

MAXXAM & Fish Unlimited: MLPA Means Less Public Access More Locals Pushed Aside
MLPA Will Likely Bankrupt Our (EEZ) Oceans & Coastal Waters

There is no codification in California law for subsistence food gathering. An Ecosystem Based Assessment (EBA) of subsistence food gathering in rural wild places of Coastal Northern California would include the human elements of interaction with resources and might discuss local economy, indigenous health care, local food security, access and distribution, profit margins, greed, politics, even a carbon offset....

Just as 10 years ago the Sustained Yield Process (SYP) brought to forestry broad algorithmic averages to minimize impacts to the forest and stream canopy closure (on paper), the extension of that logic to ocean spatial planning is wrought with miscalculations.

Visit the **Ecotrust Watershed Locator** site:

<http://www.inforain.org/watershed/index.php>

InfoRain is a project of Ecotrust using ESRI GIS (ArcGIS) software. This is Ocean Spatial Planning at it's hi-tech finest using modeling algorithms to extrapolate Essential Fish Habitat (the whole coastal waters of the State initially) later redefined as particular EFH.

Look up a watershed you know to get an idea of what we are being sold as best available science. Very few in Mendocino claim any **RECOGNIZABLE FARMLAND**. And never any Native Land - only federally recognized Tribes count.

"It's been said from the beginning that **the MLPA will be based on the 'best available science.'** If **there's no better science, then we can only use what we have**", Samantha Murray of Ocean Conservancy stated in defense of the integrity of the process.

The Farallones Islands NWS and MPA designation along with the Cordell Bank Expansion (Summer 2008) was important because it tested the waters literally. It is a Federal National Wildlife Sanctuary under State law. International, Federal - and State laws overlap and must coincide to meet Fisheries Management Council and Pacific FMC guidelines under EBM and the Federal so-called federal consistency provision (Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management).

These are tied to the Public commons through Public Law 94-265, the Magnuson Stevens Act. Using the Public Commons as the basis for the implementation of the MLPA - all needs of society are served by compatible multiple-use in the commons. Thus Marine Protected Area's, along with oil extraction, LNG, wave energy farms, aquaculture, sub seabed disposal (SSD) of nuclear waste, carbon sequestration by seabed injection, offshore real estate, deep water aquaculture, and deep water mineral/oil extraction at depths >1000 feet (even 7,000 – 10,000 feet), military training exercises, WEC's, and tourism are all compatible uses as set forth in the National Ocean Policy, NOAA, the MPA, MLPA, MLPA Initiative, and the California Coastal and Marine Initiative (CCMI) **"Through the establishment of a Science Advisory Council and other measures, the Ocean Protection Council is establishing itself as a vehicle for governance reform."**

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How this is interpreted goes like this.

The FMC, The PPMC use Inforain. ArcGIS input uses data collected from sparse distant locations from sources using compliant language spreadsheets (few local databases meet these requirements and thus are never incorporated). Modeling parameters are set according to depth and bathymetry composition. **TerraLogic GIS, merges the overlaps and fills in the gaps where they have no data or models** that match the bathymetry chart analysis. And Ecotrust is right there funding this science and promoting policy. NOAA uses InFoRain, ESRI, and TerraLogic.

For the MLPA, coastal waters kelp beds and other seaweed, data was acquired by overflight photography and software extended spatial modeling based on area trophic layer analysis. The original data sets for the models were from 1) side scan sonar of kelp beds in San Diego, 2) scuba dives in Morro Bay, and 3) another study in Oregon. Washington State has the best seaweed data available, and was also used.

The BRTF - that's Blue Ribbon Task Force (of fisheries experts) is made up of the president of the world's largest Marina privatization and development company, the ex mayor of San Diego who ran against Boxer, so we may even get a stadium out of the deal and free tickets, or maybe just a Golding Fleece of irradiated beef technology. With expensive full service marinas (restaurants, boat sales and repairs, laundry, fueling) moving into harbor districts - replacing working class berths and all public docks, piers, marinas, and dry berths through expansion planned waterfront real estate hidden behind improvements to public access (by way of their picnic tables and paths etc.) privatization of shore facilities stands to profit on the MPA's through paid access to those who can afford the quota tags and megayacht berth prices, outboard and houseboat rentals, boat charters, sailing schools, RV parks, campgrounds, resorts, swimming pools, hotels, scuba diving instructions, and office space rentals.

