

Central Coast Planning Process Intent



Marine Protected Areas Summary Matrix.....	2
Central Coast Marine Protected Areas Fish and Game Commission Approval.....	27
Fish and Game Commission Preferred Alternative.....	29
Morro Bay Aquaculture Lease Renewal.....	77

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and
Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
Revised April 20, 2006

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
Año Nuevo 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	<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 replicate for Natural Bridges, Opal Cliffs, and Asilomar (G4-2) 8. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing state park (DC6) 9. Encompasses key feeding grounds for endangered marbled murrelets who have a limited foraging range (G2-1) 10. PISCO long-term monitoring site (DC8) 11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 12. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 13. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 14. Potential use of state park volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	<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, vermilion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Marbled Murrelet, Pelagic Cormorant, Pigeon Guillemot, Rhinoceros Auklet, Grebes, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals California sea lion, elephant seal, harbor seal,</p>

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

				Southern sea otter, Steller's sea lion.
Natural Bridges Intertidal 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 2. Protects potential source of larvae for regional intertidal invertebrate and fish populations (G1, 1-5) 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) 	<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 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, 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, Pigeon Guillemot, Grebes, Loons, Scoters</p> <p>Marine mammals Harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>
OpalCliffs SMP	No invertebrate take, shore fishing only	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	<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) 3. Protects potential source of larvae for regional intertidal invertebrate and fish 	<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</p>

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

			<p>populations (G1, 1-5)</p> <p>4. Minimize disruption of mudstone reef by clam harvesting by only allowing shore fishing with hook and line (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)</p>	<p>giant kelp, other intertidal algae</p> <p>Plants surfgrass</p>
Soquel Canyon SMCA	Allows commercial and recreational take of pelagic finfish.	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9</p>	<p>1. Protect range of habitats including vertical rock walls, rock outcrops, canyon head, and soft bottom (G1-2)</p> <p>2. Protect diverse species assemblage of deep water rockfish (G1-1)</p> <p>3. Minimizes disruption to fishing impact by allowing fishing for salmon, albacore, and coastal pelagics (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)</p> <p>4. Because of steep bathymetry, protects many depth-stratified species assemblages (G1-2)</p> <p>5. ROV footage of this location which can be linked to long term monitoring (DC8)</p> <p>6. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3)</p> <p>7. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)</p> <p>8. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2)</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, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, widow RF, yelloweye RF, yellowtail RF.</p> <p>Seabirds Common Murre, Rhinoceros Auklet, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters</p>
Elkhorn SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</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)</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>

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

			<p>(G1-3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Protects seabird/shorebird feeding, roosting and nesting habitat (G2-1) 5. Protects mud flats (G4-2) 6. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing terrestrial protected area (DC6) 7. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	<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>
Moro Cojo SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 78, 9</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds for fish species, seabird feeding areas (G1-3) 3. Protecting mud flats with estuarine invertebrates (G4-2) 	<p>Invertebrates snails, worms, amphipods (bird forage)</p> <p>Algae 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>
Portuguese Ledge	Allows commercial	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protects diverse range of rocky reef and soft bottom habitats (G1-2) 	<p>Invertebrates Dungeness crab, market squid, sea stars,</p>

*California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
Revised April 20, 2006*

SMCA	and recreational take of pelagic finfish.	Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Protect deep water reef that has been fished heavily for decades but has become less productive (G2, 1-3) 3. Protect and speed recovery of high value habitat that should support large individuals of economically important species (G2, 1-2) 4. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing salmon, albacore (G2-3) (G5-1) 5. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 6. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 7. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1-1) 	<p>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>
Ed Ricketts SMR	No take	Goal 1 - Obj. 1 Goal 2 – Obj. 2 Goal 3 – Obj. 1, 3, 4 Goal 5 – Obj. 1 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	<p>Goal 1, Objective 1: Protect area of known fish diversity where over 90 species have been identified through surveys.</p> <p>Goal 2, Objective 2: Protect large individuals of resident nearshore fish species in known nursery area.</p> <p>Goal 3, Objective 1: Enhance non-consumptive recreational dive experience at most heavily used dive site on the West Coast (approximately 65,000 diver days per year) and improve safety at most popular training dive site for open water SCUBA certification in the United States by eliminating hooking incidents associated with angling from Breakwater. Regional Profile, 85 & 89. Enhance research and</p>	<p>Giant kelp and other intertidal algal species.</p> <p>Limpets, little neck clams, moon snails, mussels, rock scallop, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms.</p> <p>May provide some benefit to resident nearshore fish species and those with limited movement patterns such as: Lingcod, black rockfish, black-and-yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, cabezon, copper rockfish, grass rockfish, gopher rockfish, olive rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, monkeyface prickleback, California halibut</p> <p>Harbor seal, sea otter.</p>

			<p>study opportunities by increasing protection in area adjacent to Hopkins Marine Station.</p> <p>Goal 3, Objective 3: Promote opportunity for use of volunteer divers in research and monitoring projects by siting MPA in area most heavily used by divers where REEF volunteer monitoring already takes place.</p> <p>Goal 3, Objective 4: Protect and enhance recreational experience for non-consumptive divers by helping to encourage natural size and age structure of resident species by eliminating take.</p> <p>Goal 5, Objective 1: Minimize socio-economic impacts by limiting SMR to 60 foot depth range to allow continued consumptive use in waters deeper than 60 feet while optimizing socio-economic benefits by enhancing top non-consumptive dive site through improved protection and safety. Shale bed area specifically left outside of MPA protection to provide access for skiff and CPFV fleet.</p>	
EdRicketts SMCA	Allows hand take of kelp from November through February only. All other take prohibited.	<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, 7, 8, 9</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High value rocky subtidal habitat (G1-3) 2. Provide protection to rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species. (G1-1) 3. Allows seasonal hand harvest of kelp to accommodate local mariculture operations (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 4. Protect sea otter and coastal seabird 5. Enhances recreational non-consumptive opportunity (G3-1) 6. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 7. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 	<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</p>

				<p>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 California sea lion, harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>
Expanded Hopkins 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expands existing MPA (DC2) 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) 	<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</p>

*California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
Revised April 20, 2006*

			<p>8. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)</p> <p>9. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8)</p> <p>10. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1, 1-2)</p> <p>11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p>	<p>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 elephant seal, harbor seal, Southern sea otter</p>
Pacific Grove SMCA	Allow hand harvest of kelp, recreational fishing, no poke pole fishing, no invertebrate collection, no spear-fishing tournaments	<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: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9</p>	<p>1. Protects area with high levels of intertidal visitation from take of invertebrate species (G1-5)</p> <p>2. Provides an area for quality consumptive recreational fishing (G3-1)</p> <p>3. Minimize disruption to local mariculture operations by allowing hand harvest of kelp (DC1)</p> <p>4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)</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, 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>
Pacific Grove 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, 7, 8, 9	<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 coast SMR that represents a high energy environment different than MPAs inside the bay (G4-2) 3. Surfgrass and mussel beds which can be a replicate for Año Nuevo and Natural Bridges (G4-2) 4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 5. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 	<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 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, 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,</p>

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

				Scoters Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter
Carmel Pinnacles SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides protection for high value pinnacle habitat with dense rockfish population (G4-2) 2. Protects fragile sponges and hydrocorals (G4-2) 3. Allows protection of shore to deep water (G1-2) 4. Provides quality recreational non-consumptive diving experience (G3-1) 5. Heterogeneous rocky bottom (G1-2) 6. Home to large rockfish individuals (G2, 1-2) 	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 Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds 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. Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter
Carmel Bay SMCA	Allows recreational	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintians existing SMCA (G1- 1, 3) 2. Provides protection for invertebrates and 	Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness

*California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
Revised April 20, 2006*

	take of finfish and commercial take of kelp by hand	Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	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)	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 Algae Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds Plants surfgrass 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. Seabirds Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter Marine mammals Harbor porpoise, harbor seal, Southern sea otter
Point Lobos SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4	1. Expand protections of current reserve by moving southern boundary to Yankee Point to encompass high value pinnacle	Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid,

		<p>Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>and kelp forest habitat. (G4-2) (DC2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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) 4. Protects large, fecund fish (G2, 1-2) 5. Capturing a habitat mosaic due to depth variation at head of the canyon (G1-2) 6. High value non-consumptive diving area (G3-1) 7. Minimize disruption to fishing by avoiding spot prawn areas and leaving Yankee Point Reef open to fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 8. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing state park (DC6) 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) 10. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 11. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 12. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 13. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 14. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1, 1-5) (G2-1) 15. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 	<p>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>
--	--	--	--	--

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

Point Lobos SMCA	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 Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	<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 through retention of large individuals (G1, 1-5) (G2-1) 	<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>
Point Sur 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	<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 	<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>(G2-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 populations (G2, 1-2) 9. With offshore SMCA, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 	<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>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, shearwaters, fulmars</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, southern sea otter</p>
Point Sur SMCA	No take, except for salmon and albacore	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 2. High quality rocky habitat off key rocky headland (G1-2) 3. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing Salmon and albacore fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 	<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,</p>

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2) 6. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 7. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals G1, 1-5) 8. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 	<p>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>
Expanded Big Creek SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 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) 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) 4. Capitalize on monitoring and enforcement capabilities of existing reserve (DC6) 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) 	<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</p>

			<p>10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)</p> <p>11. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3)</p> <p>12. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)</p>	<p>rockfish</p> <p>Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, scoters, fulmars</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, southern sea otter</p>
Piedras Blancas 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, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>1. Protect extensive and high value intertidal zone which will be subject to additional visitation due to conversion from private to public ownership of land (G1-1)</p> <p>2. Protect area of high ecological value with a mosaic of habitat types including rocky reefs and persistent kelp forest (G1-2) (G4-2)</p> <p>3. Protect high value area for seabird and marine mammal populations (G1-5)</p> <p>4. Protect potential larval source for rockfish species in an upwelling zone (G1-5)</p> <p>5. Larval retention both above and below the point (G1-5)</p> <p>6. High value area for cowcod (G2-1)</p> <p>7. Existing monitoring efforts in place (PISCO) (DC8)</p> <p>8. Existing enforcement presence from state parks (DC6)</p> <p>9. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)</p> <p>10. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9)</p> <p>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> <p>12. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1)</p> <p>13. Protect larval sources and enhance</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, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye</p>

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

			<p>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>	<p>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>
Piedras Blancas SMCA	Allows take of 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect area of high ecological value with a mosaic of habitat types (G1-2) 2. Protect offshore forage base for seabird and marine mammal populations (G1-5) 3. Protect potential larval source for rockfish species (G1-5) (G2-1) 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. With inshore SMR meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 7. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-5) (G2,1-3) 	<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, vermilion 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>
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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide quality consumptive recreational opportunity near population center (G3-1) 2. Protect rockfish populations from commercial live-fish fishery (G2, 1-3) 	<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,</p>

*California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
Revised April 20, 2006*

		Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	<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>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, vermilion 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</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion, elephant seals</p>
Cambria SMR	No Take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3	1. Capitalize on the land-sea connection advantages presented by having	<p>Invertebrates Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness</p>

		<p>Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>adjacent marine and terrestrial protected areas. Potential for improved enforcement, water quality, and monitoring (DC6)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<p>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, 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</p> <p>Marine mammals Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, short-beaked common dolphin, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion</p>
--	--	--	--	--

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

<p>Estero Bluff SMP</p>	<p>No invertebrate take, shore fishing only</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, 6, 7, 9</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) 	<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>
<p>Morro Bay SMRMA</p>	<p>Allows mariculture and recreational fishing</p>	<p>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, 6, 7, 9</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 (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) 	<p>Invertebrates Brown rock crab, worms</p> <p>Algae intertidal algae,</p> <p>Plants eel grass</p> <p>Fish kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, longnose skate,</p>

			6. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	<p>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>
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	<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 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) 	<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</p>

				murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbeled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant, 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	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)	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

*California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
Revised April 20, 2006*

Point Buchon 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High value rockfish habitat (G1-1) (G2, 1-2) 1. Habitat suitable for large rockfish individuals but heavily fished (G2, 1-2) 2. Protect upwelling zone (G2-2) 3. High relief rocky reef with complex rocky habitat (G1-2) 4. Protect persistent kelp bed (G1-4) (G4-2) 5. Long-term monitoring data for the area (DC 8) 6. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1, 1-5) 7. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 8. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-1,3,4,5) (G2-2) 9. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 	<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, vermilion 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>
Point Buchon SMCA	Allows take of salmon and albacore only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2	<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) 	<p>Invertebrates Brown rock crab, dungeness crab, market squid, moon snails, red rock crab, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, worms</p>

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
 Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and Species Likely to Benefit in Package 3R (March 15, 2006 version)
 Revised April 20, 2006

		<p>Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9</p>	<p>4. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G2-1,2)</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>	<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, 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>
Purisima Point SMR	No take	<p>Goal 1 – Obj. 1-5 Goal 2 – Obj. 1, 2 Goal 3 – Obj. 2 Goal 4 – Obj. 2 Goal 5 – Obj. 1</p>	<p>Protect shallow and mid-depth rocky reef and kelp forests, surfgrass beds, sandy beach, rocky intertidal, and soft and hard bottom habitat (Goal 1, Objs 1 and 2, 5; Goal 4, Obj 2)</p> <p>Protect natural diversity, abundance, and age and size of fish (particularly rockfish) and invertebrate populations associated with this area (Goal 1, Objective 3)</p> <p>Protect natural trophic structure and food webs including forage species that serve as prey for other fish, seabirds and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)</p> <p>Help protect healthy populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1).</p>	<p>Invertebrates Dungeness crab, rock crab, market squid</p> <p>Fish Black, black-and-yellow, blue, brown, copper, grass, gopher, olive, kelp, and starry rockfish; cabezon, kelp greenling, lingcod, sand sole, barred surfperch.</p> <p>Seabirds Brown pelican, least tern, pigeon guillemot, Brandt's cormorant, western gull, pacific loon, and sooty shearwater.</p> <p>Marine Mammals Harbor seal, southern sea otter.</p>

			Reduce potential socio-economic impacts to fishing associated with SMR that meets MPF Science guidelines (Goal 5, Objective 1)	
Vandenberg 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, 6, 7, 8, 9	<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) 	<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>

State of California
Fish and Game
Commission

1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814



Contact: Adrianna Shea, Fish and Game Commission
(916) 508-5262-cell
Steve Martarano, DFG Office of Communications
(916) 804-1714-cell

April 13, 2007
07:004

Commission Gives Final Approval for Central Coast Marine Protected Areas

BODEGA BAY- In a landmark decision, the California Fish and Game Commission today adopted regulations to create a new suite of marine protected areas (MPAs) designed for the Central Coast of California, the first region considered for the State. This move effectively launches the state's Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Program, which was designed to better conserve marine resources for their long-term sustainability while also enhancing outdoor recreation and ocean research opportunities along the coast.

"With our action today, California has embarked upon something historic and extraordinary," said Richard Rogers, president of the Commission. "With this vote, we have taken the first step to return our ocean waters to the place they used to be; an ocean full of sustainable abundance."

The Commission voted unanimously in favor of its preferred alternative: 29 MPAs representing approximately 204 square miles (or approximately 18 percent) of state waters with 85 square miles designated as no-take state marine reserves along the Central Coast, which ranges from Pigeon Point in San Mateo County south to Point Conception in Santa Barbara County. The adopted network includes the following specific decisions on options in the regulatory notice:

- Año Nuevo SMCA: Allowing commercial kelp harvest by hand only for the existing leaseholder in this area until the lease expires.
- Soquel Canyon and Portuguese Ledge SMCAs: Allowing harvest of pelagic finfish only.
- Edward Ricketts SMCA: Allowing recreational hook and line fishing (at all times in the entire MPA) and commercial kelp harvest with the limits recommended by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG).
- White Rock (Cambria) SMCA: Allowing commercial kelp harvest by hand for the existing leaseholder in the area until the lease expires.

An overflow crowd of more than 200 people attended Friday's Commission adoption hearing with many providing final testimony on three MPA packaged proposals, including the Commission's preferred alternative, which was initially voted on at the Commission's August 2006 meeting in Monterey. Each proposal underwent the required state environmental reviews and regulatory analysis.

The newly established Central Coast MPAs represent the culmination of a two-year public process with nearly 60 public meetings held for stakeholders and scientists, as well as the

oversight of the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force, convened by Secretary for Resources Mike Chrisman.

The DFG, the lead agency charged with managing the state's marine resources, will be responsible for implementing the MLPA program, including all enforcement and research and monitoring activities. The Central Coast MPA regulations will go into effect this summer after the appropriate filings with the Office of Administrative Law and Secretary of State.

The Central Coast study region is a productive, biologically diverse marine environment. Habitats range from the muddy bottom seafloor to deep marine canyons and rocky nearshore reefs to estuarine eelgrass beds, open waters and sandy beaches. Coho salmon, steelhead, sea otters, sea lions, seals, kelp, Dungeness crab, lincod and other groundfish, nearshore rockfish, squid, gray whales, common murre, cormorants, and brown pelicans calls this ecosystem home.

The second regional process of the MLPA Initiative, the North Central Coast, which covers the area from Alder Creek in Mendocino County south to Pigeon Point in San Mateo County, was launched last month. More than 175 people participated in five workshops and were provided with details about the MLPA process.

###

**California Fish and Game Commission Preferred Alternative
for Implementation of the Marine Life Protection Act
in the Central California Coast Region
(Pigeon Point to Point Conception)
August 15, 2006**

Description of individual MPA and MMA boundaries, regulations, and objectives

Explanation of Descriptive Parameters:

Proposed MPA or MMA: The proposed name and classification of the marine protected area or marine managed area, using the classification system established by the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act.

Area (square statute miles): The approximate surface area of the proposed MPA or MMA measured using a geographical information system program.

