

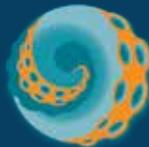
Marine Protected Areas

Officer Training and Reference Guide

Orange County



ORANGE COUNTY
COASTKEEPER.



OCMPAC
ORANGE COUNTY MARINE
PROTECTED AREA COUNCIL



CalEPA
California Environmental
Protection Agency

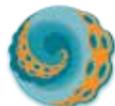
Orange County Marine Protected Areas

Presented by Orange County Coastkeeper, the MPA Collaborative Network and funded by the California Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Enforcement and Training Grant Program.

This manual is provided as a courtesy for coastal enforcement officers and uniformed personnel and does not replace the regulations found in CCR Title 14, Section 632.



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**COLLABORATIVE
NETWORK**



CalEPA
California Environmental
Protection Agency

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Intro to South Coast MPAs





California's coast and ocean are among our most treasured resources. The productivity, wildness, and beauty found here is central to California's identity, heritage, and economy. The need to safeguard the long-term health of our marine environment was recognized by the California Legislature in 1999 with the passage of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA). This act aims to protect California's marine natural heritage through establishing a statewide network of marine protected areas (MPAs) designed, created, and managed using sound science and stakeholder input. MPAs protect the diversity and abundance of marine life, the habitats they depend on, and the integrity of marine ecosystems. The MLPA recognizes that a combination of MPAs with varied amounts of allowed activities and protections (marine reserves, marine conservation areas, and marine parks) can help conserve biological diversity, provide a sanctuary for marine life, and enhance recreational and educational opportunities. MPAs can also provide scientific reference points to assist in resource management decisions, and protect a variety of marine habitats, communities, and ecosystems for their economic and intrinsic value for generations to come.

Implementation of the MLPA along the California coast was achieved through regional planning that created new and revised MPAs for consideration and adoption by the California Fish and Game Commission. The Southern California MPAs in this guide went into effect on January 1, 2012 from Point Conception (Santa Barbara County) to the California-Mexico border, including the Channel Islands. Southern California MPAs constitute one component of a statewide network designed to meet the goals of the MLPA.



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Federal/State Marine Reserve (SMR) |
|  | Federal/State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA) |
|  | State Marine Conservation Area (No-Take) |
|  | State Marine Park (SMP) |
|  | State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA) |
|  | Special Closure |
|  | Dual Designation (SMCA/SMP) |
|  | State Offshore Boundary (3 nm) |

MARINE LIFE PROTECTION ACT

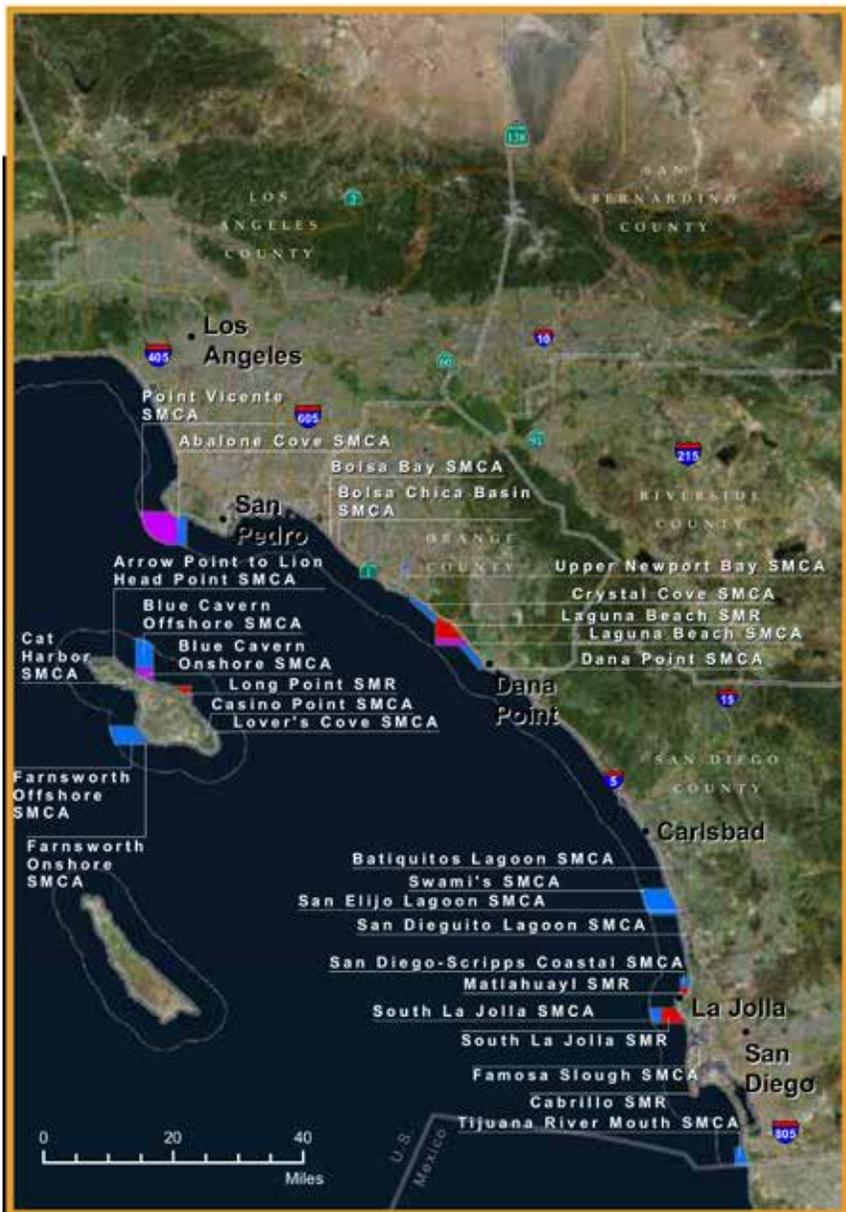
The Marine Life Protection Act was passed into law in 1999. The purpose of the Marine Life Protection Act was to establish a network of marine protected areas in California waters to protect marine habitats and preserve ecosystem integrity.

Six goals for the MLPA are established in Section 2853(b):

1. To protect the natural diversity and abundance of marine life, and the structure, function, and integrity of marine ecosystems.
2. To help sustain, conserve, and protect marine life populations, including those of economic value, and rebuild those that are depleted.
3. To improve recreational, educational, and study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance, and to manage these uses in a manner consistent with protecting biodiversity.
4. To protect marine natural heritage, including protection of representative and unique marine life habitats in California waters for their intrinsic value.
5. To ensure that California's MPAs have clearly defined objectives, effective management measures, and adequate enforcement, and are based on sound scientific guidelines.
6. To ensure that the state's MPAs are designed and managed, to the extent possible, as a network.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has the responsibility for enforcing the marine protected areas mandated by the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) and designated by the Fish and Game Commission. Local coastal enforcement agencies have agreed to help CDFW enforce the MPAs that fall within their jurisdiction according to the cite authority granted by their respective agencies.

Southern California MPAs Point Dume to U.S.-Mexico Border



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q How much area was set aside off the Southern California coast as MPAs?

This region encompasses approximately 2,351 square miles of state waters from Point Conception (Santa Barbara County) south to the California-Mexico border, including state waters around the Channel Islands. A network of 50 MPAs and two special closures (including 13 MPAs previously established at the northern Channel Islands) covers approximately 355 square miles, or about 15 percent, of state waters off Southern California.

| Southern California State Protected Areas | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| Type | Number | Area (mi ²) | Percent of Southern California State Waters |
| SMR | 19 | 241.46 | 10.27% |
| SMCA (no-take) | 10 | 33.60 | 1.43% |
| SMCA | 21 | 80.36 | 3.42% |
| Special Closure | 2 | 1.89 | 0.08% |
| Total¹ | 50 | 355.42 | 15.12% |

¹ Totals do not include special closures

Q How were the Southern California MPAs created?

The Southern California MPAs were designed through a collaborative public process, facilitated by the Marine Life Protection Act Initiative, that included a regional stakeholder group that had extensive knowledge of Southern California and its resources. The group included commercial and recreational fishermen, tribal leaders, educators, and conservationists among others. The regional stakeholder group designed the Southern California MPAs, which then underwent science and policy reviews by a science advisory team and a “blue ribbon” task force. The CDFW, as the lead agency, California State Parks, and others also reviewed the proposed MPAs, which were ultimately approved by the California Fish and Game Commission, the final decision-making body under the Marine Life Protection Act.



Q Fishing may be restricted, but what other activities are permitted in an MPA?

Unless specifically prohibited, non-consumptive activities such as diving, surfing, swimming, and boating are allowed within MPAs, as long as take restrictions are followed. It’s a good idea to review the regulations before visiting an MPA.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q How do Southern California MPAs affect existing fisheries management and closures?

The Southern California MPAs are intended to complement existing fishing regulations, not replace them. MPAs address a broad array of ecosystem concerns and, especially in reserves, allow for more natural interactions between popular, heavily-fished species and species that fisherman normally don't target. Any changes to fishing regulations that are required in response to MPAs would occur through existing systems established in fisheries management plans and other regulatory frameworks.



Q The maps show both SMRs (red), and some “No-Take” SMCAs (purple). What is the difference between the two designations?

Both SMRs and No-Take SMCAs (indicated by purple color on maps) do not allow direct take, injury, damage, or possession of living, geological, or cultural marine resources. In No-Take SMCAs, however, some indirect take is authorized during permitted operations within the MPA, such as sand renourishment or maintenance of artificial structures. These ongoing operations may result in take incidental to the activities. While the operations themselves are permitted by other agencies, the incidental take associated with them is permitted under MPA rules.

Q What plants and animals live in Southern California MPAs?

