

North Coast Planning Process Intent



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California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas in the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal
November 16, 2010

Name of Proposal: Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal (RNCP)
Author: MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG)
Proposal Revised: October 26, 2010

Total number of MPAs*: 17
 Number of SMRs: 6
 Number of SMCAs: 7
 Number of SMPs: 1
 Number of SMRMAs: 3

Northern Bioregion: California/Oregon border to Mattole River
 Southern Bioregion: Mattole River to Alder Creek near Point Arena

To create the “Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal,” the MPA proposal developed by the MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group in Round 3 was revised in two ways:

- The names of two MPAs and a SMRMA (Ten Mile State SMR, Ten Mile Beach SMCA, and Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA) were modified to include, “Skip Wollenberg/...” per the NCRSG recommendation to the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force.
- The proposed allowed uses intended to accommodate tribal uses were updated based on a staff review to ensure that legally appropriate species and gear types were included; the findings from this review were presented at the October BRTF meeting (<http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentVersionID=42651>).

For more information about this MPA proposal, please visit: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/mlpa/mpaproposals_nc.asp or <http://northcoast.marinemap.org/>.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bio-region	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Preliminary Level of Protection**	Proposed Allowed Uses (Take Regulations)	Other Proposed Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives
Pyramid Point SMCA	1005225	Northern	North Boundary: 42° 00.00' lat South Boundary: 41° 57.50' lat East Boundary: Mean high tide line West Boundary: The state waters boundary	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of surf and night smelt (CAST NET OR DIP NET). 2. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finfish (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE ONLY); • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, top smelt, herring, anchovy and sculpin (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • surf smelt (BEACH NET); • marine invertebrates (includes clams, mussels, other bivalves, sea urchins) (HAND); and • marine aquatic plants (except for sea palm) (HAND). 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with the Tolowa.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2) G2: (O-2.2,O-2.3,O-2.4) G3: (O-3.1,O-3.3) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.1,O-5.2,O-5.3,O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)

MPA= marine protected area SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Pyramid Point SMCA	SMCA designed to maintain a mod-high LOP and capture beach, rocky shore and offshore rocks, and 0-30m soft replicates. Large offshore rocks support Aleutian Canada geese and breeding seabirds, including some of California's only breeding Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels and Tufted Puffin, a large rookery of Great Blue Heron, Snowy Egret (farthest north in the western U.S.) and Black-crowned Night-Heron. Contains shallow rocky reef important for nearshore rockfish and provides 14 mi ² protected forage habitat for pinnipeds and cetaceans. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	Provides clear and enforceable boundaries with abundant coastal access and vantage points. Allows nearby vessel access (Port of Brookings, OR) for study/enforcement. Located on Oregon Border outside of 10-mile safety zone. Remote location substantially reduces socioeconomic impacts to sport and commercial fisheries in California's highest poverty level area. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.

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Point St. George Reef Offshore SMCA	1005226	Northern	North Boundary: 41 52'00 West Boundary: The state waters boundary South Boundary: 41 49'00 East Boundary: 124 23' 11.335" - in line with navigational buoy	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The commercial take of salmon (TROLL); and Dungeness crab (TRAP). 2. The recreational take of salmon (TROLL); and Dungeness crab (TRAP).	None specified	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2) G2: (O-2.1,O-2.2,O-2.4) G3: (O-3.2,O-3.3) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.1,O-5.2,O-5.3,O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1)
Reading Rock SMR	1005227	Northern	North Boundary: 41°20.1' N West Boundary: The state waters boundary South Boundary: 41°17.6' N East Boundary: 124° 10.0' W	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with the Yurok Tribe.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.3,O-1.4)

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Point St. George Reef Offshore SMCA	This SMCA designed to capture Northern Bioregion replicates for 30-100m hard, 30-100m soft, and extremely rare 100-3000m soft habitats. The area contains the only offshore banks north of Point Reyes in state waters. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	Design overlaps with Rockfish Conservation Area and minimizes socioeconomic impacts to Crescent City Harbor and area sport and commercial fishers. Offshore MPA boundaries are delineated by whole minutes of latitude and longitude. Southeast corner anchored by a whistle buoy for improved public understanding and enforcement. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.
Reading Rock SMR	Backbone MPA captures soft 30-100 m habitat and hard 30-100 m habitats at the very high level of protection. Clustered with Reading Rock SMCA with beaches, rocky shores and soft 0-30 m and is adjacent to Redwood National and State Park lands. Habitat captured here protects both fish species as well as marine mammals.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	This MPA is located within Yurok ancestral territory. Co-management with the Yurok tribe is recommended. Locating an MPA at Reading Rock instead of Patrick's Point or Trinidad Head greatly reduces immediate potential socioeconomic impact and ensures greater safety for the area fishing fleet. Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreational and Conservation District has data available showing abundance of a range rockfish species in this area, suggesting a high amount of productivity, making it ideal for protection. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.

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Reading Rock SMCA	1005228	Northern	North Boundary: 41°20.1' N West Boundary: 124° 10.0' W South Boundary: 41°17.6' N - north side of Redwood Creek East Boundary: Eastern study region boundary	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The commercial take of salmon (TROLL); and Dungeness crab (TRAP); and surf and night smelt (DIP NET OR CAST NET). 2. The recreational take of salmon (TROLL); and Dungeness crab (TRAP, HOOP NET OR DIVING); surf and night smelt (DIP NET OR CAST NET). 3. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, sculpin, lingcod, greenling (2 species), California halibut, other flatfish (7 species), sharks (7 species), ray, and skates (2 species), eels (2 species), pelagic finfish (including anchovy), sardine, mackerel (2 species), salmon, and billfishes (6 species)), white sturgeon, suckerfish, stickleback, trout (except steelhead rainbow trout) and Pacific lamprey (HOOK AND LINE); • Redtail surfperch and other surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with the Yurok tribe.	G2: (O-2.4) G3: (O-3.2,O-3.3)

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Reading Rock SMCA	This MPA captures beaches, rocky shores and soft 0-30 m habitats and is clustered with the Reading Rock SMR, which captures soft 30-100 m habitat and hard 30-100. This MPA is adjacent to Redwood National and State Park lands. Habitat captured here protects both fish species as well as marine mammals. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	The Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District currently conducts studies in this area in partnership with Humboldt State University. This MPA is located within Yurok ancestral territory. Co-management with the Yurok tribe is recommended. Locating an MPA at Reading Rock instead of Patrick's Point or Trinidad Head greatly reduces immediate potential socioeconomic impact and ensures greater safety for the area fishing fleet. Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreational and Conservation District has data available showing abundance of a range rockfish species in this area, suggesting a high amount of productivity, making it ideal for protection. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.

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Reading Rock SMCA (continued)	1005228					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish (including bocaccio), cabezon, lingcod, greenling (2 species), California halibut, other flatfish (7 species), eels (2 species), billfishes (6 species) and Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING); • anchovy, sardine, mackerel (2 species), eels (2 species) and Pacific lamprey (HAND); • Pacific lamprey and eels (2 species) (BOW AND ARROW); • sharks (7 species), ray, and skates (2 species) (SPEAR, HARPOON OR BOW AND ARROW); • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, top smelt, herring, sculpin and anchovy (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • surf smelt (BEACH NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • red abalone, black and brown turban snails, limpets (4 species), clams (15 species), mussels, scallops, oysters, purple shore crab, shrimp (4 species) and urchin (2 species) (HAND); • Dungeness crab and other crabs (yellow, rock, red, slender and purple shore) (TRAP OR HOOP NET); 		

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Reading Rock SMCA (continued)			

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Reading Rock SMCA (continued)	1005228					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coonstripe shrimp, bay shrimp, ghost shrimp and spot prawn (TRAP); • market squid (HOOK AND LINE, DIP NET OR CAST NET); • octopus (3 species) (HAND); and • marine aquatic plants including giant kelp, bull kelp, canopy-forming algae, and turf-forming and foliose algae (except for sea palm) (HAND). 		

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Reading Rock SMCA (continued)			

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Samoa SMCA	1005229	Northern	North Boundary: North latitude 40 55.000 to the extent of state waters West Boundary: The state waters boundary South Boundary: North latitude 40 52.000 to the extent of state waters East Boundary: Mean high tide line	SMCA	Moderate low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The commercial take of salmon (TROLL); Dungeness crab (TRAP); and surf and night smelt (DIP NET OR CAST NET). 2. The recreational take of salmon (TROLL); Dungeness crab (TRAP, HOOP NET OR DIVING); surf and night smelt (DIP NET OR CAST NET). 3. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, lingcod, greenling (2 species), California halibut, flatfishes (5 species), white sturgeon, sharks (2 species), ray and skates (2 species), pelagic finfish, and Pacific lamprey (HOOK AND LINE); • Redtail surfperch and other surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); • rockfish, cabezon, lingcod, greenling (2 species), pelagic finfish (except salmon) and Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING); • sharks (2 species), ray and skates (2 species) (SPEAR OR HARPOON); 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with the Wiyot Tribe.	G2: (O-2.4) G4: (O-4.1) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)
Samoa SMCA (continued)	1005229					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, and anchovy (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • clams (3 species) and cockles (2 species) (HAND); and • Dungeness crab (TRAP OR HOOP NET). 		

