

California MLPA South Coast Project
Suggested Updates to Attribute Information for MPA Options under Consideration by the MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force
Revised November 9, 2009

Legend: Bracketed red text is to be deleted. Green text is new text to add to attribute field. Only attribute fields where change occurred are shown.					
Option	MPA Name	MPA ID	Field Where Change Occurred	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	
Orange County Option 1	Laguna SMR	75605	MPA Boundaries	Northern boundary is mean high [high] tide Western boundary is straight line from shore due south along 117 50.0 to 33 30.5 N, 117 50.0 W Southern boundary is straight line from 33 30.5 N, 117 50.0 W due east to shore Eastern boundary is mean high [high] tide	
Orange County Option 1	Dana Point SMCA	75607	MPA Boundaries	Northern boundary extends from shore, a line due west along 33 30.5 N to 33 30.5 N 117 46.0 W. then along a line from 33 30.5 N 117 46.0 W to 33 30.0 N 117 46.0 W, then along a line from 33 30.0 N 117 46.0 W to a navigational buoy (at approximately 33 27.3, 117 43.3) to the corner of the break wall at approximately 33 27.483 N 117 42.285 W then along break wall at mean high [high] tide then along shore at mean high [high] tide	
Orange County Option 2	Dana Point SMCA	75608	MPA Boundaries	Northern boundary extends from shore, a line due west off the small point to approximately 33 30.05 N 117 46.0 W. then along a line from 33 30.05 N 117 46.0 W to 33 30.0 N 117 46.0 W, then along a diagonal line from 33 30.0 N 117 46.0 W to a navigational buoy (at approximately 33 27.3, 117 43.3) to the corner of the break wall at approximately 33 27.483 N 117 42.285 W then along break wall at mean high [high] tide then along shore at mean high [high] tide	
San Diego Options 1, 2, and 3	Tijuana River Mouth SMCA	75628	MPA Boundaries	[Boundaries set north of Tijuana outfall.] From shore a straight line due west to 32 34.0 N 117 9.0 W then a straight line from 32 34.0 N 117 9.0 W to 32 32.6 N 117 9.0 W then a straight line due east from 32 32.6 N 117 9.0 W to shore eastern boundary is mean high tide	
All	Blue Cavern SMR	75115	MPA Boundaries	Area bounded by the mean high tide and the following lines: 118 degrees 29.300' W 33 degrees 27.500' N 118 degrees 27.000' W [Did not go to deep water to allow for fishing opportunities valuable to the economy of Catalina.]	

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Option	MPA Name	MPA ID	Field Where Change Occurred	Other Proposed Regulations	
All	Begg Rock SMR	75126	Other Proposed Regulations	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.	
San Diego Options 1, 2, and 3	Matlahuayl SMR	75625	Other Proposed Regulations	Maintain existing restrictions regarding: boat launching areas and anchoring times. [Maintain existing restrictions regarding: boat launching areas and anchoring times.] Designation is not intended to impede pier maintenance or research activities, scientific collection by SIO/UCSD, the Southwest Fisheries Science Center and Birch Aquarium or laboratory tank ocean water intake and discharge activities by these entities.	

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All	Point Conception SMR	75338	Other Considerations		Access to this site is difficult given the distance from Santa Barbara Harbor and the small boat launch at Gaviota, allowing for high conservation value while minimizing socioeconomic impacts. [The previous iteration of this shape included St. Augustine reef; however, in Round 2, the boundary was pulled further to the west to open this reef for fishing interests and pulled an additional mile to the east in Round 3 as a tradeoff for the Naples SMCA. Additionally, the western boundary of the original shape was extended to the west to capture hard 30' 100m habitat. It is the intent of WG1 to include exemption language similar to that at Vandenberg SMR to allow for military activities.]
All	Goleta Slough SMR	75117	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	[Following text moved from site specific rationale] 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.
All	Batiqitos Lagoon SMR	75134	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	The purpose of this MPA is to protect estuarine habitat, which serves as a nursery for a number of fish species and includes special status bird species. An SMR at this site would enhance the existing education and outreach programs already in place in the lagoon. It is a key site in traditional Luiseno territory. As a Traditional Cultural Place that plays a significant role in Luiseno culture, it is ideally suited for tribal co-management to promote 1) education and outreach, 2) marine stewardship, and 3) Luiseno maritime cultural preservation and revitalization.	[Following sentence moved from site specific rationale] The site is one of the few remaining wetlands on the Southern California coastline and currently managed as a nature reserve by the Department of Fish and Game. The SCRSG recommends that DFG explore establishing Luiseno co-management for this SMCA. Luiseno government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Luiseno cultural preservation.

