California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Proposal 0 (Existing MPAs)
Document Edit Date September 18, 2009

MLPA Study Region: South Coast
Name: Proposal 0 (Existing MPAs)
Author: None (these are existing MPAs)
Proposal Revision Date: Not Revised

Total number of MPAs/closures: **42**
Number of SMRs: 15
Number of SMCAs: 19
Number of SMPs: 8
Number of Military Closures: 0

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Refugio SMCA	543	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except for chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobsters, ghost shrimp, sea urchins, mussels, worms, and finfish. Prohibits all commercial take except for algae (except giant kelp and bull kelp); crabs, ghost shrimp, jackknife clams, sea urchins, worms, and finfish.	None Specified
Goleta Slough SMP	544	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except for hook and line take of species other than marine aquatic plants. Prohibits all commercial take.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other restrictions exist on accessible areas.
Big Sycamore Canyon SMR	545	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	Swimming, wading, diving, or using any diving equipment are prohibited (exceptions apply). Other restrictions exist regarding: boating, firearms, public entry, pesticides/herbicides, litter, aircraft pets and scientific collection.
Abalone Cove SMP	546	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except for finfish by hook and line or spear. Prohibits all commercial take.	None Specified
Point Fermin SMP	547	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish shall only be taken by hook and line or spear. Prohibits all commercial take.	None Specified
Bolsa Chica SMP	548	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Low	Prohibits take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational hook and line take of species other than marine aquatic plants from designated areas around outer Bolsa Bay.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding: time of entry, accessible areas and allowed management activites.

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Refugio SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Goleta Slough SMP	None Specified	None	None
Big Sycamore Canyon SMR	None Specified	None	None
Abalone Cove SMP	None Specified	None	None
Point Fermin SMP	None Specified	None	None
Bolsa Chica SMP	None Specified	None	None

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Upper Newport Bay SMP	549	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except hook and line take of species other than kelp. Prohibits all commercial take.	Restrictions exist regarding: swimming areas, boat speed, shoreline access and access fees.
Robert E Badham SMCA	550	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish shall only be taken by hook and line or spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	None Specified
Crystal Cove SMCA	551	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobsters, ghost shrimp, sea urchins, mussels, worms, and finfish. Prohibits all commercial take except algae (except giant kelp and bull kelp); crabs, ghost shrimp, jackknife clams, sea urchins, and worms, and finfish.	None Specified
Irvine Coast SMCA	552	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish shall be taken only by hook and line or by spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	None Specified
Heisler Park SMR	553	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	Restrictions exist regarding: boat launching areas and anchoring times.
Laguna Beach SMCA	554	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish shall be taken only by hook and line or by spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	None Specified

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Upper Newport Bay SMP	None Specified	None	None
Robert E Badham SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Crystal Cove SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Irvine Coast SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Heisler Park SMR	None Specified	None	None
Laguna Beach SMCA	None Specified	None	None

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
South Laguna Beach SMCA	555	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish may only be taken by hook and line or by spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	None Specified
Niguel SMCA	556	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish may only be taken by hook and line or by spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	None Specified
Dana Point SMCA	557	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take between mean high-tide and the low-lower water mark. Below the low-lower water mark the following species may be taken recreationally: lobster, rockfish, greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, Corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot, and sanddab. Finfish may only be taken by hook and line or by spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	Restrictions exist regarding: take and impact in the intertidal zone, scientific collection, and allowed management activites.
Doheny SMCA	558	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobsters, ghost shrimp, sea urchins, mussels, and worms, and finfish. Commercial take is allowed.	None Specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
South Laguna Beach SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Niguel SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Dana Point SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Doheny SMCA	None Specified	None	None

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Doheny Beach SMCA	559	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except lobster; rockfish (family Scorpaenidae), greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch (family Embiotocidae), blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab. Finfish may only be taken by hook and line or by spear. Prohibits all commercial take except lobster.	None Specified
Agua Hedionda Lagoon SMR	560	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	Restrictions exist regarding: allowed management activites.
Batiquitos Lagoon SMP	561	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except finfish by hook and line from shore. Prohibits all commercial take.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding: allowed management activites.
Encinitas SMCA	562	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except finfish. Prohibits all commercial take except for finfish.	None Specified
Cardiff-San Elijo SMCA	563	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobsters, ghost shrimp, sea urchins, mussels, and worms and finfish. Allows all commercial take.	None Specified
San Elijo Lagoon SMP	564	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except finfish by hook and line from shore. Prohibits all commercial take.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding: allowed management activites.
San Dieguito Lagoon SMP	565	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except finfish by hook and line from shore and the Grand Avenue bridge. Prohibits all commercial take.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding: boating, swimming, wading, diving, access to the California least tern island, hours of entry, and allowed management activites.
San Diego-Scripps SMCA	566	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except finfish. Prohibits all commercial take except finfish.	Allowances for scientific collection.
La Jolla SMCA	567	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	High	Prohibits all recreational take. Prohibits all commercial take except for squid for the purpose of bait by hand-held scoop net west of a line drawn due north from Goldfish Point.	Restrictions exist regarding: boat launching areas and achoring times.

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Doheny Beach SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Agua Hedionda Lagoon SMR	None Specified	None	None
Batiquitos Lagoon SMP	None Specified	None	None
Encinitas SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Cardiff-San Elijo SMCA	None Specified	None	None
San Elijo Lagoon SMP	None Specified	None	None
San Dieguito Lagoon SMP	None Specified	None	None
San Diego-Scripps SMCA	None Specified	None	None
La Jolla SMCA	None Specified	None	None

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Mia J Tegner SMCA	568	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits all recreational take except finfish. Prohibits all commercial take except for finfish and marine aquatic plants.	None Specified
Catalina Marine Science Center SMR	583	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	Restrictions exist regarding: anchoring or mooring vessels, and scientific collection.
Farnsworth Bank SMCA	584	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits recreational and commercial take of purple coral (Stylaster californicus).	None Specified
Lover's Cove SMCA	585	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Low	Prohibits all recreational take. Prohibits all commercial take except for kelp and finfish.	None Specified
Richardson Rock SMR	2872	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Judith Rock SMR	2883	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Harris Point SMR	2873	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
South Point SMR	2882	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Carrington Point SMR	2875	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Skunk Point SMR	2881	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Painted Cave SMCA	2876	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except for lobster and pelagic finfish. Prohibits all commercial take.	NA
Gull Island SMR	2874	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Scorpion SMR	2877	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Footprint SMR	2880	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Anacapa Island SMCA	2878	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except for lobster and pelagic finfish. Prohibits all commercial take except for lobster.	NA
Anacapa Island SMR	2879	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA
Santa Barbara Island SMR	2884	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	No take	NA

SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve

Bioregions:

1. North Mainland (Point Conception to Marina Del Rey)
2. South Mainland (Marina del Rey to the U.S.-Mexico border)
3. West Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa and San Nicolas islands)
4. Mid-Channel Islands (Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands)
5. East Channel Islands (Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands)

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Mia J Tegner SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Catalina Marine Science Center SMR	None Specified	None	None
Farnsworth Bank SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Lover's Cove SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Richardson Rock SMR	NA	NA	NA
Judith Rock SMR	NA	NA	NA
Harris Point SMR	NA	NA	NA
South Point SMR	NA	NA	NA
Carrington Point SMR	NA	NA	NA
Skunk Point SMR	NA	NA	NA
Painted Cave SMCA	NA	NA	NA
Gull Island SMR	NA	NA	NA
Scorpion SMR	NA	NA	NA
Footprint SMR	NA	NA	NA
Anacapa Island SMCA	NA	NA	NA
Anacapa Island SMR	NA	NA	NA
Santa Barbara Island SMR	NA	NA	NA

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in SCRSG MPA Proposal 1
Document Edit Date September 22, 2009

MLPA Study Region: South Coast
Name of Array: Round 3 WorkGroup1 Proposal 090910
Author: SCRSG Work Group 1
Proposal Revision Date: September 10, 2009

Total number of MPAs/closures:	**52**
Number of SMRs:	32
Number of SMCAs:	17
Number of SMPs:	1
Number of SMRMAs:	0
Number of Military Closures:	2

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Point Conception SMR	73592	North Mainland	Exact boundaries working off graticules at the whole minute line. Eastern boundary runs due north-south from 120 degrees, 25.00 minutes longitude to state boundary line; North-western boundary runs due east-west at 34 degrees, 27.00 minutes latitude to state boundary line. The North-western boundary, west of Pt. Conception is based on the study region, but group would support putting it to the graticule if the study region boundary is modified. The boundary was moved to 3 miles with general group support.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Kashtayit SMP	74014	North Mainland	Western boundary is a straight line due south from shore to 34.27.30 N, 120.14.00 W Southern boundary is straight line between 34.27.30 N, 120.14.00 W to 34.27.3 N, 120.12.50 W Eastern boundary is straight line due north from 34.27.3 N, 120.12.50 W to shore Northern boundary is mean high high tide	SMP	Low	The intent of this MPA is to allow recreational take of all finfish, marine invertebrates except for rock scallops and mussels, giant kelp by hand harvest.	
Kashtayit SMP (continued)	74014						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Conception SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	This MPA includes a major biogeographic boundary and is designed to protect key important habitats including an upwelling zone, oil seeps, pinnacles, rocky reefs, kelp forest, deep rock, and harbor seal haulouts. It includes numerous research and monitoring sites (PISCO, MARINe, and CRANE) and also represents a site of cultural significance for the Chumash.	Access to this site is difficult given the distance from Santa Barbara Harbor and the small boat launch at Gaviota, allowing for high conservation value while minimizing socioeconomic impacts. The previous iteration of this shape included St. Augustine reef; however, in Round 2, the boundary was pulled further to the west to open this reef for fishing interests and pulled an additional mile to the east in Round 3 as a tradeoff for the Naples SMCA. Additionally, the western boundary of the original shape was extended to the west to capture hard 30 - 100m habitat. It is the intent of WG1 to include exemption language similar to that at Vandenberg SMR to allow for military activities.
Kashtayit SMP	G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G6: (O-1)	This is intended as a heritage site with significant educational opportunities. Kashtayit SMP is contiguous to an existing State Park, Gaviota State Park, the traditional Chumash village site of Kashtayit. As a Traditional Cultural Place that plays a significant role in Chumash maritime culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and Chumash maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	As a Traditional Cultural Place that plays a significant role in Chumash maritime culture, this SMP is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote both 1) protection consistent with the MLPA, and 2) cultural preservation and revitalization, consistent with the objectives of the MLPA. The SCRSG recommends: 1)establishing Chumash co-management for this SMP. Chumash government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Chumash cultural preservation; 2)that Parks and Recreation considers creating a Cultural Preservation site to overlap this SMP to further the goals for the area; and 3)establishing recreational fishing at a moderate-low level of protection that improves conservation benefits while allowing for traditional practices.
Kashtayit SMP (continued)			Chumash tribal groups will seek to formulate an agreement with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation, that would delineate a co-management relationship, and include specifying any cultural gathering (extraction) which are not currently options under DFG's regulated activities. As the original inhabitants of this area, the Chumash will bring cultural and environmental values that sustained their culture for milennia.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Naples SMCA	73593	North Mainland	Western boundary: 119.58.1 Eastern boundary: 119.56.0 Offshore boundary: 34.25.0	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of finfish by Spearfishing. 2. The commercial take of Giant kelp by Mechanical harvest.	None specified
Helo SMR	73601	North Mainland	Western boundary: 119.53.5 Eastern boundary: 119.50.2 Eastern boundary runs due south from a cliff Offshore boundary: out to 3 mile state water line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	This reserve covers a major oil and gas seep, which has two man-made tents capturing released gas and delivering it through associated pipelines to an onshore refinery. Current oil activities are permitted to continue without interference. Likewise UCSB Marine Science Institute is permitted to continue current discharge and intake of seawater into this SMR.
Devereux Lagoon SMR	73598	North Mainland	Boundaries should be in line with current definitions of lagoons and coastal wetlands. ie: Mean Tide Line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Naples SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This small MPA has been designed to provide protection for a highly productive, unique offshore rocky reef with exceptional substrate diversity and relief, low-impact rural adjacent land uses, intertidal areas, surfgrass, kelp forest, and a harbor seal haulout. This is a well-known and iconic area used by divers, surfers and kayakers and includes a long-term scientific research and monitoring sites for PISCO and LTER. This is also an area that plays a significant role in Chumash maritime culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3) Chumash maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	This SMCA has been created below the minimum size guidelines in order to minimize socioeconomic impacts to halibut and lobster fisheries. It allows for spear fishing and catch and release to accommodate the continuation of this recreational activity. Finally, this SMCA would allow for kelp harvest in order to offset the socioeconomic impact of placing an SMR over the existing kelp lease adjacent to UCSB. The SCRSG also recommends that DFG explore establishing Chumash co-management for this SMCA. Chumash government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Chumash cultural preservation.
Helo SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	This MPA is designed to protect a wide diversity of habitats including eelgrass, surfgrass, kelp forest, rocky reefs, shallow subtidal, rocky intertidal, oil seeps, sand, and the estuarine inputs of Devereux Slough. It includes scientific research and monitoring sites (MARINe and LTER) and incorporates public outreach, education, and enforcement already in place with the UC Natural Reserve at Coal Oil Point and an active community presence associated with UCSB.	The eastern boundary of this SMR was originally created to capture some of the eelgrass beds on the western side of Goleta Bay while avoiding the Goleta Sewer outfall pipeline, access from Goleta Beach County Park, and the Goleta Beach public fishing pier. In Round 3, the eastern boundary of this MPA was moved to 2 graticules to the west to anchor the boundary at the blowhole is a visual landmark. The existing kelp lease in this location would need to be relocated. This MPA was named in recognition of the historical Chumash presence in this location.
Devereux Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	This lagoon system is part of the wetland Coal Oil Point Reserve, part of the University of California Natural Reserve System, and is therefore already primed for wildlife preservation, public education, academic research, and enforcement due to the large currently active docent and volunteer support network. It supports numerous wetland amphibian, mammal, bird and fish species including five estuarine fish species and several special status coastal bird species along with a recovery program for the threatened Snowy Plover.	Important to pair protection of estuary system with marine habitat protection to maintain natural ecological linkages and recognize their critical role in ecosystem services. We would also like to minimize the impacts on current scientific take practices, and allow the current methods of procuring scientific take remain in place so long as they are not overtly harming the resource. The intent with these coastal wetlands is to provide the highest level of protection possible while protecting the operations of current wetlands managers where the managers are doing great work. We support regulated scientific take of relative resources in an effort to more completely understand their ecosystems. In this case the current manager(s) of this UC Reserve have requested that the Devereux Lagoon be set as an SMR. UC Reserves only protect the waters from land based activities. Theoretically a boater could enter these areas and fish legally.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Goleta Slough SMR	73596	North Mainland	Boundaries should be in line with current definitions of lagoons and coastal wetlands. ie: Mean Tide Line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Carpinteria Salt Marsh SMR	73597	North Mainland	Boundaries should be in line with current definitions of coastal wetlands. ie: Mean Tide Line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Point Dume SMCA	73609	North Mainland	Western boundary runs from the shore due north-south along the 118.53.00 W to State Waters; the eastern boundary runs from shore along the 118.49.00 W to State Waters.	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish, Pacific bonito, and White seabass (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Market squid and coastal pelagic finfish (Pelagic seine); Market squid (Dip net); and Swordfish (Harpoon).	None specified
Point Dume SMR	73610	North Mainland	Western boundary runs from the shore due north-south along the 118.49.00 W to State Waters; the eastern boundary runs from shore along the 118.47.30 W to State Waters. The eastern boundary uses a landmark at the west side of Paraside Cove Beach, where the wide portion of the beach meets the bluff (at the western edge of the Paraside Cove parking lot).	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Goleta Slough SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	The purpose of this MPA is to protect estuarine habitat, which serves as a nursery for a number of fish species and includes at least 20 special status bird species. It provides a critical ecological link between protection of estuarine habitat and the protection of marine habitats provided by the Helo SMR. This MPA provides educational opportunities due to its close proximity to UCSB and Goleta Beach County Park.	None specified
Carpinteria Salt Marsh SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	This estuary habitat is in unique close proximity to a offshore persistent kelp forest and reef. Important to pair protection of the estuary system with marine habitat protection to maintain natural ecological linkages and recognize their critical role in ecosystem services. This area is designated as a University of California Natural Reserve and is critical habitat for migratory waterfowl, plants and animals listed as endangered, threatened or of special concern, such as the salt mash birds-beak, light-footed clapper rail and Beldings savannah sparrow, and is an important nursery for many marine and estuary fishes, including halibut and leopard sharks. There is extensive opportunities for ongoing research and public education including already existing activities such as university courses, an on-site interpretive center, teaching amphitheater, nature trail, weekly docent tours, EPA-funded toxicology center, and a PEEIR Consortium site.	The intent with these coastal wetlands is to provide the highest level of protection possible while protecting the operations of current wetlands managers where the managers are doing great work. We support regulated scientific take of relative resources in an effort to more completely understand their ecosystems. In this case the current manager(s) of this UC Reserve are concerned about and SMR designation and how it may limit their work. UC Reserves only protect the waters from land based activities so we have set this as an SMR and hope for feedback on any hardship this designation would cause the existing managers. Theoretically a boater could enter these areas and fish legally, and we want to protect against this. Acknowledge issues with dogs in estuaries.
Point Dume SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Intent is to meet habitat replication for key important habitats. Co-located with an ASBS for water quality considerations. This stretch of coast encompasses some of the most diverse habitats in Los Angeles County, including an upwelling zone, submarine canyon habitat, unique spur and groove reef structures, extensive kelp, and diverse understory algal habitat. This is also an area of high species diversity. There is long-term monitoring and research opportunities in this area. This is also an area that plays a significant role in Chumash maritime culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3) Chumash maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	We allowed for squid and coastal pelagic species seining, spearfishing for pelagics and harpooning for swordfish [all high LOP activities] to generate cross interest support from conservation and consumptive communities. The SCRSG also recommends that DFG explore establishing Chumash co-management for this SMCA. Chumash government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Chumash cultural preservation.
Point Dume SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Intent is to meet habitat replication for key important habitats. Co-located with an ASBS for water quality considerations. This stretch of coast encompasses some of the most diverse habitats in Los Angeles County, including an upwelling zone, submarine canyon habitat, unique spur and groove reef structures, extensive kelp, and diverse understory algal habitat. This is also an area of high species diversity. There is long-term monitoring and research opportunities in this area. This is also an area that plays a significant role in Chumash maritime culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3) Chumash maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	The Point Dume SMR is intended to work as a cluster with the Point Dume SMCA. Together these MPAs are designed to meet size and spacing guidelines by connecting with the Palos Verdes and Helo SMRs. Work Group 1 considered Dume and Palos Verdes as areas of importance to minimize negative socioeconomic impacts. Still, PV is 17.25 sq.mi., near preferred size. Dume SMR/SMCA cluster is preferred size with very high-high LOP. The SCRSG also recommends that DFG explore establishing Chumash co-management for this SMCA/SMR complex. Chumash government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Chumash cultural preservation.

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Palos Verdes SMR	73932	South Mainland	Northern boundary runs along the 33 47.10 degree of Latitude from the 3 mile state water boundary to the shore. From this northern shore point the boundary runs southward along the beach to the most prominent point on the peninsula known as Rocky Point at 33 46.445 N 118 25.7 W. From this point the boundary departs the shore and runs due south along the 118 25.7 line of Longitude to the 3 mile state water boundary line.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Palos Verdes SMR (continued)	73932						
Point Fermin SMCA	74015	South Mainland	Western boundary: Intended to run off the point at Point Vicente. Eastern boundary: W 118' 16.9" degrees Southern boundary: N 33' 42.2" degrees	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster by Diving; Shore fishing (any target) by Hook and line; Finfish by Hook and line; and Finfish by Spearfishing. 2. The commercial take of Lobster by Trap; and Urchin by Diving.	None specified
Bolsa Chica SMCA	74106	South Mainland	Entire Bolsa Chica Wetlands above the Pacific Coast Highway Bridge	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of Catch and release from shore (any target) by Hook and line (single barbless hooks and artificial lures).	The intent of this designation is to allow all restoration activities including dredging. Fishing is only allowed in shore access areas approved by the Ecological Reserve manager.
Upper Newport Bay SMCA	74108	South Mainland	All of Newport Bay above a line from the southern end of shellmaker island to North Star Beach	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of Catch and release from shore (any target) by Hook and line (single barbless hooks and artificial lures).	The intent of this designation is to allow all restoration activities including dredging. Fishing is only allowed in shore access areas approved by the Ecological Reserve manager.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Palos Verdes SMR	G1: (O-2,O-4), G2: (O-4)	This site is a geographic center of biodiversity in the southern California bight, and an equally important commercial and recreational fishing area. All habitats necessary for SAT guidelines are captured while at the same time minimizing the economic impacts.	Socioeconomic considerations; The PV peninsula represents $$ millions of dollars in fishing and recreation to the harbors and communities both north and south of the peninsula. Since commercial fishing is not allowed on the North side of the peninsula a situation of economic fairness is needed. This was achieved by straddling the district 19 line. Since a "habitat hot spot" was located the creation of a shape to meet size guidelines including this "hot spot" while minimizing economic loss became the goal. Additionally shore based fishers and divers were given great consideration in this shape.
Palos Verdes SMR (continued)			Habitat/SAT considerations; The PV peninsula has most of the habitat types needed to meet SAT guidelines, in fact, one specific location, an area of less than 4 square miles, actually captures the needed habitats and some of the rarest habits in the study region. Having located this "hot spot" of biodiversity the challenge becomes how to meet the size guidelines. Feasibility considerations; This shape requires some effort from all parties to really see the minor stretches in feasibility required to achieve an economically viable solution. Boundary points where chosen that are easily definable and prominent.
Point Fermin SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-4)	This MPA will improve an existing MPA by cleaning up the boundaries and regulations to improve the education programs conducted by the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium since before the creation of the MPA in 1969. The changes will particularly enhance the Aquarium's grunion spawning and inter-tidal programs.	The eastern boundary is on a 1/10 of a minute because this lines up with the start of the parking lot and will be easier for the Cabrillo Aquarium and DFG to enforce the restriction on grunion fishing. Commercial fishing for lobster and urchin is not inconsistent with the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium educational programs and prevents them from loosing their fishing grounds that are now included as a result of squaring off the existing boundaries.
Bolsa Chica SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-2), G5: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	The purpose of this MPA is to protect estuarine habitat, which serves as a nursery for a number of fish species and includes special status bird species. Located at Bolsa Chica estuary and near the traditional Tongva village area of Povuu'nga Komiik (aka Puvungna East), this Traditional Cultural Place plays a significant role in Tongva tribal culture. It is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3)Tongva maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	The SCRSG also recommends that DFG explore establishing Tongva co-management for this SMCA. Tongva government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Tongva cultural preservation.
Upper Newport Bay SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	The purpose of this MPA is to protect estuarine habitat, which serves as a nursery for a number of fish species and includes special status bird species.	None specified

