

EXHIBIT 1 – Existing State MPA Network and Proposed Federal MPA Network

EXHIBIT No. 1  
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Name	No Action (existing State zones)	Alternative 1a/1b		
		Add'l State Waters	Federal waters	Total
Anacapa Island SMCA	5.54		1.7	1.7
Anacapa Island SMR	8.91		2.7	2.7
Carrington Point SMR	9.63			
Footprint SMR		4.8	15.5	20.3
Gull Island SMR	11.58	4.1	10.8	14.9
Harris Point SMR	11.47	8.0	18.4	26.4
Judith Rock SMR	3.46			
Richardson Rock SMR	23.92	8.8	22.3	31.1
Santa Barbara Island SMR	9.77	0.2	32.9	33.1
Scorpion SMR	7.03	0.3	6.7	7.1
South Point SMR	8.38	2.1	0.8	2.9
Skunk Point SMR	1.06			
Painted Cave SMCA	1.35			
Min Area MRs	3.5	0.2	0.8	2.7
Max Area MRs	23.9	8.8	32.9	33.1
Avg Area MRs	10.5	4.0	13.8	17.3
Avg Area MCAs	2.7		1.7	1.7
Total Area MRs	94.2	28.3	110.2	138.5
Total Area MCAs	8.0		1.7	1.7
Total Area marine zones	102.1	28.3	111.9	140.2

MR = Marine Reserve, MCA = Marine Conservation Area

\*All sizes are described as nm<sup>2</sup>

EXHIBIT 2 – Relative Sizes of Existing and Proposed (Alternative 1a) MPAs

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### MPA Sites within the proposed Project

The following descriptions list habitats and species that would be protected by the proposed project. As noted above, the protection of habitats correlates to the protection of species and important species-habitat interactions.

#### Santa Barbara Island State Marine Reserve

Santa Barbara Island SMR is located at the southeast side of Santa Barbara Island. The reserve includes one nautical mile of shoreline from South Point to the eastern point of the island. The reserve boundaries extend east and south to the State waters boundary. The Santa Barbara Island SMR contains 13.2 square nautical miles. A subsequent Federal waters addition would add 46.3 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 59.5 square nautical miles.

Santa Barbara Island, Sutil Island, and Shag Rock support major seabird and marine mammal colonies. Santa Barbara Island supports breeding colonies of numerous seabirds, including the endangered California brown pelican, western gull, black oystercatcher, black storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, Cassin's auklet, pigeon guillemot and Xantus's murrelet. California sea lions haul out on sandy beaches on the southeastern side of Santa Barbara Island. Harbor seals and northern elephant seals occasionally haul out in the same place.

The exposed rocky shoreline along Santa Barbara Island is interspersed with occasional cobble beaches (10-12 m wide) in protected coves. The rocky intertidal habitat descends steeply to patchy reefs in large areas of sand. Patchy populations of surfgrass grow on subtidal rocks (15-20 m). Populations of giant kelp on reefs around Santa Barbara Island have declined relative to historical data. Red and purple sea urchins and brittle stars (*Ophiothrix*) dominate the rocky subtidal habitats around Santa Barbara Island. Spiny lobsters are abundant in rocky subtidal habitats in the vicinity of South Point and large mussel beds can be found in the rocky intertidal habitats on the southeastern side of Santa Barbara Island.

The continental shelf drops to approximately 200 m less than ½ mile from shore, and continues to drop to 400 m within 3 miles of Santa Barbara Island. In the past, populations of white, green, pink, and black abalone inhabited intertidal and subtidal rocky habitats. The reserve includes rocky subtidal habitats, from approximately 25-66 m, that may contribute to the recovery of the endangered white abalone. Sandy subtidal habitats support halibut populations near the northern border of the Santa Barbara Island SMR. California sheephead have been observed near South Point.

#### Anacapa Island State Marine Reserve

The Anacapa Island SMR is located on the northeast side of Anacapa Island. The reserve includes 3.3 nautical miles of shoreline from the eastern point of West Island (Frenchy's Cove) to the eastern point of East Island at Arch Rock. The reserve extends three nautical miles north from Frenchy's Cove and Arch Rock to the State waters boundary. The

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Anacapa Island SMR contains 11.7 square nautical miles. A subsequent Federal waters phase would add 2.2 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 13.9 square nautical miles.

Historically (early 1980s) kelp beds off Anacapa Island extended offshore to approximately ½ mile. Today, rocky reefs that once supported extensive kelp beds are now barren. Sea urchins and brittle stars cover rocky areas around most of northern shoreline of Anacapa Island. Where urchins and brittle stars invade rocky reefs, other species decline, including *Corynactis* anemones, sponges, and tunicates. Remnant populations of giant kelp occur close to shore in the Anacapa Natural Area, the only area in the Channel Islands that has been fully protected from fishing since 1978.

The Anacapa Natural Area supports a lush kelp forest and a diverse assemblage of associated species. Surfgrass is found on rocks in the subtidal, particularly in protected inlets (e.g. Cathedral Cove). Eelgrass is not currently found along the north shore of Anacapa Island, but historical records indicate that this area once supported eelgrass populations.

The protected rocky shoreline along the north side of Anacapa Island is interspersed with occasional gravel beaches (e.g. Frenchy's Cove). The rocky intertidal habitat, broken by occasional patches of coarse sand, extends to approximately 40 ft. Numerous nearshore emergent rocks provide roosting sites for seabirds and protective cover for nearshore fishes and invertebrates. Muddy sloping terrain near "Rickett's Rock" supports populations of various invertebrates and is a site for squid spawning. At approximately 60 ft, the continental shelf extends to low relief rubble and compacted sand. A large boulder field extends from approximately 80-100 ft.

Spiny lobster populations are higher and lobster and sea urchin populations are more stable inside the Anacapa Natural Area than in fished areas (Lafferty and Kushner 2000). Some pink abalone can be found in the Anacapa Natural Area, but populations are very small relative to historical sizes (Rogers-Bennett et al. in press). Kelp bass, California sheephead and numerous rockfish species have declined relative to historical levels (Kushner pers. comm.). Common fishes include blacksmith, señorita, and kelp rockfish.