The Southern California MPAs span the California Bight, which includes ocean waters relatively close to shore from Point Conception to the California-Mexico border. In the California Bight, waters from two major biogeographic regions intersect: cold, temperate water from the north, and warmer water from the south, forming a complex system of currents and environmental conditions. Southern California MPAs include diverse habitats ranging from sandy beaches and rocky coasts to soft- and hard- bottom deep water habitat. Some include kelp forests dominated by giant kelp, where white seabass and spiny lobster hunt and hide; others encompass tidal estuaries, lagoons, or offshore islands used by many creatures for foraging, breeding, and nurseries. In total, this area is home to 481 species of fish, four species of sea turtles, 195 species of birds, seven species of seals and sea lions, and more than 5,000 species of invertebrates.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



Where can I find more information about MPAs?

The CDFW maintains several websites with extensive MPA information, including current, past, and future activities related to California's MPAs. As the lead agency in MPA development, implementation, and now monitoring, the CDFW strives for transparency and encourages public engagement and feedback. Please visit the following websites for more information:

- California Marine Protected Area website:
wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs
- Mobile-Device Friendly MPA website:
wildlife.ca.gov/m/MPA
- Boater: To view or print MPAs on nautical charts or other background “basemap,” visit MarineBIOS, CDFW’s interactive online marine and coastal map view at:
wildlife.ca.gov/MarineBIOS



QUESTIONS:

Email AskMPA@wildlife.ca.gov

A Note about Kashtayit SMCA...

Kashtayit SMCA was originally designed as a State Marine Park (SMP), but was adopted as an SMCA by the California Fish and Game Commission. The California Parks and Recreation Commission, which has the authority to designate SMPs, may designate Kashtayit SMCA as a SMP in a future action, giving it the dual designation of SMP and SMCA.

CCR Title 14, 632



GENERAL MPA REGULATIONS

CCR Title 14 632 - Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Marine Managed Areas (MMAs), and Special Closures.

(a) General Rules and Regulations:

The areas specified in this section have been declared by the commission to be marine protected areas, marine managed areas, or special closures. Public use of marine protected areas, marine managed areas, or special closures shall be compatible with the primary purposes of such areas. MPAs, MMAs, and special closures are subject to the following general rules and regulations in addition to existing Fish and Game Code statutes and regulations of the commission, except as otherwise provided for in subsection 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. Nothing in this section expressly or implicitly precludes, restricts or requires modification of current or future uses of the waters identified as marine protected areas, special closures, or the lands or waters adjacent to these designated areas by the Department of Defense, its allies or agents.

(1) Protection of Resources in MPAs and MMAs, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 36710:

(A) State Marine Reserves: In a state marine reserve, it is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource, except under a scientific collecting permit issued by the department pursuant to Section 650 or specific authorization from the commission for research, restoration, or monitoring purposes.

(B) State Marine Parks: In a state marine park, it is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living or nonliving marine resource for commercial purposes. Any human use that would compromise protection of the species of interest, natural community or habitat, or geological, cultural, or recreational features, may be restricted by the commission as specified in subsection 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. The department may issue scientific collecting permits pursuant to Section 650. The commission may authorize research, monitoring, and educational activities and certain recreational harvest in a manner consistent with protecting resource values.

(C) State Marine Conservation Areas: In a state marine conservation area, it is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for commercial or recreational purposes, or a combination of commercial and recreational purposes except as specified in subsection 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. The department may issue scientific collecting permits pursuant to

Section 650. The commission may authorize research, education, and recreational activities, and certain commercial and recreational harvest of marine resources, provided that these uses do not compromise protection of the species of interest, natural community, habitat, or geological features.

(C) State Marine Recreational Management Areas: In a state marine recreational management area, it is unlawful to perform any activity that would compromise the recreational values for which the area may be designated. Recreational opportunities may be protected, enhanced, or restricted, while preserving basic resource values of the area. No other use is restricted unless specified in subsection 632(b), areas and special regulations for use.

(2) Finfish. Finfish, for the purpose of this section, are defined as any species of bony fish or cartilaginous fish (sharks, skates and rays). Finfish do not include amphibians, invertebrates, plants or algae. The definition of finfish provided in Section 159 does not apply to this Section.

(3) Pelagic Finfish. Pelagic finfish, for the purpose of this section, are a subset of finfish defined as: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), barracudas (*Sphyraena spp.*), billfishes* (*family Istiophoridae*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), salmon (*Oncorhynchus spp.*), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), thresher sharks (*Alopias spp.*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tunas (*family Scombridae*) including Pacific bonito (*Sarda chiliensis*), and yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).
*Marlin is not allowed for commercial take.

(4) Access. Access into marine protected areas or marine managed areas for non-consumptive uses including but not limited to swimming, surfing, diving, boating, hiking and walking is allowed unless otherwise specified in subsection 632(b), areas and special regulations for use.

(5) Introduction of Species. Unless authorized by the commission or as a result of authorized fishing activities, the release of any fish or wildlife species, including domestic or domesticated species, or the introduction of any plant species, is prohibited. The department may reintroduce endemic species to marine protected areas or marine managed areas for management purposes.

(6) Feeding of Fish and Wildlife. The feeding of fish and wildlife is prohibited except permitted scientific collection pursuant to Section 650 or as a result of authorized fishing within state marine conservation areas, state marine parks, and state marine recreational management areas, or unless feeding of fish is specifically authorized in subsection 632(b) for purposes of marine life viewing.

(7) Anchoring. Vessels shall be allowed to anchor in any marine protected area or marine managed area with catch onboard unless otherwise specified in subsection 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. Fishing gear shall not be deployed in the water while anchored in a state marine reserve. Fishing gear, except legal fishing gear used to take species identified as allowed for take in subsection 632(b), shall not be deployed in the water while anchored in a state marine recreational management area, state marine park or state marine conservation area. Anchoring regulations shall be consistent with federal law and allowances made for anchoring required by emergency or severe weather.

(8) Transit or Drifting.

(A) Vessels shall be allowed to transit through MPAs and Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) with catch onboard. Fishing gear shall not be deployed in the water while transiting through a state marine reserve. Fishing gear, except legal fishing gear used to take species identified as allowed for take in subsection 632(b), shall not be deployed in the water while transiting through a state marine recreational management area, state marine park or state marine conservation area.

(B) Spear-fishermen with or without catch shall be allowed to transit through MPAs and MMAs. While transiting MPAs and MMAs that prohibit spearfishing or while in possession of species not identified as allowed for take in the MPA or MMA being transited, spearfishing gear shall be in an unloaded condition, not carried in hand, and the diver shall remain at the surface.

(9) Water Quality Monitoring. Sampling of water, sediment and marine life, for water quality monitoring or pollution research, or as required in a Monitoring and Reporting Program of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the State or Regional Water Boards pursuant to the United States Clean Water Act and the California Water Code, is allowed within state marine reserves, state marine conservation areas, state marine parks, and state marine recreational management areas pursuant to a valid scientific collecting permit issued by the department.

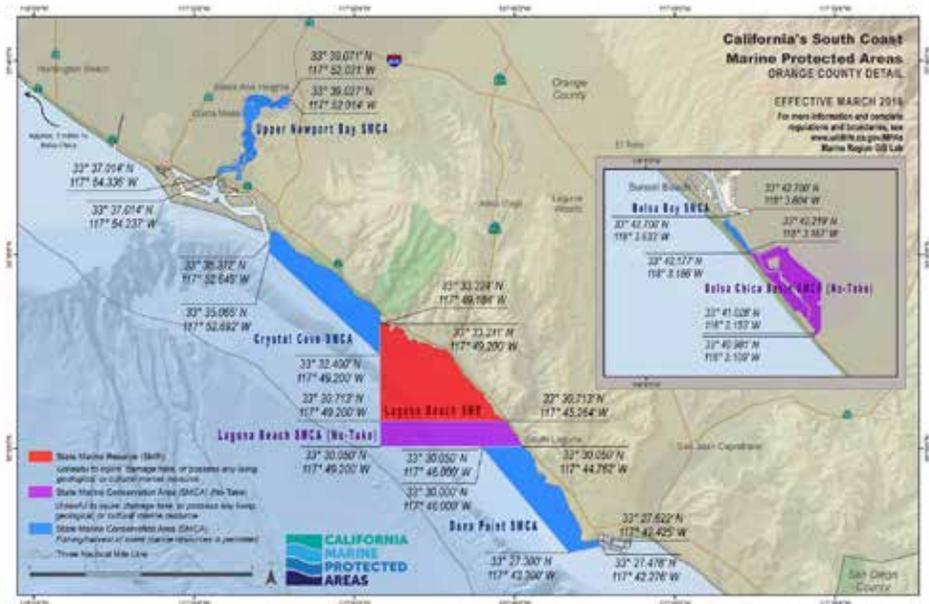
(10) Public Safety. Public safety activities, including installation, maintenance and/or seasonal placement and removal of safety-related artificial structures, including but not limited to lifeguard towers, are allowed within any MPA classification pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

(11) Public Safety. For purposes of this regulation, “federally recognized tribe” means any tribe on the *List of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs*, published annually in the Federal Register. Any member of a federally recognized tribe authorized to take living marine resources from an area with area-specific take restrictions in subsection 632(b), when engaging in take within an authorized area shall possess on his person, in his immediate possession, or where otherwise specifically required by law to be kept, any valid license, report card, tag, stamp, validation, permit, or any other entitlement that is required in the Fish and Game Code, or required by other state, federal, or local entities, in order to take living marine resources. Members shall possess a valid photo identification card issued by a federally recognized tribe that contains expiration date, tribal name, tribal member number, name, signature, date of birth, height, color of eyes, color of hair, weight, and sex; and display any of the items listed above upon demand to any peace officer. Members taking living marine resources under this provision are subject to current seasonal, bag, possession, gear and size limits in existing Fish and Game Code statutes and regulations of the commission, except as otherwise provided for in subsection 632(b). No member, while taking living marine resources pursuant to this section, may be assisted by any person who does not possess a valid tribal identification card and is not properly licensed to take living marine resources. Nothing in the regulation is intended to conflict with, or supersede, any state or federal law regarding the take of protected, threatened or endangered species.

(12) Shore Fishing. Take from shore, or shore fishing, for purposes of this section, means take of living marine resources from shore, including beaches, banks, piers, jetties, breakwaters, docks, and other man-made structures connected to the shore. Unless specifically authorized in subsection 632(b), no vessel, watercraft (motorized or non-motorized), or floating device may be used to assist in the take, transport or possession of species taken while shore fishing, except that a float tube or similar flotation device may be used when taking abalone only.