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Crystal Cove SMCA	73689	South Mainland	Northern boundary extends from shore, a line due south along 117.53.0 W to 33.35.0 N 117.53.0 W. then along a line from 33.35.0 N 117.53.0 W to 33.33.0 N 117.50.0 W, Southern boundary extends from 33.33.0 N 117.50.0 W due north along 117.50.0 W to shore.	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster and Urchin (Diving) and Finfish (Hook and line and Spearfishing). Allow recreational take of all finfish except sheephead. 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap), Urchin (Diving), and Market squid (Pelagic seine).	None specified
Laguna SMR	74110	South Mainland	Northern boundary is mean high high tide Western boundary is straight line from shore due south along 117 50.0 to 33 30.5 N, 117 50.0 W Southern boundary is straight line from 33 30.5 N, 117 50.0 W due east to shore Eastern boundary is mean high high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	It is not the intent of this MPA to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the Aliso Creek mid-level sewer outfall. Allow scientific data collection by commercial fishermen trained to collect data.
Dana Point SMCA	73726	South Mainland	Northern boundary extends from shore, a line due west along 33.30.5 N to 33.30.5 N 117.46.0 W. then along a line from 33.30.5 N 117.46.0 W to 33.30.0 N 117.46.0 W, then along a line from 33.30.0 N 117.46.0 W to 33.27.0 N 117.43.0 W, Southern boundary extends from 33.27.0 N 117.43.0 W to the corner of the break wall at approximately 33.27.483 N 117.42.285 W then along break wall at mean high high tide then along shore at mean high high tide	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster and Urchin (Diving) and Finfish (Hook and line and Spearfishing). Allow recreational take of all finfish except sheephead. 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap), Urchin (Diving), and Market squid (Pelagic seine).	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Crystal Cove SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-1,O-2), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This MPA will resolve DFG boundary feasibility issues and maintain legacy protection of intertidal invertebrate species such as kellet whelks, top shells, limpets and sea cucumbers and abalone while allowing lobster and urchin and fin fish take. It is also intended as a heritage site with significant educational opportunities. Crystal Cove SMCA is contiguous to an existing State Park, and is in the traditional Juaneño/Acjachemem area of Umuqpat. As a Traditional Cultural Place that plays a significant role in Juaneño/Acjachemem culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3)Juaneño/Acjachemem maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	It is the intent of this MPA to allow sport fishing and commercial fishing while continuing legacy protection of intertidal and sub tidal areas that support educational and restoration activities. The SCRSG recommends: 1)establishing Juaneño/Acjachemem co-management for this SMCA. Juaneño/Acjachemem government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Juaneño/Acjachemem cultural preservation; 2)that Parks and Recreation considers creating a Cultural Preservation site to overlap this SMCA to further the goals for the area; and 3)establishing recreational fishing at a moderate-low level of protection that improves conservation benefits while allowing for traditional practices.
Laguna SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-2), G3: (O-2), G5: (O-3), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	This will serve as a backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size and spacing linkages. The reserve includes a good representation of variety of rocky and sandy habitats, including diverse rocky intertidal, shallow kelp reefs. This reserve captures maximum kelp, providing connectivity between PV and Point Loma to achieve SAT guidelines. This MPA avoids the Aliso Creek outfall and is partially co-located with an ASBS for water quality considerations.	This reserve was designed to protect significant marine resources while meeting as many of the SAT habitat guidelines as possible while reducing the impact on offshore recreational and commercial uses.
Dana Point SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-1,O-2), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This MPA will resolve DFG boundary feasibility issues and maintain legacy protection of intertidal invertebrate species such as kellet whelks, top shells, limpets and sea cucumbers and abalone while allowing lobster and urchin and finfish take.	It is the intent of this MPA to allow sport fishing and commercial fishing while continuing legacy protection of intertidal and sub tidal areas that support educational and restoration activities. It is not the intent of this MPA to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the Aliso Creek mid-level sewer outfall.

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Batiquitos Lagoon SMR	73940	South Mainland	Boundary is inland of the I-5 (the Pacific Coast Highway Bridge)	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Activities such as dredging and habitat restoration are allowed
San Elijo Lagoon SMR	73947	South Mainland	Boundaries should be in line with current definitions of coastal wetlands. ie: Mean Tide Line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Del Mar SMR	73728	South Mainland	northern boundary is a straight line from shore due west along 32.59.40 N to 3 nautical miles from shore (state water line) western boundary follows state water line southern boundary is a straight line from 3 nautical miles from shore (state water line) at 32.56.20 N due east to shore eastern boundary is mean high high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	The intent of this designation is to allow sand replenishment and beach nourishment activities to continue.
San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	73946	South Mainland	Boundaries should be in line with current definitions of coastal wetlands. ie: Mean Tide Line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	The intent of this designation is to allow all restoration activities including dredging.
Los Penasquitos Marsh SMR	73945	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	The intent of this designation is to allow all restoration activities including dredging.
La Jolla Cove SMR	73955	South Mainland	Same boundaries as existing MPA. This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points: 32. 51.86' N. lat. 117. 15.28' W. long.; 32. 51.86' N. lat. 117. 16.25' W. long.; 32. 51.22' N. lat. 117. 16.17' W. long.; and 32. 51.07' N. lat. 117. 16.40' W. long.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Restrictions exist regarding: boat launching areas and anchoring times.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Batiquitos Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2), G3: (O-1), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-4,O-5)	The site is one of the few remaining wetlands on the Southern California coastline and currently managed as a nature reserve by the Department of Fish and Game. The purpose of this MPA is to protect estuarine habitat, which serves as a nursery for a number of fish species and includes special status bird species. An SMR at this site would enhance the existing education and outreach programs already in place in the lagoon. It is a key site in traditional Luiseño territory. As a Traditional Cultural Place that plays a significant role in Luiseño culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3) Luiseño maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	The SCRSG recommends that DFG explore establishing Luiseño co-management for this SMCA. Luiseño government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Luiseño cultural preservation.
San Elijo Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-5)	San Elijo Lagoon is larger than the neighboring estuaries to the north and hosts a far more diverse assemblage of birds. A nine hundred acre wetland restoration project is proposed for this area and it is an important nursery ground for halibut.	None specified
Del Mar SMR	G1: (O-3,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2)	This MPA is designed to protect key important habitats including shallow and deep rock, kelp forest, surfgrass, and sand.	None specified
San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-5)	The purpose of this MPA is to protect estuarine habitat, which serves as a nursery for a number of fish species and includes special status bird species.	None specified
Los Penasquitos Marsh SMR	G1: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-5)	The nursery values to marine species and importance as a foraging area for birds are consistent with the known biological resources of this marsh. Estuaries are key and unique habitats deserving of a high level of protection.	None specified
La Jolla Cove SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This small SMR has been designed to provide protection for a portion of the most diverse and extensive representation of marine life and habitats within the entire South Coast study region. This biological hotspot includes dense kelp forest, rocky and sandy intertidal areas, rocky reefs, and the scarce hard 30 -100 meter habitat. It includes some of the oldest, long-term and well studied temperate marine systems with current research and education being conducted by UCSD, SCRIPPS, SIO, La Jolla Ecological Reserve, SDSU, and CRANE.	This SMR has been created below the minimum size guidelines in order to minimize socioeconomic impacts to commercial recreational, and CPFV fishermen out of San Diego and Mission Bay harbors. Its proximity to many academic and research facilities will provide opportunities for education, study, and ongoing monitoring as well as collaborative research with local fishermen. The existing north La Jolla SMR boundary was retained due to extensive public comment over the widespread acceptance of the existing boundaries of this heritage MPA. The existing boundaries were established over 38 years ago, they are accepted by fishers and closely monitored by the community.

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La Jolla South SMR	73851	South Mainland	northern boundary is a straight line from shore due west along 32.49.60 N to 117.19.00 W western boundary is a straight line between 32.49.60 N 117.19.00 W and 32.48.80 N 117.19.00 W southern boundary is a straight line from 32.48.80 N 117.19.00 W due east to shore eastern boundary is mean high high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	
La Jolla South SMCA	74016	South Mainland	northern boundary is a straight line from shore due west along 32.48.80 N to 117.19.00 western boundary is a straight line between 32.48.80 N 117.19.00 W and 32.48.00 N 117.19.00 W southern boundary is a straight line from 32.48.00 N 117.19.00 W due east to shore eastern boundary is mean high high tide	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Kelp bass and Barred sand bass, Pelagic finfish, Pacific bonito and White seabass (Hook and line); Lobster and Urching (Diving); and White seabass (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap); and Urchin (Diving).	Implement concurrently with SWQCB designation as a SWQPA
Famosa Slough SMR	73956	South Mainland	boundaries are mean high high tide between W Mission Bay Dr. and Sunset Cliffs Blvd in the famosa slough and mission bay channel	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Ocean Beach Pier SMCA	74245	South Mainland	This is a triangular shape that has the northern edge along the 32.45.00N line of latitude between the beach and state waters. The eastern edge is along the beach. The third edge is between the edge of the rocks south of the pier going northwest to the 32.45.00N X -117. 16.00W point.	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of Pier fishing (any target) by Hook and line.	None specified
Ocean Beach SMR	73734	South Mainland	From the base of the Ocean Beach pier to 32 45.0 N 117 16.0 W then a straight line from 32 45.0 N 117 16.0 W due west to 3 nautical miles off shore (state water line) then southward following state water line to 32 42.8N then eastward along the 32 42.8 N line to shore eastern boundary is mean high high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
La Jolla South SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This small SMR has been designed to provide protection for a portion of the most diverse and extensive representation of marine life and habitats within the entire South Coast study region. This biological hotspot includes dense kelp forest, rocky and sandy intertidal areas, rocky reefs, and the scarce hard 30 -100 meter habitat. It includes some of the oldest, long-term and well studied temperate marine systems with current research and education being conducted by UCSD, SCRIPPS, SIO, La Jolla Ecological Reserve, SDSU, and CRANE.	This SMR has been created below the minimum size guidelines in order to minimize socioeconomic impacts to commercial recreational, and CPFV fishermen out of San Diego and Mission Bay harbors. Its proximity to many academic and research facilities will provide opportunities for education, study, and ongoing monitoring as well as collaborative research with local fishermen.
La Jolla South SMCA	G1: (O-3,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-2,O-3), G5: (O-1,O-2), G6: (O-1)	This SMR/SMCA cluster was specifically designed in part to: address socio-economic impacts and to further cooperative fisheries research opportunities with fishing, academic and other interested parties on kelp forest ecosystem interactions. This area has long-term research data collected by Ed Parnell, Scripps. Any commercial fishermen entering this area must be collecting data, with appropriate certification. Protocols would be established by the CDFG or a designated marine science institute or university. Improve water quality by designating as a SWQPA.	This SMCA has been created below the minimum size guidelines in order to minimize socioeconomic impacts to commercial recreational, and CPFV fishermen out of San Diego and Mission Bay harbors. Its proximity to many academic and research facilities will provide opportunities for education, study, and ongoing monitoring as well as collaborative research with local fishermen.
Famosa Slough SMR	G1: (O-1,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-3)	Insure long term protection of this unique estuarine habitat. Improve water quality by recommending this area be set as a water quality protection area.	Recommend the BRTF work with State Water Quality Board to address/improve water quality.
Ocean Beach Pier SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This SMCA would only allow pier fishing and would provide some protection for a portion of the Pt. Loma kelp forest, which supports a high diversity of fish and invertebrates. It is paired with the Ocean Beach SMR and designed to improve the feasibility of the combined Ocean Beach SMR and Ocean Beach Pier SMCA cluster by filling in the gap between the SMR, the pier, and the beach.	This small triangular SMCA only allows pier fishing to reduce socioeconomic impact as much as possible while allowing the combined Ocean Beach SMR and Ocean Beach Pier SMCA complex to meet feasibility guidelines. It is paired with the Ocean Beach Pier SMR and fills in the triangle gap between the beach, pier, and 32º45.00N X -117º 16.00W points to improve feasibility. The northern boundary of the combined Ocean Beach Pier SMR and Ocean Beach Pier SMCA would run along the 32º45.00N line of latitude to the beach.
Ocean Beach SMR	G1: (O-2,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3)	This SMR would provide protection for a portion of the Pt. Loma kelp forest, which supports a high diversity of fish and invertebrates.	It would fit between the Ocean Beach Pier to the north and the Navy base to the south to reduce socioeconomic impact as much as possible while simultaneously achieving a very high LOP and meeting feasibility guidelines.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Cabrillo SMR	73957	South Mainland	This shape proposes three corners fixed at the following points: from shore due west to: *the northwest corner is located at 32 deg 40.600', -117 deg 15.000' then due south to *the southwest corner would be fixed at 32 deg 39.700', -117 deg 15.000' then due east to *the southeast corner would be fixed at 32 deg 39.700', -117 deg 14.300' then due north to shore	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Tijuana River Mouth SMCA	73960	South Mainland	Boundaries set north of Tijuana outfall. From shore a straight line due west to 32 34.0 N 117 9.0 W then a straight line from 32 34.0 N 117 9.0 W to 32 32.6 N 117 9.0 W then a straight line due east from 32 32.6 N 117 9.0 W to shore eastern boundary is mean high high tide	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Coastal pelagic finfish (Dip net); and Pier fishing (any target) by Hook and line. 2. The commercial take of Coastal pelagic finfish (Pelagic seine).	The deposition of sediment will be permitted in the near shore zone adjacent to the TRNERR for any research, restoration, beach or dune nourishment projects including opening the mouth of the Tijuana River if it is blocked. This will be done in accordance with agency permitting. The City of Imperial Beach would be allowed to continue their beach replenishment and maintenance program. They would be made aware of the damage of kelp removal in beach grooming procedures.
Emerald Bay SMCA	74004	East Channel Islands	from lion head point to unknown point name	SMCA	Moderate Low	Intent of this SMCA is to allow recreational take of all finfish, but prohibit all other take.	None specified

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Cabrillo SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1)	Cabrillo National Monument has administrative jurisdiction that extends offshore and the NPS is committed to managing the area in a manner consistent with the goals and values of the NPS and the MLPA. There are few areas where there is a juxtaposition of a SMR with a place-based manager (the NPS). This unique opportunity enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of managing the MPA through collaborative science, resources management and protection, law enforcement, education and outreach.	The NPS is working on a Memorandum of Understanding with the State regarding the implementation of the MLPA. Cabrillo has a 20 year long term intertidal monitoring study. Research is being conducted by PISCO. Approximately 1,000,000 people visit the area annually which provides access to the ocean for thousands of school children and other groups. A SMR is consistent with the federal laws governing the NPS. It is recognized that the areas offshore are valuable fishing grounds for urchins and lobsters, as well as vessels traveling from San Diego Bay. This design protects the diversity of nearshore resources ecosystems. Peer-reviewed science indicates that this is an area of greater biological diversity and the invertebrates along this section of mainland coast are larger than other areas along the mainland. There are long term monitoring studies in place and the area is easily accessible.
Tijuana River Mouth SMCA	G1: (O-5), G3: (O-2,O-3), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	Research and monitoring opportunities at the proposed MPA connected with Tijuana River Estuary, a National Estuarine Research Reserve site, creates the most intact contiguous estuarine/marine complex in the Southern California bioregion. The MPA would include a river mouth delta, soft sediment, largest south coast region offshore cobble reef 3 by 3 km, major barred sand bass spawning area, persistent kelp bed, surfgrass, freshwater plume; five key habitats included.	This MPA site is primarily delineated following Goal 3, Objectives 2 and 3 in the MLPA. This shape accommodates recreational fishing and concerns voiced by the City of Imperial Beach. This MPA was sited specifically to avoid existing pipelines, in an effort to meet water quality guidelines. Monitoring longshore ocean currents, larval migration and retention centers for unique species and fish populations from Mexican waters have great importance to Baja California and California. Sharing data is enhanced by a collaborative effort between researchers and institutions in both nations.
Emerald Bay SMCA	G1: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-1)	To remove the northern/west portion of the current invertebrate closure and test the impacts of allowing take in the removal zone in a scientifically controlled study.	Kept area as small as feasible to minimize socio-economic impacts to island residents and visitors. Emerald Bay SMCA, in conjunction with Blue Cavern SMR, was explicitly designed with 2 goals in mind: 1) To create 3 research/education areas that can be utilized to test MPA assumptions (e.g., onshore/offshore ecosystem effects, boundary effects, spillover, fish vs invertebrate take, commercial vs sport take of sheephead) for future adaptive MPA adaptive management (no fishing, recreational fin-fishing, and open recreational fishing; 2) To balance (& improve in long term) recreational fishing opportunities for island residents and visitors to Isthmus area by providing open fishing areas around major mooring coves, piers, and reefs.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Emerald Bay SMCA (continued)	74004						
Blue Cavern SMR	73617	East Channel Islands	Western boundary is from shore due north along 118 degrees 29.300' W out to 3 nautical miles off shore (state water line) Northern boundary is state water line Eastern boundary is from 3 nautical miles off shore (state water line) due south along 118 degrees 27.000' W to shore Southern boundary is mean high high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Blue Cavern SMR (continued)	73617						
Cat Harbor SMCA	73997	East Channel Islands	Straight line between two locally known prominent points (Cat Head Point on western shore and Pin Rock on eastern shore) Approximate locations: 33 degrees 25.315' N/118 degrees 30.760 W 33 degrees 25.500' N/118 degrees 30.280' W	SMCA	Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); Urchin (Diving); and Finfish (Hook and line and Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Sea cucumber and Urchin (Diving); and Lobster (Trap). Also permit Mariculture (White Sea Bass and Yellow Tail).	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Emerald Bay SMCA (continued)			This unique SMCA allows research studies convenient to USC Wrigley Marine Lab that can separate effects of no-take reserves from fish-only take reserves, and will allow research to separate effects of sport vs commercial take of sheephead (sport take allowed, but not commercial take). Includes calm-water giant kelp forests, as well as alongshore and offshore low- and high-relief boulder, bedrock, and sheltered sand habitats. Stable sand habitats harbor ecologically important for many marine species. Includes sea camp coves extensively used for educational programs, providing excellent opportunity for teaching values of MPAs. And provides protection for invertebrates.
Blue Cavern SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	This MPA was designed to meet size and spacing and habitat replications guidelines by capturing diverse habitats and providing protection for species diversity. This MPA was also placed here due to the close proximity to a prominent research institution which has long term monitoring sites already established in the area.	Blue Cavern SMR, provides backbone MPA for leeside Catalina. Also, in conjunction with Emerald Bay SMCA, was carefully designed with 3 goals in mind: 1) To expand the tiny existing USC Wrigley Marine Lab MPA to include the ecologically important offshore Bird Rock and extend the coastal reserve further east; 2) To create 3 research/education areas that can be utilized to test MPA assumptions for future adaptive MPA adaptive management (no fishing, recreational fin-fishing, and open recreational fishing; 3) To balance (& improve in long term) recreational fishing opportunities for island residents and visitors to Isthmus area by providing open fishing areas around major mooring coves, piers, and reefs, including Isthmus Reef and Ship Rock. Northern region of Santa Catalina Island hosts highly diverse features including along-shore headland, coves, sea caves, walls, reefs and stable sand habitats; and unique offshore rocks and reefs.
Blue Cavern SMR (continued)			Proposed MPA contains key habitat giant kelp, elk kelp, and surfgrass. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, halibut, abalone, lobster, cucumbers, mussels, limpets, and rock scallops. There is a great opportunity for enhanced research, monitoring, and education.
Cat Harbor SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-2), G6: (O-1,O-4)	Protects unique area and improves recreational opportunities [goal 3]. This SMCA also protects eel grass habitat, and strives to improve water quality by proposed ASBS designation.	This SMCA provides a protected area at Catalina harbor to improve recreational fishing opportunities, protect eel grass habitat and strive to improve water quality by proposed ASBS designation. This SMCA allows existing white seabass pen-rearing activities in Cat Harbor. This SMCA eliminates commercial fishing except for commercial lobster, sea urchins and sea cucumbers, alleviating interactions with and disturbance from commercial fishing activities such as purse seine and brail squid fishing employing high wattage attracting lights.