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All	Blue Cavern SMR	75115	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	Blue Cavern SMR, clustered with offshore Bird Rock [Catalina Isthmus] SMCA provides a backbone MPA for the leeward side 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 Bird Rock [Catalina Isthmus] SMCA to allow for offshore fishing opportunities valuable to the economy of Catalina, but together achieve backbone high value MPA.
All	Farnsworth SMCA	75124	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	Backbone MPA for southwest region of Santa Catalina Island hosting high diversity of habitats and communities representing productive, wave-exposed portion of east islands bioregion. Differing exposures to swells, headlands, spectacularly unique offshore Farnsworth Bank (existing MPA and ASBS) and other deepwater pinnacles, diverse rocky intertidal, shallow/deepwater reefs and sand plains add to biodiversity. Contains persistent key habitat giant kelp forests, surfgrass, and purple hydrocoral. Will enhance likely to benefit species including rockfishes, kelp bass, scorpionfish, giant sea bass, sheephead, angel shark, abalone, lobster, cucumbers, and rock scallops. Protects highly significant endangered intertidal black abalone and subtidal white abalone habitat.	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/lon, consistent with meeting minimum size to count as backbone MPA to minimize socioeconomic impacts to fisheries. Kept some deep rock reefs outside MPA to north to provide fishing habitat to make up for losses at Castle Rock, San Clemente Island Military Closure. Allows coastal pelagics/squid fishing, while maintaining high level protection. Meets minimum habitat representation for rocky intertidal, kelp, deep rocky reefs 30-100m, sandy beaches, and soft bottom habitat 0-30m, 30-100m, 100-200m & >200m. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). Avoids active coves/campgrounds such as Little Harbor and Ben Weston Beach that are used by shore fishers and fished from small boats and kayaks. Relative far from and well-spaced between major overnight mooring areas at Avalon and Cat Harbor.
All	Farnsworth SMCA (continued)				[Following sentence moved from site specific rationale] It also took into consideration bottom fisheries that were closed at Swat 1 at Catalina. [DFG: Other proposed take of Striped Marlin (hook and line), only if it will not negatively impact the DFG Feasibility Analysis.]

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Option	MPA Name	MPA ID	Field Where Change Occurred	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
All	Long Point SMR	75209	Other Considerations		<p>[This MPA is designed to meet Goals 3 and 4, including protecting diverse natural heritage ecosystems and species and improving educational and study opportunities in warm-water, wave-sheltered portion of East Channel Islands Bioregion.] Ten key habitats are well represented[, including rocky intertidal, beaches, shallow and deep soft bottoms, fringing kelp reefs,] and two important nursery habitats: shallow surfgrass and deep elk kelp. Long Point and Blue Cavern are the only MPAs at Catalina with substantial forests of sand-based deepwater elk kelp that provide intricate thickets sheltering a wealth of fishes and invertebrates. The well-studied stable sand habitats in this area harbor ecologically unique species assemblages[, including burrowing worms, snails, clams, crabs, sub-tropical mantis shrimp, heart urchins, and fishes such as orange-throat pikeblennies, turbot, halibut, and giant black sea bass.]</p>
	Long Point SMR (continued)				<p>This MPA will protect the best known and most-visited giant sea bass spawning aggregation site in southern California. Though a protected species, these incredibly huge fish are currently subject to bycatch and uninformed spearing, and their prey are actively fished. Another fish in need of protection is the California sheephead, an ICUN "vulnerable" species that is currently harvested commercially (live trapping) and recreationally all around the island. A recent Sea Grant Study (Caselle et al. 2009) at Catalina found that trophy fishing caused declining male size that adversely affects reproduction in the species. Long Point SMR is a great location for educational programs about marine reserve values. Nearby Button Shell (Camp Fox) and Toyon Coves (Catalina Island Marine Institute) contain popular camps where thousands of school children and families learn about marine ecology and values of Marine Protected Areas.</p>
	Long Point SMR (continued)				<p>Scientists working through the USC Wrigley Marine Lab conduct research in this MPA and can readily compare Long Point reserve to other Catalina MPAs. This SMR is below minimum size because its primary purpose is for MLPA Goals 3 and 4: to improve educational and study opportunities in representative/unique habitats for their intrinsic value consistent with protecting biodiversity. Here the outreach/study opportunities and habitat/species diversity can be captured without extending so far offshore that it impacts pelagic fishing by sport vessels and deepwater commercial fishing. The MPA also provides regional representation around Catalina as recommended by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). SMR is designed to capture adequate representation of diverse key habitats, yet minimize negative socioeconomic impacts by avoiding popular fishing areas and mooring coves from Avalon to Long Point.</p>

