



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary
113 Harbor Way
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

August 20, 2003

Jennifer Gilden
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED

AUG 25 2003

PFMC

Dear Ms. Gilden,

Please provide the attached briefing materials to the PFMC as an update to the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary) Environmental Review Process to consider marine reserves.

We received the PFMC scoping comments including the comments made by several of the Council's committees and panels and the PFMC comments submitted to the State of California during their environmental review process. Please see the attached *Summary of Public Scoping Comments* that incorporates the PFMC input and comments received during several public scoping meetings. We have attached the scoping letter provided by our Sanctuary Advisory Council.

Based on these scoping comments, the Fish and Game Commission's decision and the Channel Islands Marine Reserves Process, Sanctuary staff is developing a preliminary range of alternatives. We are also preparing preliminary draft environmental review documents that will accompany the preliminary range of alternatives. We understand that the PFMC Ad-hoc Marine Reserves Committee will review these preliminary documents and provide comments to the PFMC. We anticipate providing these documents in October 2003 so that the Ad-hoc Committee has time to meet and review the material and respond during the November PFMC meeting. We would like to emphasize that the range of alternatives and the accompanying environmental review documents will be preliminary drafts and we welcome PFMC and PFMC staff input at these early stages.

We are also planning on formally consulting the Fish and Game Commission, Department of Fish and Game, PFMC, NOAA Fisheries and other partner agencies this fall on potential draft amendments to the Sanctuary designation document. We appreciate and will take into consideration the suggested amendment language the PFMC provided in its April 2003 letter to us.

Please call if you need additional information or clarification of the enclosed materials.

Sincerely,

Sean Hastings
Resource Protection Coordinator



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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary
113 Harbor Way
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

**Summary of Public Scoping Comments
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary
Environmental Review Process to Consider Marine Reserves**

The Sanctuary received both written and verbal comments during the public scoping period from May 22 – July 23, 2003. Comments were solicited at the following public meetings -

June 5 in Pt. Hueneme
June 12 in Santa Barbara
June 16-20 in Foster City, Pacific Fishery Management Council
June 26 in Santa Barbara, Conservation Working Group, SAC
July 15 in Carpinteria, Business Working Group, SAC
July 18 in Ventura, Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC)

Major constituencies represented and providing comments -

Sanctuary Advisory Council members, alternates and working group members
Pacific Fishery Management Council subpanel and committee members
Recreational fishing organizations and individuals
Commercial Fishing organizations and individuals
Environmental organizations and individuals
Congresswoman Capps' office
State and Federal Agencies
General Public

The following summary illustrates the range of public comment received -

- Expand marine reserve areas to complete a scientifically based network to include the variety of habitats, depth ranges and species with connectivity between reserves
- Existing fisheries management is working, do not expand State Marine Protected Areas
- Consider impacts of pollution, oil slicks, sewage, nuclear/toxic waste
- Allow pelagics to be harvested recreationally from zoned areas
- Protect pelagics in zoned areas
- Reserves provide heritage and intrinsic values, consider value to general public
- Demonstrate administrative and monitoring capabilities before considering expansion
- Consider marine parks that allow recreational fishing to test impacts of recreational fishing
- Consider broad range of alternatives and management tools, not just reserves
- Ensure management actions are enforceable/provide adequate enforcement
- Need to fund socioeconomic effects to understand fishery impacts
- Support experimental/adaptive approach
- Consider birds and marine mammals



Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) Comments (please see the attached scoping letter)

The following is a subset of SAC comments.

- Utilize the Marine Reserves Working Group work and address areas of consensus and non-consensus. Build on the existing State environmental process documents and information
- Clearly define the purpose and need for considering additional marine reserves
- Keep the marine reserves and management plan NEPA processes separate. Time is of the essence; given four years of community process it is critical to move forward
- Reserve size will determine the scale and timing of effects, i.e. small reserves will have a smaller effect and take longer to realize versus larger reserves
- Consider the costs and benefits of phasing to the resources and economy over time.
- Describe the agency's commitment and processes toward long-term management.
- Consider the socioeconomic effects of the groundfish closures
- Recreational fishing impacts on resources need to be considered
- Analyze positive and negative impacts to consumptive and non-consumptive users
- Establish socioeconomic impact thresholds of significance (as required by NEPA).
- The Sanctuary is encouraged to work with agency partners and the PFMC
- The recommendation chosen by the State was developed jointly by the California DFG and the Sanctuary and should be one of the alternatives considered

Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) comments

Sanctuary staff met with the PFMC, Habitat Advisory Panel, California Delegation, Science and Statistical Committee (SSC), Enforcement Advisory Group and the Groundfish Advisory Panel (GAP). The Habitat, SSC, GAP and Enforcement groups submitted written statements that have been forwarded with the PFMC Statement.

