

Excerpt from September 2000 Council Minutes, Agenda Item B.1.d, Marine Reserves Phase I Consideration Report:

**B.1.d. Council Action: Finding on Application as a Management Tool**

Mr. Anderson extended his thanks for the work of the ad hoc marine reserve committee and his appreciation for the public comment on this issue. Other Council members agreed. Based on the committee's work, the public comment and the Council's deliberations, Mr. Anderson thought it overwhelmingly apparent that marine reserves should have a role in managing West Coast fisheries. He moved that the Council include marine reserves as a management tool for West Coast groundfish fisheries. Seconded by Patty Wolf. On questioning of his intent, Mr. Anderson said that based on a preliminary evaluation marine reserves should be utilized as a management tool for the Council. He also stated that the motion did not include the adoption of an option within the report. The motion is to move forward in evaluating how the tool can be used. Additional supporting technical analysis will be needed in the next phase. Mr. Coenen agreed with Mr. Anderson and noted that by moving to Phase II, the Council is not adopting something that is definitive, but is adopting concepts. Ms. Wolf supported the motion, California is already involved in marine reserves. She stated that it is important that the ad-hoc strategic plan committee strongly supported the use of marine reserves. Motion 3 passed.

Excerpt from “*Marine Reserves to Supplement Management of West Coast Groundfish Resources, Phase I Technical Analysis, February, 2001.*”

**1.3 Objectives**

*Following the recommendations of the MRC [Ad Hoc Marine Reserve Committee], the Council adopted six fishery management objectives that might be addressed by marine reserves as a supplemental tool for management of groundfish fisheries. These objectives are interlinked. The following are the objectives that marine reserves might help address, ranked in order beginning with the top priority objective.*

*Objective 1: Stock Rebuilding. Assist in rebuilding overfished stocks and maintaining them at productive levels.*

*Objective 2: Biological Productivity. Enhance long-term biological productivity.*

*Objective 3: Economic Productivity. Assist in achieving long-term economic production, while minimizing short-term negative economic impact on all users.*

*Objective 4: Insurance. Provide protection for the resource, as a hedge against the realities of management uncertainty and the effects of natural environmental variability.*

*Objective 5: Habitat Protection. Conserve and protect EFH [essential fish habitat].*

*Objective 6: Research and Education. Provide unfished areas for research that will serve as controls for assessment of the effects of long-term environmental variations and the potential habitat alterations due to fishing, and also increase our understanding of the role marine reserves may play in fishery management.*