

Summary Matrix of MPAs in Package 3

MPA Array Name: Package 3

Proposers: John Pearse, Michelle Knight, Holly Price, Kris Lindstrom, Ellen Faurot Daniels, Jim Webb, Dan Davis

Comments/Rationale:

Goals and Approach

- Package 3, the “Hybrid Proposal” seeks to achieve the goals identified by the MLPA, the Master Plan Framework and the RSG by combining the strengths of the Conservation package, the Fishermens’ package, the Initial Draft Concepts package and the NRDC package.
- The hybrid proposal was developed by comparing these proposals and first evaluating where there were areas of overlap and small or moderate differences, as well as evaluating where there was little or no overlap in either the locations of proposed MPAs or in their levels of protection.
- We then combined elements of these various proposals, making modifications or deletions of various elements and where appropriate creating new proposed MPA boundaries or prohibitions to constitute Package 3.
- A driving factor in making decisions about inclusion, deletion or modification of elements in Package 3 was the ability to maintain conservation benefits while reducing disruption of fishing patterns, following information given to us by SAT and the MLPA staff..
- The Hybrid team proposal does not contain any new individual locations that are not in some way already contained in at least one of the other packages. However, it does forgo some proposed locations that were either deemed ineffective or were deleted for the purposes of achieving a more simplified array focused on protecting key ecological sites on the Central Coast.

Package Evaluation and Development

- In a number of locations where there was only moderate disagreement we were able to make small to moderate revisions to reduce disruption to fishing while retaining conservation benefits
- At headlands such as Point Sur, Piedras Blancas, and Point Buchon there was often virtually no overlap between the fishermen’s and the conservation proposal
- The hybrid team felt that these headland locations are the “Yosemites” of any MPA network and are critical to include since they provide highly productive locations due to upwelling, sites for both larval dispersal and larval retention, habitat for large and diverse fishes, numerous seabirds and marine mammals
- At these critical ecological sites the hybrid team developed MPAs that retained protection but reduced the potential disruption to fishing caused by the conservation proposal through boundary modifications and by allowing salmon fishing offshore.
- We also deleted nearby MPAs of lower quality habitat proposed in both packages in order to allow enough open areas to the north and south of these critical headland sites, and ensured that there were still some headlands left open such as Lopez Point, Cape San Martin, and Purissima Point. The attached matrix describing the hybrid team’s site-by-site rationale also includes more detailed information describing how each proposed MPA is a hybrid of the other proposals.
- The level of protection offered by SMCAs is a critical area to carefully examine when comparing proposals. Generally, the group looked to reduce fishing disruption by allowing types of fishing or harvest that would not undermine the goals of a particular site (e.g. salmon and albacore, and in some cases spot prawn, in offshore SMCAs). The SMCAs proposed in Package 3 are generally highly protective.
- The total area covered by inshore reserves adjacent to offshore highly protective conservation areas will achieve very significant conservation benefits.
- In selecting among the MPA locations proposed by the other packages, we were also mindful of the Science Advisory Team size and spacing guidelines and their initial analyses of Package 3. Where it was physically possible to do so, we largely succeeded in locating MPAs of similar habitat and protection levels within the recommended distance.
- On the Monterey Peninsula, we believe that we have reached an effective middle ground., significantly expanding the area of marine reserves, while providing for consumptive and non-consumptive recreational opportunities and leaving open key areas for commercial harvest
- While our initial draft proposal was derived from other packages, we have continued to modify it after consulting with members of both the conservation and fishing groups regarding how we were combining their concepts and addressing their interests.

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February 9th, 2006 Version

MPA Concept Name	Restrictions	Regional Goals, Objectives and Design Criteria	Species Likely to Benefit	MPA-Specific Objectives	How the MPA Represents a Hybrid of the Other Proposals
AnoNuevo_SMR*	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred SP, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, rainbow SP, sand sole, shiner SP, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1, 1-5) 2. Protect forage base for seabirds and marine mammals (G1-4) 3. Highly productive upwelling zone adjacent to a key headland (G1-5) 4. Minimize seabird and marine mammal disturbance around island (G1-1) 5. Protect habitat for abalone and sea otters (G2-1) (DC4) 6. Mud, cobble and rocky intertidal intermixed (G1-2) 7. Surfgrass and mussel beds which can be a 	<p>FP = Fishermen's Proposal (Package #1) CP = Conservation Proposal (Package #2) IDCP = Initial Draft Concepts 2001 (Package #4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reached agreement to have same boundaries as CP; but almost unchanged from our original boundaries. 2. Follows John Uroretz's recommendation to have a straight line boundary approximately 1/4th mile off shore north of Año Nuevo Island to protect the intertidal; intention is to have an intertidal reserve adjacent to Año Nuevo State Park. 3. Quarter mile boundary around Año Nuevo Island drawn to minimize impact to recreational fishing 4. Southern boundary accommodates shore fishing at Scott Creek and squid fishing south of the reserve 5. Based on input from fishing interests, gave up SMCA off shore to allow for squid fishing to the northwest of the island <p>*the group recommended this area</p>