Mean densities of fished species, including kelp bass and barred sand bass, are significantly larger in the Anacapa Natural Area than in fished areas nearby (Beers unpublished data). Densities of California sheephead are greater in the Natural Area, but the differences are not significant. Similarly, the spawning biomass of some fished species is significantly larger in the Anacapa Natural Area than in fished areas. In contrast, mean densities of species that are not fished, including rock wrasse, señorita, and garibaldi, are not significantly different in fished areas and the protected Natural Area.

Size distributions of fished species, including kelp bass, barred sand bass, and California sheephead, are larger in the Anacapa Natural Area than in fished areas. In contrast, size distributions of species that are not fished, including rock wrasse, señorita, and garibaldi, are not significantly different in fished areas and the Natural Area. The data from Anacapa Natural Area suggest that this region can benefit greatly from protection within a marine reserve, in terms of density, spawning biomass, and individual size. These changes could contribute to increased production of species targeted for commercial and recreational fisheries.

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Leopard sharks breed off the north shore of Anacapa Island. Middle Anacapa Island includes a unique aggregation of giant (black) seabass, a large-bodied, long-lived species that has declined to low numbers in the last 25 years. Harbor seals haul out on Middle Anacapa Island. Occasionally California sea lions visit the protected areas on the eastern end of the island.

Anacapa Island supports breeding colonies of numerous seabirds, including western gull, black oystercatcher, brown pelican, Cassin's auklet, pigeon guillemot, pelagic cormorant, and Xantus's murrelet.

#### Anacapa Island, State Marine Conservation Area

The Anacapa Island SMCA is located on the northwest side of Anacapa Island. The proposed conservation area is an extension of the North Anacapa SMR to provide additional habitat and species protection. The reserve includes 2.2 nautical miles of shoreline from the west end of West Island to Frenchy's Cove at the east end. The reserve extends three nautical miles north of West Island to the State waters boundary. The Anacapa Island SMCA contains 8.1 square nautical miles. A subsequent Federal waters phase would add 1.4 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 9.5 square nautical miles. Commercial lobster and recreational lobster and pelagic finfish take would be allowed in the conservation area. Pelagic finfish are defined as northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), barracudas (*Sphyræna sp.*), billfishes\* (family Istiophoridae), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), salmon (*Oncorhynchus spp.*), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tunas (family Scombridae), and yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*). \*Marlin is not allowed for commercial take.

The high relief rocky shoreline is increasingly exposed toward the west of Anacapa Island. The eastern shoreline of West Anacapa Island is rocky, descending to broken reef and boulder fields in the subtidal zone (approximately 80 ft). The western shoreline of West Anacapa Island is rocky, descending rapidly to a steep muddy slope. High wind and wave action on West Anacapa Island create mixing and upwelling, increasing the amount of nutrients in the water. Nearshore rocky habitats on West Anacapa support patchy populations of giant kelp and surfgrass. A steep rocky reef off the western tip of Anacapa Island supports sea fans, anemones and sponges. Large populations of spiny lobster are found in rocky reefs off northwestern Anacapa Island. Squid aggregate over the muddy slope north of west Anacapa Island. Waters around West Anacapa Island support a high diversity of fishes, including California sheephead, garibaldi, kelp bass, blacksmith damsel, and numerous nearshore rockfish species. Harbor seals haul out on West Anacapa Island, but they are more common on the south side of the island. California sea lions are attracted to northwestern Anacapa Island when squid are present.

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The Anacapa Island SMCA is adjacent to breeding sites for numerous seabirds, including the endangered California brown pelican, western gull, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and Xantus's murrelet. The conservation area encompasses one of only two brown pelican breeding and fledgling areas in North America.

#### Scorpion Rock State Marine Reserve

The Scorpion Rock SMR is located on the northeast side of Santa Cruz Island. The reserve includes 3.3 nautical miles of shoreline from the west side of Potato Harbor to the east side of Little Scorpion Rock. The reserve extends north three nautical miles to the State waters boundary. The Scorpion Rock SMR contains 10.3 square nautical miles entirely within State waters.

Rocky shoreline within the Scorpion Rock SMR extends from Cavern Point to Potato Harbor. There is a small sandy beach at Scorpion Anchorage. Some emergent nearshore rocks and caves provide breeding and roosting sites for seabirds, including western Gull, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, Cassin's auklet, Leach's storm-petrel, and Xantus's murrelet.

The intertidal habitat in Scorpion SMR is primarily rocky with some mixed sand and gravel beaches. Subtidal habitats are mixed sand and gravel sediments with a few patch reefs off Cavern Point. Sandy and muddy subtidal habitats support eelgrass populations. Nearshore sandy habitats support populations of geoduck clams. Feather boa kelp and surfgrass are also found in the area. Giant kelp is found within the proposed Scorpion SMR, but populations are not stable. Because kelp populations are reduced, Scorpion SMR does not support large populations of kelp-associated fishes. Rocky subtidal habitats are dominated by purple sea urchins.

Tall pinnacles and high relief rocky features are associated with caves and submerged rocky cliffs along the coast. Pinnacles support populations of mussels, and attract fish, such as opaleye and perch. Spiny lobster are found in the rocky subtidal and on pinnacles around Cavern Point to Potato Harbor. Terraced reef habitats may support juvenile lobsters. Scallops and sea fans are found in deeper waters on pinnacles. California sheephead are found in deeper waters. Lizardfish, various flatfish species, and sand dabs are found in sand and gravel habitats around Scorpion Anchorage.

Harbor seals are resident and California sea lions have been observed around Scorpion Anchorage, but the area does not support large populations of marine mammals. Killer whales have been sighted frequently in the vicinity of Scorpion Anchorage.