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	Long Point SMR (continued)				[North boundary created at 33 25.5' instead of 26' line and lack of extension to 3 mi state boundary designed to reduce impacts to commercial and sport boats fishing offshore since deepwater habitats (>100m depths) already included in the reserve. East boundary is due north of tip of Long Point, a readily recognizable headland landmark. MPA is situated away from major boating areas at Isthmus and at Avalon. This is the only MPA representing the warmest and calmest marine environments at Catalina since boaters desire to retain popular fishing locations closer to Avalon.]
All	Famosa Slough SMR	75141	Other Considerations		<p>Key considerations Miles of coverage: 37 acres. Captures the following habitats/features: Shallow water habitat (<30 m), Soft, sandy bottom, Brackish wetland, Salt marsh</p> <p>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 City's 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.</p> <p>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,]</p>
	Famosa Slough SMR (continued)				<p>[avocets (May 2, 2009 four American Avocets hatched on the Slough island), black-necked stilts, blue herons, blue-winged teals, Forster's terns, yellow-crowned night heron, Kingfisher, great egret, and ospreys.]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

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	Famosa Slough SMR (continued)				<p>[Goal 2. SMR promotes the protection 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).]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>
	Famosa Slough SMR (continued)				<p>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).</p> <p>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]: r Common Loon *, r Horned Grebe, r Eared Grebe, r Pied-billed Grebe (R), r Western Grebe, r Clark's Grebe, r A merican White Pelican, r Brown Pelican (R), r Double-crested Cormorant (R), r American Bittern *, r Least Bittern *, r Great Blue Heron (R), r Great Egret (R),</p>
	Famosa Slough SMR (continued)				<p>r Snowy Egret (R), r Reddish Egret *, r Tricolored Heron *, r Little Blue Heron (R), r Cattle Egret, r Green Heron, r Black-crowned Night Heron (R), r Yellow-crowned Night Heron*, r White-faced Ibis *, r Brant, r Mallard (B) (R), r Gadwall, r Northern Pintail (R), r American Wigeon (R), r Eurasian Wigeon *, r Northern Shoveler (R), r Cinnamon Teal, r Blue-winged Teal (R), r Green winged Teal, r Redhead *, r Tufted Duck *, r Ring-necked Duck, r Lesser Scaup (R), r Surf Scoter *, r Common Goldeneye *, r Bufflehead, r Red-breasted Merganser, r Hooded Merganser *, r Ruddy Duck (R) Raptors, r Northern Harrier, r White-tailed Kite, r Sharp-shinned Hawk, r Cooper's Hawk, r Red-shouldered Hawk, r Red-tailed Hawk (R), r Osprey (R), r Merlin *,r American Kestrel (R), r Prairie Falcon *, r Peregrine Falcon *, r American Coot (R), r Clapper Rail, r Virginia Rail, r Sora,</p>