			<p>crested Cormorant, Marbled Murrelet, Pelagic Cormorant, Pigeon Guillemot, Rhinoceros Auklet, Grebes, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals California sea lion, elephant seal, harbor seal, Southern sea otter, Steller's sea lion.</p>	<p>replicate for Natural Bridges, Opal Cliffs, and Asilomar (G4-2)</p> <p>8. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing state park (DC6)</p> <p>9. Encompasses key feeding grounds for endangered marbled murrelets who have a limited foraging range (G2-1)</p> <p>10. PISCO long-term monitoring site (DC8)</p> <p>11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p> <p>12. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3)</p> <p>13. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9)</p> <p>14. Potential use of state park volunteers to assist in management (DC7)</p>	<p>for SMR status with phase out of the existing kelp lease. The major kelp in this SMR is bull kelp (<i>Nerocystis leutkeana</i>), an annual with sporophylls on the surface. It should not be harvested in any case. If this phase out is not possible, this should be an SMCA with only hand harvest of giant kelp (<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>) allowed.</p>
Natural Bridges Intertidal SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2,</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Fish</p>	<p>1. Protect ecosystem integrity of an intertidal area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1-1)</p> <p>2. Protects potential source of larvae for regional intertidal</p>	<p>1. Same proposal as contained in both the CP and FP</p> <p>2. Less impact to recreational and squid fishing than the IDCP</p>

		3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	<p>Black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, shiner SP, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Pigeon Guillemot, Grebes, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals Harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<p>invertebrate and fish populations (G1, 1-5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Rich species diversity (G1-1) 4. Protect extensive mussel beds (G1-4) 5. Surfgrass and mussel beds which can be a replicate for Año Nuevo, Opal Cliffs, and Asilomar (G4-2) 6. Fronts state park and university marine laboratory. which maximizes monitoring, education and research opportunities (DC6) 7. Number of long-term research sites in close proximity to Long Marine Lab (DC6, DC8) 8. Limiting take of large, long-lived invertebrates (owl limpets) (G1-3) 9. Prime area for school group education (G3-1) 10. Potential use of state park volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	
OpalCliffs_SMP	No invertebrate take, shore fishing only	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae giant kelp, other intertidal algae</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protects large surfgrass beds and associated invertebrates (few examples of this habitat type on central coast) (G4-2) 2. Surfgrass bed can be replicate for Natural Bridges, and Asilomar (G4-2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same proposal as CP except SMP rather than SMCA; same restrictions

		Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Protects potential source of larvae for regional intertidal invertebrate and fish populations (G1, 1-5) 4. Minimize disruption of mudstone reef by clam harvesting by only allowing shore fishing with hook and line (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 	
Soquel Canyon SMCA	Allows salmon, albacore, coastal pelagics, spot prawn	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 4 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Dungeness crab, market squid, sea stars, worms</p> <p>Fish Aurora RF, bank RF, big skate, black RF, blackgill RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, California skate, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, cowcod, darkblotched RF, Dover sole, English sole, flag RF, greenblotched RF, greenspotted RF, greenstriped RF, leopard shark, lingcod, longnose skate, longspine thornyhead, olive rockfish, Pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink RF, quillback RF, redbanded RF, rex sole, rosethorn RF, rosy RF, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, shortspine thornyhead, speckled RF, splitnose RF, squarespot RF, starry flounder, starry RF, vermilion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, widow RF, yelloweye RF, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Common Murre, Rhinoceros Auklet, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect range of habitats including vertical rock walls, rock outcrops, canyon head, and soft bottom (G1-2) 2. Protect diverse species assemblage of deep water rockfish (G1-1) 3. Minimizes disruption to fishing impact by allowing fishing for salmon, albacore, and coastal pelagics (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 4. Because of steep bathymetry, protects many depth-stratified species assemblages (G1-2) 5. ROV footage of this location which can be linked to long term monitoring (DC8) 6. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 7. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Larger than the IDCP; CP now with identical boundaries (near our original); differs from CP by allowing spot prawn trapping. 2. Included as part of the alternative to the FP no trawl area which only overlays what will soon be an existing trawl closure of an area where no trawling occurs 3. Based on input from the SAT and conservation interests, moved southern boundary further south to pick up more deep water canyon, and eastern boundary slightly east to pick up more rock. 4. Based on input from the fishermen, opened this deep water area up to coastal pelagics without having too much of an adverse impact on benthic protections 5. Based on SAT fishery analysis, kept open to spot prawn trapping, which does not disrupt the bottom. (However, if spot prawn trapping of little importance in this area, it should be closed to such trapping, and the status of the SMCA changed from moderate to high.)