Orange County MPAs





7 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS



SMR - NO TAKE

Laguna Beach State Marine Reserve

NO TAKE SMCA - NO TAKE, allows other maintenance activities

Bolsa Chica Basin No Take State Marine Conservation Area

Laguna Beach No Take State Marine Conservation Area

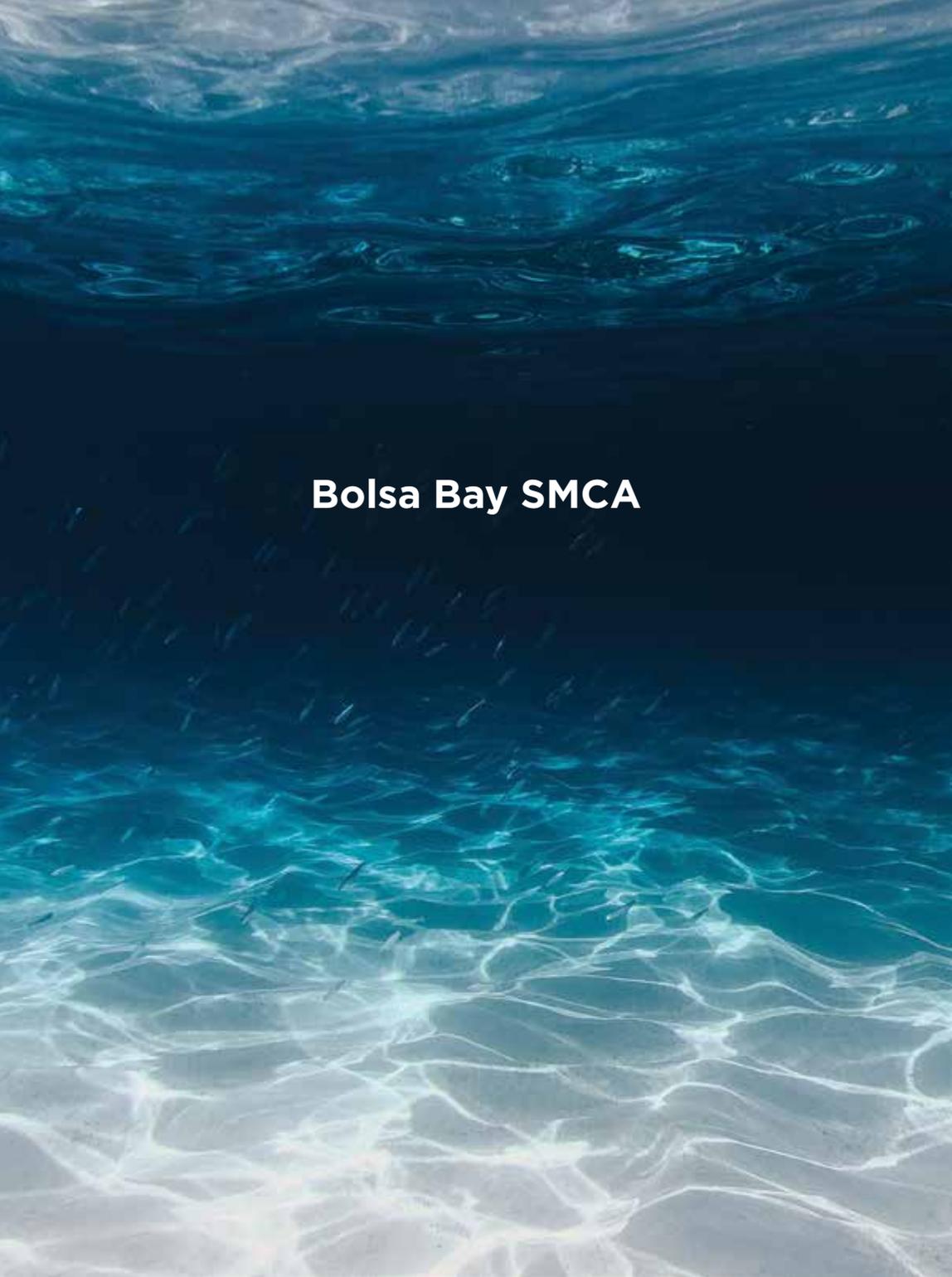
SMCA - Designated Recreational and Commercial Take

Bolsa Bay State Marine Conservation Area

Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area

Crystal Cove State Marine Conservation Area

Dana Point State Marine Conservation Area

An underwater photograph showing a large school of small, silvery fish swimming in clear, turquoise water. The fish are concentrated in the lower half of the frame, swimming over a light-colored sandy seabed. The water surface is visible at the top, with gentle ripples and light reflecting off the surface. The overall scene is serene and captures the natural beauty of an underwater ecosystem.

Bolsa Bay SMCA

BOLSA BAY STATE MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

This area overlaps the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve. Ecological reserve rules are in effect as defined in Section 630 or as posted. In addition, access to the ecological reserve shoreline is currently closed to the public, as authorized under Title 14, Section 630(a)(10).

Boundary:

- (A)** This area includes the waters below the mean high tide line within Bolsa Bay estuary southward of a line that approximates the Warner Avenue bridge located between the following two points:

33° 42.700' N. lat. 118° 03.633' W. long.;

33° 42.700' N. lat. 118° 03.604' W. long.;

and northward of a line that approximates the pedestrian bridge located between the following two points:

33° 42.219' N. lat. 118° 03.167' W. long.;

and 33° 42.177' N. lat. 118° 03.186' W. long.

Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- (B)** It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for recreational and/or commercial purposes, with the following specified exceptions:
1. The recreational take of finfish by hook-and-line from shore in designated areas only is allowed.
 2. Take pursuant to the routine operation and maintenance, habitat restoration, maintenance, dredging, research and education, and maintenance of artificial structures inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or activities pursuant to Section 630, or as otherwise authorized by the Department.
- (C)** Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited within the conservation area.
- (D)** No person, except state and local law enforcement officers, fire suppression agencies and employees of the Department in the performance of their official duties or persons possessing written permission from the Department or employees of Signal Corporation

and its invitees for the purpose of carrying out oil and gas operations, shall enter this conservation area and remain therein except on established trails, paths, or other designated areas.

(E) No person shall enter this conservation area between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

(F) Routine operation and maintenance, habitat restoration, maintenance dredging, research and education, and maintenance of artificial structures inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or activities pursuant to Section 630, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(C) - general unlawful take/act in conservation area

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(121)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 121

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(121)(C) - no boating, swimming, wading, or diving in MPA 121

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(121)(E) - access restricted between 8 pm and 6 am in MPA 121

Other Code Citations

CCR Title 14, Section 630

CCR Title 14, Section 550

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---|
| <p>Bolsa Bay State Marine Conservation Area/Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Area</p> | <p>Bolsa Chica</p> | <p>Ecological Reserve</p> | <p>Orange</p> | <p>630(e)(4)</p> | <p>(e) Fishing Restrictions and Additional Regulations on Ecological Reserves Pursuant to Subsection 550(h) of These Regulations: Except as otherwise provided ...below, fishing for non-commercial purposes is allowed in ecological reserves but is limited to angling from shore. Fishing for commercial purposes is prohibited on ecological reserves. (4) Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve: Fishing prohibited except at a designated area at the north end of outer Bolsa Bay, and as provided in subsection 632(b) of these regulations for the marine waters shared with the Bolsa Bay and Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Areas.</p> |
| <p>Bolsa Bay State Marine Conservation Area/Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Area</p> | <p>Bolsa Chica</p> | <p>Ecological Reserve</p> | <p>Orange</p> | <p>630(c)(3)</p> | <p>Ecological Reserves That Require a Daily or Annual Lands Pass for Authorized Uses other than Hunting: Pursuant to subsection 550(c) and 550.5(c) of these regulations, it shall be unlawful for a visitor to enter any ecological reserve or portion thereof listed in this section without carrying a valid Lands Pass or a valid hunting, fishing, or trapping license on their person. A Lands Pass must be purchased in advance. Information on how to purchase a Lands Pass and exceptions to this requirement are provided in subsection 550.5(c). (3) Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve: Required.</p> |



Bolsa Bay State Marine Conservation Area



BOUNDARY ACCESS STREETS/MARKERS:

Northern Boundary - Warner Street Bridge



Bolsa Chica Wetlands Interpretive Center off of Warner and Pacific Coast Hwy (pt. 1)

Fishing allowed behind Interpretive Center ONLY

Looking at fishing area (pt. 2) by interpretive center from shore (left) and from foot bridge (right)



View of foot bridge and fishing area off of Warner and start of eastern boundary trail (pt. 3)



Eastern Boundary - water line below trail



Looking south from east side trail (pt. 4)



Looking north from east side trail (pt. 4)



Southern Boundary - Pedestrian bridge



View of southern boundary from bench at east side (pt. 5)



View of southern boundary from trail off PCH (pt. 6)



An underwater photograph showing sunlight filtering through the water, creating a pattern of light and shadow on the sandy bottom. A school of small fish is visible in the middle ground. The text "Bolsa Chica No-Take SMCA" is overlaid in the center.

Bolsa Chica No-Take SMCA

BOLSA CHICA BASIN NO - TAKE STATE MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

This area overlaps a portion of the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve. Ecological reserve rules are in effect as defined in Section 630 or as posted.

Boundary:

- (A)** This area includes the waters below the mean high tide line within the Bolsa Chica Basin estuary northeastward of the Pacific Coast Highway Bridge, approximated by a straight line between the following two points:

33° 41.028' N. lat. 118° 02.153' W. long.;
and 33° 40.981' N. lat. 118° 02.109' W. long.;

and southeastward of a straight line between the following two points:

33° 42.219' N. lat. 118° 03.167' W. long.;
and 33° 42.177' N. lat. 118° 03.186' W. long.

Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- (B)** It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for recreational and/or commercial purposes, with the following specified exceptions:

- Take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(122)(F) is allowed.