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	Famosa Slough SMR (continued)				<p>r Black-bellied Plover, r Semipalmated Plover, r Snowy Plover *, r Killdeer (B) (R), r American Avocet (B) (R), r Black-necked Stilt (B) (R), r Greater Yellowlegs (R), r Lesser Yellowlegs *, r Solitary Sandpiper *, r Willet (R), r Spotted Sandpiper, r Whimbrel, r Long-billed Curlew, r Marbled Godwit (R), r Ruddy Turnstone, r Black Turnstone, r Red Knot, r Sanderling, r Dunlin, r Pectoral Sandpiper *, r Baird's Sandpiper *, r Western Sandpiper (R), r Least Sandpiper (R), r Stilt Sandpiper *, r Long-billed Dowitcher, r Short-billed Dowitcher (R), r Wilson's Snipe *, r Wilson's Phalarope, r Red-necked Phalarope, r Parasitic Jaeger *</p> <p>Gulls, Terns and Skimmers, r Bonaparte's Gull, r Mew Gull, r Ring-billed Gull (R), r California Gull (R), r Herring Gull, r Thayer's Gull *, r Glaucous-winged Gull, r Western Gull (R), r Heermann's Gull, r Caspian Tern, r Royal Tern, r Elegant Tern, r Common Tern, r Forster's Tern (R), r Least Tern (R), r Black Tern *</p>
Point Dume Option 1	Point Dume SMR	75589	Other Considerations		<p>The Point Dume SMR is intended to work as a cluster with the Point Dume SMCA. Together these MPAs are designed to meet size and spacing guidelines by connecting with the Palos Verdes and Helo SMRs. [Work Group 1 considered Dume and Palos Verdes as areas of importance to minimize negative socioeconomic impacts. Still, PV is 17.25 sq.mi., near preferred size.] Dume SMR/SMCA cluster is preferred size with very high LOP.</p> <p>The SCRSG also recommends that DFG explore establishing Chumash co-management for this SMCA/SMR complex. Chumash government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Chumash cultural preservation.</p>
Point Dume Option 2	Point Dume SMR	75587	Other Considerations		<p>The Point Dume SMR is intended to work as a cluster with the Point Dume SMCA. [Together these MPAs are designed to meet size and spacing guidelines by connecting with the Palos Verdes and Helo SMRs. Work Group 1 considered Dume and Palos Verdes as areas of importance to minimize negative socioeconomic impacts. Still, PV is 17.25 sq.mi., near preferred size.] Dume SMR/SMCA cluster is preferred size with very high LOP.</p> <p>The SCRSG also recommends that DFG explore establishing Chumash co-management for this SMCA/SMR complex. Chumash government and non-government entities will seek to formulate MOUs with appropriate State departments, e.g., Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation for education and outreach, marine stewardship, and Chumash cultural preservation.</p>

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Point Dume Option 3	Point Dume SMCA	75639	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	<p>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.</p> <p>[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. It improves study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance].</p>	<p>Key considerations</p> <p>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.</p>
Point Dume Option 3	Point Dume SMCA (continued)				<p>[Following sentence moved from site specific rationale] 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.</p> <p>[Following sentence moved from site specific rationale g.] Over 2,000 parking spaces provide access from Zuma Beach,</p>
	Point Dume SMCA (continued)			<p>[It protects marine natural heritage, including protection of areas important to the traditional peoples of the region.</p> <p>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.]</p>	<p>Compliance with SAT Guidelines</p> <p>[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, 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]</p>
	Point Dume SMCA (continued)			<p>Key rationale for designation: a. Backbone MPA site, b. Plays important role in larval connectivity and ecological function of statewide and regional MP networks,</p>	<p>Does not meet SAT habitat replication guidelines for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. [DEFICIENCY 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 exists 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.]