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Long Point SMR	73615	East Channel Islands	From shore due north to 33 26.0 N 118 25.0 W then a straight line from 33 26.0 N 118 22.0 W then a straight line due south to shore southern boundary is mean high high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Farnsworth SMCA	73616	East Channel Islands	From shore a straight line due west along 33 21.0 N lat to 3 nautical miles offshore (state water line) then, continue southward along the state water line to 33 19.0 N lat then, a straight line due east to 33.19.0 N lat 118 27.9 W long then, a straight line due north along 118 27.9 W long to shore Northwestern boundary is mean high high tide	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish, Pacific bonito and White seabass (Spearfishing); Coastal pelagic finfish and Market Squid (Dip net); and Jumbo squid (Hook and line). ** If MPA maintains high LOP, Striped Marlin (hook and line) for recreational** 2. The commercial take of Coastal pelagic finfish and Market squid (Pelagic seine and Dip net); Jumbo squid (Hook and line); and Swordfish by Harpoon.	None specified
Casino Point SMCA	73621	East Channel Islands	Area created by the mean high tide and straight lines connecting the following points in order: 33 degrees 20.960' N/118 degrees 19.560' w 33 degrees 21.000' N/118 degrees 19.520' W 33 degrees 20.920' N/118 degrees 19.380' W 33 degrees 20.900' N/118 degrees 19.430' W	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of Urchin by Diving.	Recreational take of urchins from this area for urchin barren prevention- requires game permit. Intended to include both red and purple urchins
Lover's Cove SMCA	73622	East Channel Islands	Area below the mean high tide and the following lines: 33 degrees 20.700 minutes N 118 degrees 18.900 minutes W	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of Pier fishing (any target) by Hook and line.	None specified
Begg Rock SMR	73686	West Channel Islands	All state waters below mean high high tide around Begg Rock.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Long Point SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5)	This MPA is designed to protect key important zones including a major headland, sheltered cove, bedrock, boulder, and sand habitats representing warmer-water portion of east islands bioregion. This MPA was also chosen to capture the unique species of Giant Black Seabass in a standing aggregation area.	Meets minimum habitat representation for rocky intertidal, sandy beaches, and soft bottom habitat 0-30m, 100-200m & >200m. Placed to include or be near sea camp coves for educational value. Minimize socio-economic impacts by keeping nearshore area to minimum, while reaching preferred size with larger less-fished offshore area. Avoids the larger and more popular mooring coves from Whites Landing to Avalon since many lee-side island visitors enjoy sport fishing in these areas. Situated roughly midway between major populated island areas (Avalon and Isthmus). Few impacts on commercial fishing since most commercial fishing activities already banned from leeward Catalina.
Farnsworth SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-4)	Backbone MPA for southwest region of Santa Catalina Island hosting high diversity of habitats and communities representing productive, wave-exposed portion of east islands bioregion. Differing exposures to swells, headlands, spectacularly unique offshore Farnsworth Bank (existing MPA and ASBS) and other deepwater pinnacles, diverse rocky intertidal, shallow/deepwater reefs and sand plains add to biodiversity. Contains persistent key habitat giant kelp forests, surfgrass, and purple hydrocoral. Will enhance likely to benefit species including rockfishes, kelp bass, scorpionfish, giant sea bass, sheephead, angel shark, abalone, lobster, cucumbers, and rock scallops. Protects highly significant endangered intertidal black abalone and subtidal white abalone habitat. It also took into consideration bottom fisheries that were closed at Swat 1 at Catalina.	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/lon, consistent with meeting minimum size to count as backbone MPA to minimize socioeconomic impacts to fisheries. Kept some deep rock reefs outside MPA to north to provide fishing habitat to make up for losses at Castle Rock, San Clemente Island Military Closure. Allows coastal pelagics/squid fishing, while maintaining high level protection. Meets minimum habitat representation for rocky intertidal, kelp, deep rocky reefs 30-100m, sandy beaches, and soft bottom habitat 0-30m, 30-100m, 100-200m & >200m. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). Avoids active coves/campgrounds such as Little Harbor and Ben Weston Beach that are used by shore fishers and fished from small boats and kayaks. Relative far from and well-spaced between major overnight mooring areas at Avalon and Cat Harbor. DFG: Other proposed take of Striped Marlin (hook and line), only if it will not negatively impact the DFG Feasibility Analysis.
Casino Point SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-3)	Include locally enforced protected area. Designed to meet Goal 3 of MLPA. Protect habitat and fish for non consumptive diver enjoyment. Currently divers are at risk of injury due to fishing activities allowed to occur in the area.	MPA drawn on existing buoys that currently demarcate an informal dive park that is maintained by the local dive community. Buoy displacement is minimal due to sheltered location near Avalon harbor.
Lover's Cove SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-3)	To provide a recreational opportunity for those who fish from the pier where cross channel boats dock while still providing protection for species viewed from glass bottom boat tours from Avalon. This is strictly a Goal 3 MPA.	Wanted to make straight lines to meet feasibility concerns over odd shape that previously existed. In addition wanted to allow pier based fishing as several visitors use the pier for that purpose while not allowing it in other areas of the MPA.
Begg Rock SMR	G1: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Unique, highly-exposed offshore rock/pinnacle ecosystem with ridges; Deep water hard and soft bottom habitats; rare lumpy form of purple hydrocoral. Enhance rockfish and scallops.	Minimal social-economic impact while protecting unique habitat.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 1	73926	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	Undesignated	N/A	Managed and enforced by the U.S. Navy as a federal Safety Zone, this area will be restricted to military training only. Due to access restrictions resulting from the Safety Zone, the marine environments will not be exposed to any take other than that resulting from military training operations	This area is a Federal Safety Zone managed by the U.S. Navy
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 2	73927	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	Undesignated	N/A	Managed and enforced by the U.S. Navy as a federal Safety Zone, this area will be restricted to military training only. Due to access restrictions resulting from the Safety Zone, the marine environments will not be exposed to any take other than that resulting from military training operations	This area is a Federal Safety Zone managed by the U.S. Navy
Richardson Rock SMR	73573	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Judith Rock SMR	73584	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Harris Point SMR	73574	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
South Point SMR	73583	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Carrington Point SMR	73575	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Skunk Point SMR	73585	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Painted Cave SMCA	73580	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); and Pelagic finfish (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap).	None
Gull Island SMR	73581	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 1	None Specified	This is an APPROXIMATE polygon representing the Federal closure on San Clemente Island called SWAT-1	None specified
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 2	None Specified	This is an APPROXIMATE polygon representing the Federal Closure located on the east side of San Clemente Island called SWAT-2.	None specified
Richardson Rock SMR	None Specified	None	None
Judith Rock SMR	None Specified	None	None
Harris Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
South Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Carrington Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Skunk Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Painted Cave SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Gull Island SMR	None Specified	None	None

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Scorpion SMR	73582	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Footprint SMR	73576	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Anacapa Island SMCA	73578	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); and Pelagic finfish (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap).	None
Anacapa Island SMR	73577	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Santa Barbara Island SMR	73579	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None

SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

Bioregions:

1. North Mainland (Point Conception to Marina Del Rey)
2. South Mainland (Marina del Rey to the U.S.-Mexico border)
3. West Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa and San Nicolas islands)
4. Mid-Channel Islands (Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands)
5. East Channel Islands (Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands)

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Scorpion SMR	None Specified	None	None
Footprint SMR	None Specified	None	None
Anacapa Island SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Anacapa Island SMR	None Specified	None	None
Santa Barbara Island SMR	None Specified	None	None

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
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MLPA Study Region: South Coast
Name of Array: Round 3 WorkGroup2 090910
Author: SCRSG Work Group 2
Proposal Revision Date: September 10, 2009

Total number of MPAs/closures:	**40**
Number of SMRs:	25
Number of SMCAs:	12
Number of SMPs:	0
Number of SMRMAs:	1
Number of Military Closures:	2

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Point Conception SMR	73640	North Mainland	Western Boundary: Due west from Point Conception Lighthouse to state boundary three miles offshore. Eastern Boundary: Due south on the longitude line 120*24 Minutes West extending from mainland to state boundary three miles offshore. Northern Boundary: Mean high tide line between eastern and western boundaries. Southern Boundary: Offshore boundary of state waters.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	This SMR is not intended to and will not regulate military activities. DFG and U.S. Department of Defense should coordinate regulatory language similar to Vandenberg SMR The incidental take of fouling organisms associated with the normal cleaning and maintenance of mooring facilities or within this area is intended to be allowed
Point Conception SMR (continued)	73640						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Conception SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-2,O-3,O-4)	The purpose of this MPA is to protect from fishing impacts these following values: providing for natural ecosystem function and contribution to network function of the array as a whole. Designed to be the crown jewel of the California Marine Reserve system, this extremely large SMR is uniquely positioned to network with Central Coast reserves, Northern Channel Islands reserves and the robust UCSB marine reserve to the south. Located at the junction of two major bio-geographic regions and at the convergence of major, complex current systems, this high-diversity reserve contains numerous key marine habitats and numerous, varied geological substrates. It also contains scarce south-central California bird and marine mammal rookeries, as well as important Native American cultural areas, with associated intertidal and submerged archeological resources.	Key considerations Miles of coverage: 5 miles of shoreline, 26 square miles. Contains the following habitats/features: soft bottom (100-200 meters), deepwater habitat (>100 meters), medium-depth habitat (30-100 meters), hard and soft bottom habitat, including rocky reefs, shallow-water habitat (<30 meters), extensive, persistent kelp beds (twice what is required), historic shipwreck, rocky and sandy-beach coastlines, archeological resources, windward and leeward shores, oil seeps, surf grass beds, squid spawning area, white seabass nursery area, significant aggregation area for leopard, soupfin and white sharks, one of a limited number of upwelling zones in southern region with high trophic interaction due to upwelling, fed by pristine watershed
Point Conception SMR (continued)		Key rationale for designation: a. Backbone MPA site, b. Plays important role in larval connectivity and ecological function of statewide and regional MPA networks, c. High conservation value; protects broad range of marine and cultural resources, d. Meets broad range of MLPA goals and objectives, e. Achieves balance between conservation and limiting socio-economic impacts, f. Small-boat recreational access from Gaviota Pier, g. Good area for eco-tourism, h. Cross interest support - this geography or a similar geography exists in all three proposals under RSG consideration, This MPA design resulted from extensive cross-interest negotiations. Consensus on this geography and a paired geography at Coal Oil Point (UCSB) is predicated on the assumption that there will be no other open-ocean coastal reserves up-coast of the Point Dume area.	Compliance with SAT Guidelines Meets SAT guidelines to capture replicates for the following key habitats: beaches, rocky intertidal, hard bottom 30-100 meters, rocky shallow reef 0-30 meter hard bottom proxy, persistent kelp, shallow soft bottom 0-30 meters, soft bottom 30-100 meters, soft bottom 100-200 meters, total soft bottom habitat, and surf grass. Does not meet SAT habitat replication guidelines for: - Soft bottom 200-3,000 meters - Insufficient depth in this region of state waters to meet this guideline. Closest coastal habitat for this replicate is 75 mile miles down-coast at Hueneme Canyon.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Point Conception SMR (continued)	73640						
Campus Point SMR	73661	North Mainland	Western Boundary: 119*53.6 West Eastern Boundary: 119*50.7 West (running due south from Campus Point) Northern Boundary: Mean high tide line between eastern and western boundaries. Southern Boundary: Offshore boundary of state waters.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Incidental take related to the normal maintenance and cleaning of marine fouling organisms from, or normal operation of any included existing hydrocarbon mining infrastructure as currently placed (2009).
Campus Point SMR (continued)	73661						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Conception SMR (continued)			Hard bottom 100-3,000 meters - Marinemap habitat data under represents this bottom type in this depth range for this array. Ecotrust commercial spot prawn trap data, as indicated on Marinemap, however, is a direct proxy for this habitat, and as such demonstrates compliance with SAT guidelines. Socioeconomic considerations: Due to its rich habitat and biodiversity, combined with its lengthy distance from population densities of Southern California, this area has a substantial conservation benefit. However, its local socio-economic impact to marine users is considerable, especially for lobster fishermen, CPFV operators and their clients, urchin divers, spot prawn trappers, hook-and-line nearshore fishermen and pelagic wetfish purse seine fishermen. Lightly populated onshore; pristine watersheds, significant distance from nearest harbor. Excellent location for marine research. Has socio-economic impacts to CPFV, spot prawn and hook-and-line rockfish fisheries and their clients.
Campus Point SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	Protecting this area from fishing impacts provides for more natural ecosystem function, protects the natural diversity and abundance of marine life, and the structure, function, and integrity of its included marine ecosystems and network function of the array as a whole, as below. It helps sustain, conserve, and protect marine life populations. It improves recreational, educational, and study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance. It protects marine natural heritage, including protection of representative and unique marine life habitats.	Key Considerations Miles of coverage: 3.1 miles of shoreline, 10.1 square miles. Contains the following habitats/features: oil seeps and asphaltum structure, shoreline soft bottom, soft bottom (100-200 meters), deepwater habitat (>100 meters), medium-depth habitat (30-100 meters), hard and soft bottom habitat, including rocky reefs, shallow-water habitat (<30 meters), contains replicate for soft 30 meter proxy, extensive, persistent kelp beds, estuarine outflows, home to significant harbor seal and sea lion populations, migratory route of California Gray Whale, migratory route for steelhead through Goleta Slough to San Jose Creek, rock and sandy-beach coastlines, offshore rocky pinnacle, archeological resources, windward and leeward shores, surf grass beds, pismo clam bed, adjacent to snowy plover nesting site, connectivity to Coal Oil Point Slough, micro-current convergence zone (localized upwelling), white seabass nursery area (per Dr. Larry Allen)
Campus Point SMR (continued)		This dynamic area located adjacent to the UCSB Marine Science Institute contains a wealth of key marine habitats, from one of the most persistent kelp beds to the second largest marine oil seep in the world. Having served as an intensive research site for UCSB, its large reef structures provide an excellent analog for comparative study of the non-reserve area at Naples Reef. Adjacent to a large student population, this SMR contains numerous access points for recreational activities including kayaking, surfing, bird watching, snorkeling and diving. In addition, beach access sites adjacent to this reserve provide opportunities for consumptive uses. The product of cross-interest support, this backbone reserve is designed to network with the up-coast Point Conception/Humqaq reserve and the down-coast Point Dume reserve.	Compliance with SAT Guidelines Meets SAT size guidelines. Meets SAT guidelines to capture replicates for the following key habitats: beaches, rocky intertidal, rocky shallow reef 0-30 meters hard bottom proxy, persistent kelp, shallow soft bottom 0-30 meter, soft bottom 30-100 meter, soft bottom 100-200 meter, total soft bottom habitat, surf grass Does not meet SAT guidelines for: - Spacing The distance from this SMR to the up-coast Point Conception SMR is 33.6 miles, compliant with SAT guidelines. The distance from this reserve to the down-coat Point Dume reserve is 64.5 miles, non-compliant with SAT spacing guidelines by 2.5 miles. This relatively minor shortfall presents no appreciable impact to the reserve network. Placing a meaningful reserve with significant conservation values between Coal Oil Point and Point Dume, however,

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Campus Point SMR (continued)	73661						
Campus Point SMR (continued)	73661						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Campus Point SMR (continued)		Key rationale for designation: a. Backbone MPA site, b. Plays important role in larval connectivity and ecological function of statewide and regional MPA networks, c. High conservation value; protects broad range of marine and cultural resources, d. Meets broad range of MLPA goals and objectives, e. Achieves balance between conservation and socio-economic impacts, f. Small-boat recreational access from Goleta Pier and Santa Barbara Harbor, g. Good area for eco-tourism, h. Cross interest support - this geography or a similar geography exists in all three proposals under RSG consideration, This MPA design resulted from extensive cross-interest negotiations. Consensus on this geography and a paired geography at Point Conception is predicated on the assumption that there will be no other open-ocean coastal reserves up-coast of the Point Dume area.	would create untenable adverse socio-economic hardships. - Hard bottom 30-100 meter This habitat exists in amounts exceeding those represented by Marinemap data and best readily available science. Personal communication and at-sea sampling of ocean habitat in the Coal Oil Point SMR area by fishermen (logged anecdotal data) have thoroughly mapped and defined its bottom substrate. These empirical observations and accumulated knowledge indicate that the proposed Coal Oil Point SMR meets SAT guidelines for this bottom type, and Marinemap data falls short of thoroughly documenting these features. - Soft bottom 200-3,000 meters Insufficient depth in this region of state waters to meet this guideline; closest coastal habitat for this replicate is 42 mile miles down-coast at Hueneme Canyon. - Hard bottom 100-3,000 meter Marinemap habitat data under represents this bottom type in this depth range for this array. .
Campus Point SMR (continued)			Ecotrust commercial spot prawn trap data, as indicated on Marinemap, however, is a direct proxy for this habitat, and as such demonstrates compliance with SAT guidelines. Socioeconomic considerations: Socio-economic impacts of this reserve are significant, though it captures several key habitats. Backbone reserves like this, combined with existing reserves at the northern Channel Islands, represent the limit of acceptable concessions regional consumptive interests can live with. This high-value reserve, with significant conservation benefits and enhanced research opportunities comes with a high socio-economic cost. Adversely affected are commercial lobster fishermen, urchin fishermen, CPFV operators and their clients, private-vessel fishermen, crab fishermen, kelp harvesters and consumptive recreational divers. Other considerations: This MPA avoids the outfall pipe at Goleta

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Goleta Slough SMR	73662	North Mainland	Located at the terminus of the Goleta Valley watershed, the boundaries of the Goleta Slough SMP are the extent of estuary waters that lie within the inland waters as described under title 14. The inland boundaries are where the mean high tide line borders the following landmarks: The Atascadero Creek Rock Groin, the south end of the San Jose Creek Cement Flood Control Channel, the La Patera Creek/Fairview Avenue Bridge, and the Glen Annie Creek/Hollister Avenue Bridge. This SMR does not extend into the ocean beyond the intertidal zone.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	There is an intent to allow all activities as required under other law, wetland restoration activities, maintenance of adequate water circulation, required maintenance of existing infrastructure including bridges and pipelines, express intention for support of the issuance of permits as required to allow limited collecting for the purposes of education and research, express intent for the issuance of permits required to conduct small scale experimental manipulation for the purpose of scientific research, express intent not to increase the level of risk of liability otherwise inherent to the operation of the encircled Santa Barbara Airport facility or Goleta Sanitary District POTW.
Goleta Slough SMR (continued)	73662						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Goleta Slough SMR	G1: (O-1,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-4)	This MPA provides an important estuary environment close to study opportunities. This area provides nursery area for juveniles and contains valuable habitat estuarine grasses. Provides foraging area for various bird species. Protecting this area from fishing impacts provides for more natural ecosystem function, protects the natural diversity and abundance of marine life, and the structure, function, and integrity of its included marine ecosystems and network function of the array as a whole, as below. It helps sustain, conserve, and protect marine life and avian populations. It improves educational, and study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance. It protects marine natural heritage, including protection of representative and unique marine life habitats.	None specified
Goleta Slough SMR (continued)		The proposed Goleta Slough SMR is home to a persistent run of endangered steelhead trout, primarily up San Jose Creek. Its brackish, intertidal zone teems with a diverse assemblage of mollusks, crabs, grunion, tidewater gobies, and sticklebacks. Non-native mullet are observed along with major seabird feeding and nesting areas. An effort to remove and replace non-native plants along its banks is ongoing.	

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Point Mugu SMRMA	74010	North Mainland	Includes whole estuary, as indicated in Marinemap. Western Boundary: To be described at discretion of DFG, to match Marinemap shape to the greatest extent practicable Eastern Boundary: To be described at discretion of DFG, to match Marinemap shape to the greatest extent practicable Northern Boundary: Highway 1 bridge. Southern Boundary: Southern terminus of Inland State Waters, as defined in Title 14	SMRMA	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited, except waterfowl hunting consistent with DFG regulations	Waterfowl hunting as allowed under state and federal regulations. Express intent to allow for takes in association with regulatory compliance with other law, maintenance and restoration of estuarine function, and the normal operation of the Ventura Naval Station. Nothing within this MPA designation should be so construed as to create an additional liability risk for the Federal Government or US Navy under California's Marine Life Protection Act. This SMR is not intended to and will not regulate military activities. DFG and US Department of Defense should coordinate regulatory language similar to Vandenberg SMR.
Point Dume SMCA	73664	North Mainland	Western Boundary: Due south from a point east of El Pescador State Beach parking lot on the longitude line 118 53.5 Minutes West extending from mainland to state boundary three miles offshore. Eastern Boundary: Due south on the longitude line 118 48.6 minutes West. This north/south delineation commences at the eastern most permanent brick restroom on the beach and extends three nautical miles offshore from the mean high tide line. Northern Boundary: Mean high tide line between eastern and western boundaries. Southern Boundary: Offshore boundary of state waters.	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish by Spearfishing; Pacific bonito by Spearfishing; White seabass by Spearfishing; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; and Market squid by Dip net. 2. The commercial take of Pacific bonito by Pelagic seine; Coastal pelagic finfish by Pelagic seine; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; Market squid by Pelagic seine; Market squid by Dip net; and Swordfish by Harpoon.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Mugu SMRMA	G1: (O-1,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-4)	Protecting this area from fishing impacts provides for more natural ecosystem function, protects the natural diversity and abundance of marine life, and the structure, function, and integrity of its included marine ecosystems and network function of the array as a whole, as below. It helps sustain, conserve, and protect marine life. It protects marine natural heritage, including protection of representative and unique marine life habitats. The Mugu Lagoon is a known harbor seal rookery and haulout area, replicates of which are infrequent along the mainland coast. One of a limited number of estuarine habitats in the study area,the Lagoon serves as a nursery area for fish taken by recreational and commercial interests. Unmapped eelgrass beds occur here. The Lagoon also supports high seabird diversity and is a recognized stopover and rest site for migratory waterfowl. A SMRMA designation for Mugu Lagoon would provide a mechanism to promote inter-governmental monitoring and	The Department of Defense does not formally oppose, but highly recommends avoiding designation of the Mugu Lagoon as a MPA for the following reasons: Mugu Lagoon is already closed to fishing and will continue to remain closed for the long-term. The closure is necessary because sediment in the lagoon is contaminated with pesticides and herbicides, including DDT from upstream. Multiple agencies are party to the closure under the CERCLA Action Memorandum Agreement dated 1997. An MPA would not add to this protection of the Mugu Lagoon. Management of this area would be best attained under the current group of agencies.
Point Dume SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	remediation efforts to restore this habitat, currently considered a contaminated site. It protects marine natural heritage, including protection of areas important to the traditional peoples of the region. This stretch of coast encompasses some of the most diverse habitats in Los Angeles County, including an upwelling zone, submarine canyon habitat, unique spur and groove reef structures, extensive kelp, and diverse understory algal habitat. This is also an area of high species diversity. There is also long-term monitoring and research opportunities in this area. This MPA captures replicates of all habitats except for 30-100 m rock. Protecting this area from most fishing impacts provides for more natural ecosystem function, protects the natural diversity and abundance of marine life, and the structure, function, and integrity of its included marine ecosystems and network function of the array as a whole, as below. It helps sustain, conserve, and protect marine life populations.	Key considerations Miles of Coverage: 5.5 miles of shoreline, 20 square miles. Contains the following habitats/features: Deep canyon soft and hard bottom habitat (>100 meters), medium-depth habitat (30-100 meters), including a large area of soft bottom with small sections of rocky reef in the canyon, large area of sandy beach and soft shallow-water habitat (<30 meters), extensive, persistent kelp beds, rocky inter-tidal, and rocky reef habitat, surf grass beds, one of a limited number of canyon upwelling zones in southern region, large area of Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point is designated Area of Special Biological Significance. Compliance with SAT Guidelines Meets SAT size guidelines. Meets SAT guidelines to capture replicates for the following key habitats: beaches, rocky intertidal, rocky shallow reef 0-30 meter hard bottom proxy, hard bottom 100-3,000 meters, persistent kelp and Maximum kelp,