The CEO & chief of Staff of the Western States Petroleum Association, Catherine Reheis-Boyd is present to oversee the ruse.

March 12, 2009 Press Release Resources Dept.

The Ocean Science Trustees, established to encourage coordinated, multi-agency, multi-institution approaches to translating ocean science to resource management and policy applications, works closely with the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) and its Science Advisory Team to ensure that projects, products, and decisions are robust, credible, and based on the best available science. The OST also houses the Marine Protected Areas Monitoring Enterprise, an entity leading in the creation of an innovative, focused, and cost-effective approach to monitoring and reporting on California's marine protected areas designated through the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA). Golding, has also been appointed to the Ocean Protection Council.

To learn more about trustees, the **Marine Protected Areas Monitoring Enterprise**, science

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integration, and other OST efforts, visit <http://www.calost.orgAssociation>

BRTF legal advice for marine legal challenges is Meg Caldwell, a senior member of the task force, also the interim director of the Center for Ocean Solutions, an environmental science and conservation center in Monterey. The center was created earlier this year in part from a \$25 million grant from the David and Lucille Packard Foundation.

It just so happens that the Packard Foundation provides the Monterey Bay Aquarium with 75 percent of its annual budget.

And between Anderson (WESTREC) and Susan Golding we are looking at Homeland Security and military operations (MOU from 2006 between the group Association of Marina Industries (AMI), formally known as the Marina Operators Association of America MOAA, NASBLA and HomelandSecurity.) "Meeting the requisite international standards for port security today is not any country's option, but an imperative."

But it's gonna take a lot of money.

BRTF member Susan Golding is on the Board of Directors of so many private corporations: the Titan Corporation, the Surebeam Corporation (both now owned by Lockheed), and Avanir Pharmaceuticals are 3 corporations headquartered in San Diego. The Titan Corporation is a leading provider of comprehensive information and communications systems solutions and services to the Department of Defense, intelligence agencies, and other federal government customers. As a provider of national security solutions, the company has current annualized sales of approximately \$1.9 billion. Surebeam went bankrupt - they irradiated beef sold in 160 Weis Markets throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and West Virginia.

The back door for offshore oil. Onshore facilities are built in to the redevelopment plan for the coast through **privatization of the public commons**, access and area closures, **megayacht fishing excursions**, harbor marina upgrades and Homeland Security specifications, **monster money vs bankrupt democracy**, billion dollar aquaculture, etc.

"The California Current links ecosystems under state jurisdiction with ecosystems under the jurisdictions of the federal government and of state, provincial, and national governments of Mexico and Canada."

Budget: California Coastal and Marine Initiative Strategic Plan June 2008

<http://www.resourceslegacyfund.org/pages/grantees.html>

The RLFF is providing \$30 million over six years, 2008-2013, in support of CCMI activities. Other Foundations supporting elements of the activities described here include the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Marisla Foundation, the Keith Campbell Foundation for the Environment, and the Annenberg Foundation.

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It's about economies of scale. Yachts and expensive sport fishing, privatized public marina make overs through management leases or purchase and subsequent upgrades to Homeland Security requirements, deep water aquaculture and farmed fish, high priced waterfront real estate, deep water ports, dry berths, and onshore facilities where applicable for - **oil, LNG, wave energy conversion applications (electrical production, desalination, shallow oil and mineral extraction) and even deeper water oil extraction >1000 feet, excursion ferry lines from north and south.**

The picturesque era of fishing communities will be relegated to canvas images and postcards. **Established in September 2000, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation** seeks to improve the quality of life for future generations.

An Initiative employs a portfolio of grants that are expected to help achieve targeted, large-scale outcomes in a specific time frame.

Each **Initiative** is grounded in a specific theory of change (a rationale for why strategies and activities are selected and a detailed explanation of how they will produce positive transformations) which informs our grantmaking and mobilizes grantees and stakeholders to achieve shared goals. To make strides and show achievement at this scale requires strong partnerships with communities, government entities, other nonprofit organizations, and the private sector.

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<http://www.moore.org/about.aspx>

MAXXAM is back!

MLPA: The Maxxam Connection

1991. MAXXAM's President, John Seidl, is selected to be a vice president of the Board of Directors of the Nature Conservancy. Seidl resigned from MAXXAM in 1992.

