030, maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the existing MPA network is essential to achieving meaningful conservation outcomes.

As part of this effort, we conducted an analysis to determine the likely biodiversity outcomes of the petitions submitted to the State using The MPA Guide framework. This approach applies a consistent, science-based method to evaluate how proposed changes would affect protection levels and conservation outcomes across California's MPA network.

We strongly support CDFW's recommendations to deny petitions that would lower protection levels within California's MPA network by allowing additional recreational or commercial take of marine life. Scientific evidence consistently demonstrates that the greatest ecological benefits such as increased biomass, biodiversity, and ecosystem resilience are achieved in MPAs that are fully or highly protected from extractive activities.

We also acknowledge that localized ecological pressures, such as sea urchin overpopulation and kelp loss, may require active management. In these cases, we encourage the Commission to explore adaptive, site-specific management strategies that address these threats without reducing protection levels or opening extractive fisheries within MPAs.

In particular, we support the recommendations to deny the following petitions:

- Modify Take in 9 SMCAs to Allow Commercial Take of Sea Urchins (2023-14MPA)¹
- Reclassify Footprint, Gull Island, and Santa Barbara Island SMRs to SMCAs to Allow Take of Highly Migratory Species (2023-15MPA_AM)
- Reclassify Stewarts Point and Bodega Head SMRs to SMCAs to Allow Commercial Salmon Trolling (2023-16MPA)
- Modify Allowed Uses at Several Santa Barbara Channel MPAs and Special Closures: Vandenberg SMR, Kashtayit SMCA, and San Miguel and Anacapa Special Closures (2023-18MPA)

1: With the exception of the Point Vicente no-take SMCA, petition 2023-14MPA does not lower the Highly Protected status of the named MPAs per our MPA Guide analysis, and may provide ecological benefits through the restoration effort of urchin culling. However, while ecosystem restoration and conservation may be complementary, they are non-substitutable actions where priority should be given to preventing the degradation of intact ecosystems.

These petitions propose changes that would reduce the level of protection in areas that currently contribute to the ecological performance of California's MPA network. Downgrading protections risks undermining biodiversity gains, weakening ecosystem resilience in the face of climate change, and compromising California's leadership in marine conservation.

To advance the state's goal of protecting 30% of nature by 2030, we do believe that the following proposals will modestly strengthen the network and urge the commission to support them:

- Designate new MPA as Chitqawi SMCA (2023-19MPA)
- Redesignate Point Buchon SMCA as Chumash SMCA to support tribal co-management and take provisions; extend northern boundary of Point Buchon SMR (2023-20MPA)
- Multiple changes to Pyramid Point SMCA (2023-21MPA)
- Reclassify all or part of Anacapa Island SMR (2023-27MPA)
- Designate new MPA as Point Sal SMR (2023-28MPA)
- Add new MPA as Mishopshno SMCA near Carpinteria (2023-29MPA)
- Reclassify and expand Duxbury Reef SMCA (2023-32MPA)
- Reclassify Point Buchon SMCA and modify regulations in Farnsworth MPAs (2023-34MPA)

California's MPA network is widely recognized as a global model for science-based ocean protection. Maintaining strong protections within this network is critical not only for achieving the State's 30x30 commitments, but also for ensuring long-term conservation benefits for marine ecosystems and coastal communities.

We respectfully urge the Commission to uphold CDFW's recommendations to deny these petitions and to continue advancing policies that strengthen, rather than diminish, the effectiveness of California's MPA network.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Lance E. Morgan, President

Nikki Harasta, Marine Conservation Scientist I

Alexandra Rubin, Marine Conservation Scientist I



GOLDEN GATE FISHERMANS ASSOCIATION

Dear Commissioners,

On behalf of the Golden Gate Fishermen's Association (GGFA), I write to express our strong opposition to proposed Tribal Marine Protected Area (MPA) expansions and additional fishing restrictions in the Morro Bay region, specifically Tribal MPA Petition 2023-19 (proposing a new MPA near Morro Bay), 2023-28MPA-AM (proposing a new MPA near Point Sal), and 2023-34MPA (proposing the reclassification of Point Buchon SMCA and modification of regulations within the Farnsworth MPA).