- (C)** Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited within the conservation area.

- (D)** No person, except state and local law enforcement officers, fire suppression agencies and employees of the department in the performance of their official duties or persons possessing written permission from the department or employees of Signal Corporation and its invitees for the purpose of carrying out oil and gas operations, shall enter this conservation area and remain therein except on established trails, paths, or other designated areas.

- (E)** No person shall enter this conservation area between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

- (F)** Routine operation and maintenance, habitat restoration, maintenance

dredging, research and education, and maintenance of artificial structures inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or activities pursuant to Section 630, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(C) - general unlawful take/act in conservation area

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(122)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 122

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(122)(C) - no boating, swimming, wading, or diving in MPA 122

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(122)(E) - access restricted between 8 pm and 6 am in MPA 122

Other Code Citations

CCR Title 14, Section 630 - Ecological Reserves

CCR Title 14, Section 550 - General Regulations for Public Use on All Department of Fish and Wildlife Lands

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---|
| Bolsa Bay State Marine Conservation Area/Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Area | Bolsa Chica | Ecological Reserve | Orange | 630(e)(4) | <p>(e) Fishing Restrictions and Additional Regulations on Ecological Reserves Pursuant to Subsection 550(h) of These Regulations: Except as otherwise provided ...below, fishing for non-commercial purposes is allowed in ecological reserves but is limited to angling from shore. Fishing for commercial purposes is prohibited on ecological reserves. (4) Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve: Fishing prohibited except at a designated area at the north end of outer Bolsa Bay, and as provided in subsection 632(b) of these regulations for the marine waters shared with the Bolsa Bay and Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Areas.</p> |
| Bolsa Bay State Marine Conservation Area/Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Area | Bolsa Chica | Ecological Reserve | Orange | 630(c)(3) | <p>Ecological Reserves That Require a Daily or Annual Lands Pass for Authorized Uses other than Hunting: Pursuant to subsection 550(c) and 550.5(c) of these regulations, it shall be unlawful for a visitor to enter any ecological reserve or portion thereof listed in this section without carrying a valid Lands Pass or a valid hunting, fishing, or trapping license on their person. A Lands Pass must be purchased in advance. Information on how to purchase a Lands Pass and exceptions to this requirement are provided in subsection 550.5(c). (3) Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve: Required.</p> |



Bolsa Chica Basin State Marine Conservation Area



BOUNDARY ACCESS STREETS/MARKERS:

Northern Boundary - Pedestrian bridge



PCH access (pt. 1)



View of northern boundary from bench at east side (pt. 2)



Eastern Boundary - Oil derrick jetty



Pointing toward eastern boundary from (pt. 3) (left)

Bridge at (pt. 4) (right)



Pictures taken from Brightwater MC housing development trailhead (pt. 5)



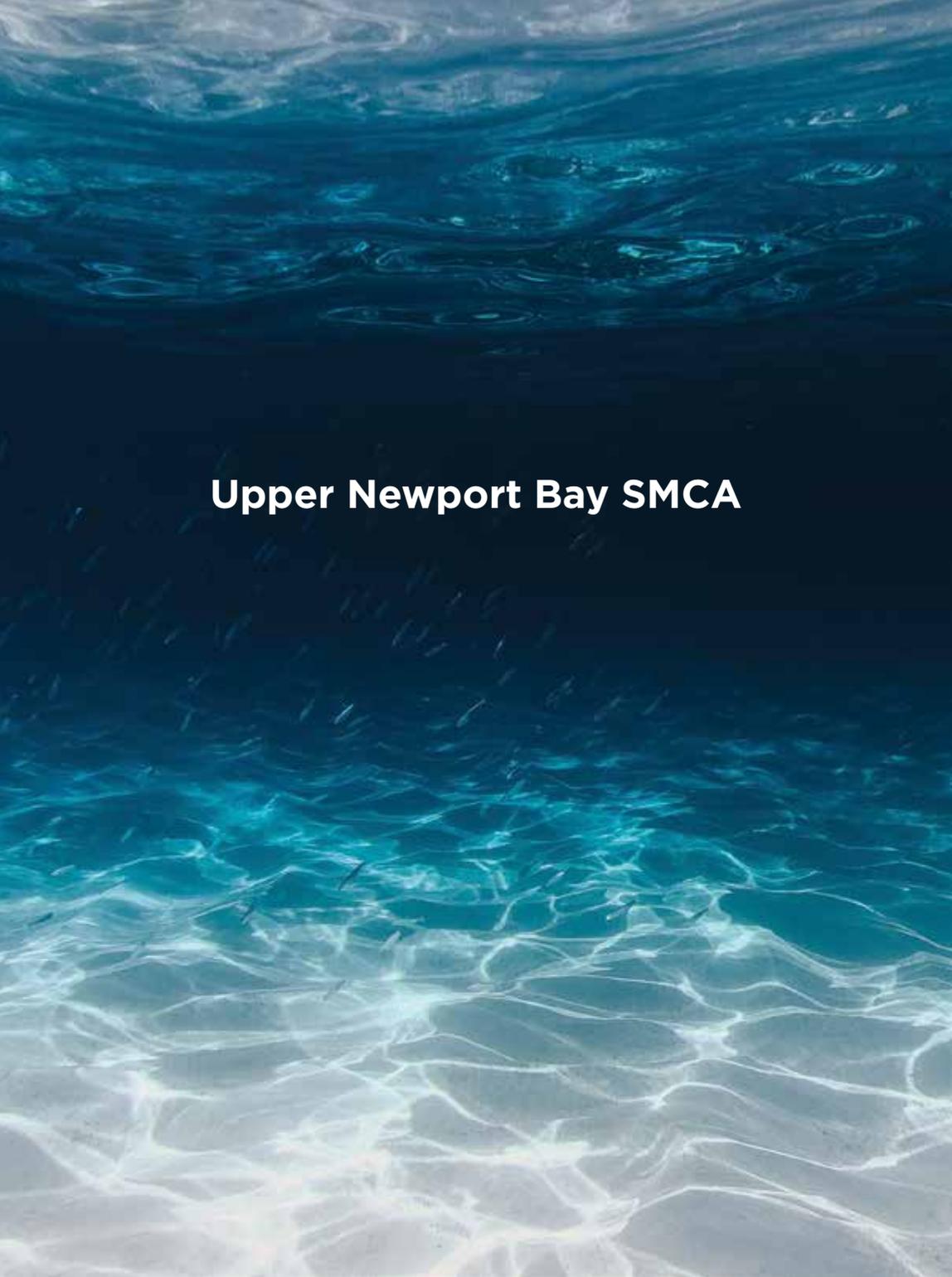
Southern Boundary - PCH Bridge



Access Points

Parking area off of Northbound PCH



An underwater photograph showing a sandy beach at the bottom. Sunlight filters through the water, creating a pattern of light and dark patches on the sand. The water is clear and blue, with some ripples visible near the surface.

Upper Newport Bay SMCA

UPPER NEWPORT BAY STATE MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

Boundary:

- (A) This area includes the waters below the mean high tide line within Upper Newport Bay northeastward of Pacific Coast Highway approximated by a line between the following two points:

33° 37.014' N. lat. 117° 54.237' W. long.;

33° 37.014' N. lat. 117° 54.336' W. long.;

and southwestward of Jamboree Road approximated by a line between the following two points:

33° 39.071' N. lat. 117° 52.021' W. long.;

and 33° 39.027' N. lat. 117° 52.014' W. long.

Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- (B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(C) apply, with the following specified exceptions:

1. **The recreational take of finfish [subsection 632(a)(2)] by hook and line from shore only is allowed.**
2. Take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(132)(D) is allowed.

- (C) In waters below the mean high tide line inside the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve, northeastward of a line connecting Shellmaker Island (33° 37.200' N. lat. 117° 53.510' W. long.) and North Star Beach (33° 37.380' N. lat. 117° 53.600' W. long.) the following restrictions apply:

1. Swimming is allowed only in the area between North Star Beach and mid-channel.
2. Boats are limited to speeds less than five miles per hour.
3. Shoreline access is limited to established trails, paths, or other designated areas.

- (D) Maintenance dredging, habitat restoration, research and education programs, maintenance of artificial structures, and operation and maintenance of existing facilities inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or activities pursuant to Section 630, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(C) - general unlawful take/act in conservation area

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(132)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 132

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(132)(C) - (1) swimming in restricted area; (2) exceeding speed limit; (3) access off trail