#### Painted Cave State Marine Conservation Area

The Painted Cave SMCA is located on the north side of Santa Cruz Island. The reserve includes 2 nautical miles of shoreline and an area of 2.1 square nautical miles entirely

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within State waters. Recreational fishing for lobster would be allowed in the conservation area.

Painted Cave is reputedly the largest sea cave of the coast of North America. The rocky cliffs around Painted Cave drop steeply into the ocean. There is a narrow intertidal zone and steep rocky walls characterize the subtidal habitat. The bottom of Painted Cave is mostly sand and rocky cobble. The steep rocky walls support some sea urchins, scallops and encrusting invertebrates. Pinnipeds, Risso's dolphin, and cetaceans, including gray, blue, and humpback whales are often observed on the north shore of Santa Cruz Island. The Painted Cave SMCA includes suitable breeding habitat for numerous seabirds, including western gull, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, leach's storm-petrel, and pigeon guillemot.

#### Gull Island, Santa Cruz Island State Marine Reserve

The Gull Island SMR is located on the southwest side of Santa Cruz Island. The reserve includes 2.9 nautical miles of shoreline from Morse Point to the point along the shore at 33° 58' N, 119° 48' W. The reserve extends south approximately three nautical miles to the State waters boundary. The Gull Island SMR contains 16.2 square nautical miles. A subsequent Federal waters phase would add 22.1 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 38.3 square nautical miles.

Historically, Gull Island supported a diverse and abundant marine fauna. Although these populations are reduced, the habitat supports a variety of species. Fish populations in the vicinity of Gull Island are likely to respond to protection within a reserve through increased density, individual size, and reproductive potential. The Gull Island SMR would protect a variety of different habitat types from the nearshore to the continental slope. Sand beach is the predominant shoreline habitat at the border of the Gull Island SMR. Endangered snowy plovers may occur there and the beach supports one of the few populations of pismo clams at the islands. The remaining shoreline is covered with cobble beaches.

Subtidal habitats in the Gull Island SMR are mixed sand and rocky reefs. Red and green algae dominate inshore areas. Gull Island supports an intermittent population of giant kelp, but the kelp populations are reduced. Subtidal habitats support patchy populations of surfgrass. Rocky intertidal and subtidal habitats once supported populations of red, pink, white, and black abalone, but only a small population of red abalone, and very few black abalone have been observed recently. The Gull Island area supports large populations of purple urchins. Rocky subtidal habitats from Gull Island to Laguna Point support populations of spiny lobster. Purple hydrocoral (*Allopora*) is found in deeper rocky reefs around Gull Island.

Shallow rocky habitat extends offshore to Gull Island. Nearshore reefs support populations of various rockfish species. However, rockfish are not as diverse in this region because of physical changes associated with the mixing of warmer waters from the California Counter Current with cooler waters from the California Current. Southern species such as

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California sheephead and wrasses are relatively common in the Gull Island region. The region also supports spawning populations of white seabass and halibut. Thresher and mako sharks are fished in the deeper waters near stronger currents.

A number of nearshore and offshore emergent rocks, including Gull Island itself, provide roosting habitats for seabirds, and shelter for fish and invertebrates. Gull Island provides roosting sites for western gull, black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, Cassin's auklet, and Xantus's murrelet. California sea lions and harbor seals haul out on Gull Island.

#### Carrington Point, Santa Rosa Island, State Marine Reserve

The Carrington Point SMR is located on the north side of Santa Rosa Island. The reserve includes 5.3 nautical miles of shoreline from the point at 34° 01.2' N, 120° 05.2' W to the pier at Becher's Bay. The reserve extends south approximately 1.5 nautical miles north and east. The Carrington Point SMR is 13.3 square nautical miles all within State waters.

The shoreline around Carrington Point is exposed and rocky. Some protected sand beaches and rocky shoreline is found from Carrington Point to Bechers Bay. Numerous seabirds, including California brown pelican, western gull, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot roost at the end of Carrington Point.

Rocky reefs with a few patches of sand characterize the intertidal habitat within the Carrington Point SMR. Red and brown algae grow on rocky intertidal sites in Bechers Bay. Purple and red sea urchins dominate the rocky habitats around Carrington Point.

Low relief rocky reefs mixed with sand extend into the subtidal habitat. The Carrington Point SMR includes rocky subtidal habitat around Beacon Reef and part of Rodes Reef. Giant kelp occurs in the rocky subtidal around Carrington Point, but populations are not stable. Several rock crab species and spiny lobster also live in the rocky subtidal habitats. Historically, the region supported a large black abalone population and a smaller population of green abalone. Rocky subtidal habitats on the southeast side of Carrington Point once supported red (and possibly pink) abalone. The abalone populations are now very low.

Sandy subtidal habitats southeast of Carrington Point support patchy populations of surfgrass and populations of *Pachythione* cucumbers, and sand castle worms (*Phragmatopoma*). A productive eelgrass population in Bechers Bay provides protection and nutrients for juvenile fish and invertebrates. Waters around Carrington Point support a diverse assemblage of fishes, including various species of nearshore rockfish, white seabass, California sheephead, and shark species. Sandy subtidal habitats support populations of halibut. Harbor seals, California sea lions, and blue whales are often found in waters around Carrington Point.

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Skunk Point, Santa Rosa Island State Marine Reserve

The Skunk Point SMR is located on the east side of Santa Rosa Island. The reserve includes 2.7 nautical miles of shoreline from Skunk Point to Abalone Point. The reserve extends east approximately 0.5 to 1 nautical miles. The Skunk Point SMR is 1.4 square nautical miles all within State waters.

Onshore, the region between Skunk Point and Abalone Point supports the only lagoon in the northern Channel Islands. Lagoons are known as important habitats for juvenile fishes. Several endangered plant species are found on the beaches around the Santa Rosa Island lagoon, including *Dudleya blockmanii*, *Dudleya gnoma* and *Gilia hoffmanii*. The shoreline between Skunk Point and Abalone Rocks is sandy. These sand beaches support the largest populations of breeding snowy plovers in the Channel Islands. Populations of Pismo clams are also known to occur here.