The Golden Gate Fishermen's Association represents the Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel (CPFV) fleet from Morro Bay to the Oregon–California border. Our members rely on access to California's coastal waters to sustainably harvest species such as rockfish, salmon, halibut, and Dungeness crab. Any further reduction in available fishing grounds directly impacts the ability of our fleet to operate and remain economically viable.

While we respect the importance of cultural resources and recognize the role that Tribal communities play in the stewardship of marine ecosystems, we are deeply concerned that additional MPA designations or regulatory changes—particularly in already constrained areas like Morro Bay and along the Central Coast—will further limit access to critical fishing grounds. Over the past several years, our fleet has already endured significant regulatory restrictions, seasonal closures, and shifting management measures across multiple fisheries.

At a time when many of our members are still recovering from consecutive salmon closures and increasingly restrictive groundfish regulations, the addition of new spatial closures or further regulatory modifications will only compound the challenges facing our fleet. The proposals identified in Petition 2023-19, 2023-28MPA-AM, and 2023-34MPA represent not just isolated actions, but part of a broader trend of increasing spatial and regulatory constraints that collectively reduce viable fishing opportunities.

Each loss of fishing access reduces opportunity, increases pressure on remaining open areas, and threatens the long-term sustainability of small businesses that depend on these fisheries.

These proposed actions risk setting a precedent for continued expansion of restrictions without fully accounting for cumulative impacts to the fishing industry.

The impacts extend far beyond the vessels themselves. Harbors, fuel docks, tackle shops, processors, restaurants, and coastal tourism economies all rely on a functioning and accessible fishing fleet. When access is restricted, the economic ripple effect is felt throughout entire coastal communities.

GGFA strongly believes that any new management measures should prioritize balanced, science-based approaches that consider both conservation goals and the socioeconomic realities of working waterfronts. We urge the Commission to carefully evaluate the cumulative impacts of Petition 2023-19, 2023-28MPA-AM, and 2023-34MPA, and to avoid further restricting access to already limited fishing grounds.

We respectfully request that the Commission oppose or reconsider these proposed Tribal MPA expansions and regulatory changes in the Morro Bay, Point Sal, and Point Buchon regions that would further limit fishing access.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our concerns, and for your continued work on behalf of California's marine resources and coastal communities.

Sincerely,

Michael Rescino
President
Golden Gate Fishermen's Association

From: Matthew Bond

Sent: Saturday, April 4, 2026 4:56 PM

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

Subject: April 14 Tribal Committee Meeting Comment From Allwaters Re Tribal MPA
Petition Review Process and Tribal MPA Petitions

Hello,

Please find our comment attached.

Thank you.

Matt Bond

Allwaters.

March 30, 2026

California Fish and Game Commission

P.O. Box 944209

Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Submitted electronically to fgc@fgc.ca.gov

Re: 04/14/2026 Fish and Game Commission Tribal Committee Meeting Agenda Item 4

Dear Commissioner Hostler-Carmesin and Members of the Tribal Committee,

My name is Matt Bond and I'm commenting on behalf of Allwaters Protection and Access Coalition. Please accept our thoughts on the Tribally led or co-led MPA petitions being evaluated by the Commission.

Because we are now unclear as to the process being used to evaluate these petitions and it doesn't seem we will be able to comment on them at the bio regional meetings, we are taking this opportunity to share our recommendations and supporting analysis with the Commission. We are equally uncertain if the guidelines we have been working with for the past two and a half years are still valid for this set of petitions. Stakeholders, The Commission and The Department were working with the understanding that petition analysis and decisions would be based on SAT guidelines from original MLPA, The Master Plan for MPAs, as much as possible site specific or at least locally relevant scientific analysis, and other historically relevant information. We are no longer sure this is the case. We strongly encourage this Committee to recommend to the full Commission that these petitions continue to be evaluated by the Department in the same manner the non-tribal petitions were. Creating a separate framework, outside of what is called for by the MLPA, potentially serves as a barrier to trust and participation and may result in outcomes that harm both the marine resources you are charged with managing as well as the people who depend on them for health, recreation, and sustenance. The following are our opinions and corresponding rationale, based on the original, agreed upon process.