				<p>nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)</p> <p>8. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2)</p>	
Elkhorn _SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates crabs, ghost shrimp, moon snail, mud shrimp, mussels, sea hares, worms, amphipods (bird forage)</p> <p>Algae Intertidal algae associated with mudflats and estuaries</p> <p>Plants Eel grass</p> <p>Fish Bay ray, black surfperch, some rockfish species brown smoothhound, California halibut, English sole, leopard shark, lingcod, pile surfperch, rainbow surfperch, rubberlip surfperch, shiner surfperch, starry flounder, surf smelt, top smelt, walleye surfperch, white surfperch</p> <p>Seabirds Brown (and White) Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Least Tern, Caspian Terns, Grebes, Loons, Red-necked Phalarope, Snowy Plover</p> <p>Marine mammals Harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<p>1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1)</p> <p>2. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5)</p> <p>3. Protects nursery grounds for numerous fish species (e.g., skates, rays, flatfish) (G1-3)</p> <p>4. Protects seabird/shorebird feeding, roosting and nesting habitat (G2-1)</p> <p>5. Protects mud flats (G4-2)</p> <p>6. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing terrestrial protected area (DC6)</p> <p>7. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)</p>	Same proposal as the CP, FP
MoroCo jo_SM	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 –</p>	<p>Invertebrates snails, worms, amphipods (bird forage)</p> <p>Algae</p>	<p>1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1)</p> <p>2. Protect nursery</p>	1. Same proposal as CP and FP

		<p>1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 78, 9</p>	<p>Intertidal algae associated with mudflats and estuaries</p> <p>Plants Eel grass</p> <p>Fish Surfperch</p> <p>Seabirds Brown Pelican, Least Tern, Grebes, Loons, Red-necked Phalarope</p>	<p>grounds for fish species, seabird feeding areas (G1-3)</p> <p>3. Protecting mud flats with estuarine invertebrates (G4-2)</p>	
PortugueseLed ge_SMCA*	Allows salmon, albacore	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Dungeness crab, market squid, sea stars, worms</p> <p>Fish Aurora RF, bank RF, big skate, black RF, blackgill rockfish, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, California skate, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, cowcod, darkblotched RF, Dover sole, English sole, flag RF, greenblotched RF, greenspotted RF, greenstriped RF, leopard shark, lingcod, longnose skate, longspine thornyhead, olive rockfish, Pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink RF, quillback RF, redbanded RF, rex sole, rosethorn RF, rosy RF, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, shortspine thornyhead, speckled RF, splitnose RF, squarespot RF, starry flounder, starry RF, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, widow RF, yelloweye RF, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Common Murre, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters</p>	<p>1. Protects diverse range of rocky reef and soft bottom habitats (G1-2)</p> <p>2. Protect deep water reef that has been fished heavily for decades but has become less productive (G2, 1-3)</p> <p>3. Protect and speed recovery of high value habitat that should support large individuals of economically important species (G2, 1-2)</p> <p>4. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing salmon, albacore (G2-3) (G5-1)</p> <p>5. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3)</p> <p>6. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)</p>	<p>1. All proposals identify this area as an important site</p> <p>2. Less disruption to fishing than the larger CP reserve.</p> <p>3. Greater ecological value than the codification of the status quo proposed by the FP for this area</p> <p>* Note- offshore portion of this site could be considered for reserve status if it is determined that there must be more deep water canyon reserves to comply with MLPA</p>