<http://www.jailhurwitz.com/sevensins.html>

John M. "Mick" Seidl Named Director, Environment Program at Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

SAN FRANCISCO--(BUSINESS WIRE)--June 5, 2001

The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation announced today the addition of Dr. John M. "Mick" Seidl as Director for the Foundation's environmental programs. Seidl will oversee, direct and manage the grant administration of the Foundation's environmental programs, which will

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focus on biodiversity and the protection of the intact natural ecosystem. He will report directly to Lew Coleman, the Foundation's President. "Mick will help guide our grant-making activities with an efficient, outcome-based approach," said Coleman.

In accepting the position, Seidl said, "With the Foundation's unique approach to grant-making, we stand to make a significant impact through the smart protection, preservation and stewardship of the earth's biodiversity. I'm thrilled to be contributing to the Moore Foundation's creative and collaborative work towards improving the quality of life for generations to come."

<http://www.allbusiness.com/environment-natural-resources/ecology-environmental/6136963-1.html>

Maxxam Inc. company real estate interests include commercial and residential properties in Arizona, California, Texas, and Puerto Rico, as well as Motel 6 locations in about 10 states.

<http://www.maxxaminc.com>

Seidl's background - in government, academia and corporate life - has given him vast experience in management, operations, development, education and policy. Seidl was chairman and co-founder of myHomeKey.com, and previously served as president and chief executive officer of CellNet Data Systems, Inc. He has also held the titles of president of MAXXAM, chairman and chief executive officer of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation and chairman of the Pacific Lumber Company. Prior to that, Seidl was president, chief operating officer and director of Enron Corporation in Houston, Texas. He originally moved to Houston as the head of all North American activities for Natomas Company, and as a vice-president and president of Natomas's domestic oil production subsidiary. He has served as a member of the faculty at the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University and taught a course at the Jones Business School of Rice University. Seidl began his civilian career in 1971 at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Prior to year end 2004, Seidl was Chief Program Officer, Environment for the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation in San Francisco, California.

He has held Board and Chief Executive positions in a number of major oil, gas and natural resource companies (Natomas to 1984; Enron to 1989; Maxxam, Kaiser Aluminium and Pacific Lumber Company to 1993). He was President and CEO of CellNet Data Systems, a pioneering provider of remote meter reading networks to the U.S. utility industry. He was also the Chairman and co-founder of myHomeKey.com, and Chairman of Language Line Services Inc.

<http://www.itienenergy.com/defaultpage131cd0.aspx?pageID=410>

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Date: Monday, May 22 2000

The Deal: Schlumberger Ltd., an oil-service company, has announced that it has acquired CellNet Data Systems Inc., a market-leading provider of meter-reading and electroniccommerce services, for a total of \$235 million. Schlumberger, which provides professional business services for water, gas, electricity and heat service providers, already uses **CellNet, which filed for federal bankruptcy protection in February**, for meter-reading and electronic-commerce purposes.

CellNet Data Systems' wireless data networks automatically monitor and control electric, gas and water meters. It can also monitor other devices such as parking meters, office equipment and vending machines. The CellNet system assists utilities with billing, providing customer account information on the Internet, and discovering power outages. It has teamed with BellSouth Wireless Data to provide its telemetry services nationwide. **Subsidiary**

MyHomeLink.com customizes Internet sites for utilities. With more than two million meters in service, CellNet has only two problems: Utilities' slow adoption process and the slow progress of deregulation.

Schlumberger Ltd., the No. 2 oil field service company in the world, operates in more than 100 countries. Its Oilfield Services unit provides almost every service imaginable for oil and gas operations, including seismic surveys, drilling services, wireline logging, well construction and project management. The company also makes metering and payment systems for gas, water, and electric utilities and it produces smart cards.

Schlumberger is the world's leading supplier of technology, project management, and information solutions to the oil and gas industry.

<http://www.allbusiness.com/finance/979738-1.html>

Today John M. Seidl is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of EnviroFuels, LLC, a privately held corporation that develops, manufactures, and markets technology that improves the performance and efficiency of internal combustion engines, boilers, and other engine designs. Mr. Seidl has held the Chairman position since January 2006 and the Chief Executive Officer position since October 2008. From July 2004 to January 2006, he served as Vice Chairman of EnviroFuels' advisory board. From June 2001 through December 2004, Mr. Seidl was Chief Program Officer, Environment, of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, a private grant making foundation which seeks and funds higher education, scientific research, environmental, and San Francisco Bay Area projects. From September 1999 through June 2004, Mr. Seidl was Chairman of Language Line Services, a privately held provider of over the phone language interpretation and document translation services.