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	Point Dume SMCA (continued)			c. <input type="checkbox"/> High conservation value; protects broad range of marine resources, d. Submarine canyon region is a significant aggregation area for pelagics 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,] [h. Cross interest support. A geography at Point Dume exists in the other two proposals under RSG consideration. This MPA design resulted from negotiations among several user groups.]	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.
Palos Verdes Option 1	Rocky Point SMR	75660	Other Consideratons		Impacts on sport fishing and consumptive users accessing the coast from shore. Concerns: Sport fishermen on the north and commercial fishermen on the south. Lobster around the rocks, close to Redondo Beach so concerns about potential impacts to recreational fishermen. Several important sites excluded from the SMR for recreational activities (e.g., Flat Rock, Lunada Bay, Abalone Cove) they are easily accessible and are popular locations for visitor exploration and educational field trips. While keeping area moderate-size to minimize socio-economic impacts. Farther away from LA Harbor, leaving south peninsula open for fishing. Minimize socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size. Avoids Whites Point outfall for City of Los Angeles [LA] sewage. Avoids Southern California's worst hotspot for DDT contamination off Whites Pt. Avoids heavily sedimented murky water off southern portion of peninsula and pollution influences from LA Harbor.
Palos Verdes Option 2	Point Vicente SMR	75645	Other Considerations		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. 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.]

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	Point Vicente SMR (continued)				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.
Palos Verdes Option 2	Abalone Cove SMCA	75646	Other Considerations		<p>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.</p> <p>[Small seiners use this area and would be impacted if this MPA was turned into a no take SMR.]</p>
	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 Vicente SMR, this MPA cluster achieves the preferred size in the most densely populated area of the south coast.
San Diego Options 1, 2, and 3	Swami's SMCA	75622	Other Considerations		SMCA meant to be SMP if a MLPA-compatible moderate-high LOP State Park mission statement evolves for this area (current State Park mission statement includes activities not consistent with a moderate-high LOP). MPA boundaries off the full minute to avoid two popular State Beaches at Moonlight and Cardiff-Seaside with their extensive parking lots. This MPA incorporates two existing ocean SMCA's, fronting state beaches, at Encinitas and San Elijo and a large campground catering mostly to surfers, attracted by a dozen reef-shaped surf spots. There are multiple public access points and a dozen great surf spots, Native American submerged cultural sites, large parking lots serving beach-tourism based local economies including retail surf shops and manufacturing, restaurants and hotels, close to UCSD, Palomar and Mira Costa Colleges.

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	Swami's SMCA (continued)				<p>The south boundary was sited to avoid, to the extent possible, the 1/4 mile buffer around the sewer outfall. MPA is SAT minimum ~9 square miles to minimize impacts to Oceanside harbor fishing efforts. [This MPA completes habitat replication requirement for SD county in conjunction with South La Jolla Reef SMR. Swamis allows the array to meet spacing guidelines minimal distance for 8 out of 12 habitat types for spacing in the bioregion.]</p> <p>MPA protects two reefs with persistent kelp forests and extensive surfgrass habitat, contiguous with the large sandy area fronting San Elijo Lagoon that was historically a consistent producer of halibut, sand bass, grunion, sharks, rays and all other sandy habitat species. The flat sandy-conglomerate deposit reefs in North San Diego county do not have the vertical relief or rock garden variety of the study areas finest at La Jolla, are less biodiverse and require larger areas to capture species for a lifecycle.</p>
	Swami's SMCA (continued)				<p>But their extensive kelp and surf grass beds are important for all larvae settlement, retention, protection and juvenile growth, and favored lobster habitat.</p> <p>[It is not the intent of this MPA to impede beach nourishment borrowing and receiving activities. It is not the intent of this MPA to impede ongoing Clean Water Act mandated monitoring, maintenance and marine life sampling for pollutant effects associated with the San Elijo sewer outfall.]</p>
San Diego Options 1, 2, and 3	San Elijo Lagoon SMR	75623	Other Considerations		<p>Currently no boat access is allowed. An outstanding array of management and stewardship infrastructure exists including CDFG, County of San Diego, San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy. Provides unique research opportunities for study into relationship of estuarine and marine ecosystems. Forthcoming guidance from department managers of adjacent ecological reserve is intended to be incorporated relative to allowed take.</p> <p>[Designation is not intended to impede protection, restoration activity including sediment removal/deposition as needed, and maintenance management (including estuary mouth opening or re-opening).]</p>