Planning for Federal Waters Portion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary

"The Council directed staff to forward all prepared statements of its advisory bodies on the topic of marine reserves in the CINMS, as well as the April 24 letter from the Council to CINMS, as formal scoping comments to the CINMS. In addition, the Council directed that its Ad Hoc Marine Reserves Committee meet to review the CINMS preliminary draft environmental document, the draft CINMS management plan, and a summary of scoping comments provided by CINMS, and to provide recommendations to the Council as appropriate. Finally, the Council directed the chair of the SSC Marine Reserves Subcommittee to work with CINMS staff on providing clarification of earlier SSC comments on CINMS environmental documents. " (PFMC Website)

General comments from the sub-panels -

- The State Environmental Documents are inadequate
- Clarify the CINMS Management Plan, Designation Document and Reserve processes and amendments
- Concern over CINMS managing fisheries
- The CINMS public process and SAC representation is unfair (i.e. no recreational fishing rep)

Member/Alternate

Tourism

Jeanette Webber/Monica Baker

Business

Michael Hanrahan/Darren Caesar

Recreation

Jim Brye/Eric Kett

Fishing

Harry Liquornik/Eric Hooper/Merit McCrea

Education

Craig Taylor/Barbara LaCorte

Research

Dr. Robert Warner/Dr. Daniel Brumbaugh

Conservation

Linda Krop/Greg Helms

Public At-Large 1

Jon Clark/Richard Holt

Public At-Large 2

Robert Duncan/Avie Guerra

Public At-Large 3

Dr. Matthew Cahn/Roberta Cordero

National Marine Fisheries Service

Mark Helvey/Christina Fahy

National Park Service

Russell Galipeau/Gary Davis

U.S. Coast Guard

Lt. Jerrel Russell

Minerals Management Service

Drew Mayerson/Dr. Fred Piltz

U.S. Department of Defense

Alex Stone/Walter Schobel

California Department of Fish and Game

Marija Vojkovich/John Ugoretz

California Resources Agency

Brian Baird/Melissa Miller-Henson

California Coastal Commission

Rebecca Roth/Gary Timm

County of Santa Barbara

Dianne Meester/Jackie Campbell

County of Ventura

Lyn Krieger/Jack Peveler

Channel Islands Nat I Marine Sanctuary

Chris Mobley

Monterey Bay Nat I Marine Sanctuary

William Douros/Sean Morton

Gulf of the Farallones/Cordell Bank

Nat I Marine Sanctuary

Edward Ueber

Chair

Dr. Matthew Cahn

Vice Chair

Jon Clark

Secretary

Jeanette Webber

Sanctuary Advisory Council

CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

July 23, 2003

Chris Mobley, Manager
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary
113 Harbor Way, Suite 150
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

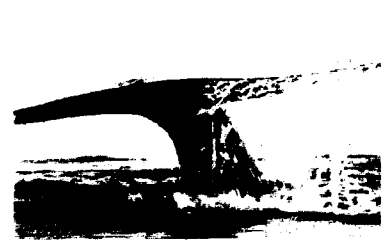
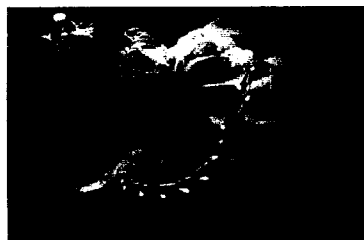
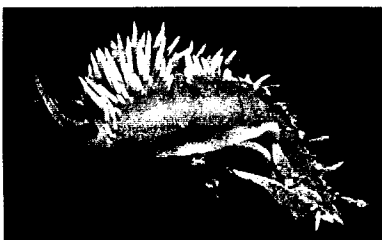
RE: Sanctuary Advisory Council Scoping Comments for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Marine Reserves Environmental Review Process

Dear Mr. Mobley,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary marine reserves environmental review process. As you know, the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC or Council) has been closely involved with the consideration of marine reserves in the Sanctuary since 1999 and will continue to bring you input and advice on this issue.

