

Table 1.3-1. Factors Considered in Reviewing Regional Management Approaches			
FACTORS	One Statewide Region	Three Regions (break at Point Conception, Cape Mendocino)	Four Regions (additional break at Año Nuevo)
Oceanographic Areas	Includes more than one oceanographic area	Central Coast/South Coast region boundary associated with major oceanographic boundary; North Coast and Central Coast regions within one oceanographic area	Central Coast/South Coast region boundary associated with major oceanographic boundary; North Coast and two central coast regions within one oceanographic area
Distributions of 19 Nearshore Species	Distributions of some species do not span the entire state	Better match of species distributions, although some species span more than one region	More species span one or more regions than for other approaches
Genetics	May include more than one genetically discrete population (substock) for some species	North Coast/Central Coast boundary may divide a substock of grass rockfish. Regions to the north and south of Point Conception may contain populations of grass rockfish (and probably other nearshore species) that have enough genetic divergence	Similar to 3-region approach; the break between the two possible central-coast substocks of grass rockfish lies somewhere between Fort Bragg and Big Creek, and so may be close to the boundary between the North-Central Coast and South-Central Coast regions
Historical Landings	Large differences throughout the state in the species composition of the landings	Some differences within regions in the species composition of landings, particularly in the central region	Smaller differences within regions in the species composition of landings compared to other approaches
Restricted Access	Assumes that the fishery is conducted in the same manner statewide	Addresses expansion of the fishery and differing fishing practices, except in the central region	Allows current permittees to compete for restricted access permits on an equal basis, based on time in the fishery and gears used
Socio-economic Considerations	Treats all coastal communities as the same; assumes same economic infrastructure, employment characteristics, and productivity	Some unique socioeconomic characteristics of southernmost and northernmost areas are captured and preserved through 3-region approach	4-region approach recognizes and preserves more of the unique characteristics of the local areas, in terms of employment, output, cultural/historical values, etc.
Available data sources	Commercial data (CalCOM) by port complex combined for state; recreational data (MRFSS) from N CA and S CA combined for state	Commercial data by port complex easily divided into three regions; methodology for breaking out the north coast region from the rest of N CA MRFSS data is being developed	Commercial data by port complex easily divided into four regions; may be able to modify methodology used in 3-region approach for breaking out the recreational (MRFSS) landings for two central coast regions
Regulatory Mandates	Spans two PFMC management areas and contains part of a third	Best alignment with PFMC management areas	Central PFMC management area spans two central coast regions
Staffing needs	Status quo (35 PYs)	87.75 PYs	113 PYs
Costs	\$3.78 million	\$5.97 million	\$7.07 million
Advantages	Management boundaries are known. It is easier to enforce one statewide area. The management structure is already in place, and no new regulations are needed.	Management could be structured for distinct fisheries. Regulations could be applied to stocks of species. Staff could more easily and accurately track and monitor landings of nearshore fish.	Management could be structured for distinct fisheries. Regulations could be applied to stocks of species. Staff could more easily and accurately track and monitor landings of nearshore fish.
Disadvantages	Distinct fisheries are present in different parts of the State and the same regulations would be applied to different stocks. Markets and composition of catch are dissimilar between different sections of the State, so it would be difficult to track	The management structure is not in place, and new regulations would be required. There would be increased staffing costs. Regions still might be too large for such issues as restricted access, conservation areas (reserves), or socioeconomic factors.	The management structure is not in place, and new regulations would be required. There would be increased staffing costs. Also, recreational landings for the two regional management areas along the central coast may be difficult to obtain.