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Samoa SMCA	Necessary to meet beach habitat spacing and replication guidelines. MPA captures Beaches, Soft 0-30m and Soft 30-100m habitat. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	Potential overlap with PG&E's preliminary wave-energy project lease area. Not designed to impede on wastewater outfalls. Captures Beaches, Soft 0-30m and Soft 30-100m. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.
Samoa SMCA (continued)			

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South Humboldt Bay SMRMA	1005230	Northern	North Boundary: north latitude 40 43.0 West Boundary: Mean high high tide South Boundary: north latitude 40 42.0 East Boundary: west longitude 124 15.00	SMRMA	Moderate low	1. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharks (2 species) (HOOK AND LINE, SPEAR OR HARPOON); and • clams (4 species) (HAND). 	Waterfowl hunting allowed. Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with the Wiyot Tribe.	G1: (O-1.4,O-1.5) G2: (O-2.3) G3: (O-3.1,O-3.3) G4: (O-4.1)
South Humboldt Bay SMRMA (continued)	1005230							
South Cape Mendocino SMR	1005231	Northern	North Boundary: 40 26.1 N West Boundary: The state waters boundary South Boundary: 40 24.9 N East Boundary: Mean high tide line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes, specifically the Bear River Rancheria.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.5) G2: (O-2.2) G3: (O-3.2) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)

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South Humboldt Bay SMRMA	MPA is close to population centers, with numerous coastal access points making research, long-term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible. This MPA protects sensitive eelgrass habitat as well as coastal marsh, mudflats and channels within that bay that provide habitat for rays and leopard sharks. The boundaries of this MPA are on graticules and were created with much input from the California Dept. of Fish & Game for best feasibility.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	After Tribal Gathering Rights are adequately recognized and allowed in the MLPA, and real government to government consultation occurs with Tribal governments, and Tribal co-management of MPAs is defined, the Wiyot Tribe will be open to negotiating expansion of the South Humboldt Bay SMRMA into a larger, Wiyot Tribe co-managed SMRMA. Restoration projects, including invasive species removal, should not be precluded by this MPA. The Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District has long-term transects in Humboldt Bay and will potentially add another in this MPA. Humboldt Bay provides critical habitat for seabirds, migratory waterfowl, plants, Harbor Seals and other marine mammals. Important nursery for marine and estuary fishes, including halibut, leopard sharks and rays.
South Humboldt Bay SMRMA (continued)			Key points for the millions of migratory birds that rely on the Pacific Flyway. 200+ bird species, including 80 water birds and four endangered species, feed, rest or nest on the refuge or other areas around the bay. Provides habitat for 100 fish species, many contribute to sport/com fisheries and provides habitat for salmon.
South Cape Mendocino SMR	Intent of this MPA is to capture a wide range of biodiversity habitats, protect seabird & pinniped colonies, and provide research opportunities. It captures Rocky Shores, Hard 30-100m and Soft 0-30m habitat replicates.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	The intent is to accommodate traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within California legal authority. One of three MPAs in the bioregion divide area that strive for balance of meeting habitat guidelines for 'backbone', community input, cross interest support, and reductions of socioeconomic impacts. While neither the Mattole Canyon SMR or the Sea Lion Gulch SMR are preferred size, the proximity of the two MPAs to each other should function effectively as a complex. Has a northern boundary the Eureka community 'can live with' and has a southern boundary 'can live with' from Mattole/Petrolia community. Captures off shore rocks, rocky shores, soft bottom habits, beaches, 0-30 hard proxy, 30-100 hard/soft. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.

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Mattole Canyon SMR	1005232	Northern and Southern (MPA crosses bioregion boundary)	North Boundary: North latitude 40 20.00 N to the extent of state waters West Boundary: The state waters boundary South Boundary: North latitude 40 17.00 N to the extent of state waters East Boundary: 124 22.50 N	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with the Bear River Rancheria.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.3) G3: (O-3.1) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.1,O-5.2,O-5.3) G6: (O-6.1)
Sea Lion Gulch SMR	1005233	Southern	North Boundary: 40 14.4 N West Boundary: The state waters boundary South Boundary: 40 12.8 N East Boundary: Mean high tide line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.5) G3: (O-3.2) G4: (O-4.1,O-4.2) G5: (O-5.3,O-5.4)

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Mattole Canyon SMR	It has a variety of diverse habitats including upwelling zones, submarine canyons, offshore reef structures, and improves study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human impacts.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	<p>The intent is to accommodate traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within California legal authority.</p> <p>This offshore MPA design allows safe shore access to remote communities for variety of shore uses as well as kayak and small craft shore launching where no other port access within two hours between Eureka and Shelter Cove exists. Captures offshore marine canyons on both sides of the bioregional split. Meets minimum size guidelines. One of three MPAs in the bioregion divide area that strive for balance of meeting habitat guidelines for 'backbone', community input, cross interest RSG member support, and reductions of socioeconomic impacts. While neither the South Cape Mendocino SMR or the Sea Lion Gulch SMR are preferred size, the proximity of the two MPAs to each other should function effectively as a complex.</p> <p>No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.</p>
Sea Lion Gulch SMR	Intent of this MPA is to capture a wide range of biodiversity habitats, protect seabird colonies, and provide research opportunities. Very remote area with limited human usage.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	<p>The intent is to accommodate traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within California legal authority.</p> <p>One of three MPAs in the bioregion divide area that strive for balance of meeting habitat guidelines, community input, cross interest RSG member support, and reductions of socioeconomic impacts. While neither the South Cape Mendocino SMR nor the Mattole Canyon SMR are preferred size, the proximity of the two MPAs to each other should function as a complex. The MPA is in an area of significant biological significance. Southern boundary placed north of Rogers Break ~40° 12.6 N which minimizes socioeconomic impacts to Shelter Cove harbor, a "Can live with from Shelter Cove community." Rogers Break not included in Sea Lion SMR due to habitat captured in Big Flat SMCA. Captures rocky shores, hard 30-100m and soft 0-30m proxy habitat.</p> <p>No wave energy projects or oil exploration/lease</p>

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California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas in the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal
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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bio-region	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Preliminary Level of Protection**	Proposed Allowed Uses (Take Regulations)	Other Proposed Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives
Big Flat SMCA	1005234	Southern	North Boundary: 40 09.4 N (landmark = Big Creek) West Boundary: State waters boundary South Boundary: 40 07.5 N East Boundary: Mean high high tide	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The commercial take of salmon (TROLL); Dungeness crab (TRAP). 2. The recreational take of salmon (TROLL); Dungeness crab (TRAP, HOOP NET OR DIVING). 3. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, lingcod, sculpin, salmon and stickleback (HOOK AND LINE); • Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING OR BOW AND ARROW); • surf smelt, shiner surfperch, herring (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • octopus (3 species), purple shore crab and bay and ghost shrimp (HAND); • red abalone, black and brown turban snails, limpets (3 species), clams and cockles, mussels, oysters, scallops, and sea urchins (2 species) (HAND); and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giant kelp, bull kelp and other marine aquatic plants (except for sea palm) (HAND). 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G1: (O-1.3,O-1.5) G2: (O-2.1,O-2.2) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.2) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Big Flat SMCA	This SMCA is designed to enhance and preserve rock fish habitat while at the same time posing, due to its remote location, minimal socioeconomic impacts to commercial or recreational fishermen. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	<p>The Big Flat SMCA captures existing Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Area from shoreline to state waters. Contains some of Spanish Canyon, rising from a depth near 500 fathoms and is the potential source of a significant upwelling; bringing rich nutrients to the stocks. The northern boundary at the mouth of Big Creek provides recognized landmark and a buffer south of 40 10.00N used in current DFG regulations; it also provides access to Rogers Break ~40.12.60 minimizing socioeconomic impacts for Shelter Cove harbor. The southern boundary is approximately 10 miles from of the Shelter Cove harbor. Shelter Cove community indicated it "can live with" this MPA design. The Big Flat SMCA strives to balance meeting science guidelines, community input, cross interest NCRSG member support and reductions of socioeconomic impacts. This area is within an area of significant biological significance.</p> <p>No wave energy projects or oil exploration/lease.</p>

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bio-region	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Preliminary Level of Protection**	Proposed Allowed Uses (Take Regulations)	Other Proposed Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives
Vizcaino SMCA	1005235	Southern	North Boundary: 39 48.5 South Boundary: 39 44.3 West Boundary: State waters boundary East Boundary: Mean high tide line	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The commercial take of salmon (TROLL); Dungeness crab (TRAP). 2. The recreational take of salmon (TROLL); Dungeness crab (TRAP, HOOP NET OR DIVING). 3. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, greenling (2 species), lingcod, sculpin, California halibut, Pacific halibut, stickleback, trout (except steelhead rainbow trout) and Pacific lamprey (HOOK AND LINE); • Redtail surfperch and other surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, herring and anchovy (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • anchovy, sardine and mackerel (2 species) (HAND); • Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING OR BOW AND ARROW); 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G1: (O-1.2,O-1.4) G2: (O-2.4) G4: (O-4.1,O-4.2) G5: (O-5.3,O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Vizcaino SMCA	This SMCA is designed to protect rocky shore habitat. Its high diversity of benthic species, and both hard bottom and soft bottom communities, will help sustain, conserve, and protect marine life populations. It is a rarely visited remote area. Socioeconomic impacts were considered when placing it here. An important crab and salmon area (see allowed uses), it is the only preferred sized MPA in the southern bioregion. Designed to maintain mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	Socioeconomic impacts were considered when developing the level of protection to allow commercial crabbing and salmon trolling. The placement is above Rockport Beach and below Usal Beach, both public access points, so to avoid conflicts with public use. Intended to function with Ten Mile cluster to the south. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bio-region	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Preliminary Level of Protection**	Proposed Allowed Uses (Take Regulations)	Other Proposed Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives
Vizcaino SMCA (continued)	1005235					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • red abalone, black and brown turban snails, limpets (2 species), clams (11 species) and cockles (2 species), mussels, oysters, scallops, urchin (2 species) (HAND); • market squid (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • Dungeness crab and other crabs (yellow, rock, red, slender and purple shore) (TRAP OR HOOP NET); • coonstripe shrimp and spot prawn (TRAP); • octopus (3 species) and bay and ghost shrimp (HAND); and • giant kelp, bull kelp, turf-forming and foliose algae (except for sea palm) (HAND). 		
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR	1005236	Southern	North boundary: 39 35.9 South Boundary: 39 33.3 East Boundary: Mean high tide line West Boundary: State waters boundary	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.3) G2: (O-2.2,O-2.3) G3: (O-3.2) G4: (O-4.2) G5: (O-5.4) G6: (O-6.2)