Other Code Citations

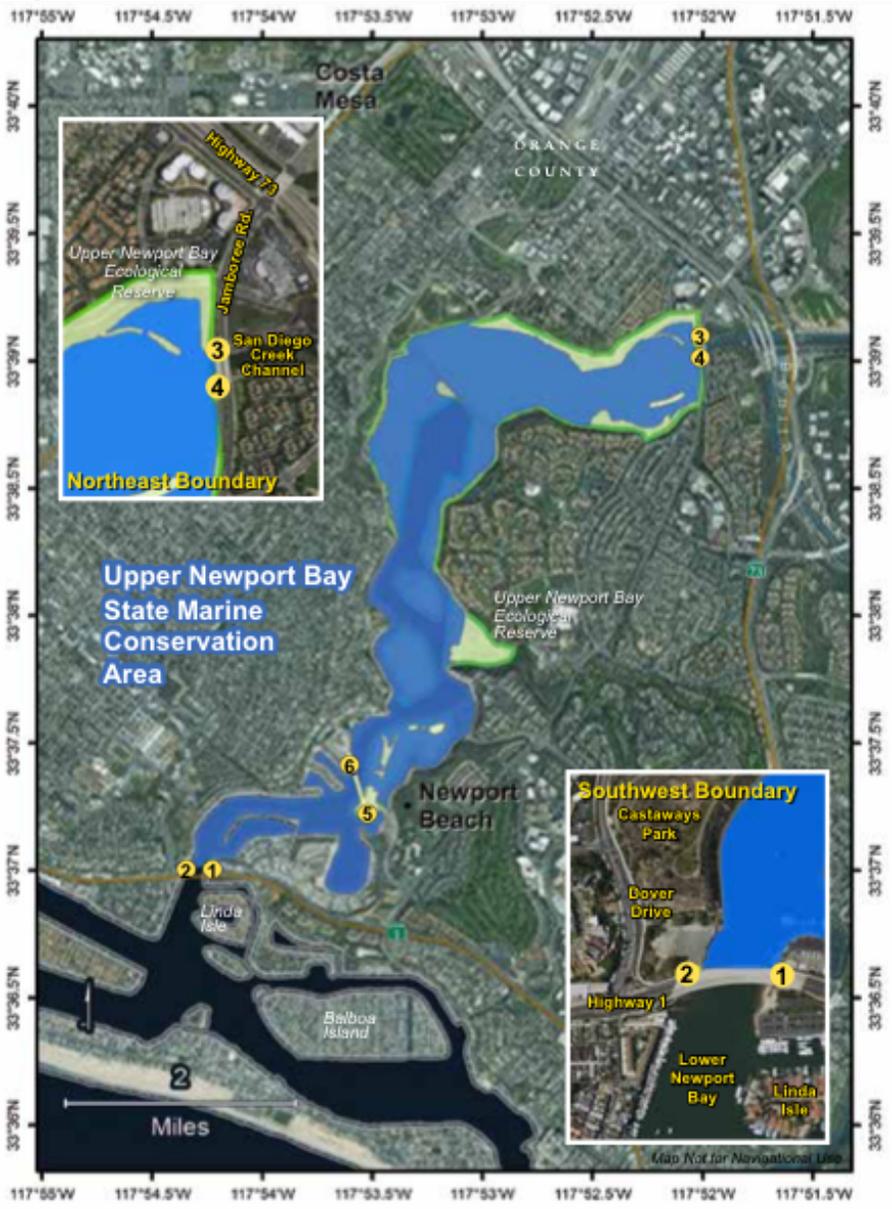
CCR Title 630

Ecological Reserve Regulations (CCR Title 14, section 630)

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------|------------|---|
| Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area | Upper Newport Bay | Ecological Reserve | Orange | 630(C)(9) | Ecological Reserves That Require a Daily or Annual Lands Pass for Authorized Uses other than Hunting: Pursuant to subsection 550(C) and 550.5(C) of these regulations, it shall be unlawful for a visitor to enter any ecological reserve or portion thereof listed in this section without carrying a valid Lands Pass or a valid hunting, fishing, or trapping license on their person. A Lands Pass must be purchased in advance. Information on how to purchase a Lands Pass and exceptions to this requirement are provided in subsection 550.5(C). (9) Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve: Required. |
| Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area | Upper Newport Bay | Ecological Reserve | Orange | 630(e)(27) | (e) Fishing Restrictions and Additional Regulations on Ecological Reserves Pursuant to Subsection 550(f) of These Regulations: Except as otherwise provided ...below, fishing for non-commercial purposes is allowed in ecological reserves but is limited to angling from shore. Fishing for commercial purposes is prohibited on ecological reserves. (27) Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve: Fishing allowed from boats and in designated shore areas and as provided in subsection 632(b) of these regulations for marine waters shared with the Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area. Clamming and wading are prohibited. |
| Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area | Upper Newport Bay | Ecological Reserve | Orange | 630(f)(15) | Swimming: Allowed only in that area bayward from North Star Beach to mid-channel. Boating: Allowed in designated areas only and limited to non-motorized craft. |
| Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area | Upper Newport Bay | Ecological Reserve | Orange | 630(g)(9) | Bicycles: Allowed only on paved Back Bay Drive. Horses and Pack Stock: Allowed only on established trails in designated areas. |



Upper Newport Bay State Marine Conservation Area



Northeast Boundary - Bridge at Jamboree



(Left) View of bridge at Jamboree from Bayview Trail (pt.1 above);
(right) view of bridge from multi-use trail /one way road (Back Bay Drive)
off of Eastbluff (pt.2 above)



Southwest Boundary



(Left); taken from the end of Bayside Way, at Bayside Village Marina, off of PCH. Photo looking north.

(Right) Lower Castaways Park, accessed from Dover.



Middle Boundary



Line connecting Shellmaker Island and North Star Beach.

UPPER NEWPORT BAY PARTNERS AND ACCESS POINTS

Patrolling/Responding Allied Agencies

City of Newport Beach PD/Animal Control
OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol
OC Sheriffs
State Parks

Other Regulations

City of Newport Beach

Smoking - No smoking on or within 100 feet of a park or beach (11.04.080(a) NBMC)

Dogs - Dogs are prohibited on bay-facing beaches from 9am to 5pm (7.04.030(b) NBMC) Dogs must be leashed (maximum 6 foot leash) at all times when off their owner's property (7.04.020 NBMC).

Hours - Beach hours 6am to 10pm (11.08.030(a) NBMC)

Other:

- No glass on beaches or beach-adjacent sidewalks (11.08.055 NBMC)
- No open container of alcohol in public places (10.04.010 NBMC)
- Compliance with posted signage required at City parks and beaches (11.04.100 NBMC)
- Feeding wildlife prohibited (7.30.010 NBMC)

Orange County Parks

Dogs - Domestic animals must be restrained by leash not to exceed six feet in length (Ord. Sec. 2-5-39 (a)).

Hours - November 1st-February 28th 7:00 am-6:00 pm; March 1st-October 31st 7:00 am-9:00 pm (Ord. Sec. 2-5-15).

Other:

- Protection of natural, cultural, structural, and archaeological resources (Ord. Sec. 2-5-27)
- No alcohol (Ord. Sec. 2-5-35).
- No disturbing or taking wildlife (Ord. Sec. 2-5-38).
- No trespassing off trails or into closed areas (Ord. Sec. 2-5-46).
- No fishing in non-designated areas (Ord. Sec. 2-5-63).
- No swimming in restricted areas (Ord. Sec. 2-5-64).



Welcome to Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve

You can help us protect sensitive habitats by observing the boating limits.

Boating limit applies to ALL kayaks, SUP's, canoes, outriggers, & crew boats

- ❖ Do not enter side channels. They are marked with white buoys as shown.
- ❖ Stay within main channel.
- ❖ Do not launch or land anywhere in the Reserve.
- ❖ Do not collect any plant, animal, shell or artifact.



Managed by the California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.

Entry is subject to the regulations contained in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 630. Full text of regulations is available at: www.wildlife.ca.gov

Traditional Designated Fishing Areas



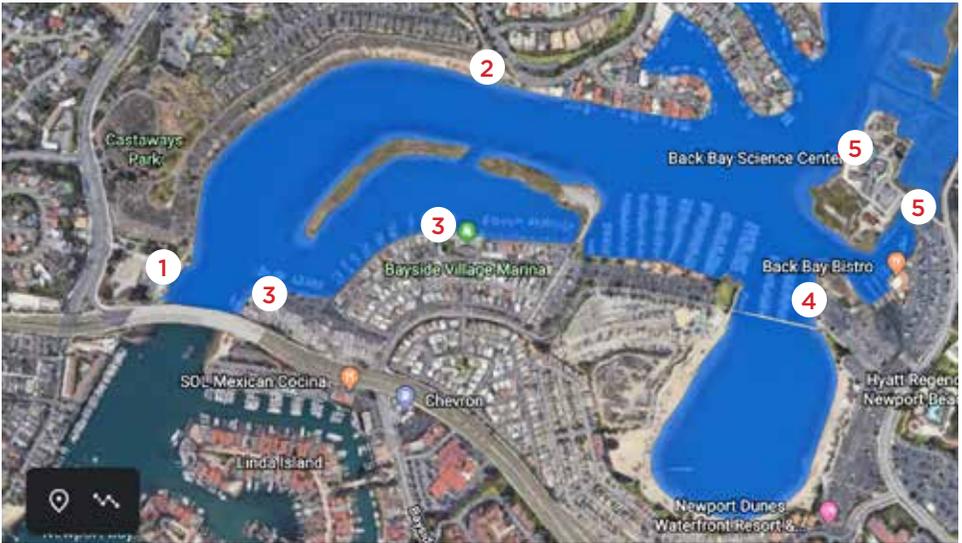
RADIO-CONTROLLED AIRCRAFT PROHIBITED



Within Ecological Reserve. Title 14, Sec 550 (c)(2)(D)

Lower Basin

Access Points/Signs



Castaways - City of Newport Beach

(pt.1) Lower Castaways



(pt.2) Upper Castaways



(pt.3) Bayside Village and Marina – Private, Terra Vista Management, Inc



(Left), dock at bait shack by bridge and (right), view from dock by management office

(pt.4) Newport Dunes – City of Newport Beach and Newport Dunes Waterfront Resort and Marina, Terra Vista Management, Inc.



(Left), view of fishing area from pedestrian bridge and (right), locally designated fishing area

(pt.5) Back Bay Science Center – California Department of Fish and Wildlife



(Left), gate at entrance and right, dock looking east.