Petition2023-19MPA – Reject or Modify

Petition 19 requests the creation of a tribal co-managed SMCA at Morro Bay that only allows for the recreational take of finfish and invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels by hand harvest, also including a tribal take exemption within the SMCA. We believe the petition should be either rejected or amended to allow for more general recreational and commercial take as well.

We believe tribal co-management to be a great step forward in managing California's waters and should be present in all MPAs; however, creating a new MPA that restricts

exclusively commercial groups and most recreational fishing access from such an essential area should not be warranted. The commercial blocks overlapping the proposed SMCA account for 6.2% of Morro Bay's landing revenue alone. More specifically, these blocks represent 25% of the area's squid landings, 8.8% of the groundfish landings, and 15% of the area's salmon landings, per the MFDE. While not an exact correlation, recreational access in the area is likely comparable (with the exception of squid) and will likely be equally affected in the MPA regions, as this petition affects all fisheries not involving direct hand harvesting.

Additionally, there is concern that the proposed offshore wind energy program has its proposed electrical lines connecting the Morro Bay power bank stations to the offshore array crossing through the SMCA. If passed, this would need to be addressed and an additional allowance added.

Petition2023-20MPA – Reject Nearshore and Clarify/Accept Offshore

Petition 20 requests changes to the MPA cluster, the nearshore and offshore MPAs, at Point Buchon. The petition requests the offshore SMCA allow the hand harvest of finfish and invertebrates except rock scallops and mussels, allow the maintenance of artificial structures under the correct permits, and provide a tribal take exemption for federally recognized tribes. However, it is unclear if these requested allowances to the offshore SMCA at point Buchon are replacing or adding to existing recreational and commercial allowance for the take of albacore and salmon. Pursuant to the allowances being additive and not replacing the existing take allowances in the offshore MPA we support the request for the offshore region of the MPA cluster to have the added take allowances. This example in the offshore region is a clear example of how tribal components can be added to the existing network, not requiring creation of more MPAs to involve tribes.

Regarding the petitioner's request to the nearshore SMR being expanded, we believe this request should be rejected. The expansion of only the SMR section of the Point Buchon nearshore/offshore cluster would unnecessarily remove all access from the added area. The justification for this addition comes from MPA Collaborative meetings citing enforcement concerns, stating that moving the northern boundary to the physical point will provide a better reference for enforcement. The core reason the existing MPA does not go to the physical point on land is because the nearest whole decimal degree value was used as the northern boundary instead, following MLPA guidelines. This usage of a round Lat/Long number for an MPA that does not experience much shore fishing opportunity is supported by the MLPA MPA design criteria to explicitly help, not hurt, enforcement. The current northern boundary gives those fishing beyond shore an easy to understand GPS reference point to know where the boundary is. Additionally, expanding only the nearshore SMR may cause further enforcement problems with the offshore SMCA remaining its original size. The expansion of the nearshore only leads to a case of an unevenly sized MPA in the nearshore and offshore regions.

Petition2023-21MPA – Accept

Petition 21 requests the Pyramid Point SMCA in the northern bioregion be modified to remove its existing recreational allowances for take of surf smelt and give additional tribal exemption to the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation on top of its existing tribal exemption. The petition also requests the border of the MPA be moved south to the true CA-OR state boundary line, slightly shrinking the MPA.

While this petition does remove some recreational access to take surf smelt, that access was already relatively limited and small scale. The change to the border to shrink the SMCA to align to the actual state border clears up any possible confusion or issues the overlap currently causes. Overall we are supportive of this change, and addition of another Tribal component to the existing Pyramid Point SMCA.