<http://people.forbes.com/profile/john-m-seidl/74061>

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Though even before Maxxam: There was Maxus Oil/Diamond Shamrock/Maxus Energy

In 1983 Bricker made what both Business Week and The Wall Street Journal called one of the worst oil acquisitions of the decade. He acquired Natomas, a struggling San Francisco-based oil company, for \$1.5 billion. According to Business Week, that price amounted to \$12.50 a barrel for Natomas's oil, twice what reserves were fetching in the open market. Later it was discovered that Natomas's price was being manipulated by arbitrager **Ivan Boesky and Diamond Shamrock's investment advisor Kidder, Peabody.**

The company would split into **Maxus Energy and Diamond Shamrock.** Maxus would hold oil, natural gas, and coal production assets while Diamond Shamrock would include refining and marketing.

In October of that year Maxus and Kidder, Peabody & Company settled a suit in which Maxus alleged that Kidder executive Martin A. Seagal had provided inside information that arbitrager Ivan Boesky had used to run up Natomas's price before Diamond Shamrock had purchased that company. Kidder agreed to pay Maxus \$125 million in cash plus an additional \$40 million for warrants to buy Maxus stock.

Under questioning, **oil traders said that Enron executives** had asked them to manipulate earnings by moving revenue from one year to another. Enron investigators had also learned that bank statements were doctored and that the account was opened with forged documents. "I was waiting for Lay to fire them on the spot," says one participant in a meeting. To the contrary, Enron executives expressed faith in the head of the trading unit, Louis Borget. "I have complete confidence in your business judgment . . . and personal integrity," **Enron's then President John "Mick" Seidl wrote to Borget. "Please keep making us millions."** Two months later, at a meeting of Enron's audit committee, Lay weighed in. "I've decided we're not going to discharge the people involved in this, because the company needs those earnings,"

<http://www.answers.com/topic/maxus-energy-corporation>

And in 1989:

Kaisertech's (parent company of Kaiser Aluminum) Chairman Is Replaced by Maxxam:

In a surprise move, Kaisertech Ltd.'s new owner, Maxxam Inc., has ousted James S. Pasman as chairman and chief executive. He was succeeded by John M. (Mick) Seidl, the president and chief operating officer of the Enron Corporation of Texas.

<http://www.nytimes.com/1989/01/25/business/business-people-kaisertech-s-chairman-is-replaced-by-maxxam.html>

March 2007 workshop Regional Ocean Governance:

Effective Strategies for Bridging Theory and Practice

The workshop, held March 18-20 in Monterey, California, is convened by the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative and the Monterey Bay Aquarium's Center for the Future of the Oceans

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with generous support from the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, the Marisla Foundation, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, and The Ocean Foundation.

Recommendations are coming from many quarters, articulating a need for scientists to conduct ecosystem research that is more solutions-oriented and otherwise relevant to management needs, the importance of modifying government policy, institutional structures, and society, and the importance of pursuing both incremental and systemic changes, to name only a few.

It is a sign of progress that debate over the merits of ecosystem-based management (EBM) **has been supplanted by articles, workshops, and hearings** about overcoming obstacles to implementation.

regionaloceans.org/documents/Wkshp%20Paper%20formatted%20FINAL.pdf

And now, the moment we've not been really waiting for to arrive, has....

California Coastal

Makeover

Licensing and

Privatization

Act

The back door to oil development and onshore facilities, and marine biotech protection.

CCMI Strategy Document

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation Feb 2007

Reform of California's ocean and coastal governance structures and financing, based on recommendations of the Pew Oceans Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, chiefly through the Ocean Protection Council. In developing its strategy for conservation of California's coastal and marine heritage, the California Coastal and Marine Initiative (CCMI) surveyed the impact and dynamics of pressures on the California coast. The objective of this survey was to identify ... that would be susceptible to change through strategic investment of CCMI's finite resources. One such opportunity is the body of state law that has emerged in the last decade. In 1998, the state adopted the Marine Life Management Act (MLMA), which embodies some of the most advanced principles for fisheries management in the country. A year later, the Legislature passed the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA), which mandates the systematic development of a statewide network of marine protected areas.