				7. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1-1)	
EdRicketts_S MCA	Allows hand take of kelp from November through February only. Fishing from breakwater to the east. All other take prohibited	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals California sea lion, harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High value rocky subtidal habitat (G1-3) Provide protection to rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species. (G1-1) Allows seasonal hand harvest of kelp to accommodate local mariculture operations (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) Allows shore fishing from a portion of the breakwater (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) Protect sea otter and coastal seabird Enhances recreational non-consumptive opportunity (G3-1) Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provides greater nonconsumptive recreational and ecological benefit than the FP Uses fishermen's recommendation of a straight seaward boundary from the end of the breakwater to Hopkins SMR. This is a more enforceable boundary than that proposed by the CP Reduces disruption to fishing of CP by opening up some important squid area on north boundary of MPA (does not extend to barge) Represents a carefully weighed balance between diving interests and maintaining a low impact local mariculture operation during winter months when harvesting at this site is critical to operations <p>Note – The group recognizes the on-going conflict between divers and hook-and-line fishers on the breakwater but differs from CP in allowing fishing only from the shoreward portion of the breakwater. Divers often explore the small kelp bed next to the outer portion of the breakwater, where they encounter hooks from the fishers, but they can easily avoid the shoreward portion. Another option to avoid this conflict is to limit fishing on week-days when diving is minimal, or not allowing fishing from the breakwater at all.</p>
Expand	No take	Goal 1 –	Invertebrates	1. Expands existing MPA	1. Larger than FP to provide more

<p>ed Hopkins_ SMR</p>		<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals elephant seal, harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<p>(DC2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Continue existing protection of area as an SMR, but increase conservation value by extending boundary to Lover's Point and extending seaward off existing Hopkins Reserve to encompass rocky reef outcropping (G4-2) 3. Hopkins was identified as a good reference area, but it is too small. Expansion will allow for improved scientific study (G3-1) 4. Provide protection to rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species. (G1-1) 5. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 6. Protect sea otter and coastal seabird habitat (G2-1) 7. Enhance protection of site for non-consumptive recreational users (G3-1) 8. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 9. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 10. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1, 1-2) 11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP 	<p>protection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Same as CP but has a straight seaward boundary for improved enforcement and compliance
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				species (DC4) (DC5)	
Pacific Grove SMCA	Allow hand harvest of kelp, recreational fishing, no poke pole fishing, no invertebrate collection, no spearfishing tournaments	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protects area with high levels of intertidal visitation from take of invertebrate species (G1-5) 2. Provides an area for quality consumptive recreational fishing (G3-1) 3. Minimize disruption to local mariculture operations by allowing hand harvest of kelp (DC1) 4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moves boundary of the CP proposal out to Asilomar Avenue to open up more area for recreational fishing and kelp harvesting. 2. Allows individual spearfishing as in the the FP, but prohibits spearfishing tournaments 3. Does not allow any commercial fishing as does FP
Pacific Grove SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides protection for high value intertidal and subtidal habitats including extremely diverse intertidal, subtidal kelp beds and sea otter habitat (G4-2) 2. Exposed rocky, outer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Similar to existing and CP MPA but simplified seaward boundaries 2. Somewhat reduced size from CP, ending at Asilomar Avenue opening up more consumptive recreational opportunities

		<p>Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<p>coast SMR that represents a high energy environment different than MPAs inside the bay (G4-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Surfgrass and mussel beds which can be a replicate for Año Nuevo and Natural Bridges (G4-2) Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 	
Pinnacles_SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for high value pinnacle habitat with dense rockfish population (G4-2) Protects fragile sponges and hydrocorals (G4-2) Allows protection of shore to deep water (G1-2) Provides quality recreational non-consumptive diving experience (G3-1) Heterogeneous rocky 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provides greater protection for unique pinnacle habitat and links to shore than is provided by the FP Simpler boundaries than the CP

			<p>leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<p>bottom (G1-2) 6. Home to large rockfish individuals (G2, 1-2)</p>	
Carmel BaySM CA	<p>Allows recreational finfish and kelp harvest, prohibits spearfishing tournaments</p>	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-</p>	<p>1. Maintians existing SMCA (G1- 1, 3) 2. Provides protection for invertebrates and some fish species on rocky reef and interspersed soft bottom habitat (G1- 1, 3) 3. Protects kelp forests and submarine canyon (G1-4) 4. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 5. Allow hand harvest of kelp (DC1)</p>	<p>1. Essentially the same as the current Carmel Bay Ecological Reserve 2. Provides more protection than FP which would allow squid fishing throughout the area 3. Boundaries simpler and more enforceable than the CP 4. Allows individual spearfishing as in the FP, but prohibits spearfishing tournaments</p>

			<p>crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p> <p>Marine mammals Harbor porpoise, harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>		
PointLo bosSM R	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermilion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expand protections of current reserve by moving southern boundary to Yankee Point to encompass high value pinnacle and kelp forest habitat. (G4-2) (DC2) Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) Provide protection to deep water submarine canyon habitat by moving northeastern boundary to capture a portion of the Carmel Canyon head (G4-1) (G1-2) Protects large, fecund fish (G2, 1-2) Capturing a habitat mosaic due to depth variation at head of the canyon (G1-2) High value non-consumptive diving area (G3-1) Minimize disruption to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Same as FP on the southern boundary, leaving recreational and commercial fishing opportunity on Yankee Point reef Northern Boundary is shifted to the north of the FP to protect Carmel Canyon head while avoiding spot prawn areas, but is shifted south of the CP to provide access to recreational fishermen from Carmel River and above Simpler northern boundary than the CP

