



## Errata Sheet

for the draft document titled:

### “The California Collaborative Approach: Marine Protected Areas Partnership Plan” November 17, 2014 – FINAL DRAFT

#### Page Erratum

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| 22 & 37 | In list of “Current and potential funding streams for MPA management include:” the bullet point “Fish and Game Preservation Funds, xiv” and the associated footnote have been removed, as well as references to such funds in Appendix F. This is in response to comments received by Coastside Fishing Club on July 3, 2014 and Nov 21, 2014 and from California Sportfishing League on July 1, 2014 and November 24, 2014. |
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Several specific funding streams from state and local governments could be tapped (*for further detail on each of these sources, see Appendix F*). Some of these sources are currently providing funds to cover the costs of MPA management, while others would need to be explored further, would need to secure greater public support, and may require legislation in order to be used for these purposes. Current and potential funding streams for MPA management include:

- General funds,
- Environmental license plate funds,
- Future water/resource bonds,
- State tidelands lease revenue,
- Oil spill prevention and administration funds,
- Once-through cooling and desalination mitigation fees,
- Decommissioning of offshore oil platforms,
- ~~Fish and Game Preservation Funds,<sup>xiv</sup>~~
- Natural resource damage assessment funds,
- City or county bed tax,
- Recreational non-consumptive user fees, and
- Other local, statewide, or national nonprofit ocean conservation organizations that help steward MPAs.

<sup>xiv</sup>Funds from multiple sources, including taxes, licenses, permits, fees, fines, rental of state property, sales of confiscated property, and other revenue, are deposited into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund. This is a non-dedicated fund that can be allocated for a variety of uses, including habitat conservation, as deemed necessary. Funds from this source could be allocated toward MPA management, but it is not possible to earmark funds to this purpose.

| State Source                                       | Description  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation fee at each facility will depend upon several factors, including whether the seawater intake is subsurface or in the open ocean, and how and where the water is discharged</li> <li>• Difficulty in predicting the future pace or design of coastal desalination operations and therefore to estimate the timing or range of possible revenues</li> <li>• Revenues from desalination mitigation fees are likely to be far less than those generated from once-through cooling since the volumes of water are expected to be much smaller</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Decommissioning Offshore Oil Platforms</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• California has 27 offshore oil platforms, 23 of which are in federal waters</li> <li>• In 2010, the Governor signed AB 2503, creating a process administered by CDFW to permit the partial decommissioning of offshore oil platforms with payment of a fee to the State</li> <li>• Requires that the fee would be placed in a California Endowment for Marine Preservation</li> <li>• Endowment funding decisions will be made by a five-member board that includes the Resources Secretary, CalEPA Director, and one representative each appointed by the Governor, Assembly Speaker, and Senate President</li> <li>• Some of these funds would go to CDFW to create a program to manage the decommissioning process</li> <li>• Funds would be used for projects to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance the open coastal and marine resources of the state</li> <li>• Estimated revenues from the program range from \$500 million to \$1 billion</li> <li>• Expected that leases will continue as long as oil prices remain high and interest in decommissioning remains low</li> </ul> |
| <b>Natural Resource Damage Assessment Funds</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When an oil spill or similar incident occurs in California waters, CDFW, USFWS, and NOAA typically work together to conduct a natural resource damage assessment (NRDA)<sup>102</sup></li> <li>• Goal of a NRDA process is to quantify the injuries to wildlife, habitat, and lost human use of those resources; to determine the amount of restoration necessary; and to develop a restoration plan</li> <li>• A certain percentage of fines from oil spills are allocated to restoration in the spill region</li> </ul>   |
| <b>City or County Bed Tax</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds could be acquired through a small percentage tax added to a hotel bill for every night a visitor stays at a hotel, motel, resort, or bed and breakfast</li> <li>• This could be excised at the city or county scale</li> <li>• Funds collected could go toward MPA management, including enforcement</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Recreational Non-Consumptive User Fees</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Users are charged a small fee to access MPAs</li> <li>• Other MPA sites around the world, including Bonaire National Marine Park and Hol Chan Marine Reserve in Belize, have successfully introduced user fees to raise funds to support management</li> <li>• Fees could be collected through recreational tour operators</li> </ul>   |
| <del><b>Fish and Game Preservation Funds</b></del> | <del> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds from multiple sources, including landings taxes, licenses, permits, fees, fines, rental of state property, sales of confiscated property, and other revenue, are deposited into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund</li> <li>• Fund is a non-dedicated account that can be allocated for a variety of uses, including habitat conservation, as is deemed necessary</li> <li>• Funds from this source could be allocated toward MPA management, but it is not possible to earmark funds to this purpose</li> <li>• Fines and forfeitures imposed based on violations of the Fish and Game Code must be divided between the State and the county where the fine was imposed<sup>103</sup></li> <li>• County Fish and Game Advisory Commissions appointed by Boards of Supervisors typically advise county government on dispersal of fine monies with a focus on spending the funds on programs that benefit fish and wildlife</li> </ul> </del>  |