Along-shore span (statute miles): The approximate straight line distance parallel to shore of the proposed MPA or MMA or, if not adjacent to shore, the straight line distance of the greatest dimension parallel or perpendicular to shore. This distance is not the length of the shoreline within the MPA, but rather an “as-the-fish-swims” measure.

Depth range (feet): The approximate range of depth within the proposed MPA or MMA, with 0 feet being equivalent to the shoreward boundary of mean high tide if applicable measured using a geographical information system program.

Primary habitat types: The types of benthic substrate and/or attached marine plant or macroalgal species which comprise the majority of the proposed MPA or MMA.

Proposed regulations: The specific fishing or other use regulations within the proposed MPA or MMA which are in addition to those of the general area.

Boundaries: Waypoints expressed in latitude and longitude defining the corners of the proposed MPA or MMA (including the intersection with the shoreline at mean high tide if applicable), with straight lines, unless otherwise specified, connecting the waypoints in the order listed to form the seaward boundaries.

Examples of species likely to benefit: A subset of the marine fish, invertebrate, plant, bird, and mammal species likely to directly or indirectly benefit from the proposed MPA or MMA. This includes marine fish, invertebrate, and plant species which are generally either sessile, sedentary, or have relatively small home ranges and for which take is prohibited in the proposed regulations, but also includes marine bird and mammal species which, although already fully protected through other regulations or statutes, may benefit further from protection of their primary prey or forage species.

Summary of Objectives: A brief summary of the objectives for the proposed MPA or MMA and how these objectives are related to the overall goals of the MLPA.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective): a list of all the individual objectives proposed for the MPA or MMA, with reference to the applicable Regional Goal number and Regional Objective number.

Proposed MPA: Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve
Area (sq. mi.): 11.07
Along-shore span (mi): 8.4
Depth range (ft): 0-175

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded in the north by the mean high tide line and a distance of 200 feet seaward of mean low tide between the following two points (Figure 1):

37° 10.00' N. lat. 122° 21.90' W. long.; and

37° 08.70' N. lat. 122° 21.00' W. long.

The area then continues southward bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 1):

37° 08.70' N. lat. 122° 21.00' W. long.;

37° 04.70' N. lat. 122° 21.00' W. long.; and

37° 04.70' N. lat. 122° 16.20' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, sardine, mackerel, anchovy, California halibut, sanddabs, Dungeness crab, littleneck clams, squid, murrees, shearwaters.

Summary of Objectives: Provide complete protection to shallow soft and hard substrates and associated species in an area characterized by low-relief shale and a mixture of giant kelp and bull kelp. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

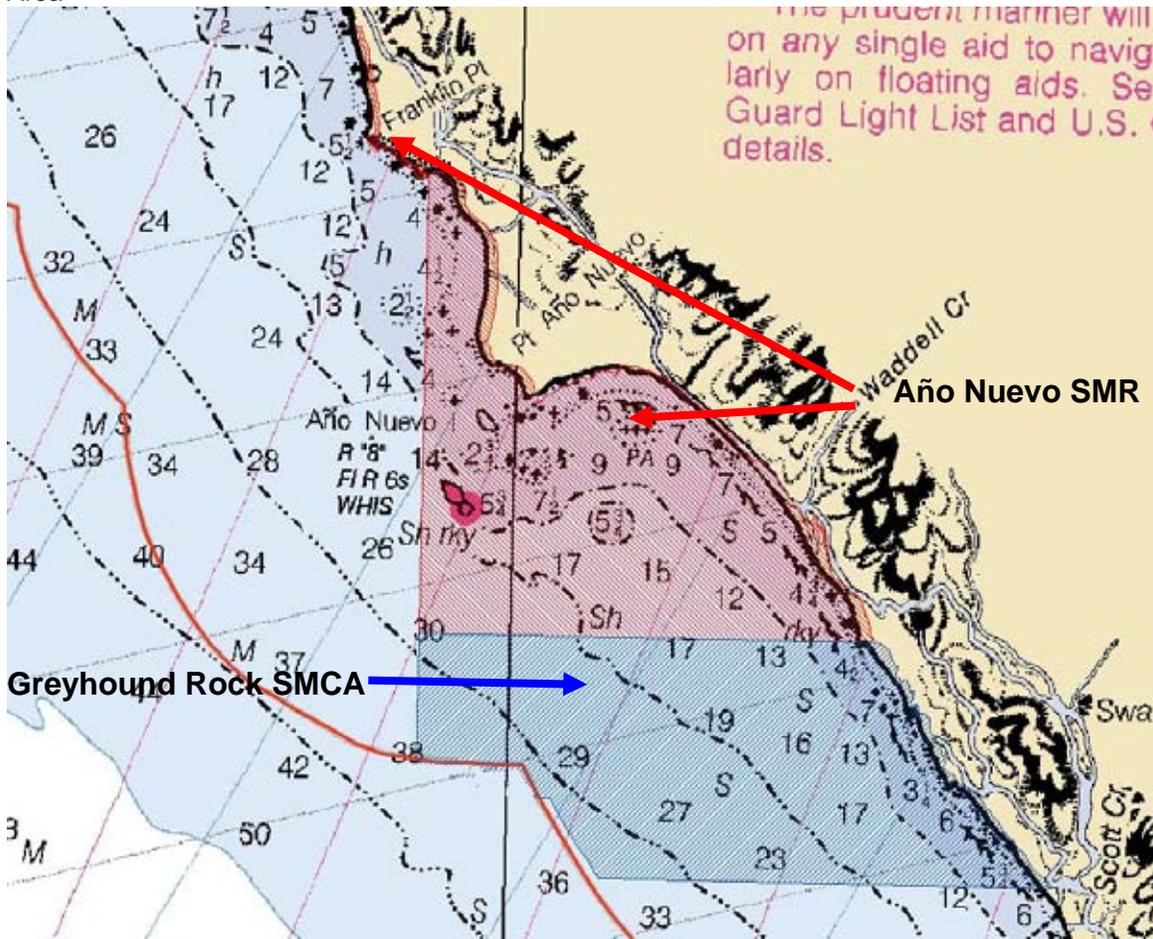
Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of high species diversity characteristic of the central coast region north of Monterey Bay and maintain species diversity and abundance as demonstrated by monitoring appropriate indicator species, with focus on Nearshore Fishery Management Plan species. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with diverse intertidal habitats including wave-cut rocky platforms, sand and gravel beaches, offshore island, shallow rocky reef, shallow soft bottom, and mixed giant/bull kelp beds, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations of nearshore rockfish species and invertebrates including appropriate indicator species. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food web including forage base (including crabs, squid and coastal pelagic finfish) for listed marine birds

and marine mammals as well as higher trophic level fish. (Goal 1, Objective 4)

- Protect range of ecosystem functions associated with lee of headland in productive upwelling zone. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Protect important forage area for nearby breeding colonies of listed marine birds and marine mammals, including sea otters. Reduce disturbance to breeding colonies of listed marine birds, in particular marbled murrelets, and marine mammal rookeries from activities associated with vessels fishing (lights, noise, etc). (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval source and enhance reproductive capacity of invertebrate species such as Dungeness crab, limpets, mussels, turban snails, red abalone, black abalone, and finfish species including nearshore rockfishes and California halibut. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Site a marine protected area adjacent to a terrestrial state park with high number of annual visitors that has traditionally served as an important marine education site through visitor center and docent program. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Include sandy and gravel beaches, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat in a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 2)

Figure 1. Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve and Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area



Proposed MPA: Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 11.81
Along-shore span (mi): 3.1
Depth range (ft): 0-216

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except commercial and recreational hand harvest of giant kelp (*Macrocystis* sp.); commercial and recreational take of squid (*Loligo opalescens*) and salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.); and the recreational harvest of finfish by hook-and-line from shore.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line, the state water boundary and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed except where stated as following the state water boundary (Figure 1):
37° 04.70' N. lat. 122° 16.20' W. long.;
37° 04.70' N. lat. 122° 21.00' W. long.;
37° 03.55' N. lat. 122° 21.00' W. long.; thence southward along the state water line to
37° 02.57' N. lat. 122° 19.10' W. long.; and
37° 02.57' N. lat. 122° 14.00' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, sardine, mackerel, anchovy, California halibut, sanddabs, Dungeness crab, littleneck clams, squid, murre, shearwaters.

Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection to shallow soft and hard substrates and associated species in the northern portion of the study region characterized by low-relief shale and a mixture of giant kelp and bull kelp. This area is intended to protect the subtidal fish and invertebrate and intertidal invertebrate communities while allowing for uses that have little on those communities to continue. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of high benthic species diversity characteristic of the central coast region north of Monterey Bay and maintain benthic species diversity and abundance as demonstrated by monitoring appropriate indicator species, with focus on Nearshore Fishery Management Plan species. (Goal 1, Objective 1)

- Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations of nearshore rockfish species and invertebrates including appropriate indicator species. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect important forage area for nearby breeding colonies of listed marine birds by prohibiting the harvest of pelagic finfish other than salmon. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval source and enhance reproductive capacity of invertebrate species such as Dungeness crab, limpets, mussels, turban snails, red abalone, black abalone, and finfish species including nearshore rockfishes and California halibut. (Goal 2, Objective 2)

Proposed MPA: Natural Bridges State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 0.58

Along-shore span (mi): 4.1

Depth range (ft): 0-21

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and a distance of 200 feet seaward of the mean low tide line between the following two points (Figure 2):

36° 56.91' N. lat. 122° 03.50' W. long.; and

36° 57.00' N. lat. 122° 03.50' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: limpets, mussels, clams, snails, algae.

Rationale: Provide complete protection to a rocky and soft bottom intertidal area in close proximity to a research institution and provide an opportunity for comparative studies here and in an adjacent intertidal state marine park. This area would provide protection for intertidal species while allowing take of species outside the intertidal zone.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect species associated with high-diversity intertidal habitat and intertidal regions north of Monterey Bay. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Include areas with sand and gravel beaches, rocky intertidal, wave-cut platforms, exposed rocky cliffs, and salt marsh, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations of intertidal invertebrates, including owl limpets. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food web of rocky intertidal communities, including mussel and surfgrass beds. (Goal 1, Objective 4)

- Protect larval source and enhance reproductive capacity of intertidal invertebrate species such as limpets, mussels, and turban snails. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Enhance educational/research use of accessible intertidal area by establishing a state marine reserve in a prime educational area, adjacent to two terrestrial state parks and the University of California, Santa Cruz. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Replicate intertidal habitat found at Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve and at a monitoring site, not within a marine protected area, at nearby Sand Hill Bluff. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Encourage continuation of research at a site historically monitored by high school students as part of the Long-term Monitoring Program and Experiential Training for Students (LiMPETS). (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Provide the opportunity to study differences in relative abundance and size frequency of intertidal algal and invertebrate species within a state marine reserve compared with an adjacent state marine park with similar habitat. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Include, and replicate within marine protected areas, surfgrass and mussel beds found within Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 2)

Figure 2. Natural Bridges State Marine Reserve



Proposed MPA: Elkhorn Slough State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 1.48

Along-shore span (mi): 4.4

Depth range (ft): 0-10

Primary habitat types: estuary, coastal marsh, tidal flats, shallow soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area includes the area below mean high tide within Elkhorn Slough and between longitude 121° 46.40' W. and latitude 36° 50.50' N (Figure 3).

Examples of species likely to benefit: leopard shark, surf perches, bat ray, starry flounder, crabs, gaper clams, ghost shrimp, mud shrimp, worms, eelgrass.

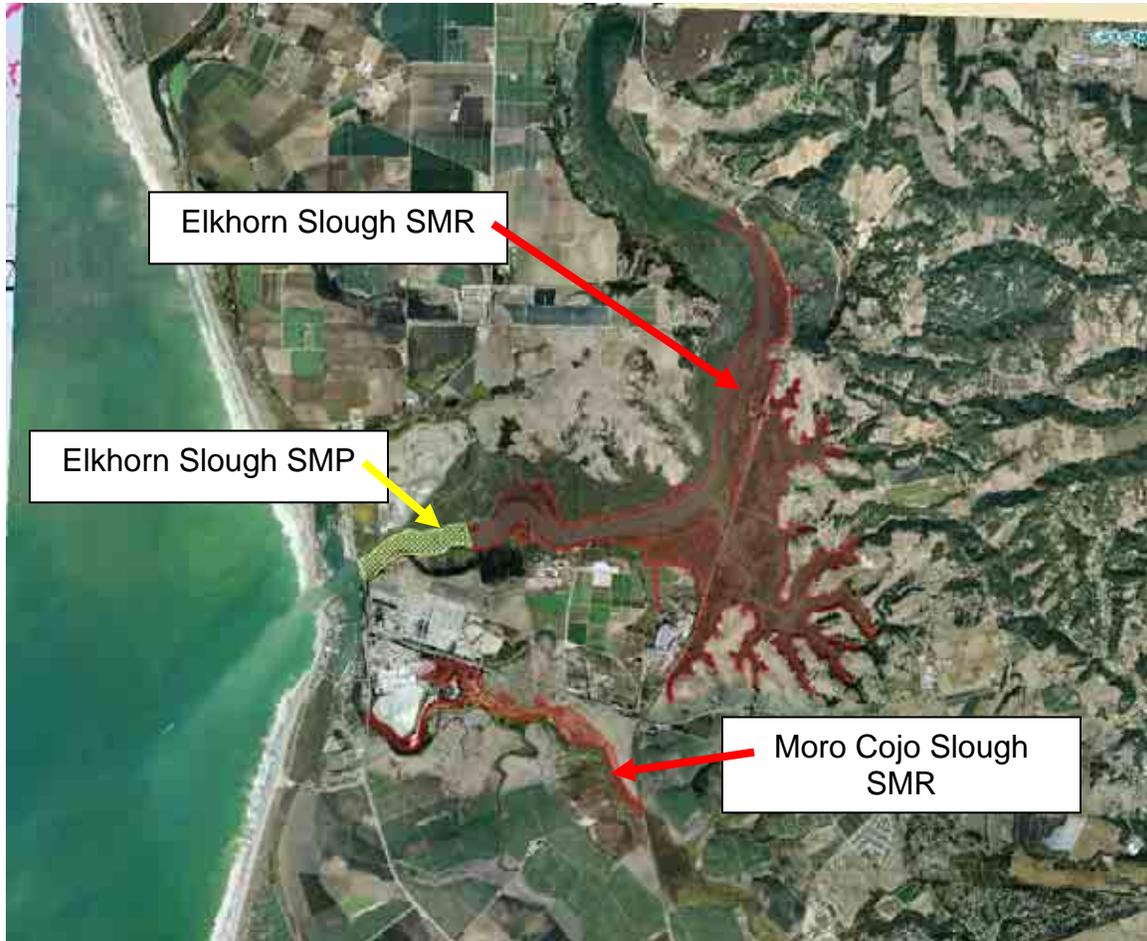
Summary of Objectives: Continue to provide complete protection for one of the few estuarine areas of the central coast and expand this protection to include the entire slough channel as opposed to one half of the channel as is presently included.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect estuarine area with high bird diversity. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with area with diversity of estuarine habitats, including open channels, mud flats, and eelgrass beds, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age, size structure, and genetic diversity of fish and invertebrate species characteristic of one of largest estuarine systems within the central coast, in particular elasmobranchs, flatfishes, gaper clams, and fat innkeeper worms. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural structure and food web of estuarine system, including invertebrate forage base for sea otters and marine birds. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Help protect listed marine birds and southern sea otter by protecting feeding, roosting, and nesting habitat. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Enhance reproductive capacity of both invertebrate and fish species by prohibiting take in important nursery area. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Provide increased research and education opportunities by expanding an existing state marine reserve in an area adjacent to educational and interpretive facilities of the National Estuarine Research Reserve and Moss Landing Marine Laboratories. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Include and replicate representative estuarine habitat in central coast region within a state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)

- Include estuarine habitat within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)

Figure 3. Elkhorn Slough State Marine Reserve, Elkhorn Slough State Marine Park, and Morro Cojo Lagoon State Marine Reserve.



Proposed MPA: Elkhorn Slough State Marine Park

Area (sq. mi.): 0.09

Along-shore span (mi): 1.4

Depth range (ft): 0-10

Primary habitat types: estuary, coastal marsh, tidal flats, shallow soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of finfish by hook-and-line, and the recreational take of clams in the area adjacent to the Department of Fish and Game Wildlife Area on the north shore of the slough.

Boundaries: This area includes the area below mean high tide within Elkhorn Slough between the Highway 1 Bridge and longitude 121° 46.40' W. (Figure 3).

Examples of species likely to benefit: crabs, ghost shrimp, mud shrimp, worms, eelgrass.

Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection for one of the few estuarine areas of the central coast while allow for traditional uses of recreational fishing. The intent of the area is to allow small scale recreational fishing activities to continue, while limiting any future increases in use that do not presently occur. The area will also prohibit take of clams in an area used by sea otters for foraging, potentially providing more available prey for the otters.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect estuarine area with high bird diversity. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with area with diversity of estuarine habitats, including open channels, mud flats, and eelgrass beds, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age, size structure, and genetic diversity of some invertebrate species, such as fat innkeeper worms, characteristic of one of largest estuarine systems within the central coast. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Provide for traditional recreational consumptive and nonconsumptive uses while offering some protection due to the prohibition of commercial fishing. (Goal 2, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Moro Cojo Slough State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 0.46

Along-shore span (mi): 5.0

Depth range (ft): 0-10

Primary habitat types: estuary, tidal flats, shallow soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area includes the area within Moro Cojo Slough below mean high tide and between the Highway 1 Bridge and the crossing of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks (Figure 3).

Examples of species likely to benefit: surfperches, snails, eelgrass.