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Vizcaino SMCA (continued)			
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR	The intention of this MPA is to protect and maintain biodiversity through capturing the following marine habitats: rocky shoreline, beaches, offshore islets, surf grass, kelp beds, hard and soft substrates, and is designed to interface with proximate estuarine communities. The reserve also includes pinniped haul-outs, critical nesting and breeding marine bird habitat. This MPA is close to Fort Bragg, with numerous coastal access points making research, long-term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	The intent is to accommodate traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within California legal authority. The northern boundary is south of a public access fishing area. The southern boundary allows traditional tribal activities on Seaside Beach. Designed to function as a cluster with adjacent SMCA and estuary MPA. This SMR is 41 miles north of the Pt. Arena SMR to minimize the cumulative effects of effort shift for all fishing and seaweed harvesting, that would otherwise take place if an MPA was sited within the preferred spacing guidelines. These compromises were made to get as close to science guidelines as possible. Located at the north end of this MPA is an established marine monitoring site, that along with numerous coastal access points makes it easy for research, recreation and enforcement. We encourage DFG to explore research of ecosystem interaction, i.e., sea urchin/kelp in support of adaptive management.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bio-region	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Preliminary Level of Protection**	Proposed Allowed Uses (Take Regulations)	Other Proposed Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA	1005237	Southern	North Boundary: 39 33.3 South Boundary: 39 32.5 East Boundary: Mean high tide line West Boundary: State waters boundary	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The commercial take of Dungeness crab (TRAP). 2. The recreational take of Dungeness crab by (TRAP, HOOP NET OR DIVING). 3. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, greenling (2 species), lingcod, sculpin, California halibut, Pacific halibut, salmon, stickleback, trout (except steelhead rainbow trout) and Pacific lamprey (HOOK AND LINE); • Redtail surfperch and other surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, herring and anchovy (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • anchovy, sardine and mackerel (2 species) (HAND); • Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING OR BOW AND ARROW); 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities. No wave energy projects or oil exploration/leases.	G2: (O-2.4) G4: (O-4.1) G6: (O-6.2)
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA (continued)	1005237					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • octopus (3 species) and bay and ghost shrimp (HAND); • red abalone, black and brown turban snails, limpets (2 species), clams (11 species) and cockles (2 species), mussels, oysters, scallops and urchin (2 species) (HAND); • market squid (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • Dungeness crab and other crabs (yellow, rock, red, slender and purple shore) (TRAP OR HOOP NET); • coonstripe shrimp and spot prawn (TRAP); and • giant kelp, bull kelp, turf-forming and foliose algae (except for sea palm) (HAND). 		

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA	Adds protection for soft bottom habitat to the adjacent SMR proposed to the north. Connects the estuarine MPA to the offshore SMR. Socioeconomic impacts considered: Important crab fishing area just within the 10 Mile Safety Zone from Noyo Harbor. Designed to maintain a mod-high LOP.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	Extremely important crabbing area for the private recreational and commercial passenger fishing vessel fleet out of Fort Bragg; closing the area to crabbing would have a significant negative economic impact.
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA (continued)			

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bio-region	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Preliminary Level of Protection**	Proposed Allowed Uses (Take Regulations)	Other Proposed Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA	1005238	Southern	From the mouth of Ten Mile River (abuts Ten Mile SMCA) inland to the west bank of the south fork of the Ten Mile.	SMRMA	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities. Waterfowl hunting (if determined that waterfowl hunting is not allowed then should change designation to SMR)	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.4,O-1.5) G2: (O-2.1,O-2.3) G3: (O-3.1) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)
Point Cabrillo SMR	1005239	Southern	South boundary = 39° 20.600' North boundary = 39° 21.400' West boundary = 123° 50' East boundary = Mean high tide line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G3: (O-3.1,O-3.3)
Point Cabrillo SMR (continued)	1005239							

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA	MPA protects fish and bird communities associated with areas of diverse estuarine habitat, larval source, and enhances reproductive capacity of numerous invertebrate species. Protects spawning and nursery grounds for populations that are found offshore. Also protects prime shorebirds and waterfowl habitat, feeding areas for pinnipeds, as well as habitat and transportation corridor for river otters.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	The intent is to accommodate traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within California legal authority. This MPA expands on long-term protections for complex estuarine habitats, including eelgrass beds, marshlands and mudflat ecosystems. Supports current DFG coho and steelhead salmon habitat conservation projects while protecting essential nursery for federal and state listed threatened anadromous fish.
Point Cabrillo SMR	Protects biodiversity and provides a continuation of goal 3 opportunities. The rapid depth drop-off close to shore, and the presence of urchin, abalone, kelp and other marine species, presents unique underwater features that have been studied by DFG for over 20 years. Expands existing MPA slightly and adjusts to simplify boundaries to meet DFG feasibility guidelines.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	The intent is to accommodate traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within CA legal authority. SMR replaces existing SMCA w/modified boundaries for feasibility. Contains high-quality invertebrate habitat closed to comm and rec take of invertebrates since 1975. Area was also closed to rec take of finfish. Local biologists say area is large enough to conduct studies on urchin and abalone. Adjacent to a State Park for recreational non-extractive activities. Accessible for research. Maintains long time series of data. Area is perfect for adaptive mgt study and collaborative research with local fishing community, biologists and tribes. Commercial nearshore fleet voluntarily do not fish and seaweed harvesters do not gather here so do not anticipate a negative socioeconomic impact.
Point Cabrillo SMR (continued)			We encourage DFG to explore research of ecosystem interaction, i.e., urchin/kelp in support of adaptive mgt. Recognize MPA falls in 10 Mi Safety Zone but feel due to its small size acceptable to community.

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Big River Estuary SMP	1005240	Southern	Seaward boundary is east side of the highway 1 bridge and MPA extends inland to the State Parks boundary.	SMP	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); Dungeness crab by (HOOP NET OR DIVING). 2. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, sculpin, lingcod, greenling (2 species), California halibut, Pacific halibut, salmon, stickleback (HOOK AND LINE); • Redtail surfperch and other surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); • Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING OR BOW AND ARROW); • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, anchovy and herring (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • octopus (3 species) and bay and ghost shrimp (HAND); • anchovy, sardine and mackerel (2 species) (HAND); 	Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.4,O-1.5) G2: (O-2.1,O-2.3) G3: (O-3.1,O-3.2,O-3.3) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)
Big River Estuary SMP (continued)	1005240					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • red abalone, black and brown turban snails, limpets (2 species), clams (10 species) and cockles (2 species), mussels, oysters, scallops and urchin (2 species) (HAND); • Dungeness crab and other crabs (yellow, rock, red, slender and purple shore) (HOOP NET OR TRAP); • coonstripe shrimp and spot prawn (TRAP); • market squid (DIP NET OR CAST NET); and • giant kelp, bull kelp, canopy-forming algae, turf-forming and foliose algae (except for sea palm) (HAND). 		

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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Big River Estuary SMP	MPA is close to population centers, with numerous coastal access points making research, long-term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible. MPA protects fish and bird communities associated with areas of diverse estuarine habitat, larval source, and enhances reproductive capacity of numerous invertebrate species. Protects spawning and nursery grounds for populations that are found offshore. Also protects prime shorebirds and waterfowl habitat, feeding areas for pinnipeds, as well as habitat and transportation corridor for river otters.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	This MPA expands on long-term protections for complex estuarine habitats, including eelgrass beds, marshlands and mudflat ecosystems. Supports current DFG coho and steelhead salmon habitat conservation projects while protecting essential nursery for federal and state listed threatened anadromous fish. Because of popularity of the area, surf perch fishing allowed. (Note: the NCRSG intends to accommodate tribal uses here, which includes salmon for this MPA. Current regulations do not allow harvest of salmon in the Big River (Section 7.50, Title 14, CCR), and thus the NCRSG intentions cannot be accommodated at this time. If Section 7.50 is amended in the future to allow salmon harvest, the addition of salmon to the take regulations for this MPA would be consistent with the NCRSG intent to accommodate tribal uses.)
Big River Estuary SMP (continued)			

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Navarro River Estuary SMRMA	1005241	Southern	Mouth of the estuary to the west side of the Hwy 1 bridge	SMRMA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of salmon (HOOK AND LINE); and salmonids (HOOK AND LINE). 2. The recreational take, intended to accommodate tribal uses, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rockfish, cabezon, sculpin, lingcod, greenling (2 species), California halibut, Pacific halibut, salmon, stickleback (HOOK AND LINE); • Redtail surfperch and other surfperch (HOOK AND LINE FROM SHORE); • Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING OR BOW AND ARROW); • shiner surfperch, surf smelt, anchovy and herring (DIP NET OR CAST NET); • eulachon (DIP NET); • octopus (3 species) and bay and ghost shrimp (HAND); • anchovy, sardine and mackerel (2 species) (HAND); 	Waterfowl hunting allowed. Recommend that Department of Fish and Game explore co-management opportunities with local tribes and tribal communities.	G1: (O-1.1,O-1.2,O-1.4,O-1.5) G2: (O-2.1,O-2.3) G3: (O-3.1,O-3.2,O-3.3) G4: (O-4.1) G5: (O-5.4) G6: (O-6.1,O-6.2)
Navarro River Estuary SMRMA (continued)	1005241					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • red abalone, black and brown turban snails, limpets (2 species), clams (10 species) and cockles (2 species), mussels, oysters, scallops and urchin (2 species) (HAND); • Dungeness crab and other crabs (yellow, rock, red, slender and purple shore) (HOOP NET OR TRAP); • coonstripe shrimp and spot prawn (TRAP); • market squid (DIP NET OR CAST NET); and • giant kelp, bull kelp, canopy-forming algae, turf-forming and foliose algae (except for sea palm) (HAND). 		

MPA= marine protected area SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

* This proposal includes state marine recreational management areas (SMRMAs), which are not MPAs but rather marine managed areas.

** Preliminary levels of protection (LOPs) are considered draft and may change based on the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team's review of proposed allowed uses.

California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas in the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal
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MPA Name	Site-specific Rationale	NCRSG Motion	Other Design Considerations
Navarro River Estuary SMRMA	MPA is close to population centers, with numerous coastal access points making research, long-term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible. MPA protects fish and bird communities associated with areas of diverse estuarine habitat, larval source, and enhances reproductive capacity of numerous invertebrate species. Protects spawning and nursery grounds for populations that are found offshore. Also protects prime shorebirds and waterfowl habitat, feeding areas for pinnipeds, as well as habitat and transportation corridor for river otters.	The NCRSG proposes that the following language be included in the MPA regulations: "All California Indian Tribal traditional, non-commercial fishing, gathering, and harvesting for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be uses that are exercised by the members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities."	This MPA expands on long-term protections for complex estuarine habitats, including eelgrass beds, marshlands and mudflat ecosystems. Supports current DFG coho and steelhead salmon habitat conservation projects while protecting essential nursery for federal and state listed threatened anadromous fish. Request moving eastern boundary further east to 123.44.6 W (first major 90 degree elbow east of the Highway 1 bridge) to capture estuarine habitat guidelines. (Note: the NCRSG intends to accommodate tribal uses here, which includes salmon for this MPA. Current regulations do not allow harvest of salmon in the Navarro River (Section 7.50, Title 14, CCR), and thus the NCRSG intentions cannot be accommodated at this time. If Section 7.50 is amended in the future to allow salmon harvest, the addition of salmon to the take regulations for this MPA would be consistent with the NCRSG intent to accommodate tribal uses.)
Navarro River Estuary SMRMA (continued)			

MPA= marine protected area SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

* This proposal includes state marine recreational management areas (SMRMAs), which are not MPAs but rather marine managed areas.