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Point Dume SMCA (continued)	73664						
Point Dume SMCA (continued)	73664						
Point Vicente SMR	73914	South Mainland	North -33.44.8 East -118.23.8 South - Out to state waters	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Collection for monitoring wastewater discharge and EPA superfund site should continue in this area with valid permits.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Dume SMCA (continued)		It improves study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance. This high-level protection reserve is a pivotal geography within the region's MPA network. It is positioned to capture and protect a majority of key habitats defined by the Science Advisory Team (SAT). The Point Dume area is a backbone reserve element in all cross-interest RSG proposals. As a major headland with a deep submarine canyon component, the biodiversity of this reserve is top-tier with high conservation potential. The shape defined here represents some of the most difficult trade-offs among user groups in the study region. Key rationale for designation: a. Backbone MPA site, b.Plays important role in larval connectivity and ecological function of statewide and regional MPA networks, c.High conservation value; protects broad range of marine resources, d. Submarine canyon region is a significant aggregation area for pelagics	shallow soft bottom 0-30 meters soft bottom proxy, soft bottom 30-100 meters, soft bottom 100-200 meters, soft bottom 200-3,000 meters, total soft bottom habitat, surf grass Does not meet SAT habitat replication guidelines for: - Hard bottom 30-100 meters: Marinemap does not indicate sufficient rock habitat at this depth to meet this guideline. Closest coastal habitat for this replicate is 30 miles down-coast at Rocky Point in the South Mainland sub-bioregion. DEFICIANCY OF THAT HABITAT EVERYWHERE; However, local knowledge does suggest the existence of sufficient amounts of that habitat type within the proposal at the head of the Pt. Dume sub-marine canyon. - The maximum gap for many habitats exits between this MPA and the Coil Oil Point MPA. Note that suitable, sufficient habitat replicates do not exist in close enough proximity to this MPA to warrant creating another reserve to shorten this gap.
Point Dume SMCA (continued)		such as white seabass, swordfish, thresher shark, squid, striped marlin and white sharks, e. Meets broad range of MLPA goals and objectives (see Marine Map), f. Achieves MLPA conservation requirements while limiting, to the extent possible, negative socio-economic impacts to commercial and recreational consumptive interests, g. Over 2,000 parking spaces provide access from Zuma Beach, h. Cross interest support - geography at Point Dume exists in the other two proposals under RSG consideration. This MPA design resulted from negotiations among several user groups. Due to safety issues--protection from wind and weather for small boaters, kayakers, and divers--plus access from Marina del Rey and the CPFV landing on the Malibu Pier, the west side of Point Dume was chosen for placement of this MPA.	Socioeconomic considerations: With canyon upwelling near soft bottom habitat continuing into rocky reef with kelp beds, this area features substantial conservation benefit. However, negative socio-economic impact to marine users is considerable, especially lobster fishermen, CPFV operators out of Channel Island Harbor and their clients, urchin divers, and hook-and-line halibut fishermen. Plentiful public parking also makes this a valuable place for shore-based divers and anglers. Therefore leaving an open (non-MPA) area on the east end of the beach for consumptive beach access is important. The reserve, meanwhile, allows pelagic wetfish purse seine fishermen to continue harvesting due to the high LOP assigned that activity and the impact removing that access would have.
Point Vicente SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3)	Located at the only true headland (Palos Verdes Peninsula--ref. SAT definition) within the Southern Biogeographical Region (ref. Draft Master Plan) and the South Coast Study region, this Point Vincente SMR/Abalone Cove SMCA cluster captures all but 3 key habitats across a broad range of depths. It provides a high level of protection, at larger than preferred size (19.85 sq. statute miles) and solves the complex puzzle of accomplishing all of this within the most highly populated coastal county in all of California, while being mindful of the likelihood of extreme negative socioeconomic impacts to the surrounding ports, communities and and coastal dependent entities.	This MPA does not include much hard 30-100 meter habitat, which is rare in the study region and can only be found in this area at Rocky Point, much farther to the north. The socioeconomic consequences of placing an MPA that includes Rocky Point would be excessively high and affect many commercial, recreational fisheries and the infrastructure of several diverse working ports and harbors. Sufficient persistent kelp to satisfy SAT guidelines does not exist in this cluster and can only be achieved by generating unacceptable cost and conflict by going either north or east on the peninsula.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Point Vicente SMR (continued)	73914						
Abalone Cove SMCA	73915	South Mainland	Western boundary is 118 23.8, and lines up with Long Point. Eastern boundary is 118 22.5, and also lines up with an easily recognizable coastal point. Southern Boundary is out to state waters	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish by Spearfishing; Pacific bonito by Spearfishing; White seabass by Spearfishing; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; and Market squid by Dip net. 2. The commercial take of Pacific bonito by Pelagic seine; Coastal pelagic finfish by Pelagic seine; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; Market squid by Pelagic seine; Market squid by Dip net; and Swordfish by Harpoon.	Collection for monitoring wastewater discharge and EPA superfund site should continue in this area with valid permits.
Abalone Cove SMCA (continued)	73915						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Vicente SMR (continued)			This cluster along the Palos Verdes peninsula provides a unique opportunity in that numerous studies for water and sediment quality have been conducted for many years, providing baseline information. This MPA is lacking persistent kelp and hard 30-100 meter habitat due to socioeconomic imapcts and water/sediment quality issues. The Point Vicente Interpretive Center and museum is a famous spot for observing migrating whales from shore looking south, due in part to its high elevation. This area has all the right conditions to attract large whale species: steep, deep drop-off coupled with robust upwelling. Additionally, there is interpretive signage the California Coastal National Monument has placed on an east facing overlook at the Center, describing the ecological importance of the exposed offshore rocks there, which are under federal jurisdiction above mean high tide.
Abalone Cove SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-4)	This MPA cluster protects the only true south-facing headland in the study region. Species afforded protection are lobsters, sea urchins, rockfish, and rocky inter-tidal (tide pool) inhabitants. Together with Point Vincente SMR a total area of 19.85sq statute miles is covered. For additional details refer to rationale for Point Vincente SMR.	This MPA is near an EPA superfund site and has been consistently monitored for a number of years. Studies have found no adverse effects on marine species; however some residual human health risks are present from consumption of certain fish species. Collection of samples for monitoring activities should continue in this area. Rocky inter-tidal and shallow rock habitats and caves provide shelter for many species. The area may also contain hydrothermal vents and oil seeps. San Pedro traditional [small-vessel] seine fleet uses area for approximately 50% of income therefore this high LOP activity will be allowed. Small seiners use this area and would be impacted if this MPA was turned into a no take SMR.
Abalone Cove SMCA (continued)			Persistent kelp guideline is not met in this area due to requirement to stay 1/2 mile from major outfall, however this MPA cluster should meet maximum kelp guideline. This MPA contains nearly a third of the available deep rock in the study area, the rarest habitat in this region. In addition coupled with the Point Vincente SMR, this MPA cluster achieves the preferred size in the most densely populated area of the south coast.

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Bolsa Chica SMCA	74107	South Mainland	Waters below mean high tide line within the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve. The intent is for this MPA to cover the entire Bolsa Chica estuary (though this was not initially possible in MarineMap)	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except recreational Shore fishing (any target) by Hook and line.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Entry times and accessible areas are controlled by the managing entity. Limited management activities are consistent with current regulations. Extractive activities are limited to designated areas around outer Bolsa Bay. This estuary has undergone extensive and continuing remediation. These activities should be allowed to continue with appropriate permitting.
Upper Newport Bay SMCA	73225	South Mainland	Seaward boundary extends to the Pacific Coast Highway. The inland boundary extends to Jamboree Road.	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except recreational Shore fishing (any target) by Hook and line; and Finfish by Hook and line.	Restrictions exist regarding: swimming areas, boat speed, shoreline access and access fees. These are intended to continue. Intended to allow routine maintenance, dredging, monitoring, research and education, and habitat restoration to continue.
Laguna North SMCA	73211	South Mainland	Approximates state parks land lease boundary along depth contour to simplify regulations. Straight lines connecting the following points North shoreline coord: 33.35.417 ; 117.52.229 North Offshore coord: 33.35.087; 117.52.577 South shoreline coord: 33.32.896 ; 117.48.387 South offshore coord: 33.32.572 ; 117.48.386	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster by Hoop net; Lobster by Diving; Rock crab by Hoop net; Finfish by Hook and line, and Finfish by Spearfishing. 2. The commercial take of Sea cucumber by Diving; Lobster by Trap; Urchin by Diving; Rock crab by Trap; Finfish by Hook and line; Nearshore finfish by trap, and incidental take of kellet's whelks.	Trampling of inter-tidal species may be limited by local enforcement agencies.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Bolsa Chica SMCA	G2: (O-4), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5)	This recently restored wetland offers limited recreational fishing opportunities while protecting nursery habitats for several fish species such as halibut, and sand bass. Monitoring programs are in place due to restoration activities that recently concluded.	This area, currently a State Marine Park, is adjacent to Bolsa Chica State Beach, and provides additional fishing opportunities. Currently fishing is limited to posted designated areas and enforced by the DFG.
Upper Newport Bay SMCA	G2: (O-4), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5)	This wetland currently under restoration/dredging activities offers limited recreational fishing opportunities while protecting nursery habitats for several fish species such as halibut, and sand bass. Monitoring programs are in place due to restoration activities that are ongoing.	Attempted to include the marsh area on the south end of Shellmaker Island and all water inland from that point, excluding the area that goes under Jamboree road. The area intends to protect the south end of Shellmaker Island to North Star Beach at (33 degrees 37.380 minutes) Due to the comments made in State Parks guidance document, this area designation has been changed to an SMCA. Local resources manage and enforce regulations in this MPA area.
Laguna North SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	This is strictly a goal 3 MPA emphasizing inter-tidal/tide pool protection with monitoring and enforcement provided by local agencies and government officials. Please see www.ocmarineprotection.org for information about the goals of Orange County inter-tidal protection areas. Intent is to have an SMCA that covers the State lands commission lease and accommodate Parks services request to move beyond 1000 feet offshore, as advised by DFG. Protects intertidal species. Take of species generally not associated with tide pool areas is to be permitted while providing tide pool specie protection.	Modified the existing boundaries of Crystal Cove SMCA and simplified take regulations. Very important as a goal 3 MPA as local educational programs and enforcement efforts maintain this area. Boundaries have been created following feasibility guidelines of recognizable points and offshore whole minute lat/long corner connected by straight lines. Main goal is to preserve protection of inter-tidal species which local educational, recreational, and enforcement activities are based. Offshore distance is not a large concern due to allowed uses recreational and commercial take. Activities allowed/performed in the area are not inconsistent with recreational opportunities which are goals of State Parks. Local Docents, signage, education, literature and land based enforcement protect the area of terrestrial access in which species requiring protection exist.

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Laguna SMR	73590	South Mainland	Western Boundary 117.48.4 Eastern Boundary 117.46.6 Southern Boundary - Out to State Waters Northern Boundary: mean upper high tide	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Allow permitted wastewater activities to continue in Aliso Creek area.
Laguna SMR (continued)	73590						
Laguna SMR (continued)	73590						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Laguna SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	This Laguna SMR is part of the backbone of MPA's designed to meet the SAT dictates for spacing and most of the habitat replication guidelines. However, due to the non-existence of certain habitats within the subregion, some habitat guidelines are not met (specifics are delineated in Other Considerations). This MPA represents major sacrifices by all consumptive users. The coastline distance between Newport and Dana harbors is comprised of only 12 miles and of that available coastline, just over 3 miles of it is incorporated into this SMR (25% of the available coast). The sizing does meet the minimum SAT guidelines, and any additional area would present severe socioeconomic impacts for the area for both recreational and commercial users.	The design of this MPA represents a large compromise among fishing interests in the area and cannot be moved or expanded without major economic impacts to the adjacent harbors and local sport and commercial interests. Lobster fishermen are heavily impacted in this area by closing Pinnacles and Arches. In addition this MPA keeps areas of high recreational impact such as Salt Creek and Woods Cove open for local fishermen. However local access for shore based activities like beach fishing and spearfishing will be impacted. The Laguna area has high utilization by both the recreational and commercial sectors. Newport harbor is the home of (2) Sportfishing operations and Dana harbor is home to (1), which, in numbers of fishing passengers served, equals the volume of the (2) located in Newport harbor. Both harbors boast thousands of resident private boats/consumptive users, a highest percentage of which frequent the Laguna area as opposed to the area west (north) of Newport harbor and/or east (south)
Laguna SMR (continued)			of Dana harbor. The Newport Beach/Laguna Beach/Dana Point area provides access points for kayak, spear and shore fishermen. Both harbors are bases for commercial fishing to include lobster, crab, urchin, and some finfish trapping in addition to live bait operations. At times the coast of Laguna Beach is a prime, thriving area for the harvesting of market squid by commercial seiners. Last, the historic Newport harbor dory fleet fishes this area for its product (cod, sculpin, etc.) which is sold to tens of thousands of southern California residents and visitors to the local area annually and has been for the past 80 years. This MPA keeps open two coastal access points in the south open at Woods Cove. Habitat replication notes: Since kelp measurements were changed to persistent kelp, this area shows no kelp habitat; however two restoration projects by OC CoastKeeper (Nancy L Caruso)and by MBC (Mike Curtis) have restored kelp in the area by relocating sea urchins (not allowed to be taken currently).
Laguna SMR (continued)			These beds were restored where historic beds once existed and were destroyed by El Nino, water quality, and urchin grazing. Monitoring of the beds will continue in the future. The linear miles covered by these restoration projects (currently exceeding the maximum kelp guideline) exceed the replication requirement. In addition, the shallow rock proxy may be underestimated in this area. An independent scientific hydroacoustic survey was conducted to quantify kelp and hard bottom habitat in the near shore area of the proposed Laguna MPA. The results of the analysis showed an estimated 1.33 statute miles of kelp and 2.12 statute miles of hard bottom along the survey transects. These data were submitted for consideration by the Science Advisory Team. This information confirms local knowledge of this area.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Laguna SMR (continued)	73590						
Laguna South SMCA	74109	South Mainland	Approximates 1000 feet offshore: - Originating from the point along the Dana Point Harbor Breakwater where it first bends at approximately 33*27.5' N and 117* 42.3' W - Thence directly offshore 1,000 feet - Thence upcoast along the 1,000 foot from MHHW contour, generally trending Northwest ward to where this contour intersects with the Laguna SMR - Thence shoreward along that boundary to its landfall at MHHW. - The area of interest for protection encompasses only the nearshore intertidal. This boundary is excessive for providing the intended protection from shore based "shore picking." Thus the desired protections are amply provided for within the above described boundary.	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster by Hoop net; Lobster by Diving; Rock crab by Hoop net; Finfish by Hook and line; and Finfish by Spearfishing. 2. The commercial take of Sea cucumber by Diving; Lobster by Trap; Urchin by Diving; Rock crab by Trap; Finfish by Hook and line, Nearhshore finfish by trap, and kellet whelks.	Local agencies may limit terrestrial access to prevent trampling of inter-tidal species.
Del Mar SMR	73666	South Mainland	North: 32 degrees 58.600 minutes (San Deguito Lagoon mouth) West: State waters boundary South: 32 degrees 55.5 minutes (base of cliff at south end of beach parking lot) East: Mean high tide line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Beach replenishment and dredging, and lagoon restoration are important activities that should be allowed to continue. It is our intent to ensure that the City of Del Mar is able to continue beach replenishment and dredging activities in the same locations and periodicity that they have been for years. Restoration projects such as the North park restoration project should be allowed to continue with appropriate permitting.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Laguna SMR (continued)			This MPA misses soft 30-100 m habitat replication and spacing guidelines by an insignificant 0.1 statute square miles. The authors of this MPA request that the SAT evaluation acknowledge this small gap and count this habitat in evaluations. This MPA captures replicated all soft habitats except soft 30-100m, surfgrass & rocky shore habitats, and maximum kelp habitat.
Laguna South SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	This is strictly a goal 3 MPA emphasizing inter-tidal/tide pool protection with monitoring and enforcement provided by local agencies and government officials. Please see www.ocmarineprotection.org for information about the goals of Orange County inter-tidal protection areas. Intent is to have an SMCA that extends 1000 feet offshore and protects intertidal species. Take of species generally not associated with tide pool areas is to be permitted while providing tide pool specie protection.	Modified the existing boundaries of Laguna Coast SMCA and simplified take regulations. Very important as a goal 3 MPA as local educational programs and enforcement efforts maintain this area. Main goal is to preserve protection of inter-tidal species which local educational, recreational, and enforcement activities are based. Offshore distance is not a large concern due to allowed uses recreational and commercial take. Local Docents, signage, education, literature and land based enforcement protect the area of terrestrial access in which species requiring protection exist.
Del Mar SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	This valuable SMR provides a hydrological link between two important estuaries, San Dieguito and Los Penasquitos and is designed to protect key unique habitats including deepwater rock structures, pinnacles, and underwater headland. Located within only 12 miles of the Sunset Cliffs SMR, the Del Mar SMR supports habitats not located in the southern Sunset Cliffs SMR, and provides larval connectivity between the two SMRs. Adjacent to the submerged La Jolla deepwater canyon, the Del Mar SMR contains nutrient rich, upwelling waters critical to the marine ecosystem. Key rationale for designation: a) Backbone SMR Site, b)Area abuts two important estuaries and ties together many habitats from shallow to deep, c) Compared to other regions in study area, this is one of the only areas that incorporate the true oceanic 100 fathom curve with rock structures and pinnacles open to water flow from the open ocean. d) The SAT indicated that hard 30-100m substrate is rare within the south coast study region	Concern about allowing sand replenishment in the northern part of the SMR. As in the north, strategy is to create as an SMR and state intent to allow replenishment. Alternative to Del Mar is Swamis, where habitats are close together, but has high impacts on Oceanside harbor. MPA is out of normal vessel traffic lanes between Oceanside and Mission Bay. An MPA in this area will reduce the impact of poaching, pollution and inadvertent habitat destruction by transiting commercial and recreational vessels. Area is well marked by estuary mouths. Area provides a link between two important lagoons, one of which is presently being developed as a mitigation project. Area is substantially sheltered from the effects of winter storms by the presence offshore of Catalina and San Clemente islands. This SMR is adjacent to the existing Torrey Pines State Park. Entire SMR is visible from a single point on land for enforcement.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Del Mar SMR (continued)	73666						
Del Mar SMR (continued)	73666						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Del Mar SMR (continued)		and difficult to capture within MPA proposals. Del Mar SMR is one location where this 30-100m habitat can be captured. Work Group 2 has attempted to include 30-100m habitat within the Del Mar SMR but falls short of meeting replication threshold guidelines by 0.01 square miles. Upon review of the substrate data in this location, it appears that hard 30-100m substrate is likely present in an area of unmapped habitat, e) It is an underwater headland, allowing large pelagic species, including swordfish, striped marlin, thresher sharks, white sharks, mako sharks, easy access to inshore feeding and spawning grounds. This is also true for benthic fauna, f) The Del Mar SMR falls slightly short of having enough 0-30m rock proxy to have a replicate. However, for all intended purposes this requirement is functionally met, as indicated by looking at the "predicted substrate" data layer within Marinemap, as there is a data gap in an area of predominant rocky bottom,	Rocky inter-tidal, shallow rocky reef, and kelp habitats are not captured in this MPA. Due to extreme economic impact on the port of Oceanside these habitats could not be captured here by moving the northern boundary. Instead another MPA fifteen miles away in Point Loma was created specifically to capture the rocky reef and kelp habitat in this area. Key considerations Miles of Coverage: 3.032 miles of shoreline, 14.45 square miles, Contains the following habitats/features: Southern end of hard bottom 30-100m and 100-3000m, Shallow water habitat (<30 m), Mid-depth habitat (30-100 m), Deep water habitat (>100m), Hard bottom (<30m, 30-100m, 100-3000m), Soft bottom (30-100m, 100-200m, 200-300m), Surfgrass, Beaches, Maximum kelp (by lifeguard station, pers.comm.), Deep water pinnacles Compliance with SAT Guidelines Meets SAT size guidelines. Meets SAT guidelines for habitat replication for: Soft 30m proxy, Soft 30 - 100m, Soft 100 - 200m, Soft 200 - 3000m, Hard 30m proxy, Hard 30 - 100m, Hard 100 - 3000m,
Del Mar SMR (continued)		g) The area provides Rockfish (Sebastes) spawning grounds, adult resting and feeding areas as well as larval settling area and juvenile feeding grounds. This MPA is complimentary to the Sunset Cliffs SMR/SMCA and captures habitats not included there including, deep 100-2000 meter rock, h) Incorporates very large grunion spawning ground, i) High value seabird foraging area, j)Marine mammal foraging area (sea lions, coastal bottlenose dolphins, harbor seals), k) Squid spawning area, l)Adjacent to submerged deepwater canyon, m) Submerged archaeological sites, n) Offshore connectivity to the San Dieguito lagoon	Surfgrass, Beaches. Meets SAT guidelines for Spacing: Exceeds spacing guidelines - Sunset Cliffs SMR is within 12 miles of the Del Mar SMR Goals/Objectives Achieved MLPA goals 1 - 3 and 6 are uniquely supported with a SMR off Del Mar extending from 3nm offshore to the inland waters of the Del Mar lagoon. Protecting the natural diversity and abundance of marine life and ecosystems (objective 1). The Del Mar SMR creates recreational, educational, and study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance, and will manage the waters in a manner consistent with protecting and sustaining biodiversity (objective 2 and 3). The Del Mar SMR overlaps the coastal lagoon, which connects to the San Dieguito River Park and Coast-to-Crest Trail. Starting from the ocean between Del Mar and Solana Beach, the trail stretches 55 miles to Volcan Mountain near Julian. In consideration to goal 6, which outlines a requirement to ensure that the state's MPAs are designed and managed as a

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Del Mar SMR (continued)	73666						
Del Mar SMR (continued)	73666						
San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	73917	South Mainland	All waters below the mean high tide line extending east from the San Dieguito River mouth to the Camino Real Bridge.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other management activities currently allowed will continue. This SMR is not intended to restrict restoration and/or associated dredging activity. Dredging is required as part of the ongoing restoration managed by Southern California Edison as a mitigation project. Local volunteer programs assist in monitoring and oversight.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Del Mar SMR (continued)			network, the Del Mar is only 12 miles from the Sunset Cliffs SMR/Ocean Beach pier SMCA cluster. In addition, and quite significantly, the Del Mar SMR occurs adjacent to and within the boundaries of the Citys Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The MSCP is a comprehensive, long-term habitat conservation planning program that covers approximately 900 square miles (582,243 acres) in southwestern San Diego County pursuant to the federal and California Endangered Species Acts and the California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act. It has been developed cooperatively by participating jurisdictions/special districts in partnership with federal/state wildlife agencies, property owners, and representatives of the development industry and environmental groups. As with the MSCP, the SMR is designed on an ecosystem level, preserving habitat for multiple species rather than focusing efforts on one species at a time. Linking these two ecosystems in an integrated network of marine and terrestrial habitats
Del Mar SMR (continued)			and populations is an enormous contribution to the ongoing clearly-articulated and managed local, regional and State conservation efforts (objective 5). In consideration of goal 4 calling for the protection of unique marine life habitats in California waters for their intrinsic value, the Del Mar SMR is one of the only areas in the study region that incorporates the true oceanic 100 fathom curve with rock structures, pinnacles, and underwater headlands open to water flow from the open ocean. This unique and rich habitat adjacent to the La Jolla submarine canyon supports pelagic species, including swordfish, striped marlin, thresher sharks, white sharks, and mako sharks. As indicated above, work Group 2 contends that the missing 0.01 square miles of 30-100m hard substrate is likely present in an area of unmapped habitat within the Del Mar SMR. Work Group 2 has asked that staff raise this issue with the SAT evaluation habitat evaluation team, requesting credit for the rare habitat.
San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-4), G2: (O-1,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5)	Recently restored/mitigated wetland protection. Monitoring plans and local enforcement are provided by the mitigation by Southern California Edison. San Dieguito Lagoon provides breeding, foraging and resting areas for aquatic and terrestrial animals, and provides a vital link between the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and the nearshore protections provided by the Del Mar SMR.	This was originally an SMP but the managing board decided to disallow fishing in this area as part of the MLPA and has asked this recently mitigated lagoon be given the designation of a SMR. This SMR is not intended to restrict restoration and/or associated dredging activity. Dredging is required as part of the ongoing restoration managed by Southern California Edison as a mitigation project. Local volunteer programs assist in monitoring and oversight.