Shale ridges extend out from east Santa Rosa Island to form scattered rocky reefs separated by large patches of sand. Persistent populations of giant kelp are found in the rocky subtidal habitat between Abalone and East Points. There are extensive populations of surfgrass south of Skunk Point toward East Point.

Surfgrass provides nursery grounds for fish and invertebrate species, including grass rockfish, halibut and crab. Sand castle worms (*Phragmatopoma*) are found in localized patches in approximately 10-15 ft of water. Pachythyone sea cucumbers are common in some areas from Skunk Point to East Point. Halibut are found in sandy subtidal habitats around Skunk Point.

Harbor seals haul out on the rocks around Abalone Point. South of Abalone Rocks, the subtidal habitat is mostly hard bottom. Rocky reefs support dense and stable populations of red urchins, but populations are skewed toward smaller sizes. Rocky reefs once supported populations of scallops, but these populations have declined under fishing pressure. The rocky subtidal habitat from Abalone Point to East Point supports populations of several nearshore rockfish species. White seabass populations can be found in waters off of east Santa Rosa Island at approximately 60 ft deep.

South Point, Santa Rosa Island, State Marine Reserve

The South Point SMR is located on the south side of Santa Rosa Island. The reserve includes 3.8 nautical miles of shoreline from the point at 33° 55' N, 120° 10' W to the tip of South Point. The reserve extends south approximately three nautical miles to the State waters boundary. The South Point SMR contains 10.8 square nautical miles. A subsequent Federal waters phase would add 5.4 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 16.2 square nautical miles.

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A rocky coastline with isolated sandy coves dominates the southwest coast of Santa Rosa Island. The coast is moderately exposed and may receive strong surge in summer months. Northern elephant seals recently have expanded their range to include sandy beaches along the southwestern coast of Santa Rosa Island (especially China Camp). In the past, the protected sandy beaches on the southwestern side of Santa Rosa Island supported breeding and wintering Snowy Plovers. No recent sightings have been made. In the intertidal zone, rocky reefs are interspersed with sandy alleys. The subtidal habitat is mixed rocky reef with sand. The South Point SMR supports healthy and stable populations of giant kelp. Rocky subtidal habitats support a variety of algal species, including *Eisenia*, *Pterygophora*, and *Laminaria*. Surfgrass is found in the subtidal habitats around South Point and a patchy population of eelgrass grows in Johnson's Lee. Giant kelp forests support a diverse assemblage of nearshore rockfish. White seabass occur in the vicinity of South Point.

Crevice in the reefs provide natural refuges for invertebrates. Red sea urchins are abundant in rocky subtidal habitats. Rocky intertidal and subtidal habitats once supported populations of black abalone. Rocky subtidal habitats support remnant populations of red abalone which have low recruitment potential. The nearshore shelf drops off to sandy plateaus at approximately 70 ft. There are two deeper reefs off of South Point, at 90 ft and 120 ft.

#### Harris Point, San Miguel Island, State Marine Reserve

The Harris Point SMR is located on the north side of San Miguel Island. The reserve includes 6.3 nautical miles of shoreline from the marker in the middle of Simonton Cove to Cardwell Point. The reserve does not include the popular anchorage at Cuyler Harbor. The reserve extends north to the State waters boundary. The Harris Point SMR contains 18.2 square nautical miles. A subsequent Federal waters phase would add 43.6 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 61.7 square nautical miles.

Exposed sandy beaches cover the shore from the marker poles in Simonton Cove to Harris Point. The subtidal habitat off Simonton Cove is mostly sandy, with a few offshore reefs. These sand beaches and intertidal habitats may support a population of pismo clams. During the summer months, spiny lobster move inshore toward Simonton Cove. Halibut are found in the sandy subtidal habitats to the northwest of Harris Point. The shoreline from Harris Point to Bat Rock is predominantly exposed rocky habitat with a few sandy coves. The subtidal habitat from Harris Point to Bat Rock is expansive rocky bottom with a few high relief rocks and pinnacles. Giant kelp persists around Bat Rock and inside of Harris Point, but populations are smaller in recent years. The rocky subtidal habitat from Harris Point to Bat Rock is dominated by red sea urchins.

There is heavy recruitment of red abalone in the rocky subtidal, but few adults. The rocky habitat between Harris Point and Bat Rock once supported populations of black abalone,

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but these populations are now depleted. Subtidal rocky features support numerous invertebrate species, including kelp corals, anemones, and worms. The rocky subtidal habitats from Harris Point to Bat Rock and around Prince Island support populations of cold-water rockfish species, including copper, gopher, black and yellow, blue, black, and vermilion rockfish. Lingcod and cabezon also are common in these rocky subtidal habitats.

The shoreline of Prince Island is rocky and exposed. Prince Island and the rocky shoreline from Harris Point to Bat Rock provide breeding and roosting habitats for numerous seabirds, including western gull, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, ash storm-petrel, black storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, Cassin's auklet, common murre, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, tufted puffin, and Xantus's murrelet. The rocky intertidal around Prince Island descends quickly to a rocky subtidal habitat. Persistent populations of giant kelp and surfgrass are found around Prince Island. Red and purple urchins also are abundant in this region. Waters offshore from Prince Island support substantial populations of white seabass and halibut.

Richardson Rock, San Miguel Island, State Marine Reserve

The Richardson Rock SMR is located in open waters around Richardson Rock to the northwest of San Miguel Island. The Richardson Rock SMR contains 32.2 square nautical miles in State waters. A subsequent Federal waters phase would add 32.7 square nautical miles for a cumulative total of 64.9 square nautical miles.