** Preliminary levels of protection (LOPs) are considered draft and may change based on the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team's review of proposed allowed uses.

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Appendix 1: Species and Gear Types Not Included in the Proposed Allowed Uses to Accommodate Tribes and Tribal Communities

At the August 30-31, 2010 meeting of the MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG), the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) explained it would review the species and gear types proposed by north coast tribes and tribal communities in order to advance only those that are legal and regulated by the California Fish and Game Commission in the marine environment. DFG and other MLPA Initiative staff conducted the review and removed any species or gear types that were not legally appropriate. In addition, DFG applied some assumptions about species groupings and proposed gear types that are sub-categories of a single species group or gear type defined in regulation, and thus did not need to be repeated.

This appendix identifies the proposed species and gear types that were removed from the list of proposed uses in the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal; this appendix also includes those species and gear types that were previously removed from the Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal.

1. DFG staff identified the following species and gear types as ILLEGAL for recreational (any non-commercial) take and therefore are not included in the proposed allowed uses to accommodate tribes and tribal communities:

- Sea turtles by any method
- rockfish, cabezon, lingcod, and greenling by toggle harpoon or net
- California halibut, Pacific halibut, starry flounder, sand sole, turbot, and Pacific sanddab by net
- redbtail perch by dip net or throw net
- Northern anchovy by round-haul net
- pelagic finfish by harpoon
- Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel and jack mackerel by dip net, throw net, or round-haul net
- eulachon by beach net
- salmon by gill net, gig, gaff, net, weir, or toggle harpoon in ocean
- salmon by hook and line or trolling in the following estuaries/estuarine rivers: Navarro River, Big River
- salmon by spear
- steelhead rainbow trout in the ocean by any method
- white sturgeon by troll, trap, spear, toggle harpoon, or net
- white sturgeon in rivers/estuaries in Del Norte and Humboldt counties by any method
- green sturgeon by any method
- Pacific lamprey by hoop net
- squid by spear or bow and arrow
- black abalone by any method
- all barnacles, including acorn barnacle, giant barnacle and gooseneck barnacle, by any method
- Nucella, periwinkle, checkered periwinkle, and Olivella snails by hand
- all chitons, including gumboot chiton, by any method
- all sea anemones, including giant green sea anemone, by any method
- all sea cucumbers, including California sea cucumber, by any method
- sea apple by any method
- Dentalium (tusk shell) by any method
- Eelgrass and surfgrass by any method

California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas in the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal
November 16, 2010

- sea palm by any method

Note: DFG enforcement will continue to review and bring any additional issues to the attention of the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force or California Fish and Game Commission.

2. The following items were not included in the proposed uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities:

- Commercial harvest methods (some methods only apply to commercial harvest and are not legal for recreational take)
- Geological resources such as shells, pebbles, sea salt and driftwood (the California Fish and Game Commission does not prohibit the take of geological resources in state marine conservation areas unless specifically called out)
- Marine mammals (managed and protected under federal statute)
- Birds and their eggs and feathers (some are regulated under other state or federal laws, or the commission generally manages them through separate regulatory processes)
- Fresh water species of plants, reptiles and fish (MLPA does not apply to fresh water species)
- Terrestrial species (MLPA does not apply to terrestrial species)

3. Assumptions made about gear types:

- The definition of "hook and line" gear encompasses: hand line, throw line, trolling (when hook and line AND trolling are included).
- "Dip nets" include A-frame nets.
- "Hawaiian-type throw nets" include cast nets, throw nets, but do not include beach nets (i.e., seine gear).
- "Purple shore crab by bait/line and cloth bag" was included in proposed uses as "purple shore crab (hand)." If bait/line is intended to be hook and line, it is not legal for take of crab.
- "Bay and ghost shrimp by cloth bag" was included in proposed uses as "bay and ghost shrimp (hand)."
- The phrase, "string of throw lines and hooks" suggests the use of multiple lines attached together creating a string similar to the long-

line fishing method. This non-commercial fishing method is not legal as described. California non-commercial fishing regulations allow anglers "to take fish by hook and line with the line held in the hand, or with the line attached to a pole or rod held in the hand or closely attended in such a manner that the fish voluntarily takes the bait or lure in its mouth." The legal method of take allows for one line with the legal number of hooks.

4. Assumptions made about species:

- "Surf smelt" also includes night smelt, day fish and whitebait smelt.
- For take of steelhead rainbow trout in rivers/estuaries, refer to freshwater fishing regulations for current salmon restrictions.

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative Blue Ribbon Task Force

M E M O R A N D U M

Cindy Gustafson, Chair
Tahoe City Public Utility District

William Anderson
Westrec Marina Management, Inc.

Meg Caldwell
Stanford Law School

Roberta Cordero
Chumash Maritime Association

Cathy Reheis-Boyd
Western States Petroleum Association

Gregory F. Schem
Harbor Real Estate Group

Jimmy Smith
Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

Virginia Strom-Martin
Former State Assemblymember

**To: President Jim Kellogg and members
California Fish and Game Commission**

**From: Cindy Gustafson, Chair
MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force**

Subject: MLPA North Coast Recommendations

Date: January 27, 2011

**Cc: Members, MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force
John Laird, Secretary, California Natural Resources
Agency
John McCamman, Director, California Department of
Fish and Game**

Ken Wiseman, Executive Director

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize the work and outcomes of the California Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF) deliberations on marine protected areas (MPAs) for the MLPA North Coast Study Region by providing background information and rationale to support the recommendations. This memorandum provides the commission with context for presentations and discussions scheduled for the special joint meeting on February 2, 2011.

Overview

With guidance from the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force, the MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG) successfully completed all elements of its difficult charge, including generating a single, unified marine protected area (MPA) proposal for the MLPA North Coast Study Region. The NCRSG MPA proposal represents the culmination of months of intensive design, evaluation, facilitated negotiation among and across interest groups, and proposal refinement.

The BRTF was impressed by the efforts of the NCRSG to create a widely supported and well thought-out marine protected area proposal which strives to mostly achieve the science and feasibility guidelines while also recognizing the unique characteristics of the north coast study region. When compared to other study regions, unique characteristics of the north coast include a sparse human population and a relatively remote area with geography, weather patterns and oceanographic conditions that significantly limit access to, and limit multiple forms of pressure on, coastal and marine resources.

The NCRSG MPA proposal has by far the highest level of cross-interest support of any MPA proposal ever presented to the BRTF. However, it does have shortcomings, which led the BRTF to create an alternative MPA proposal that is intended to better achieve the goals of the MLPA while respecting the MPA boundaries established by the stakeholders. The single greatest challenge to meeting the science and feasibility guidelines was and is an issue that is beyond the ability of the BRTF to resolve in its advisory capacity, which is traditional tribal gathering. While the intent of both the BRTF and NCRSG is to meet the science and feasibility guidelines under the MLPA while also respecting north coast tribes and tribal communities, that intent can only be achieved with administrative or legislative action to allow tribes and tribal communities to continue their traditional activities within MPAs.

Process for Developing the North Coast MPA Proposals

The revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal resulted from three iterative rounds of MPA planning, starting first with a process whereby local communities worked together to develop and submit MPA arrays, followed by two iterations of MPA proposal development by the NCRSG in a facilitated setting.

In previous MLPA study regions, groups and individuals “external” to the regional stakeholder group have submitted MPA proposals concurrently as the regional stakeholders developed “internal” arrays and proposals. External MPA proposals with broad geographic coverage outlining details of MPAs, including specific boundaries and proposed regulations, would be forwarded to the regional stakeholder group for consideration. Such proposals were included in the MPA planning process in a variety of ways. In some cases, a regional stakeholder group incorporated elements of the external MPA ideas into internal MPA proposals. Other external ideas continued as separate MPA proposals and were revised based on feedback from the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team (SAT), California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks), BRTF and MLPA Initiative staff. These two parallel, “internal” and “external” processes required time and resources on the part of both staff and stakeholders.

At the outset of initial outreach to the north coast, it became clear that parallel processes would not be possible or helpful to the community’s ultimate goal of developing a single MPA proposal for the study region. To fully integrate the robust local knowledge available in the region, the first of three rounds of MPA planning was dedicated to encouraging community groups and/or individuals to develop external MPA “arrays” prior to convening a regional stakeholder group. This revised approach to the planning process allowed north coast community members to build a foundation of ten MPA arrays in February 2010 from which the NCRSG could work to develop MPA proposals or a single proposal.

As was also true in the second and third iterations of MPA proposal development, the local community groups considered science guidance, BRTF guidance, SAT evaluations, MLPA Initiative staff evaluations, DFG feasibility criteria and analyses, California State Parks guidance and evaluations, and extensive public comment. Local community groups and the

NCRSG were asked to meet science and feasibility guidelines and to strive for cross-interest support.

The initial ideas developed in the Round 1 of the MPA planning process, and the various forms of feedback and guidance, helped inform the NCRSG's development of draft alternative MPA proposals in Round 2. Seeking to find a balance among meeting science guidelines, minimizing potential socioeconomic impacts, and avoiding impacts to traditional tribal gathering, the NCRSG completed a set of four draft MPA proposals in May 2010.

After another round of more extensive public feedback, and evaluations from the SAT, DFG, California State Parks and MLPA Initiative staff, the BRTF gave considerable guidance to the NCRSG for the Round 3 deliberations. The BRTF asked the NCRSG to give substantial weight to the science guidelines; to strive for broad cross-interest support; to minimize, where possible, significant potential socioeconomic impacts; and to give careful consideration to avoiding, where possible, impacts to tribes and tribal communities. The NCRSG worked very hard to take all this advice into account as it crafted the unified Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal during the months of July and August, an achievement that is unlike any of the three previous MLPA study regions.

The Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal was delivered to the BRTF for review and consideration at a meeting with the NCRSG on October 25-26, 2010. Ultimately the BRTF took seven actions during that meeting (see Appendix A for details), including a decision to forward the revised NCRSG MPA Proposal and the North Coast Special Closures Recommendation to the California Fish and Game Commission for consideration, and adopting the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal to also be forward to the commission for consideration.

Planning Challenges

The MLPA North Coast Study Region presented some challenges for MPA planning, most notably 1) avoiding potential economic impacts to communities that have already experienced significant losses from changing timber harvest practices and that are proportionally more reliant on fishing for generating economic activity, 2) finding a mechanism to allow traditional tribal gathering within marine protected areas, 3) addressing the limited availability of certain key habitats for inclusion within MPAs, and 4) recognizing the physical conditions along the north coast that affect access to and use of the ocean environment. Independently these challenges can be found in other regions along California's coast; however, when viewed in their totality, these conditions create a unique situation.

Developing an MPA proposal for the north coast that meets the science guidelines was challenged primarily by the lack of a suitable mechanism for allowing traditional tribal gathering to continue, without opening MPAs to all recreational users. The BRTF has expressed strong support for the efforts of north coast tribes and tribal communities to work with the State of California to gain resolution to this situation; without resolution, the NCRSG and BRTF were essentially being asked to make the untenable choice between meeting the science and feasibility guidelines to help ensure the goals of the MLPA are achieved or respecting the

traditional tribal gathering of California's north coast tribes and tribal communities by allowing all recreational users within MPAs, thereby raising the risk of not meeting the goals of the Marine Life Protection Act.

Despite these challenges, the NCRSG carefully crafted a regional MPA network component that represents a series of compromises and choices that take into account science, broad cross-interest support, potential socioeconomic impacts and the unique conditions of the study region. It is a remarkable achievement that the group was able to produce a single, unified MPA proposal.

Recommended North Coast MPA Proposals

The two MPA proposals being forwarded by the BRTF for the California Fish and Game Commission's consideration are the Revised Round 3 MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group Marine Protected Area Proposal (abbreviated RNCP), as developed by the regional stakeholder group, and the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal (ECA). The ECA builds off the RNCP by using the same geographies and boundaries, with modifications to the proposed take regulations to improve compliance with science guidelines and DFG feasibility criteria; the primary difference between the two is that four SMCAs are divided into nearshore "ribbon" and offshore components with different take allowances in an effort to increase levels of protection.

The intent of this proposal is to offer another alternative that comes closer to complying with the science and feasibility guidelines, and to increase the range of feasible alternatives, while limiting the impact to traditional gathering by north coast tribes and tribal communities.

Specifically, the differences in the ECA are:

- Divide four SMCAs (Pyramid Point, Samoa, Big Flat and Vizcaino) into two components: An offshore SMCA and a nearshore "ribbon" SMCA. In the nearshore ribbon SMCA, retain all recreational uses as proposed in the RNCP, including those intended to accommodate tribal uses.
- In the offshore SMCAs at Pyramid Point, Samoa, Big Flat and Vizcaino, retain only those uses at moderate-high or high levels of protection (LOPs).
- At Reading Rock SMCA, retain only those proposed uses with moderate-high or high LOPs.
- At Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA, retain all proposed uses at any LOP as proposed in the RNCP.
- In estuarine MPAs and SMRMAs, retain only those uses intended to accommodate tribal uses with a moderate-high or high LOP.
- Add a statement regarding restricting proposed recreational uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities to allow those uses only by tribes and tribal communities when appropriate administrative or legislative action is taken.
- For all SMCAs, add pelagic finfish (spearfishing) to the list of proposed uses.

More details about the individual MPAs in the MLPA North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal are attached in Appendix B.

Only one of the existing state MPAs (Point Cabrillo SMCA) is proposed for inclusion in the RNCP and ECA with modifications to its boundaries and regulations to improve feasibility and to add recreational take allowances to accommodate gathering by tribes and tribal communities. However, in a separate recommendation that is not linked to a specific MPA proposal, the BRTF suggests that three existing MPAs (MacKerricher, Russian Gulch, and Van Damme SMCAs) be retained with small modifications to their boundaries to improve enforceability and to their allowed uses to accommodate tribes and tribal communities.

In addition to the RNCP and the ECA, Proposal 0 (existing MPAs) is being forward for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Throughout the planning process, Proposal 0 has been included in the various evaluations. The total number of MPAs in each proposal, the number of each type of MPA, and the approximate percentage of study region captured in each case is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of the Revised Round 3 North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG) MPA Proposal (RNCP), MLPA North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal (ECA), and MLPA North Coast Study Region Existing MPAs (Proposal 0 or P0)

Classification	Proposals		
	RNCP	ECA	P0
Marine Protected Area (MPA)¹			
State Marine Conservation Area	7 (8.0%)	11 (8.0%)	4 (0.1%)
State Marine Park	1 (<0.1%)	1 (<0.1%)	0 (0%)
State Marine Reserve	6 (5.0%)	6 (5.0%)	1 (.2%)
<i>Total MPAs</i>	<i>14 (13.1%)</i>	<i>18 (13.1%)</i>	<i>5 (.3%)</i>
State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA)²			
State Marine Recreational Management Area	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)

¹ These are proposed MPA classifications, NOT levels of protection assigned by the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team

² SMRMAs are not MPAs, but rather are a type of marine managed area

Special Closures Recommendation

Both the RNCP and ECA are accompanied by a recommendation for seven special closures, which were forwarded by the NCRSG and adopted by the BRTF along with the MPA proposals. Two of the special closures focus on marine mammal protection and five focus on marine bird protection; all areas are suggested as 300-foot no-entry zones, with four proposed as seasonal closures only (March 1 - August 31). As with the RNCP, language is included regarding the intention to allow access for traditional, non-commercial, tribal activities when it becomes possible within State of California authority. The special closures recommendation also suggests an alternative to creating special closures at Green Rock and Flatiron Rock.

Additional North Coast Recommendations

The BRTF makes five additional recommendations for the MLPA North Coast Study Region, each of which is detailed in Appendix A:

1. Incorporate tribal uses into marine protected areas of the MLPA North Coast Study Region when the legal authority to do so is clarified and settled by the State of California and California tribes and tribal communities.
2. Establish MPA co-management with California tribes and tribal communities.
3. Add the recreational take of Pacific lamprey and eulachon to appropriate estuarine MPAs.
4. Retain three of the existing north coast marine protected areas with modifications to the boundaries as recommended by California State Parks and DFG and with recreational take allowances added to accommodate gathering by tribes and tribal communities.
5. Change the classification of Ten Mile Estuary State Marine Recreational Management Area to a state marine reserve and the Navarro River Estuary State Marine Recreational Management Area to a state marine conservation area, as intended by the NCRSG.

Conclusion

The recommendations you are receiving for the MLPA North Coast Study Region mark the completion of a statewide, open coast, MPA planning process that started almost seven years ago, a significant milestone for California. What was a collection of MPAs established on a piecemeal basis without any overall goals, management objectives or coherence, is now about to become an interconnected system of MPAs designed using the best readily available science and the knowledge and expertise of those who live, work and recreate along California's coast to help achieve a healthier ocean ecosystem.

There were challenges faced in each of the previous open coast study regions and the unique conditions within each required flexibility and adaptability on the part of the participants; the north coast has been no different. The language of the MLPA recognizes the unique nature of California's 1,100 mile coast and provides sufficient flexibility such that the ultimate MPA design being recommended for the north coast will help achieve the goals of the MLPA without requiring an approach identical to any of the three previous regions.

In each region the BRTF has exercised discretion in making recommendations that address the unique circumstances; in the north coast the significance of the cross-interest support, the conservation value that the MPA proposal achieves, and the unique characteristics of the study region all combine to create an acceptable MPA network component that warrants consideration, with the caveat that a mechanism for allowing traditional tribal gathering must be established.

For MPAs to be effective, they not only need to meet science guidelines, but they also need to have the support of the community; in the north coast that support exists. We make these recommendations with the understanding that the adaptive nature of the MLPA will allow

California's system of MPAs to continue evolving and improving over time to help ensure the health of our ocean ecosystem and local coastal communities for generations to come.

Enclosures: Appendix A. Motions Adopted by the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force on October 26, 2010 Regarding Recommendations for the MLPA North Coast Study Region (*November 16, 2010*)
Appendix B. Brief Description of Marine Protected Areas in the MLPA North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal (January 26, 2011)

APPENDIX A

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative Motions Adopted by the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force on October 26, 2010 Regarding Recommendations for the MLPA North Coast Study Region *November 16, 2010*

At its meeting on October 25-26, 2010, the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF) adopted seven motions with recommendations related to marine protected areas (MPAs) and special closures in the MLPA North Coast Study Region. The BRTF recommendations are specific to the work of the California Fish and Game Commission, California Department of Fish and Game, and California Department of Parks and Recreation, or more generally to the State of California. This document contains the adopted motions as approved by the BRTF. An attachment to this document summarizes the actions resulting from the motions adopted by the BRTF, including which proposed MPAs or special closures are affected, the source of their design, and any modifications to the design (see Attachment A).

1. Motion to Forward the Revised MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG) MPA Proposal and Special Closures Recommendation for the MLPA North Coast Study Region to the California Fish and Game Commission (motion made by Cathy Reheis-Boyd, seconded by Greg Schem, passed unanimously)

The MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force recommends that the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal be forwarded to the California Fish and Game Commission in its entirety, in recognition of all of the fine work that the NCRSG has done. The motion includes the NCRSG's Skip Wollenberg recommendation (to re-name the proposed Ten Mile MPAs), Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation (with seven special closures recommended), alternative recommendations for Green Rock and Flatiron Rock, and the NCRSG motion regarding tribal uses.