Summary of Objectives: Provide complete protection for one of the few estuarine areas of the central coast. A recent grant to the North Monterey County Recreation and Park District will create more than three miles of nature trails and interpretive stations within the slough; the additional protection provided by the reserve will help ensure this increased access does not lead to new take of living resources.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Help protect listed marine birds by protecting feeding, roosting, and nesting habitat. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Include and replicate representative estuarine habitat in central coast region within a state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Include estuarine habitat within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)

Proposed MPA: Soquel Canyon State Marine Conservation Area

Area (sq. mi.): 23.41

Along-shore span (mi): 7.2

Depth range (ft): 247-2113

Primary habitat types: shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom, deep canyon.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the commercial and recreational take of pelagic finfish.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 4):

36° 51.00' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.;

36° 51.00' N. lat. 122° 03.80' W. long.;

36° 48.00' N. lat. 122° 02.88' W. long.;

36° 48.00' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.; and

36° 51.00' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: shelf and slope rockfishes, lingcod, Dover sole, spot prawn, squid.

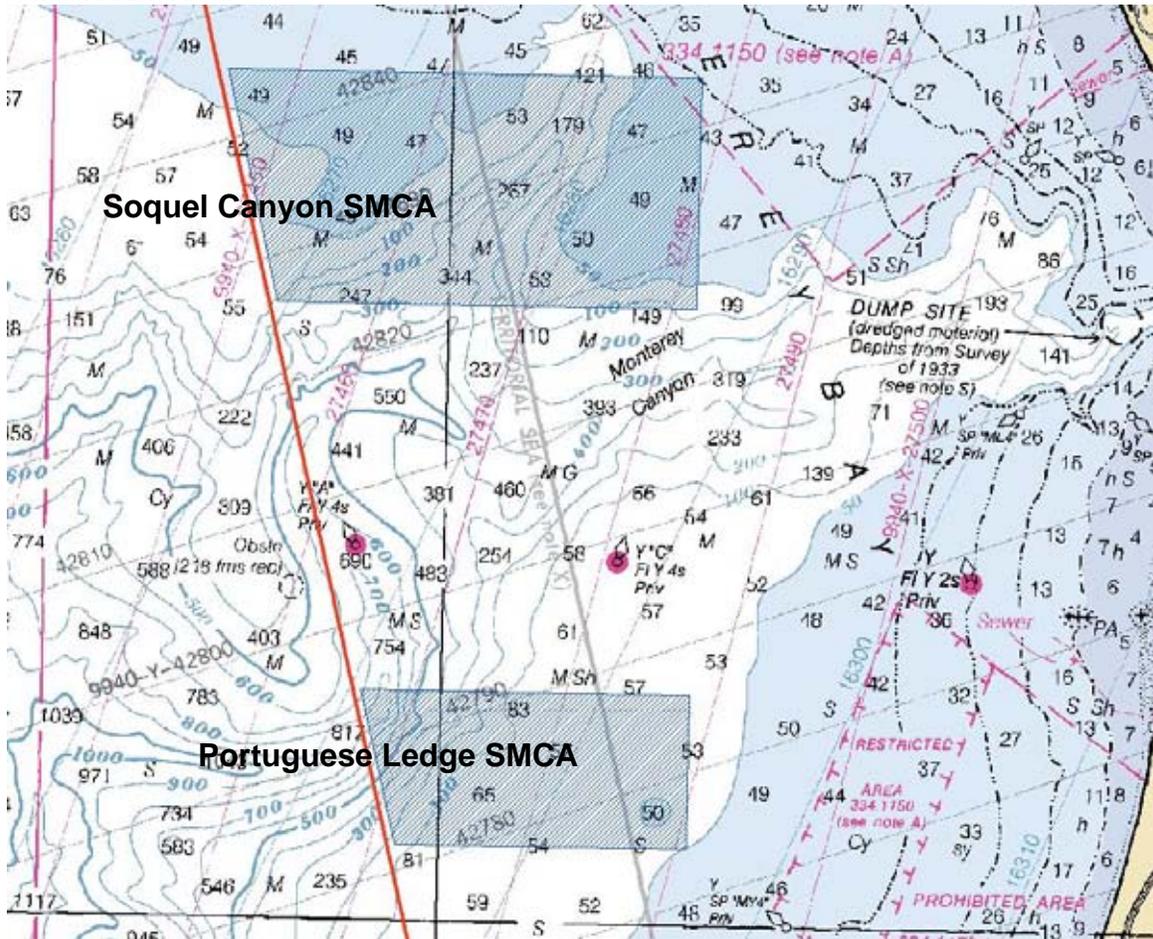
Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection to shallow and deep complex submarine canyon habitat and the majority of associated benthic species. The Soquel Canyon area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area with high species diversity associated with submarine canyon, including depth-stratified species assemblages with shelf and slope rockfishes. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Help protect communities associated with area of diverse habitat including shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom, and submarine canyon, over a large depth range, and in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Help restore overfished groundfish species by maintaining large individuals of species such as bocaccio, canary, and yelloweye rockfishes

- in an area that serves as a natural refuge for these species due to inaccessible vertical rock outcrops in a submarine canyon. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect overfished rockfishes, including bocaccio, canary, and yelloweye. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
 - Enhance reproductive capacity of benthic and deepwater fish species by prohibiting fishing for these species and allowing only fisheries with limited bycatch of these species. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
 - Protect rockfishes and other components of a deep benthic community, while allowing the harvest of pelagic finfish. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
 - Enhance education and study opportunities by establishing a marine protected area near the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and Moss Landing Marine Laboratories where remotely operated vehicles, a future Monterey Accelerated Research System (MARS) cable, and other research methods have already generated baseline data. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
 - Provide replicate deepwater hard bottom, soft bottom and submarine canyon habitats, in which fishing for benthic finfish species is prohibited, for Portuguese Ledge and Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Areas and Big Creek State Marine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
 - Include submarine canyon head habitat within a marine protected area. (Goal 4, Objective 1)
 - Include and replicate deepwater hard and soft bottom and submarine canyon habitats across a wide range of depth. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
 - Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to the pelagic finfish fisheries while protecting benthic finfishes within a marine protected area. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
 - Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to rockfish fisheries by establishing a state marine conservation area in an area which encompasses part of the Rockfish Conservation Area, which is already closed to rockfish fishing. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
 - Establish marine protected areas that meet Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines regarding preferred size (greater than 18 square miles). (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Figure 4. Soquel Canyon State Marine Conservation Area and Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Area.



Proposed MPA: Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 10.90
Along-shore span (mi): 5.4
Depth range (ft): 302-4838

Primary habitat types: shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom, deep submarine canyon.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the commercial and recreational take of pelagic finfish.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 4):

36° 43.00' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.;
36° 43.00' N. lat. 122° 01.30' W. long.;
36° 41.00' N. lat. 122° 00.80' W. long.;
36° 41.00' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.; and
36° 43.00' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: shelf and slope rockfishes, lingcod, Dover sole, Dungeness crab, spot prawn, squid.

Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection to deep submarine canyon, other deep hard and soft habitat, and all associated benthic species. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area with high species diversity associated with submarine canyon, including depth-stratified species assemblages with shelf and slope rockfishes. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Help protect communities associated with area of diverse habitat including shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom, and submarine canyon, over a large depth range, and in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Help restore overfished groundfish species by maintaining large individuals of species such as bocaccio, canary, and yelloweye rockfishes in an area that has been fished heavily for decades and has become less productive. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect overfished rockfishes, including bocaccio, canary, and yelloweye. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Enhance reproductive capacity of benthic and deepwater fish and invertebrate species by prohibiting fishing for these species and allowing fisheries with limited bycatch of these species. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Protect rockfishes and other components of a deep benthic community, while allowing the harvest of pelagic finfish. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
- Enhance education and study opportunities by establishing a marine protected area near the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and Moss Landing Marine Laboratories where remotely operated vehicles and other research methods have already generated baseline data. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Provide replicate deepwater hard bottom, soft bottom and submarine canyon habitats, in which fishing for benthic species is prohibited, for Soquel Canyon and Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Areas and Big Creek State Marine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)

- Include and replicate deepwater hard and soft bottom and submarine canyon habitats across a wide range of depth. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to the pelagic finfish fisheries while protecting benthic habitat within a marine protected area. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to rockfish fisheries by establishing a state marine conservation area in an area which encompasses the Rockfish Conservation Area, which is already closed to rockfish fishing. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Establish marine protected areas that meet Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines regarding preferred size (greater than 18 square miles). (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area

Area (sq. mi.): 0.22

Along-shore span (mi): 1

Depth range (ft): 0-74

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of finfish by hook-and-line and, north of 36° 38.83' N. Latitude, the commercial take of kelp by hand. Any individual licensed commercial kelp harvester may take no more than 12 tons of kelp from the portion of Administrative Kelp Bed 220 within the Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area in any calendar month. Recreational fishing from the Monterey Breakwater may be limited to specific times and days of the week with special allowances for disabled anglers.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 5):

36° 36.50' N. lat. 121° 53.37' W. long.;

36° 37.25' N. lat. 121° 53.78' W. long.; and

36° 37.10' N. lat. 121° 54.01' W. long.

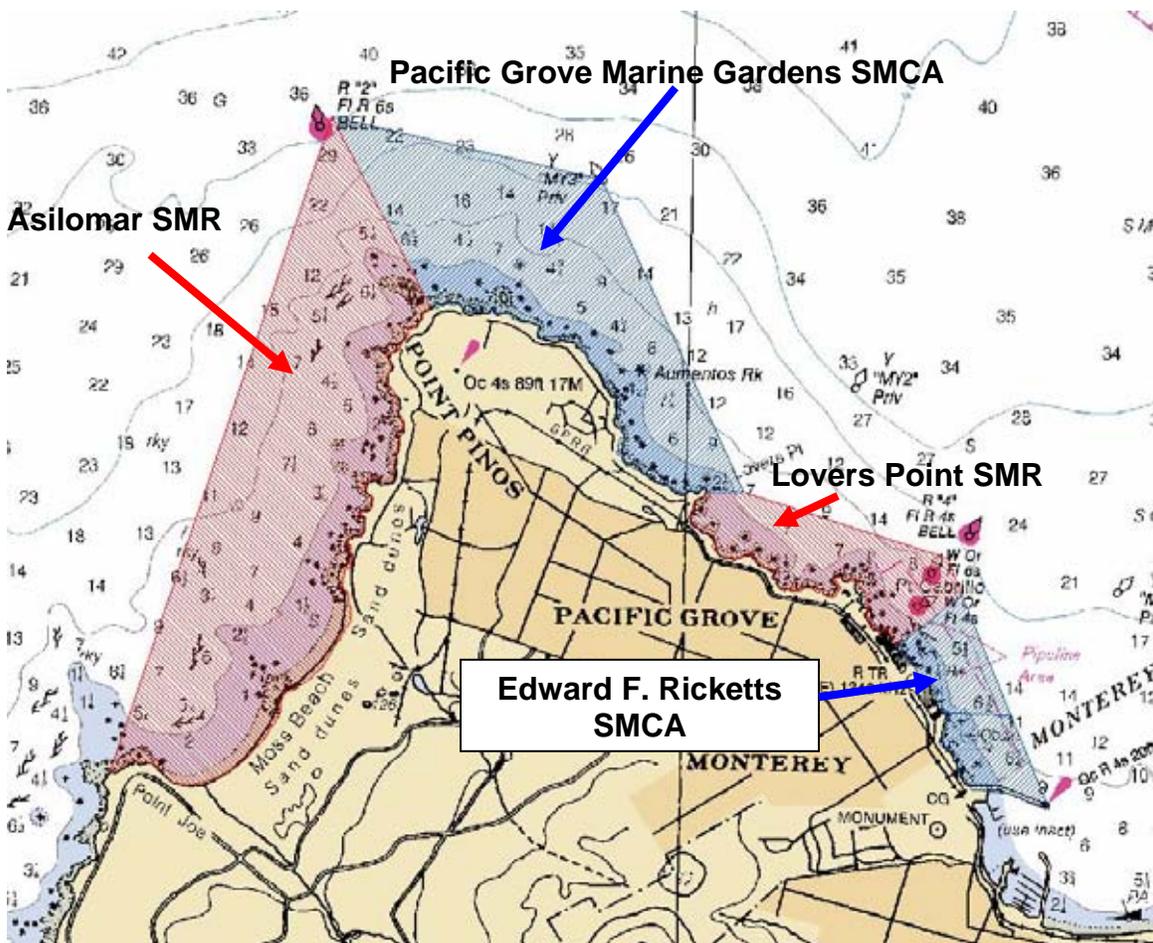
Examples of species likely to benefit: mussels, limpets, turban snails, sea stars.

Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection to a heavily-used area with shallow hard and soft bottom habitats, including kelp beds, while allowing for some traditional consumptive uses. The primary purpose of this area is to provide for recreational opportunities (both consumptive and nonconsumptive) in an area that is minimally impacted by other consumptive activities.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect invertebrates and the habitats on which they depend while allowing the harvest of finfish and kelp. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
- Enhance research and study opportunities by establishing a marine protected area which allows hook-and-line fishing and prohibits spearfishing close to Lovers Point State Marine Reserve and close to a state marine conservation area which allows spearfishing. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Promote opportunity for use of volunteer scuba divers in research and monitoring projects by establishing a state marine conservation area in a location heavily used by scuba divers where volunteer monitoring by REEF already takes place. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by establishing a state marine conservation area which allows recreational fishing and hand harvest of kelp by local aquaculturists, while affording protection to invertebrates and prohibiting all other commercial take. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Figure 5. Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area, Lovers Point State Marine Reserve, Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area, and Asilomar State Marine Reserve.



Proposed MPA: Lovers Point State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 0.30

Along-shore span (mi): 1.0

Depth range (ft): 0-88

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 5):

36° 37.10' N. lat. 121° 54.09' W. long.;

36° 37.25' N. lat. 121° 53.78' W. long.;

36° 37.38' N. lat. 121° 53.85' W. long.;

36° 37.60' N. lat. 121° 54.75' W. long.; and

36° 37.60' N. lat. 121° 54.91' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, California halibut, giant kelp, mussels, limpets, sea stars, southern sea otter, cormorants.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased protection through the expansion of an existing state marine reserve in shallow hard and soft bottom habitats in an area close to population centers and used by nonconsumptive divers. The primary goal of this MPA will be to provide for recreational nonconsumptive uses in an area minimally impacted by human take. Additionally this increases the area adjacent to an existing research institution which can facilitate research and monitoring within the MPA.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Continue to provide protection to a rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species characteristic of shallow rocky and soft bottom habitat of southern Monterey Bay, while expanding protection to a small reef in slightly deeper water. (Goal 1, Objective1)
- Help protect southern sea otter and marine bird habitat. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect large individuals of resident nearshore fish species in known nursery area. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Enhance scientific research opportunities at site of traditional high research value by expanding protection in adjacent areas and extending the existing state marine reserve alongshore and into deeper water. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Enhance recreational non-consumptive diving experience at site of traditional high diving use by expanding protection in adjacent areas and

extending the existing state marine reserve alongshore and into deeper water. (Goal 3, Objective 1)

- Benefit from site's location adjacent to Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station and its use by students for educational and monitoring purposes. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Minimize socio-economic impacts by limiting the state marine reserve to a maximum depth of approximately 60 feet (except for Hopkins Deep Reef) which will allow continued commercial and recreational fishing in deeper waters adjacent to the state marine reserve. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Proposed MPA: Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 0.93

Along-shore span (mi): 3.8

Depth range (ft): 0-172

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except recreational take of finfish and the commercial take of kelp by hand. Any individual licensed commercial kelp harvester may take no more than 44 tons of kelp from the portion of Administrative Kelp Bed 220 within the Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area in any calendar month.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 5):

36° 37.60' N. lat. 121° 54.91' W. long.;

36° 37.60' N. lat. 121° 54.75' W. long.;

36° 38.70' N. lat. 121° 55.40' W. long.;

36° 38.90' N. lat. 121° 56.60' W. long.; and

36° 38.22' N. lat. 121° 56.15' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: invertebrates, including mussels, limpets, turban snails, sea stars, squid.

Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection to a heavily-used area with shallow hard and soft bottom habitats, including kelp beds, while allowing for some traditional consumptive uses. The primary purpose of this area is to provide for recreational opportunities (both consumptive and nonconsumptive) in an area that is minimally impacted by other consumptive activities.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Enhance non-consumptive recreational experience by prohibiting commercial finfishing and all invertebrate take in an area that includes traditional scuba diving sites accessed from the beach or boats. (Goal 3, Objective 1)

- Continue to protect, within a state marine conservation area, an area close to Monterey and adjacent to Pacific Grove that has long-standing and strong community support and high research, educational and recreational value, particularly with respect to tide pools. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Provide potential opportunity to study impacts of the hand harvest of kelp and spearfishing by establishing an expanded state marine reserve and a state marine conservation area (which also allows hand harvest of kelp and prohibits spearfishing) adjacent or near to this site. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Promote opportunity for use of volunteer scuba divers in research and monitoring projects by establishing a state marine conservation area in a location heavily used by scuba divers where volunteer monitoring by REEF already takes place. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Enhance recreational fishing within the state marine conservation area through a prohibition on commercial take and by providing for a natural size and age structure of resident finfish species in an adjacent state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 4)
- Allow continued recreational fishing in traditional use area and hand harvest of kelp close to abalone aquaculture facilities. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Proposed MPA: Asilomar State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 1.51

Along-shore span (mi): 2.3

Depth range (ft): 0-172

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 5):

36° 38.22' N. lat. 121° 56.15' W. long.;

36° 38.90' N. lat. 121° 56.60' W. long.; and

36° 36.60' N. lat. 121° 57.50' W. long.;

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, California halibut, giant kelp, mussels, limpets, sea stars, southern sea otter, cormorants.

Rationale: Provide for complete protection in shallow hard and soft bottom habitats in an area close to population centers and used by nonconsumptive divers. The primary goals of this MPA will be to provide for recreational nonconsumptive uses in an area minimally impacted by human take, and to

provide benefits to an adjacent fished area through spillover of adult fishes and increased potential for larval production.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Provide protection to a rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species characteristic of shallow rocky and soft bottom habitat near southern Monterey Bay. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Help protect southern sea otter and marine bird habitat. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect large individuals of resident nearshore fish species adjacent to an area which experiences significant recreational fishing effort. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Enhance recreational non-consumptive diving experience at site of traditional diving use. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Benefit from site's location close to Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station and its use by students for educational and monitoring purposes. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Minimize socio-economic impacts by limiting the state marine reserve to an area which is primarily less than 90 feet deep, which will allow continued commercial and recreational fishing in deeper waters adjacent to the state marine reserve. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Proposed MPA: Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 0.53

Along-shore span (mi): 1.0

Depth range (ft): 69-223

Primary habitat types: rocky pinnacles, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 6):

36° 33.65' N. lat. 121° 57.60' W. long.;

36° 33.65' N. lat. 121° 58.50' W. long.;

36° 33.10' N. lat. 121° 58.50' W. long.;

36° 33.10' N. lat. 121° 57.60' W. long.; and

36° 33.65' N. lat. 121° 57.60' W. long.;

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, giant kelp, bull kelp, sponges, hydrocorals.

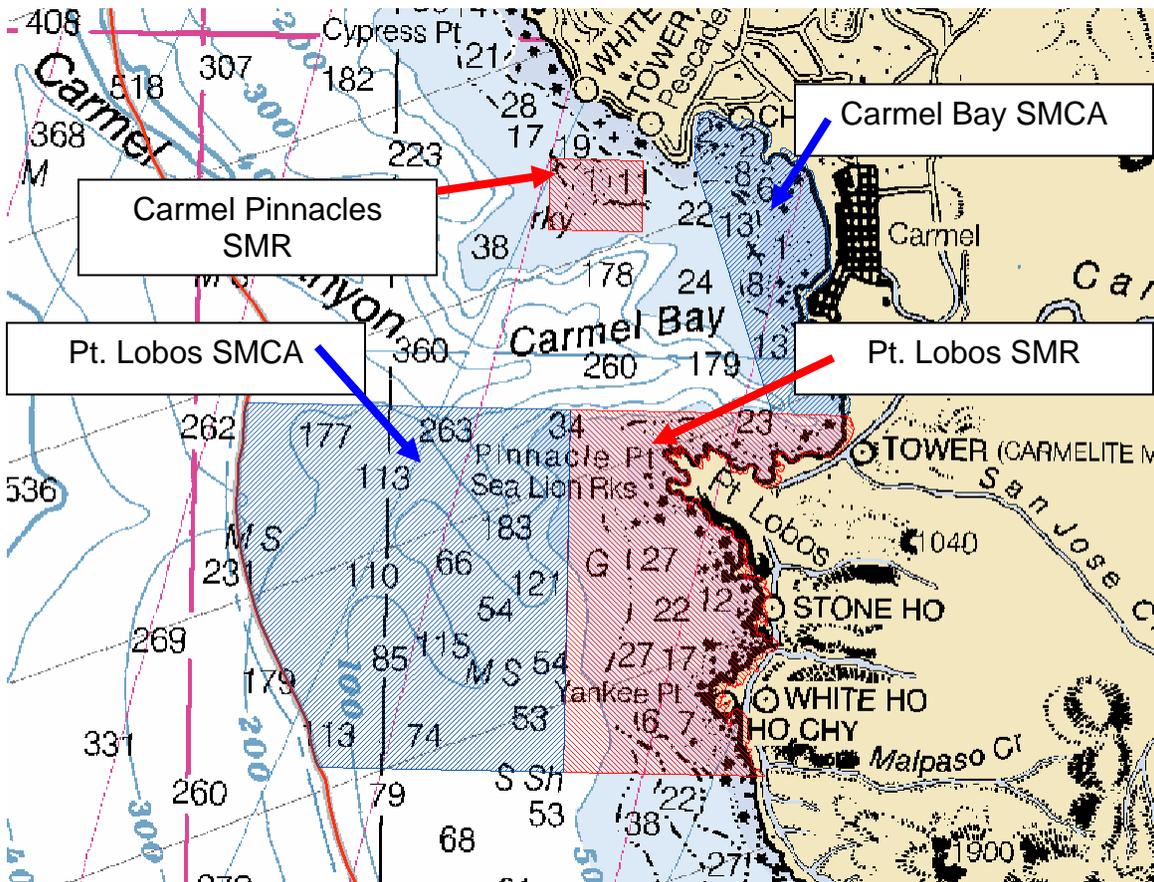
Summary of Objectives: Provide for complete protection in an area of complex hard bottom habitat, including kelp beds and pinnacles, is close to port and frequently used by nonconsumptive divers. The primary purpose of this area would be to protect a unique pinnacle area that is accessible to divers for

nonconsumptive uses while maintaining similar habitats nearby as open fishing areas.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect communities associated with high-relief rocky reef habitat (including pinnacles), bull kelp and giant kelp forests, and hydrocorals, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Enhance non-consumptive recreational scuba diving experience at a traditional dive site formerly open to fishing. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Replicate pinnacle habitat found within Point Lobos State Marine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Include pinnacle habitat, with dense rockfish populations, sponges, and hydrocorals, within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)

Figure 6. Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Conservation Area, Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area, Point Lobos State Marine Reserve, and Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area.



Proposed MPA: Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 2.12
Along-shore span (mi): 3.5
Depth range (ft): 0-471

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, submarine canyon head, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of finfish and the commercial take of giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) by hand. Any individual licensed commercial kelp harvester may take no more than 44 tons of kelp from the portion of Administrative Kelp Bed 219 within the Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area in any calendar month.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 6):
36° 33.65' N. lat. 121° 57.10' W. long.;
36° 31.70' N. lat. 121° 56.30' W. long.; and
36° 31.70' N. lat. 121° 55.55' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: invertebrates, including squid.

Summary of Objectives: Continue to provide existing level of protection in an area of diverse shallow habitat characterized by traditional recreational uses.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Allow continued recreational harvest of finfish and commercial harvest of kelp by hand in an area of historic recreational use value near Monterey harbor while protecting invertebrates. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
- Maintain an existing state marine conservation area located near the population center of Monterey Peninsula that is accessible for recreational opportunities, both consumptive and non-consumptive. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Maintain an existing state marine conservation area that includes a Moss Landing Marine Laboratories long-term monitoring site. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Allow for the comparison of a recreational fishing area adjacent to a no-take area (Goal 3, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Point Lobos State Marine Reserve
Area (sq. mi.): 5.36
Along-shore span (mi): 4.7
Depth range (ft): 0-408

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, pinnacles, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take. Access restricted in some areas due to existing Point Lobos State Reserve (State Park Unit) regulations but these restrictions will not apply to areas outside the existing Pt. Lobos State Reserve (State Park Unit) boundaries.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 6):
36° 31.70' N. lat. 121° 55.55' W. long.;
36° 31.70' N. lat. 121° 58.25' W. long.;
36° 28.88' N. lat. 121° 58.25' W. long.; and
36° 28.88' N. lat. 121° 56.30' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, giant kelp, bull kelp, squid, sponges, hydrocorals, cormorants, pelicans, southern sea otter, harbor seal.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased complete protection through the expansion of an existing state marine reserve in shallow hard and soft bottom habitats in an area close to population centers and used by nonconsumptive divers. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of high species diversity characteristic of the granitic shallow hard bottom habitat within the central coast, and maintain species diversity and abundance as demonstrated by monitoring indicator species. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with a mosaic of sandy and rocky intertidal, kelp bed, shallow rocky reef, shallow sandy bottom, and submarine canyon head habitats in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of invertebrate and fish species associated with sandy and rocky intertidal, kelp bed, shallow rocky reef, shallow sandy bottom, and submarine canyon head habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)

- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as squid and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Protect ecosystem structure and functions associated with submarine canyon head, rocky reef, and kelp forest communities. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help protect listed marine bird and marine mammal species by protecting forage base. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of invertebrates and nearshore finfish with limited movement patterns. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Enhance extensive educational and interpretive facilities, including visitor center and docent program, through expansion of an existing state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Enhance Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO) monitoring program (which has existing replicate monitoring sites inside and outside the state marine reserve) through expansion of the existing state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Replicate pinnacles habitat found in Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Enhance existing local high school monitoring program through expansion of the state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Protect and enhance recreational diving experience by expanding protection of existing state marine reserve to better ensure protection of large fish. (Goal 3, Objective 4)
- Protect head of Carmel Submarine Canyon and pinnacle habitats within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)
- Include rocky intertidal, kelp bed, shallow rocky reef, and shallow soft bottom habitats within a state marine reserve, and increase protection of pinnacle habitat. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
- Optimize positive socio-economic benefits by improving protection in area that has particularly high non-consumptive use patterns, including scuba diving and wildlife watching. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area) that meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for minimum shoreline extent and offshore extent. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 8.85
Along-shore span (mi): 3.2
Depth range (ft): 268-1858

Primary habitat types: shallow and deep hard bottom, shallow and deep soft bottom, shallow and deep submarine canyon.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except commercial and recreational take of salmon (*Oncorhynchus spp.*), albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), and spot prawn (*Pandalus platyceros*).

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the state water line offshore and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed unless otherwise stated (Figure 6):

36° 31.70' N. lat. 121° 58.25' W. long.;
36° 31.70' N. lat. 122° 01.30' W. long.; thence southward along the state water line to
36° 28.88' N. lat. 122° 01.37' W. long.;
36° 28.88' N. lat. 121° 58.25' W. long.; and
36° 31.70' N. lat. 121° 58.25' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: shelf and slope rockfishes, lingcod, sponges, hydrocorals, cormorants, pelicans, southern sea otter, harbor seal.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased protection of benthic finfishes in a diverse area containing shallow and deep, and hard and soft habitats, while minimizing impact to rockfish fisheries, through the incorporation of part of the Rockfish Conservation Area into the MPA, and salmon and spot prawn fisheries. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect communities associated with area with shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom, and shallow and deep submarine canyon habitats across a wide depth range and in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Help protect populations of overfished rockfish (including bocaccio, canary and yelloweye) and help protect forage species (including coastal pelagic finfish) for listed marine birds. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Enhance reproductive capacity of benthic fish species by prohibiting fishing for them in deep water. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Enhance reproductive capacity of benthic fish species by only allowing fishing for selected pelagic finfishes and spot prawn (by trap), where bycatch of benthic fishes is minimal. (Goal 2, Objective 2)

- Provide an opportunity for comparative studies in Soquel Canyon and Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Areas which have similar habitats. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by allowing fishing for salmon, albacore and spot prawn, and by incorporating a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area (closed to groundfish take) and Essential Fish Habitat trawl closure. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Point Lobos State Marine Reserve) that meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for minimum shoreline extent and offshore extent. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Point Sur State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 9.72

Along-shore span (mi): 5.2

Depth range (ft): 0-178

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed, canyon head.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 7):

36° 18.40' N. lat. 121° 54.10' W. long.;

36° 18.40' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.;

36° 15.00' N. lat. 121° 52.50' W. long.; and

36° 15.00' N. lat. 121° 50.25' W. long.;

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, giant kelp, bull kelp, squid, Dungeness crab, murre, guillemots, cormorants, petrels, auklets.

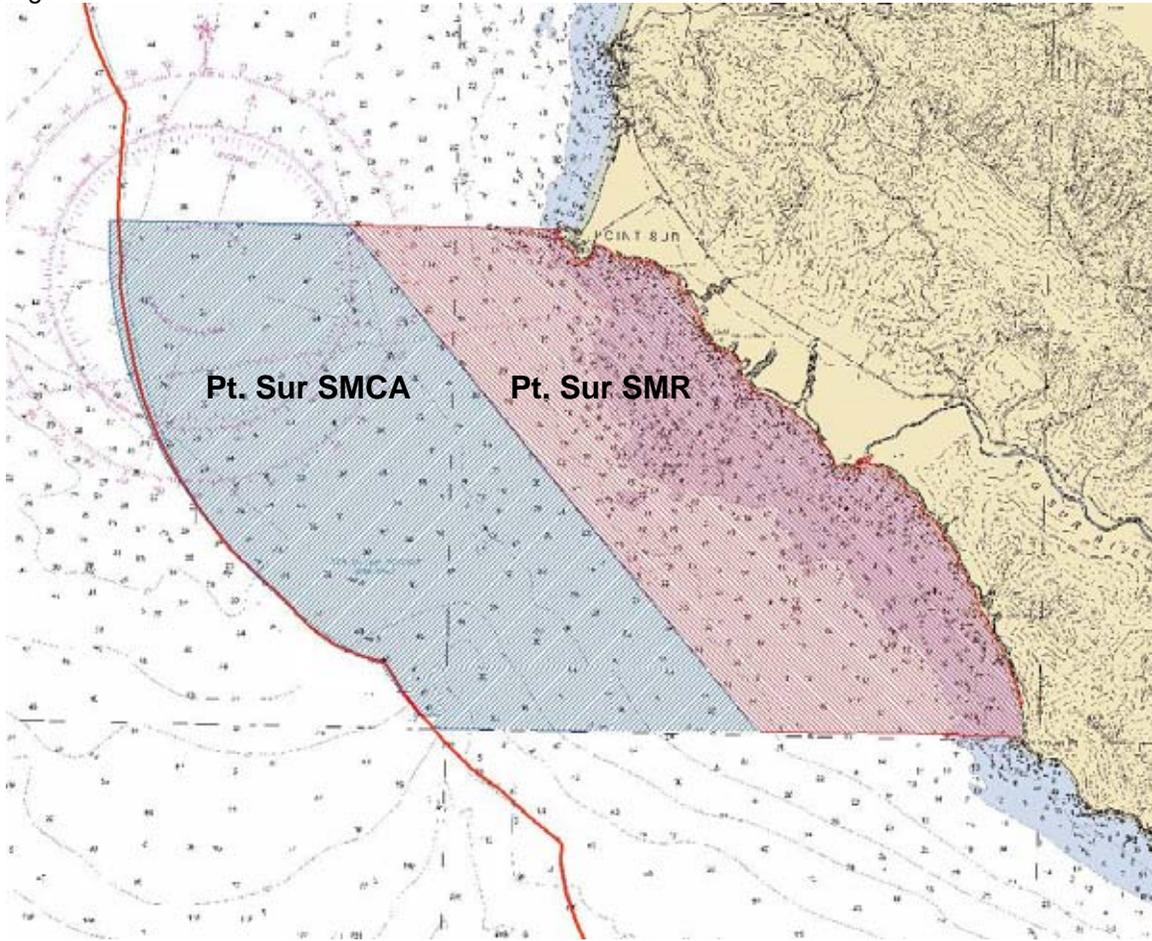
Summary of Objectives: Provide for complete protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, and associated fish and invertebrate species while minimizing impact to shelf rockfish fisheries through the incorporation of part of the Rockfish Conservation Area into the MPA. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of particularly high species diversity associated with upwelling cell in lee of headland, as well as area immediately north of a headland, and maintain species diversity and abundance as demonstrated by monitoring indicator species. (Goal 1, Objective 1, and 2)

- Protect natural age and size structure of invertebrate and fish species associated with sandy beach, rocky intertidal, kelp bed, shallow rocky reef, and shallow sandy bottom habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as juvenile rockfish, squid, and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Provide protection to an area that contains a persistent upwelling plume and generally southerly flow, well-suited to provide larval dispersal to other areas. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help protect populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye, and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect forage base for listed marine birds and marine mammals as well as overfished rockfish species. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shelf species including rockfishes. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Establish a marine protected area near a terrestrial state park where an adjacent PISCO subtidal monitoring site exists. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Include submarine canyon head habitat found in the Soquel Canyon and Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Areas and Point Lobos State Marine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Include submarine canyon head within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)
- Include shallow hard and soft bottom, and shallow canyon habitat within a state marine reserve, including an area of broad continental shelf within a larger area of primarily narrow continental shelf. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by incorporating a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area (closed to groundfish take), and considering existing squid fishing grounds. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Point Sur State Marine Conservation Area) that meets preferred Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Figure 7. Pt. Sur State Marine Reserve and Pt. Sur State Marine Conservation Area.



Proposed MPA: Point Sur State Marine Conservation Area

Area (sq. mi.): 9.96

Along-shore span (mi): 5.2

Depth range (ft): 134-424

Primary habitat types: shallow hard and soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except commercial and recreational take of salmon (*Onchorhynchus spp.*) and albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*).