Petition2023-28MPA-AM1 – Reject

Petition 28 requests the establishment of a new MPA around Point Sal. This MPA would significantly impact local fisheries, recreational and commercial, despite the petitioner's claim that the effects would be minimal. For this primary reason we believe the petition should be rejected, even as amended to allow for shore based take of finfish.

The petition includes an economic analysis of the proposed area but overlooks the devastating local impacts this MPA would have economically. While the petition accurately states that the overlapping commercial fishing blocks contribute to 1.1% of the central coast's total landings by value, it fails to consider the actual local implications of that 1.1% and what it represents. Using the same time range (2012 to 2022) on the MFDE, the local port nearest to the proposed MPA, Port San Luis/Avila, derived 28.12% of its total commercial revenue from the overlapping blocks 631 and 632. More specifically, 25.92% of the port's groundfish revenue and 57.79%, over half, of its crab revenue came from these areas. If recreational effort even somewhat mirrors commercial effort in the area, not only is Point Sal relevant commercially, but recreationally too offshore. Establishing an MPA at Point Sal will significantly harm the community of Avila and other nearby ports, threaten local businesses, harm or remove people's sources of income, and remove recreational and subsistence access to the area by boat.

Providing shore based take of finfish would allow for beach anglers to continue fishing as they have been, but would do so at the loss of all offshore activity. More notably, this also results in a drop of the LOP of the SMCA to moderate-low. This LOP ranking per the MLPA fails any connectivity requirements making the final proposed SMCA a protected area that does not add to total MPA network connectivity. This brings into question the main argument of the petitioner to add this MPA in order to maintain MPA connectivity, as the final amended SMCA would not accomplish this.

Petition2023-29MPA-AM1 – Reject

Petition 29 requests a new MPA be created at Carpinteria. This MPA would be a tribally allowed SMCA that would be closed to non-federally recognized tribal fishing (general recreational and commercial fishing); the petition was amended to reduce its overall size and allow shore-based take of finfish. The petition's three primary arguments for the new SMCA are to meet habitat connectivity/MPA spacing requirements, to protect habitat surrounding juvenile white shark grounds, and to allow for tribal access. While tribal co-management of all California MPAs should be considered, we believe for the following reasons this specific MPA proposal should be rejected.

Regarding habitat connectivity, the petition asserts that the spacing of the existing MPA network exceeds the recommendations set by the MLPA scientific advisory team, which suggests a minimum spacing of 31 to 62 miles. The petition argues that the nearest coastal MPAs, Campus Point and Point Dume, are too far apart, claiming they are separated by 63.8 nautical miles or 73.4 miles (Image 1).