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
Document Edit Date September 22, 2009

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
La Jolla SMR	74011	South Mainland	Mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in order: 32 degrees 51.86' N/117 degrees 15.28' W 32 degrees 51.86' N/117 degrees 16.25' W 32 degrees 51.22' N/117 degrees 16.17' W 32 degrees 51.07' N/117 degrees 16.40' W	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Boats may be launched and retrieved only in designated areas and may be anchored within the MPA only during daylight hours.
La Jolla SMR (continued)	74011						
La Jolla SMR (continued)	74011						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
La Jolla SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2)	The La Jolla Cove SMR was designed to attribute a higher level of protection to a well-known, historic underwater ecological SMCA that has served as an icon of marine conservation in the community for decades. The SMR would include unique marine ecosystems, including La Jolla Canyon, upwelling, kelp forests, State-listed species, rocky shores and sandy beaches. Protected animals include Giant Seabass and leopard shark congregations. Close proximity to UCSD and Scripps Institute of Oceanography provides for ongoing education and monitoring opportunities. Buoys marking boundaries of the SMR are maintained by the City of San Diego lifeguard department via Weston Co.	The La Jolla SMR would afford a very high level of protection to calico bass, sand bass, baracuda, bonita, yellowtail, shallow water rockfish, halibut, urchin, lobster, crab and coastal pelagic species such as squid, sardines, mackerel, anchovies, and occasionally highly migratory species of tuna. The SMR is fed by nutrient-rich upwelling waters from the deep submarine canyon. Although this SMR does not meet minimum size guidelines, and therefore does not contribute to habitat replication, it does preserve - quite significantly and effectively - unique habitats and species while avoiding devastating socio-economic impacts. Preservation of this SMR in concert with the Del Mar/San Dieguito Lagoon to the north and Sunset Cliffs SMR to the south contributes to a unique network of protection to representative rocky shores, soft and hard bottom habitats, kelp forest, and deep submarine canyon.
La Jolla SMR (continued)			Buoys mark the current boundaries of the underwater reserve. Several sculptures, signs, plaques, and local published literature contain the boundaries of this reserve. Concern has been raised by enforcement about the buoys marking the boundary. Conversations with lifeguard personnel revealed that buoy maintenance was delegated to the city parks agency for a short while recently, which failed to maintain the buoy system. Since that time the lifeguard department has resumed that responsibility and signed a contract for $60,000 per year with a vendor to maintain the buoys. Additionally the style of buoys was changed to a system that withstands displacement. Two sets of buoys are maintained and they are rotated/repaired on a regular schedule to provide reliable boundary markers. Please see external document for pictures of some new artwork depicting the reserve.
La Jolla SMR (continued)			This SMR would protect a well-known, historic conservation area while minimizing severe, socio-economic impacts on thousands of marine stakeholders. Waters extending off the west and southwestern portions of the La Jolla peninsula are used extensively by commercial and recreational boaters, coastal pelagic finfish, lobster, groundfish and urchin fishermen, pelagic squid, sea kayaks, and divers. Containing readily assessable kayak boat launch sites, La Jolla offshore waters serve as one of the premier sites in the Southern California Bight for both consumptive and non-consumptive kayakers of all ages and experience.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Famosa Slough SMR	73669	South Mainland	Western: 32 45.063N / 117 13.749W (Famosa Blvd) Eastern: 32 45.078N / 117 13.628W Northern: 32 45.416N / 117 13.746W (San Diego River Channel) Southern: 32 44.944N / 117 13.720W	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	The Slough has been the site of major restoration activity, including 2.2 acres of wetland along West Point Loma Boulevard. The terracing, removal of construction rubble and creation of berms was completed in December 2005. Future restoration activities should be allowed to continue with appropriate permitting. All activities as required under other law, wetland restoration activities, maintenance of adequate water circulation, express intention for support of the issuance of permits as required to allow limited collecting for the purposes of education and research, express intent for the issuance of permits required to conduct small scale experimental manipulation for the purpose of scientific research.
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)	73669						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Famosa Slough SMR	G2: (O-1,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Protect estuary habitat and provide for educational and recreational opportunities. The Famosa Slough State Marine Reserve (SMR) was designed to protect a 37-acre urban wetland in San Diego estuary habitat and provide for outstanding educational and recreational opportunities. It is a significant feeding and resting site for ducks and shorebirds including a myriad of heron and tern populations using the Pacific Flyway.	Key considerations Miles of coverage: 37 acres. Captures the following habitats/features: Shallow water habitat (<30 m), Soft, sandy bottom, Brackish wetland, Salt marsh. Originally part of the Mission Bay wetland complex, the slough is flushed with salt water from the river channel, and collects rainwater and runoff from its 300-acre watershed. The 12-acre channel portion and the 25-acre southern portion of the slough are managed by the Citys Park and Recreation Department. The southern portion was acquired by the city in September 1990. Both portions are accessible by the public, and benches are located at view areas. Despite its small size and urban surroundings, the slough is a functioning wetland with freshwater, brackish and salt marsh habitats, teeming with small fish, crabs, and mollusks. Year-round bird life is rich and diverse. Popular with bird watchers, the slough supports an impressive array of avian species including, avocets
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)			(May 2, 2009 four American Avocets hatched on the Slough island, black-necked stilts, blue herons, blue-winged teals, Forsters terns, yellow-crowned night heron, Kingfisher, great egret, and ospreys. The Friends of Famosa Slough is a nonprofit organization established to protect and restore the slough as a natural wetland preserve and to promote public awareness of wetlands. An important function of the Friends of Famosa Slough is to provide environmental education to students of all ages. Goals Achieved Goal 1 (Objectives 1 and 3: With the dramatic decline of wetlands along the California coastline, this SMR protects unique biodiversity, natural trophic structure and food webs in area exposed to the semi-diurnal tidal fluctuations characteristic of San Diego (objective 4). Once part of the Mission Bay complex, protecting this area with a SMR promotes recovery of natural communities from disturbances (objective 5). Goal 2. SMR promotes the protection

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)	73669						
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)	73669						
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)	73669						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)			and recovery of populations of rare avian species and the habitat upon which they rely (objective 1). Protecting this rich habitat increases the reproduction of species utilizing this slough as a breeding and spawning area (objective 3). Goal 3. Famosa Slough SMR supports all objectives outlined in this Goal, including protecting an area in close proximity to Pt Loma and San Diego communities for the purpose of enhancing educational and scientific use. Goal 4. With the exponential expansion of urban growth and development, Famosa Slough is one of the few coastal wetlands remaining along the California coastline, and therefore protects a key unique habitat in Southern California (objective 1).
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)			Goal 5. Management objectives of the Famosa Slough have consistently focused on providing opportunities for long-term monitoring, education and public outreach (objective 2). As a discreet inland waterway and estuary bounded on all sides by public landmarks, the Famosa SMR has clear, easily recognizable boundaries (objective 4). The purpose of this SMR is to continue protecting this area for the long-term refurbishment and conservation of a critical area used as a nursery for coastal marine fishes and as part of the Pacific flyway for migratory birds (objective 5). Complete List of Birds Observed at Famosa Slough (ref: Friends of Famosa Slough)[(B) Species nests at the Slough (R) Regularly seen in season * Rare or unusual]:Common Loon *,Horned Grebe,Eared Grebe,Pied-billed Grebe (R),Western Grebe,Clark's Grebe,
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)			A merican White Pelican,Brown Pelican (R), Double-crested Cormorant (R), American Bittern *, Least Bittern *, Great Blue Heron (R), Great Egret (R), Snowy Egret (R), Reddish Egret *, Tricolored Heron *, Little Blue Heron (R), Cattle Egret, Green Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron (R), Yellow-crowned Night Heron*, White-faced Ibis *, BrantMallard (B) (R), Gadwall, Northern Pintail (R), American Wigeon (R), Eurasian Wigeon *, Northern Shoveler (R), Cinnamon Teal, Blue-winged Teal (R), Green-winged Teal,Redhead *, Tufted Duck *, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup (R), Surf Scoter *,Common Goldeneye *, Bufflehead,Red-breasted Merganser,Hooded Merganser *, Ruddy Duck (R), Northern Harrier, White-tailed Kite, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk,Red-shouldered Hawk,Red-tailed Hawk (R),Osprey (R),Merlin *,r American Kestrel (R),Prairie Falcon *Peregrine Falcon *,American Coot (R), Clapper Rail, Virginia Rail, Sora, Black-bellied Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Snowy Plover *, Killdeer (B) (R),

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)	73669						
Ocean Beach Pier SMCA	73667	South Mainland	The area bounded by the following points: Originating at the MHHW line where it is adjacent to the intersection of Cape May Avenue and Spray street in San Diego California at 34* 45.1' N. Southward along the MHHW line to a point directly off the end of Narraganset Street. Thence generally Northwestward to a point at: 34* 45.1 N and 117* 15' W. Thence easterly along said latitude to the point of origination. These bounds are semantic in nature as the regulation change is across its diagonal bound is inconsequential. Fishing within this shape is restricted to fishing from the pier. This boundary cannot reasonably be accessed from the pier. Northeast boundary follows jetty to its terminus, then continues along the line of latitude.	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except recreational Pier fishing (any target) by Hook and line; Pier fishing (any target) by Hoop net; and Pier fishing (any target) by Dip net. Specifically allows pier fishing from Ocean Beach pier.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Famosa Slough SMR (continued)			American Avocet (B) (R), Black-necked Stilt (B) (R), Greater Yellowlegs (R), Lesser Yellowlegs *, Solitary Sandpiper *, Willet (R), Spotted Sandpiper, Whimbrel, Long-billed Curlew, Marbled Godwit (R), Ruddy Turnstone, Black Turnstone, Red Knot, Sanderling,Dunlin, Pectoral Sandpiper *, Baird's Sandpiper *, Western Sandpiper (R), Least Sandpiper (R), Stilt Sandpiper *, Long-billed Dowitcher, Short-billed Dowitcher (R), Wilson's Snipe *, Wilson's Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope,Parasitic Jaeger *, Gulls, Terns and Skimmers, Bonaparte's Gull, Mew Gull, Ring-billed Gull (R), California Gull (R), Herring Gull,Thayer's Gull *, Glaucous-winged Gull, Western Gull (R), Heermann's Gull, Caspian Tern, Royal Tern, Elegant Tern, Common Tern, Forster's Tern (R), Least Tern (R), Black Tern *
Ocean Beach Pier SMCA	G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2)	This MPA allows recreational all otherwise legal recreational fishing from Ocean Beach Pier within it. Its primary purpose is to provide regulatory feasibility to the Sunset Cliffs SMR with which it shares topology, while allowing the existing historical and legally supported recreational fishing that occurs there to continue.	None specified

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Sunset Cliffs SMR	74012	South Mainland	Western: 3nm offshore (117 17.000 W) Eastern: Mean high tide line Northern: 32 45.100 N / MHT (lines up w/small rock jetty) Southern: 32 42.800 N / MHT (fence line along southern end of Sunset Cliffs Park)	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	A contiguous SMCA allows all otherwise legal sportfishing from the existing (2009) recreational fishing pier within it (Ocean Beach Pier). Whereas the external boundaries of the MPA cluster explicitly meet feasibility guidelines, the boundary between them does not. Taken together though feasibility needs are met, as the regulation across the entire cluster is the same (No fishing from anywhere except the pier, as it exists in 2009). The boundary between them only serves to recognize that this shape on its own is large enough to provide a Very High level of protection to the organisms classed as "likely to benefit" that are within its boundaries.
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)	74012						DoD may perform training exercises for national defense in this area such as acoustic monitoring, those activities should be allowed to continue.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Sunset Cliffs SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-2,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-2,O-3,O-4)	This MPA is complimentary to the Del Mar MPA and includes habitats not captured there, such as persistent kelp. This SMR/SMCA cluster located on the northern end of Point Loma was designed to meet SAT size and spacing and habitat replications guidelines by capturing unique substrate and floral habitats, including rocky intertidal, deep water, persistent kelp, elk kelp, and surfgrass. Overlapping the northern third of one of Californias largest persistent kelp beds, this SMR/SMCA cluster will have a net positive affect from spill-over into the adjacent kelp bed. It is located in close proximity to Scripps Institution of Oceanography and NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, and avoids conflicts with Mission Bay and San Diego Bay harbor entrances.	A contiguous SMCA (Ocean Beach Pier SMCA) allows all otherwise legal sportfishing from the existing (2009) recreational fishing pier within it (Ocean Beach Pier). Whereas the external boundaries of the MPA cluster explicitly meet feasibility guidelines, the boundary between them does not. Taken together though feasibility needs are met, as the regulation across the entire cluster is the same (No fishing from anywhere except the pier, as it exists in 2009). The boundary between them only serves to recognize that this shape on its own is large enough to provide a Very High level of protection to the organisms classed as "likely to benefit" that are within its boundaries. Point Loma is is a very important area for San Diego and Mission Bay based ocean users. This closure negatively impacts harvesters of lobster, private boat anglers, and passenger fishing vessels. Key considerations Miles of Coverage: 2.6 miles shoreline, cluster is 9.689 square miles. Contains the following habitats/features:
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)		The Pt Loma kelp bed is one of the largest off the California coastline. Protection afforded marine resources in the SMR will benefit marine populations in the surrounding large kelp beds, provide a protective buffer between the activities in Mission Bay and San Diego Harbor, and afford research opportunities in close proximity to Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Key rationale for designation: a) Backbone SMR, b) Meets DFG feasibility criteria, c) Meets all six goals of the MLPA, d) Socioeconomics achieves protection of important species and habitats while limiting socioeconomic impacts on recreational and commercial fishing by leaving La Jolla area available for their fishing opportunity, e) Southern boundary avoids conflict with Dept of Defense research and development activities. Extending south beyond southern boundary of Sunset Cliffs Park overlaps military operations occurring in Categories A, B, C, and D.	Shallow water habitat (<30 m), Mid-depth habitat (30-100 m), Deep water habitat (>100m), Hard bottom (<30m, 30-100m), Soft bottom (<30m, 30-100m, 100-200m, 200-300m), Extensive persistent kelp beds throughout the SMR, Surfgrass, Elk kelp, Rocky intertidal, Deep water rocky habitat. Species likely to benefit include lobster, sheephead, shallow water rockfish, Goals/Objectives Achieved Under goals 1, 2 and 6, this creative SMR/SMCA meets the design guidelines developed by the Science Advisory Team (SAT) while minimizing negative impacts to recreational, commercial and subsistence fishing communities. The Sunset Cliffs SMR and Ocean Beach Municipal Pier SMCA cluster forms the southernmost anchor to a comprehensive network of SMRs extending up the coastline to Pt Conception. This SMR/SMCA cluster will protect the natural biodiversity and rich abundance found in one of Californias largest persistent kelp beds (objective 1). Preserving the structure, function, and integrity (objective 2)

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)	74012						
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)	74012						
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)	74012						
Cabrillo SMR	73919	South Mainland	Replace existing Mia J. Tegner SMCA with a more feasible shape aligning with graticules. MPA boundaries: North: 32 degrees 40.600 minutes (easily recognized point) West: 117 degrees 15.000 minutes W South: 32 degrees 39.700 minutes N East: 117 degrees 14.300 minutes W (and mean high tide line)	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Terrestrial access times and places are posted by signage and enforced by local national park rangers.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)		The SAT assessed category A (mine neutralization) and B (Research & Development) activities as potentially incompatible with the goals of the MLPA, f) SMR overlaps high value seabird foraging area, g) High value marine mammal foraging area (sea lions, coastal bottlenose dolphins, harbor seals), h)Allows recreational fishing from the Ocean Beach Municipal pier by all allowable methods of recreational take. This pier is particularly important to the community of subsistence fishermen who regularly fish from this pier, i) Protects very unique habitats including, persistent kelp, rocky intertidal, deep water rocky habitat, and surfgrass, j) SMR/SMCA does not overlap entrance to San Diego Harbor or Mission Bay, k) Creates unique research opportunity in close proximity to Scripps Institution of Oceanography and NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, l) Protects important grunion spawning ground, m)The north and south boundaries are placed at easily recognized landmarks.	of this rich Macrocystis pyrifera kelp bed extending offshore to 3nm from the Ocean Beach Municipal pier in the north to the southern boundary of Sunset Cliffs Park to the south, this SMR/SMCA cluster will protect marine ecosystems from the rocky intertidal to deep water rocky habitat. Invertebrates, lobster, sheephead, white seabass, red urchins, crabs, sea cucumbers, and shallow water rockfish will all benefit from the protection offered by a SMR designation. Not least of which, this SMR/SMCA cluster affords a very high level of protection to the very marine ecosystem sustaining the fish, invertebrate, marine mammal and shorebirds living in this area â€“ the persistent, extensive giant kelp bed. Because the proposed SMR overlaps the northern one third of the Pt Loma kelp forest, restrictions on all extractions in the SMR will spill over to the surrounding kelp forest south along Pt Loma. This SMR will help sustain, conserve, and protect marine life populations, including those of economic value,
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)			and rebuild those that have been depleted (objective 6). In consideration of goals 3 and 4 to improve recreational, educational, and study opportunities, manage these uses in a manner consistent with protecting biodiversity (goal 3), and protect unique marine life habitats in California waters for their intrinsic value (objective 4), this SMR/SMCA cluster ensures that the rich intertidal to deep rocky habitats and delicate giant kelp ecosystem are preserved for posterity. Within close proximity to research organizations, this SMR/SMCA continues to afford scientific research opportunities literally in the backyard of Scripps Institution of Oceanography and NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center. In consideration of goal 5 requiring that California's MPAs have clearly defined objectives, effective management measures, adequate enforcement, and are based on sound scientific guidelines, this SMR/SMCA cluster
Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)			a high level of protection to an extensive, persistent giant kelp bed while affording subsistence fishermen with the ability to retain access to the Ocean Beach pier for subsistence fishing. Boundaries for the SMR are clearly identified by well-known, visual landmarks, which facilitate effective management and enforcement of the SMR. SMCA overlapping the pier supports pier fishing only. Once again, this boundary is readily identified and managed since fishing in this area would only be conducted from the pier.
Cabrillo SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-4), G6: (O-1)	Cabrillo National Monument has administrative jurisdiction in this area and is committed to managing the area in a manner consistent with the goals and values of a national park. No take is allowed in national parks. There are long term monitoring studies as well as valuable coastal access for non-consumptive users at the park.	Cabrillo has a 20 year long term monitoring study. -part of the area is maintained as a human exclusion zone -The National Park Service will aid in enforcement -A State Marine Reserve is consistent with the federal laws governing National Park Management -It is recognized that the areas offshore are valuable fishing grounds for urchins and lobsters as well as vessels traveling from San Diego Bay. This design protects the resources under the jurisdiction of Cabrillo while still allowing the majority of the water in the area to be open for fishing. -Over 100 000 people visit the area which provides access to the ocean for thousands of school children and other groups.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Bird Rock SMCA	73921	East Channel Islands	Area bounded by the state water boundary and the following lines: 118 degrees 29.300' W 33 degrees 27.000' N 118 degrees 27.000' W	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish by Spearfishing; Pelagic finfish by Hook and line, Pacific bonito by Spearfishing; White seabass by Spearfishing; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; and Market squid by Dip net.. 2. The commercial take of Pelagic finfish by Hook and line; Swordfish by Harpoon, Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; Market squid by Dip net;	None specified
Blue Cavern SMR	73923	East Channel Islands	Area bounded by the mean high tide and the following lines: 118 degrees 29.300' W 33 degrees 27.000' N 118 degrees 27.000' W	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Blue Cavern SMR (continued)	73923						
Casino Point_SMR	73924	East Channel Islands	Area created by the mean high tide and existing buoys and lines maintained by the City of Avalon.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Bird Rock SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	Together with near shore Blue Cavern SMR, provide a backbone MPA on the leeside of Catalina Island. Provide protection for deep water species like rockfish while providing for recreational and commercial take of pelagic species.	Create an area offshore of the science center that allows for pelagic finfish to be caught in deep water.
Blue Cavern SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Blue Cavern SMR, clustered with offshore Catalina Isthmus SMCA provides a backbone MPA for the leeside of Catalina Island. This MPA was carefully designed with 2 goals in mind: 1) To expand the tiny existing USC Wrigley Marine Lab MPA to include the ecologically important offshore Bird Rock and extend the coastal reserve further east; and 2) To balance (& improve in long term) recreational fishing opportunities for island residents and visitors to Isthmus area by providing open fishing areas around major mooring coves, piers, and reefs, including Isthmus Reef and Ship Rock. Northern region of Santa Catalina Island hosts highly diverse features including along-shore headland, coves, sea caves, walls, reefs and stable sand habitats; and unique offshore rocks and reefs. Proposed MPA contains key habitat giant kelp, elk kelp, and surfgrass.	Design was carefully crafted to minimize impacts to sport fishers, especially by excluding Isthmus Reef and Ship Rock, along with Isthmus Cove, Fourth of July Cove, and Cherry Cove. To accomplish the necessary separation between Bird Rock and Isthmus Reef the boundary line between them runs due north of south tip of Big Fisherman Cove. Designed as cluster with Catalina Isthmus SMCA to allow for offshore fishing opportunities valuable to the economy of Catalina., but together achieve backbone high value MPA. Kept area as small as feasible to minimize socio-economic impacts. Outside the SMR, the entire island region from Isthmus cove to the West End is open for recreational finfish enjoyment. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006).
Blue Cavern SMR (continued)		Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, halibut, abalone, lobster, cucumbers, mussels, limpets, and rock scallops. This is expansion of existing reserve by USC Wrigley Marine Science Center, so great opportunity for enhanced research, monitoring, and education.	Great location for student and visitor education about values of Marine Protected Areas. Careful design of this and adjacent MPA balance protection and recreational fishing opportunities and provide unique opportunity for study of full take, fish only take, and no take effects on similar marine communities. Rocky intertidal community at Bird Rock has been monitored since 1982. Bird Rock subtidal sea palm, surfgrass, kelp, and sea wall habitats have been studied for decades, but without benefit of resource protection that would greatly increase the value of scientific studies. Did not go to deep water to allow for fishing opportunities valuable to the economy of Catalina.
Casino Point_SMR	G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	This SMR has been requested by Catalina Island residents. Designed to meet Goal 3 of MLPA: Protect habitat and fish for non consumptive diver enjoyment. Currently divers in this City of Avalon Dive Park are at risk of injury due to fishing activities allowed to occur in the area. The City of Avalon Dive Park is well known, accepted by the public, and easily identified by buoys and lines maintained by the City of Avalon.	MPA drawn on existing buoys that currently demarcate an official dive park established and maintained by the City of Avalon. Buoy displacement is minimal due to sheltered location near Avalon harbor.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Lover's Cove SMCA	73925	East Channel Islands	MPA modified to use straight lines to enhance enforcement. Area below the mean high tide and the following lines: 33 degrees 20.700 minutes N 118 degrees 18.900 minutes W Includes seaward side of Cabrillo Mole	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. Recreational Pier fishing (any target) by Hook and line. 2. The commercial take of Giant kelp by Hand harvest; and Finfish by Hook and line.	Anchoring is prohibited.
Farnsworth SMCA	73962	East Channel Islands	This MPA extends from the intersection of 33 21.00, 118 29.5, south and west to the extent of state waters.	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish by Hook and line; Pelagic finfish by Spearfishing; Pacific bonito by Hook and line; Pacific bonito by Spearfishing; White seabass by Hook and line; White seabass by Spearfishing; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; and Market squid by Dip net. 2. The commercial take of Pelagic finfish by Hook and line; Pacific bonito by Hook and line; Pacific bonito by Pelagic seine; White seabass by Hook and line; Coastal pelagic finfish by Pelagic seine; Coastal pelagic finfish by Dip net; Jumbo squid by Hook and line; Market squid by Pelagic seine; Market squid by Dip net; and Swordfish by Harpoon.	None specified
Farnsworth SMCA (continued)	73962						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Lover's Cove SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-5), G2: (O-2), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-4)	Maintains existing MPA protection with more enforceable boundaries. MPA/SMR Education Outreach- Goal 3. It is understood that this MPA meets none of the guidelines for MPAs. However, the MPA has existed for decades, is well accepted by the public, and Catalina Island residents have requested the inclusion of this MPA in any adopted array.	Wanted to make straight lines to meet feasibility concerns over odd shape that previously existed. Also wanted to include the seaward side of Cabrillo Mole and allow pier fishing from the Mole.
Farnsworth SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1), G6: (O-3)	This SMCA capitalizes on the unique rocky pinnacle habitat of Farnsworth Bank and extends shoreward. The area encompasses a high diversity of habitats and communities representative of the productive, wave-exposed portion of the East-Islands bioregion. Besides shallow and deepwater pinnacles, there are diverse shallow and deepwater reefs and sand plains replete with persistent key habitat including purple hydrocoral. This SMCA captures mid and deeper soft bottom habitats as well as mid level rock (30-100 m). Among the species likely to benefit are rockfishes, kelp bass, scorpionfish, giant sea bass, sheephead, angel shark,lobster, cucumbers, and rock scallops.	This reserve provides for a significant series of rocky pinnacles that rise abruptly from outside waters from over 300 feet to 54 feet where large schools of resident and pelagic bait fish gather. Toward shore, the pinnacles tumble down to mixed sand and deep rock habitats to slope gradually upward again to productive hard bottom substrate. This site was designed to meet the minimum SAT size guidelines while at the same time capturing significant habitats. In addition, this SMCA also: a.Builds on the current Farnsworth reserve, b.Provides high conservation value; protects broad range of marine resources, c.Meets broad range of MLPA goals and objectives, d.Achieves balance between preservation and limiting socio-economic impacts
Farnsworth SMCA (continued)			It provides for compliance with SAT Guidelines: a.Bioeconomic models will reveal a high score for habitat and biomass generation, b.Meets SAT habitat replication guidelines for: Soft 30 - 100m, Soft 100 - 200m, Soft 200 - 3000m, Rock 30-100m. This MPA also captures pinnacles, which are a unique habitat identified by the SAT. The bulk of this MPA is in deep water, which allows for a wide variety of surface-related consumptive activities that provide a high level of protection. This MPA was designed outside of 50 meter depth in order to provide for additional allowed uses while still maintaining a high level of protection.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Begg Rock SMR	73224	West Channel Islands	A circle 3 miles seaward of the rocks' mean high tide line (all state waters surrounding Begg Rock)	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	This MSR is not intended to and will not regulate military activities. DFG and US Department of Defense should coordinate regulatory language similar to Vandenberg SMR.
Begg Rock SMR	73224						
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 1	73223	East Channel Islands	Use formal description for military closure SWAT 1 Safety Area.	Undesignated	N/A	Managed and enforced by the U.S. Navy as a federal Safety Zone, this area will be restricted to military training only. Due to access restrictions resulting from the Safety Zone, the marine environments will not be exposed to any take other than that resulting from military training operations	This area is a Federal Safety Zone managed by the U.S. Navy
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 2	73220	East Channel Islands	Use formal description for military closure Wilson Cove Security Area.	Undesignated	N/A	Managed and enforced by the U.S. Navy as a federal Safety Zone, this area will be restricted to military training only. Due to access restrictions resulting from the Safety Zone, the marine environments will not be exposed to any take other than that resulting from military training operations	This area is a Federal Safety Zone managed by the U.S. Navy
Richardson Rock SMR	73196	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Judith Rock SMR	73207	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Begg Rock SMR	G1: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Incorporating the marine habitats of San Nicolas Island with many of the characteristics of a pinnacle/sea mount. This pristine reserve contributes to both the northern and southern island bioregions. The largest marine reserve proposed in southern California. The reserve is richly endowed with deep hard and soft bottom key habitats including submarine ridges. As such, the area is a major rockfish larval factory and home to rare "lumpy form purple hydrocoral." Key rationale for designation: a. Unique MPA Site, b. Plays important role in larval production and inter-island connectivity, c. High conservation value: protects rare pinnicle associated invertebrates, rock scallops and rockfish, d. Achieves balance between conservation and limiting socio economic impacts, e. Cross-interest support: This geography or a similar geography exists in all three proposals produced by the RSG indicating support from a broad range of regional stakeholder participants,	Addressing SAT guidelines: Meets/exceeds SAT size guidelines. Meets SAT guidelines to capture replicates: Hard and soft bottom (all depths), Soft bottom (30-100 m), Hard bottom (30-100 m), Soft bottom (100-200 m), Rock pinnacle Does not meet SAT guidelines for: - As a rare rocky pinnacle the MPA does not have enough shoreline to meet SAT guidelines related to beaches, rocky intertidal, and rocky shallow reef. - Due to the extreme weather of the area, no kelp of surf grass is persistent - As in 99% of the south coast study region, insufficient depth in state waters precludes the inclusion of sufficient soft bottom 200-3000 m or hard bottom 100-3000 m to capture these key habitats. Socioeconomic considerations: Due to its rich habitat and rare assemblage of biodiversity this area has an exceptional conservation function. Conversely, its distance from port and adverse weather conditions minimizes the socioeconomic impacts from removing this area from harvest.
Begg Rock SMR		f. Unique, highly-exposed offshore rock/pinnacle ecosystem with ridges; Deep water hard and soft bottom habitats; rare lumpy form of purple hydrocoral. Enhance rockfish and scallops.	
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 1	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1), G6: (O-3,O-4)	This pending military closure provides protection of key habitats, including shallow and deep water habitats including 30-100m hard bottom and 100-3000m hard bottom habitats. Also includes rocky pinnacle habitats. Also includes rocky shore and one of the most persistent kelp beds in the study region. Rare purple hydrocoral also exists in this pending military closure. This pending military closure has a high level of protection because it is encompassed in a military safety zone that affords it monitoring and enforcement benefits.	Captures additional habitats in mapped and unmapped portions of this pending military closure. This entire area falls within the navy's recently designated Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRNP), which involves significant research and monitoring requirements and benefits. The "9 fathom spot" is included in this area, a isolated offshore pinnicle providing a high range of protection for a diversity of marine species (historically an extremely valuable spot for sportfishing interests). Funding for enforcement exists through DoD. Will allow for being surveyed and monitored. Site of the Channel Islands Kelp Forest Monitoring Program, which conducts subsequent surveys over a multitude of years. Black, pink, white, and green abalone habitat.
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 2	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-3), G4: (O-2), G5: (O-1)	Protects sandy and rocky bottom and kelp. Quick drop off from shore. Important upwelling location. Important nursery location for lobster and green and pink abalones. Very high biodiversity. Significant eelgrass in reef inside the cove. High density marine mammal population. White sharks in this area.	Survey location for Channel Island Kelp Forest Monitoring Plan and will be the focus of future survey efforts. Also included in the newly designated coverage of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Program (INRMP) for San Clemente Island. Designated as a Navy safety zone so will be accorded a high level of protection and enforcement.
Richardson Rock SMR	None Specified	None	None
Judith Rock SMR	None Specified	None	None

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Harris Point SMR	73197	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
South Point SMR	73206	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Carrington Point SMR	73198	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Skunk Point SMR	73208	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Painted Cave SMCA	73203	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); and Pelagic finfish (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap).	None
Gull Island SMR	73204	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Scorpion SMR	73205	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Footprint SMR	73199	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Anacapa Island SMCA	73201	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); and Pelagic finfish (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap).	None
Anacapa Island SMR	73200	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Santa Barbara Island SMR	73202	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None

SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

Bioregions:

1. North Mainland (Point Conception to Marina Del Rey)
2. South Mainland (Marina del Rey to the U.S.-Mexico border)
3. West Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa and San Nicolas islands)
4. Mid-Channel Islands (Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands)
5. East Channel Islands (Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands)

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Harris Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
South Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Carrington Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Skunk Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Painted Cave SMCA	None Specified		None
Gull Island SMR	None Specified	None	None
Scorpion SMR	None Specified	None	None
Footprint SMR	None Specified	None	None
Anacapa Island SMCA	None Specified		None
Anacapa Island SMR	None Specified	None	None
Santa Barbara Island SMR	None Specified	None	None

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MLPA Study Region: South Coast
Name of Array: Round 3 WorkGroup3 090910
Author: SCRSG Work Group 3
Proposal Revision Date: September 10, 2009

Total number of MPAs/closures:	**43**
Number of SMRs:	30
Number of SMCAs:	9
Number of SMPs:	0
Number of SMRMAs:	1
Number of Military Closures:	3

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Point Conception SMR	73148	North Mainland	North: 34 27' and MHTL South and West: State waters line East: -120 23'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to and will not regulate military activities. DFG and U.S. Department of Defense should coordinate regulatory language similar to Vandenberg SMR.
Naples SMR	73152	North Mainland	North: MHTL South: 34 25' East: -119 56' West: -119 58'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
UCSB SMR	73966	North Mainland	North: MHTL South: State waters line East: Landmark = Campus Point/Goleta Point West: -119 53.6'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede ongoing operation, maintenance, and monitoring associated with UCSB seawater intake and outfall.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Conception SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	To replicate and protect key habitats and species biodiversity. Point Conception SMR protects most key habitats in an area of strong upwelling that provides persistent phytoplankton primary production, supporting a high historic diversity and abundance of most native marine species including great whites, sea otters, spawning squid, seabirds and marine mammals. Larvae interchange and retention are facilitated by a confluence of ocean currents.	This SMR contains an internationally recognized ecological transition zone between north and south ecotones, supplying larvae to the Northern Channel Islands and receiving larvae from the central coast ecosystem. Humqak, The Western Gate at Point Conception, is a Chumash sacred site with submerged artifacts and several shipwrecks. The onshore area is lightly populated, unpolluted, with limited private access, and far from the nearest Santa Barbara port and the small boat launch at Gaviota, ideal for both preservation and conservation. The area is prime for eco-tour opportunities. The SMR extends in an offshore fan to the western-most state waters line to capture rare hard 30-100m rocky habitat. It provides about 18 square miles (sq mi) of coastal habitat coverage, excluding the offshore fan, which adds approximately 11 sq mi to total 29.41 sq mi, the largest proposed SMR in the study region.
Naples SMR	G2: (O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-4,O-5)	This MPA achieves Goals 3 and 4 of the MLPA. A heritage reserve. Lightly populated, the Naples area and its reef are a priority for protection for much of the local community. Including Naples captures an area of rare and outstanding substrate diversity, featuring high pinnacles, deep holes and crevices, ledges and caves found nowhere else in north mainland.	The Naples area has been attracting fishermen, non-consumptive scuba divers and research scientists for decades. Heavy local conservation activity is ongoing along the Naples shoreline focused on maintaining open space and recreation values, preserving the important harbor seal haulout, and protecting a regionally outstanding tidepool and emergent beach rock complex. These MLPA goal 3 and 4 considerations are met uniquely by including Naples. Highly productive for its size, this tiny 2.57 sq mi Naples SMR presented in round 2, scored as highly as the 29 sq mi Point Conception SMR in the SAT modeling deletion analysis. This SMR does not meet DFG feasibility guidelines by extending to the state waters line because the extension was not needed to achieve the goals of the SMR and would have resulted in large negative socioeconomic impacts.
UCSB SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	To protect habitat and species diversity. This SMR represents and protects a wide diversity of habitat types including eelgrass, surfgrass, kelp, rocky reefs, shallow subtidal, rocky intertidal, oil seeps, sand, and the estuarine inputs of Devereux Slough.	The existing kelp lease in this location would need to be relocated. Continuation of kelp reefs on either side of this SMR allow for comparison of fished vs non-fished areas. Notable species in the areas include snowy plovers, sea otters, lobsters, nearshore rockfish, abalone, seabass, sea cucumbers, grunion spawning, and sand dollar beds. This area also has one of the longest histories of scientific research (MARINe and LTER monitoring sites) in part due to the close proximity of UCSB and the Marine Science Institute, and incorporates the public outreach potential and enforcement already in place with the UC Natural Reserve at Coal Oil Point and an active community presence along the coast, especially from the UCSB campus.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Goleta Slough SMR	73837	North Mainland	Extent of estuary in state waters	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management, scientific research, study activities including rivermouth opening, dune restoration, and dredge spoils deposition. Boating, swimming, wading, and diving not related to the activities described above are prohibited. Other restrictions exist on accessible areas.
Goleta Slough SMR (continued)	73837						
Mishopsno SMCA	73972	North Mainland	North and East: MHTL South: 34.19.9' West: -119 30.8'	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the commercial take of coastal pelagic finfish by pelagic seine; and market squid by pelagic seine.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Goleta Slough SMR	G1: (O-4,O-5), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-2,O-3,O-4)	Goleta Slough SMR protects and provides representation of regionally significant estuarine habitat including salt marsh, mudflat and salt flat, and the diverse species assemblage associated with them. Goleta Slough SMR will provide and extend research opportunities to expand knowledge of the relationships between estuarine, terrestrial and marine systems.	This estuarine MPA provides SMR protection to replace existing SMP designation which is inappropriate. SMR designation reflects customary use at Goleta Slough. University use for education and research is important and intent of designation is to enhance and sustain this use. MOU concerning research and educational take should be incorporated into management of this SMR. Restoration activity is also specifically considered an appropriate use.
Goleta Slough SMR (continued)			Including estuaries in a regional MPA network protects the ecological role of estuaries and key ecological processes including larval export and retention functions, nutrient cycling, nursery habitat for marine species, food sources, mudflat habitats, and anadromous fish populations and habitat. Estuaries, including Goleta Slough, provide important migratory bird protection (Pacific Flyway) including at least 20 special status bird species - a designated "globally important Bird Area." Provides juvenile habitat for species like halibut, mullet, and leopard sharks. Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management, scientific research, study activities including rivermouth opening, dune restoration, and dredge spoils deposition.
Mishopsno SMCA	G1: (O-2), G2: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	To protect representative habitats and with them a comprehensive assemblage of associated species. In a relatively small area, this SMR fulfills SAT habitat replicate spacing requirements representing and protecting a wide array of habitat types including nearshore habitats, rocky reef, rocky intertidal, sandy habitats, sandy beaches, a cobble/boulder reef at Rincon, gravel substrate, maximum kelp and surfgrass beds.	A motivation for this SMCA is to meet the habitat spacing guidelines for the hard bottom substrate 0-30m depth range. Leaves Carpinteria Reef open to consumptive commercial and recreational activities to minimize socioeconomic impacts. There are two piers in this SMCA but both are oil piers and not used for fishing. Also, there is a conservation legacy here with Carpinteria Bluffs onshore and owned by a local land conservancy, Carpinteria State Beach close by and Carpinteria Salt Marsh is part of the UC reserve system. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with State Parks and Native American communities to create an educational and stewardship partnership MPA aimed at enhancing cultural, educational, and historical opportunities present at this site.

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Mugu Lagoon SMRMA	73838	North Mainland	Extent of estuary in state waters; west boundary is the south/seaward side of the Highway 1 bridge.	SMRMA	Very High	All commercial and recreational take is prohibited except current allowed waterfowl hunting.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management, scientific research, or military operations.
Lachusa SMCA	73138	North Mainland	North: MHTL South: State waters line West: -118 53.5' East: -118 50'	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing; Pacific bonito by spearfishing; white seabass by spearfishing; coastal pelagic finfish by dip net; and market squid by dip net. 2. The commercial take of swordfish by harpoon.	None specified
Point Dume SMR	73140	North Mainland	North: MHTL South: State waters line West: -118 50' East: -118 47.2'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Point Dume SMR (continued)	73140						

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Mugu Lagoon SMRMA	G1: (O-3,O-5), G2: (O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	This designation protects the largest estuarine lagoon habitat in southern California and its associated species. High concentration of birds and bird species, marine and estuarine fish exist here. A regionally exceptional estuary, it abuts an ASBS and features very low and restricted access. Protects a significant brown pelican breeding colony, and habitat for migratory birds and water fowl. Likely nursery for marine fish species. Protects ecological processes such as larval exchange and retention, food supply and nutrient cycling, and habitats including for southern steelhead. Provides excellent research opportunities and enhances opportunities to restore water quality and remedy past abuses.	There is contaminated sediment in the lagoon, and runoff from surrounding agriculture activity. Customary use of area for water fowl hunting is included via SMRMA designation. Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management, scientific research, or military operations.
Lachusa SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	To protect habitat and species biodiversity while meeting SAT preferred size. The Lachusa SMCA completes the Point Dume preferred size cluster, sited to efficiently include high quality replicates of all SAT key ocean habitats except 30-100m rock (unavailable), at outer limit of SAT spacing guideline to north, capturing persistent kelp, rocky and soft intertidal, sub-tidal and surf grass. SMCA Coincides with ASBS, state and county parks and Chumash submerged sites.	SMCA allows for some take but maintains a high LOP. Eastern division with Dume SMR at whole minute line allows high LOP fishing in northern Zuma County Park. Western boundary limit at half minute to just achieve kelp replicate size, which is not available in the Point Dume SMR. Spacing for nearshore habitats including maximum kelp is obtained via inclusion of Mishopsno SMCA. In recognition of fishing impacts, kelp further to the west was not included so the spacing requirement for kelp persistence was exceeded slightly. To maintain the MPA cluster food web's natural function, abundance, reliability and resilience, commercial seining for small pelagic forage species is not permitted. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with State Parks and Native American communities to create an educational and stewardship partnership MPA aimed at enhancing cultural, educational, and historical opportunities present at this site.
Point Dume SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	At preferred size, in ASBS protected water quality, the Point Dume backbone MPA cluster is located to protect and replicate key offshore habitat (unavailable 30-100m rock,) insuring complete local and network habitat connectivity for ecosystem functionality and species resilience.	Forms cluster with Lachusa SMCA to create unusual rocky-sandy-rocky coastal ecosystem microcosm with all key habitats and most study area species represented. Good wind pressure from SE and NW for strong nutrient upwelling at submarine canyon, kelp, surfgrass, seal haul out, whale scratch zone, bird nesting on cliffs; retention areas on both sides of point, good biodiversity, ASBS water clarity, quality; far from nearest ports; captures western Santa Monica ecotone limit. Recreational opportunities, access/launch sites for ecotours, diving, surfing, swimming, kayaks. Protects excellent primary and secondary forage production and retention of phytoplankton, algae, spawning and juvenile habitat for invertebrates, anchovies, squid etc: the forage base for likely to benefit species abundance and productivity needed to provide highest fitness larvae for the long journey north to the next significant reefs and kelp forest in Santa Barbara.
Point Dume SMR (continued)			Strong community support and utilization of the area by non-consumptive citizens is present for this MPA.

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Palos Verdes SMR	73141	South Mainland	North: diagonal line following border of current DFG-enforced fishing district 19A South: 33 44' from the state waters line to -118 23' East: MHTL and -118 23' West: State waters line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Palos Verdes SMR (continued)	73141						
Bolsa Chica SMR	73839	South Mainland	Extent of estuarine waters in state waters with a western boundary at the east side of the Warner Street Bridge. Note: MarineMap won't allow modification to conform to that boundary.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance or management activities including estuary mouth opening, scientific research, dune restoration, deposition of sediment and related activities as needed. Boating, swimming, wading, and diving not related to the activities described above are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding time of entry, accessible areas and allowed management activities.

