Marine Life Protection Act Initiative



SAT Evaluation of Water and Sediment Quality of Round 2 North Coast Draft Marine Protected Area Proposals

Presentation to the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force July 21, 2010 • Fort Bragg, CA

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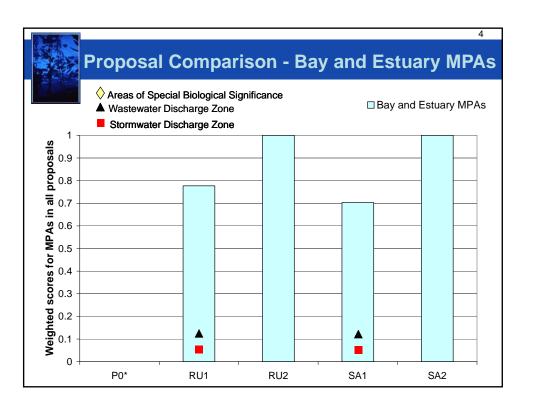


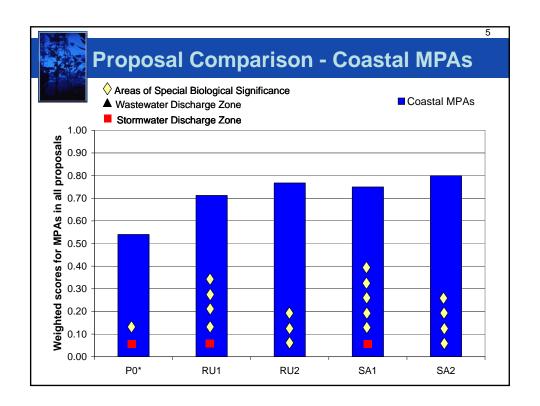
Evaluation Methods

- Two categories of marine protected areas (MPAs):
 - 1. Bay and estuary MPAs
 - Bays and estuaries are more likely to be associated with storm-water runoff
 - No areas of special biological significance (ASBSs) currently designated in embayments
 - 2. Coastal MPAs
 - > Coast and offshore rocks
 - Large ASBSs provide opportunities for colocation

Scoring of MPA Proposals

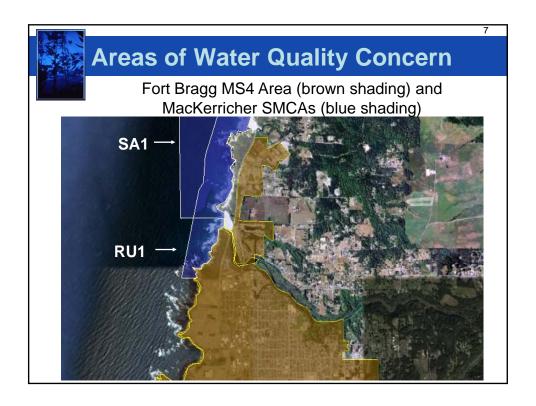
- Scores based on presence/absence of areas of
- water quality concern and opportunity
- Co-location with areas of water quality concern:
 Water quality scores deducted if co-located with
 - Stormwater and nonpoint source discharges (-1)
 - Industrial/municipal wastewater discharges (-0.5)
- Co-location with areas of water quality opportunity:
 Water quality scores increased if co-located with
 - State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs) and ASBSs (+0 to 1 based on percent area of overlap)

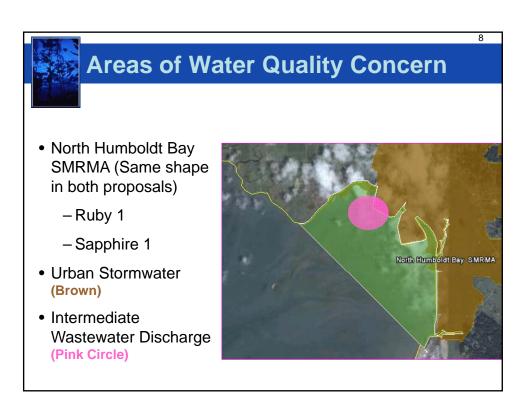


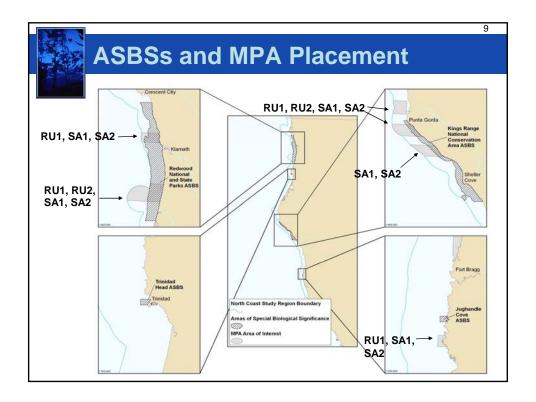


Areas of Water Quality Concern

- MacKerricher SMCA
 - Ruby Draft MPA Proposal 1 (extends existing MPA further south)
 - Sapphire Draft MPA Proposal 1 (north-south extent is similar to existing MPA, offshore boundary changed)
- Southern boundaries for MPAs in both proposals intersect municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) drainage area







Round 2 Summary

- All draft MPA proposals did very well with most MPAs avoiding water quality concerns
- Two draft MPA proposals (Ruby 1 and Sapphire 1) contained one embayment MPA that had water quality concerns
- Two draft MPA proposals (Ruby 1 and Sapphire 1) contained one coastal MPA that had water quality concerns
- All proposals did well at co-locating MPAs with ASBSs

11



Round 2 Summary, conclusion

 Water-quality evaluations are not mandated by the master plan for MPAs, and should therefore be considered secondary to other MPA design guidelines. Water-quality considerations should be incorporated if other guidelines and criteria have been met.