				<p>fishing by avoiding spot prawn areas and leaving Yankee Point Reef open to fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)</p> <p>8. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing state park (DC6)</p> <p>9. Provides opportunity for comparative study of rocky reef and pinnacle by leaving open to fishing the reef at Yankee point, but protecting similar habitat in the northern portion of the MPA (G3-1)</p> <p>10. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)</p> <p>11. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3)</p> <p>12. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8)</p> <p>13. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1)</p> <p>14. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1, 1-5) (G2-1)</p> <p>15. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p>	
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PointLo bosSM CA	Allows salmon, albacore , and spot prawn	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considera tions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	<p>Invertebrates Dungeness crab, market squid, worms</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt’s Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double- crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complement adjacent SMR by providing protection to economically important species (G2-1) 2. Provide protection to canyon and pinnacle habitat (G4-1) 3. Presents an opportunity to compare with Soquel Canyon and Portuguese Ledge which have similar habitats and have been exposed to fishing for rockfish (G3-1) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 5. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 6. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 7. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 8. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The northern boundary is simpler than the CP 2. The regulations would be the same as the CP and the FP
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				through retention of large individuals (G1, 1-5) (G2-1)	
PointSur_SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface pricklyback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, shearwaters, fulmars</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, southern sea otter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide protection for one of the largest persistent kelp beds on the West coast (G4-2) 2. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 3. Protect extensive rocky reefs and habitat (G1-4) 4. Scientific studies indicate unusual concentrations of large individual fish (G2-1) 5. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 6. Provide protection to an area that contains a persistent upwelling plume and generally southerly flow south of the point where larvae of fish and invertebrates may be transported to other areas (G1, 1-5) 7. Representative area of broad continental shelf in an area with an otherwise narrow shelf (G4-2) 8. Helps to restore depleted fish 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Represents a compromise between the FP and the CP in that the FP proposes no protection for this ecologically critical region, and the CP proposes a much larger reserve out to state waters boundary and further south down to Cooper Point. This option would provide key ecological protections while reducing some of the disruption to fishing associated with the larger CP proposal through reduced size and by excluding an anchorage area for live fish fishermen at Big Sur River. 2. Southern boundary drawn to avoid safe anchorage area near Big Sur River

				<p>populations (G2, 1-2)</p> <p>9. With offshore SMCA, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3)</p> <p>10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p>	
PointSu r_ SMCA	Salmon and albacore only	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 2</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Brown rock crab, dungeness crab, market squid, red rock crab, sea stars, spot prawn, worms</p> <p>Fish Bank rockfish, black rockfish, black gill rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, calico rockfish, canary rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, copper rockfish, cowcod, dark blotch rockfish, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, greenblotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, lingcod, olive rockfish, pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink rockfish, quillback rockfish, redbanded rockfish, rosy rockfish, sand dab, speckled rockfish, starry rockfish, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, fulmars</p> <p>Marine Mammals Grey whale</p>	<p>1. Provide protection to an area that contains a persistent upwelling plume where larvae of fish and invertebrates may be transported to other areas to the south (G1, 1-5)</p> <p>2. High quality rocky habitat off key rocky headland (G1-2)</p> <p>3. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing Salmon and albacore fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)</p> <p>4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5)</p> <p>5. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2)</p> <p>6. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size</p>	<p>1. Represents a compromise between the FP and the CP in that the FP proposes no protection for this ecologically critical region, and the CP proposes a much larger reserve out to state waters. This option would provide key protections without the disruption to fishing associated with the larger CP proposal</p> <p>2. Less disruption to fishing than the CP in not only is the reserve size smaller, but salmon and albacore are allowed outside approx 1 mile.</p>