Richardson Rock is the most remote exposed offshore pinnacle in the region. The rock is located in the highly productive region southeast of the major upwelling center near Point Conception. Cool, nutrient rich waters in the region support high local productivity, attracting a diverse assemblage of fishes, marine mammals and seabirds. A few emergent offshore rocks provide roosting habitats for seabirds, and shelter fish and invertebrates below the water's surface. The subtidal habitat is mixed sand and rock. Richardson Rock supports populations of vulnerable species, including black and red abalone, and numerous cold-water rockfish species.

Judith Rock, San Miguel Island, State Marine Reserve

The Judith Rock SMR is located on the southwest side of San Miguel Island. The reserve includes 1.4 nautical miles of shoreline from Adams Cove to Judith Rock. The reserve extends south approximately 3 nautical miles to the State waters boundary. The Judith Rock SMR is ~~4.8~~ 5.1 square nautical miles entirely within State waters.

The shoreline from Adams Cove to Judith Rock is mixed rock and sand with moderate to high exposure. Judith Rock provides some protection from surge and wind. California sea lions, harbor seals, and northern elephant seals haul out on beaches around Point

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Bennett, including the region adjacent to the proposed Judith Rock SMR. The reserve is adjacent to breeding and roosting sites of numerous seabirds including western gull, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, Cassin's auklet, and pigeon guillemot.

The rocky intertidal habitat in Judith Rock SMR is highly productive. The subtidal habitat is mixed rock and sand with moderate relief. Rocky reefs are interspersed with sand alleys. Rocky reefs provide suitable habitat for red and purple sea urchin. Rock crab live in sheltered areas along the sand alleys. The Judith Rock SMR includes populations of red abalone, but red and black abalone have been depleted in nearshore habitats. Giant kelp populations between Adams Cove and Judith Rock are healthy and stable. *Laminaria* is found in deeper waters (approximately 70-90 ft). Patches of surfgrass grow in the subtidal. The lush kelp forest habitat supports diverse populations of nearshore rockfish.

#### Footprint State Marine Reserve

The Footprint SMR is located in open waters in the passage south of Santa Cruz and Anacapa Islands. The Footprint SMR is 28.6 nm<sup>2</sup>, **6.4 square nautical miles of which would be within State waters and the rest** entirely within Federal waters. It is described and analyzed here as a part of the entire recommendation, but not the decision before the Fish and Game Commission. The majority of the proposed Footprint SMR is sand or gravel between 90-900 ft. The Footprint includes several submerged rocky features, including pinnacles and submarine canyons that once supported large population of numerous rockfish species. Today, the rockfish populations around the Footprint are severely depleted from intensive recreational and commercial fishing in the region. Although populations are depleted, the habitat supports a variety of species, including bocaccio and cowcod, both recognized as overfished by the PFMC. Fish populations in the vicinity of the Footprint are likely to respond to protection within a reserve through increased density, individual size, and reproductive potential.

EXHIBIT No. 3
Application No.
CD-072-06 (Pg. 11 of 11)

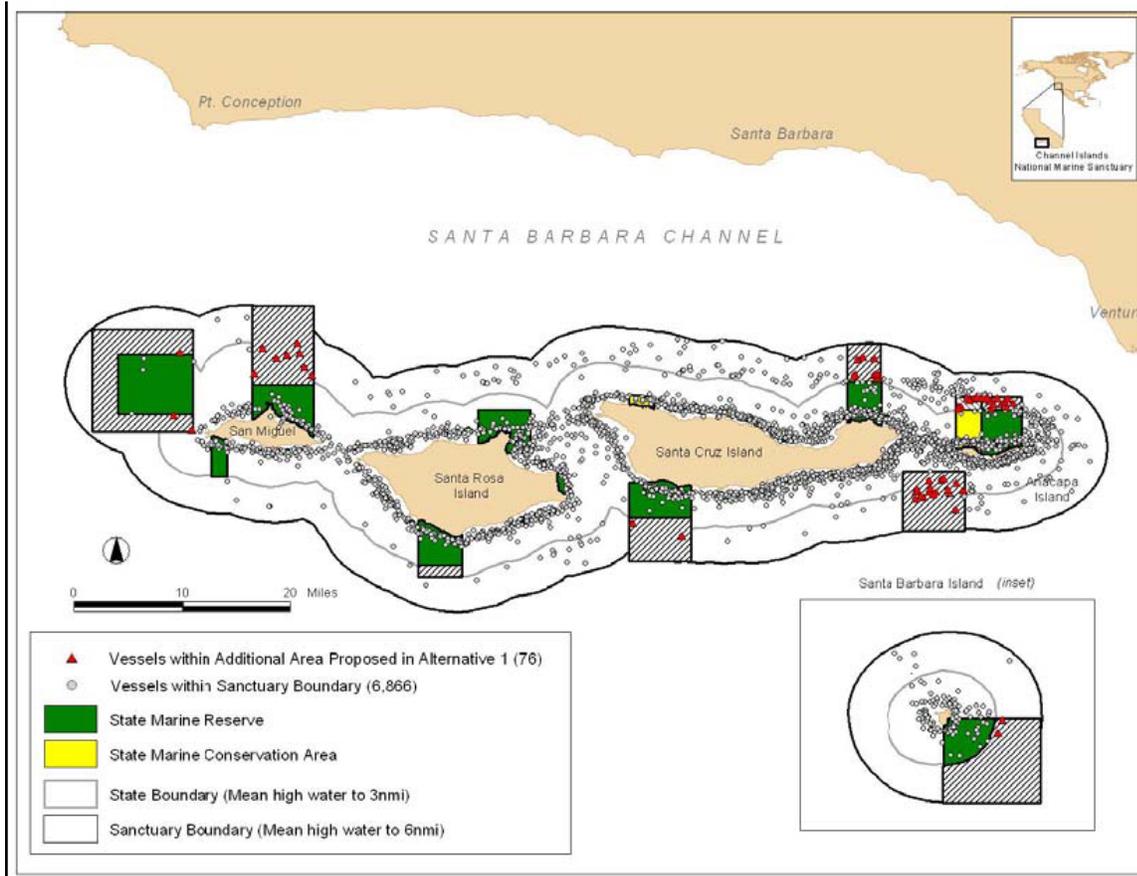


EXHIBIT 4 – Distribution and Location of Vessels within the CINMS (1997-2004)