2. Motion to Recommend Incorporation of Tribal Uses in Marine Protected Areas of the MLPA North Coast Study Region (motion made by Roberta Cordero, seconded by Meg Caldwell, passed unanimously)

The BRTF appreciates the extraordinary efforts of the NCRSG to develop feasible methods for ensuring inclusion of tribal traditional, non-commercial uses in the design and location of MPAs. The NCRSG worked diligently to carry out the guidance of the BRTF. Further work is needed to accomplish the goal of ensuring continuation of tribal uses. Accordingly, the BRTF adopts the following recommendations:

1. When the legal authority to do so is clarified and settled by the State of California and California tribes and tribal communities, the BRTF recommends that the California Fish and Game Commission identify "tribal uses" as a separate category of use in the regulations applicable to each MPA. And, for each state marine conservation area (SMCA), state marine park (SMP) and state marine recreational management area (SMRMA) for which the NCRSG has proposed to allow tribal uses, the California Fish and Game Commission should include the following descriptive language in the regulations: "Members of California Indian tribes and tribal communities shall be allowed to fish, gather and harvest marine resources for

traditional, non-commercial subsistence, ceremonial, religious or stewardship purposes.”

2. In recognition of the status quo, there is a mutual reservation of rights by the State of California and California tribes and tribal communities.
3. When the legal authority to do so is clarified and settled by the State of California and California tribes and tribal communities, an approximately 1,000-foot wide nearshore ribbon SMCA for tribal uses should be created adjacent to all proposed state marine reserves that extend from the shoreline in the north coast study region (South Cape Mendocino SMR, Sea Lion Gulch SMR, Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR and Point Cabrillo SMR) and to the Vizcaino SMCA. Shore-based, extractive uses within these nearshore ribbon SMCAs should be limited to traditional, non-commercial tribal uses.
4. The California Department of Fish and Game should consult and work with the tribes and tribal communities to resolve any outstanding issues with regard to the continuation of tribal traditional, non-commercial uses, including exploration of opportunities for co-management agreements under MLPA.

3. Motion to Recommend Co-Management of MPAs with Sister Agencies (motion made by Meg Caldwell, seconded by Greg Schem, passed unanimously)

The BRTF recommends that the California Fish and Game Commission work with tribes and tribal communities and encourage sister agencies to work with the commission and tribes and tribal communities to develop co-management of MPAs where appropriate. “Sister” agencies are broadly construed to include agencies at different levels of jurisdiction, including local agencies, tribes and tribal communities.

4. Motion Regarding an Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal (motion made by Greg Schem, seconded by Bill Anderson, passed with six in favor and two abstentions)

The BRTF recommends that the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal be forward to the California Fish and Game Commission that consists of the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal, modified to include:

- with the exception of the Reading Rock and Ten Mile clusters, creating “nearshore ribbon” SMCAs with a shoreward boundary from the mean high tide line to approximately 1000 feet offshore only in SMCAs with proposed uses at all levels of protection intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities (Pyramid Point, Samoa, Big Flat, and Vizcaino SMCAs); and
- for the remaining offshore SMCAs at Pyramid Point, Samoa, Big Flat, and Vizcaino, retaining only species/gear types that have a moderate-high or high level of protection and removing any shore-based activity; and

- for Reading Rock SMCA, retaining only species/gear types that have a moderate-high or high level of protection; and
- for Ten Mile SMCA, retaining all proposed uses at all levels of protection, including those intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities, and
- for estuarine MPAs and SMRMAs with proposed uses intended to accommodate tribes (South Humboldt Bay SMRMA, Big River Estuary SMP, and Navarro River Estuary SMRMA), retaining only species/gear types that have a moderate-high or high level of protection for those uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities; and
- an accompanying statement that proposed recreational uses intended to accommodate traditional tribal uses be restricted to only tribes and tribal communities when administrative or legislative action is taken that allows only tribes and tribal communities to engage in traditional tribal uses within MPAs and SMRMAs, and
- adding pelagic finfish (recreational spearfishing) to all SMCAs.

5. Motion to Recommend Adding Eulachon and Pacific Lamprey to Estuaries (motion made by Roberta Cordero, seconded by Cathy Reheis-Boyd, passed unanimously)

The BRTF recommends that eulachon (DIP NET) and Pacific lamprey (SPEARFISHING, HOOK AND LINE, BOW AND ARROW, and HAND) be added to all estuaries with proposed uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities (South Humboldt Bay SMRMA, Big River Estuary SMP, and Navarro River Estuary SMRMA),.

6. Motion to Recommend Retaining Three Existing MPAs: MacKerricher, Russian Gulch and Van Damme SMCAs (motion made by Virginia Strom-Martin, seconded by Bill Anderson, passed unanimously)

The BRTF recommends that three existing MPAs that are offshore lands managed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (MacKerricher SMCA, Russian Gulch SMCA and Van Damme SMCA) be retained with existing take regulations (both commercial and recreational) and with the addition of proposed allowed uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities. Furthermore, the BRTF recommends that the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the California Department of Fish and Game work together to address feasibility concerns with the boundaries of each site.

7. Motion to Recommend Changing Classifications for Ten Mile Estuary and Navarro River Estuary State Marine Recreational Management Areas (motion made by Meg Caldwell, seconded by Greg Schem, passed unanimously)

The BRTF recommends that, if designated, the classification of Ten Mile Estuary State Marine Recreational Management Area be changed to a state marine reserve and the

Navarro River Estuary State Marine Recreational Management Area be changed to a state marine conservation area, as intended by the NCRSG.

ATTACHMENT A

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

Summary of Actions Resulting from Motions Adopted by the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force for the MLPA North Coast Study Region *November 16, 2010*

At its October 25-26, 2010 meeting, the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF) adopted seven motions with recommendations related to marine protected areas (MPAs) and special closures in the MLPA North Coast Study Region. The BRTF recommendations are specific to the work of the California Fish and Game Commission, California Department of Fish and Game, and California Department of Parks and Recreation, or more generally to the State of California (see the adopted BRTF motions document). This document summarizes the actions resulting from the motions adopted by the BRTF, including which proposed MPAs or special closures are affected, the source of their design, and any modifications to the design.

BRTF Motion 1: Forward the Revised Round 3 MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG) MPA Proposal and Special Closures Recommendation for the MLPA North Coast Study Region to the California Fish and Game Commission

This motion forwards the Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal in its entirety, but with two modifications:

- Per the NCRSG's recommendation, three MPA names (Ten Mile State Marine Reserve, Ten Mile Beach State Marine Conservation Area, and Ten Mile Estuary State Marine Recreational Management Area) were modified to include, "Skip Wollenberg/...."
- The proposed allowed uses intended to accommodate tribal uses were updated based on a staff review to ensure that legally appropriate species and gear types were included; the findings from this review were presented at the October BRTF meeting (<http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentVersionID=42651>).

The Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation, the NCRSG's tribal uses recommendation, and the Green Rock and Flatiron Rock recommendation will accompany the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal. See Tables 1 and 2 for more details.

Table 1. Individual MPAs and MPA clusters included in the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal for BRTF Motion 1

MPA or MPA Cluster Name ^{1,2}	Source of Boundaries and Proposed Allowed Uses	Modifications
Pyramid Point SMCA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
Point St. George Reef Offshore SMCA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	None

¹ SMCA = state marine conservation area, SMP = state marine park, SMR = state marine reserve, SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

² Note this proposal includes state marine recreational management areas (SMRMAs), which are not MPAs but rather marine managed areas.

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MPA or MPA Cluster Name^{1,2}	Source of Boundaries and Proposed Allowed Uses	Modifications
Reading Rock SMR/SMCA cluster	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	SMR: No change SMCA: Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
Samoa SMCA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
South Humboldt Bay SMRMA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
South Cape Mendocino SMR	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	None
Mattole Canyon SMR	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	None
Sea Lion Gulch SMR	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	None
Big Flat SMCA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
Vizcaino SMCA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
Ten Mile SMR/SMCA cluster	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	SMR: Modified name to, "Skip Wollenberg/ Ten Mile SMR" SMCA: Modified name to "Skip Wollenberg/ Ten Mile Beach SMCA" and modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified name to "Skip Wollenberg/ Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA"
Point Cabrillo SMR	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	None
Big River Estuary SMP	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses
Navarro River Estuary SMRMA	Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal	Modified recreational uses intended to accommodate tribal uses

Table 2. Special Closures included in the Round 3 NCRSG Special Closure Recommendation for BRTF Motion 1

Special Closure Name	Source of Boundaries and Closure Times	Modifications
Southwest Seal Rock Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None
Castle Rock Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None
False Klamath Rock Seasonal Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None

Special Closure Name	Source of Boundaries and Closure Times	Modifications
Sugarloaf Island Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None
Steamboat Rock Seasonal Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None
Rockport Rocks Seasonal Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None
Vizcaino Rock Seasonal Special Closure	Round 3 NCRSG Special Closures Recommendation	None

BRTF Motion 2: Recommend Incorporation of Tribal Uses in MPAs of the MLPA North Coast Study Region

This motion recommends that tribal traditional, non-commercial uses be accommodated in proposed state marine parks (SMPs), state marine conservation areas (SMCAs) and state marine recreational management areas (SMRMAs) when the legal authority to do so is clarified and settled by the State of California and California tribes and tribal communities. The motion also recommends modifying the proposed South Cape Mendocino State Marine Reserve (SMR), the Sea Lion Gulch SMR, Ten Mile SMR, Point Cabrillo SMR and Vizcaino SMCA to include a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet with only traditional, non-commercial tribal shore-based activities allowed within the SMCA ribbon.

BRTF Motion 3: Recommend Co-Management of MPAs with Sister Agencies

This motion recommends that the California Fish and Game Commission work with tribes and tribal communities and encourage sister agencies to work with the commission and tribes and tribal communities to develop co-management of MPAs where appropriate.

BRTF Motion 4: Motion Regarding the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal

This motion describes the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal (ECA). The ECA builds off the Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal with modifications to improve compliance with science guidelines and California Department of Fish and Game feasibility criteria. The modifications involve replacing some SMCAs from the NCRSG proposal with MPA clusters that include a nearshore ribbon SMCA to accommodate tribal uses and an offshore SMCA with more limited take regulations in an effort to raise the level of protection; this approach is consistent with previous BRTF guidance to the NCRSG. In addition, Motion 4 includes a recommendation to restrict proposed recreational uses intended to accommodate traditional tribal uses to only tribes and tribal communities when administrative or legislative action is taken that allows only tribes and tribal communities to engage in traditional tribal uses within MPAs and SMRMAs. See Table 3 for more details.