				<p>(G5-3)</p> <p>7. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals G1, 1-5)</p> <p>8. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)</p>	
Expanded BigCreek_SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 3 – 2</p> <p>Goal 4 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish</p>	<p>1. Expand on protection provided by existing reserve by encompassing greater depth ranges, substrate types, kelp beds, and an extensive network of submarine canyons (G1-2) (G4-1) (DC2)</p> <p>2. Creates a reserve in the study area that extends out to 3 miles but in one of the most remote areas where disruption to fishing will be the least (DC1)</p> <p>3. Minimize disruption to fishing by trading a larger reserve at Big Creek for an MPA complex at Partington Canyon (Julia Pfeifer Burns) to the north (DC1) (DC2)</p> <p>4. Capitalize on monitoring and enforcement</p>	<p>1. This proposal represents a compromise between the CP and the FP in that it creates a larger reserve at Big Creek, (similar to the MPA proposed by the IDCP) but forgoes an MPA complex to the North at Partington Canyon and Julia Pfeifer Burns proposed by the FP. However, this MPA's coastal extent is shorter than that proposed by the CP.</p> <p>2. Eliminates existing MPA at Pfeifer which offers minimal protection</p> <p>3. It also forgoes an MPA at nearby Alder Creek as proposed by the FP.</p>

			<p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, scoters, fulmars</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, southern sea otter</p>	<p>capabilities of existing reserve (DC6)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Presents an opportunity for study with Point Lobos MPAs (G4-2) 6. Presents an opportunity to study the impact of salmon fishing (G4-2) 7. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 8. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 9. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2) 10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 11. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 12. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 	
Piedras Blancas - SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 –	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect extensive and high value intertidal zone which will be subject to additional 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Similar to Point Sur, this option is a hybrid of the CP and FP proposals. The FP proposes nothing for this important area and the CP proposes a

		<p>1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, surf grass, sea palm, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, bat ray, big skate, brown rockfish, California skate, chilipepper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, green blotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, pacific hagfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, petrale sole, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, speckled rockfish, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters, sheawaters, fulmars, red necked phalaropes</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion, elephant seals</p>	<p>visitation due to conversion from private to public ownership of land (G1-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Protect area of high ecological value with a mosaic of habitat types including rocky reefs and persistent kelp forest (G1-2) (G4-2) 3. Protect high value area for seabird and marine mammal populations (G1-5) 4. Protect potential larval source for rockfish species in an upwelling zone (G1-5) 5. Larval retention both above and below the point (G1-5) 6. High value area for cowcod (G2-1) 7. Existing monitoring efforts in place (PISCO) (DC8) 8. Existing enforcement presence from state parks (DC6) 9. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 10. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 11. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 	<p>full reserve out to state waters. This option proposes a reserve out to 1 mile complemented by the SMCA offshore and described below. It also forgoes the MPAs at Alder Creek in favor of protecting this area of higher ecological value</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ragged Point is just to the north and presents a similar fishing opportunity when weather permits
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				<p>12. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1)</p> <p>13. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-3,4,5)</p> <p>14. With offshore SMCA meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3)</p> <p>15. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p>	
Piedras Blancas SMCA	Salmon and albacore only	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Crabs, sea stars, market squid, and worms</p> <p>Fish Bank rockfish, black rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, calico rockfish, canary rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, copper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, flag rockfish, greenblotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, lingcod, olive rockfish, pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink rockfish, quillback rockfish, rex sole, redbanded rockfish, rosy rockfish, sand dab, starry rockfish, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot</p> <p>Marine Mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, elephant seals</p>	<p>1. Protect area of high ecological value with a mosaic of habitat types (G1-2)</p> <p>2. Protect offshore forage base for seabird and marine mammal populations (G1-5)</p> <p>3. Protect potential larval source for rockfish species (G1-5) (G2-1)</p> <p>4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5)</p> <p>5. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1)</p> <p>6. With inshore SMR meets Master Plan</p>	<p>1. As noted above, this option is a hybrid of the CP and FP proposals. The FP proposes nothing for the important area and the CP proposes a full reserve out to state waters. This option proposes to complement the SMR above by limiting take offshore to Salmon only. This MPA complex also forgoes the MPAs at Salmon and Alder creek in favor of protecting this area of higher ecological value</p>

				<p>Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3)</p> <p>7. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-5) (G2,1-3)</p>	
Cambria SMP	Recreational fishing only	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, surf grass, sea palm, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, bat ray, big skate, brown rockfish, California skate, chilipepper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, green blotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, pacific hagfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, petrale sole, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, speckled rockfish, stary flounder, stary rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermilion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish</p>	<p>1. Provide quality consumptive recreational opportunity near population center (G3-1)</p> <p>2. Protect rockfish populations from commercial live-fish fishery (G2, 1-3)</p> <p>3. Presents a study opportunity to look at impact of recreational fishing by comparing with SMCA immediately to the south (G3-1)</p> <p>4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC 7)</p>	<p>1. Same as FP but out to 100 feet instead of 60 to provide more kelp forest coverage; but not as far out as CP</p>

