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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

October 6, 2006

Chris Mobley
CINMS Superintendent
NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program
113 Harbor Way, Suite 150
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

Subject: Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Consideration of Marine Reserves and Marine Conservation Areas, California (CEQ # 20060330)

Dear Mr. Mobley:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the above-referenced document pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

The DEIS analyzes the impacts of establishing marine reserves and marine conservation areas in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary) for the protection of Sanctuary biodiversity and to complement an existing network in the Sanctuary established by the State of California. The DEIS also evaluates amending the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan by prohibiting the use of bottom contact fishing gear in Federal waters of the proposed zones. Alternative 1a is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) preferred alternative.

Based on our review, we have rated the DEIS as Lack of Objections (LO) (see enclosed "Summary of Rating Definitions"). EPA applauds this effort to address marine biodiversity loss and to support long-term ecosystem resiliency and health in the Sanctuary. The DEIS states that Alternative 2 provides even greater ecological benefits than the preferred alternative. Alternative 2 is 47 square nautical miles larger than Alternative 1a, includes unique biophysical characteristics, and increases potential habitat connectivity along the south side of the northern Channel Islands. We encourage NOAA to select this alternative if economic impacts are deemed acceptable. The DEIS states that proposed Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) does not include all areas proposed in Alternative 2, and synergistic effects are likely to occur in areas where the proposed marine zones and fishery closures are spatially consistent. It is not clear why Alternative 2 was developed with spatially inconsistent EFH. If Alternative 2 is selected, NOAA should explore the possibility of altering EFH in this alternative to match its marine zones.

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EPA appreciates the opportunity to review this DEIS. When the Final EIS is released for public review, please send one copy to the address above (mail code: CED-2). If you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 972-3988 or Karen Vitulano, the lead reviewer for this project, at 415-947-4178 or vitulano.karen@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Duane James, Manager
Environmental Review Office
Communities and Ecosystems Division

Enclosure: Summary of EPA Rating Definitions

SUMMARY OF EPA RATING DEFINITIONS

This rating system was developed as a means to summarize EPA's level of concern with a proposed action. The ratings are a combination of alphabetical categories for evaluation of the environmental impacts of the proposal and numerical categories for evaluation of the adequacy of the EIS.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

"LO" (Lack of Objections)

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

"EC" (Environmental Concerns)

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impact. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EO" (Environmental Objections)

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EU" (Environmentally Unsatisfactory)

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potentially unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1" (Adequate)

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

"Category 2" (Insufficient Information)

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

"Category 3" (Inadequate)

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which should be analysed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

*From EPA Manual 1640, "Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment."