California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

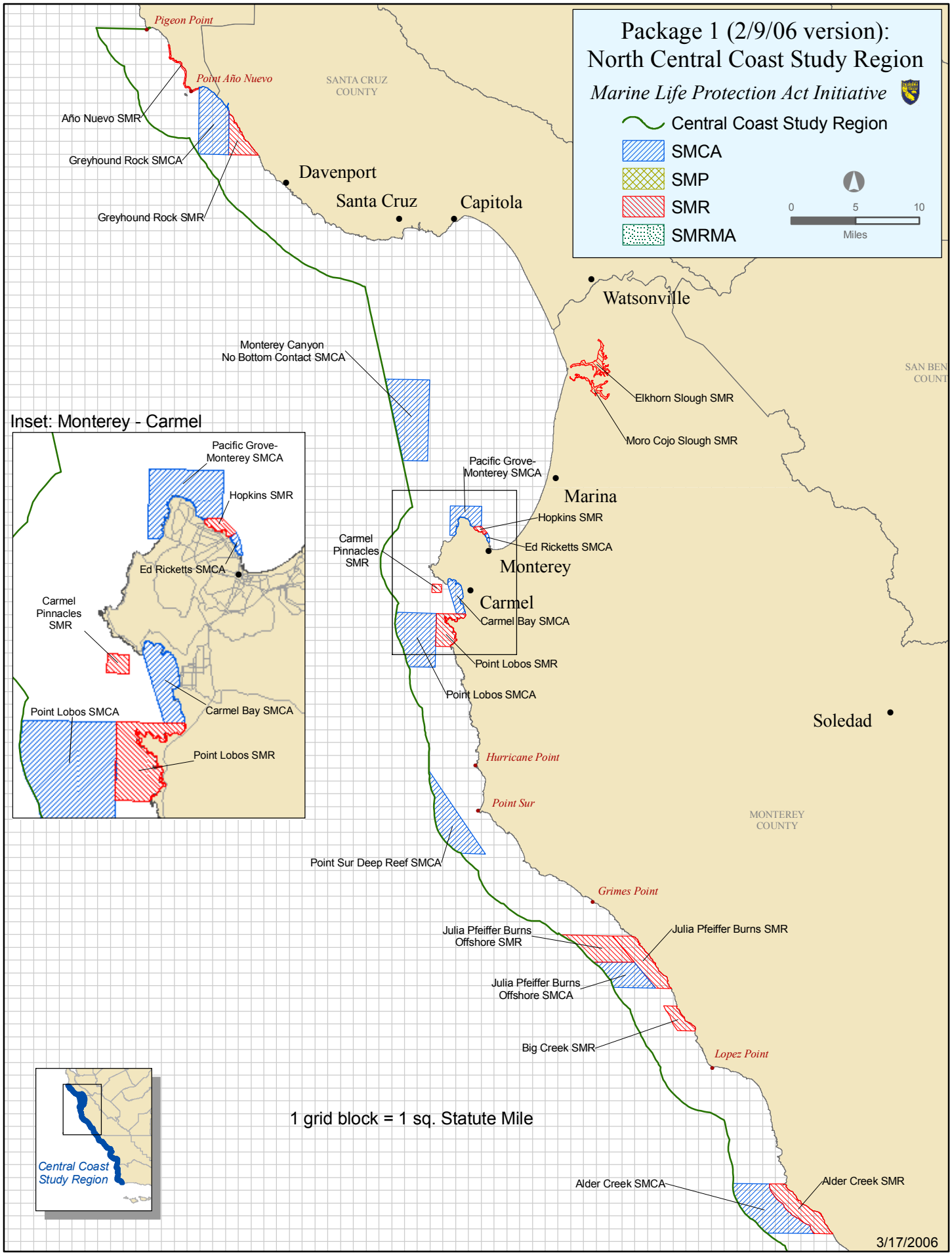
Central Coast MPA Package 1
(February 9, 2006)

Maps: North and South Central Coast Study Region

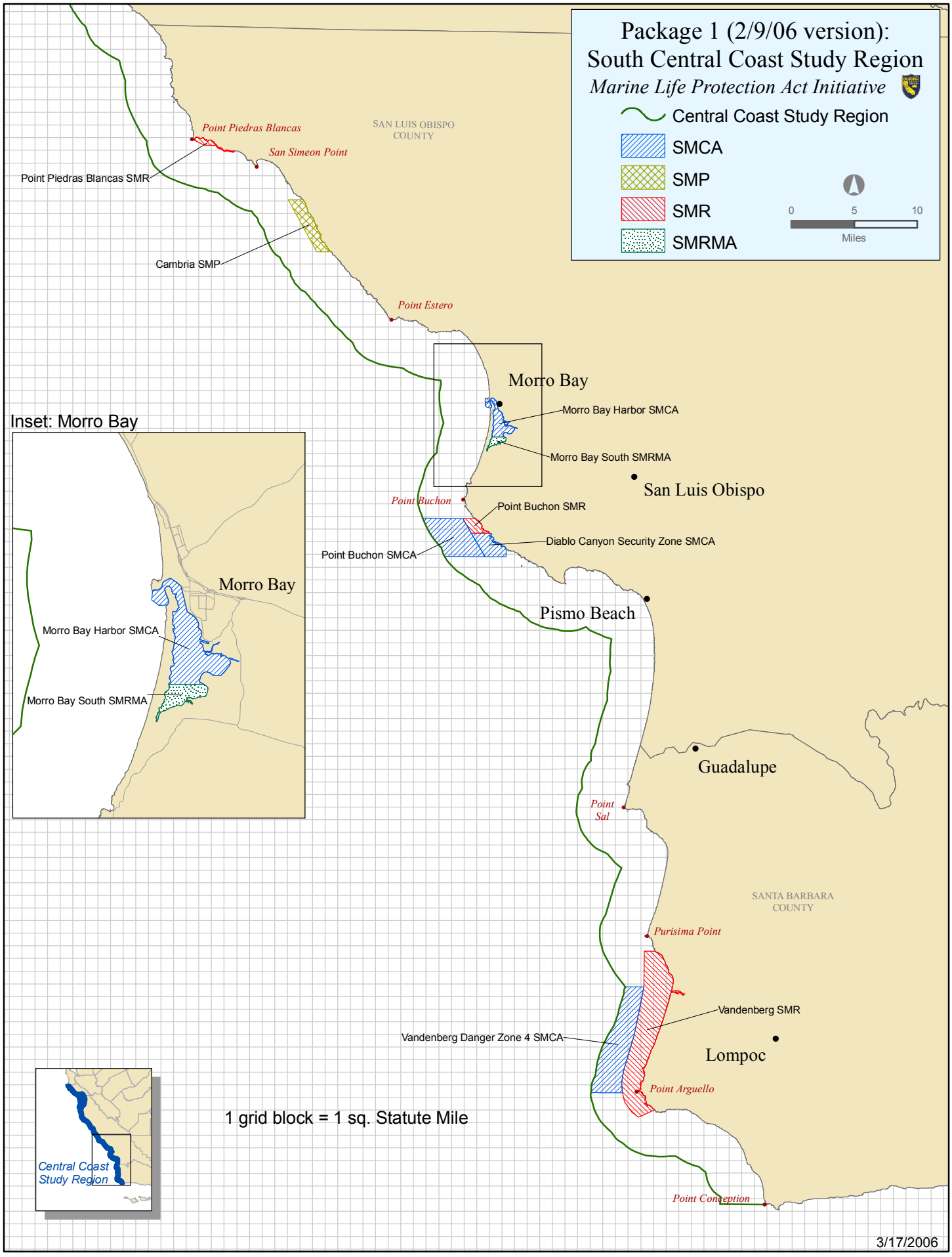
Staff Summary of Area and Habitats

Summary Matrix of Individual MPAs

Updated March 2, 2006



SMCA = State Marine Conservation Area SMP = State Marine Park
SMR = State Marine Reserve SMRMA = State Marine Recreational Management Area



SMCA = State Marine Conservation Area SMP = State Marine Park
SMR = State Marine Reserve SMRMA = State Marine Recreational Management Area

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Central Coast Project
Staff Summary of Area and Habitats in Package 1 (February 9, 2006 version)
Revised March 29, 2006 (format only)

Overall Summary for Package 1 (2/9/06 version)

Type of MPA Proposed[1]	# Proposed	Area (mi^2)	% of Study Region
State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA)	7	107.37 mi^2	9.34%
State Marine Park (SMP)	1	4.41 mi^2	0.38%
State Marine Reserve (SMR)[2]	21	59.56 mi^2	5.18%
All MPAs combined	29	171.33 mi^2	14.90%

[1] *Note: These are proposed MPA designations, NOT levels of protection assigned by the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team.*

[2] *The proposed Morro Bay South State Marine Recreational Management Area was included with the SMRs for the analysis.*

Individual MPAs in Package 1 (2/9/06 version)

MPA Name[A]	Size (mi^2)	Along-shore Span (mi)[B]	Depth Range (ft)
Año Nuevo SMR	0.53 mi^2	4.7 mi	0-7 ft
Greyhound Rock SMCA (**)	10.93 mi^2	2.9 mi	0-209 ft
Greyhound Rock SMR (2nd analysis as **)	3.64 mi^2	4.0 mi	0-138 ft
Elkhorn Slough SMR	1.59 mi^2	7.0 mi	0-10 ft
Moro Cojo Estuary SMR	0.74 mi^2	7.6 mi	0-10 ft
Monterey Submarine Canyon No Bottom Contact SMCA (***)	16.93 mi^2	6.5 mi	496-4838 ft
Ed Ricketts SMCA (*)	0.15 mi^2	0.7 mi	3-56 ft
Hopkins SMR	0.31 mi^2	1.0 mi	3-71 ft
Pacific Grove – Monterey SMCA (*)	3.67 mi^2	3.3 mi	0-237 ft
Carmel Pinnacles SMR	0.47 mi^2	0.9 mi	69-223 ft
Carmel Bay SMCA (*)	2.10 mi^2	3.1 mi	3-471 ft
Pt. Lobos SMCA (**)	11.81 mi^2	5.6 mi	228-1858 ft
Point Lobos SMR	3.67 mi^2	4.0 mi	0-404 ft
Point Sur Deep Reef SMCA (***)	10.25 mi^2	7.9 mi	162-359 ft
Julia Pfeiffer Burns SMR	6.14 mi^2	5.1 mi	3-498 ft
Julia Pfeiffer Burns Offshore SMCA (**)	6.18 mi^2	2.6 mi	206-1975 ft
Julia Pfeiffer Burns Offshore SMR	7.13 mi^2	2.6 mi	226-2227 ft
Big Creek SMR	2.26 mi^2	2.4 mi	0-264 ft
Alder Creek SMR	6.51 mi^2	5.4 mi	0-192 ft
Alder Creek SMCA (***)	13.23 mi^2	5.4 mi	131-1316 ft
Point Piedras Blancas SMR	0.72 mi^2	3.3 mi	0-55 ft
Cambria SMP (^)	4.41 mi^2	4.7 mi	0-102 ft
Morro Bay Harbor SMCA (*)	2.64 mi^2	7.0 mi	0-22 ft
Morro Bay South State Marine Recreational Management Area (***)	0.66 mi^2	3.4 mi	0-10 ft
Point Buchon SMR	1.36 mi^2	1.6 mi	3-139 ft
Point Buchon SMCA (***)	9.72 mi^2	3.5 mi	141-377 ft

Individual MPAs in Package 1 (2/9/06 version) - continued

MPA Name[A]	Size (mi^2)	Along-shore Span (mi)[B]	Depth Range (ft)
Diablo Canyon Security Zone SMCA (***)	3.16 mi^2	2.3 mi	0-174 ft
Vandenberg SMR	23.83 mi^2	13.3 mi	0-98 ft
Vandenberg Danger Zone 4 SMCA (**)	16.60 mi^2	8.6 mi	95-235 ft

A. Listed north to south. Symbols following proposed MPA name indicate level of protection as determined by the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team (SAT). (***) indicates SMCA High, (**) indicates SMCA Moderate, (*) indicates SMCA Low, and (^) indicates SMP Low. Level of protection was used in the SAT evaluation.

B. Alongshore span measured as direct line from one end of the MPA to the other.

Habitat Representation in Package 1 (2/9/06 version)

	Percentage of Mapped Habitat in Proposed MPA Designations in the Study Region[1]			
Habitat	**SMCA**	**SMP**	**SMR**	**Total MPAs**
Intertidal				
Sandy or gravel beaches	5.61%	1.57%	14.33%	21.51%
Rocky intertidal and cliff	5.87%	1.41%	22.27%	29.56%
Coastal marsh	12.84%	1.04%	54.28%	68.16%
Tidal flats	23.26%	0.64%	58.61%	82.51%
Seagrass beds (0-30m): Surfgrass	5.33%	2.16%	25.01%	32.50%
Seagrass beds (0-30m): Eelgrass	73.62%	0.00%	25.16%	98.78%
Estuary	26.86%	0.20%	31.43%	58.49%
Soft bottom				
0-30 meters	2.53%	1.15%	10.66%	14.34%
30-100 meters	8.35%	0.03%	2.36%	10.75%
100-200 meters	17.88%	0.00%	0.81%	18.69%
>200 meters	24.50%	0.00%	5.86%	30.36%
Hard bottom				
0-30 meters	7.20%	1.55%	11.79%	20.54%
30-100 meters	9.40%	0.00%	3.20%	12.61%
100-200m	11.82%	0.00%	0.27%	12.09%
>200 meters	32.06%	0.00%	0.99%	33.05%
Kelp forest				
Average kelp ('89, '99, '02, '03)	5.84%	4.13%	14.62%	24.59%
Persistent kelp	6.92%	6.29%	26.74%	39.96%
Submarine canyon				
0-30 meters	26.55%	0.00%	8.85%	35.40%
30-100 meters	0.90%	0.00%	3.39%	4.30%
100-200 meters	3.14%	0.00%	4.46%	7.59%
>200 meters	26.04%	0.00%	4.96%	31.00%

[1] *Note: These are proposed MPA designations, NOT levels of protection assigned by the MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team. The proposed Morro Bay South SMRMA was included with the SMRs for the analysis.*

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Summary Matrix of MPAs, Goals and Objectives, and
Species Likely to Benefit in Package 1 (February 9, 2006 version)
Revised March 29, 2006 (format only)

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve	No take including no shore fishing.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3. G3O4, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in rocky and soft bottom intertidal and shallow rocky and soft bottom subtidal habitats, including surfgrass beds. **G1O2:** Protect areas with diverse habitat types in close proximity to each other such as nearshore rockfish and black and red abalone. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in rocky and soft bottom intertidal and shallow rocky and soft bottom subtidal habitats, including surfgrass beds. **G1O4**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in rocky and soft bottom intertidal and shallow rocky and soft bottom subtidal habitats, including surfgrass beds. **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of rocky and soft bottom intertidal and shallow rocky and soft bottom subtidal species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as black and red abalone, littleneck clams, and mussels, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as University of California Santa Cruz and Long Marine Laboratory, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. Include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as viewing of elephant seal populations. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate appropriate MPA designations, habitats, here intertidal, or control areas. **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating rocky and soft bottom intertidal MPAs that link with classroom science curricula, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational viewing experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in rocky and soft bottom intertidal areas, including surfgrass beds. **G5O1**: Minimize negative socio-economic impacts and optimize positive socio-economic impacts for all users, to the extent possible, and if consistent with the Marine	Red & black abalone, limpets, red & purple sea urchin, brown rock crab, kelp rockfish, black & yellow rockfish, rubberlip surfperch, littleneck clams, mussels, rock scallops, sea stars, turban snails, worms, monkeyface prickleback and algal species. Also found: sea lions, sea otters, elephant seals, herring gulls. California grunion, night smelt , surf smelt, barred surfperch, Pismo clam, sand crab, ghost shrimp, mud shrimp, moon snail, worms

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			Life Protection Act and its goals and guidelines. **G5O2**: For all MPAs in the region, develop objectives, a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation, and ensure that each MPA objective is linked to one or more regional objectives.	
Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area	No take EXCEPT for coastal pelagic species (including squid) and Dungeness crab. Fishing for salmon outside of 25fm is also allowed. Fishing regulations within Scott and Waddell creeks shall not be affected by this MPA.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2. G2O3. G3O1, G3O2, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G502, G503	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in representative habitats by protecting nearshore rockfish. **G1O2**: Protect kelp beds and areas with shale and soft bottom habitat types, in depths of 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m), including surfgrass beds, in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of finfish populations in representative habitats. **G104**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in the internal SMR by providing a buffer that helps prevent rockfish from being caught outside of the SMR. **G105**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes by facilitating recovery of rockfish populations both inside the SMCA and inside the SMR. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of the subset of NFMP species that exist. **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of species associated with shale and soft bottom, and which are most likely to benefit from MPAs by providing safe spawning habitat for migratory species such as California habitat and by retaining the rockfish species listed in the species list above. **G2O3**: Protect species such as nearshore rockfishes and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the harvest of salmon, coastal pelagic species (including squid), and Dungeness crab through the use of state marine conservation areas. **G301**: Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as University of California Santa Cruz and Long Marine Laboratory, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. This area includes public access at Scotts Creek and Waddell Creek for diving and Kayaking.	Include but not limited to Nereocystis, Black Abalone, most of the 19 nearshore species (excluding scorpionfish, sheephead, treefish), lingcod, vermilion rockfish, surfperch, jacksmelt, squid, anchovy, and sardine.

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G3O2: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate MPAs in nearshore rocky and soft bottom habitat. Examples of this include Greyhound Rock SMR, Point Lobos, etc. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational fishing experience in fished areas by ensuring natural size and age structure of groundfish populations in this MPA complex. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: pinnacles. Mapped pinnacle exists at approx 37 deg 5.75 min, 122 deg 18.9 min. **G4O2**: Protect representative rocky and soft bottom habitat types, including surfgrass beds, rocky reefs, pinnacles, across a depth range of 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m). Multiple instances of shallower nearshore rockfish habitat are replicated within both the SMCA and the SMR. **G5O1**: For the region north of Moss Landing, this complex represents the best balance of protection versus limiting negative socioeconomic impacts. See discussion in rationale above. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation. **G5O3**: This MPA complex exceeds the SAT guidelines in terms of size, regional habitat representation and replication. Spacing to the next nearshore MPA of comparable protection at Pt Lobos is approximately 36 miles. As this MPA complex is much larger (in terms of alongshore extent) than the minimum size guidelines, the spacing is easily within the minimum spacing guideline.	
Greyhound Rock State Marine Reserve	No take	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O4, G4O2, G501, G502, G503	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in representative habitats by protecting both rockfish and coastal pelagics. **G1O2**: Protect kelp beds and areas with shale and soft bottom habitat types, in depths of 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m), including surfgrass beds, in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of finfish populations in representative habitats. **G104**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs.	Include but not limited to Nereocystis, Black Abalone, most of the 19 nearshore species (excluding scorpionfish, sheephead, treefish), lingcod, vermilion rockfish,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G105: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes by facilitating recovery of rockfish populations both inside the SMCA and inside the SMR. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of the subset of NFMP species that exist. **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of species associated with shale and soft bottom, and which are most likely to benefit from MPAs by providing safe spawning habitat for migratory species such as California habitat and by retaining the rockfish species listed in the species list above. **G301**: Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as University of California Santa Cruz and Long Marine Laboratory, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. This area includes public access at Scotts Creek and Waddell Creek for diving and Kayaking. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate MPAs in nearshore rocky and soft bottom habitat. Examples of this include Greyhound Rock SMCA, Point Lobos, etc. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational fishing experience in fished areas by ensuring natural size and age structure of groundfish populations in this MPA complex. **G4O2**: Protect representative rocky and soft bottom habitat types, including surfgrass beds, rocky reefs, pinnacles, across a depth range of 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m). Multiple instances of shallower nearshore rockfish habitat are replicated within both the SMCA and the SMR. **G5O1**: For the region north of Moss Landing, this complex represents the best balance of protection versus limiting negative socioeconomic impacts. See discussion in rationale above. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation. **G5O3**: This MPA complex exceeds the SAT guidelines in terms of size, regional habitat representation and replication. Spacing to the next nearshore MPA of comparable protection at Pt Lobos is approximately 36 miles. As this MPA complex is much larger (in terms of alongshore extent) than the minimum size guidelines, the	surfperch, jacksmelt, squid, anchovy, and sardine.

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			spacing is easily within the minimum spacing guideline.	
Elkhorn Slough State Marine Reserve	No Take.	G1O1, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine habitats including eel grass beds. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine habitats including eel grass beds. **G1O4**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine habitats. **G1O5**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine communities from disturbances both natural and human induced. **G2O1**: Help protect or rebuild populations of rare, threatened, endangered, depleted, or over-fished species, where identified, and the nursery grounds, habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. (I question whether this objective applies to this MPA. What species did you have in mind?) **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as clams, worms, ghost shrimp, and mud shrimp, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. Include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as kayaking. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate estuarine MPA designations, including Moro Cojo Slough and Morro Bay, to the extent possible. **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating estuarine MPAs that link with classroom science curricula, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance non-consumptive recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations.	Crabs, ghost shrimp, mud shrimp, clams, bay mussels, worms, rays, California halibut, English sole, leopard shark, various perch, starry flounder, striped bass.

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G4O1: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: estuaries. **G4O2**: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of estuarine habitats. **G5O1**: Little or no negative socio-economic impacts and optimize positive socio-economic impacts for all users, to the extent possible, and if consistent with the Marine Life Protection Act and its goals and guidelines. (This needs to be confirmed.) **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Moro Cojo Estuary State Marine Reserve	No Take.	G1O1, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine habitats including eel grass beds. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine habitats including eel grass beds. **G1O4**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine habitats. **G1O5**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine communities from disturbances both natural and human induced. **G2O1**: Help protect or rebuild populations of rare, threatened, endangered, depleted, or over-fished species, where identified, and the nursery grounds, habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. (I question whether this objective applies to this MPA. What species did you have in mind?) **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of coastal marsh, tidal flats, and estuarine species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as clams, worms, ghost shrimp, and mud shrimp, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, and are accessible for recreational, educational,	Crabs, ghost shrimp, mud shrimp, clams, bay mussels, worms, rays, California halibut, English sole, leopard shark, various perch, starry flounder, striped bass.

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			and study opportunities. Include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as kayaking. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate estuarine MPA designations, including Moro Cojo Slough and Morro Bay, to the extent possible. **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating estuarine MPAs that link with classroom science curricula, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance non-consumptive recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: estuaries. **G4O2**: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of estuarine habitats. **G5O1**: Little or no negative socio-economic impacts and optimize positive socio-economic impacts for all users, to the extent possible, and if consistent with the Marine Life Protection Act and its goals and guidelines. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Monterey Submarine Canyon No Bottom Contact State Marine Conservation Area	No bottom contact or extraction of benthic species. Fishing for only salmon, highly migratory species and coastal pelagic	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O3, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in submarine canyon habitats. **G1O2**: Protect the varied types of habitats within submarine canyons, in depths of 600 to 3900 ft (365-1180 m), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in submarine canyon habitats. **G1O4**: Creation of this benthic reserve will allow verification that benthic trophic structure and food webs are protected. **G105**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of submarine canyon communities from disturbances both natural and	Rockfish species include: aurora, bank, black, blackgill, blue, boccacio, canary, chilipepper, cowcod, darkblotched, rosy, vermilion, widow, yellow eye, and yellowtail. Other species include lingcod, sablefish, sanddab, sole,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
	species (including squid) is allowed. Because this water is so deep, this is a high value SMCA, with conservation value very close to an SMR.		human induced. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of cowcod, darkblotched, canary, and yelloweye rockfish and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O3**: Protect species such as slope rockfishes, thornyheads, Dover sole, and sablefish, and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the harvest of salmon, highly migratory species, and coastal pelagic species through the use of state marine conservation areas. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, and are accessible for educational and study opportunities. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate appropriate MPA submarine canyon habitats through the implementation of a relatively large state marine conservation area. **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs that link with classroom science curricula and local research institution programs, and identify participants. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: heads of submarine canyons including finger canyon heads. **G4O2**: Protect representative submarine canyon habitat types, across a depth range of 600 to 3900 ft (365-1180 m). **G5O1**: Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to salmon, coastal pelagic species, and highly migratory species fisheries within the submarine canyon portion of Monterey Bay while providing significant protection to benthic submarine canyon habitats. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	squid, sardine, and anchovy.
Ed Ricketts State Marine	No take except for hook and line	G1O3, G203, G301, G302, G402	**G1O3**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in representative habitats especially invertebrates.	Black, blue, copper, olive rockfish; black & red abalone; lingcod;

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
Conservation Area	recreational fishing and commercial kelp harvest. Kelp harvest allowed in existing region north of Charthouse.		**G2O3**: Protect nearshore rocky and soft bottom invertebrate species and the habitats on which they depend while allowing the harvest of finfish species through the use of state marine conservation areas. Provide some protection to finfish species through the prohibition of commercial fishing for them. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers, such as the Monterey Peninsula, and research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine station and California State University, Monterey Bay. Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving in the area from the Monterey harbor breakwater to Hopkins State Marine Reserve, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine conservation areas in nearshore and kelp bed habitats (including areas open to fishing) to the extent possible (see Pacific Grove State Marine Conservation Area). **G4O2**: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of intertidal and shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds.	cabezon, wolf eel; kelp greenling; calico bass; CA halibut, sheephead; opaleye, rubberlip perch, pile perch, white sea bass
Hopkins State Marine Reserve	No take allowed .	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds, in depths of 0 to 60 ft (0-18 m). **G1O2**: Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds, in depths of 0 to 60 ft (0-18 m), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds, in depths of 0 to 60 ft (0-18 m). **G104**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds, in depths of 0 to 60 ft (0-18 m). **G1O5**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural intertidal and shallow subtidal communities from disturbances both natural and human induced. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio and canary rockfish through	Black & red abalone; black, black-and-yellow, blue, copper, gopher, kelp, olive, vermilion rockfish; lingcod, cabezon; sea otters

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			protection of their juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as olive, blue, and kelp rockfishes, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers, such as the Monterey Peninsula, and research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine station and California State University, Monterey Bay. Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving and kayaking within Hopkins State Marine Reserve, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and kelp bed habitats to the extent possible (see Pt. Lobos State Marine Reserve) **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs that link with university science curricula at Hopkins Marine Station, volunteer dive programs such as REEF fish counts, and fishermen of all ages, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Pacific Grove-Monterey State Marine Conservati	SMCA prohibits commercial take of finfish and benthic invertebrates	G1O2, G1O3, G2O1, G2O2, G2O3, G3O1, G302, G303, G401, G402, G502	**G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds, in depths of 0 to 240 ft (0-70 m), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in rocky and soft bottom intertidal habitats, including surfgrass beds **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, widow, canary, and	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-yellow, Kelp, Vermilion and Copper rockfishes; Kelp greenling, Lingcod, Cabezon;

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
on Area	EXCEPT salmon, coastal pelagic species (including squid), herring and kelp. Recreational fishing is allowed for finfish, and squid. Take of other crustaceans and mollusks are prohibited.		yelloweye rockfish through protection of their juvenile and/or adult stages due to the presence of a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area within this MPA. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of crustacean (except Dungeness crab) and mollusk (except squid) species most likely to benefit from MPAs which are associated with shallow granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp beds, such as rock crabs and turban snails, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G2O3**: Protect species such as nearshore rockfishes and California halibut, and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the harvest of salmon, coastal pelagic species (including squid), and Dungeness crab through the use of state marine conservation areas. Provide some protection to finfish species other than salmon and coastal pelagic species through the prohibition of commercial fishing for them. **G301:** Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers such as the Monterey Peninsula and to research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine Station and California State University, Monterrey Bay, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. Include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving and kayaking. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate State Marine Conservation Area designations where recreational fishing is allowed, to the extent possible (see Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area). **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating rocky and soft bottom intertidal and shallow subtidal MPAs that link with classroom science curricula, volunteer dive programs such as REEF fish counts, and fishermen of all ages, and identify participants. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2**: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of shallow subtidal granitic and soft bottom marine habitats within the depth range of 0 to 240 ft (0-70 m). **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a	Pile, Rubberlip, Striped, Black and Rainbow Surfperches.

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Reserve	No Take Allowed.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G402, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m). **G1O2**: Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m). **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m). **G1O5**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers, such as the Monterey Peninsula, and research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine station and California State University, Monterey Bay. Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible (see Pt. Lobos State Marine Reserve) **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs that link with classroom science curricula, volunteer dive programs such as	blue, black, olive, vermillion, kelp, black & yellow, gopher, & china rockfish, sheephead, cabezon, pile perch, rubberlip perch

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			REEF fish counts, and fishermen of all ages, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of shallow subtidal granitic, including pinnacles, and soft bottom marine habitats within the depth range of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m). **G5O1:** Optimize positive socio-economic impacts for non-consumptive scuba divers through the ensuring of natural size and age structure of shallow subtidal marine communities in a well-known and popular dive area. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area	SMCA prohibits take of all marine life EXCEPT for recreational finfish and commercial squid and kelp harvest.	G1O2, G2O1, G2O3, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G4O1, G4O2, G5O2	**G1O2**: Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds, pinnacles and submarine canyon head habitat, in depths of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m), in close proximity to each other. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, widow, canary, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their juvenile and/or adult stages due to the presence of a portion of the Rockfish Conservation Area within this MPA. **G2O3**: Protect invertebrate species except squid and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the recreational harvest of finfish and the commercial harvest of kelp and squid through the use of state marine conservation areas. Provide some protection to finfish species through the prohibition of commercial fishing for them. **G301**: Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers such as the Monterey Peninsula and to research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine Station and California State University, Monterrey Bay, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. Include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving and kayaking.	blue, black vermilion, copper, gopher, olive, black & yellow, grass, & kelp rockfish, kelp greenling, CA halibut, kelp bass, opaleye, rubberlip perch, black perch, pile perch, leopard shark, sheephead, lingcod, cabezon, spiny lobster, wolf eel

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G3O2: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate State Marine Conservation Area designations where recreational fishing is allowed, to the extent possible (see Pacific Grove State Marine Conservation Area). **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating rocky and soft bottom intertidal and shallow subtidal MPAs that link with classroom science curricula, volunteer dive programs such as REEF fish counts, and fishermen of all ages, and identify participants. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: pinnacles, heads of submarine canyons. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of shallow subtidal granitic (including pinnacles) and soft bottom marine habitats, and submarine canyon heads, within the depth range of 0 to 200 ft (0-60 m). **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Pt. Lobos State Marine Conservation Area	SMCA prohibits the take of finfish and invertebrates EXCEPT for recreational and commercial fishing for salmon, and commercial fishing for spot prawns. This would	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G2O1, G2O3, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in representative habitats. SAT Valuation: Two Stars. **G1O2**: Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including pinnacles and submarine canyon habitat, in depths of 250 to 1800 ft (75-550 m), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in representative habitats. SAT Valuation: Two Stars. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, darkblotched, widow, canary, and yelloweye rockfish and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O3**: Protect most fish and invertebrate species and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the recreational and commercial harvest of salmon and the commercial harvest of spot prawn through the use of state marine conservation areas.	yelloweye, brown, bocaccio, chilipepper, yellowtail, blue, black, vermilion, copper & olive rockfish, CA halibut, sheephead, lingcod, cabezon, wolf eel, chinook salmon, blue shark

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
	be a high value SMCA.		**G301**: Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers such as the Monterey Peninsula and to research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine Station and California State University, Monterrey Bay, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate State Marine Conservation Area designations in deeper water where spot prawn and salmon fishing are allowed, to the extent possible (see Monterey Canyon No-Trawl State Marine Conservation Area). **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating rocky and soft bottom MPAs in deeper water and submarine canyon habitats that link with classroom science curricula and fishermen of all ages, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations. SAT Valuation: Two Stars. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: heads of submarine canyons, and pinnacles. **G4O2**: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of submarine canyon and deeper pinnacle habitats. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Point Lobos State Marine Reserve	No take allowed. Recommend to CDPR to modestly expand the number of day-use permits for non-	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 240 ft (0-70 m). **G1O2**: Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 240 ft (0-70 m), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in	Black, blue, copper, olive, canary rockfish; black & red abalone; lingcod, bocaccio rockfish; vermilion, black-and-yellow, gopher, kelp, china rockfish; cabezon, kelp greenling, blue, black,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
	consumptive divers, and to increase parking, if possible.		depths of 0 to 240 ft (0-70 m). **G104**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 240 ft (0-70 m). **G1O5**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O2**: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1**: Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers, such as the Monterey Peninsula, and research and education institutions, such as Hopkins Marine station and California State University, Monterey Bay. Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2**: To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible (see Cypress Pinnacles State Marine Reserve) **G3O3**: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs that link with classroom science curricula and volunteer dive programs such as REEF fish counts, and identify participants. **G3O4**: Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: pinnacles, heads of	vermiion, copper, gopher, olive, black & yellow grass, & kelp rockfish, kelp greenling, CA halibut, kelp bass, rubberlip perch, black perch, pile perch, leopard shark, sheephead, lingcod, cabezon, wolf eel, monkeyface eel, black, red, flat abalone

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			submarine canyons. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Point Sur Deep Reef SMCA	No take except for Salmon and HMS.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O1, G2O3, G4O1, G4O2, G5O2	**G1O1**: Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in representative habitats. **G1O2**: Protect areas with hard and soft bottom habitat types in depths of 180 to 600 ft in close proximity to each other. **G1O3**: Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in representative habitats. **G104**: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in hard and soft bottom habitats, in depths of 180 to 600 ft. **G1O5**: Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural communities, from disturbances both natural and human induced. **G2O1**: Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, ccowcod, darkblotched, widow, canary, and yelloweye rockfish and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O3**: Protect most fish and invertebrate species and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the recreational and commercial harvest of salmon through the use of state marine conservation areas. **G4O1**: Include within MPAs the following habitat types: upwelling center. **G4O2**: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of submarine canyon and deeper pinnacle habitats. **G5O2**: For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	yelloweye, bocaccio, chilipepper, yellowtail, blue, black, vermilion, copper & olive rockfish, CA halibut, sheephead, lingcod, cabezon, wolf eel, chinook salmon, blue shark
Julia	No	G1O1, G1O2,	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
Pfeiffer Burns State Marine Reserve	commercial or recreational fishing permitted, including no take of invertebrates	G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O2, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in high-relief granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds, pinnacles, and submarine canyon heads, in depths of 0 to 300 feet. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp, submarine canyons, deep water, surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in close proximity to each other and in depths of 0 to 300 feet. Key indicator: habitat mapping and assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp, submarine canyons, deep water, surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 feet. Key indicator: stock assessments to determine fauna size and age. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp, submarine canyons, deep water, surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal and deep rocky and soft bottom communities, including kelp ands surfgrass beds and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: human consumptive effects outside of the reserve and their impact on the reserve; natural impacts on ecosystem function such as pinnipeds. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, canary, widow, black and red abalone, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow and deep rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, black and red abalone, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as Point Lobos State Marine Reserve, Big Creek State Marine Reserve, and Alder	yellow, Kelp, Vermilion and Copper rockfishes; Kelp greenling, Lingcod, Cabezon; Pile, Rubberlip, Striped, Black and Rainbow Surfperches, half banded , blue, pygmy, olive, gopher, bocaccio, shortbelly, copper & rosy rockfish, speckled & Pacific sanddab, blackeye goby, painted greenling, CA sea otter, chinook salmon, CA halibut, CA sheephead, white sea bass, sardines, anchovy, flounder, rock crab

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			Creek State Marine Reserve. Key indicator: comparative studies. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. Key indicator: non-consumptive use patterns. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles and submarine canyon heads. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 300 feet. **G5O1:** Optimize positive socio-economic impacts for non-consumptive scuba divers through the ensuring of natural size and age structure of shallow subtidal marine communities in a potential dive area. Key indicator: non-consumptive use patterns. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Julia Pfeiifer Burns Offshore State Marine Reserve	No Take.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O2, G3O4, G401, G402, G502	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, submarine canyon heads, and pinnacles, in depths of 300 to 1975 ft. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including submarine canyon heads and pinnacles, in depths of 300 to 1975 ft., in close proximity to each other. Key indicator: habitat mapping and assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, submarine canyons and pinnacles, in depths of 300 to 1975 ft. Key indicator: stock assessments of cornerstone species. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including submarine canyons and pinnacles, in depths of 300 to 1975 ft. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural deep water rocky and soft bottom communities, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: comparison to similar	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-yellow, Vermilion and Copper rockfishes; Lingcod, Cabezon; bocaccio, shortbelly, copper & rosy rockfish, speckled & Pacific sanddab, blackeye goby, painted greenling, chinook salmon, CA halibut, white sea bass, sardines, anchovy, flounder

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			habitats in less and/or more affected areas, such as the Monterey Bay submarine canyon. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfishes through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of deep rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in deep and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as Alder Creek SMCA. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles and submarine canyons. Key indicator: spillover effects in fished areas. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles, submarine canyon heads. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 300 to 1975 ft. depth range. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Julia Pfeiffer Burns Offshore State Marine Conservation Area	Commercial and recreational salmon and spot prawn take only allowed.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O2, G3O4, G401, G402, G502	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-00 m). Key indicator: species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m), in close proximity to each other. Key indicator: habitat mapping and assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-yellow, Vermilion and Copper rockfishes; Lingcod, Cabezon; bocaccio, shortbelly, copper & rosy rockfish, speckled & Pacific sanddab, blackeye

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m). Key indicator: stock assessment of cornerstone species. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m). **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including kelp ands surfgrass beds and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: continued monitoring from baseline data already established. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve (terrestrial). Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as the Point Lobos State Marine Reserve. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. Key indicator: nearby non-consumptive recreational use patterns. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles.	goby, painted greenling, chinook salmon, CA halibut, white sea bass, sardines, anchovy, flounder

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G4O2: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m) depth range. **G5O1:** Optimize positive socio-economic impacts for non-consumptive scuba divers through the ensuring of natural size and age structure of shallow subtidal marine communities in a potential dive area. Key indicator: recreational use patterns. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation. Key indicator: building on existing baseline data.	
Big Creek State Marine Reserve	No commercial or recreational fishing permitted, including no take of invertebrates. The area will retain its current no-entry regulations and exemptions.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-00 m). Key indicator: species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m), in close proximity to each other. Key indicator: habitat mapping and assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m). Key indicator: stock assessment of cornerstone species. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m). **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including kelp ands surfgrass beds and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: continued monitoring from baseline data already established. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species.	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-yellow, Kelp, Vermilion and Copper rockfishes; Kelp greenling, Lingcod, Cabezon; Pile, Rubberlip, Striped, Black and Rainbow Surfperches; Widow, Canary rockfish, Black abalone, half-banded, blue, pygmy, olive, gopher, bocaccio, shortbelly, copper, rosy, speckled & Pacific sanddab, blackeye goby, painted greenling, CA sea otter, chinook salmon, CA halibut, CA

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G2O2: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve (terrestrial). Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as the Point Lobos State Marine Reserve. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. Key indicator: nearby non-consumptive recreational use patterns. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 300 ft (0-90 m) depth range. **G5O1:** Optimize positive socio-economic impacts for non-consumptive scuba divers through the ensuring of natural size and age structure of shallow subtidal marine communities in a potential dive area. Key indicator: recreational use patterns. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation. Key indicator: building on existing baseline data.	sheephead, white sea bass, sardines, anchovy, flounder, rock crab
Alder Creek State Marine Reserve	No commercial or recreational fishing permitted,	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2,	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 140 feet. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and	CA halibut, sanddabs, Gobys, Cabezon, grass bass, kelp & rock greenling, Gopher cod, black, black &

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
	including no take of invertebrates .	G5O1, G5O2	surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 140 feet, in close proximity to each other. Key indicator: habitat mapping and assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 140 feet. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 140 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including kelp ands surfgrass beds and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (consumptive, urban, agricultural) versus natural (pinniped impacts, regime shifts) impacts. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. Key indicator: stock assessments and spillover of key species. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve (terrestrial). Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as the Point Lobos State Marine Reserve and Big Creek State Marine Reserve. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. Key indicator: recreational use patterns.	yellow, olive, white belly, vermilion rockfish; lingcod; rubberlip surfperch, leopard shark; wolf eel; monkeyface eel; sea otters, Sea lions, red rock crab, kelp crab, Widow, bocaccio rockfish (deep)

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G4O1: Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 140 feet depth range. **G5O1:** Optimize positive socio-economic impacts for non-consumptive scuba divers through the ensuring of natural size and age structure of shallow subtidal marine communities in a potential dive area. Key indicator: recreational use patterns. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Alder Creek State Marine Conservation Area	Commercial and recreational salmon and coastal pelagic **FINFISH** take only allowed. No Squid.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O2, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp, canyon heads, deep water, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 120 to 1300 feet. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types including submarine canyons and deep water, and pinnacles, in depths of 120 to 1300 feet and in close proximity to each other. Key indicator: mapping and habitat assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including submarine canyons, deep water, and pinnacles, in depths of 120 to 1300 feet. Key indicator: stock assessments. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including submarine canyons, deep water, and pinnacles, in depths of 120 to 1300 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural rocky and soft bottom communities, including pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (consumptive, urban, agricultural) versus natural (pinniped impacts, regime shifts) impacts. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the	CA halibut, sanddabs, Gobys, Cabezon, grass bass, kelp & rock greenling, Gopher cod, black, black & yellow, olive, white belly, vermilion rockfish; lingcod; rubberlip surfperch, leopard shark; wolf eel; monkeyface eel; sea otters, Sea lions, red rock crab, kelp crab, Widow, bocaccio rockfish (deep)

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of species most likely to benefit from MPAs through retention of large, mature individuals. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine conservation areas in rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as the Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Marine Conservation Area. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles, submarine canyon head. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 120 to 1300 feet depth range. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socioeconomic impacts by allowing take of salmon and coastal pelagics, and spot prawns. Key indicator: commercial fish landings and fishing infrastructure health. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Point Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve	No commercial or recreational fishing permitted, including no take of invertebrates	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G202, G3O1, G3O2, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 60 ft. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 60 ft, in close proximity to each other. Key indicator: mapping and habitat assessment. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 60 ft.	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-yellow, Kelp, Vermilion and Copper rockfishes; Kelp greenling, Lingcod, Cabezon; Pile, Rubberlip, Striped, Black and Rainbow Surfperches;