			<p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion, elephant seals</p>		
Cambria_SMR*	No Take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, eel grass, sea palm, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, bocaccio, bat ray, big skate, brown rockfish, California skate, chilipepper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, green blotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, pacific hagfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, petrale sole, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, speckled rockfish, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermilion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitalize on the land-sea connection advantages presented by having adjacent marine and terrestrial protected areas. Potential for improved enforcement, water quality, and monitoring (DC6) 2. Protects representative, high value nearshore environment (G4-2) 3. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanded the FP proposal by moving seaward boundary to a straight line approximating 100 foot depth to provide more kelp forest coverage 2. Revises the CP proposal to allow kelp harvest by reducing the offshore boundary to 100 foot depth, which also minimizes displacement of recreational charter boats <p>*the group recommended this area for SMR status with phase out of the existing kelp lease. If this phase out is not possible, this should be an SMCA with only hand harvest of kelp allowed.</p>

			<p>cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, short-beaked common dolphin, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion</p>		
EsterobuffSMP	No invertebrate take, shore fishing only	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, ghost shrimp, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms,</p> <p>Algae sea palm, rock weeds, other intertidal algae</p> <p>Plants eel grass, surfgrass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, black surf perch, cabezon, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, shortspine thornyhead, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, wolf eel,</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals Harbor seal, southern sea otter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect high value intertidal area from invertebrate take (G1-5) 2. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing shore fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 3. Enhanced recreational opportunity (G3-1) (G3-4) 4. Monitor, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of terrestrial protected (DC6) 5. Help mitigate impact from increased traffic due to conversion from private to public status (G1-5) 6. Soft rock intertidal habitat that could be compared to Natural Bridges (G4-2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This represents a hybrid between the CP which proposes a full no-take reserve for this area, and the FP which proposes no protection for this area
MorroBay_SMRMA	Allows mariculture and recreational fishing	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 –</p>	<p>Invertebrates Brown rock crab, worms</p> <p>Algae intertidal algae,</p> <p>Plants eel grass</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds and seabird feeding areas (G1-5) (G2-1) 3. Protect mudflats and estuarine invertebrates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Similar to the CP proposal but simplifies boundaries inside the bay 2. Outside of the bay it eliminates 3 of the MPAs included in the FP proposal (Atascadero Beach, Morro Beach, and Morro Bay Sandy Intertidal) which provided minimum conservation value

		1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	<p>Fish kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, longnose skate, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbeled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, grebe, scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals Southern sea otter</p>	(G1-4) 4. Protect seabird feeding and resting area (1-5) 5. Minimizes disruption to fishing by allowing mariculture and fishing for species like halibut (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 6. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	
Morro Bay South_SMRMA	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	<p>Invertebrates limpets, little neck clams, ghost shrimp, moon snails, mud shrimp, mussels, pismo clams, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms,</p> <p>Algae intertidal and mudflat algae</p> <p>Plants eel grass</p> <p>Fish barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black surf perch, California halibut, California skate, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, longnose skate, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbeled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant,</p>	1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds and seabird feeding areas (G1-5) (G2-1) 3. Protect mudflat habitat and estuarine invertebrates (G1-4) 4. Protect seabird feeding and resting area (1-5) 5. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	1. The Morro Bay South SMRMA proposed represents a hybrid in that it is similar to the MPA proposed by the CP except the boundary is now drawn (at the shark channel) based on input from fishing interests to have little impact on fishing effort 2. Outside of the bay it eliminates 3 MPAs in the FP (Atascadero Beach, Morro Beach, and Morro Bay Sandy Intertidal) 3. By being SMRMA unambiguously allows hunting

			pigeon guillemot, grebe Marine mammals Southern sea otter		
Morro Bay East_SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	Invertebrates limpets, little neck clams, ghost shrimp, moon snails, mud shrimp, mussels, pismo clams, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms, Algae intertidal and mudflat algae Plants eel grass Fish barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black surf perch, California halibut, California skate, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, longnose skate, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, white pelican, common murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, grebe Marine mammals Southern sea otter	1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds and seabird feeding areas (G1-5) (G2-1) 3. Protect mudflat habitat and estuarine invertebrates (G1-4) 4. Protect seabird feeding and resting area (1-5) 5. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	1. The Morro Bay East SMR is similar to that proposed by the CP but eliminates an extended northwestern arm past the marina
Point Buchon SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2	Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea stars, turban snails, worms Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, sea	1. High value rockfish habitat (G1-1) (G2, 1-2) 2. Habitat suitable for large rockfish individuals but heavily fished (G2, 1-2) 3. Protect upwelling zone	1. Drawn to line up to include most of the existing security closure at Diablo canyon 2. While the SMR is smaller than that proposed by the CP it is complemented by a highly protective SMCA offshore to protect a wide range of habitat types and depth