EXHIBIT No. 4
Application No.
CD-072-06

Species/Species Group	Value	Percent	Excluding Kelp	
			Value	Percent
Squid	10,788,355	44.52	10,788,355	59.14
Kelp	5,991,367	24.72	0	0.00
Urchins	4,320,544	17.83	4,320,544	23.68
Spiny Lobster	1,024,536	4.23	1,024,536	5.62
Prawn <sup>1</sup>	210,978	0.87	210,978	1.16
Rockfish <sup>1</sup>	152,892	0.63	152,892	0.84
Crab	414,732	1.71	414,732	2.27
Tuna <sup>1</sup>	3,085	0.01	3,085	0.02
Wetfish	474,251	1.96	474,251	2.60
CA Sheephead <sup>2</sup>	155,290	0.64	155,290	0.85
Flatfishes	218,328	0.90	218,328	1.20
Sea Cucumbers	222,007	0.92	222,007	1.22
Sculpin & Bass	93,203	0.38	93,203	0.51
Shark	34,397	0.14	34,397	0.19
sub-total (counted)	24,103,965	99.47	18,112,598	99.29
Others Not Included				
Abalone <sup>3</sup>	0	0.00	0	0.000
Swordfish	50,087	0.21	50,087	0.275
Roundfish	32,736	0.14	32,736	0.179
Others	22,493	0.09	22,493	0.123
Yellowtail	8,066	0.03	8,066	0.044
Shrimp	3,505	0.01	3,505	0.019
Mussels & Snails	5,819	0.02	5,819	0.032
Salmon	5,119	0.02	5,119	0.028
Rays & Skates	993	0.00	993	0.005
Surf Perch	412	0.00	412	0.002
Grenadiers	106	0.00	106	0.001
Octopus	105	0.00	105	0.001
sub-total (not counted)	129,441	0.53	129,441	0.710
sub-total, excluding Abalone	129,441	0.53	129,441	0.710
Total All Species/Species Groups	24,233,406	100.00	18,242,039	100.000
Total All Species/Species Groups, excluding Abalone	24,233,406	100.00	18,242,039	100.000

1. Prawn, Rockfish and Tuna values are 2003 values due to steep declining trends.

2. CA Sheephead value is the 2000-2003 average.

3. Abalone value is the 2000-2003 average since Abalone harvest has been prohibited since 1997.

EXHIBIT 5 – Commercial Fishing within the CINMS, Average Annual Value by Species (1996-2003)

EXHIBIT No. 5

Application No.

CD-072-06

Species/ Species Group	Add'l State Value	%	Federal Value	%	Total: New Value	%	Existing St. Value	%	Total: Cumulative Value	%
Squid	70,603	0.65	42,362	0.39	112,965	1.05	1,355,606	12.57	1,468,572	13.61
Kelp	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	328,568	5.48	328,568	5.48
Urchins	38,247	0.89	0	0.00	38,247	0.89	656,403	15.19	694,650	16.08
Spiny Lobster	8,474	0.83	0	0.00	8,474	0.83	167,242	16.32	175,716	17.15
Prawn	19,694	9.33	16,995	8.06	36,689	17.39	6,431	3.05	43,120	20.44
Rockfish	7,250	4.74	9,054	5.92	16,304	10.66	20,278	13.26	36,582	23.93
Crab	1,767	0.43	0	0.00	1,767	0.43	58,924	14.21	60,692	14.63
Tuna	39	1.27	304	9.86	343	11.13	50	1.62	393	12.75
Wetfish	9,603	2.02	45,114	9.51	54,717	11.54	35,564	7.50	90,281	19.04
CA Sheephead	195	0.13	0	0.00	195	0.13	26,645	17.16	26,840	17.28
Flatfishes	1,157	0.53	3,826	1.75	4,983	2.28	23,760	10.88	28,743	13.17
Sea Cucumbers	690	0.31	0	0.00	690	0.31	37,030	16.68	37,720	16.99
Sculpin & Bass	1,891	2.03	5,300	5.69	7,191	7.72	8,360	8.97	15,551	16.69
Shark	345	1.00	770	2.24	1,115	3.24	4,431	12.88	5,546	16.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,955</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>123,725</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>283,680</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>2,729,295</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>3,012,974</b>	<b>12.50</b>

\* Columns titled **Add'l State Value**, **Federal Value**, and **Total: New Value** describe proposed MPAs and refer to the estimated potential loss in commercial fishing revenue in the State and federal waters portions of these MPAs

**EXHIBIT 6 – Estimated Potential Impacts to Commercial Fishing (by Species)**

Port	Additional St		Federal		Total: New		Existing St		Total: Cumulative	
	Value	% <sup>1</sup>	Value	% <sup>1</sup>	Value	% <sup>1</sup>	Value	% <sup>1</sup>	Value	% <sup>1</sup>
1. Moss Landing	\$10	0.00	\$20	0.00	\$30	0.00	\$98	0.00	\$128	0.00
2. Morro Bay	\$1,801	0.09	\$1,557	0.07	\$3,358	0.16	\$1,460	0.07	\$4,817	0.23
3. Avila/Port San Luis	\$103	0.01	\$91	0.01	\$195	0.02	\$1,561	0.12	\$1,756	0.14
4. Santa Barbara	\$42,955	0.58	\$10,111	0.14	\$53,066	0.71	\$684,042	9.20	\$737,108	9.91
5. Ventura Harbor	\$24,255	0.50	\$17,848	0.37	\$42,104	0.87	\$364,564	7.50	\$406,668	8.37
6. Channel Islands	\$26,072	0.65	\$15,597	0.39	\$41,669	1.04	\$271,390	6.81	\$313,059	7.85
7. Port Hueneme	\$52,329	0.51	\$65,951	0.64	\$118,280	1.15	\$873,265	8.50	\$991,545	9.65
8. San Pedro	\$6,232	0.05	\$6,098	0.05	\$12,330	0.11	\$106,625	0.93	\$118,955	1.04
9. Terminal Island	\$5,307	0.04	\$5,655	0.04	\$10,962	0.08	\$91,824	0.68	\$102,786	0.77
10. Avalon & Other LA	\$317	0.02	\$333	0.02	\$650	0.05	\$1,845	0.14	\$2,495	0.19
11. Newport Beach	\$448	0.05	\$386	0.04	\$834	0.09	\$374	0.04	\$1,208	0.13
12. San Diego	\$87	0.00	\$79	0.00	\$166	0.01	\$2,677	0.11	\$2,842	0.11