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Palos Verdes SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	As a headland SMR, this backbone MPA protects species biodiversity and marine food webs while contributing to the sourcing and retention of larvae, representing a complete range of bio-regional marine species. Protects all sandy habitats, Lunada Bay, an important surfgrass bed and nursery area for key marine species, persistent kelp forest, and rare 30-100m deep rocky habitat.	SMR protects high quality representative replicates of almost all SAT key ocean habitats (only missing deepest hard), in interactive connectivity across the range of depths, with the assurance of a resilient primary production base nourished by upwelling submarine canyon nutrients. The diagonal line is the result of a balancing act between three competing aspirations: 1) propose effective marine reserves that satisfy all the habitat protection goals of the MLPA, 2) minimize negative impact to fishing by following fishing district 19A line, where existing management measures are in place that restrict nearly all commercial fishing, and 3) still allow fishing in some of the few areas of Palos Verdes that have relatively safe shore access for kayak fishermen, shore fishermen, and divers (Malaga Cove and Bluff Cove).
Palos Verdes SMR (continued)			Regarding the northern boundary: The diagonal line follows a current DFG enforced line, drawn between the westernmost extent of Rocky Point and the southernmost extent of Malibu Point, which demarcates DFG Fishing District 19A. Leaves maximum fishing for Redondo in play. The hanging SE corner respects historic high PV fishing effort while economically capturing SAT-required beach habitat for replication and spacing between Dume/Lachusa SMR and Laguna SMR. The best available alternative to the hanging corner is to extend south to state waters limit, nearly doubling the 16.1 sq mile reserve's size to 28.58 sq miles, and a preferred size, but with larger negative socioeconomic impacts.
Bolsa Chica SMR	G1: (O-4), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-4), G6: (O-3,O-4)	To protect nursery habitat and estuarine ecological process. Designation achieves protection and representation of a tidally influenced coastal wetland. SMR includes and protects nursery habitat for marine species and is an area of importance for migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway. Designation incorporates and protects estuarine ecological process such as larval retention and export, nutrient cycling; and provides important research opportunities into poorly understood relationships between terrestrial, estuarine and marine systems. MLPA goal 3 is particularly well met here due to access and educational facilities and programs serving a large urban population.	This SMR modifies the existing MPA to change designation and regulations to SMR. Forthcoming guidance from department managers regarding allowed take/adjacent ecological reserve are intended to be incorporated/accommodated. Features a robust corps of stewards/docents, volunteer educators and interpreters conducting outreach, education, providing signage. Tremendous investment engagement of community in protection and education has generated engagement and pride among local community that will help steward, enforce, interpret and extend public understanding of MLPA goals. Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management including estuary mouth opening, scientific research, dune restoration, and deposition of sediment as needed.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Upper Newport Bay SMR	73840	South Mainland	North Boundary is the inland side of the Highway 73 Bridge; otherwise, boundaries conform to the extent of estuarine waters in the study region as described in Title 14 of the Fish and Game Code.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management, and scientific research. Other restrictions exist regarding swimming areas, boat speed, shoreline access and access fees.
Newport Coast SMCA	73559	South Mainland	North: MHTL from south bank jetty of Newport Bay's entrance to Abalone Point at -117 49.2' South: diagonal line from the northwestern corner at 33 35' and line coming south from the jetty and a southwestern corner at 33 33' and -117 49.2' East: Abalone Point (-117 49.2') south to 33 33', adjacent to Laguna Beach SMR West: south bank of Newport Bay's entrance due south to latitude 33 35'	SMCA	Moderate Low	Commercial and recreational take of sheephead, rockfish, rays, sharks, marine plants and invertebrates is prohibited, except (a)the recreational take of lobster and urchin is allowed and (b)the commercial take of lobster, including incidental catch taken under the authority of a lobster permit (see note), and urchin is allowed (c)the take of species not mentioned above and allowed under general take regulations is allowed (d)however, when fishing from the Newport Bay East Jetty the take of all species allowed under general take regulations is allowed. NOTE: Current allowed incidental catch includes: FGC 8250.5 (b) Crab (other than Dungeness), Kellet's whelk, and octopus.	None specified
Newport Coast SMCA (continued)	73559						

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Upper Newport Bay SMR	G1: (O-4), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-4)	To protect estuarine habitat and its associated species. Designation achieves representation and protection of this unique inland estuary. Upper Newport Bay is an important resting and feeding area for birds along the Pacific Flyway including endangered clapper rails. Protection is also designed to include and protect ecological processes such as nutrient cycling and larval exchange, protect foodwebs and habitats including salt and mud flats and salt marsh. Protection provides opportunities for needed research into the relationships between terrestrial, estuarine, intertidal and marine system.	This existing SMP is modified to an SMR to address the inappropriate use of "Park", to remove appearance of protection, and to align regulations to customary use. Guidance being sought from local managers will be addressed regarding allowed use if any. Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance management, and scientific research.
Newport Coast SMCA	G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	Facilitate and extend current community restoration and stewardship activities through a cluster of MPAs with multiple levels of protection. To protect species with limited home range, rocky intertidal habitats, maximum kelp, and marine/estuarine connectivity which is important to intertidal and kelp habitat health. Provide opportunity to test effectiveness of mod-low/low level protection SMCA next to a SMR.	The Orange County MPA Cluster simplifies currently complex regulations and reduces 10 current MPAs down 3 continuous MPAs. The 10 year old Orange County Marine Protected Area Council has existing mechanisms in place for ongoing improvements in monitoring, research, education, and enforcement. More than any other area in the study region, local governments and agencies have created robust enforcement alternatives to DFG along with multiple and robust resources standing by or already engaged to provide education and scientific monitoring opportunities. This cluster maximizes socioeconomic benefits for local communities by attracting more tourism, which has developed around the current system of MPAs. The SMCAs' regulations are designed to minimize socioeconomic impacts to fishing interests, and allow 'fishing the line' close to the entrance of both Newport and Dana Point harbors where commercial and recreational anglers could take advantage of the spillover effect created by the SMR.
Newport Coast SMCA (continued)			The SMCAs also do not extend offshore to reduce negative impacts. The diversity of geological formations (San Onofre Brecia, Monterey and Capistrano) creates an exceptionally biologically rich suite of rocky intertidal areas that provide enjoyment and marine education for millions of visitors each year. Several offshore kelp beds contribute to the biodiversity in the area. The largest stretches around the Dana Point Headlands north to Laguna Beach City border. Other kelp beds include the South Laguna, Laguna Beach, Crystal Cove and Corona Del Mar beds, all recently flourishing, some of which have restoration projects connected to them. The rocky subtidal substrates create numerous small beds of surf grass (Phyllospadix sp.) that provide a unique nursery habitat and areas for fish and invertebrate life stages.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Newport Coast SMCA (continued)	73559						
Laguna Beach SMR	73190	South Mainland	North and East: MHTL from Abalone Point to the south point of Three Arch Bay South: 33 29' from state waters line to line coming straight south off the south point of Three Arch Bay West: -117 49.2' and state waters line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not meant to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the Aliso Creek sewer outfall. Designation is not meant to impede Aliso Creek outlet maintenence and other public safety operations necessary to comply with public health and safety issues for the community.
Dana Point SMCA	73189	South Mainland	North: 33 29' and MHTL South: 33 27' between -117 43' and -117 42.4' East: MHTL and -117 42.4' (west end of jetty) down to 33 27' West: diagonal line with the northwest corner at 33 29' and -117 45' and the southwest corner at 33 27' and -117.43'	SMCA	Moderate Low	Commercial and recreational take of sheephead, rockfish, rays, sharks, marine plants and invertebrates is prohibited, except (a)the recreational take of lobster and urchin is allowed and (b)the commercial take of lobster, including incidental catch taken under the authority of a lobster permit (see note), and urchin is allowed (c)the take of species not mentioned above and allowed under general take regulations is allowed. NOTE: Current allowed incidental catch includes: FGC 8250.5 (b) Crab (other than Dungeness), Kellet's whelk, and octopus.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Newport Coast SMCA (continued)			Numerous offshore, rocks and reefs in this area create additional areas of diversity and provide haul out opportunities for marine mammals and roosting sites for seabirds. Sandy beaches and sand flats in-between the kelp beds and areas of rocky subtidal and intertidal habitat provide increased diversity and ecosystem function including ecotone effects. The Headlands of Dana Point provides a topographic southern boundary and might have oceanographic implications in nutrient circulation, sea surface temperature and larval retention. The Corona Del Mar area could provide an open coast connection with the Newport Back Bay ecosystem. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with regional management agencies (Orange County Marine Protected Area Council) to create a management partnership MPA that would utilize existing enforcement, education, monitoring and public outreach efforts.
Laguna Beach SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1), G4: (O-1,O-2)	To protect habitat and species biodiversity. Laguna SMR provides protection of rocky intertidal and pocket coves while extending to offshore habitats.	Forms a cluster with Newport Coast SMCA and Dana Point SMCA, to which an adaptive management strategy can be applied. The west boundary was brought in as far as possible to minimize the impact to the dory fleet fishery. It is not the intent of this MPA to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the Aliso Creek sewer outfall. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with regional management agencies (Orange County Marine Protected Area Council) to create a management partnership MPA that would utilize existing enforcement, education, monitoring and public outreach efforts.
Dana Point SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3)	Facilitate and extend current community restoration and stewardship activities through a cluster of MPAs with multiple levels of protection. Protects some species likely to benefit (sheephead, rockfish) with limited home range, rocky intertidal cobble field, surfgrass nursery and persistent kelp important to intertidal and kelp habitat health. Provide opportunity to test effectiveness of mod-low/low level of protection SMCA next to a SMR.	The Orange County MPA Cluster simplifies currently complex regulations and reduces 10 current MPAs down 3 continuous MPAs. The 10 year old Orange County Marine Protected Area Council has existing mechanisms in place for ongoing improvements in monitoring, research, education, and enforcement. More than any other area in the study region, local governments and agencies have created robust enforcement alternatives to DFG along with multiple and robust resources standing by or already engaged to provide education and scientific monitoring opportunities. This cluster maximizes socioeconomic benefits for local communities by attracting more tourism, which has developed around the current system of MPAs. The SMCAs' regulations are designed to minimize socioeconomic impacts to fishing interests, and allow 'fishing the line' close to the entrance of both Newport and Dana Point harbors where commercial and recreational anglers could take advantage of the spillover effect created by the SMR.

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Dana Point SMCA (continued)	73189						
Dana Point SMCA (continued)	73189						
Batiquitos Lagoon SMR	73841	South Mainland	Intent to designate full extent of estuarine waters in state waters as described in title 14, CDFG Code, with the seaward (west) boundary at the seaward (west) side of the Highway 1 Bridge.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance or management activities including estuary mouth opening, scientific research, dune restoration, deposition of sediment and related activities as needed. Boating, swimming, wading, and diving not related to the activities described above are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding allowed management activities.
Batiquitos Lagoon SMR (continued)	73841						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Dana Point SMCA (continued)			The SMCAs also do not extend offshore to reduce negative impacts. The diversity of geological formations (San Onofre Brecia, Monterey and Capistrano) creates an exceptionally biologically rich suite of rocky intertidal areas that provide enjoyment and marine education for millions of visitors each year. Several offshore kelp beds contribute to the biodiversity in the area. The largest stretches around the Dana Point Headlands north to Laguna Beach City border. Other kelp beds include the South Laguna, Laguna Beach, Crystal Cove and Corona Del Mar beds, all recently flourishing, some of which have restoration projects connected to them. The rocky subtidal substrates create numerous small beds of surf grass (Phyllospadix sp.) that provide a unique nursery habitat and areas for fish and invertebrate life stages.
Dana Point SMCA (continued)			Numerous offshore, rocks and reefs in this area create additional areas of diversity and provide haul out opportunities for marine mammals and roosting sites for seabirds. Sandy beaches and sand flats in-between the kelp beds and areas of rocky subtidal and intertidal habitat provide increased diversity and ecosystem function including ecotone effects. The Headlands of Dana Point provides a topographic southern boundary and might have oceanographic implications in nutrient circulation, sea surface temperature and larval retention. The Corona Del Mar area could provide an open coast connection with the Newport Back Bay ecosystem. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with regional management agencies (Orange County Marine Protected Area Council) to create a management partnership MPA that would utilize existing enforcement, education, monitoring and public outreach efforts.
Batiquitos Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	To protect diverse estuarine habitats and associated species. Designation represents and protects a healthy and diverse estuarine system with regional importance recognized by its existing MPA designation. This estuary has extensive eel grass habitat and one of the highest fish biodiversities in coastal San Diego. It is important to a number of migratory and resident birds including nesting Least Tern and several other endangered species. Protects area where 10% of all endangered Least Terns in the world are produced.	This designation changes the existing SMP designation, which is inconsistent with Parks vision/guidance, to SMR, to protect a healthy and biodiverse estuary. The allowed take is modified pursuant to DFG guidance ("offers little protection"), to be consistent with customary use. There is outstanding local infrastructure to monitor, manage, interpret, and provide stewardship of this MPA via the Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation, CDFG, and others. Forthcoming guidance from department managers of adjacent ecological reserve is intended to be incorporated relative to allowed take. Includes and protects key estuarine habitats and ecological processes. It is surrounded by an ecological reserve and provides for outstanding research opportunities into the ecological relationships between terrestrial, estuarine and marine systems. On-going restoration work maintains good tidal flushing and water quality.
Batiquitos Lagoon SMR (continued)			Designation is not intended to impede protection, any restoration activity including dredging and/or deposition of sediment as needed, maintenance management (estuary mouth opening or lagoon maintenance), or scientific research.

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MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Swami's SMCA	73150	South Mainland	North: 33 02.7' South: 33 00.5' East: MHTL West: State waters line	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of pelagic finfish by spearfishing.	Designation is not intended to impede beach nourishment borrowing and receiving activities. It is not the intent of this MPA to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the San Elijo sewer outfall.
Swami's SMCA (continued)	73150						
Swami's SMCA (continued)	73150						

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Swami's SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	To protect habitat and species biodiversity. This SMCA protects and replicates the closest persistent kelp forest/surfgrass habitat and associated species south of the Palos Verdes SMR, to meet size and spacing guidelines. It adds connective resilience to the macro-algae ecosystem's food web function, while preserving a naturally bio-diverse biological interaction with the permanently open outlet of San Elijo Lagoon.	SMCA meant to be SMP if a MLPA-compatible moderate-high LOP State Park mission statement evolves for this area (current State Park mission statement includes activities not consistent with a moderate-high LOP). MPA boundaries off the full minute to avoid two popular State Beaches at Moonlight and Cardiff-Seaside with their extensive parking lots. This MPA incorporates two existing ocean SMCA's, fronting state beaches, at Encinitas and San Elijo and a large campground catering mostly to surfers, attracted by a dozen reef-shaped surf spots. There are multiple public access points and a dozen great surf spots, Native American submerged cultural sites, large parking lots serving beach-tourism based local economies including retail surf shops and manufacturing, restaurants and hotels, close to UCSD, Palomar and Mira Costa Colleges.
Swami's SMCA (continued)			The south boundary was sited to avoid, to the extent possible, the 1/4 mile buffer around the sewer outfall. MPA is SAT minimum ~9 square miles to minimize impacts to Oceanside harbor fishing efforts. This MPA completes habitat replication requirement for SD county in conjunction with South La Jolla Reef SMR. Swamis allows the array to meet spacing guidelines minimal distance for 8 out of 12 habitat types for spacing in the bioregion. MPA protects two reefs with persistent kelp forests and extensive surfgrass habitat, contiguous with the large sandy area fronting San Elijo Lagoon that was historically a consistent producer of halibut, sand bass, grunion, sharks, rays and all other sandy habitat species. The flat sandy-conglomerate deposit reefs in North San Diego county do not have the vertical relief or rock garden variety of the study areas finest at La Jolla, are less biodiverse and require larger areas to capture species for a lifecycle.
Swami's SMCA (continued)			But their extensive kelp and surf grass beds are important for all larvae settlement, retention, protection and juvenile growth, and favored lobster habitat. It is not the intent of this MPA to impede beach nourishment borrowing and receiving activities. It is not the intent of this MPA to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the San Elijo sewer outfall.

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San Elijo Lagoon SMR	73842	South Mainland	Extent of estuary within state waters. Seaward or west boundary is at the west side of Highway 1 Bridge.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance or management activities including estuary mouth opening, scientific research, dune restoration, deposition of sediment and related activities as needed. Boating, swimming, wading, and diving not related to the activities described above are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding allowed management activities.
San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	73843	South Mainland	Maintain boundaries of existing MPA = extent of estuary in state waters; boundary at Highway 1 bridge.	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration, maintenance or management activities including estuary mouth opening, scientific research, dune restoration, deposition of sediment and related activities as needed. Boating, swimming, wading, and diving not related to the activities described above are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding access to the California Least Tern nesting island, hours of entry, and allowed management activities.
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA	73136	South Mainland	North: 32 53' South: 32 52' East: MHTL West: -117 16.4' (Tenth of a minute line that anchors at Point La Jolla.)	SMCA	High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of coastal pelagic finfish by dip net.	Designation is not intended to impede pier maintenance or research activities, scientific collection by SIO/UCSD, the Southwest Fisheries Science Center and Birch Aquarium or laboratory tank ocean water intake and discharge activities by these entities.

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San Elijo Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-2,O-3), G2: (O-1), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Protects important nursery habitat, ecological processes and provides research opportunity. This designation achieves representation and protection of a healthy and permanently tidally influenced lagoon, and links adjacent or nearby marine habitats together as a protected ecological unit. Lagoon is an important resting, stopover and feeding site for an array of migratory birds and waterfowl. Protects important habitat types and ecological processes such as nutrient cycling, larval exchange, and food supply. Protects nursery habitats for marine species. Provides unique research opportunities for study into relationship of estuarine and marine ecosystems.	Currently no boat access is allowed. An outstanding array of management and stewardship infrastructure exists including CDFG, County of San Diego, San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy. Provides unique research opportunities for study into relationship of estuarine and marine ecosystems. Forthcoming guidance from department managers of adjacent ecological reserve is intended to be incorporated relative to allowed take. Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration activity including sediment removal/deposition as needed, and maintenance management (including estuary mouth opening or re-opening).
San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	G1: (O-4), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Designation achieves representation and protection of this restored and diverse estuary. Formerly the largest coastal lagoon in San Diego County, this estuary is a nursery site for marine species and has importance for migratory birds and waterfowl including Least Terns, and Belding's Savannah Sparrow. Protection achieves protection of key habitats types and ecological process such as nutrient cycling, food supply, larval exchange and retention and provides important research opportunities into the relationships between estuarine and marine ecosystems.	Converts current designation from SMP to SMR. Forthcoming guidance from department managers of adjacent ecological is intended to be incorporated relative to allowed take. A robust corps of local stewards exists to facilitate enforcement, monitoring, interpretation and management. Extensive on-going restoration project is expanding area of estuarine and salt marsh habitat. Is the terminus of a significant public trail and watershed. Watershed JPA exists to facilitate management. Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration activity including deposition of sediment as needed, maintenance management, scientific research, estuary mouth opening.
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA	G1: (O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Protects most of the unique Scripps Canyon branch of La Jolla's submarine canyon system and associated species biodiversity and provides for Goal 3 opportunities.	San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA forms a cluster with the Matlahuayl SMR and extends from its northern and western borders, adding another 1.45 sq mi to the cluster for critical additional protection of complementary key food web habitats and biodiversity. Replaces the existing ASBS-designated San Diego-Scripps SMCA, expanded to include the 1972 UCSD 800 acre submerged lands lease, which encompasses most of the unique Scripps Canyon branch of La Jolla's submarine canyon system, fronting UCSD's terrestrial Scripps Coastal Reserve property. Birch Aquarium, Scripps Institution of Oceanography and UCSD have used Scripps Pier and Scripps Canyon for marine biology and oceanography research and teaching activities since 1957.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)	73136						
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)	73136						
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)	73136						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)			Scripps Canyon is unique in the study area, a narrow, steep-walled, deep rock fissure approaching shore at a 90 degree angle, reaching a depth of 500 feet about twice the length of Scripps Pier offshore, interrupting and collecting the southward streaming Oceanside littoral cell's constant flow of sand, detritus and estuarine nutrients. The canyon is a reliable haven for a wide variety of deep water species in close proximity and trophic interaction with nearshore species assemblages. Detritus, mainly tangled kelp and surfgrass from north San Diego County, piles into a spacious, well-oxygenated mat on the canyon floor that provides both forage and shelter from predators for a host of small crustaceans - a rare circumstance that allows the mat to achieve one of the highest secondary production levels every recorded, with up to three million small crustaceans counted per cubic meter - forming a reliable and nutritious food web base for the highly productive La Jolla reef and Canyon ecosystem and fishery.
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)			This unique canyon has been an invaluable study opportunity and laboratory for research and teaching in Marine Biology, Ecology and Oceanography at UCSD/Scripps Institute of Oceanography, since 1957 and was designated a founding reserve in the UC Natural Reserve System (NRS) in 1965, and received ASBS designation in 1974. UCSD Regents purchased the available undeveloped watershed land upstream from Scripps Canyon for a reserve, and obtained an 800 acre underwater lease from the City of San Diego underwater park in 1971, that includes Scripps Canyon and extends north to the limits of the UC Reserve property line at the coast. Protection and ongoing long-term natural habitat restoration of the upland portion of the Scripps Coastal Reserve and it's drainage into the shoreline mouth of Scripps Canyon, ensures control of non-point source surface run-off to bring water quality discharges up to ocean ASBS standards.
San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)			There is current reserve monitoring and enforcement by SIO and Natural Reserve System (NRS) staff and docents, UCSD police, and La Jolla Lifeguards in conjunction with the DFG. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with Kumeyaay communities to create an educational and stewardship partnership MPA aimed at enhancing cultural, educational, and historical opportunities present at this site.

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Matlahuayl SMR	73151	South Mainland	North: 32 52' South: MHTL East: MHTL West: -117 16.4 (Aligned with Point La Jolla)	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Maintain existing restrictions regarding: boat launching areas and anchoring times. Designation is not intended to impede pier maintenance or research activities, scientific collection by SIO/UCSD, the Southwest Fisheries Science Center and Birch Aquarium or laboratory tank ocean water intake and discharge activities by these entities.
Matlahuayl SMR (continued)	73151						
South La Jolla Reefs SMR	73147	South Mainland	North: 32 50' (Little Point) South: 32 47.8' East: MHTL West: State waters line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	This SMR is not intended to and will not regulate current or future military activities. DFG and U.S. Department of Defense should coordinate regulatory language similar to that for Vandenberg SMR.

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Matlahuayl SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-3), G3: (O-1), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Protects an unique sheltered cove and varied reef structure and associated species, kelp forest and contiguous sandy bottom interface at the head of the La Jolla Submarine Canyon's southern branch. Current home to many large tame specimens of a wide variety of species.	This ASBS area is famous for leopard shark breeding, southern most squid spawning and once-great abalone habitat. Heavily fished outside the reserve, a slight expansion to existing corner landmark and tenth of a minute will provide some incremental additional resident species protection. Adjusts existing SMCA boundaries to meet DFG guidelines and simplify take regulations for this well established small La Jolla Cove ASBS Reserve. Does not meet DFG guidelines to extend to state waters line because further expansion west would be detrimental to fishing. La Jolla Cove is the number one recreational ocean fishing and non-consumptive tourist destination in the south coast study area, serving millions of divers, kayakers, surfers, swimmers and paddlers. Safe kayak launch and the only drive-on-beach small boat launch in region. Extensive parking and shoreline observation opportunities with many amenities and good access points along the proposed SMR. UCSD and SIO overlook.
Matlahuayl SMR (continued)			La Jolla, from Matlahuayl, means place of caves in the Kumayaay language. (Not la joya or the jewel in Spanish, as is commonly believed.) The sea caves included in this SMR and other ceremonial and submerged sites are vital to the cultural heritage of the Kumeyaay. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with State Parks and Kumeyaay communities to create an educational and stewardship partnership MPA aimed at enhancing cultural, educational, and historical opportunities present at this site.
South La Jolla Reefs SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	To protect habitats and species biodiversity. An essential backbone SMR, this La Jolla rocky reef complex is the largest and most biodiverse in the study region with the most vertical relief and variety of reef structure, from cobbles to boulders to fissures, cliffs, persistent kelp forest canopy, caves and corresponding species biodiversity. Protects the most important consolidated rocky reef replicate in the Southern coastal bio-region, extending from rocky shore to intertidal to 30m hard proxy, to rarest 30-100m reef to the state limit.	At 1.2 sq mi, the SAT-designated, rare 30 to 100 meter key rocky habitat, nearest to next replicate at Palos Verdes, included in this South La Jolla minimum sized SMR, is more abundant than in all the other study area coastal MPAs combined, and this SMR still leaves an equal amount of this rarest reef in north La Jolla open for commercial and recreational harvest. North boundary fixed at Little Point (32 50') to capture important persistent kelp replicate. South boundary set just north of Crystal Pier at Garnet Ave to allow pier fishing and make a recognizable MPA transition point on land. All SAT-listed key offshore habitats embrace this reef, making it a unique microcosm of the entire study region, including a deep sub-marine canyon with two shoreline branches, one hard and one soft bottomed. This productive rocky reef habitat SMR, isolated by spacious, mostly sandy terrain to the south and contiguous rocky reef to the north,

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
South La Jolla Reefs SMR (continued)	73147						
South La Jolla Reefs SMR (continued)	73147						
Cabrillo SMR	73137	South Mainland	North: 32 41' South: 32 39.7' East: -117 14.3' and MHTL West: -117 15'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Cabrillo SMR (continued)	73137						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
South La Jolla Reefs SMR (continued)			allows contrasting edge fishing harvest environments for long term scientific evaluation and study, while leaving the most important kayak, shore, CPFV and commercial fishing area in La Jolla open. The prime fishing area off of La Jolla Cove is bounded on the north by a deep canyon and soft bottom which functions as a funnel for big-game pelagics, forage fish and a wide variety of sandy habitat and primary and secondary forage species to spill into the fishing zone, guaranteeing abundance for the traditional best La Jolla fishing grounds, while conserving the precious breeding and rearing habitats to the north and south necessary for sustainability. Consistent upwelling canyon nutrients from the north and three steady big river outflows to the south feed a biodiverse and highly productive food web.
South La Jolla Reefs SMR (continued)			The La Jolla marine ecosystem is unmatched for beauty, clarity, water quality and biologic diversity, with a thriving local onshore economy historically focused on matchless coastal recreation and tourism. La Jolla is currently a non-consumptive tourist and recreational fishing mecca dependent on its vibrant nearshore marine ecosystem. Scripps Institute of Oceanography and UCSD overlook much of the SMR and can both monitor, study and help enforce the simple regulations.
Cabrillo SMR	G2: (O-1), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-5), G6: (O-1)	To protect habitat and species biodiversity. The Cabrillo SMR protects the most well conserved rocky intertidal and nearshore marine habitats, including surf grass, kelp forest, and rocky intertidal environments and corresponding species diversity on the southern California mainland.	Cabrillo National Monument, a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) has administrative jurisdiction that extends offshore and the NPS is committed to managing the area in a manner consistent with the goals and values of the NPS and the State's Marine Life Protection Act. An SMR is consistent with the federal laws governing the NPS and the NPS is currently working on a Memorandum of Understanding with the State regarding the implementation of the MLPA. There are very few areas where there is juxtaposition of an SMR with a place-based manager and the NPS is committed to providing law enforcement personnel and equipment to the protection of this area.
Cabrillo SMR (continued)			This unique opportunity enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of managing the MPA through collaborative science, resources management and protection, law enforcement, education and outreach. Approximately 1,000,000 people visit the area annually which provides access to the ocean for thousands of school children and other groups. This MPA includes cultural submerged sites. Cabrillo has a 20 year long term intertidal monitoring study and research is being conducted by PISCO. Peer reviewed science indicates invertebrate species at Cabrillo have more complete size distributions and include larger individuals than anywhere else on the mainland in this study region. For this reason the Cabrillo SMR meets Goal 1 Objective 3. It is recognized that the areas offshore are valuable fishing grounds for urchins and lobsters, as well as vessels travelling from San Diego Bay.