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G104: Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including kelp and surfgrass beds and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 60 ft. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including kelp ands surfgrass beds and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (consumptive, urban, agricultural, tourism) versus natural (pinniped impacts, regime shifts) impacts. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio, cowcod, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve (terrestrial). Ensure some MPAs include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as scuba diving, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore and rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as the Point Lobos and Big Creek State Marine Reserves. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in soft bottom and rocky habitat, including pinnacles, within scuba diving depth range. Key indicator: recreational use patterns. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 60 ft. depth range, such as the Big Creek and Alder Creek SMRs. **G5O1:** Optimize positive socio-economic impacts for non-consumptive scuba divers	Widow, Canary rockfish, Black abalone, half-banded, blue, pygmy, olive, gopher, bocaccio, shortbelly, copper, rosy, speckled & Pacific sanddab, blackeye goby, painted greenling, CA sea otter, chinook salmon, CA halibut, CA sheephead, white sea bass, sardines, anchovy, flounder, rock crab

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			through the ensuring of natural size and age structure of shallow subtidal and nearshore marine communities in a potential dive area. Key indicator: recreational use patterns. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Cambria State Marine Park	Recreational fishing only allowed, no commercial fishing, however, commercial shore-launched craft are permitted to transit the area.	G2O3, G3O1, G304, G501	**G2O3:** Protect selected species and the habitats on which they depend while allowing the harvest of migratory, highly mobile, or other species where appropriate through the use of a state marine park. Key indicator: recreational consumptive use patterns and fish landing assessment. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers (Cambria, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo) and research and education institutions (K-12, Cuesta College and Cal Poly) and include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations by prohibiting commercial fishing. Key indicator: recreational consumptive use patterns and fish landing assessment. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socio-economic impacts and optimize positive socio-economic impacts for all users, especially recreational fishing, to the extent possible, and if consistent with the Marine Life Protection Act and its goals and guidelines. Key indicator: assess economic impact on commercial fishing interests.	Blue, Black, Olive, Gopher, Black-and-yellow, Kelp, Vermilion, China and Copper rockfishes; Kelp greenling, Lingcod, Cabezon; Pile, Rubberlip, Striped, Black and Rainbow Surfperches, flounder, CA halibut, white sea bass, surfperch, rock crab, black & red abalone, sea otters
Morro Bay Harbor State Marine Conservation Area	Recreational fishing allowed. Commercial oyster farming and bait receiving allowed. No commercial	G203, G301, G302, G303, G401, G502	**G2O3:** Protect species from commercial fishing and the habitats on which they depend while allowing the harvest of migratory, highly mobile, or other species where appropriate by recreational take through the use of a state marine conservation area. Key indicator: recreational consumptive use patterns. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers such as Morro Bay, include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as sailing and bird watching, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate shallow soft bottom habitats in SMPs open to recreational finfish fishing only, such as Cambria SMP	blue, black, olive, kelp, grass, gopher, copper, china, black & yellow rockfish, treefish, vermilion rockfish, lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling, CA halibut, pile perch, rubberlip perch,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
	fishing.		or the Morro Bay Harbor East SMR. **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs that link with fisheries management information needs, classroom science curricula, volunteer dive programs, and recreational fishermen of all ages. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: estuaries **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	striped perch, black perch, blacksmith, sheephead, white sea bass, wolf eel
Morro Bay South State Marine Reserve – (possible SMRMA)	No commercial or recreational fishing permitted, including no take of invertebrates.	G1O1, G1O3, G1O5, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G4O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in estuarine eelgrass, soft bottom channel, and tidal marsh habitats. Key indicator: species diversity and water quality analysis. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in estuarine and eelgrass bed habitats, including soft bottom and marshy areas. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural estuarine and eelgrass bed communities, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (urban, agricultural) versus natural (fresh water runoff, sand accretion). **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to population centers such as Morro Bay, include areas of traditional non-consumptive recreational use, such as sailing and bird watching, and are accessible for recreational, educational, and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate shallow soft bottom estuarine habitats in SMRs, such as Elkhorn and Moro-Cojo Estuary SMRs. **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs that link with fisheries management information needs, classroom science curricula, volunteer dive programs, and recreational fishermen of all ages. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following habitat type: estuaries **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that	Grass rockfish, ca halibut, surfperch, pile perch, sardine, anchovy, smelt, leopard shark, bat ray, steelhead trout, rock crab, olive rockfish; black abalone, lingcod, bocaccio, rubberlip perch

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Point Buchon State Marine Reserve	No commercial or recreational fishing permitted, including no take of invertebrates.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key assessment: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with hard shale and soft bottom habitat types, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet and in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in hard and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key indicators: continuation of the PG&E Marine Lab's on-going studies of the marine habitat in the area of the power plant; assessment of kelp and surfgrass beds in close proximity to the power plant. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in hard and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (agricultural, consumptive, power plant) versus natural (pinnipeds, regime shifts). **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of red and black abalone, bocaccio, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessments of key species. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as red and black abalone, blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as PG&E Marine Lab, Cuesta College, and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and may be	black, blue, copper, olive rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, black & red abalone, lingcod, cabezon, sheephead, flounder, CA halibut, white sea bass, surfperch, perch, sardines, anchovy, calico bass, all shallow & nearshore rockfish, sea otters

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			accessible for educational and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, as in the Big Creek and Alder Creek State Marine Reserves. **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs in the vicinity of a power plant and identify participants such as the PG&E Marine Lab. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational fishing experience in fished areas by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in an adjacent state marine reserve. Key indicator: recreational use patterns and fish landing data. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following likely habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m) depth range. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to the fishing community in the Morro Bay/Port San Luis area, to the extent possible, by creating a state marine reserve in an area already closed to all fishing due to national security considerations. Key indicator: socio-economic studies to focus on effects on commercial fishing fleet and its harbor infrastructure. **G5O2:** Develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area	No Take except for Commercial and Recreational Salmon	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet and in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and	black, blue, copper, olive rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, black & red abalone, lingcod, cabezon, sheephead, flounder, CA halibut, white sea bass, surfperch, perch, sardines, anchovy,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key indicator: assessment of kelp and surfgrass beds in close proximity to the power plant. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (agricultural, consumptive, power plant) versus natural (pinnipeds, regime shifts). **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of red and black abalone, bocaccio, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as red and black abalone, blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as PG&E Marine Lab, Cuesta College, and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and may be accessible for educational and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible. (See Big Creek and Alder Creek State Marine Reserves.) **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs in the vicinity of a power plant and identify participants such as the PG&E Marine Lab. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational fishing experience in fished areas by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in an adjacent state marine reserve. Key indicator: recreational use patterns and landing data collection. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following likely habitat type: pinnacles.	calico bass, all shallow & nearshore rockfish, sea otters

