

California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

Name of Array: North Coast External Proposed MPA Array C (ExC)	Total number of MPAs:	17
Author: Conservation Coalition	Number of SMRs:	0
	Number of SMCAs:	14
Bioregions:	Number of SMPs:	2
Northern: Oregon/California border to Mattole River	Number of SMRMAs:	1
Southern: Mattole River to Alder Creek near Point Arena	Number proposing tribal uses	15

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection *	Propose Tribal Uses?	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Pyramid Point SMCA	73871	Northern Bioregion	Northern Boundary - Oregon Border 42 00' Southern Boundary - 41 55 Western Boundary - State Waters Eastern Boundary - Coastline	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
Pyramid Point SMCA (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.

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Pyramid Point SMCA	N/A	<p>The Pyramid Point SMR is proposed by the Del Norte MPA Work Group and based on the following Goals: G1,G2,G3,G4,G5,G6.</p> <p>Protects a diversity of habitats from the Oregon Border to the Smith River, seaward to federal waters. Includes rocky shores, beaches, shallow reef, soft bottom, and kelp forest habitats, a large off-shore island (Prince Island), and several off-shore rocks important for sea bird colonies and waterfowl (Aleutian geese). The reserve will enhance protections for marine mammals and Chinook salmon, steelhead and coastal cutthroat trout, and Threatened southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal Coho stocks, and protect kelp forest, red tail surf perch, smelt, nearshore rockfish, red abalone, razor clams and Dungeness crab.</p>	<p>Provides clear and enforceable boundaries with abundant coastal road, highway and trail access and vantage points. Provides vessel access (Port of Brookings, OR) for study or enforcement. Reduces distance from Crescent City to fishing grounds and improves safety of Crescent City fishers. Reduces economic impacts to sport and commercial fisheries in California's highest poverty level area.</p>
Pyramid Point SMCA (continued)			

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Pyramid Point SMCA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>
False Klamath Cove SMCA	73870	Northern Bioregion	<p>Northern Boundary 41 35.7 The northern boundary is easy to recognize because it is just south of a large rock sticking out of the water and runs along the southern point of the cove. Southern Boundary 41 34 Western Boundary - State Waters Line Eastern Boundary - The Coastline</p>	SMCA	Moderate high	Yes	<p>The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recreational take of Dungeness crab by hoop net; Dungeness crab by diving; and Dungeness crab by trap. 2. The commercial take of Dungeness crab by trap. 	<p>All native Yurok traditions are to be continued on site.</p> <p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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False Klamath Cove SMCA	N/A	<p>False Klamath Cove is a key habitat in the North Coast Study Region due to its rich biodiversity. This location is a destination and known habitat for Grey Whales. This spot is also very significant due to the upwelling of nutrients along the coast that bring many marine fish species, pinnipeds, migratory birds, sea birds and known listed species here for breeding and feeding.</p> <p>The False Klamath Cove SMCA is adjacent to the Redwoods State Park and is co-located with an Area of Significant Biological Significance. This co-location follows the recommendations of the SAT for the water quality parameters. The location of the False Klamath Cove SMCA is also important because of its proximity to the Park, resulting in limited additional effort for monitoring and regulation. The Park currently has marine research and monitoring projects off the coast line of the Redwoods State Park, and this SMCA would allow for more rigorous monitoring.</p>	<p>The False Klamath Cove SMCA incorporates tidepools along the shore, which are known habitat for juvenile rockfish. Protecting these habitats will assist in the protection of a both the commercial and recreational rock fisheries in the area.</p>

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False Klamath Cove SMCA (continued)								<p>Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.</p>
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Reading Rock SMCA	73859	Northern Bioregion	Northern Boundary - State Waters Southern Boundary - The point where 124 12 meets the State Waters line at 41 17.6 Eastern Boundary - 124 12 below 41 21 and 124 8.3 below the state water Western Boundary - 124 8.3	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
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Reading Rock SMCA	N/A	This SMCA is of preferred size and is designed to meet habitat replication for key important habitats, and extends from intertidal to the deeper offshore habitats, ensuring protection across depth zones for both nurseries and adult species. This stretch of coast encompasses some of the most species diverse habitats in Humboldt County, including California Sea Lions, Harbor Seals as well as rookeries for sea birds and habitat for migratory birds. There is potential for long-term monitoring and research opportunities in this area by Humboldt State University's Marine Lab and other research facilities.	In order to avoid potential socioeconomic impacts to Trinidad Harbor and Trinidad Rancheria, the SMCA at Reading Rock is essential for capturing key rocky habitat. Therefore, protecting the rocky habitat in this part of the study region is important for meeting SAT spacing and replication guidelines and ensuring larval connectivity across the network. Currently, Reading Rock is heavily regulated for both recreational and commercial fishing, resulting in an lower additional socioeconomic impact to our community.
Reading Rock SMCA (continued)			