MID CHANNEL/THE NARROWS

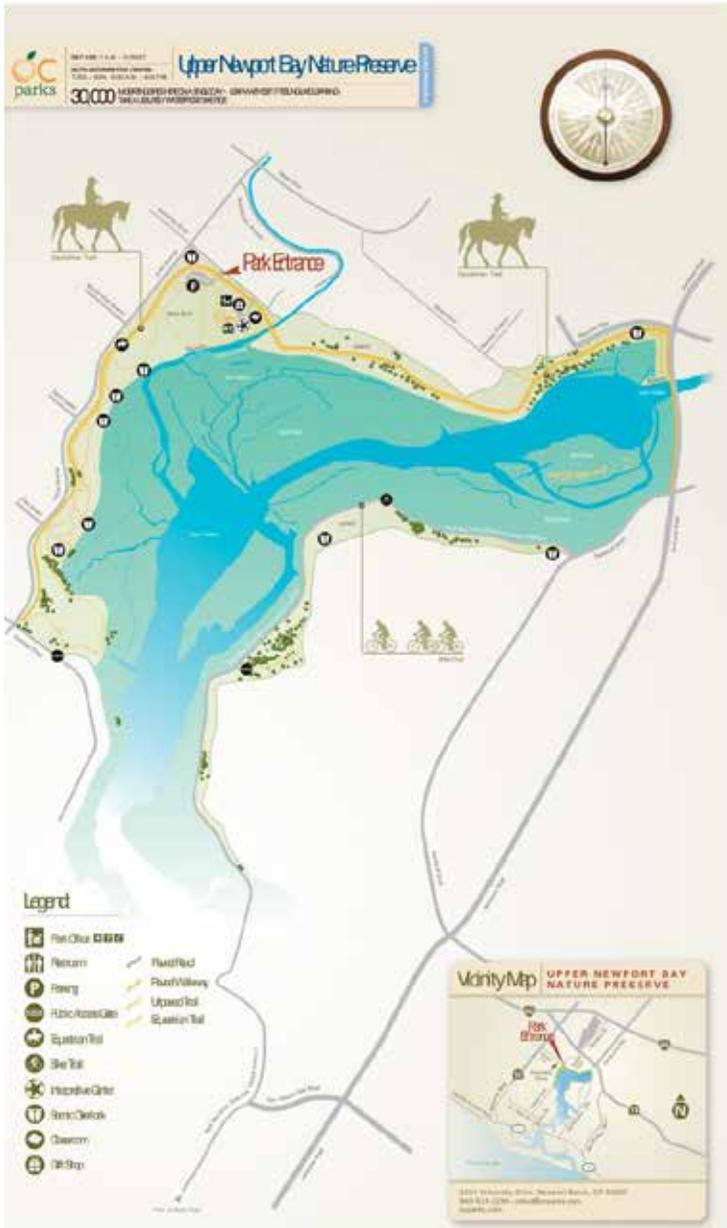


(pt.6) North Star Beach/Newport Aquatic Center



UPPER BASIN

Bordered by Upper Newport Bay Nature Preserve - OC Parks
The park is open Every day from 7 a.m. to Sunset





(pt.9) Constellation trail off of Santiago



(pt.10) The Peter and Mary Muth Center is open Tuesday-Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.



(pt.11) Mesa Drive



(pt.12) Bayview to Jamboree Bridge



An underwater photograph showing sunlight filtering through the water, creating a pattern of light and shadow on the sandy bottom. A school of small fish is visible in the mid-ground. The text "Crystal Cove SMCA" is centered in the image.

Crystal Cove SMCA

CRYSTAL COVE STATE MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

Boundary:

- (A) This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

33° 35.372' N. lat. 117° 52.645' W. long.;
33° 35.065' N. lat. 117° 52.692' W. long.;
33° 32.400' N. lat. 117° 49.200' W. long.;
33° 33.211' N. lat. 117° 49.200' W. long.;
and 33° 33.224' N. lat. 117° 49.184' W. long.;

Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- (B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(C) apply, with the following specified exceptions:

1. The recreational take of finfish [subsection 632(a)(2)] by hook and line or by spearfishing [Section 1.76], and spiny lobster and sea urchin is allowed.
2. The commercial take of sea urchin; spiny lobster by trap; and coastal pelagic species [Section 1.39] by round haul net [Section 8750, Fish and Game Code], brail gear [Section 53.01(a)], and light boat [Section 53.01(k)] is allowed. Not more than five percent by weight of any commercial coastal pelagic species catch landed or possessed shall be other incidentally taken species.
3. Take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(133) (C) is allowed.

- (C) Beach nourishment and other sediment management activities, and operation and maintenance of artificial structures inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

- (D) Take of all living marine resources from inside tidepools is prohibited. For purposes of this section, tidepools are defined as the area encompassing the rocky pools that are filled with seawater due to retracting tides between the mean higher high tide line and the mean lower low tide line.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(C) - general unlawful take/act in conservation area

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(133)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 133

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(121)(C) - no boating, swimming, wading, or diving in MPA 121

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(133)(D)- Take from tidepools in MPA 133

Notes:



Crystal Cove State Marine Conservation Area



BOUNDARY ACCESS STREETS/MARKERS:

Northern Boundary - Newport Beach Harbor South Jetty

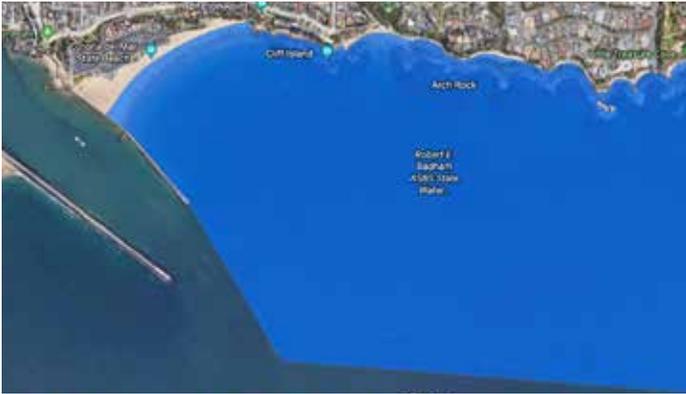


Photo taken from top of hill heading down to Corona Del Mar State Beach.

Southern Boundary - Abalone Point



Picture taken from El Morro Campground

NEWPORT BEACH PARTNERS AND ACCESS POINTS

Patrolling/Responding Allied Agencies

City of Newport Beach PD/Animal Control
OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol
State Parks

Other Regulations

Drones

Smoking

Dogs - Not allowed between 10:00 am and 4:30 pm, year round

Hours - 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Other:

- No glass containers or alcohol
- NO GRILLS
- Two (10'x10') EZ-ups/canopies (open on 3 sides) & two tables per group are permitted.
- Groups are restricted to 50 people or less.
- NOT PERMITTED: Glass containers, caterers and other commercial businesses may not operate on the beach, picnic area, or parking lots. NO amplified sound or music, food/drink or product sales, displays, or giveaway's, smoking, bounce houses, water slides, fireworks, and tents.

School Group Reservations:

If you have a group that is interested in visiting the tidepools, please call **949-644-3036** or email **tidepools@newportbeachca.gov** to schedule your visit.



Big Corona Beach entrance, (left), and NB marine education and protection office in the back of lifeguard station/café shown at (pt.1) (above).



Panorama of Big Corona



(Left), sign at south ramp to Big Corona beach, by Inspiration Point at (pt. 2).
(Right), sign at top of ramp to Little Corona, corner of Ocean Blvd and Poppy Ave at (pt.3).



(Left), sign mid-way down ramp to Little Corona and right, tidepool sign behind lifeguard tower at (pt.4).

CAMEO SHORES - Private Community with Gated Beach Access

Patrolling/Responding Agencies

City of Newport Beach PD/Animal Control

State Parks

OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol



Cameo Shores beach. Most of it is covered at high tide, meaning it is a public beach when accessed via Little Corona.

CRYSTAL COVE PARTNERS AND ACCESS POINTS

Patrolling/Responding Agencies

CA State Parks (Enforcement & Lifeguards)
OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol
Newport Beach Police (2nd)
Newport Beach Fire Department (Medical)
For officer assistance call State Park dispatch direct:
951-443-2969 or 911 and ask for State Park Dispatch.

Other Regulations

Drones - None in State Parks

Smoking - No smoking in the Moro “back-country” or within 25 feet of any building.

Dogs - Not allowed on beach or backcountry trails

Hours - All beaches, hiking and multi-use trails, including the back-country and parking lots close at sunset, except for the Historic District and the Los Trancos parking lot, which close at 10:00 pm. Exceptions may be granted by written permit.

Collecting - No collecting or disturbing, in any way, plants, seeds, tidepool animals, rocks, shells, or pieces of shells. Fifty pounds of beach driftwood may be collected per day, or one piece if it is over 50 lbs.

Launching - Only the following vessels may be launched: Paddle-assisted vessels such as kayaks, surf-skis, wave-skis, and stand-up paddleboards are permitted from Abalone Point to Muddy Creek, and from the south end of the Historic District to the northernmost end of Treasure Cove. No other vessels may launch or beach in this area. The launch zone is subject to “blackball” closure as indicated by lifeguard tower flag.

Other:

- No glass, no alcohol, no nudity

School Group Reservations:

To request a field trip, whether guided or self-guided, please contact the Park Interpretive Office at **949.497.7647** or e-mail **winter.bonnin@parks.ca.gov**

STATE PARK ACCESS POINTS



Pelican Point Area - (Enter at intersection of PCH & Newport Coast Drive)



Treasure Cove Stairs



Pictures of sign at stair access, (left), and beach, (right) at (pt.5).

Treasure Cove Ramp



Pictures of sign at Treasure Cove Ramp, at Treasure Cove Ramp Overlook and interpretive sign on top of bluff upcoast at (pt.6).

Pelican Point



Pelican Point (P2) stairs looking north at (pt.7).



Pelican (P3) Overlook and Ramp at (pt.8).



Pelican Picnic (P4) Overlook and Ramp at (pt.9).

Los Trancos Entrance



Historic District



(Left), pedestrian entrance to Historic District at (pt. 10); (right), looking toward Pelican Point from Cottage #22, (pt. 11).

Rocky Bight



Looking South to Rocky Bight from Historic Cottages at (pt.11).



Looking North at Rocky Bight (from lifeguard tower 7 - not on map)

Reef Point Entrance



3.5



3.5 Ramp at (pt.12).

Reef Point



3.5 overlook with Reef Point in the background at (pt.13).

Scotchman's Cove



Scotchman's Cove Overlook and Stairs at (pt.14).

Muddy Creek



Muddy Creek Overlook and sign at bottom of ramp at (pt.15).

Moro Campground Entrance



View of Moro Beach and Abalone Point from Muddy Creek Lookout at south end of Reef Parking Lot at (pt.16).



Moro Campground Entrance Kiosk at (pt.17).

Muddy Creek



Sign at ramp to tunnel shown above at (pt.18).



Looking toward Abalone Point from Moro Beach at (pt.19).

An underwater photograph showing a sandy beach at the bottom. Sunlight filters through the water, creating a pattern of light and shadow on the sand. The water is clear and blue, with some ripples visible near the surface.