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the state water line offshore and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed unless otherwise stated (Figure 7):

36° 18.40' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.;

36° 18.40' N. lat. 121° 58.33' W. long.; thence southward along the state water line to

36° 15.00' N. lat. 121° 55.10' W. long.;

36° 15.00' N. lat. 121° 52.50' W. long.; and

36° 18.40' N. lat. 121° 56.00' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, giant kelp, squid, Dungeness crab, spot prawn, murre, cormorants, southern sea otter.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, and associated fish and invertebrate species while minimizing impact to shelf rockfish fisheries, through the incorporation of part of the Rockfish Conservation Area into the MPA, and to the salmon fishery. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region. In addition, unique habitats in federal waters are adjacent to this area and may be connected if appropriate in future processes.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of high species diversity associated with shallow hard and soft bottom habitats where the continental shelf is relatively broad. (Goal 1, Objective 1 and 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of invertebrate and fish species associated with shallow rocky reef and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as juvenile rockfish, squid, and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Provide protection to communities associated with an area that contains a persistent upwelling plume and generally southerly flow, well-suited to provide larval dispersal to other areas. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help maintain populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye, and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect forage base for listed marine birds and marine mammals as well as overfished rockfish species. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of benthic shelf species including rockfishes. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by incorporating a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area (closed to groundfish take), and by allowing the harvest of salmon and albacore. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Point Sur State Marine Reserve) that meets preferred Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Big Creek State Marine Conservation Area

Area (sq. mi.): 10.11

Along-shore span (mi): 2.5

Depth range (ft): 0-1964

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom, shallow and deep submarine canyon, pinnacles, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the commercial and recreational take of salmon (*Onchorhynchus spp.*), albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), and spot prawn (*Pandalus platyceros*) west of a straight line connecting the following two points (approximately 25 fathoms):

36° 07.20' N. lat. 121° 39.00' W. long.; and

36° 05.20' N. lat. 121° 38.00' W. long.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the state water line offshore and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed unless otherwise stated (Figure 8):

36° 07.20' N. lat. 121° 38.00' W. long.;

36° 07.20' N. lat. 121° 42.90' W. long.; thence southward along the state water line to

36° 05.20' N. lat. 121° 41.24' W. long.; and

36° 05.20' N. lat. 121° 37.10' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore, shelf, and slope rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, squid, giant kelp, murre, cormorants, southern sea otter.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased protection of a diverse area containing shallow and deep, and hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, submarine canyons, and associated fish and invertebrate species while minimizing impact to shelf rockfish fisheries, through the incorporation of part of the Rockfish Conservation Area into the MPA, and to the spot prawn and salmon fisheries. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of high species diversity associated with shallow and deep water habitats, including submarine canyon. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with sandy beach, rocky intertidal, shallow hard and soft bottom, surfgrass and kelp beds, deep hard and soft bottom, and shallow and deep submarine canyon habitat in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of fish and most invertebrate species associated with sandy and rocky intertidal, surfgrass and kelp beds, shallow and deep rocky reef, shallow and deep sandy bottom, and shallow and deep submarine canyon habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Help maintain populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye, and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect forage base for listed marine birds and marine mammals as well as overfished rockfish species. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of deepwater species including rockfishes. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Provide opportunities afforded by a nearby terrestrial reserve, managed by the University of California, to link classroom curricula. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Provide opportunities for collaborative research projects involving commercial fishermen, including a possible study on the impact of salmon fishing. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by incorporating a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area (closed to groundfish take), and by allowing the harvest of spot prawn, salmon, and albacore. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore, shelf, and slope rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, spot prawn, squid, giant kelp, murrens, cormorants, southern sea otter.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased complete protection, through expansion of an existing state marine reserve, of a diverse area containing shallow and deep, and hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, submarine canyons, and associated fish and invertebrate species while minimizing impact to shelf rockfish fisheries through the incorporation of part of the Rockfish Conservation Area into the MPA. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of high species diversity associated with shallow and deep water habitats, including submarine canyon. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with sandy beach, rocky intertidal, shallow hard and soft bottom, surfgrass and kelp beds, deep hard and soft bottom, and shallow and deep submarine canyon habitat in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of invertebrate and fish species associated with sandy and rocky intertidal, surfgrass and kelp beds, shallow and deep rocky reef, shallow and deep sandy bottom, and shallow and deep submarine canyon habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as juvenile rockfish, squid, and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Protect full range of ecosystem functions in an area between upwelling zones. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help maintain populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye, and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect forage base for listed marine birds and marine mammals as well as overfished rockfish species. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of deepwater species including rockfishes. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Expand existing state marine reserve adjacent to a terrestrial reserve run by the University of California, which provides research and educational opportunities and existing baseline data inside and outside of the state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Provide opportunities afforded by an adjacent terrestrial reserve, managed by the University of California, to link classroom curricula. (Goal 3, Objective 3)

- Provide opportunities for collaborative research projects involving commercial fishermen, including a possible study on the impact of salmon fishing. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Replicate within a state marine reserve the shallow habitat found in Point Lobos and Point Sur State Marine Reserves. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by incorporating a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area (closed to groundfish take). (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Establish a state marine reserve that meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 10.4

Along-shore span (mi): 6.4

Depth range (ft): 0-157

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 9):

35° 42.85' N. lat. 121° 18.95' W. long.;

35° 42.85' N. lat. 121° 21.00' W. long.;

35° 39.15' N. lat. 121° 18.50' W. long.; and

35° 39.15' N. lat. 121° 14.45' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, spot prawn, squid, giant kelp, murre, cormorants, pelicans, guillemots, southern sea otter.

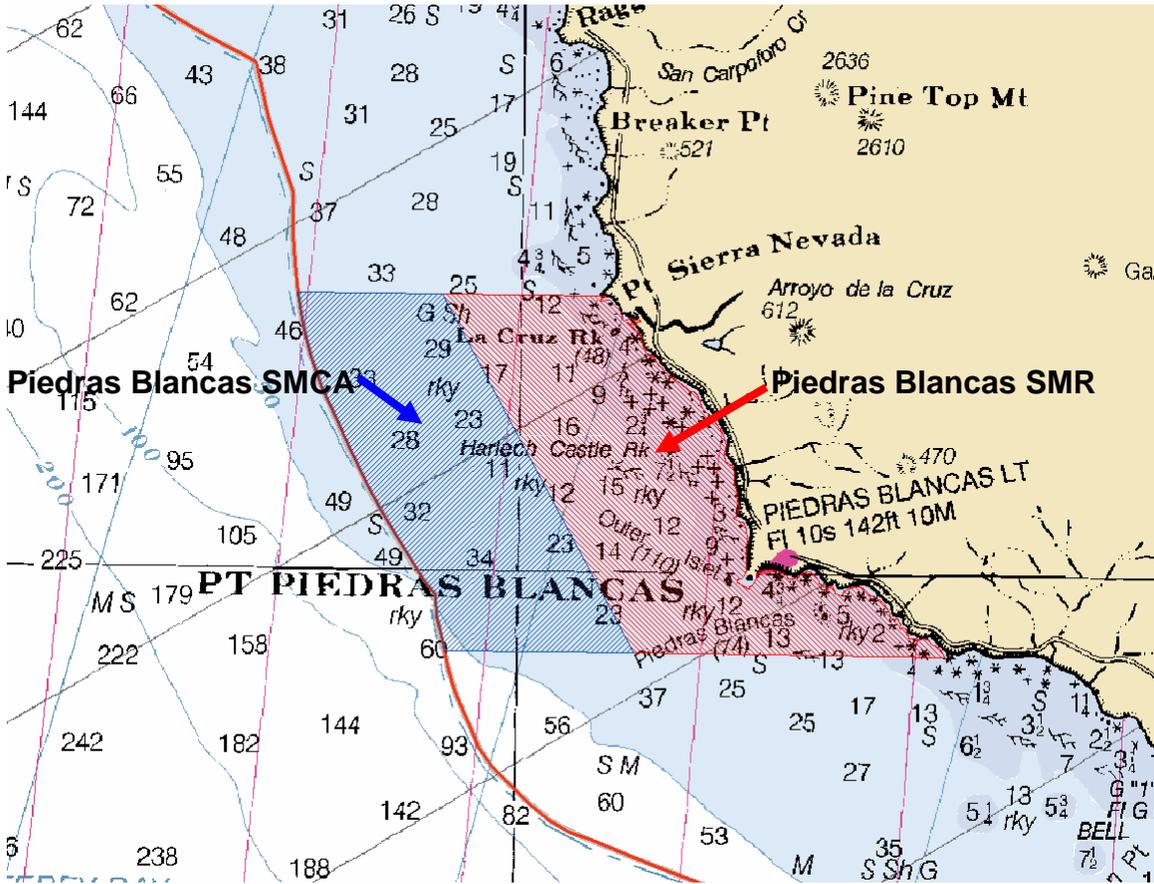
Summary of Objectives: Provide for complete protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, pinnacles, and associated fish and invertebrate species in an area receiving increased public visitation due to marine mammal viewing opportunities. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of particularly high species diversity including fish, invertebrates, kelp, marine birds, and marine mammals, including major rookeries containing California sea lion, northern elephant seal, harbor seal, Stellar sea lion, and northern fur seal. (Goal 1, Objective 1)

- Protect communities associated with extensive and high value intertidal zone which will be subject to additional visitation due to conversion from private to public ownership of land. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with a mosaic of habitat types, including sandy beach with diverse cobble size, rocky intertidal, surfgrass bed, kelp forest, pinnacles, and shallow hard and soft bottom, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of species associated with sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass bed, kelp forest, pinnacles, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as juvenile rockfish, squid, and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Protect forage base for marine birds and marine mammals and eliminate disturbances associated with fishing activities. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Protect communities associated with an upwelling zone where larval dispersion to other areas is likely. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help protect populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye, and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of nearshore fish and invertebrate species. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Replicate within a state marine reserve the range of habitats found at Point Sur and Point Buchon State Marine Reserves in an area that includes a PISCO monitoring site. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Enhance classroom component of research and monitoring as related to the Friends of the Elephant Seal organization. (Goal 3, Objective 3)
- Include pinnacle habitat within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)
- Include and replicate sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass bed, kelp forest, pinnacles, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
- Increase positive socio-economic benefits by protecting an area with exceptionally high natural heritage values, including education, wildlife viewing, and tourism. (Goal 5, Objective 1)
- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area) that meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for preferred size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Figure 9. Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve and Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area



Proposed MPA: Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 8.76
Along-shore span (mi): 4.9
Depth range (ft): 94-337

Primary habitat types: shallow hard and soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except commercial and recreational take of salmon (*Onchorhynchus spp.*) and albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*).

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the state water line offshore and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed unless otherwise stated (Figure 9):

35° 42.85' N. lat. 121° 21.00' W. long.;

35° 42.85' N. lat. 121° 22.85' W. long.; thence southward along the state water line to

35° 39.15' N. lat. 121° 20.90' W. long.;

35° 39.15' N. lat. 121° 18.50' W. long.; and

35° 42.85' N. lat. 121° 21.00' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, giant kelp, squid, Dungeness crab, murre, cormorants, southern sea otter.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, pinnacles, and associated fish and invertebrate species in an area receiving increased public visitation due to marine mammal viewing opportunities, while minimizing impact to the salmon fishery. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect benthic areas with high species diversity and maintain benthic species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in shallow hard and soft bottom. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with area with shallow hard and soft bottom in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of invertebrate and fish species associated with shallow rocky reef and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect offshore forage base for seabird and marine mammal populations. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help maintain populations of overfished rockfish species including bocaccio, yelloweye, and canary. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of benthic shelf species including rockfishes. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve) that meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for preferred size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Cambria State Marine Park
Area (sq. mi.): 6.26
Along-shore span (mi): 5.8
Depth range (ft): 0-105

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No commercial take. Recreational take is allowed.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 10):

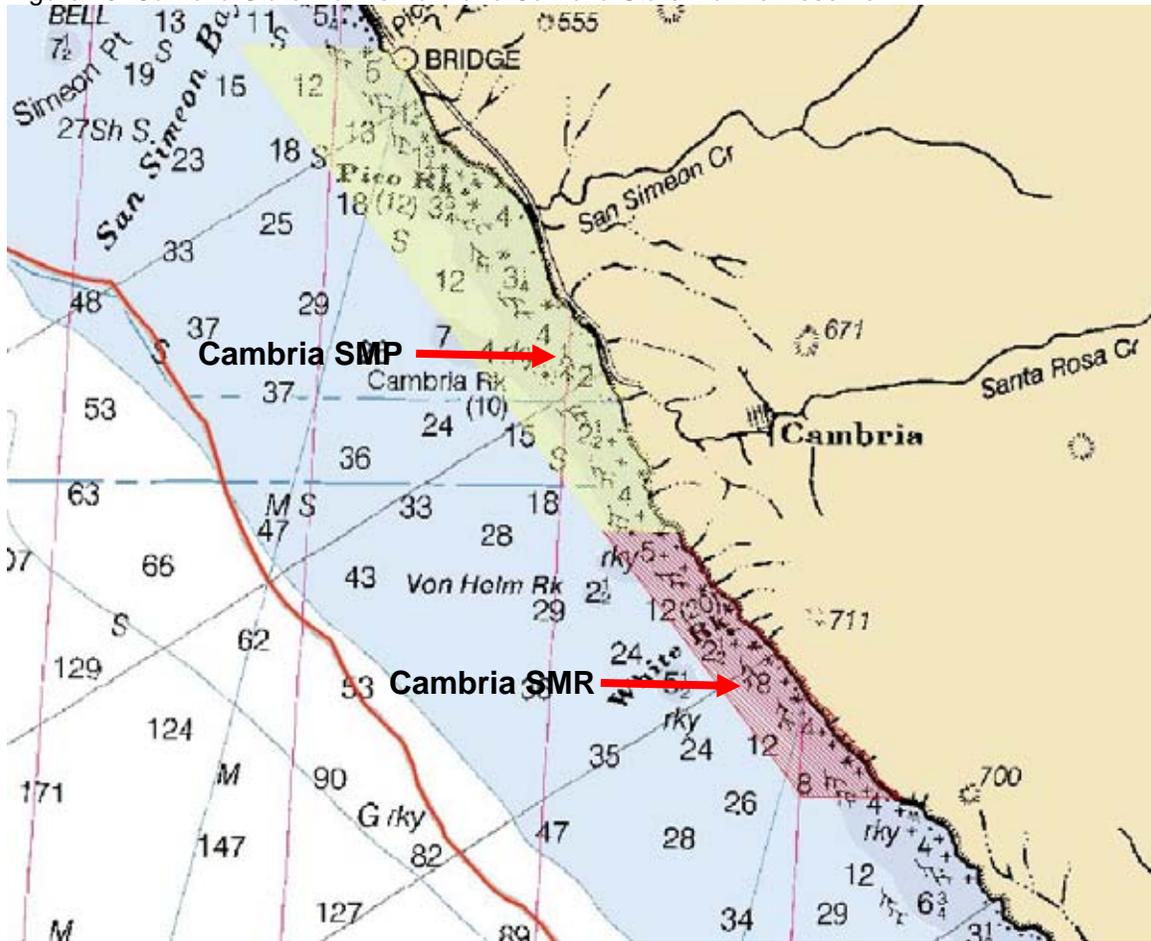
35° 37.10' N. lat. 121° 09.20' W. long.;
35° 37.10' N. lat. 121° 10.70' W. long.;
35° 32.85' N. lat. 121° 06.70' W. long.; and
35° 32.85' N. lat. 121° 05.85' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: squid, giant kelp.

Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Provide some protection to nearshore shelf rockfish species, cabezon, and kelp greenling through the prohibition of commercial fishing. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
- Enhance recreational fishing near a population center (Cambria) by prohibiting commercial take in an area traditionally accessed primarily by recreational users. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Replicate habitats found in adjacent Cambria State Marine Reserve to allow comparison of an area which allows recreational fishing only with an area in which all take is prohibited. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Provide research benefits from existing subtidal and intertidal monitoring sites in this area and in the adjacent Cambria State Marine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Enhance recreational fishing experience prohibiting commercial fishing. (Goal 3, Objective 4)
- Increase positive socioeconomic impacts for recreational fishing by establishing a state marine park in an area of traditional recreational use. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Figure 10. Cambria State Marine Park and Cambria State Marine Reserve



Proposed MPA: Cambria State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 2.32

Along-shore span (mi): 3.5

Depth range (ft): 0-99

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 10):

35° 32.85' N. lat. 121° 05.85' W. long.;

35° 32.85' N. lat. 121° 06.70' W. long.;

35° 30.50' N. lat. 121° 05.00' W. long.; and

35° 30.50' N. lat. 121° 03.40' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore rockfish, squid, mussels, turban snails, limpets

Summary of Objectives: Provide for a high level of protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, pinnacles, and associated fish and invertebrate species adjacent to an existing land based preserve and research facility.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of particularly high species diversity including fish, invertebrates, kelp, marine birds, and marine mammals, including major rookeries containing California sea lion, northern elephant seal, harbor seal, Stellar sea lion, and northern fur seal. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with a mosaic of habitat types, including sandy beach with diverse cobble size, rocky intertidal, surfgrass bed, kelp forest, pinnacles, and shallow hard and soft bottom, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of species associated with sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass bed, kelp forest, pinnacles, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs, including forage species such as juvenile rockfish, squid, and coastal pelagic finfish that serve as prey for other fish, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of nearshore fish and invertebrate species. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Provide protection to nearshore shelf rockfish species, cabezon, and kelp greenling through the prohibition of commercial and recreational fishing. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
- Replicate within a state marine reserve the range of shallow habitats found at Point Sur and Point Buchon State Marine Reserves. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Provide research benefits from existing subtidal and intertidal monitoring sites in this area and by comparison with adjacent state marine park. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Include and replicate sandy beach, rocky intertidal, surfgrass bed, kelp forest, pinnacles, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 4, Objective 2)

Proposed MPA: Morro Bay State Marine Reserve
Area (sq. mi.): 0.3
Along-shore span (mi): 1.4
Depth range (ft): 0-10

Primary habitat types: coastal marsh, tidal flats, estuary.

Proposed regulations: No take

Boundaries: This area includes the area below mean high tide line within Morro Bay east of longitude 120° 50.340' W. (Figure 11):

Examples of species likely to benefit: surfperches, leopard shark, starry flounder, worms, pelicans, scoters.