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Cabrillo SMR (continued)	73137						
Tijuana River Mouth SMCA	73142	South Mainland	North: 32 35' from -117 09' due east to MHTL South: State waters line from -117 09' due east to MHTL West: -117 09' from 32 35' due south to state waters line East: MHTL from latitude 32 35' to US/Mexico border	SMCA	Moderate High	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational take of pier fishing (any target) by hook and line; pier fishing (any target) by hoop net; and pier fishing (any target) by dip net.	Designation is not intended to impede restoration, deposition of sediment, sand borrowing or dredging activities in the near shore zone adjacent to the TRNERR for any research, beach or dune nourishment projects, opening the mouth of the Tijuana River if it is blocked, or implementation of the City of Imperial Beach beach replenishment and maintenance programs.
Tijuana River Mouth SMCA (continued)	73142						
North Catalina SMR	73133	East Channel Islands	North: State waters line South: MHTL East: Line due north of Arrow Point tip along -118 32.3' West: Line due north of West End tip along -118 36.37'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Cabrillo SMR (continued)			This design protects the diversity of near shore ecosystems. Replaces and expands the existing Mia J. Tegner SMCA. Does not meet DFG guidelines to extend to state waters line because negative socioeconomic impacts would be too great and it would extend beyond the offshore administrative jurisdiction of the NPS. Recommend DFG to consider MOU with NPS and Native American communities to create an educational and stewardship partnership MPA aimed at enhancing cultural, educational, and historical opportunities present at this site.
Tijuana River Mouth SMCA	G1: (O-4,O-5), G2: (O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	This SMCA protects Tijuana River estuary's offshore ocean food web connectivity and provides persistent, convenient forage for protected estuarine and shore bird breeding colonies and provides Goal 3 opportunities.	Tijuana River Estuary is a multi-agency-regulated National Estuarine Research Reserve (TRNERR) site; the SMCA will create the largest, most intact estuarine/contiguous offshore marine reserve complex in the Southern California bioregion, anchoring the MPA network at the Mexican border. NOAA has established a vigorous research and monitoring program within the TRNERR, including long-term water quality, nutrient, and weather data collection. Monitoring has also been occurring offshore in the area. Offshore line set at the limit of easy estuarine bird access, leaving the further offshore portion open to fishing. This shape accommodates recreational fishing and concerns voiced by the City of Imperial Beach. This MPA site is primarily delineated following Goal 3 and Objectives 2 and 3 in the MLPA.
Tijuana River Mouth SMCA (continued)			SMCA provides a model for understanding estuarine/ocean dynamics, informs future adaptive management in estuary and ocean interface throughout the bioregion and encourages collaboration with core agencies, institutions, and international organizations, enabling better understanding of estuarine and marine ecosystems in the CA Bight. The endangered California Least Tern is emblematic of connections between coastal zone habitats and nearshore zone at this site which is a stop over point on the Pacific Coast Flyway. There is concern about the live bait fishery impact on the tern and brown pelican foraging area. The MPA would include part of the largest cobble reef in southern California, a river mouth delta, soft sediment, largest south coast region offshore cobble reef 3 by 3 km, major barred sand bass spawning area, persistent kelp bed, surfgrass, freshwater plume; five key habitats included. Fish, like California halibut, rely on the estuary as a nursery returning to the marine environment later in life.
North Catalina SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	Protects habitats and biodiversity. This backbone regional ASBS SMR for ecologically important size, spacing and key habitat linkages protects northern, partially sheltered Catalina Island coastal habitats and species biodiversity. It encompasses significant habitat diversity, with full representation of eight key habitats, including boulder and bedrock shores, headlands, pocket beaches, low and high relief subtidal kelp reefs, shallow sand plains, slopes, and deep soft bottom habitats.	This very productive MPA is entirely high water quality ASBS, containing valuable headland/cove persistent kelp forests along with diverse algae, surfgrass, and invertebrate communities comprising warmer-water assemblages than Farnsworth SMR. MPA includes full representation of 8 key habitats (plus soft 30-100m is just 0.13 square miles below SAT minimum). Species likely to benefit include rockfishes, kelp bass, giant sea bass, sheephead, angel shark, rock scallops, abalone (including endangered blacks and whites), lobster, and sea cucumbers. MPA was designed to capture adequate representation of diverse key habitats at north-facing Catalina region with readily recognizable boundaries (east and west lines extend due north of Arrow Point and West End),

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
North Catalina SMR (continued)	73133						
North Catalina SMR (continued)	73133						
Blue Cavern SMR	73134	East Channel Islands	North: 33 27.2' South: MHTL East: 118 27' West: 118 29.3'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Blue Cavern SMR (continued)	73134						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
North Catalina SMR (continued)			yet minimize socioeconomic impacts by avoiding popular fishing region from West End to Catalina Harbor and by avoiding popular mooring coves and recreational areas from Arrow Point to Two Harbors. Creation of MPA is coupled with removal of Special Invertebrate Closure (Arrow Point to Lion's Head) to consolidate full protection area, enhance recreational fishing convenient to boat mooring areas, and provide opportunity for scientific study of effects of opening up an invertebrate closure. Both Farnsworth and North Catalina SMR's are less than preferred size to accommodate fishing interests, with the addition of small lee-side SMR's at Blue Cavern and Long Point to complement the larger SMR's and provide effective regional representation at Catalina.
North Catalina SMR (continued)			Commercial fishing already is largely prohibited from this region of Catalina. Recreational fishing occurs, but is less common than elsewhere at Catalina, making it a good compromise area. MPA is located relatively far from Avalon, Cat Harbor, and Isthmus boating areas, and contains no mooring coves. Within research boat range of the USC Wrigley Marine Lab, MPA offers excellent opportunity for cooperative scientific study of inside/outside reserve effects as well as in comparison with removal of adjacent Arrow Point to Lion's Head invertebrate closure and with Blue Cavern SMR. MPA provides wonderful educational opportunities for Boy Scouts and other children and families in nearby Emerald Bay.
Blue Cavern SMR	G1: (O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-4)	This expansion of heritage Catalina Marine Science Center MPA was designed for ideal research and education Goal 3/Goal 4 elements, as well as protecting valuable sheltered, warmer water habitats and species such as eelgrass, rock wall, offshore rock (Bird Rock) and deepwater elk kelp communities.	This MPA replaces and expands existing Catalina Marine Science Center SMR, an incredibly important heritage SMR for research, monitoring, and environmental educational programs at the USC Wrigley Marine Lab. The new MPA was carefully designed to capture adequate representation of diverse key habitats, including the exceptionally well-studied Bird Rock ecosystem (with lobster nursery surfgrass, sea palm, kelp forest, sea wall habitats, and containing the longest (27 yr) intertidal monitoring site in southern California), while avoiding popular fishing areas throughout Isthmus Cove such as Isthmus Reef, High Spot, and Ship Rock. North boundary created at 33 27.2' instead of 28' line to reduce impacts to sport boats trolling as they enter and leave Isthmus Cove.
Blue Cavern SMR (continued)			West boundary created at 118 29.3' to include Bird Rock but exclude Isthmus Reef (for fishing value) and to better conform to DFG feasibility guidelines (note that this removes a small portion from existing MPA). MPA is below minimum size and extends to deep water, but not three-mile state boundary because its primary purpose is for MLPA Goals 3 and 4: to improve educational and study opportunities in representative/unique habitats for their intrinsic value consistent with protecting biodiversity. Here the outreach/study opportunities and habitat/species diversity can be captured without extending so far offshore that it impacts pelagic fishing by sport vessels and deepwater commercial fishing. Smaller size MPA also provides regional representation around Catalina (e.g., deepwater elk kelp thickets are only significantly represented in Blue Cavern and Long Point SMRs) and is easier for USC Marine Lab to provide oversight of reserve management such as already occurs.

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Long Point SMR	73132	East Channel Islands	North: 33 25.5' South: MHTL East: landmark = Long Point West: -118 24'	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified
Long Point SMR (continued)	73132						
Long Point SMR (continued)	73132						

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Long Point SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5)	This headland/cove studded MPA was designed specifically to meet Goal 3 and 4 elements, including improving educational and study opportunities and protecting natural heritage habitats and species. This area, not far from the Catalina Island Marine Institute, represents the warmest, most wave-sheltered portion of the East Channel Islands Bioregion, encompassing highly diverse features including headlands, calm coves with unique, research-studied stable sand species assemblages, deep water elk kelp, and the best known (most highly visited) giant black sea bass spawning aggregation site in California.	This MPA is designed to meet Goals 3 and 4, including protecting diverse natural heritage ecosystems and species and improving educational and study opportunities in warm-water, wave-sheltered portion of East Channel Islands Bioregion. Ten key habitats are well represented, including rocky intertidal, beaches, shallow and deep soft bottoms, fringing kelp reefs, and two important nursery habitats: shallow surfgrass and deep elk kelp. Long Point and Blue Cavern are the only MPAs at Catalina with substantial forests of sand-based deepwater elk kelp that provide intricate thickets sheltering a wealth of fishes and invertebrates. The well-studied stable sand habitats in this area harbor ecologically unique species assemblages, including burrowing worms, snails, clams, crabs, sub-tropical mantis shrimp, heart urchins, and fishes such as orange-throat pikeblennies, turbot, halibut, and giant black sea bass.
Long Point SMR (continued)			This MPA will protect the best known and most-visited giant sea bass spawning aggregation site in southern California. Though a protected species, these incredibly huge fish are currently subject to bycatch and uninformed spearing, and their prey are actively fished. Another fish in need of protection is the California sheephead, an ICUN "vulnerable" species that is currently harvested commercially (live trapping) and recreationally all around the island. A recent Sea Grant Study (Caselle et al. 2009) at Catalina found that trophy fishing caused declining male size that adversely affects reproduction in the species. Long Point SMR is a great location for educational programs about marine reserve values. Nearby Button Shell (Camp Fox) and Toyon Coves (Catalina Island Marine Institute) contain popular camps where thousands of school children and families learn about marine ecology and values of Marine Protected Areas.
Long Point SMR (continued)			Scientists working through the USC Wrigley Marine Lab conduct research in this MPA and can readily compare Long Point reserve to other Catalina MPAs. This SMR is below minimum size because its primary purpose is for MLPA Goals 3 and 4: to improve educational and study opportunities in representative/unique habitats for their intrinsic value consistent with protecting biodiversity. Here the outreach/study opportunities and habitat/species diversity can be captured without extending so far offshore that it impacts pelagic fishing by sport vessels and deepwater commercial fishing. The MPA also provides regional representation around Catalina as recommended by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006).

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Long Point SMR (continued)	73132						
Farnsworth SMR	73135	East Channel Islands	North: 33 21' South: 33 18.5' from state waters line to -118 24' East: -118 24' from the MHTL south to 33 18.5' West: State waters line	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Recommend that permanent moorings be installed at Farnsworth Bank to facilitate safe non-consumptive visitation of this special pinnacle area while protecting the colonies of purple hydrocoral from anchor damage.
Farnsworth SMR (continued)	73135						
San Nicolas Alpha Area Military Closure	73146	West Channel Islands	Use formal description for military closure Area Alpha.	Undesignated	N/A	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None specified

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Long Point SMR (continued)			SMR is designed to capture adequate representation of diverse key habitats, yet minimize negative socioeconomic impacts by avoiding popular fishing areas and mooring coves from Avalon to Long Point. North boundary created at 33 25.5' instead of 26' line and lack of extension to 3 mi state boundary designed to reduce impacts to commercial and sport boats fishing offshore since deepwater habitats (>100m depths) already included in the reserve. East boundary is due north of tip of Long Point, a readily recognizable headland landmark. MPA is situated away from major boating areas at Isthmus and at Avalon. This is the only MPA representing the warmest and calmest marine environments at Catalina since boaters desire to retain popular fishing locations closer to Avalon.
Farnsworth SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	This backbone regional MPA was designed to meet size, spacing, and habitat replications by protecting exceptional biodiversity and all required SAT key habitat replicates except 100 - 3000 meter rock. This efficient East Channel Islands SMR protects the highly productive, wave-exposed portion of southwest Catalina, with prime intertidal habitats (optimal for endangered black abalone restoration), coastal eelgrass, surfgrass, kelp reefs, sand plains, and high relief offshore pinnacles, including Farnsworth Bank, the best known seamount in So Cal, with an existing MPA and ASBS to protect its rare purple hydrocoral community.	Farnsworth is an ecological bonanza (full representation of 13 key habitats) with hundreds of species likely to benefit including rockfishes, kelp bass, scorpionfish, giant sea bass, sheephead, angel shark, leopard shark, halfmoon, rock crabs, rock scallops, abalone (e.g., endangered whites and blacks), lobster, sea cucumbers, kelp, eelgrass and all species that feed on squid spawning aggregations. It protects a portion of deepwater soft bottom squid spawning habitat while leaving all other windward Catalina open to squid seining. Size is smaller than preferred (and south boundary follows 1/2 minute instead of whole minute latitude line) to accommodate fishing uses to northwest and southeast while protecting unique and critically important key habitats. Eastward extension of MPA is designed to capture approximately 1/3 extent of largest eelgrass (Zostera) nursery meadow at Channel Islands (and the most significant bed in East Channel Islands Bioregion).
Farnsworth SMR (continued)			MPA is relatively distant from major overnight mooring areas at Cat Harbor/Isthmus Cove and Avalon and avoids Little Harbor and Ben Weston Beach used as anchorage for small boats and kayak launch sites. Recognizing the value of windward Catalina for commercial and recreational fishing, no other MPA is proposed for this side.
San Nicolas Alpha Area Military Closure	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Protects habitats and biodiversity. This is a preferred size backbone regional "MPA equivalent" for ecologically important size and spacing linkages, which represents rich offshore California Current conditions. This ASBS area protects nine key habitats and associated species, including beaches, rocky shores, shallow reefs and sand plains, persistent kelp, and surfgrass. Also protected is an extensive reef shelf of 30-100m, (which represents 14% of this habitat in the entire study region), that exists outside an abundant area of kelp forest, and marine bird and mammal areas.	The military already prohibits anchoring and fishing in Area Alpha, so this area has been offered by the Navy as the only location at San Nicolas Island available for “MPA equivalent” placement. Despite existing fishing ban, some commercial fishing does occur. The Navy has stated that if Area Alpha becomes an MPA equivalent, they will actively enforce the existing fishing prohibition, including banning take by military personnel. Like the rest of San Nicolas Island, Area Alpha contains an amazingly rich variety and quantity of highly productive habitats and species due to its extensive shelf reef (extending out several miles) and offshore position exposed to the rich California Current. As southernmost island in West Channel Islands Bioregion, it hosts a unique mixture of northern and southern species. The preferred size MPA equivalent area contains nine fully represented key habitats as well as significant sea bird and marine mammal areas,

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
San Nicolas Alpha Area Military Closure (continued)	73146						
San Nicolas Alpha Area Military Closure (continued)	73146						
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 1	73144	East Channel Islands	Use formal description for military closure SWAT 1 Safety Area.	Undesignated	N/A	Managed and enforced by the U.S. Navy as a federal Safety Zone, this area will be restricted to military training only. Due to access restrictions resulting from the Safety Zone, the marine environments will not be exposed to any take other than that resulting from military training operations	This area is a Federal Safety Zone managed by the U.S. Navy
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 2	73145	East Channel Islands	Use formal description for military closure Wilson Cove Security Area.	Undesignated	N/A	Managed and enforced by the U.S. Navy as a federal Safety Zone, this area will be restricted to military training only. Due to access restrictions resulting from the Safety Zone, the marine environments will not be exposed to any take other than that resulting from military training operations	This area is a Federal Safety Zone managed by the U.S. Navy
Richardson Rock SMR	73118	West Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
San Nicolas Alpha Area Military Closure (continued)			(including resident population of sea otters). It includes some of the best rocky intertidal habitat for endangered black abalone, and represents one of the few remaining locations with significant populations that may contain individuals resistant to abalone withered foot syndrome. Other species likely to benefit include rockfishes, giant sea bass, sheephead, angel shark, rock scallops, abalone, lobster, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers. The US Geological Service has been monitoring intertidal and subtidal species assemblages at San Nicolas Island for more than two decades, including Area Alpha – surveys that would greatly benefit from ability to separate fishing effects from natural ecosystem dynamics. Socioeconomic impacts should not be a factor at Area Alpha since fishing already is prohibited. Those currently fishing there despite the ban will continue to have all other areas around the island available for harvest.
San Nicolas Alpha Area Military Closure (continued)			Note that Area Bravo would be better compromise candidate for MPA, having higher diversity habitats, more sea otter habitat that has been studied long-term, and less negative socioeconomic impacts, but Navy did not allow MPA equivalent option for Area Bravo. Note also that military boundaries do not conform exactly to DFG feasibility guidelines, but cannot be altered by the MLPA process and already are well known and delineated on nautical charts.
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 1	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3), G6: (O-3,O-4)	This MPA has been included per BRTF guidance. This represents a military closure on San Clemente Island called SWAT-1. When finalized by the government, entry into this area will be prohibited for safety reasons whether or not it is designated as an MPA equivalent; therefore, it will effectively be a no-take area except for military exercises.	Some socioeconomic impacts will occur in this area whether or not it is designated an MPA equivalent since the military is closing this area for safety reasons. Designation may increase protection from possible take by military personnel. There will be some impacts from military exercises, but these appear to be relatively small, so level of protection should be high. Boundaries may not conform exactly to DFG feasibility guidelines, but are already determined by the military.
San Clemente Pending Military Closure 2	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-3), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Protects habitats and biodiversity. This above minimum size backbone regional SMR equivalent contributes to ecologically important size and spacing linkages representing northeastern exposure conditions off San Clemente Island in the East Channel Islands Bioregion. This MPA protects six key habitats in an ASBS, including beaches, rocky shores, shallow reefs and sand, persistent kelp and surfgrass as well as associated species.	This represents the Federal Closure located on the east side of San Clemente Island called SWAT 2 or Wilson Cove Security Area. Entry into this area will be prohibited for safety reasons whether or not it is designated as an MPA equivalent; therefore, it will effectively be a no-take area except for military exercises. This area and Swat 1 Safety area are the only locations at the island that are available for MPA placement. Some socioeconomic impacts will occur in this area whether or not it is designated an MPA equivalent since the military is closing this area for security and safety reasons. Designation may increase protection from possible take by military personnel. There will be some impacts from military exercises, but these appear to be relatively small, so level of protection should be high. Boundaries may not conform exactly to DFG feasibility guidelines, but are already determined by the military.
Richardson Rock SMR	None Specified	None	None

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in SCRSG MPA Proposal 3
Document Edit Date September 22, 2009

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Judith Rock SMR	73116	West Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Harris Point SMR	73119	West Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
South Point SMR	73115	West Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Carrington Point SMR	73120	West Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Skunk Point SMR	73117	West Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Painted Cave SMCA	73112	Mid Channel Islands	0	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); and Pelagic finfish (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap).	None
Gull Island SMR	73113	Mid Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Scorpion SMR	73114	Mid Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Footprint SMR	73121	Mid Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Anacapa Island SMCA	73123	Mid Channel Islands	0	SMCA	Moderate Low	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Lobster (Hoop net and Diving); and Pelagic finfish (Spearfishing). 2. The commercial take of Lobster (Trap).	None
Anacapa Island SMR	73122	Mid Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None
Santa Barbara Island SMR	73111	Mid Channel Islands	None	SMR	Very High	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	None

SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area

Bioregions:

1. North Mainland (Point Conception to Marina Del Rey)
2. South Mainland (Marina del Rey to the U.S.-Mexico border)
3. West Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa and San Nicolas islands)
4. Mid-Channel Islands (Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands)
5. East Channel Islands (Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands)

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
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Document Edit Date September 22, 2009

MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Judith Rock SMR	None Specified	None	None
Harris Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
South Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Carrington Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Skunk Point SMR	None Specified	None	None
Painted Cave SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Gull Island SMR	None Specified	None	None
Scorpion SMR	None Specified	None	None
Footprint SMR	None Specified	None	None
Anacapa Island SMCA	None Specified	None	None
Anacapa Island SMR	None Specified	None	None
Santa Barbara Island SMR	None Specified	None	None