1. Percents are the amount of ex vessel value as a percent of the total ex vessel value of landings at the Port (1996-2003 Average Annual Value), for all species groups, except Prawn, Rockfish and Tuna, which were valued using 2003 value of landings and CA Sheephead that was valued using the 2000-2003 average value of landings.

\* Columns titled **Add'l State Value**, **Federal Value**, and **Total: New Value** describe proposed MPAs and refer to the estimated potential loss in commercial fishing revenue in the State and federal waters portions of these MPAs

**EXHIBIT 7 – Estimated Potential Impacts to Commercial Fishing (by Port)**

EXHIBIT Nos. 6 & 7
Application No.
CD-072-06

Alternative	Additional State	1%	Federal	%	Total New Proposal	%	Existing State	%	Cumulative Total	%
<b>Person-Days<sup>2</sup></b>										
1	7,361	1.6	15,005	3.3	22,365	5	61,651	13.8	84,016	18.8
2	7,562	1.7	21,075	4.7	28,637	6.4	61,651	13.8	90,288	20.2
<b>Income<sup>3</sup></b>										
1	\$452,604	1.7	\$935,292	3.5	\$1,387,895	5.3	\$3,275,128	12.4	\$4,663,023	17.7
2	\$465,200	1.8	\$1,318,509	5	\$1,783,709	6.8	\$3,275,128	12.4	\$5,058,837	19.2
<b>Employment<sup>4</sup></b>										
1	20	1.8	42	3.7	62	5.4	138	12.1	200	17.6
2	21	1.8	59	5.2	79	6.9	138	12.1	217	19.1

1. Percents are the percent of total baseline.
2. Person-days of consumptive recreation activity is equal to 448,054.
3. Income is total income, including multiplier impacts. Baseline is equal to \$26,416,557.
4. Employment is total employment, including multiplier impacts. Baseline is 1,138 full and part-time jobs.

\*Columns titled **Additional State**, **Federal**, and **Total New Proposal** describe proposed MPAs and refer to the estimated potential impacts on recreational fishing from the portions of these MPAs in State and federal waters

EXHIBIT 8 – Summary of Estimated Potential Impacts on Recreational Fishing  
(proposed project is described as Alternative 1)

EXHIBIT No. 8  
Application No.  
  