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San Diego Options 1, 2, and 3	San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA	75624	Other Considerations		San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA forms a cluster with the Matlahuayl SMR and extends from its northern and western borders, adding another 1.45 sq mi to the cluster for critical additional protection of complementary key food web habitats and biodiversity. Replaces the existing ASBS-designated San Diego-Scripps SMCA, expanded to include the 1972 UCSD 800 acre submerged lands lease, which encompasses most of the unique Scripps Canyon branch of La Jolla's submarine canyon system, fronting UCSD's terrestrial Scripps Coastal Reserve property. Birch Aquarium, Scripps Institution of Oceanography and UCSD have used Scripps Pier and Scripps Canyon for marine biology and oceanography research and teaching activities since 1957.
	San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)				Scripps Canyon is unique in the study area, a narrow, steep-walled, deep rock fissure approaching shore at a 90 degree angle, reaching a depth of 500 feet about twice the length of Scripps Pier offshore, interrupting and collecting the southward streaming Oceanside littoral cell's constant flow of sand, detritus and estuarine nutrients. The canyon is a reliable haven for a wide variety of deep water species in close proximity and trophic interaction with nearshore species assemblages. Detritus, mainly tangled kelp and surfgrass from north San Diego County, piles into a spacious, well-oxygenated mat on the canyon floor that provides both forage and shelter from predators for a host of small crustaceans - a rare circumstance that allows the mat to achieve one of the highest secondary production levels every recorded, with up to three million small crustaceans counted per cubic meter -
	San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)				forming a reliable and nutritious food web base for the highly productive La Jolla reef and Canyon ecosystem and fishery. [This unique canyon has been an invaluable study opportunity and laboratory for research and teaching in Marine Biology, Ecology and Oceanography at UCSD/Scripps Institute of Oceanography, since 1957 and was designated a founding reserve in the UC Natural Reserve System (NRS) in 1965, and received ASBS designation in 1974. UCSD Regents purchased the available undeveloped watershed land upstream from Scripps Canyon for a reserve, and obtained an 800 acre underwater lease from the City of San Diego underwater park in 1971, that includes Scripps Canyon and extends north to the limits of the UC Reserve property line at the coast.]

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	San Diego-Scripps Coastal SMCA (continued)				<p>Protection and ongoing long-term natural habitat restoration of the upland portion of the Scripps Coastal Reserve and its drainage into the shoreline mouth of Scripps Canyon, ensures control of non-point source surface runoff to bring water quality discharges up to ocean ASBS standards. There is current reserve monitoring and enforcement by SIO and Natural Reserve System (NRS) staff and docents, UCSD police, and La Jolla Lifeguards in conjunction with the DFG.</p> <p>Recommend DFG to consider MOU with Kumeyaay communities to create an educational and stewardship partnership MPA aimed at enhancing cultural, educational, and historical opportunities present at this site.</p>
San Diego Option 1	South La Jolla Reefs SMR	75627	Other Considerations		<p>At 1.2 sq mi, the SAT-designated, rare 30 to 100 meter key rocky habitat, nearest to next replicate at Palos Verdes, included in this South La Jolla minimum sized SMR/SMCA cluster, is more abundant than in all the other study area coastal MPAs combined, and this SMR/SMCA cluster still leaves an equal amount of this rarest reef in north La Jolla open for commercial and recreational harvest. North boundary fixed at Little Point (32 50') to capture important persistent kelp replicate. [South boundary set just north of Crystal Pier at Garnet Ave to allow pier fishing and make a recognizable MPA transition point on land.] All SAT-listed key offshore habitats embrace this reef, making it a unique microcosm of the entire study region, including a deep sub-marine canyon with two shoreline branches, one hard and one soft bottomed.</p>
	South La Jolla Reefs SMR (continued)				<p>This productive rocky reef habitat SMR, isolated by spacious, mostly sandy terrain to the south and contiguous rocky reef to the north, allows contrasting edge fishing harvest environments for long term scientific evaluation and study, while leaving the most important kayak, shore, CPFV and commercial fishing area in La Jolla open. The prime fishing area off of La Jolla Cove is bounded on the north by a deep canyon and soft bottom which functions as a funnel for big-game pelagics, forage fish and a wide variety of sandy habitat and primary and secondary forage species to spill into the fishing zone, guaranteeing abundance for the traditional best La Jolla fishing grounds, while conserving the precious breeding and rearing habitats to the north and south necessary for sustainability.</p>
	South La Jolla Reefs SMR (continued)				<p>Consistent upwelling canyon nutrients from the north and three steady big river outflows to the south feed a biodiverse and highly productive food web. The La Jolla marine ecosystem is unmatched for beauty, clarity, water quality and biologic diversity, with a thriving local onshore economy historically focused on matchless coastal recreation and tourism. La Jolla is currently a non-consumptive tourist and recreational fishing mecca dependent on its vibrant nearshore marine ecosystem. Scripps Institute of Oceanography and UCSD overlook much of the SMR and can both monitor, study and help enforce the simple regulations.</p>