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Reading Rock Coastline SMCA	73860	Northern Bioregion	Northern Boundary - 41 24 Southern Boundary - 41 21 Western Boundary - 124 8.3 Eastern Boundary - The coastline	SMCA	Moderate high	Yes	<p>The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recreational take of Dungeness crab by hoop net; Dungeness crab by diving; and Dungeness crab by trap. 2. The commercial take of Dungeness crab by trap. 	<p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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Reading Rock SMCA (continued)			
Reading Rock Coastline SMCA	N/A	This SMCA is of preferred size and is designed to meet habitat replication for key important habitats, and extends from intertidal to the boundary of the Reading Rock SMR. This SMCA allows for crabbing, reducing the socio-economic impacts while protecting a very important piece of our coastline.	In order to avoid potential socioeconomic impacts to Trinidad Harbor and Trinidad Rancheria, the SMCA at Reading Rock is essential for capturing key rocky habitat. Therefore, protecting the rocky habitat in this part of the study region is important for meeting SAT spacing and replication guidelines and ensuring larval connectivity across the network. Currently, Reading Rock is heavily regulated for both recreational and commercial fishing, resulting in an lower additional socioeconomic impact to our community.

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Reading Rock Coastline SMCA (continued)								Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe. Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.

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Humboldt Bay SMRMA	73872	Northern Bioregion	MPA boundaries: These boundaries are all inside Humboldt Bay. North: 40 42.700 minutes West: Mean high tide line South: Mean high tide line East: 124 14.100 minutes (Wilderness area boundary)	SMRMA	Very high	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
Humboldt Bay SMRMA (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.

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Humboldt Bay SMRMA	N/A	This estuary habitat is unique due to its proximity to the Humboldt Wildlife Refuge and the unique habitat provided in the mud flats. Pairing two MPAs with separate regulations with close proximity to the Humboldt Wildlife Refuge allows for a rare and important research. Monitoring the two MPAs will allow for comparison in the impact each MPA type.	None specified
Humboldt Bay SMRMA (continued)			

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Humboldt Bay SMRMA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p> <p>Hunting shall be permitted.</p>
Punta Gorda SMCA	73861	Southern Bioregion	NW corner: 40 19.034' 124 25.704' NE corner: 40 19.034' 124 20.884' SW corner: 40 14.382' 124 25.941' SE corner: 40 14.382' 124 967' SE corner approximate land mark: Sea Lion Gulch	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	<p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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Humboldt Bay SMRMA (continued)			
Punta Gorda SMCA	N/A	<p>This SMCA enlarges an already existing SMR at Punta Gorda continuing to protect natural ecosystem structure and function with minimal human-induced changes. It will maintain high benthic species abundance and biodiversity which is characteristic of the north coast region (G1).</p> <p>Protects natural trophic structure & food webs, including pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds & marine mammals (G1).</p> <p>Provides protection to an area that contains one of most persistent & important upwelling plumes along entire California Coast & provides for significant downstream larval dispersal (G1).</p> <p>Protects larval sources & enhance reproductive capacity of shelf species including rockfishes (G2).</p> <p>Protects benthic habitat and forage base for fish, birds and mammals at islands, (G1,G2,G3,G4,G5)</p> <p>Increases supply of large adults & larval fish which can disperse to adjacent areas for fisheries harvest outside MPA (G3)</p>	None specified

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Vizcaino Outside SMCA	73873	Southern Bioregion	Northern Boundary - 39 46.4 Southern Boundary - 39 43.4 Western Boundary - State Waters Line Eastern Boundary - 123 52	SMCA	Moderate high	Yes	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Dungeness crab by hoop net; and Dungeness crab by trap. 2. The commercial take of Dungeness crab by trap.	Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
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Vizcaino Outside SMCA (continued)			