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CCMI is supporting two such projects, one at Morro Bay and the other at Elkhorn Slough on the central coast of California, in conjunction with the Science subprogram of the Packard Foundation.

CCMI is working with the Foundation to fund regional EBM pilot projects on the Central Coast. Currently, Elkhorn Slough Foundation and Cal Poly are the major grantees in this area. Grant-making in this area is largely solicited.

CCMI seeks to provide tangible examples of ecosystem-based management to help overcome these divisions and **provide for greater and more systematic protection of coastal/marine resources on the Central Coast** that can serve to catalyze this “new” approach to management throughout the state. (Morro Bay and the other at Elkhorn Slough)

The CCMI program was initially designed in 2003 to be reviewed in five years. Within this timeframe, we anticipate achieving several of the target outcomes described above, including designation of MPAs on the Central Coast, implementation of the California Ocean Protection Act.... **The Foundation currently provides \$6 million per year** in support of CCMI activities. Other Foundations supporting elements of the activities described here include the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the Marisla Foundation.

From ICCMI Strategy Document

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation *Feb 2007*

Building on the achievements of CCMI’s first phase (2003-2008), the updated strategy for Phase 2 broadens CCMI’s focus beyond the central coast of California and reflect the extraordinary opportunities of the next several years. These opportunities include the strong support of California’s Governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger, who will remain in office through 2010. Equally important is the foundation established during the first phase of CCMI through the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Initiative, the creation of the Ocean Protection Council, the two pilot ecosystem-based management (EBM) projects, a more active constituency for ocean and coastal conservation, and substantial new sources of public and private funds....

With Governor Schwarzenegger’s signing of the California Ocean Protection Act in 2004, California established a multi-agency Ocean Protection Council to coordinate state policy consistent with EBM. Through the establishment of a Science Advisory Council and other measures, the **Ocean Protection Council is establishing itself as a vehicle for governance reform.** Similar reform efforts are starting in Oregon and Washington. State voters passed Proposition 84 in 2006, providing \$90 million to the Ocean Protection Trust, to be distributed by the Ocean Protection Council.

The West Coast Governors’ Agreement on Ocean Health, which Governors Schwarzenegger, Kulongoski, and Gregoire signed in 2006, has given impetus to cooperation among the three

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states on federal policy and on common activities, including ocean and coastal research. The 2008 Action Plan implementing the agreement provides a more practical blueprint for implementing the Agreement and reflects the Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan, as well as the recommendations of the Pew Oceans Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy.

The **MLPA Initiative** also has demonstrated the value and promise of engaging with California's growing **Latino community** in support of ocean and coastal conservation efforts. Polling regularly finds even higher support for MPAs and for ocean and coastal conservation among Latinos than among other ethnic groups in California. With CCMI polling and grants, grantees have been building capacity to better understand the interests of Latino communities and other diverse constituencies and to work with the broadest possible range of citizens and organizations with a stake in marine conservation.

"No one got everything they wanted, but everyone got something!" said Samantha Murray of the Ocean Conservancy, who was a key architect of the "middle-ground" Proposal 1-3. "An independent economic evaluation estimated that the worst-case potential impacts of all three plans would affect only 5-8% of the existing economic value of area fisheries.

<http://news.caloceans.org/2008/04/compromise-proposal-for-ocean.html>

To hear what "No one got everything they wanted, but everyone got something!" actually sounds like at the Wednesday's MLPA webcast of the South Coast BRTF meeting (072809), view archived video footage here:

mms://www.cal-span.org/calspan/Video_Files/MLPA-BRTF/MLPA-BRTF_09-07-29/MLPA-BRTF_09-07-29.wmv

or if that link doesn't work you can access it here:

<http://www.cal-span.org/cgi-bin/media.pl?folder=MLPA-BRTF>

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By October 2nd, 2008 the [MLPA-Initiative was tangled in seaweed](http://www.astral-arts.com/dsl/seaweedrebellion_mlpa_july09_web.pdf) off the Mendocino/Sonoma Coast at Sea Lion Cove near Point Arena. Join the Seaweed Rebellion:
http://www.astral-arts.com/dsl/seaweedrebellion_mlpa_july09_web.pdf

Even back in it's beginnings the MLPA foundered:

“The public workshops went over like a lead balloon,” says Melissa Miller-Henson, the program manager for the MLPA. “The public and key stakeholders were really upset that they hadn’t been consulted before the release of the plan. I think the strongest reaction was from the commercial and recreational fishermen. But I heard it from all sides – conservationists, fishermen, divers. The Department learned that they had to involve the public more in the development of these proposals from the very beginning.”