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San Diego Options 3 and 4	Sunset Cliffs SMR	75633	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	<p>[This MPA is complementary to the Del Mar MPA and includes habitats not captured there, such as persistent kelp.]</p> <p>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 California's 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.</p>	<p>[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.]</p> <p>Point Loma 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.</p> <p>[Sunset Cliffs State Marine Reserve (SMR) / Ocean Beach Municipal Pier State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA) Cluster]</p>
	Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)			<p>[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.]</p> <p>Key rationale for designation: a) Backbone SMR, [b] Meets DFG feasibility criteria, c) Meets all six 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,</p>	<p>Key considerations <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Miles of Coverage: 2.6 miles shoreline, cluster is 9.689 square miles.</p> <p>Contains the following habitats/features: Depth range: 3' - 3,336', 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,]</p> <p>Goals/Objectives Achieved</p> <p>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.]</p>

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	Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)			<p>[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.]</p>	<p>[This SMR/SMCA cluster will protect the natural biodiversity and rich abundance found in one of California's largest persistent kelp beds (objective 1).]</p> <p>Preserving the structure, function, and integrity (objective 2) of this rich <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i> 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 - the persistent, extensive giant kelp bed.]</p>
	Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)				<p>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, and rebuild those that have been depleted (objective 6).</p> <p>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</p>
	Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)				<p>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 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.]</p>

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	Sunset Cliffs SMR (continued)				[Following text moved from site specific rationale d)] Socioeconomic - 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. The SAT assessed category A (mine neutralization) and B (Research & Development) activities as potentially incompatible with the goals of the MLPA,
San Diego Option 4	San Dieguito Lagoon SMR	75629	Other Considerations		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.]
San Diego Option 4	Del Mar SMR	75630	Site Specific Rationale/Other Considerations	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.	[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.
	Del Mar SMR (continued)			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, 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	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: Depth range: 3' - 3,336', 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

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	Del Mar SMR (continued)				<p>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, Surfgrass, Beaches. Meets SAT guidelines for Spacing; Exceeds spacing guidelines - Sunset Cliffs SMR is within 12 miles of the Del Mar SMR</p> <p>Goals/Objectives Achieved [MLPA goals 1, 2, 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).</p>
	Del Mar SMR (continued)				<p>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.]</p> <p>In consideration to goal 6, [which outlines a requirement to ensure that the state's MPAs are designed and managed as a 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 City's 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.]</p>
	Del Mar SMR (continued)				<p>[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 and populations is an enormous contribution to the ongoing clearly-articulated and managed local, regional and State conservation efforts (objective 5).</p>

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	Del Mar SMR (continued)				<p>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.</p> <p>[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.]</p>
	Del Mar SMR (continued)				<p>[Following text moved from site specific rationale d)] The SAT indicated that hard 30-100m substrate is rare within the south coast study region 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, [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,</p>
San Diego Option 4	La Jolla SMR	75631	Other Considerations		<p>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.</p> <p>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.]</p>

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	La Jolla SMR (continued)				<p>[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/repared on a regular schedule to provide reliable boundary markers. [Please see external document for pictures of some new artwork depicting the reserve.]</p>
	La Jolla SMR (continued)				<p>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.</p>