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Vizcaino Outside SMCA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>
Vizcaino SMCA	73862	Southern Bioregion	Northern Boundary - 39 46.4 Southern Boundary - 39 43.4 Western Boundary - 123 52 Eastern Boundary - Coastline	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	<p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

MPA Name	Regional Goals/Objectives	Site-specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Vizcaino Outside SMCA (continued)			
Vizcaino SMCA	N/A	<p>This State Marine Conservation Area will protect an area that has a primarily rocky shore habitat with a high diversity of benthic species characteristic of north coast (G1). This SMCA will help protect larval sources & enhance reproductive capacity of shelf species including rockfishes (G2).</p> <p>Furthermore, this area will provide protection to area that contains one of most persistent and important upwelling plumes along entire California Coast and provides for significant downstream larval dispersal (G1). This dispersal will help restore depleted species, such as near shore & deeper nearshore species (G2).</p>	None specified

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Vizcaino SMCA (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.
Vizcaino SMCA (continued)								Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe. Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Vizcaino SMCA (continued)			
Vizcaino SMCA (continued)			

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Ten Mile SMCA	73863	Southern Bioregion	NW corner: 39 36.071 123 51.468' NE corner: 39 36.071 123 47.297' SW corner: 39 33.015 123 50.459' SE corner: 39 33.015 123 46.081' SE corner is just south of the mouth of Ten Mile River	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	All non-extractive uses are permitted. Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
Ten Mile SMCA (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Ten Mile SMCA	N/A	The heart of this SMCA is the Ten Mile Estuary. This SMCA helps maintain biodiversity in fish, invertebrates, seabirds and marine mammals associated with the protection of the ecosystem. This MPA has great diversity in unique marine habitats including; exposed high energy rocky shoreline, sand and gravel beaches, offshore islets, surf grass, kelp beds, hard and soft substrates, while interfacing with the complex estuarine habitats consisting of eelgrass beds, marshlands and mudflat ecosystems. (G1, G2,G3)	<p>According to the Ecotrust information, this area has a low economic impact on crab and commercial rockfish fisheries. This MPA is adjacent to the mouth of the Ten Mile estuary (proposed SMCA).</p> <p>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 possible. (G5)</p> <p>This MPA is clustered with an adjacent Ten Mile SMCA. (G1,G3, G3)</p>
Ten Mile SMCA (continued)			

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Ten Mile SMCA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>
Ten Mile Estuary SMCA	73866	Southern Bioregion	Estuary extends from the mouth of Ten Mile River to an area upstream of approximately 1.4 miles.	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	<p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Ten Mile SMCA (continued)			
Ten Mile Estuary SMCA	N/A	<p>Estuaries not only support local fish and shellfish populations that are harvested commercially and recreationally, but these waters also serve as spawning and nursery grounds for populations that are harvested offshore. Estuaries rank along with tropical rainforests and coral reefs as the world's most productive ecosystems, more productive than both the rivers and the ocean that influence them from either side. (G1, G2, G4)</p> <p>This SMCA protects larval source and enhance reproductive capacity of numerous invertebrate species such as dungeness crabs, ghost shrimp et al. (G1, G2, G4)</p> <p>This MPA expands on long-term protections for complex estuarine habitats, including eelgrass beds, marshlands and mudflat ecosystems.(G1, G2)</p> <p>Supports current DFG coho salmon and steelhead salmon habitat conservation projects while protecting essential nursery for federal and state listed threatened anadromous fish including Coho, King and Steelhead salmon. (G2)</p>	None specified

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Ten Mile Estuary SMCA (continued)								<p>Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.</p>
Ten Mile Estuary SMCA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010**

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Ten Mile Estuary SMCA (continued)		Almost the entire stretch of this array is close to population centers, with numerous coastal access points making it easy for research, long- term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible. (G3, G5)	
Ten Mile Estuary SMCA (continued)			

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California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Mackerricher SMCA	74059	Southern Bioregion	This area is bounded by the mean high tide line, the 3-fathom depth contour and the following points: 39o 29.81' N. lat. 123o 47.50' W. long.; 39o 29.95' N. lat. 123o 47.80' W. long.; 39o 27.62' N. lat. 123o 48.80' W. long.; and 39o 27.55' N. lat. 123o 48.52' W. long.	SMCA	Low	No	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Finfish, red abalone, chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobster, ghost shrimp, sea urchins, mussels and marine worms except that no worms may be taken in any mussel bed unless taken incidentally to the take of mussels.. 2. The commercial take of Finfish, crabs, ghost shrimp, jackknife clams, sea urchins, squid, algae except giant kelp and bull kelp and worms except that no worms may be taken in any mussel bed, nor may any person pick up, remove, detach from the substrate any other organisms, or break up, move or destroy any rocks or other substrate or surfaces to which organisms are attached.	None