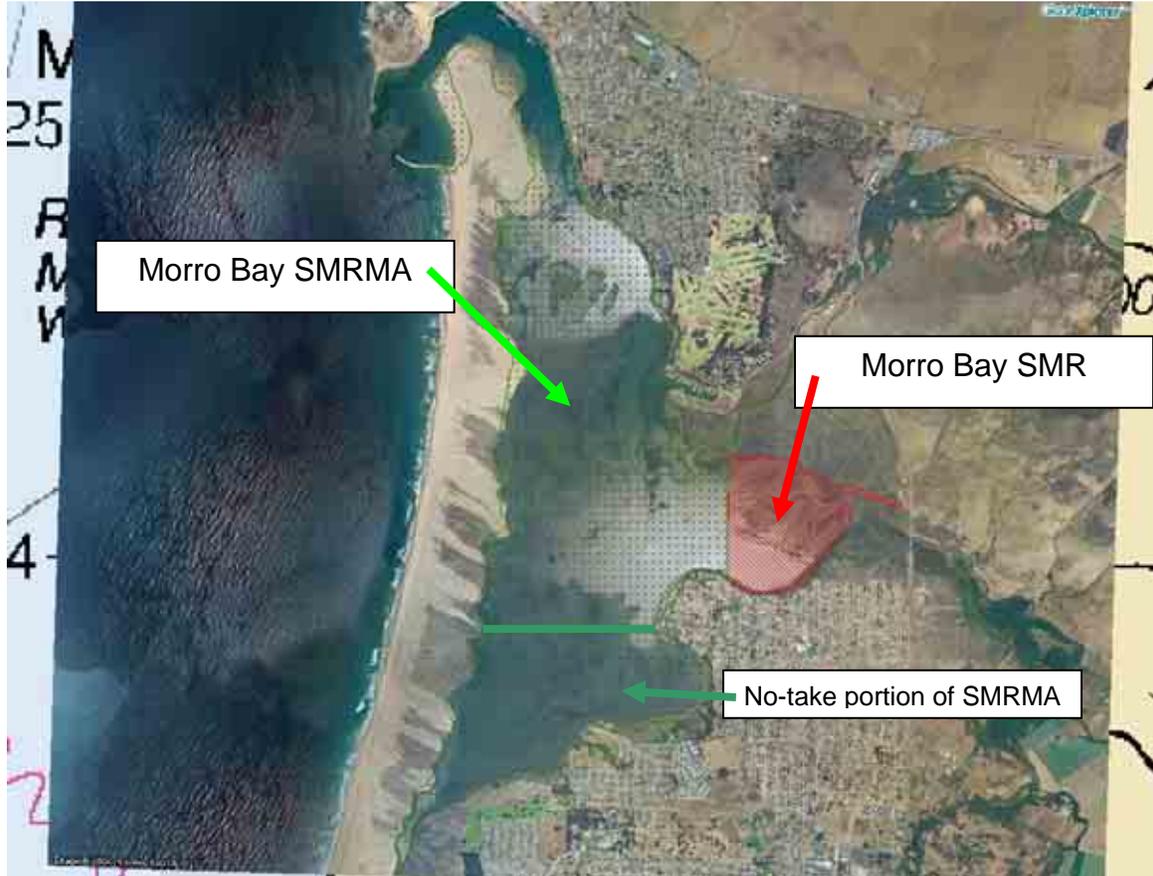
Summary of Objectives: Provide for complete protection in a portion of one of the few estuarine areas of the central coast. This area is within an existing State Park lease where current Park rules prohibit take of living resources.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect estuarine area with high marine bird diversity. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with area with diversity of estuarine habitats, including open channels and mud flats, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age, size structure, and genetic diversity of fish and invertebrate species, especially elasmobranchs and flatfishes, characteristic of largest estuarine system within the central coast. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural structure and food web of estuarine system, including invertebrate forage base for marine birds. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Help protect listed marine birds and southern sea otter by protecting feeding area. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Enhance reproductive capacity of invertebrate and fish estuarine species by prohibiting take in important nursery area. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Provide educational and interpretive resources by establishing a state marine reserve adjacent to a museum, a terrestrial state park, and within the Morro Bay Estuarine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Include and replicate representative central coast estuarine habitat within a state marine reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Include estuarine habitat within a state marine reserve. (Goal 4, Objective 1)

- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by establishing a state marine reserve in an area that is already closed to fishing, and where non-consumptive values such as wildlife viewing are likely to be enhanced. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Figure 11. Morro Bay East State Marine Reserve and Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area with no-take portion of the SMRMA indicated.



Proposed MPA: Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area
Area (sq. mi.): 3.01
Along-shore span (mi): 9.4
Depth range (ft): 0-22

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, coastal marsh, tidal flats, eelgrass beds, estuary.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except recreational take of finfish, permitted aquaculture of oysters, and receiving of finfish for bait purposes north of latitude 35° 19.700' N. Recreational hunting of waterfowl is permitted unless otherwise restricted by hunting regulations.

Boundaries: This area includes the area below mean high tide within Morro Bay east of the Morro Bay entrance breakwater and west of longitude 120° 50.340' W. (Figure 11):

Examples of species likely to benefit: worms, pelicans, scoters, ghost shrimp, mud shrimp.

Summary of Objectives: Provide increased protection for one of the few estuarine areas of the central coast while allowing for the traditional use of waterfowl hunting.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect estuarine area with high marine bird diversity. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect invertebrate communities associated with area with diversity of estuarine habitats, including open channels and mud flats, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age, size structure, and genetic diversity of invertebrate species characteristic of largest estuarine system within the central coast. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural structure and food web of estuarine system in a portion of the MMA, including invertebrate forage base for marine birds. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Help protect listed marine birds and southern sea otter by protecting feeding area. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Enhance reproductive capacity of invertebrate estuarine species by prohibiting take in important estuarine area. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Provide educational and interpretive resources by establishing a state marine recreational management area with full protection of marine invertebrate and algae species adjacent to a museum, a terrestrial state park, and within the Morro Bay Estuarine Reserve. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Include with estuarine habitat within a state marine recreational management area. (Goal 4, Objective 1)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by establishing a state marine recreational management area with a no-take component in a location that has experienced relatively little fishing effort but has been a traditional waterfowl hunting area. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

Proposed MPA: Point Buchon State Marine Reserve
Area (sq. mi.): 6.66
Along-shore span (mi): 2.9
Depth range (ft): 0-208

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, shallow hard and soft bottom, pinnacles, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 12):

35° 15.25' N. lat. 120° 54.00' W. long.;
35° 15.25' N. lat. 120° 56.00' W. long.;
35° 11.00' N. lat. 120° 52.40' W. long.; and
35° 13.30' N. lat. 120° 52.40' W. long.

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, California halibut, squid, shearwaters, pelicans, southern sea otter.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for complete protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, pinnacles, and associated fish and invertebrate species, while benefiting from additional protection due to an adjacent national security closure. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area of particularly high species diversity including fish, invertebrates, kelp, marine birds, and marine mammals. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with diverse habitats, including sandy beach, rocky intertidal, kelp forest, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat, in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of species associated with sandy beach, rocky intertidal, kelp forest, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitat. (Goal 1, Objective 3)
- Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in area representative of shallow hard and soft bottom habitats south of Morro Bay. (Goal 1, Objective 4)
- Protect full range of ecosystem functions in an area between two upwelling zones. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help protect populations of nearshore rockfish in an area that has traditionally received relatively high fishing effort. (Goal 2, Objective 1).

Proposed MPA: Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area
Area (sq. mi.): 11.55
Along-shore span (mi): 5.9
Depth range (ft): 191-377

Primary habitat types: shallow hard and soft bottom, deep hard and soft bottom.

Proposed regulations: Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except commercial and recreational take of salmon (*Onchorhynchus spp.*) and albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*).

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the state water line offshore and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed unless otherwise stated (Figure 12):

35° 15.25' N. lat. 120° 56.00' W. long.;
35° 15.25' N. lat. 120° 57.80' W. long.; thence southward along the state water line to
35° 11.00' N. lat. 120° 55.20' W. long.;
35° 11.00' N. lat. 120° 52.40' W. long.; and
35° 15.25' N. lat. 120° 56.00' W. long.;

Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, California halibut, squid, shearwaters, pelicans.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for increased protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, pinnacles, and associated fish and invertebrate species, while minimizing impact to the salmon fishery. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of benthic fishes, invertebrates. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Provide additional protection for benthic species and typical forage species (squid and pelagic finfish) while allowing fishing for salmon and albacore. (Goal 2, Objective 3)
- Replicate with a state marine conservation area the range of habitats found at fished sites south of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Minimize negative socio-economic impacts by incorporating a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area (closed to groundfish take), and by allowing the harvest of salmon and albacore. (Goal 5, Objective 1)

- Establish a marine protected area complex (along with Point Buchon State Marine Reserve) that meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Proposed MPA: Vandenberg State Marine Reserve

Area (sq. mi.): 32.84

Along-shore span (mi): 14.3

Depth range (ft): 0-127

Primary habitat types: sandy beach, rocky intertidal, shallow hard and soft bottom, kelp bed.

Proposed regulations: No take.

Boundaries: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed (Figure 13):

34° 44.65' N. lat. 120° 37.75' W. long.;

34° 44.65' N. lat. 120° 40.00' W. long.;

34° 33.25' N. lat. 120° 40.00' W. long.; and

34° 33.25' N. lat. 120° 37.25' W. long.

(A) Within the Vandenberg State Marine Reserve, no take of living marine resources is permitted except take incidental to the mission critical operations of the Vandenberg Air Force Base and approved commercial space launch operations approved by the Base Commander.

(B) Public Entry. Public entry into the Vandenberg State Marine Reserve may be restricted at the discretion of the department to protect wildlife, aquatic life, or habitat or by the Commander of Vandenberg Air Force Base to protect base operations.

(C) The Department shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Commander of Vandenberg Air Force Base for the management and administration of the Vandenberg State Marine Reserve. The MOU shall include all uses necessary and compatible with the Vandenberg Air Force Base's national defense mission and details on cooperative enforcement and monitoring.

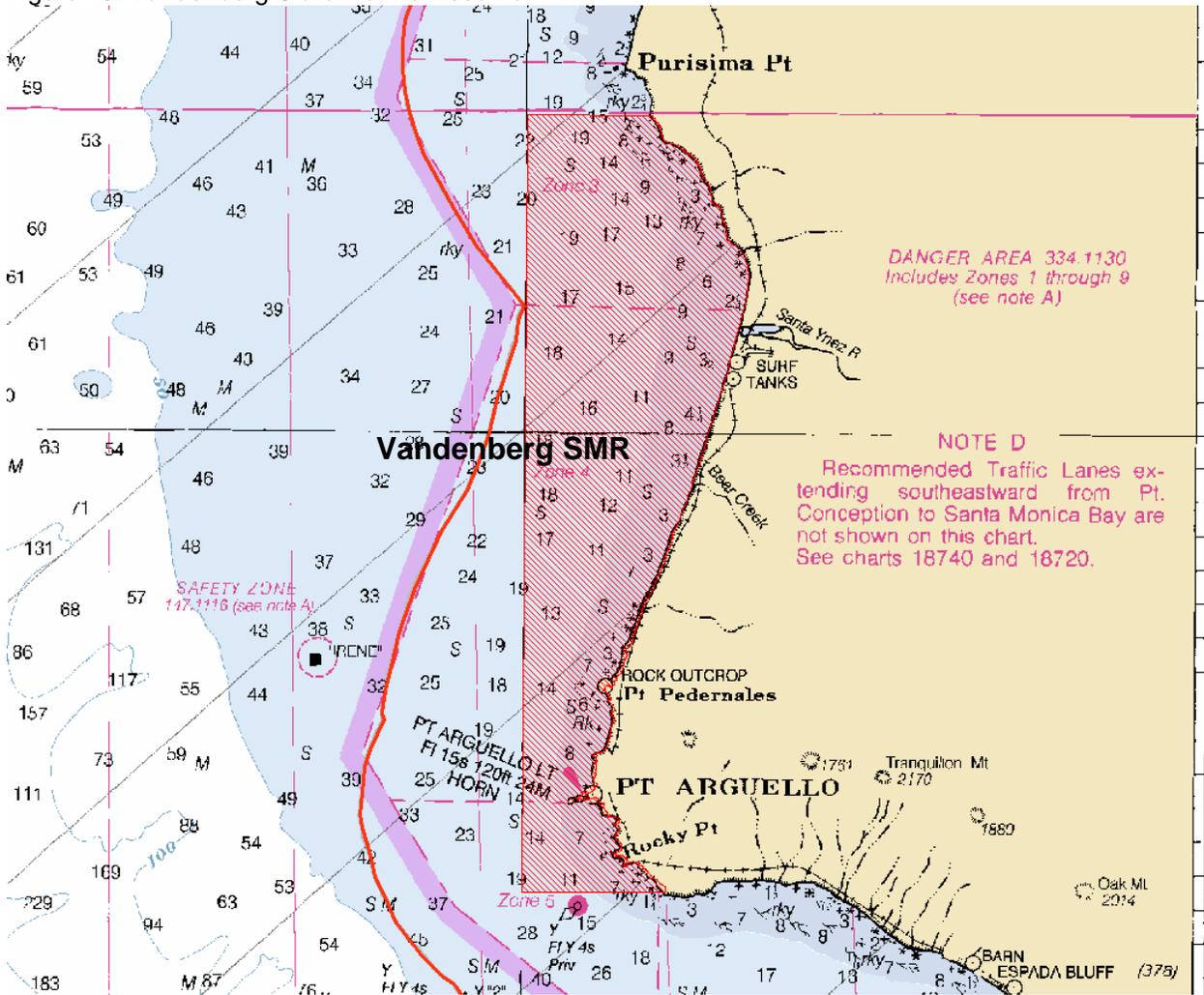
Examples of species likely to benefit: nearshore and shelf rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, surfperches, California halibut, Dungeness crab, rock crab, squid, shearwaters, pelicans, southern sea otter.

Summary of Objectives: Provide for complete protection of a diverse area containing shallow hard and soft habitats, kelp beds, and associated fish and invertebrate, while benefiting from protection provided by an existing state marine reserve and restrictions on vessel traffic, including fishing vessels, due to the presence of Vandenberg Air Force Base. This area is important to the formation of an ecologically sound MPA network component, by linking these habitats to similar habitats in other parts of the region.

Detailed Objectives (with reference to regional goal and objective):

- Protect area with high marine bird, marine mammal, fish, and invertebrate species diversity and abundance. (Goal 1, Objective 1)
- Protect communities associated with area with unique oceanographic conditions in transition zone near a biogeographical regional boundary, including sandy beach, rocky intertidal, kelp forest, and hard and soft bottom habitat, and in close proximity to each other. (Goal 1, Objective 2)
- Protect natural age and size structure of Nearshore Fishery Management Plan species which occur within the central coast. (Goal 1: Objective 3)
- Protect trophic structure and food web in area representative of shallow habitats south of Morro Bay. (Goal 1, Objectives 4)
- Protect ecosystem structure and functions in representative shallow habitat in southern end of central coast. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Increase ecological benefits to an area containing a mosaic of shallow hard and soft bottom habitats through the expansion of an existing state marine reserve. (Goal 1, Objective 5)
- Help protect marine bird and marine mammal species of concern by protecting forage base adjacent to colonies and rookeries. (Goal 2, Objective 1)
- Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of benthic fishes, invertebrates, and coastal pelagic finfish. (Goal 2, Objective 2)
- Establish a state marine reserve which encompasses an existing PISCO monitoring site, a Multi-Agency Intertidal Network (MARINe) monitoring site, and a Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) study site. (Goal 3, Objective 1)
- Replicate with a state marine reserve the same range of habitats found at fished sites at Point Sal. (Goal 3, Objective 2)
- Include and replicate within a state marine reserve sandy beach, rocky intertidal, and shallow hard and soft bottom habitats. (Goal 4, Objective 2)
- Establish a state marine reserve that meets preferred Master Plan Framework scientific guidelines for size. (Goal 5, Objective 3)

Figure 13. Vandenberg State Marine Reserve.



RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND)
WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:)
)
State of California)
Fish and Game State)
1416 Ninth Street, 13th Floor)
Sacramento, CA 95814)

RECEIVED
CALIFORNIA
FISH AND GAME
COMMISSION

2012 AUG -3 PM 1:50

Space Above Line for Recorder's Use Only

**LEASE GRANTING THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE
OF CONDUCTING AQUACULTURE AT
STATE WATER BOTTOM NO. M-614-02**

THIS LEASE GRANTING THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF CONDUCTING AQUACULTURE AT STATE WATER BOTTOM NO. M-614-02 ("Lease") is made and entered into as of the 21ST day of JUNE, 2012, by and between Grassy Bar Oyster Company, ("Tenant") and the California Fish and Game Commission ("State") with reference to the following facts:

RECITALS

Tenant wishes to lease a State Water Bottom for the purpose of propagating, cultivating, maintaining and harvesting aquatic plants and/or animals in marine waters of the state.

Fish and Game Code section 15400 authorizes the State to lease to any person the exclusive privilege to conduct aquaculture in any designated State Water Bottom if it determines that such lease is in the public interest.

On August 3, 2011, the State authorized renewal of the Lease for State Water Bottom No. M-614-02 to Tenant.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1. LEASE.** The State hereby grants to Tenant the exclusive privilege to conduct aquaculture upon State Water Bottom No. M-614-02, subject to the terms and conditions of this Lease.
- 2. DESCRIPTION.** This Lease covers that area comprising approximately 15 acres designated as State Water Bottom No. M-614-02 and shown on the Map and Description attached as **Exhibit A**, which is made a part of this Lease by this reference.
- 3. TERM.** This Lease is for a period of 15 years commencing on July 1, 2012 and ending on July 1, 2027, unless renewed or sooner terminated in accordance with its terms.
- 4. ANNUAL RENT.** The base rent for the Lease area is \$50.00 per acre, calculated to recover Tenant's share of the State's operational costs of the aquaculture

bottom leasing program attributable to shellfish cultivation. The base rent shall be annually adjusted in the following manner:

The Department of Fish and Game shall determine the change in the "Implicit Price Deflator for State and Local government Purchases of Goods and Services," as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, for the quarter ending March 31 of the current year compared to the quarter ending March 31 of the previous year. The relative amount of the change shall be multiplied by the amount of the annual rent.

No more frequently than at five-year intervals, the State, in its sole discretion, may recalculate the productivity classification by which the annual rent is calculated for Tenant to reflect changes in the State's operational costs of the aquaculture bottom leasing program attributable to shellfish cultivation. The 10-year average oyster production values fall into three productivity classifications:

- High productivity = >100,000 oysters/acre = \$150.00 per acre/year
- Moderate productivity = >20,000-99,000 oysters/acre = \$100.00 per acre/year
- Low productivity = >2,000-19,999 oysters/acre = \$50.00 per acre/year

Whenever such formula is updated, the annual rent first charged Tenant thereafter shall become the new base rent, subject to the foregoing adjustments for inflation thereafter.