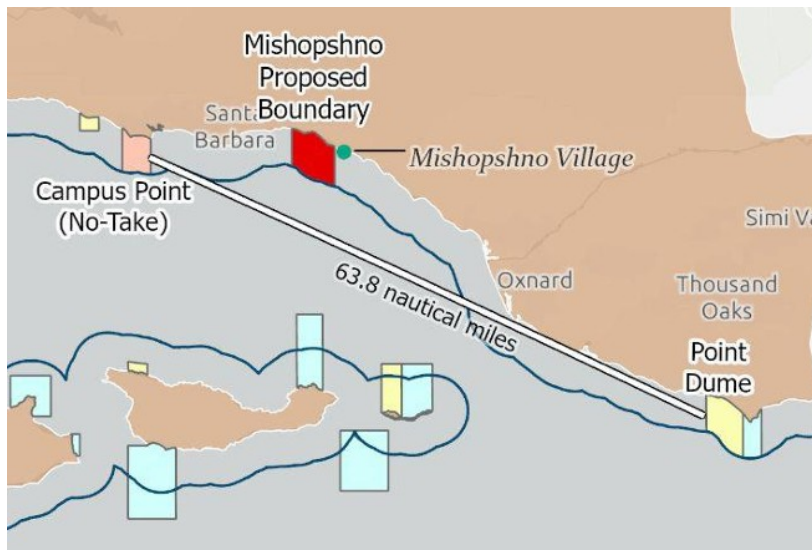
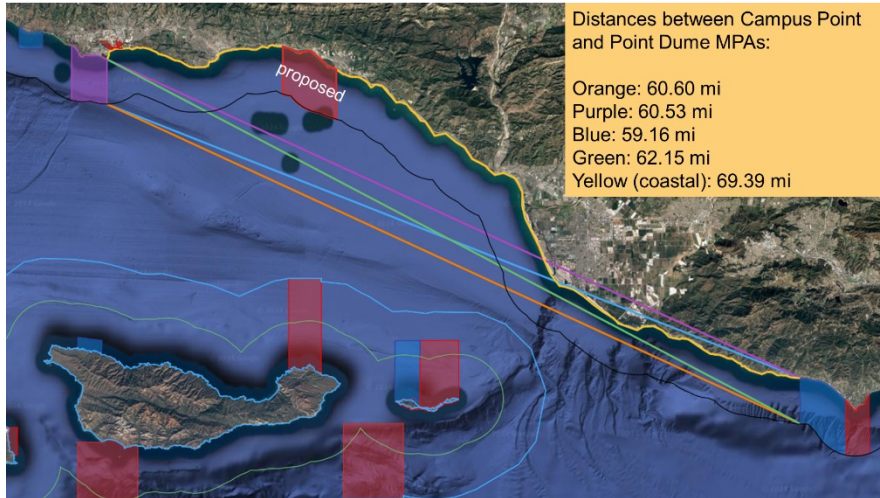


Image 1: Petition 29's image displaying proposed area and claimed spacing between existing Pt. Dume and Campus Point SMAs to be 63.8 nm (73.4 mi), which, if true, would exceed the southern MLPA MPA spacing requirements.

Note: the shown MPA is the original, pre-amendment size.

Discussions with the CDFW clarified that MPA spacing is measured by the, "shortest distance over water between two MPAs." When measuring the distance between Campus Point and Point Dume, we find that it is in fact less than 62 miles, indicating that the current spacing distribution is adequate along the coast (see below Image 2).



Distances between Campus Point and Point Dume MPAs:
 Orange: 60.60 mi
 Purple: 60.53 mi
 Blue: 59.16 mi
 Green: 62.15 mi
 Yellow (coastal): 69.39 mi

Image 2: Actual spacings between nearest existing MPAs around the proposed site. All but one straight line measurement exceeds 62 miles. The length that would be used by CDFW according to their provided input would be 60.60 mi (orange line) which falls within the spacing requirement.

Following the CDFW and MLPA guidelines, the shortest water distance between the two existing MPAs is ~60.60 miles, viewable by the orange line. This distance falls within the 31–62-mile MLPA spacing requirement. None of the provided measurements, including a measurement along the coastline (yellow) exceeded 73.4 miles of separation as the petitioner claims, again bringing into question the purpose for the new MPA if connectivity is already met.

In addition, the provided shore based take of finfish does allow for some form of recreational take but this now raises connectivity concerns. As mentioned in previous petitions, allowance of shore fishing of finfish reduces an MPAs LOP to moderate-low, losing its MPA connectivity with the network, this is confirmed by SeaSketch. Connectivity was a major reason for this MPAs proposal. With connectivity now lost due to these allowed take methods begs to question the purpose for this implementation in the first place if its foundational goals are not even accomplished. The LOP chart for the southern bioregion, moderate low protection is provided below.