At the July 18, 2003 SAC meeting in Ventura, California, Sanctuary staff provided the Council with a presentation on the environmental review process. The general public and individual SAC members provided comments on this process. The list below details specific issues and comments that the SAC agreed to by a consensus of voting representatives present on July 18, and which the Council would like considered in the environmental review process. Attachment 1 lists the Council seats that participated in the scoping comment session. Additionally, Attachments 2 through 5 provide individual SAC member comments and SAC Working Group comments for your consideration.

- Utilize work from the Marine Reserves Working Group, addressing both areas of consensus and non-consensus. Build on the existing State environmental process documents and information.
- Describe the State marine reserves network and what is missing for ecosystem/species protection.



- Include an alternative that considers all representative species, features and habitats around the Channel Islands, with varying degrees of connectivity.
- Maintain an open public process.
- Clarify the decision-making process in the environmental documentation.
- Beyond what is provided in the State's final environmental document on Channel Islands MPAs, more clearly define the purpose and need for considering additional marine reserves.
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents need to address public input and be unbiased.
- Keep the marine reserves and management plan NEPA processes separate. Time is of the essence; there has already been four years of community process and it is critical to move forward.
- Note that obtaining before and after biological data from potential reserve areas is ideal, but inferences can be made using response trajectories to evaluate the effectiveness of reserves.
- Note that reserve size will determine the scale and timing of effects, i.e. small reserves will have a smaller effect and take longer to realize versus larger reserves. Use a statistical power analysis to analyze different reserve sizes.
- Look at how phasing will provide costs and benefits to the resources and to the economies over time.
- The set-up of monitoring sites and a monitoring program should begin now.
- Identify State and federal connectivity for a network approach.
- Consider the insurance factor and catastrophic events.
- Describe the agency's commitment and processes to demonstrate long-term management.
- Consider the socioeconomic effects of the groundfish closures.
- Consider multiple use or limited fishing area alternatives.
- Recreational fishing impacts on resources need to be considered.
- In the environmental setting and management sections of the EIS, consider impacts from land-based and other sources, such as water quality, fiber optic cables, seismic surveys and military noise.
- Analyze positive and negative impacts to consumptive and non-consumptive users over time.
- Describe the baseline information on the socioeconomics and biology of the area, especially for monitoring and assessment.
- Utilize baseline data from PISCO, the UCSB Love Lab, the Channel Islands National Park and a wealth of other existing data sources.
- Establish socioeconomic impact thresholds of significance (as required by NEPA).
- Acknowledge and thank the public for providing input at the scoping meetings.

- The Sanctuary is encouraged to continue working with its agency partners. There needs to be strong coordination and interaction between the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and Sanctuary.
- The Channel Islands MPA recommendation chosen by the State was developed jointly by the California Department of Fish and Game and the Sanctuary. This recommendation should be one of the alternatives considered in the federal marine reserves process.
- Make the process as clear as possible to the public. Also, the existing reserves need to be clearly explained and depicted to Sanctuary visitors.

Thank you for continuing to engage the Sanctuary Advisory Council and local community. Please consider our thoughts above and in the attached enclosures as your staff proceeds with the environmental review process for marine reserves. We stand ready to provide additional community advice on this very important issue.

Sincerely,



Jon Clark, Vice-Chair, Sanctuary Advisory Council

cc: Daniel Basta, Director, National Marine Sanctuary Program
Michael Flores, President, California Fish and Game Commission
Robert Treanor, Executive Director, California Fish and Game Commission
Robert Hight, Director, California Department of Fish and Game
Donald McIsaac, Executive Director, Pacific Fishery Management Council

Attachments:

1. Voting seats participating at the July 18th SAC meeting
2. Individual SAC member comments
3. SAC Conservation Working Group statement
4. SAC Research seat comments
5. SAC Business Working Group comments

ATTACHMENT 1

Voting Seats Participating at the July 18, 2003 Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council Meeting during the Marine Reserves Scoping Comment Session

Voting Seats Present during Scoping Session:

- Tourism – member and alternate
- Recreation – member and alternate
- Conservation – member and alternate
- Fishing member
- Research alternate
- Public At-Large #1 member
- Public At-Large #2 member
- National Marine Fisheries Service member and alternate
- National Park Service member and alternate
- Department of Defense alternate
- California Department of Fish and Game alternate
- California Resources Agency alternate
- California Coastal Commission alternate
- Santa Barbara County – member and alternate

Voting Seats Absent for Scoping Session:

- Business – member and alternate
- Education – member and alternate
- Public At-Large #3 – member and alternate
- Minerals Management Service – member and alternate
- U.S. Coast Guard – member and alternate
- Ventura County – member and alternate

ATTACHMENT 2

Additional Scoping Comments offered by SAC Members on July 18, 2003

The following comments were provided by representatives of the Sanctuary Advisory Council but not agreed to by full consensus:

National Park Service

Additional processes and new studies are not necessary. There is plenty of work to date on which to base a decision.

Conservation - Alternate

The Marine Reserves Working Group debated a complete network in Sanctuary waters, but the State action has only implemented 40% of the network. The reserve network is incomplete.

Fishery management authority should not be transferred to the Sanctuary, but authority for marine reserves/zoning should be because it is not fishery management, it is ecosystem management.

Consider marine reserves, fully protected areas, as the principal tool because: 1) reserves provide equity between recreational and commercial fishermen; 2) reserves are easier to enforce (consider what is required from and the inefficiencies associated with enforcement of limited take areas); 3) reserves can also help pelagic species. Movement of pelagic species are not random, but based on specific habitat, feeding and breeding areas, that can and should be established as marine reserves.

Recreation - Member

The Sanctuary taking on a fishery management role is a major departure from the Sanctuary serving as a community catalyst and coordinator. Uncertain the Sanctuary is ready for fishery management responsibilities.

Recreation - Alternate

Baseline data to determine the effectiveness of marine reserves is extremely important but doesn't exist. Note that only 2 of 160 studies on marine reserves around the world had baseline data.

Although shallow sub-tidal habitat was ranked most important for monitoring at a recent workshop on the Channel Islands MPAs, there are no monitoring sites at two of the islands. Effectiveness cannot be determined without pre-marine reserve monitoring.

Independent data sites are needed in and out of reserves. Consider monitoring sites that scientists select for a number of years before starting to enforce reserves.

Fishing - Member

Look at the authority of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and consider an alternative with the PFMC as the lead agency instead of the Sanctuary. One rationale for this approach is that outside of the Sanctuary the PFMC is more appropriate for designating complimentary federal reserves adjacent to state waters (complimenting Marine Life Protection Act actions).

ATTACHMENT 3

SAC Conservation Working Group Marine Reserves Scoping Comments

6/26/03

To: CINMS Advisory Council
From: Conservation Working Group
Re: Scoping Comments re: Marine Reserves (Federal Portion)

The following recommendations from the Conservation Working Group to the Sanctuary Advisory Council regarding the "Announcement of Intent to Initiate the Process to Consider Marine Reserves in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary; Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement" were adopted on June 26, 2003.

The Conservation Working Group ("CWG") has reviewed the Announcement and offers the following recommendations for the consideration of marine reserves in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary ("CINMS") and preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS").

I. Consideration of Marine Reserves in the CINMS

- Acknowledge the overwhelming public support for marine reserves within the CINMS.
- Consider that only 1% of U.S. waters are set aside from fishing (including all Sanctuary waters). Only 3.5% of State waters are set aside (including in the CINMS).
- Recognize that the CINMS is the only federal agency with a mandate to manage resources on an ecosystem basis. Reserves are an effective way to protect all wildlife (e.g., seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals) that rely on a healthy fishery and ecosystem.
- Support a scientifically-based network of marine reserves, consistent with the recommendations of the Science Advisory Panel.
- Consider full no-take zones only, to complement the State reserve system.
- Include all representative species, features and habitats within the CINMS.
- Include areas both north and south of each of the islands, extending to the current boundary of the CINMS.
- Consider the need to protect CINMS resources not only from over-fishing, but also from water pollution and other natural and human-induced damaging and catastrophic events, when addressing size and location of reserves.
- In the face of uncertainty, the CINMS should adopt the precautionary principle approach to resource protection and management.
- Incorporate adequate monitoring, evaluation, adaptive management and enforcement.

