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

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						

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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.

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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						

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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,

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Campus Point SMR (continued)	73661						
Campus Point SMR (continued)	73661						

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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						

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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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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						

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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.

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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.

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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						

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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.

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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

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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),

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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

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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.

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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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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

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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.

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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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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

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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

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
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)

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
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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

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Consideration of Existing State MPAs in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
Document Revision Date September 23, 2009

Existing MPA Name	**Retain** (no changes to boundaries or regulations)	**Modify** (included with boundary or regulation change)	**Remove** (not included)	**Rationale for Decision**
Refugio SMCA			Remove	The current Refugio MPA has existed for decades, but has not been vigorously disclosed to the public or enforced at any time. Because it has not functioned as a legitimate MPA to date and does not meet SAT guidelines or DFG feasibility guidelines, it should be eliminated as an MPA. A thorough analysis of modifying the MPA to meet MLPA goals and objectives was found to be scientifically unnecessary, not beneficial to the overall array, and socio-economically unacceptable. State Parks has a lease on the seabed from the state lands commission for this area and can protect the archaeological resources of the seabed by other means while still encouraging its use be recreational divers.
Goleta Slough SMP		Modify regulations. Replace with Goleta SMR.		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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Existing MPA Name	**Retain** (no changes to boundaries or regulations)	**Modify** (included with boundary or regulation change)	**Remove** (not included)	**Rationale for Decision**
Big Sycamore Canyon SMR			Remove	The close proximity of the new Point Dume SMCA and the existing Proposition 132 (Sycamore Canyon) SMR renders the Sycamore Canyon SMR redundant, unnecessary and without high conservation value. TO retain it would compound socioeconomic impacts of the Point Dume SMCA with little additional ecological contribution to the region's network of marine reserves. As such, removal of the Sycamore Canyon SMR is highly recommended.
Abalone Cove SMP		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Abalone Cove SMCA.		Provide higher level of protection plus a more feasible overall shape.
Point Fermin SMP			Remove	Removed per guidance from California Department of Fish and Game and Parks & Recreation. Originally intended to protect tide pools but now redundant due to enforcement and control efforts by The City of San Pedro and the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium. Public Access to the tide pools is limited to educational and research purposes.
Bolsa Chica SMP		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Bolsa Chica SMCA.		Better reflects the uses and protections of the area and intent of state parks.
Upper Newport Bay SMP		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Upper Newport SMCA.		Boundary change better meets DFG feasibility - easily enforceable. Change to conservation area reflects uses and intent of state parks.

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California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Consideration of Existing State MPAs in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
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Existing MPA Name	**Retain** (no changes to boundaries or regulations)	**Modify** (included with boundary or regulation change)	**Remove** (not included)	**Rationale for Decision**
Robert E Badham SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna North SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
Crystal Cove SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna North SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
Irvine Coast SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna North SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
Heisler Park SMR		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna SMR.		Incorporated into a larger, backbone SMR to expand scope of protection.
Laguna Beach SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna South SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
South Laguna Beach SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna South SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
Niguel SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna South SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
Dana Point SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Laguna South SMCA.		Consolidated into one MPA based on advice from DFG and managing entities. Simplified and made uniform allowed uses.
Doheny SMCA			Remove	Did not meet feasibility guidelines and provided a low level of protection.
Doheny Beach SMCA			Remove	Did not meet feasibility guidelines and provided a low level of protection.
Buena Vista Lagoon SMP			Remove	Per Department of Fish and Game Guidance
Agua Hedionda Lagoon SMR			Remove	Conflicts with competing existing uses, which were incompatible with MPA.

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Consideration of Existing State MPAs in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
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Existing MPA Name	**Retain** (no changes to boundaries or regulations)	**Modify** (included with boundary or regulation change)	**Remove** (not included)	**Rationale for Decision**
Batiquitos Lagoon SMP			Remove	Existing management provides protection. An MPA would not provide further protection. Management opposes this MPA
Encinitas SMCA			Remove	Did not meet feasibility guidelines and only provided the illusion of protection.
Cardiff-San Elijo SMCA			Remove	Did not meet feasibility guidelines and only provided the illusion of protection.
San Elijo Lagoon SMP			Remove	Conflicts with water treatment facility needs.
San Dieguito Lagoon SMP		Modify regulations. Replace with San Dieguito SMR.		Support goals of the restoration effort here and provide additional protection for estuary.
San Diego-Scripps SMCA			Remove	Provides only illusion of protection, and to increase feasibility would have high socioeconomic costs.
La Jolla SMCA		Modify regulations. Replace with La Jolla SMR.		Provides higher level of protection for included habitats and maintained boundaries that are well known, marked, and enforced.
Mia J Tegner SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Cabrillo SMR.		Supports the goals of the national monument and increases protection for this area. Expands size and cleans up boundaries to make more enforceable.
Catalina Marine Science Center SMR		Modify boundaries. Replace with Blue Cavern SMR		Expand area and enlarge MPA. Boundaries made more enforceable. Recognize high level of monitoring.
Farnsworth Bank SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Farnsworth SMCA.		Expanded size to create a backbone MPA with higher levels of protection for the included habitats. Regulations provide a higher level of protection.
Lover's Cove SMCA		Modify boundaries and regulations. Replace with Lovers Cove SMCA.		Cleaned up boundaries and regulations to make more enforceable at request of DFG.
Richardson Rock SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance

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California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Consideration of Existing State MPAs in SCRSG MPA Proposal 2
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Existing MPA Name	**Retain** (no changes to boundaries or regulations)	**Modify** (included with boundary or regulation change)	**Remove** (not included)	**Rationale for Decision**
Judith Rock SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Harris Point SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
South Point SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Carrington Point SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Skunk Point SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Painted Cave SMCA	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Gull Island SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Scorpion SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Footprint SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Anacapa Island SMCA	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Anacapa Island SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Santa Barbara Island SMR	Retain			Per Fish and Game Commission Guidance
Arrow Point to Lion Head Point Special Closure			Remove	MPA did not meet feasibility requirements. Close to other proposed MPAs. Enhancing MPA protection would have closed the entrance to Two Harbors.

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