	Mod-low	SMCA SMP	<p>Shore fishing (H&L, hoop net); kelp bass, barred sand bass, lingcod, cabezon, and rockfish (H&L, spearfishing); sheephead (H&L, spearfishing, trap); spotted sand bass and halibut (H&L); lobster (trap, hoop net, diving); urchin (diving); rock crab and Kellet's whelk (trap); catch and release (H&L-general)</p> <p>In water depth <10m: Catch and release (H&L-single barbless hooks and artificial lures)</p> <p>In water depth <50m at islands and <30m on mainland: pelagic finfish, bonito and white seabass (H&L);</p>
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Regarding the protection of juvenile white shark nursery grounds, a similar petition was submitted in 2020 (Petition 2020-012 AM1) to close off a smaller section of beach at Carpinteria for the same purpose. Like Petition 29, this earlier petition aimed to protect juvenile white sharks within the currently proposed area. This 2020 petition was rejected by the Department and the Fish and Game Commission (FGC), which stated that MPAs are designed to protect nearshore ecosystems rather than individual species, especially

highly migratory species like white sharks. Given that this issue was previously addressed at the same location just four years ago, the same arguments against the current petition apply today regarding white sharks.



Lastly, regarding the tribal access portions of the petition, while tribal access and co-management should be explored across the entire MPA network, current access to the area by tribes is not limited in any way. Regardless of a tribal MPA designation or not, federally recognized tribes will have access in the area just like the public. Closing this area off to all groups except those of the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians would have the additional side effect of restricting any non-federally recognized tribes, as the petition does mention. In addition to the above counter reasons of the petition's primary claims, there exists additional effects to be considered at the proposed MPA site. The proposed area was considered during the MLPA for the southern section but was

traded off for two other SMCAs on the coast, Naples and Kashtayit that were present in different MPA alternatives that Carpinteria was not in. If allowed, the new MPA would essentially break the agreements struck during the MLPA. Lastly, the pre- and post-amended boundaries overlap existing oil infrastructure that is maintained year round, no existing exemptions or conversations have been had regarding this infrastructure overlap. For these reasons we believe the petition should be denied.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to comment and for your dedicated work in supporting both the interests of California's Tribal People as well as the health and perseverance of the natural resources shared in trust by all Californians.

Respectfully,

Matt Bond

Allwaters Protection and Access Coalition



Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association

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21st April, 2026

California Fish and Game Commission

P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Subject: **Concerns Regarding Petition 2023-19MPA – Chitqawi SMCA (Morro Bay Area)**

Dear California Fish and Game Commission,

My name is Dave Colker, and I serve as the Executive Director of the Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association (VCCFA). Through my role with VCCFA, I represent a growing network of commercial fishermen, industry partners, and stakeholders who are directly connected to and dependent upon access to California's coastal resources.

Our association has been actively engaged throughout the Marine Protected Area (MPA) petition process, carefully reviewing proposals, participating in meetings, and working to ensure that the voices of the commercial fishing community are heard and considered. We are committed to responsible ocean stewardship, sustainable fisheries, and collaborative management approaches that are grounded in sound science, practical application, and a full understanding of both ecological and socioeconomic impacts.

On behalf of the Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association (VCCFA), I respectfully submit comments regarding Petition 2023-19MPA proposing the establishment of the Chitqawi State Marine Conservation Area in the Morro Bay region.

While we recognize and respect the cultural significance of this proposal and the intent to protect marine resources, our primary concern lies in the **lack of a comprehensive socioeconomic analysis** and the absence of a meaningful evaluation of **effort displacement and its impacts on surrounding open fishing areas**.

The petition provides detailed ecological objectives, including protection of nearshore habitats, rockfish, and forage species. However, it does not provide a corresponding level of analysis regarding how this closure would affect the fishing community and regional ocean use.

There is little to no evaluation of how fishing effort will be redistributed once access to this area is restricted.

When access to a productive or strategically important fishing area is removed, fishing effort does not disappear—it is **displaced** into surrounding open areas. In the case of this proposed SMCA, that displaced effort would likely shift into already utilized fishing grounds along the Central

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www.vccfa.org*

Coast, including areas off:

- Morro Bay and Cambria
- Point Buchon and surrounding waters
- Other open-access areas along the Central Coast region

This redistribution results in predictable and measurable impacts:

- Increased competition among fishermen
- Higher congestion in remaining fishing grounds
- Increased gear conflict
- Reduced efficiency and increased operating costs
- Greater localized pressure on marine resources in open areas

These impacts represent real **socioeconomic consequences**, yet they are not meaningfully addressed in the petition.