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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MacKerricher SMCA	N/A	None	None

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Point Cabrillo SMCA	73864	Southern Bioregion	Norther Boundary - 39 21.4 Southern Boundary - 39 20.4 Western Boundary - State Waters Line Eastern Boundary - Coastline	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited. All non-extractive uses are allowed. Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
Point Cabrillo SMCA (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010**

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Point Cabrillo SMCA	N/A	<p>This SMCA expands the size of the existing Point Cabrillo SMCA providing greater ecosystem protection at an existing MPA originally established as an "ecological reserve." It is clustered with the Russian Gulch SMCA.</p> <p>Point Cabrillo SMCA protects the species diversity and maintains high species diversity of the shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp beds and rocky shore habitats.(G1) Protects larval source and enhance reproductive capacity of numerous invertebrate species such as Dungeness crab, limpets, mussels, turban snails, red abalone, black abalone, and finfish species including nearshore rockfishes. (G2)</p>	<p>Point Cabrillo reserve was designed small and clustered with Russian Gulch SMCA to minimize negative socioeconomic impact. This reserve has numerous coastal access points and will enhance the likelihood of MPA scientific studies.(G3) It also enhances educational/research use of accessible intertidal area by establishing a state marine reserve in a prime educational area, adjacent to three terrestrial state parks.(G3) Provides comparison analysis environment by providing a SMCA across range of depths and fully accessible area within single reef complex. Provides the opportunity to study differences in relative abundance and size frequency of intertidal algal, vertebrate, and invertebrate species within a state marine reserve compared with an adjacent state conservation area with similar habitat. (G3)</p> <p>Almost the entire stretch of this array is close to population centers, with numerous coastal access points making it easy for research, long- term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible.</p>
Point Cabrillo SMCA (continued)			

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Point Cabrillo SMCA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>
Russian Gulch SMCA	73865	Southern Bioregion	Northern Boundary - 39 20.4 Southern Boundary - 39 19.4 Western Boundary - State Waters Line Eastern Boundary - Coastline	SMCA	Low	Yes	<p>The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recreational take of salmon by troll; rockfishes by hook and line; and red abalone by free-diving. 2. The commercial take of salmon by troll; Dungeness crab by trap; sea palm by intertidal hand harvest; and urchin by diving. 	<p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Point Cabrillo SMCA (continued)			
Russian Gulch SMCA	N/A	<p>This SMCA is located within a high energy rocky shoreline with offshore islets, surf grass, soft and hard substrates which helps maintain biodiversity in fish, invertebrates, seabirds and marine mammals associated with the protection of this significant ecosystem. This proposed SMCA enlarges the existing Russian Gulch SMCA and furthermore, it shares these same benefits with an adjacent proposed SMCA.</p>	<p>The placement of a large SMCA in this region would have significant economic impacts. But by clustering the Russian Gulch SMCA with the Point Cabrillo SMCA we have the ability to locate a substantially larger marine protected that is both less economically constraining and more likely to serve the intended purpose of protecting biodiversity. In addition, SEA feels it is important to have educational and study opportunities. By having a SMCA and a SMCA ecosystem side by side will allow one reserve to act as a control (which is an integral part to the scientific method) for biologists to compare the two types of reserves.</p> <p>This MPA is close to population centers, with numerous coastal access points making it easy for research, long- term monitoring, recreation and enforcement possible.</p>

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Russian Gulch SMCA (continued)								<p>Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.</p>
Russian Gulch SMCA (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Russian Gulch SMCA (continued)			
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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Big River Estuary SMP	73867	Southern Bioregion	Entire estuary from the mouth of Big River to the extent of high tide influence approximately five miles inland.	SMP	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
Big River Estuary SMP (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Big River Estuary SMP	N/A	Estuary habitat preserved; eel grass beds; anadromous fish refugia. Satisfies Goals 1,2,3,4,6.	Within State Parks boundaries. Key recreational kayaking area. A boost to local economy because estuary is protected. Shorebird habitat protected.
Big River Estuary SMP (continued)			

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Big River Estuary SMP (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>