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G4O2: Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m) depth range. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to the fishing community in the Morro Bay/Port San Luis area, to the extent possible, by creating a state marine reserve in an area already closed to all fishing due to national security considerations. Key indicator: socio-economic studies to focus on effects on commercial fishing fleet and its harbor infrastructure. **G5O2:** Develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Diablo Canyon Security Zone State Marine Conservation Area	No Take, No entrance.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4, G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O1, G3O2, G3O3, G3O4, G4O1, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key assessment: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with hard shale and soft bottom habitat types, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet and in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in hard and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key indicators: continuation of the PG&E Marine Lab's on-going studies of the marine habitat in the area of the power plant; assessment of kelp and surfgrass beds in close proximity to the power plant. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in hard and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (agricultural, consumptive, power plant) versus natural (pinnipeds, regime shifts). **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of red and black abalone, bocaccio, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator:	black, blue, copper, olive rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, black & red abalone, lingcod, cabezon, sheephead, flounder, CA halibut, white sea bass, surfperch, perch, sardines, anchovy, calico bass, all shallow & nearshore rockfish, sea otters

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			stock assessments of key species. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as red and black abalone, blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as PG&E Marine Lab, Cuesta College, and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and may be accessible for educational and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, as in the Big Creek and Alder Creek State Marine Reserves. **G3O3:** Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs in the vicinity of a power plant and identify participants such as the PG&E Marine Lab. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational fishing experience in fished areas by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in an adjacent state marine reserve. Key indicator: recreational use patterns and fish landing data. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following likely habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m) depth range. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to the fishing community in the Morro Bay/Port San Luis area, to the extent possible, by creating a state marine reserve in an area already closed to all fishing due to national security considerations. Key indicator: socio-economic studies to focus on effects on commercial fishing fleet and its harbor infrastructure. **G5O2:** Develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Vandenberg State	No commercial	G1O1, G1O2, G1O3, G1O4,	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in granitic and soft	CA Halibut, Greenling, Black,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
Marine Reserve	or recreational fishing permitted, including take of invertebrates.	G1O5, G2O1, G2O2, G3O2, G4O2, G501, G502	bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key indicator: high species diversity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with granitic and soft bottom habitat types, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet and in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. Key indicator: assessment of kelp and surfgrass beds in close proximity to the power plant. **G104:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in granitic and soft bottom habitats, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, in depths of 0 to 180 feet. **G1O5:** Protect ecosystem structure, function, integrity and ecological processes to facilitate recovery of natural shallow subtidal rocky and soft bottom communities, including giant and bull kelp, surfgrass beds, and pinnacles, from disturbances both natural and human induced. Key indicator: assessment of human impacts (agricultural, consumptive, power plant) versus natural (pinnipeds, regime shifts). **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of red and black abalone, bocaccio, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish through protection of their adult and/or juvenile stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. **G2O2:** Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as red and black abalone, blue and vermilion rockfishes, lingcod, cabezon, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G3O1:** Ensure some MPAs are close to research and education institutions, such as PG&E Marine Lab, Cuesta College, and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and may be accessible for educational and study opportunities. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine reserve areas in nearshore rocky and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible. (See Big Creek and Alder Creek State Marine Reserves.)	Blue rockfish, Red & black abalone, black, blue, brown, copper, olive, vermilion rockfish, lingcod, cabezon, Greenling, Black, Blue, Copper, Olive, Canary, Brown (Bolina), Vermilion, Gopher rockfish, Cabezon, Lingcod, Black abalone, White sea bass, Flounder, Sanddabs, Surfperch, Salmon, Scorpionfish, Rock crab, Lobster, Squid, Sardines, Anchovy, Sea lions, Sea otters, Elephant seals, Snowy Plover

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G3O3: Develop collaborative scientific monitoring and research projects evaluating MPAs in the vicinity of a power plant and identify participants such as the PG&E Marine Lab. **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational fishing experience in fished areas by ensuring natural size and age structure of marine populations in an adjacent state marine reserve. Key indicator: recreational use patterns and landing data collection. **G4O1:** Include within MPAs the following likely habitat type: pinnacles. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of granitic and soft bottom habitats in the 0 to 180 ft (0-55 m) depth range. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to the fishing community in the Morro Bay/Port San Luis area, to the extent possible, by creating a state marine reserve in an area already closed to all fishing due to national security considerations. Key indicator: socio-economic studies to focus on effects on commercial fishing fleet and its harbor infrastructure. **G5O2:** Develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	
Vandenberg Danger Zone 4 State Marine Conservation Area	Commercial and recreational salmon fishing and crabbing allowed.	G1O1, G1O2, G1O4, G1O4, G2O1, G2O2, G2O3, G3O2, G3O4, G4O2, G5O1, G5O2	**G1O1:** Protect areas of high species diversity and maintain species diversity and abundance, consistent with natural fluctuations, of populations in representative habitats by only allowing offshore salmon and crab take. Key indicator: assessment of effects of crab and salmon take on overall ecosystem integrity. **G1O2:** Protect areas with shale and soft bottom habitat types in depths of 0 to 40 fathoms (240 ft.), in close proximity to each other. **G1O3:** Protect natural size and age structure and genetic diversity of populations in representative habitats by protecting all benthic species except crab. Key indicator: stock assessment of benthic species. **G1O4:** Protect natural trophic structure and food webs in representative habitats by protecting all benthic species except crab. **G2O1:** Help protect and rebuild populations of bocaccio and canary rockfish through protection of their juvenile and/or adult stages and the habitats and ecosystem functions upon which they rely. Key indicator: stock assessment of key species.	CA Halibut, Greenling, Black, Blue rockfish, Red & black abalone, black, blue, brown, copper, olive, vermilion rockfish, lingcod, cabezon, Greenling, Black, Blue, Copper, Olive, Canary, Brown (Bolina), Vermilion, Gopher rockfish, Cabezon, Lingcod, Black abalone, White sea bass,

MPA Name	Regulations	Regional Goals/ Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit
			G2O2: Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity of shallow rocky and soft bottom species most likely to benefit from MPAs, such as brown and vermilion rockfishes, and California halibut, through retention of large, mature individuals. **G2O3:** Protect most soft and hard bottom invertebrate species found within this MPA, and the habitats on which they depend, while allowing the harvest of salmon, Dungeness crab, and Rock crab, through the use of state marine conservation areas. **G3O2:** To enhance the likelihood of scientifically valid studies, replicate state marine conservation areas in nearshore rocky shale and soft bottom habitats to the extent possible, such as the Greyhound Rock SMCA and Diablo Canyon SMCA). **G3O4:** Protect or enhance recreational diving experience by ensuring natural size and age structure of most marine populations found within the area. Key indicator: recreational use patterns. **G4O2:** Protect, and replicate to the extent possible, representatives of shale rock and soft bottom habitat. **G5O1:** Minimize negative socio-economic impacts to local fisheries by creating a state marine conservation in an area of already restricted fishing (due to military security considerations). Key indicator: socio-economic studies of effects on commercial fishing fleets and infrastructure. **G5O2:** For this and other MPAs in the region, develop a long-term monitoring plan that includes standardized biological and socioeconomic monitoring protocols, and a strategy for MPA evaluation.	Flounder, Sanddabs, Surfperch, Salmon, Scorpionfish, Rock crab, Lobster, Squid, Sardines, Anchovy, Sea lions, Sea otters, Elephant seals, Snowy Plover