Laguna Beach SMR

LAGUNA BEACH STATE MARINE RESERVE

Boundary:

(A) This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

33° 33.224' N. lat. 117° 49.184' W. long.;

33° 33.211' N. lat. 117° 49.200' W. long.;

33° 30.713' N. lat. 117° 49.200' W. long.;

and 33° 30.713' N. lat. 117° 45.264' W. long.

Permitted/Prohibited Uses: **NO TAKE**

(B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(A) apply.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(A) - general unlawful take/act in reserve

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(134)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 134

Other Code Citations/Notes



Laguna Beach State Marine Reserve



BOUNDARY ACCESS STREETS/MARKERS:

Northern Boundary - Abalone Point





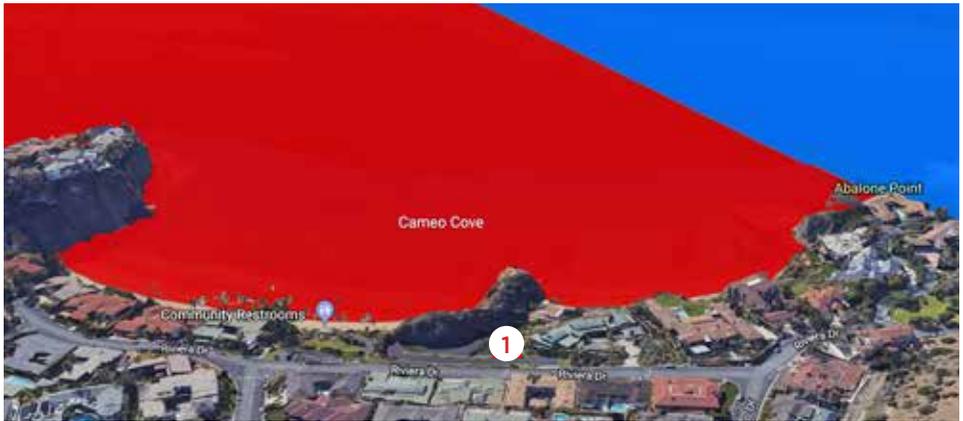


Photo taken from Riviera Drive in gated Irvine Cove at (Pt. 1).

Southern Boundary - City/County beach line
(South of TI, use pedestrian bridge at Aliso Creek Circle)



Photo of pedestrian bridge taken from (pt. 2) above and looking offshore from (pt. 3).



Photo taken on MPA line from off Goff Island

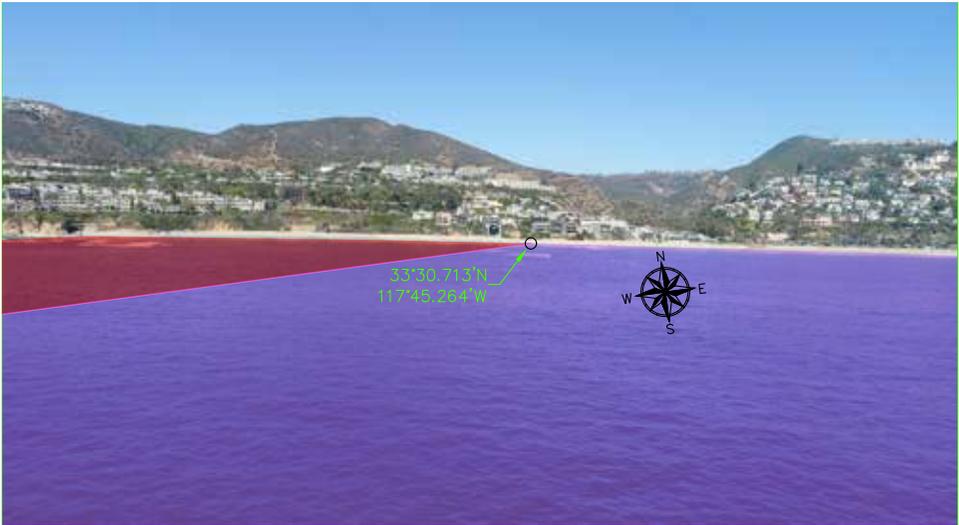


Photo taken offshore of city/county line

LAGUNA BEACH PARTNERS AND ACCESS POINTS

Patrolling/Responding Allied Agencies

City of Laguna Beach, Department of Marine Safety
City of Laguna Beach PD/Animal Control
OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol

Other Regulations

Drones - Not allowed

Smoking - Not allowed in any public area, including beaches

Dogs - Dogs are allowed on the beach all year, but the times of day they are permitted depends on the time of year. During our busy summer season, June 15 - September 10, leashed dogs are allowed on the beach before 9:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m. During the fall, winter, and spring, leashed dogs are allowed on the beach at any time of day

Hours - Beaches close between 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m

Other:

- Alcohol is prohibited on city beaches
- Umbrellas and tents must be smaller than 6 feet wide and 6 feet tall



City of Laguna Beach Marine Safety Division 1 (excluding Emerald Bay)



1. Abalone Point



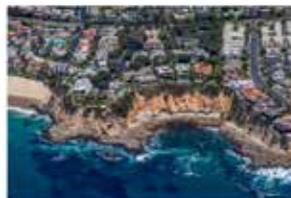
2. Abalone Point / Little Cove



3. North Emerald Bay Point



4. South Emerald Bay Point



5. Whisky Cove



6. Crescent Bay Park Point



7. Shell Cove / Confino Point



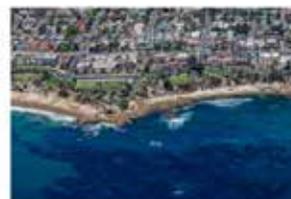
8. Shaws Cove



9. South Shaws Cove / Boat Canyon



10. Divers Cove



11. South Picnic Beach / Rockpile Beach



12. South Rockpile Beach / Bird Rock

Irvine Cove (listed as Cameo Cove on google maps) – Private and gated but City of Laguna Beach marine safety operated. No MPA signs are in Irvine Cove. Private Patrol



LBMS Lifeguard tower at (pt.1).

Emerald Bay – OC lifeguards and OC Sheriffs response agencies. Private Patrol



(Left), sign at north beach trail entrance off Bay Crest Dr. at (pt.2); (center) and (right), signs at main beach accesses at (pt.3).

Crescent Bay



(Left), looking North toward Whiskey Cove and (right), Looking South to Crescent Bay from Crescent Bay Point Park at (pt.4).



(Left), North Crescent Bay access stairs at (pt.5) and South Crescent Bay ramp at (pt. 6).

Shaw's Cove



Sign and view looking south from (pt.7).

Boat Canyon



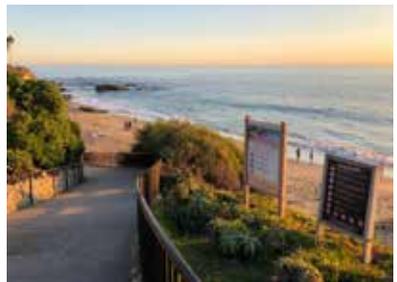
Sign at stairs at (pt.8).

Divers Cove (Heisler Park)



Sign at bottom of stairs and looking toward the giggle crack from (pt.9).

Picnic Beach (Heisler Park)



Sign at Picnic Beach ramp at (pt.10).

Monument Point, Rockpile and Bird Rock (Heisler Park)



(Left), sign at Monument Point Stairs at (pt.11). Looking toward Rockpile and Bird Rock.



(Left), sign at Rockpile Stairs at (pt.12) and (right), view of Bird Rock and Bird Rock sign at gazebo at (pt.13).

City of Laguna Beach Marine Safety Division 2



13. North Main Beach



14. South Main Beach

DIVISION 2

Bird Rock



Sign at Bird Rock stairs at (pt.14) and at Bird Rock at (pt.15).

North Main



Signs at North Main stairs at (pt.16), at end of Broadway at (pt.17), at end of boardwalk by play structure at (pt.18).

City of Laguna Beach Marine Safety Division 3



15. Sleep Hollow / Cleo Street Beach



16. Brooks St. Reef/ Cress St. Beach



17. Pearl St. Beach Rocks

DIVISION 3



Sleepy Hollow (pt.19). Cleo Street (pt.20).

Saint Ann's (pt.21).



Thalia Street (pt.22).

Anita Street (pt.23).

Oak Street (pt.24).





Brooks Street (pt.25).

Cress Street (pt.26).

Mountain Road (pt.27).



Bluebird (pt.28).

Agate Street (pt.29).

Pearl Street (pt.30).





(Left), looking north toward the Surf and Sand Hotel from Mountain Road Lifeguard Tower and (right), looking south toward Bluebird Beach and the rest of Division 3 from Agate Street stairs.

City of Laguna Beach Marine Safety Division 4



18. Woods Cove



19. Moss Cove



20. North Rockledge



21. South Rockledge



22. Victoria Beach



23. Lagunita Beach



24. Golf Island



25. Golf Cove / Middlemans



26. Middlemans Beach / North Treasure Island



27. Treasure Island Beach



28. Treasure Island / North Aliso Beach



29. Aliso Creek Beach

DIVISION 4



Woods Cove North
(pt.31).

Woods Cove South
(pt.32).

Moss Cove (pt.33).





Laguna Beach No-Take SMCA

LAGUNA BEACH NO-TAKE STATE MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

Boundary:

(A) This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

33° 30.713' N. lat. 117° 45.264' W. long.;

33° 30.713' N. lat. 117° 49.200' W. long.;

33° 30.050' N. lat. 117° 49.200' W. long.;

and 33° 30.050' N. lat. 117° 44.762' W. long.

Permitted/Prohibited Uses: **NO TAKE**

(B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(C) apply, with the following specified exceptions: take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(135)(C) is allowed.