II. Preparation of the DEIS

- The CINMS should build on the State's Environmental Document, which included an analysis of a network of marine reserves throughout the CINMS, including both State and Federal waters. The State's environmental document includes relevant information regarding the purpose and

objectives of marine reserves, baseline setting, effects, alternatives, and implementation measures.

- The CINMS should move forward expeditiously to ensure timely completion of the full Sanctuary marine reserves process and realization of the benefits of a complete marine reserve network.
- In describing the environmental setting, consider the uniqueness of the CINMS (e.g., extensive whale migration, spawning of blue whales, permanent aggregation of humpbacks, rare biogeographic features, and mixing of northern and southern Pacific waters) and its related ecosystem.
- Describe the State network and identify which species and habitats are not protected within the existing system of reserves.
- Describe the conservation, research, cultural, and educational values of the CINMS.
- Include information about other marine reserves and their effectiveness in protecting marine species and ecosystems. Describe the benefits of an ecosystem approach to marine resource management.
- Incorporate and analyze the information from the Science Advisory Panel and Socioeconomic Panel.
- When considering socioeconomic impacts, the DEIS should analyze benefits to non-consumptive users and industries, as well as long-term socioeconomic benefits to fishing interests.
- The preferred alternative should be comprised of a network of reserves contiguous with the existing State reserves to ensure effective ecosystem protection and enforcement (with the exception of Footprint and Piggy Bank, which are located in federal waters southeast of Santa Cruz Island).
- The DEIS should analyze a full range of alternatives, especially alternatives that increase environmental protection and benefits.
- The DEIS should analyze alternatives that are consistent with the Science Advisory Panel's responses to Maps B and C prepared by the Marine Reserves Working Group (March 21, 2001, see attached).
- The DEIS should analyze alternatives that include important features and habitat areas, including: marine mammal feeding grounds in Santa Cruz Canyon, Carrington Point ("Potato Patch"), east of San Miguel Island and Wilson Rock; pinniped breeding area near Judith Rock; seabird feeding grounds near Prince Island, Scorpion Rock, and west of Sutil Island; white abalone and cowcod area east of Sutil Island; rockfish spawning areas at Footprint, Piggy Bank, the Elbow, Wilson Rock, Osbourne Bank and the pinnacle located 6 miles due west of Santa Barbara Island. In analyzing these alternatives, the DEIS should identify the threats to these areas (e.g., from trawling and drift netting), and how such impacts will be reduced or avoided by protecting these areas.
- Describe the scientific and socioeconomic baseline for assessment and monitoring.

III. Additional Information

- Consider new information that was not addressed in the state environmental document, including: the 2003 Pew Commission Ocean report and the recent Libe Washburn study regarding rockfish in the Santa Barbara Channel gyre.

ATTACHMENT 4

SAC Research Seat Marine Reserves Scoping Comments

Comments from the CINMS Advisory Council Research seats regarding the “Announcement of Intent To Initiate the Process To Consider Marine Reserves in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary; Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement”

Submitted to the SAC by Drs. Robert Warner and Dan Brumbaugh on 18 July 2003

The effects of marine reserves are increasingly well documented in the scientific literature. To operate at full effectiveness, however, two criteria should be met:

1. Reserves should be designed and implemented in ecologically connected networks, encompassing a variety of habitats within each protected area, and spanning the biogeographic regions within the area of consideration. The final recommendations made by the CINMS and California Department of Fish and Game were the result of a long process involving a stakeholder working group, an advisory panel of marine scientists, and a socioeconomic advisory group, as well as many meetings where public input was welcomed. An important part of the final recommendations were maps proposing specific areas for protection, designed as a network to cover the many habitats and three biogeographical regions within the CINMS. These proposed areas extended in many cases out to the boundaries of the CINMS. However, because the CINMS boundary extends beyond the 3-mile boundary for California State waters, consideration and approval of the proposed reserves must be a two-step process. Our opinion is that the best option for location of reserves in federal waters is one that completes the originally proposed network design, extending the state reserves into habitats further offshore.
2. All extractive activity should be prohibited, including recreational fishing. Maintaining intact ecosystems requires the preservation of species at all trophic levels at natural abundances. Recreational fishing is the principal source of fishing mortality for many inshore species. Based on an intensive study of recreational fisheries in California, Schroeder and Love recommended “that legislators and natural resource managers reject the assumption of recreational fishing to be a low or no impact activity until specific studies can demonstrate otherwise” (California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigation Reports, in press).