Notice of the annual adjusted rent for the upcoming calendar year shall be given to Tenant by December 1. Until the notice of the annual adjustment is provided, Tenant remains obligated to pay rent at the previous rate. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 15407, the annual rent shall be paid within 30 days of the commencement date in Section 3, and within 30 days of each anniversary. Tenant shall remit such rent to: Department of Fish and Game, Fiscal and Administrative Services Branch, 1416 Ninth Street, 12th Floor, Sacramento, California 95814 RE: State Water Bottom Lease No. M-614-02.

Payment shall be made to the State in lawful money of the United States, provided that, if any payment made by a check, draft or money order is returned to The State due to insufficient funds or otherwise, the State shall have the right, upon written notice to Tenant; to require Tenant to make all subsequent payments in cash, or by cashier's or certified check.

5. LATE PAYMENT. Annual payment of rent is due and payable on the commencement date of this Lease or any anniversary thereafter, and is timely if received by the State within thirty (30) days of such commencement date or anniversary. Any annual payment not received by the State within thirty (30) days of the Lease commencement date or anniversary thereof, regardless of whether the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, will be subject to a late penalty consisting of an administrative charge on the late amount, calculated at the rate of five percent (5%) of the amount of the late payment. The parties agree that the late charge represents a fair and reasonable estimate of the costs the State will incur because of late payment. Acceptance of the late charge by the State shall not constitute a waiver of Tenant's default for the overdue amount, nor prevent the State from exercising other

rights and remedies granted under this Lease. Tenant shall pay the late charge as additional rent within 30 days of the due date of the original payment.

Any annual payment not received by the State within ninety (90) days of the commencement date of the Lease or within ninety (90) days of any anniversary thereof shall constitute a breach of Lease, giving rise to the State's remedies as set forth herein.

Annual rent due to the State, if not received by the State within ninety (90) days following the due date, will bear interest from the due date until paid at the rate of ten percent (10%) per year or, if a higher rate is legally permissible, at the highest rate legally permitted. Interest shall not be payable on late charges incurred by Tenant nor on any amounts on which late charges are paid by Tenant to the extent this interest would cause the total interest to be in excess of that legally permitted. Payment of interest shall not excuse nor cure any default by Tenant.

Upon written request by Tenant to the State, demonstrating unusual or extenuating circumstances causing the late payment, the State, in its sole discretion, may waive the late charge.

6. INSURANCE. Tenant shall furnish to the State certificate(s) of insurance stating that Public Liability Insurance is presently in effect for the Tenant and will be in effect throughout the period of this Lease with a combined single liability limit of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence, and shall insure against all liability of Tenant and its employees and agents arising out of or in connection with Tenant's use and occupancy of the leased Lease area. The certificate(s) of insurance shall:

(a) Be furnished to the State by the insurance companies, and no such policy shall be cancelable or subject to reduction of coverage or other modification except after 30 days prior written notice to the State.

(b) Include the State of California, its officers, agents, employees and servants are included as additional insured but only insofar as the operations under the Lease are concerned.

(c) Provide that the State shall not be responsible for any premiums or assessments on any policy of insurance hereunder.

(d) Comply with those standards as determined by the State of California, Department of General Services, Office of Risk and Insurance Management.

Tenant agrees that the insurance required herein shall be in effect at all times during the term of this Lease, at the cost of Tenant. In the event said insurance, or any of it, expires or lapses at any time during the term of this Lease, the Tenant agrees to provide, no later than fifteen (15) days after said expiration or lapse, written evidence of required insurance coverage from the date of loss of the earlier insurance and continuing for not less than the remainder of the term of the Lease. Tenant's failure to keep in effect at all times all insurance required by this Lease shall be grounds for termination of the Lease, in addition to any other remedies available to the State.

Where Tenant has any employees, a program of workers' compensation insurance, in an amount and form to meet all applicable requirements of the Labor Code of

California, shall be in place throughout the term of this Lease. Such insurance shall include employer's liability coverage of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) and shall specifically cover all persons providing services by or on behalf of Tenant and shall cover all risks to such persons under this Lease.

7. INDEMNITY AND WAIVER. (For purposes of this Section 7, the term, "State", shall include the Department of Fish and Game as well as the Fish and Game Commission.) Tenant hereby waives all claims and recourse against the State, including the right to contribution for loss or damage to persons or property arising from, or in any way connected with or incident to this Lease, except claims arising from, and only to the extent of the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the State, its officers, agents or employees. Tenant shall notify the Department of Fish and Game Aquaculture Coordinator immediately in case of any serious accident, injury, or casualty on, or potentially related to, the Lease area.

Tenant shall protect, indemnify, hold harmless, and defend the State, its officers, agents or employees, against any and all claims, demands, damages, costs, expenses or liability costs arising out of the use by Tenant, including its employees and agents, of the Lease area, except for liability arising out of, and to the extent of, the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the State, its officers, agents or employees for which the State is found liable by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Should the State be named as a defendant in any claim or legal action arising out of the use by Tenant, including its employees and agents, of the Lease area, upon tender of the claim or action by the State to Tenant, the Tenant shall assume the State's defense and represent the State in such legal action at Tenant's expense, subject to the provisions herein.

In lieu of tender to Tenant of the claim or action against the State, the State may elect to represent itself, in which event, the State shall bear its own litigation costs, expenses and attorney fees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the State is required to represent itself because of a conflict of interest by counsel representing Tenant, then Tenant, upon demand by the State, shall reimburse the State for the State's litigation costs, expenses and attorney fees. Costs shall include, without limitation, all attorney fees and costs, court costs, if any, costs of mediators or arbitrators, experts and consultants, and any other costs reasonably incurred in response to any claim.

In the event the State is found to be concurrently liable with Tenant by a court of competent jurisdiction for loss or damage to persons or property arising out of the use by Tenant, its employees and agents, of the Lease area, the State and Tenant shall cooperate and use their best efforts to seek and obtain an apportionment of liability from the court and neither party shall request a jury apportionment.

In the event the State is found to be liable for any other wrongful act, for which liability to another is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction for loss or damage to persons or property arising out of the use by Tenant, its employees and agents, of the Lease area, the State shall bear its own litigation costs, expenses and attorney fees. If Tenant has paid for any such costs which are the responsibility of the the State under this provision, the State shall reimburse Tenant at Tenant's request. The State, in its sole discretion, may provide any reimbursement required in the form of a credit against any other money due the State under this Lease.

8. RENEWAL. Tenant may provide written notice to the Department of Fish and Game Aquaculture Coordinator that it is exercising its right to seek renewal of this lease at least 120 days and not more than 364 days (one year) prior to the expiration date in Section 3 pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 15406. So long as Tenant, during the period specified herein, is still actively engaged in aquaculture, as determined by the State, Tenant shall have a prior right to renew for a period of 10 years on terms to be agreed upon between the State, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Game Aquaculture Coordinator, and Tenant. If Tenant fails to give such notice of its right to seek renewal during the period specified herein, the Lease, including any remaining right to seek renewal, shall terminate upon expiration of the then-current term. Moreover, if Tenant is in default on the date of giving such notice, the notice shall be ineffective; if Tenant cures the default and provides a new notice thereafter all within the period specified herein for giving notice, that new notice shall be sufficient to exercise Tenant's prior right to renew. Provided, further, that if on the date a renewal term is to commence Tenant is in default, the renewal term shall not commence and this Lease shall expire at the end of the current term. However, if the State continues negotiating renewal terms after the prior term expires, then the holdover provisions of Section 9 may apply. In no event shall the term of this Lease, or the term of any renewal thereof, extend beyond 25 years each.

9. HOLDOVER. If the Term in Section 3 expires and the Lease has not been renewed pursuant to Section 8, and Tenant remains in possession of the Lease area with State's express or implied permission, Tenant shall become a tenant from month to month only, subject to all the provisions of this Lease except Sections 3, 4 and 5. During this holdover tenancy, a monthly rent representing one-twelfth of the current adjusted annual rent shall be payable on or before the first day of each month. It is expressly understood that a holdover tenancy does not create any right of renewal beyond that provided by Fish and Game Code section 15406 as set forth in Section 8, and that the only purpose of a holdover tenancy is to allow continuity of use of the property while the State continues to negotiate renewal terms or undertakes to issue a new lease to the highest responsible bidder pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 15406, or to allow the holdover tenant time to terminate and remove the aquaculture operation consistent with Fish and Game Code section 15409(a). If either party desires to terminate such holdover tenancy, it shall give the other party not less than thirty days advance written notice of the date of termination.

10. POSSESSORY INTEREST. Tenant understands and acknowledges that, pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code section 107.6(a), any possessory interest created by this Lease may be subject to the payment of property taxes levied on that possessory interest.

Tenant agrees to pay, before delinquency, all lawful taxes, assessments, license fees and any other charges of any type whatsoever which at any time may be levied by the State, County, City or any tax or assessment-levying body upon any interest in or created by this Lease, or any possessory right which Tenant may have in or to the Lease area covered hereby.

11. USE. Tenant shall use the Lease area only for the purpose stated in this Lease, and such use shall be continuous from commencement of the Lease term until its expiration or termination. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 15414, the State

may require the Tenant to submit any periodic reports it deems necessary for the proper administration of State Water Bottom M-614-02.

The Lease area shall be continuously used by Tenant to conduct aquaculture operations, as aquaculture is defined in Fish and Game Code section 17. Tenant shall not use or permit the Lease area to be used in whole or in part during the term of this Lease for any purpose, other than as set forth herein, without the prior written consent of the State.

The possessory interest herein given to the Tenant does not exclude the general public from the Lease area, and Tenant may not unreasonably impede public access to state waters for purpose of fishing, navigation, commerce or recreation or other public trust values. However, Tenant may limit public access to the extent necessary to avoid damage to the Lease area and the aquatic life culture therein. This Lease is not intended to confer third party beneficiary status to anyone benefiting from the terms of this Lease. The possessory interest is further subject to all valid and existing contracts, leases, licenses, encumbrances, and claims of title which may affect the Lease area.

This Lease provides a tenancy of a temporary nature. The parties to this Lease agree that no Relocation Payment or Relocation Advisory Assistance will be sought or provided in any form as a consequence of this tenancy.

This Lease is of no force or effect until signed by both parties and all approvals are secured. Tenant may not commence performance until such approval has been obtained. Any commencement of performance prior to Lease approval shall be done at the Tenant's own risk. Nothing in this Lease may be waived, modified, amended or discharged except by a writing signed by the State and Tenant and approved by the State in a public meeting.

12. SHELLFISH PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS. This lease shall be improved at no less than a minimum rate established by the provisions of Chapter 9 of Division 1 of Title 14, California Code of Regulations (commencing with section 237).

(a) Minimum Planting Requirements: 15 cases of seed-bearing shell (1200 pounds of seed-bearing shell) or 225 bushels of oysters one or more years of age over the allotted lease per year. Improvement by unattached single seed (less than one year old) shall consist of planting an average of 75,000 single seed over the allotted lease per year. Term of improvement shall be four years for seed-bearing shell and three years for oysters one or more years of age. As proof of use, the Tenant shall submit to the Department of Fish and Game Aquaculture Coordinator, a written declaration under penalty of perjury showing the date, quantity of species and acreage in each planting, also including a map showing acres, amounts and dates planted.

(b) Minimum Harvesting Requirements: The annual harvest rate shall be an average rate of 30,000 oysters (over one year of age) over the allotted acreage effective three years after the effective date of the lease. Harvest reports shall be recorded in the form of a receipt in quadruplicate furnished by the Department of Fish and Game. The triplicate copy shall be delivered to the Department of Fish and Game on or before the first and sixteenth day of each month.

13. NO WARRANTY. This Lease is made without warranty of title, condition or fitness of State Water Bottom M-614-02 for the Tenant's intended purpose or use.

Tenant agrees to accept the Lease area in its presently existing condition, "As Is", and that the State shall not be obligated to make any alterations, additions or betterments thereto except as otherwise provided in the Lease.

14. COMPLIANCE. As a necessary condition for this Lease, Tenant must obtain and maintain all necessary registrations, permits and any other entitlements. Tenant shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, including laws relating to public health and safety, zoning, resource conservation and environmental protection including, but not limited to, the Coastal Zone Act, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Tenant shall comply with all applicable resource management and preservation mandates in the conduct of all activities that impact cultural, natural, or scenic resources. These mandates include, but are not limited to, those found in Public Resources Code sections 5024 and 5097 and the United States Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation. Tenant's operations under this Lease shall ensure that the State's goals of ensuring historical preservation and proper cultural, scenic and natural resource management are continually achieved in a manner consistent with applicable law.

15. RECORD KEEPING. The State may require periodic reports from Tenant as the State deems necessary for the proper administration of the State's water bottoms.

Tenant agrees that the Fish and Game Commission, Department of Fish and Game, and the Bureau of State Audits, or their designated representative, shall have the right to review and copy any records and supporting documentation pertaining to the performance of this Lease. Tenant agrees to maintain such records for possible audit for a minimum of three years after final payment. Tenant agrees to allow the auditor(s) prompt access to such records during normal business hours and similarly to allow interviews of any employees who might reasonably have information related to such records. Tenant agrees to include a similar right of the State to audit records and to interview staff in any sublease or contract related to performance of this Lease.

16. WAIVER AND CONSENT. Unless expressly acknowledged by the State in writing, no term, covenant, or condition of this Lease and no default or breach is waived by the acceptance of a late or nonconforming performance. The State's consent for one transaction or event under this Lease is not consent to any subsequent occurrence of the same or any other transaction or event.

17. BREACH. The occurrence of any one of the following shall constitute a breach of this Lease by Tenant: (1) Failure of Tenant to make any annual Lease payment within ninety (90) days of the commencement date of the Lease or within ninety (90) days of any anniversary thereof; (2) Failure of Tenant to make any other payment more than thirty (30) days after such payment is due; (3) abandonment of the Lease area determined after the State has followed the procedures set forth in Civil Code section 1951.3; or (4) any failure by Tenant to comply with laws applicable to the conduct of aquaculture.

Should a threat to public health or safety or to the environment be created or exist on the Lease area, the State may declare an emergency event and, unless an alternative arrangement is preferable in the State's discretion, may enter upon and take possession of the Lease area to remedy the emergency without prior notice and/or demand an assignment of the right to operate the Lease area. Upon entering the Lease area under this Section, the State shall provide immediate notice of such action by hand delivery or fax of its declaration to Tenant. The State may retain possession of the Lease area until the emergency event has been completely and adequately addressed to the State's satisfaction. Where a breach of this Lease has caused or exacerbated the emergency event, or where the Tenant is non-cooperative in allowing or addressing any remedial action necessary because of the emergency event, the State may terminate the Lease. The State shall not be liable in any manner for any inconvenience, disturbance, loss of business, nuisance or other damage arising out of the State's entry in the Lease area as provided herein, except damage resulting from the active negligence or willful misconduct of the State or its authorized representatives.

Any failure by Tenant to observe or perform another provision of this Lease where such failure continues for twenty (20) days after written notice thereof by the State to Tenant; any such notice shall be deemed to be the notice required under Code of Civil Procedure section 1161. However, if the nature of Tenant's breach is such that it cannot reasonably be cured within the twenty (20) day period, Tenant shall not be deemed to be in breach if Tenant shall commence such cure within the twenty (20) day period and thereafter diligently prosecutes such cure to completion.

Neither this Lease nor any interest of Tenant hereunder in the Lease area shall be subject to involuntary assignment or transfer by operation of law in any manner whatsoever, including, without limitation, the following: (a) transfer by testacy or intestacy; (b) assignments or arrangements for the benefit of creditors; (c) levy of a writ of attachment or execution on this Lease; (d) the appointment of a receiver with the authority to take possession of the Lease area in any proceeding or action in which the Tenant is a party; or (e) the filing by or against Tenant of a petition to have Tenant adjudged a bankrupt, or of a petition for reorganization or arrangement under any law relating to bankruptcy. Any such involuntary assignment or transfer by operation of law shall constitute a breach by Tenant and the State shall have the right to elect to take immediate possession of the Lease area, to terminate this Lease and/or invoke other appropriate remedies, in which case this Lease shall not be treated as an asset of Tenant.

Notices of breach shall specify the alleged breach and the applicable Lease provision and shall demand that Tenant perform the provisions of this Lease within the applicable time period or quit the Lease area. No such notice shall be deemed a forfeiture or a termination of this Lease unless the State specifically so states in the notice.

18. REMEDIES. In the event of breach by Tenant, the State shall have the following remedies. These remedies are not exclusive; they are cumulative and are in addition to any other right or remedy of the State at law or in equity.

Collection of Rent: In any case where the State has a cause of action for damages, the State shall have the privilege of splitting the cause to permit the institution of a separate suit for rent due hereunder, and neither institution of any suit, nor the subsequent entry

of judgment shall bar the State from bringing another suit for rent; it being the purpose of this provision to provide that the forbearance on the part of the State in any suit or entry of judgment for any part of the rent reserved under this Lease, to sue for, or to include in, any suit and judgment the rent then due, shall not serve as defense against, nor prejudice a subsequent action for, rent or other obligations due under the Lease. The claims for rent may be regarded by the State, if it so elects, as separate claims capable of being assigned separately.

Continued Performance: At the State's option, Tenant shall continue with its responsibilities under this Lease during any dispute.