So state officials decided to re-start the process from scratch and convened seven stakeholder groups – fishermen, environmentalists, charter boat operators, scientists, and others – to develop the marine protected areas. But the Fish and Game Department had underestimated

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the time (and money) it would take to complete the process. The stakeholder groups had held just two meetings when a combination of **budget shortfalls and the distraction of Governor Gray Davis's recall brought everything to a halt.**

The second failure of the MLPA led many environmentalists to worry (and many fishermen to wish) that the law was doomed. "Some people, I think, just hoped it would go away,"

Then a *deus ex machina* appeared. A coalition of private foundations committed to provide enough money to put the process back on track. They split California's coast into five geographic zones. Each zone would have its own Stakeholder Group – made up of a broad range of interest groups – that would develop proposals for that region's protected areas. A Science Advisory Team would evaluate the stakeholders' proposals three times and send them back to the stakeholders for revisions. Next, the proposals would go to a special Blue Ribbon Task Force for additional review. Finally, the state's Fish and Game Commission would make the lines into law."

<http://news.caloceans.org/search/label/North%20Central%20Coast>

In April 2007, the Fish and Game Commission approved a plan for the Central Coast. Eighteen percent of state waters in the zone were set aside for protected areas, with eight percent of the total put into "no-take" reserves. Fred Keeley, the former California Assemblyman who wrote the legislation, called the agreement "unprecedented."

A key turning point came when two stakeholders – Jay Yokomizo, a recreational fisherman with a charter boat company in Emeryville, and Bob Wilson, a former board member from the Marine Mammal Center – developed a plan to protect the Farallon Islands. From the beginning of the North-Central Coast process, everyone had assumed that deciding the fate of the Farallones would be the toughest task, an issue that could shipwreck the talks. The Farrallones agreement the group called "The Jay-Bob Solution".

Jason Mark, the editor of Earth Island Journal, co-author of Building the Green Economy: Success Stories from the Grassroots

http://www.earthisland.org/journal/index.php/eij/article/fishing_for_trust/

Magnusen Stevens Act

According to the MSA, EFH must be described and identified for the fishery as a whole (16 U.S.C. §1853(a)(7)). The EFH Final Rule clarifies that every FMP must describe and identify EFH for each life stage of each managed species. As further clarification, NOAA General Counsel has stated that "Fishery" as used in the MSA in reference to EFH refers to the fishery management unit (FMU) of a FMP.

The MLPA-Initiative is a fisheries management tool, and a whole lot more.

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The view from Hawaii:

In Hawaii, the state Legislature, as recently as 2007, considered a bill introduced by Sen. Fred Hemmings (R, Lanikai-Waimanalo) that would have established statewide maritime industry enterprise zones that were intended to "revitalize our recreational boating industry."

He noted that public marinas in the U.S. are converting to private management at an increasing rate and most will be privatized in the next 15 years. But...

This bill, as with all bills dealing with creating public/private partnerships for the state's marina management over the past 14 years, did not become law.

http://www.starbulletin.com/columnists/water_ways/20081228_red_tape_still_swamping_any_improvements.htm

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Public Law 94-265 as amended (Magnuson-Stevens Act), provides for the conservation and management of fishery resources within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It also provides for fishery management authority over continental shelf resources and anadromous species beyond the EEZ, except when they are found within a foreign nation's territorial sea or fishery conservation zone (or equivalent), to the extent that such sea or zone is recognized by the United States. The EEZ extends from the seaward boundary of each of the coastal States (generally three nautical miles from shore for all but two States) to 200 nautical miles from shore. The seaward boundaries of Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Gulf coast of Florida are three marine leagues (nine nautical miles).

NMFS continues to maintain certain regulations pertaining to foreign fishing should there be a situation in the future in which allowing limited foreign fishing in an underutilized fishery would be of advantage to the U.S. fishing industry.

Summary of Maritime Literacy Planning Meeting

6-7 February 2006 *Hosted and Facilitated by Aquarium of the Pacific Long Beach, CA*

ORCA™

Ocean Resources Care & Awareness

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