Table 3. Individual MPAs and MPA clusters included in the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal described in BRTF Motion 4.

MPA or MPA Cluster Name^{3,4}	Source of Boundaries & Proposed Allowed Uses	Boundary Modifications	Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications⁵
Pyramid Point Nearshore/ Offshore SMCA cluster	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Pyramid Point SMCA	Modify MPA to create MPA cluster that includes a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet and an offshore SMCA	Nearshore ribbon SMCA: Include all proposed allowed uses at all levels of protection, including those intended to accommodate tribal uses, and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing. Offshore SMCA: Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing; any proposed allowed uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.
Point St. George Reef Offshore SMCA	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Point St. George Offshore Reef SMCA	None	Add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing.
Reading Rock SMR/SMCA cluster	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Reading Rock SMR/Reading Rock SMCA	None	SMR: No changes SMCA: Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection, and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing; any proposed allowed uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.

³ SMCA = state marine conservation area, SMP = state marine park, SMR = state marine reserve, SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

⁴ Note this proposal includes state marine recreational management areas, which are not MPAs, but rather marine managed areas.

⁵ The detailed lists of proposed allowed uses (species and gear types) can be found in MarineMap (www.marinemap.org).

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MPA or MPA Cluster Name^{3,4}	Source of Boundaries & Proposed Allowed Uses	Boundary Modifications	Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications⁵
Samoa Nearshore/ Offshore SMCA cluster	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Samoa SMCA	Modify MPA to create MPA cluster that includes a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet and an offshore SMCA	Nearshore ribbon SMCA: Include proposed allowed uses at all levels of protection, including those intended to accommodate tribal uses, and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing. Offshore SMCA: Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing; any proposed allowed uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.
South Humboldt Bay SMRMA	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: South Humboldt Bay SMRMA	None	Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection, including those intended to accommodate tribal uses; any proposed allowed uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.
South Cape Mendocino SMR	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: South Cape Mendocino SMR	None	None
Mattole Canyon SMR	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Mattole Canyon SMR	None	None
Sea Lion Gulch SMR	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Sea Lion Gulch SMR	None	None
Big Flat Nearshore/ Offshore SMCA cluster	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Big Flat SMCA	Modify MPA to create MPA cluster that includes a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet and an offshore SMCA	Nearshore ribbon SMCA: Include proposed allowed uses at all levels of protection, including those intended to accommodate tribal uses, and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing. Offshore SMCA: Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing; any proposed allowed uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.

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MPA or MPA Cluster Name^{3,4}	Source of Boundaries & Proposed Allowed Uses	Boundary Modifications	Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications⁵
Vizcaino Nearshore/ Offshore SMCA cluster	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Vizcaino SMCA	Modify MPA to create MPA cluster that includes a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet and an offshore SMCA	Nearshore ribbon SMCA: Include proposed allowed uses at all levels of protection, including those intended to accommodate tribal uses, and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing. Offshore SMCA: Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection and add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing; any proposed allowed uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR/SMCA cluster	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR and Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA	None	SMR: No changes SMCA: Add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing.
Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA	None	None
Point Cabrillo SMR	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Point Cabrillo SMR	None	None
Big River Estuary SMP	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Big River Estuary SMP	None	Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection for those uses intended to accommodate tribal uses; any proposed allowed uses intended to accommodate tribal uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.
Navarro River Estuary SMRMA	Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal: Navarro River Estuary SMRMA	None	Retain only proposed allowed uses with moderate-high or high levels of protection for those uses intended to accommodate tribal uses; any proposed allowed uses intended to accommodate tribal uses with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection removed.

BRTF Motion 5: Recommend Adding Eulachon and Pacific Lamprey to Estuaries

This motion recommends that the recreational take of Pacific lamprey (by hook and line, hand, spear, and bow and arrow) and eulachon (by dip net) be added to the proposed allowed uses for estuarine MPAs intended to accommodate tribes: South Humboldt Bay SMRMA, Big River Estuary SMP and Navarro River Estuary SMRMA.

BRTF Motion 6: Recommend Retaining Three Existing MPAs with Modifications: MacKerricher, Russian Gulch and Van Damme SMCAs

This motion recommends that three of the five existing MPAs (MacKerricher SMCA, Russian Gulch SMCA and Van Damme SMCA) be retained with modifications. The BRTF recommends that two state agencies, the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and California Department of Parks and Recreation, work together and modify the three existing MPAs so that DFG feasibility concerns regarding boundaries are addressed. See Table 4 for more details.

Table 4. Existing MPAs (Proposal 0) included in BRTF Motion 6.

MPA or MPA Cluster Name	Source of Boundaries and Proposed Allowed Uses	Boundary Modifications	Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications⁶
MacKerricher SMCA	Proposal 0	Modify boundaries to address DFG feasibility concerns.	Modify proposed allowed uses to include recreational take that accommodates tribal uses.
Russian Gulch SMCA	Proposal 0	Modify boundaries to address DFG feasibility concerns.	Modify proposed allowed uses to include recreational take that accommodates tribal uses.
Van Damme SMCA	Proposal 0	Modify boundaries to address DFG feasibility concerns.	Modify proposed allowed uses to include recreational take that accommodates tribal uses.

BRTF Motion 7: Recommend Changing the Classifications of the Ten Mile Estuary and Navarro River Estuary SMRMAs

This motion recommends modifying the proposed designation of two SMRMAs back to the MPA designation originally assigned by the NCRSG before waterfowl hunting was suggested to take place in these geographies. As such, the Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA would change to a state marine reserve and the Navarro River Estuary SMRMA would change to a state marine conservation area. For both of these proposed MPAs, any proposed allowed uses related to waterfowl hunting would be removed.

⁶ MLPA Initiative and California Department of Fish and Game staff are working to develop the list of additional proposed uses intended to accommodate tribal uses, which will be added to MarineMap (www.marinemap.org) when complete.

APPENDIX B

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

Brief Description of Marine Protected Areas in the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal

January 24, 2011

This appendix provides a discussion of each marine protected area (MPA) and state marine recreational management area (SMRMA) identified in the North Coast Enhanced Compliance Alternative MPA Proposal (ECA). The ECA was developed by the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force and is one of two MPA proposals being forwarded to the California Fish and Game Commission for consideration. This document highlights the source of each design, the purpose, any modifications to the NCRSG design (boundaries and proposed allowed uses) and key considerations. For a complete description of ecological, socioeconomic, cultural and other considerations for each proposed MPA and SMRMA, please see the description of MPAs for the ECA and other supporting documents on the MLPA website at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/mlpa/mpaproposals_nc.asp.

There are six additional acronyms used throughout this document: Level of protection (LOP), meter (m), MLPA North Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (NCRSG), state marine conservation area (SMCA), state marine park (SMP), and state marine reserve (SMR).

Pyramid Point Offshore SMCA and Nearshore SMCA (Pyramid Point cluster)

Source: Revised Round 3 NCRSG MPA Proposal (RNCP)

Key Purpose: This northern-most cluster captures offshore rocks that support a variety of breeding birds. It does not contribute to the backbone because it lacks any habitat replicates at or above moderate-high LOP.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were taken from the Pyramid Point SMCA in the NCRSG MPA Proposal; however, the ECA modified the single SMCA to create a cluster with a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet (proposed allowed uses modified to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing) and an offshore SMCA (proposed allowed uses modified to retain only species/gear types with at least moderate-high LOP and to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing).

Key Considerations: There was general support for placing an MPA in this geography. Every MPA proposal in the north coast planning process proposed an MPA or cluster here; however, the boundary designs varied. This MPA was part of a negotiation; the NCRSG decided not to place an MPA near Wilson Rock, just north of the Klamath River, in exchange for an MPA at Pyramid Point. There are three habitat replicates available within this cluster (beaches, rocky shores and soft 0-30m proxy) but all are found in the nearshore SMCA, which is below the science guidelines required moderate-high LOP. Some design considerations on cluster placement included Pelican State Park, which is located in the northern portion of the cluster and Smith River Rancheria, which is located just south of the cluster's southern boundary. The NCRSG decided to avoid the Smith River Rancheria as it did not reduce habitat potential, but did not accommodate the state park by moving the northern boundary south because it would result in losing the rocky shores habitat replicate and would not meet Department of Fish and Game Feasibility

Guidelines. In addition, this MPA was recommended for co-management with the Tolowa Tribe.

Point St. George Reef Offshore SMCA

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This moderate-high protection, offshore MPA is important for meeting habitat replication guidelines for the northern bioregion, particularly for deeper habitats. Habitat replicates include hard 30-100m, soft 30-100m and soft 100-3000m. It is also the only offshore bank north of Point Reyes.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal. The proposed allowed uses were modified to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing.

Key Considerations: An MPA was placed in this geography by the NCRSG to capture the deep soft habitat; it is the only place where a replicate is available in the northern bioregion, north of Cape Mendocino. It is designed to overlap with the Rockfish Conservation Area to minimize socioeconomic impacts. The eastern boundary is designed to be in line with navigational buoy.

Reading Rock SMR and Reading Rock SMCA (Reading Rock cluster)

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This backbone MPA cluster is the ECA's only one to meet preferred-size guidelines. It is also the northern-most cluster to replicate any nearshore habitats at moderate-high or above LOP. In total, five of the nine open coast habitats are replicated in this cluster, including: beaches, rocky shores, hard 30-100m, soft 0-30m proxy, and soft 30-100m.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal. The proposed allowed uses in the Reading Rock SMCA were modified to retain only species/gear types with at least moderate-high LOP and to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing.

Key Considerations: Unlike other clusters in the northern bioregion, Reading Rock cluster offers habitat protection in the nearshore area. Siting MPAs in this geography was part of a stakeholder compromise that agreed to place an MPA or cluster at Reading Rock to avoid closures at Trinidad Head and Patrick's Point. The Redwood National and State Park has land adjacent to this cluster. In addition, this area is also considered to be Yurok territory and as such, the cluster was recommended for co-management with the Yurok Tribe.

Samoa Offshore SMCA and Samoa Nearshore SMCA (Samoa cluster)

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: The offshore SMCA provides one habitat replicate of soft 30-100m.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were taken from the Samoa SMCA in the NCRSG MPA Proposal; however, the ECA modified the single SMCA to create a cluster with a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet (proposed allowed uses modified to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing) and an offshore SMCA (proposed allowed uses modified to retain only species/gear types with at least moderate-high LOP and to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing).