Termination of Tenant's Right to Possession: Upon an event of breach of this Lease by Tenant, in addition to any other rights or remedies it may have, the State may give Tenant a three-day notice to cure the breach or quit the Lease area. If Tenant fails to do either, the State may bring a statutory proceeding in unlawful detainer to regain possession of the Lease area. Any notice give by the State pursuant to this Section does not constitute a termination of this Lease unless expressly so declared by the State in the notice. In the absence of written notice from the State, no act by the State, including, but not limited to, acts of maintenance, efforts to re-let and/or assign rights to possession of the Lease area, or the appointment of a receiver on the State's initiative to protect the State's interest under this Lease shall constitute an acceptance of Tenant's surrender of the Lease area, or constitute a termination of this Lease or of Tenant's right to possession of the Lease area. Upon such termination, the State has the right to recover from Tenant: (a) the worth, at the time of the award, of the unpaid rent that had been earned at the time of termination of this Lease; (b) the worth, at the time of the award, of the amount by which the unpaid rent that would have been earned after the date of termination of this Lease until the time of the award exceeds the amount of loss of rent that Tenant proves could have reasonably been avoided; (c) the worth, at the time of the award, of the amount by which the unpaid rent for the balance of the term after the time of the award exceeds the amount of the loss of rent that Tenant proves could have been reasonably avoided; and (d) any other amount necessary to compensate the State for all the detriment proximately caused by Tenant's failure to perform its obligations under this Lease, and costs of clearing the State's title of any interest of Tenant, commissions, attorneys' fees, and any other costs necessary or appropriate to make the Lease area operational by a new Tenant.

"The worth, at the time of the award," as used herein above shall be computed by allowing interest at the lesser of a rate of ten percent (10%) per annum or the maximum legal rate.

Receiver: If Tenant is in breach of this Lease, the State shall have the right to have a receiver appointed to collect rent and conduct Tenant's business or to avail itself of any other pre-judgment remedy. Neither the filing of a petition for the appointment of a receiver nor the appointment itself shall constitute an election by the State to terminate this Lease.

Right to Cure Tenant's Breach: At any time after Tenant commits a breach, the State can cure the breach at Tenant's cost. If the State, at any time by reason of Tenant's breach, pays any sum or does any act that requires the payment of any sum, the sum paid by the State shall be due immediately from Tenant to the State, and if paid at a

later date shall bear interest at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum from the date the sum is paid by the State until the State is reimbursed by Tenant.

Personal Property of Tenant: In the event any personal property or trade fixtures of Tenant remain at the Lease area after the State has regained possession, that property or those fixtures shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions for Surrender of the Lease area provided below.

State's Obligations After Breach: The State shall be under no obligation to observe or perform any covenant of this Lease on its part to be observed or performed that accrues after the date of any breach by Tenant. Such nonperformance by the State shall not constitute a termination of Tenant's right to possession nor a constructive eviction.

No Right of Redemption: Tenant hereby waives its rights under California Code of Civil Procedure sections 1174 and 1179 or any present or future law that allows Tenant any right of redemption or relief from forfeiture in the event the State takes possession of the Lease area by reason of any breach by Tenant.

Other Relief: The State shall have such rights and remedies for failure to pay any and all monetary obligations under this Lease as the State would have if Tenant failed to pay rent due. The remedies provided in this Lease are in addition to any other remedies available to the State at law, in equity, by statute, or otherwise.

Attorney's Fees and Costs: Tenant shall reimburse the State on demand for all reasonable attorney fees and expenses incurred by the State as a result of a breach under this Lease, provided that, in any litigation between the parties to this Lease concerning it, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover court costs, reasonable attorney fees, and other costs reasonably incurred to secure the remedy obtained in the action.

The State shall not be in breach of the performance of any obligation required of it under this Lease unless and until it has failed to perform such obligation for more than thirty (30) days after written notice by Tenant to the State specifying the alleged breach and the applicable Lease provision giving rise to the obligation. However, if the nature of the State's obligation is such that more than thirty (30) days is required for its performance, then the State shall not be deemed in breach if it shall commence performance within such 30-day period and thereafter diligently prosecute the same to completion.

19. ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLEASES. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 15412, this Lease may not be assigned, in whole or in part, by Tenant, either voluntarily or by operation of law, and no subleases or other rights may be granted under it by Tenant without the prior written approval of the State, subject to the conditions that it prescribes. At the election of the State, any attempted assignment or subletting without such prior approval of the State shall terminate this Lease.

20. TERMINATION. In the event the Lease area becomes unsuitable for the practical cultivation or harvest of shellfish, or in the event the Tenant becomes unable to continue operating the Lease for aquaculture for reasons beyond Tenant's ability to control, Tenant may terminate the Lease after thirty (30) days written notice to the

State. Tenant may terminate the Lease for any other reason through a written request presented to and approved by the State at a public hearing held for purposes of consideration of Tenant's termination request. Such termination shall be effective thirty (30) days after State approval.

On expiration of or within thirty (30) days after earlier termination of the Lease, Tenant shall surrender the Lease area to the State. Tenant shall remove all of its personal property as well as all man-made material deposited during Tenant's occupancy within the above stated time unless otherwise agreed to in writing.

If Tenant fails to surrender the Lease area to the State on the expiration, or within thirty (30) days after earlier termination of the term as provided by this Section, Tenant shall hold the State harmless for all damages resulting from Tenant's failure to surrender the Lease area.

21. QUITCLAIM. Tenant shall, within ninety (90) days of the expiration or sooner termination of this Lease, execute, acknowledge and deliver to the State in a recordable form provided by the State a release of all rights under this Lease. Should Tenant fail or refuse to deliver such a release, a written notice by the State reciting such failure or refusal shall, from the date of its recordation, be conclusive evidence against Tenant of the expiration or termination of this Lease.

22. TIME OF THE ESSENCE. Time is of the essence of this Lease and any term, covenant or condition in which performance is a factor.

23. CHANGES. Nothing in this Lease may be waived, modified, amended, or discharged except by an instrument in writing signed by Tenant and the State, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Game Aquaculture Coordinator. At its discretion, the Department of Fish and Game may charge Tenant for any and all costs it incurs in any lease amendment requested by Tenant.

24. SEVERABILITY. If a court of competent jurisdiction determines that a Lease provision is legally invalid, illegal or unenforceable, and such decision becomes final, the provision shall be severed and deleted from the Lease and the remainder reasonably interpreted to achieve its intent. Tenant and the State agree to replace such void or unenforceable provision with a valid and enforceable provision that will achieve, to the extent possible, the purpose of the original provision.

25. SITE CLEANUP. Tenant shall provide to the State financial assurance sufficient to ensure that, upon termination or abandonment of this Lease, the Lease area is surrendered in a condition that is in accordance with Section 20, to the satisfaction of the State.

The financial assurance amount shall be calculated based on an analysis of the physical activities and materials necessary to surrender the site in the required condition; the unit costs or costs for third party contracting, for each of the identified activities as applicable; the number of units of these activities; and a contingency amount not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the costs of the activities.

Financial assurances may take the form of surety bonds executed by an admitted surety insurer, as defined in subdivision (a) of section 995.120 of the Code of Civil

Procedure, irrevocable letters of credit, trust funds, or other forms of financial assurances specified by the State which it reasonably determines to be adequate to perform restoration of the site. Personal surety bonds cannot provide financial assurance under this requirement. The financial assurance shall be payable to the State and shall remain in effect throughout the duration of the tenancy under the Lease, and until the State accepts surrender of the Lease area or until replaced by an equivalent financial assurance.

The financial assurance shall be applied by the State to place the Lease area in the condition required for surrender under Section 20, whenever the Tenant fails or refuses to accomplish such activities, and to reimburse the State for all its costs of achieving that condition of the Lease area. Any assets remaining from the financial assurance after all costs to the State, including administrative costs to secure the funds, have been reimbursed therefrom, shall be returned to the Tenant.

26. NON-DISCRIMINATION. In its use of the Lease area, Tenant shall not discriminate against, harass, or allow harassment against any person or class of persons on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, medical condition or disability. Tenant shall ensure that the evaluation and treatment of its employees and applicants for employment are free from such discrimination and harassment.

Tenant shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code section 12900 et seq.) and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, section 7285.0 et seq.). Tenant shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement. Tenant shall include the non-discrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all contracts to perform work under and/or in connection with this Lease.

Tenant shall be solely responsible for complying with the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-336, commencing at section 12101 of Title 42, United States Code and including Titles I, II and III), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and all related regulations, guidelines and amendments to both laws.

27. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE. Tenant will comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990, as amended, and will provide a drug-free workplace by taking the following actions:

(a) Publish a statement notifying employees that unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited and specifying actions to be taken against employees for violations.

(b) Establish a Drug-Free Awareness Program to inform employees about: (1) the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace; (2) the Tenant's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace; (3) any available counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs; and, (4) penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.

(c) Provide that every employee who works on the Lease area will: (1) receive a copy of the Tenant's drug-free policy statement; and, (2) agree to abide by the terms of the Tenant's statement as a condition of employment on the Lease area.

Failure to comply with these requirements may result in suspension or termination of this Lease, and Tenant may be ineligible for award of any future State Water Bottom Leases if the State determines that any of the following has occurred: (1) the Tenant has made false certification, or (2) violated the certification by failing to carry out the requirements as noted above.

28. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Lease contains the entire agreement between the parties, and an agreement hereafter shall be ineffective to change, modify or discharge it in whole or in part, unless such agreement is in writing and contains the authorized signature of the party against whom enforcement of the change, modification or discharge is sought.

29. CONSTRUCTION. This Lease shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California. The Section titles in this Lease are inserted only as a matter of convenience and for reference, and in no way define, limit, or describe the scope or intent of this Lease or in any way affect this Lease.

Tenant shall maintain annual registration of its aquaculture facility in accordance with Fish and Game Code sections 15101 and 15103 and shall keep current with all fees and surcharges, including any penalties for late payment of same, required by those statutes.

30. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE. The provisions of Chapters 1 through 8 of Division 12 of the Fish and Game Code (commencing with section 15000) and the provisions of Chapter 9 of Division 1 of Title 14, California Code of Regulations (commencing with section 235), as may be amended from time to time, are made part of this Lease by this reference. If there is a conflict between any term or condition of this Lease and any of the provisions incorporated by reference in it, the incorporated provisions shall control.

31. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. Tenant warrants that no official, employee in the state civil service or other appointed state official, or any person associated with same by blood, adoption, marriage, cohabitation, and/or business relationship: (a) has been employed or retained to solicit or aid in the procuring of this Lease; or (b) will be employed in the performance of this Lease without the immediate divulgence of such fact to the State. In the event the State determines that the employment of any such official, employee, associated person, or business entity is not compatible, Tenant shall terminate such employment immediately. For breaches or violations of this Section, the State shall have the right to annul this Lease without liability.

32. EXPATRIATE CORPORATION. Tenant hereby declares that it is not an expatriate corporation or subsidiary of an expatriate corporation, within the meaning of Public Contract Code sections 10286 and 10286.1 and is eligible to contract with the State.

33. NO AGENCY. The Tenant, and the agents and employees of the Tenant in the performance of the Lease, shall act in an independent capacity and not as officers or agents of the State of California.

34. CLOSURE. Neither the State nor the Department of Fish and Game shall have any liability arising from a closure of waters by the Department of Fish and Game Director pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5654, where aquaculture operations are taking place.

35. NOTICES. Notices to the parties to this Lease shall be made in writing and may be given by delivery in person, by U.S. Mail with postage prepaid, or by receipt-confirmed facsimile to:

<p>FISH AND GAME COMMISSION Executive Director 1416 Ninth Street, 13TH Floor Sacramento, CA 95814 Telephone: (916) 653-4899 Facsimile: (916) 653-5040</p>	<p>Grassy Bar Oyster Company George Trevelyan 3488 Gilbert Avenue Cayucos, CA 93430 Telephone: (805) 471-9683</p>
--	---

Notices shall be deemed given upon delivery to the addressee. Any notice given by facsimile shall also be given to the addressee by U.S. Mail, with postage prepaid. If a notice given by facsimile is delivered to the addressee after 5:00 p.m. Pacific time, or on a Saturday, Sunday or State of California or national holiday, the notice shall be deemed given on the next business day. Either party may change its address for notice purposes by giving written notice to the other party in the manner provided in this Section.

36. SPECIAL CONDITIONS. This lease is for the sole purpose of cultivating Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*), Bay mussels (*Mytilus edulis*), Quahog clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*), Manila clams (*Venerupis philippinarum*), Ghost shrimp (*Neotrypaea* spp.), and Innkeeper worms (*Urechis* spp.). Shellfish cultivation methods for this lease shall be confined to the bottom. No other mode of operation or culture method is authorized.

SIGNATURE PAGE

This Lease and any amendment(s) may be executed in counterparts, each of which, when executed and delivered by the State and Tenant, shall be an original and together shall constitute one instrument, with the same force and effect as though all signatures appeared on a single document.

Each signatory attests he or she is duly authorized to execute this Lease on behalf of the principal he or she represents.

Where Tenant is a corporation, the signature of the Tenant on this Lease will be verifying that Tenant is currently qualified to do business in the State of California, as defined in Revenue and Taxation Code section 23101, in order to ensure that all obligations to the State are fulfilled. Both domestic and foreign corporations (those incorporated outside the State of California) must be in good standing in order to be qualified to do business in California.

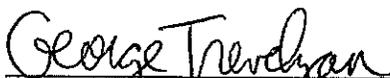
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

LESSEE:

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

GRASSY BAR OYSTER COMPANY

By: 
SONKE MASTRUP, Executive Director

By: 
GEORGE TREVELYAN, Owner

Date: 6/25/12

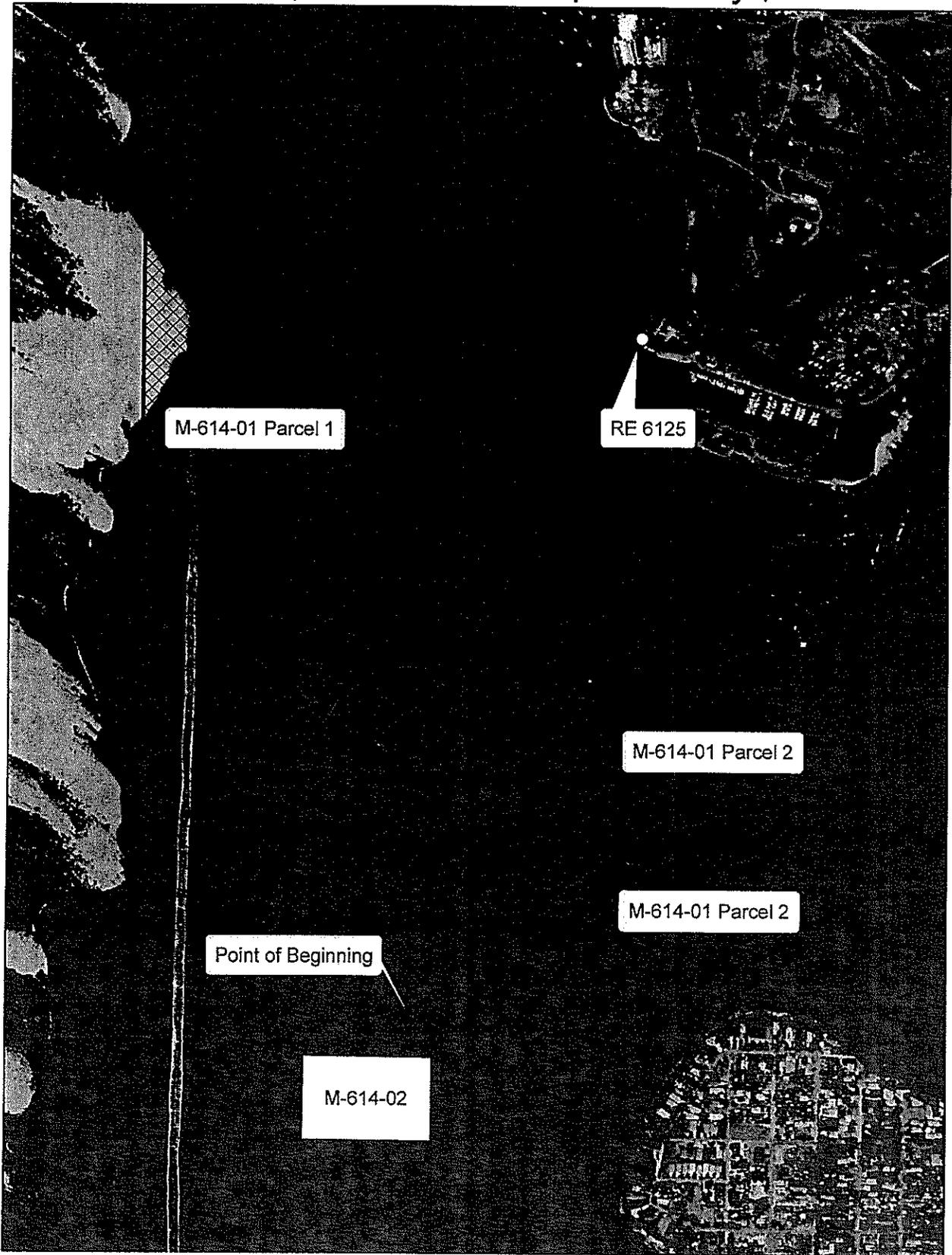
Date: 6-14-12

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

By: 
HELEN CARRIKER, Deputy Director, Administration

Date: 7/22/12

Exhibit A
State Water Bottom Lease M-614-02
Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County, CA



Map prepared by
CA Dept. Fish and Game
7 December 2011

EXHIBIT A

Legal description: Beginning at a point (35° 19'54.3" N, 120° 50'42" W), 5,670 feet southwesterly, on a bearing of S 15° W, of a four-inch brass cap monument labeled "State of California, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Beaches and Parks, RE6125" near the high water mark on the extreme westerly portion of White Point at 35° 20'49.83" N, 120° 50'36" W, thence, South 660 feet; thence West 990 feet; thence North 660 feet; thence East 990 feet to the point of beginning.