Additionally, the petition lacks a clear economic impact assessment. There is no detailed analysis of how this proposal would affect:

- Individual fishing operations and their economic viability
- Shoreside businesses such as processors, fuel docks, and suppliers
- The broader coastal economy connected to commercial fishing

Marine Protected Areas do not operate in isolation. Expanding closures without fully understanding the external impacts shifts the burden onto the remaining open areas and the fishermen who rely on them.

Without addressing effort displacement and regional economic effects, the conclusion that impacts would be limited or acceptable cannot be fully supported.

For these reasons, VCCFA respectfully urges the Commission to carefully consider these gaps before moving forward with this petition. At a minimum, we recommend:

1. A comprehensive socioeconomic analysis reflecting real-world fishing behavior
2. A detailed evaluation of effort displacement and impacts to open areas
3. A complete economic impact assessment, including indirect and cumulative effects

We appreciate the Commission's efforts in reviewing these petitions and respectfully request that these critical considerations be addressed to ensure balanced and informed decision-making.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



Dave Colker
Executive Director

Ventura County Commercial Fishermen's Association (VCCFA)

From: Rick Duenas <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2026 09:56 AM
To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>
Subject: Public comment: May 5-6, 2026: Central Region Petitions

Dear President Sklar and Members of the Commission,

My name is Rick Duenas and I am a recreational angler and diver in Northern California who often recreates on the central coast. I am writing regarding the MPA petitions for San Luis Obispo through Santa Barbara County including the Northern Channel Islands. I urge you to deny most of these petitions or encourage petitioners to carve out recreational access as noted below.

2023-28: **Deny.** The remoteness and aspect of this location serve as refuge as it is fishable only in calmer weather patterns already. Also, this location is already inside the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary and therefore already counted in 30x30. I would prefer that any new MPAs contribute to increasing the 30x30 percentage.

2023-29: **Deny or revise.** This area provides important near-shore access for divers and small-craft anglers. I would like to see spearfishing, spiny lobster, and boat-based hook-and-line finfish take allowance. From the Tribal Committee Meeting, it was not clear to me what cultural activities would be supported by this MPA that are not already allowed. I recognize the importance of protecting submerged ancestral sites, so I would prefer that restrictions be tailored to barring the use of destructive bottom gear or anchoring instead of restricting lower impact gear types.

2023-19: **Accept with revision.** I appreciate that the petitioner allowed for the take of finfish as the location is one of the better areas for salmon and halibut trolling in the region. However, this area is also important to the commercial sector, particularly for market squid, so I would like to see commercial access with low impact gear preserved as well.

2023-20: **Accept** as clarified in Tribal Committee Meeting. I appreciate the petitioner not changing general public fishing access to salmon and albacore while allowing for tribal take and co-management.

2023-34: **Deny.** I support CDFW's recommendation. I appreciate allowance for low impact pelagic take wherever possible.

2023-33: **Deny.** I support CDFW's recommendation. The proposed actions would severely limit in-shore recreation access.

2023-18: **Deny.** I support CDFW's recommendation. I appreciate opportunities for more access but I am okay with the status quo and do not wish to trade access elsewhere in the network in order to balance this change.

2023-27: **Deny**. I dive Anacapa every fall and the amended 0-30m proposal seemed like one of the more reasonable and targeted petitions but I support CDFW's recommendation.

2023-14: **Deny**. I support CDFW's recommendation. I believe that these reserves should serve as control treatment groups relative to urchin barren mitigation being done outside of reserves.

2023-15: **Deny**. I support CDFW's recommendation. I appreciate opportunities for more access but I am okay with the status quo and do not wish to trade access elsewhere in the network in order to balance this change.

In short, please consider denying or requesting revision to the vast majority of the central region bin-2 petitions. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Rick Duenas