		<p>Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>palm, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, cabezon, bocaccio, calico rockfish, California halibut, California skate, china rockfish, canary rockfish, copper rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp rockfish, kelp greenling, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surf perch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surf perch, sand dab, sand sole, shiner surfperch, starry rockfish, starry flounder, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brown pelican, scoters, grebe, shearwaters, fulmars</p> <p>Marine Mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, short-beaked common dolphin</p>	<p>(G2-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. High relief rocky reef with complex rocky habitat (G1-2) 5. Protect persistent kelp bed (G1-4) (G4-2) 6. Long-term monitoring data for the area (DC 8) 7. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1, 1-5) 8. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 9. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-1,3,4,5) (G2-2) 10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 	<p>ranges</p>
Point Buchon SMCA	Allow salmon and albacore only	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 1, 3</p> <p>Design Considerations:</p>	<p>Invertebrates Brown rock crab, dungeness crab, market squid, moon snails, red rock crab, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, worms</p> <p>Fish blue rockfish, bocaccio, brown rockfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, California skate, canary rockfish, copper rockfish, cowcod, dark blotch rockfish, gopher rockfish, green blotch, green stripe, green spotted, kelp greenling, lingcod, olive rockfish, pacific hagfish, quillback rockfish,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protects deep rocky reef (G1-2,4) 2. Protects rockfish larval source (G2-1,2) 3. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1-1) 4. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G2- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highly protective offshore SMCA provides similar benefits but less fishing impacts than CP proposal

		tions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	<p>sand dab, starry rockfish, treefish, vermillion rockfish, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish,</p> <p>Seabirds Brown pelican, fulmars</p> <p>Marine Mammals Grey whale, short-beaked common dolphin</p>	<p>1,2)</p> <p>5. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)</p> <p>6. Minimize disturbance to fishing by allowing salmon and albacore (DC1) (G2-3)</p>	
PointSal_SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Goal 2 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 3 – 1, 2</p> <p>Goal 4 – 2</p> <p>Goal 5 – 3</p> <p>Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, sea palm, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, cabezon, bocaccio, calico rockfish, California halibut, California skate, china rockfish, canary rockfish, copper rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp rockfish, kelp greenling, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surf perch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surf perch, sand dab, sand sole, shiner surfperch, starry rockfish, starry flounder, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds</p>	<p>1. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1- 1, 3,4,5)</p> <p>2. Allow recovery of fish populations (G2-1)</p> <p>3. Upwelling zone (G2-2)</p> <p>4. High relief rocky reef with complex rocky habitat (G1-2)</p> <p>5. Rockfish larval source (G2-2)</p> <p>6. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3)</p> <p>7. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p>	<p>1. Same as external package A</p> <p>2. Protects complex rocky habitat but leaves open Purisima Point to the south for fishing.</p> <p>3. Some fishing representatives indicated that they would rather see a reserve at Point Sal than at Purisima Point (Point Sal already heavily fished and having it as a reserve would provide for restoration)</p> <p>4. Northern boundary place to minimize impact on commercial surfperch fishing.</p>

			<p>Brown pelican, scoters, grebe, shearwaters, fulmars, least terns, cormorants, gulls, pigeon guillemots</p> <p>Marine Mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, sea otters</p>		
VandenbergSMR*	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, ghost shrimp, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms</p> <p>Algae giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p> <p>Fish Barred surfperch, bat rays, big skate, black surf perch, brown rockfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, rainbow surf perch, rex sole, rubber lip perch, sand sole, sand dabb, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, starry rockfish, striped surf perch, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surf perch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, shearwater, pigeon guillemot, grebe, scoters, fulmars</p> <p>Marine Mammals Grey whale, harbor seal, southern sea otter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expands an existing reserve to increase ecological benefits (DC 2) (G1-5) 2. High value rockfish area (G1- 1,3,5) 3. High value bird area (G1-5) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1- 1,3,4,5) 5. Leaves rocky area by the boat house open to fishing (DC1) 6. Potential to utilize Vandenberg personnel to assist in management (DC7) 7. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 8. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 9. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same as FP/existing but extended boundaries to north to capture rocky reef and moved seaward boundary to the west. 2. Based on fishing interest input moved up southern boundary to open up rock feature around boat house to fishing, now in line with existing MPA 3. Simpler, more enforceable boundaries than existing reserve <p>*An MPA within the Vandenberg AFB operations/training area may not be inconsistent with United States military activities deemed mission critical by the United States military</p>