ATTACHMENT 5

SAC Business Working Group Marine Reserves Scoping Comments

SAC Business Working Group Meeting, July 15, 2003 Scoping Comment Session on Consideration of Marine Reserves

Attendance:

- Robert Valney, Seabiscuit Sportfishing
- Howard Beyers, Seabiscuit Sportfishing
- Monica Baker, Island Packers (SAC tourism seat alternate)
- Sandy Delano, Ventura Harbor Village
- Michael Hanrahan, The Ocean Channel (SAC Business Member and Chair, Business Working Group)
- Darren Caesar, (SAC Business seat alternate)
- Cameron Benson, Environmental Defense (observing)
- Sanctuary management and staff (as support, not commenters): Chris Mobley, Sean Hastings, Bradford Duttera, Mike Murray)

Marine Reserve Scoping Comments from Business Community Members:

- Outreach is not successful; there is not enough lead time.
- Fishermen are filing for bankruptcy and laying off crew members.
- Fishermen are disgusted with the process; sour on the whole thing.
- The frustration is high in all harbors.
- Quotes:
 - “Not another inch of reserves”
 - “Damage is done!”
 - “We’re getting hit from all sides by Federal and State agencies.”
 - “Trickle down of reserves impacts on restaurants and hotels.”
 - Sandy Delano, Ventura Port District: “It’s very confusing as to what is closed and what is not.”
 - “This causes fishermen to refrain from making reservations on Charter Boats.”
 - “Prime fishing areas are closed. This has impacted 40% of my business”
 - “Have not given the existing reserves a chance to prove their effectiveness.”
 - “There would be a lot more fishing going on in deeper waters if the Dept. of Fish and Game allowed us to.”
 - “Take a hard look at existing regulations from all regulatory agencies and determine whether Federal Reserves are needed.”
 - “More reserves will not work as illustrated by areas with 20 years of protection”
 - “Marketing outreach is not getting the word out about the success of reserves”
- Fishermen are reluctant to continue to be involved because they feel that their voice is lost.
- Where does commercial fishing fit in to the CINMS equation?
- Budget cuts at a Federal level: How will CINMS pay for expanding the reserves?
- There are areas 6 miles out that are shallower than 300’ and good fishing grounds.
- Congestion in open areas and increased pressure may impact other species.
- On the water businesses (Captains) perspective is important.

- Consider that industry from northern waters (WA, OR) are operating within the CINMS.
- Account for economic cycles considering the discretionary income trends in the past (i.e. 1992) and present.
- Analyze the general economic climate relative to the economy of fishing industries (especially sport fishing).
- Consider the economic/environmental impacts of fishing boats shifting to wildlife/tourism business.
- Determine the extent of economic hardship caused by MPAs. Compare revenue prior to and subsequent to April 2003 MPA closures.
- Maritime insurance example: In 4 years the number of boats insured dropped from 670 to less than 100.
- As license sales decrease (purchase date in June) is this related to rockfish closures?
- Public perception is that all of the Sanctuary is closed.
- CDFG is operating like the secret service.
- Private boaters are uninformed and fish in closed areas unknowingly.
- Concern over wardens' power.
- There are gaps in the organizations that are implementing resource protection. Consider that there are lots of "small" regulations, cutting things up into bits and pieces (i.e., depth, gear, and area restrictions).
- Can there be some "give" and not just "take?"
- Commercial fishermen are in search of cooperation.
- Work with other agencies to reduce the impact of fishermen.
- Simplify and condense regulations and information.
- Island Packers Co. is not feeling negative impacts from marine reserves.
- Tourists are confused about the Scorpion Anchorage reserve.
- Consider the importance of seasonality (2-3 week periods) with respect to fishing areas (e.g., Gull Island, Carrington Point, Anacapa Island, Santa Barbara Island, and Scorpion Anchorage).
- Who owns Sanctuary waters?
- Should there be a polling of the general public interests?