Key Considerations: There are two additional habitat replicates available within this cluster (beaches and soft 0-30m proxy) but they are found in the nearshore SMCA, which does not meet science guidelines. The beach replicate would help reduce the 126-mile spacing gap between the Reading Rock cluster and Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR. The northern and southern boundaries are designed on whole minutes because obvious landmarks were not available; they were chosen based the California Department of Fish and Game input to help minimize confusion for both beach-based users and offshore users. This cluster was recommended for co-management with the Wiyot Tribe.

South Humboldt Bay SMRMA

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This SMRMA is part of the backbone and protects estuarine habitat, especially sensitive eelgrass habitat. It captures the only estuarine habitat replicates in the northern bioregion.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal. The proposed allowed uses were modified to retain only species/gear types that have at least moderate-high LOP for those uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities.

Key Considerations: It provides protection for critical eelgrass habitat. In addition, there are a variety of user groups and activities in Humboldt Bay, including restoration projects, aquaculture sites and long-term monitoring. The Wiyot Tribe owns land adjacent to the estuary and stakeholders worked with the tribe to minimize impacts; co-management with the Wiyot Tribe is recommended.

South Cape Mendocino SMR

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This backbone reserve replicates several habitats, including: rocky shores, hard 30-100m and soft 0-30m proxy. It protects also seabird and marine mammal colonies.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal and there were no modifications to the proposed allowed uses.

Key Considerations: Every draft proposal submitted by the NCRSG included a state marine reserve at this site. This is part of a compromise with Eureka fishermen to keep

open the area north of this MPA. South Cape Mendocino SMR is part of group of three reserves in the area, which includes Mattole Canyon SMR and Sea Lion Gulch SMR. They were designed as linked geographies and based on negotiations between stakeholders and local communities, particularly Petrolia and Shelter Cove. These MPAs overlap with essential fish habitat (EFH) conservation areas in an effort to minimize impacts on fishing. In addition to the habitat replicates mentioned above, this MPA comes close to meeting the replication guidelines for beach habitat; this point also relates to spacing guidelines as there is currently a large, 126-mile gap that this MPA comes close to addressing. Regarding proposed uses, this is one of the only MPAs in the ECA that does not accommodate tribal uses in the nearshore area.

Mattole Canyon SMR

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: A backbone reserve designed to meet replication guidelines for rare deep habitats while minimizing socioeconomic impacts to the local community. In addition, the MPA is located in an upwelling zone.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal and there were no modifications to the proposed allowed uses.

Key Considerations: Mattole Canyon SMR crosses the bioregion boundary. It provides four habitat replicates (hard 30-100m hard 100-3000m, soft 30-100m and soft 100-3000m) and it contains the only deep hard replicate in the ECA. This MPA is part of a group of three reserves in the area, which includes South Cape Mendocino SMR and Sea Lion Gulch SMR. They were designed as linked geographies and based on negotiations between stakeholders and local communities, particularly Petrolia and Shelter Cove. The design received extensive input from the Petrolia community and leaves the nearshore area open to provide the only nearby shore access. It also overlaps with an EFH conservation area in an effort to minimize impacts on fishing.

Sea Lion Gulch SMR

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This northern-most reserve in the southern bioregion has three habitat replicates: rocky shores, hard 30-100m and soft 0-30m. It also offers protection to seabird colonies.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal and there were no modifications to the proposed allowed uses.

Key Considerations: The reserve is close to meeting the guidelines for deep hard habitat, but it is difficult to get in this geography because most of the habitat lies outside the study region boundary. This MPA is part of group of three reserves in the area, which includes South Cape Mendocino SMR and Mattole Canyon SMR. They were designed as

linked geographies and based on negotiations between stakeholders and local communities, particularly Petrolia and Shelter Cove. These MPAs overlap with EFH conservation areas in an effort to minimize impacts on fishing. The southern boundary was specifically located north of Roger's Break, which is an important fishing area to Shelter Cove. In addition, it is an area of special biological significance (ASBS). It is one of the few MPAs in the ECA that does not accommodate tribal uses in the nearshore area.

Big Flat Offshore SMCA and Big Flat Nearshore SMCA (Big Flat cluster)

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: The offshore MPA provides two habitat replicates: soft 30-100m and soft 100-3000m. It protects rockfish habitat, including a Rockfish Conservation Area, and also contains part of Spanish Canyon.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were taken from the Big Flat SMCA in the NCRSG MPA Proposal; however, the ECA modified the single SMCA to create a cluster with a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet (proposed allowed uses modified to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing) and an offshore SMCA (proposed allowed uses modified to retain only species/gear types with at least moderate-high LOP and to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing).

Key Considerations: There are three additional habitat replicates available within this cluster (beaches, rocky shores and soft 0-30m proxy) but they are found in the nearshore SMCA, which does not meet science guidelines. The beach replicate would help reduce the 126-mile spacing gap between the Reading Rock cluster and Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR. Big Flat is part of a compromise that agreed to keep Roger's Break open to fishing. The boundaries were placed so that the northern boundary is at the mouth of Big Creek and the southern is approximately ten miles from Shelter Cove.

Vizcaino Offshore SMCA and Vizcaino Nearshore SMCA (Vizcaino cluster)

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: The offshore SMCA contributes to habitat replication for soft 30-100m and soft 100-3000m.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were taken from the Vizcaino SMCA in the NCRSG MPA Proposal; however, the ECA modified the single SMCA to create a cluster with a nearshore ribbon SMCA of approximately 1000 feet (proposed allowed uses modified to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing) and an offshore SMCA (proposed allowed uses modified to retain only species/gear types with at least moderate-high LOP and to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing).

Key Considerations: There are five additional habitat replicates available within this cluster (beaches, rocky shores, kelp, hard 0-30m proxy and soft 0-30m proxy) but they

are found in the nearshore SMCA, which does not meet science guidelines. Most notable are the potential kelp and hard 0-30m proxy replicates because the ECA currently has only one replicate of each in the entire study region.

There were some important considerations that factored into the design. The southern boundary was designed to avoid nearshore commercial fishing, sport fishing and urchin harvest south of the MPA. The MPA also accommodates important crab and salmon fishing that is critical to the local communities. It is placed to minimize impacts on public access; it is below Usal Beach and above Rockport Beach. The NCRSG also considered concerns expressed by a bordering private landowner (Soper Company/Wilderness Unlimited) about the southern boundary, but the stakeholders decided the importance to gain the hard 0-30m replicate in the southern portion of the reserve outweighed the impacts to a limited number of users.

Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR and Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA (Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile cluster)

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This southernmost open-coast backbone provides replicates for seven of the nine open coast habitats, including: beaches, rocky shores, kelp, hard 0-30m proxy, hard 30-100m, soft 0-30m proxy and soft 30-100. It is the only MPA in the ECA that addresses replication for kelp and hard 0-30m proxy. In addition, this area protects marine mammal haul outs and marine bird nesting and breeding areas.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal. The proposed allowed uses in the Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Beach SMCA were modified to add recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing, and no modifications were made for Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile SMR.

Key Considerations: This MPA cluster was designed to capture the needed habitat for replication and spacing guidelines, while leaving the beach open for traditional tribal activities. The SMR is located south of public access points and a local fishing area in an effort to minimize impacts on local users. The northern boundary was brought as far south as possible while still capturing the hard 0-30m habitat. This replicate, in particular, is important to the ECA meeting science guidelines. It is also the southernmost backbone MPA in the north coast down to Point Arena to avoid further impacts to that north central coast community.

Skip Wollenberg/Ten Mile Estuary SMRMA

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This is the southernmost estuarine backbone in the MPA system; it provides the only estuarine habitat replicates in the southern bioregion.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal and there were no modifications to the proposed allowed uses.

Key Considerations: The site protects critical fish and bird habitat, as well as sensitive eelgrass beds, expands upon existing long-term protection, and serves as an ecological linkage in protection between the near-shore and estuary. The SMRMA designation is based on suspected waterfowl hunting in the estuary; if it is determined that waterfowl hunting does not take place within this site, the designation should be changed to an SMR, as intended by the NCRSG.

Point Cabrillo SMR

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This heritage site was designed to maintain and improve an existing MPA and address Goal 3 educational and study opportunities.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal and there were no modifications to the proposed allowed uses.

Key Considerations: This reserve is below minimum size, but was not intended to meet science guidelines; it is a Goal 3 MPA with good baseline data from long-term monitoring and research efforts. The NCRSG was interested in adaptive management research including study opportunities for urchin and other species.

Big River Estuary SMP

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This estuarine MPA is the only proposed state marine park in the ECA; it provides Goal 3 recreational and educational opportunities.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal. The proposed allowed uses were modified to retain only species/gear types that have at least moderate-high LOP for those uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities. Any proposed allowed uses intended for all recreational or commercial users were retained, including those with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection. Big River Estuary SMP includes recreational take of surfperch from shore and this proposed allowed use was retained because it was intended for all recreational users.

Key Considerations: MPA is close to population centers and includes numerous coastal access points, which are important for Goal 3 MPAs. It does not contribute to the backbone due to the moderate LOP assigned for the proposed recreational surfperch fishing from shore. Including surfperch in the proposed allowed uses was important for local support and a key factor in the NCRSG negotiations.

Navarro River Estuary SMRMA

Source: RNCP

Key Purpose: This SMRMA provides Goal 3 recreational opportunities.

Boundary or Proposed Allowed Uses Modifications: Boundaries were directly taken from the NCRSG MPA Proposal. The proposed allowed uses were modified to retain only species/gear types that have at least moderate-high LOP for those uses intended to accommodate tribes and tribal communities. Any proposed allowed uses intended for all recreational or commercial users were retained, including those with moderate, moderate-low or low levels of protection. Navarro River Estuary SMRMA includes recreational take for all users that is below moderate-high LOP.

Key Considerations: The SMRMA designation is based on suspected waterfowl hunting in the estuary; if it is determined that waterfowl hunting does not take place within this site, the designation should be changed to an SMCA, as intended by the NCRSG. It does not contribute to meeting science guidelines due to the level of protection.