CD-072-06

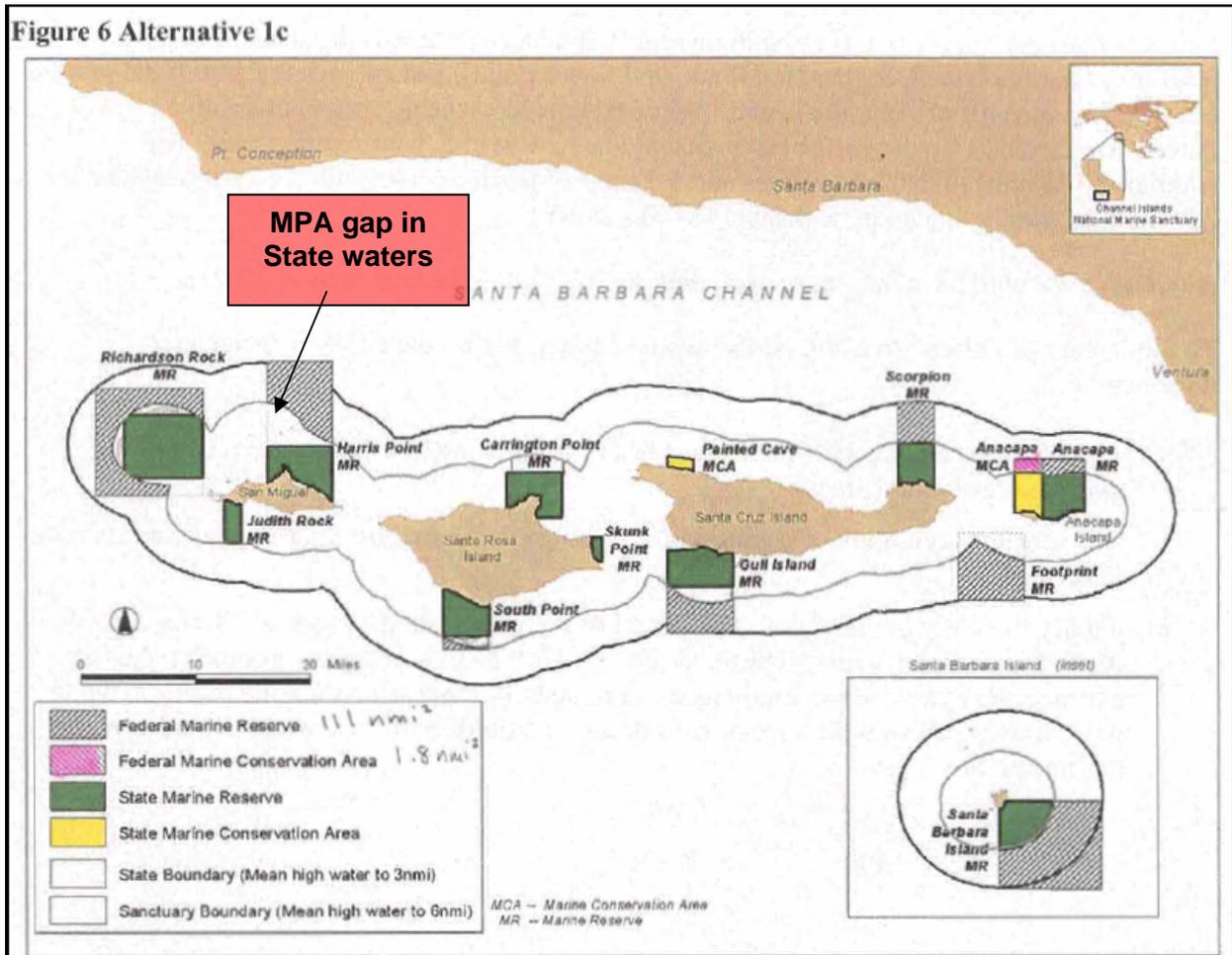


EXHIBIT 9 – Gaps in State waters between State MPAs and federal MPAs

EXHIBIT No. 9  
Application No.  
CD-072-06



Chris Mobley, Superintendent  
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary

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**anticipated that the federal government will propose and adopt a complementary network of resources within federal waters.**  
[Emphasis added.]

Similarly, the ISOR and other regulatory process documents make specific reference to a "federal waters" phase (three to 200 nautical miles from shore), as opposed to implantation of federal MPAs in "Sanctuary waters" (zero to six nautical miles from shore). The ISOR states (emphasis added):

The areas within State waters are addressed in this proposal as an initial phase. For the areas outside State waters, NOAA has indicated its intent to pursue establishment of MPAs under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. **Their goal is to complement the proposed State action by completing the MPA network within the Sanctuary in federal waters (3-200 miles offshore).**  
[Emphasis added.]

As you know, the California Fish and Game Commission adopted a network of MPAs within state waters of the Channel Islands in October 2002 and these MPAs were implemented in April 2003. In supporting Alternative 1c, we are continuing our support for this joint state and federal process for the Sanctuary to designate MPAs within federal waters. The State supports the use of the most efficient means to establish MPAs in federal waters and we are ready to assist NOAA in any way we can.

We believe that the overlay of Sanctuary designations on top of existing state designations is unnecessary and duplicative. Further, the Fish and Game Commission can close the gaps between existing state MPA designations and federal waters using existing state jurisdiction. The Department of Fish and Game and I will initiate a process with the Commission to close these gaps as soon as possible. With the conclusion of this process using our respective authorities, the State and the Sanctuary Program will complete the process of designating these important marine resources for protection.

We have worked well with the sanctuaries over these years in joint management, education/outreach, monitoring, and enforcement programs. We believe that all the management considerations identified in the DEIS can be met by Alternative 1c through ongoing collaboration between the Department of Fish and Game and

Chris Mobley, Superintendent  
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary

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the Sanctuary. The state is committed to working with the Sanctuary to achieve this purpose.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this document. Please contact Assistant Secretary for Ocean and Coastal Policy Brian Baird at [brian.baird@resources.ca.gov](mailto:brian.baird@resources.ca.gov) or (916) 657-0198 if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,



Mike Chrisman  
Secretary for Resources

EXHIBIT No. 10  
Application No.  
CD-072-06  
(pg. 3 of 3)

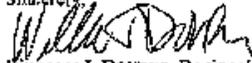
02/21/2007 17:28 0016471732	NMSP WC REGION	PAGE 02/02
		
US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE National Marine Sanctuary Program  West Coast Region 59 Pacific Street, 5th Fl., Suite K Monterey, CA 93940		
Mr. Mark Delaplaine Federal Consistency Coordinator California Coastal Commission 45 Fremont Street, Suite 2000 San Francisco, California 94105-2219	February 21, 2007	
Dear Mr. Delaplaine:		
As you are aware, NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP) has issued proposed regulations for a network of marine zones in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary) to protect the Sanctuary's biodiversity. NOAA's preferred alternative, Alternative 1A, proposes the overlay of Federal regulations in the existing State waters marine zones of the Sanctuary established by the State of California in October 2002 and extension of these zones into deeper water habitats in the Federal waters of the Sanctuary. Per my September 6, 2006 letter, the NMSP has requested your concurrence with our consistency determination on these proposed regulations.		
On January 2, 2007, Secretary Michael Chrisman of the California Resources Agency sent a letter to the NMSP stating that NOAA's Alternative 1C, which proposes Federal water zones only, is the only alternative acceptable to the State of California. NOAA is now actively and seriously considering Alternative 1C for this action as we complete the associated environmental impact statement and rule. Of importance to NOAA in this consideration is the State of California's commitment to promptly close the gaps between the boundaries of the existing State marine zones and the three mile State waters jurisdiction.		
As such, NOAA requests that, in addition to Alternative 1A, the Coastal Commission analyze Alternative 1C in its staff report for the consistency determination on this action. NOAA has evaluated its proposed regulations for both of these alternatives in relation to the California Coastal Act and has determined that they are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the California Coastal Management Program.		
NMSP staff will attend the Coastal Commission's March hearing when this item will be discussed. If you require additional information prior to the hearing, please contact Sean Hastings at (805) 884-1472 or sean.hastings@noaa.gov. Thank you for your assistance and we look forward to working with you as you complete this review.		
Sincerely,  WILLIAM J. DORRUS, Regional Director West Coast Region National Marine Sanctuary Program		
Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary 115 N. Railroad Ave., Ste 301 Port Angeles, WA 98282	Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary P.O. Box 159 Oriskany, CA 94950	Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Building 391, Presidio #3P San Francisco, CA 94129
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 259 Palm Street Monterey, CA 93940	Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary 112 Harbor Way Santa Barbara, CA 93109	

Exhibit 11 – NOAA letter regarding Alternative 1c

EXHIBIT No. 11  
 Application No.  
 CD-072-06