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Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Big River Estuary SMP (continued)			

California MLPA North Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Array C
Document Revised February 17, 2010

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Van Damme SMCA	74064	Southern Bioregion	This area is bounded by the mean high tide line, the 3-fathom depth contour and the following points: 39o 16.45' N. lat. 123o 47.60' W. long.; 39o 16.355' N. lat. 123o 47.60' W. long.; 39o 16.27' N. lat. 123o 47.545' W. long.; and 39o 16.27' N. lat. 123o 47.43' W. long.	SMCA	Low	No	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Finfish, red abalone, chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobster, ghost shrimp, sea urchins, mussels and marine worms except that no worms may be taken in any mussel bed unless taken incidentally to the take of mussels. 2. The commercial take of Finfish, crabs, ghost shrimp, jackknife clams, sea urchins, algae except giant kelp and bull kelp and worms except that no worms may be taken in any mussel bed, nor may any person pick up, remove, detach from the substrate any other organisms, or break up, move or destroy any rocks or other substrate or surfaces to which organisms are attached.	None

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Document Revised February 17, 2010

MPA Name	Regional Goals/Objectives	Site-specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Van Damme SMCA	N/A	None	None

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Albion River Estuary SMP	73869	Southern Bioregion	From Schooner's Landing Campground east three miles in tidal waters of estuary.	SMP	Moderate low	Yes	Closed to all species take except hoop ring capture of Dungeness crab, and fishing for surf perch from shore or from canoe or kayak for recreational purposes.	Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.
Albion River Estuary SMP (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.

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Albion River Estuary SMP	N/A	Estuary protection (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6). Eel grass and anadromous fish refugia.	Recreational Kayaking area protected. Shorebird habitat protected. Boost to local economy for scenic and recreational attributes.
Albion River Estuary SMP (continued)			

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Albion River Estuary SMP (continued)								<p>Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe.</p> <p>Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.</p>
Navarro River Estuary SMCA	73868	Southern Bioregion	Mouth of the Navarro to three miles inland in estuary waters effected by tidal influence.	SMCA	High	Yes	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	<p>Tribal Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the Pacific North Coast since time immemorial and continue to rely on the coast and the ocean for a variety of customary uses, including but not limited to subsistence harvesting and gathering of marine life; and spiritual, ceremonial and other traditional cultural activities. These uses and activities are undertaken pursuant to aboriginal rights founded in federal law, which the State of California is obligated to respect and protect. As an intrinsic part of the ecosystem, Indigenous Peoples have been and continue to be responsible stewards of the environment. Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge forms the basis of sustainable management by Indigenous Tribal peoples of the North Coast Region. Due to the nature, methods, and amounts harvested, the take of marine species by Indigenous Peoples is minimal.</p>

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Albion River Estuary SMP (continued)			
Navarro River Estuary SMCA	N/A	Estuary protection (Goals 1.2.3.4 & 6) All species protected as well as prime shorebird habitat and anadromous fish refugia.	Recreational kayaking and canoeing destination. Attraction to easy proximity to State Park beach and shorebird and mammal viewing.

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Navarro River Estuary SMCA (continued)								Each of the North Coast Tribes is a distinct sovereign nation and each has identified certain areas in the North Coast Region where traditional customary uses and cultural activities are carried out. Furthermore, each federally-recognized Tribal Nation retains a government-to-government relationship with the Federal government. In implementing the MLPA, the Initiative should likewise engage in government-to-government consultations to address Tribal concerns. There are also federal trust responsibilities that are based on the unique legal relationship between the United States and recognized Indian Tribes. In the spirit of these responsibilities, the State of California should ensure that the preferred alternative for MPAs in the North Coast Region contains provisions recognizing and protecting traditional customary and cultural uses of Indigenous Peoples in the areas identified as such by the Tribes.
Navarro River Estuary SMCA (continued)								Sustainable harvesting and gathering is a key principle in cultural and ecological preservation, and it is fully consistent with the goals and purposes of the Marine Life Protection Act. Moreover, as Tribes in California have never ceded their aboriginal rights to continue to harvest and gather from the marine environment, the State should recognize those uses and ensure that the regulations adopted as part of the MLPA process do not infringe upon them in any manner, unless expressly authorized by the affected Tribe. Traditional Tribal subsistence, gathering and ceremonial uses shall not be regulated in the MLPA Process.

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Navarro River Estuary SMCA (continued)			
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