(C) Operation and maintenance of artificial structures and facilities, beach grooming, maintenance dredging, and habitat restoration inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(C) - general unlawful take/act in conservation area

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(135)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 135

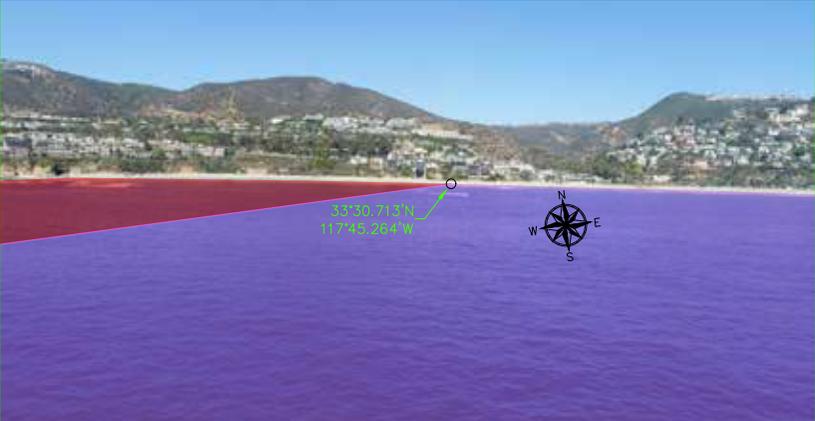
Other Code Citations



Laguna Beach State Marine Conservation Area



Northern Boundary - City/County beach line

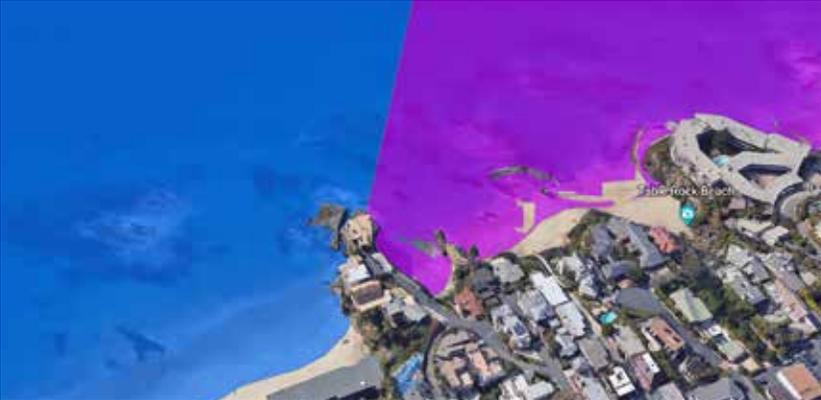


Pedestrian bridge access from Aliso Creek Circle



Looking toward Goff Island and the Northern Boundary line.

Southern Boundary - Seacliff Drive/Table Rock Beach



SOUTH LAGUNA PARTNERS AND ACCESS POINTS

Patrolling/Responding Allied Agencies

OC Lifeguards

OC Parks

City of Laguna Beach PD/Animal Control

OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol

High Level Security Solutions (evening private patrol 5:00 pm-1:00 am)



Other Regulations

Drones – Not allowed

Smoking – Not allowed in any public area, including beaches

Dogs – Not allowed on beaches between 9:00 am and 6:00 pm from June 15 - September 10. Not allowed off leash at any time (O.C.C.O 2-5-39(d))

Hours – 6:00 am to 9:00 pm

Other:

- No alcohol (OCCO 2-5-35)
- No fires (OCCO 2-5-82(b))
- No glass containers (OCCO 2-5-82(a))
- No camping (OCCO 2-5-17(a))
- No boat launching (OCCO 2-5-79)

ALISO CREEK



(Pt. 1) Aliso Creek parking lot north. (Pt. 2) Aliso Creek parking lot south,



Signs at creek entrance.



Café and access at south side of parking lot. No Sign.



(Pt.3) West Street Beach



(Left), sign off Coast Hwy at top of stairs to West St. Beach and (right), view of West St. beach from middle of stairway



TABLE ROCK



Panorama of Table Rock beach from lifeguard tower.



(Left), looking north to West Street beach and right, sign on table rock at (Pt. 4).



(Left), sign at top of staircase off Table Rock Dr.; (center), view of Table Rock beach from stair landing; (right), sign on beach at bottom of stairs at (Pt. 5).



(Top), looking toward southern boundary at house off Seacliff and bottom, looking from Seacliff Dr. at (Pt. 6).

An underwater photograph showing a large school of small, silvery fish swimming in clear, turquoise water. Sunlight filters through the surface, creating bright, shimmering patterns on the sandy seabed. The overall scene is serene and natural.

Dana Point SMCA

DANA POINT STATE MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

Boundary:

- (A) This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

33° 30.050' N. lat. 117° 44.762' W. long.;
33° 30.050' N. lat. 117° 46.000' W. long.;

33° 30.000' N. lat. 117° 46.000' W. long.;
33° 27.300' N. lat. 117° 43.300' W. long.;

33° 27.478' N. lat. 117° 42.276' W. long.;
and 33° 27.622' N. lat. 117° 42.425' W. long.

Permitted/Prohibited Uses:

- (B) Area restrictions defined in subsection 632(a)(1)(C) apply, with the following specified exceptions:

1. The recreational take of finfish [subsection 632(a)(2)] by hook and line or by spearfishing [Section 1.76], and spiny lobster and sea urchin is allowed.
2. The commercial take of sea urchin, spiny lobster by trap, and coastal pelagic species [Section 1.39] by round haul net [Section 8750, Fish and Game Code], brail gear [Section 53.01(a)], and light boat [Section 53.01(k)] is allowed. Not more than five percent by weight of any commercial coastal pelagic species catch landed or possessed shall be other incidentally taken species.
3. Take pursuant to activities authorized under subsection 632(b)(136)(C) is allowed.

- (C) Operation and maintenance of artificial structures inside the conservation area is allowed pursuant to any required federal, state and local permits, or as otherwise authorized by the department.

- (D) Take of all living marine resources from inside tidepools is prohibited. For purposes of this section, tidepools are defined as the area encompassing the rocky pools that are filled with seawater due to retracting tides between the mean higher high tide line and the mean lower low tide line.

CCR Code Citation

CCR Title 14 632 (a)1(C) - general unlawful take/act in a conservation area

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(136)(B) - unlawful take from MPA 136

CCR Title 14 632 (b)(136)(D) - Take from tidepools in MPA 136

Other Code Citations

**Northern Boundary (shared with Laguna Beach NT SMCA) -
Table Rock, end of Seaclyff Drive beach line**



Southern Boundary - Dana Point Harbor West Jetty elbow and buoy



Photo taken from Dana Point Harbor West Jetty elbow at (pt 1). (above)



Photo taken from Dana Point Headlands Bluff Trail at (pt. 2). (above)



Looking toward the buoy from (pt.3).



Looking north past Strands toward Laguna Beach from (pt.4).



Looking toward Dana Point and the Dana Point Harbor West Jetty from Buoy at (pt.5).

SOUTH LAGUNA AND DANA POINT PARTNERS AND ACCESS POINTS

Patrolling/Responding Allied Agencies

OC Lifeguards

OC Parks

City of Laguna Beach PD/Animal Control

OC Sheriffs Harbor Patrol/OC Sheriffs

High Level Security Solutions (evening private patrol 5:00 pm-1:00 am)



Other Regulations

Dogs - Not allowed on beaches (OCCO 2-5-39(d))

Hours - 6:00 am to 9:00 pm

Other:

- No alcohol (OCCO 2-5-35)
- No fires (OCCO 2-5-82(b))
- No glass containers (OCCO 2-5-82(a))
- No camping (OCCO 2-5-17(a))
- No boat launching (OCCO 2-5-79)

1000 Steps



1000 Steps beach access - (pt 1).



(Left), top of the stairs off of Coast Hwy; (center), bottom of stairs at 1000 steps; (right), looking north toward Totuava.



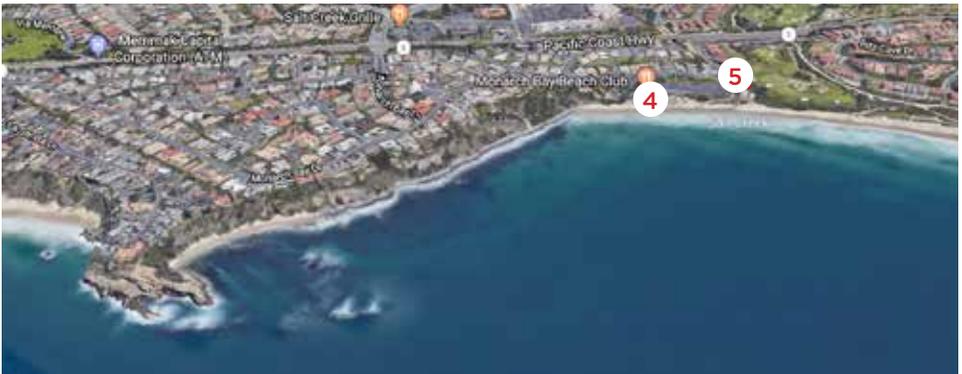
Looking south toward 10th Street Beach and Paradise Cove from bottom of stairs of (pt 1).

Three Arch Bay



(Left), north access at top of stairs by gazebo (pt. 2); (center) south access off Bay Dr. at pt. 3; (right), posted sign at (pt. 3).

Monarch Bay



Harbor Point Beach



Signs at Harbor Point beach past Ocean Institute at (pt. 11).

Dana Point Harbor



Left, sign at Dana Point Harbor Baby Beach at (pt. 12); right sign at Dana Point Harbor launch ramp at (pt. 13).

General Fish and Game Code



COMMON FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS

Disclaimer: This is provided as a courtesy reference sheet to allow officers to look up the actual section for citing purposes. This list is not-comprehensive and all sections should be verified in the current Fish and Game Code found at <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Regulations>.

- Every person 16 years of age or older shall have a valid license with them or kept within 500 yards from shore. (FGC, Section 7145(a))
- Transfer to another person, use or possess any license, tag, stamp, permit, application or reservation that was not lawfully issued to the user. Alter, mutilate, deface, duplicate or counterfeit any license, tag, stamp, permit, application or reservation. (FCG, Section 1052)
- Sell fish taken under the authority of a sport fishing license. (FGC, Section 7121)
- Cause the deterioration or waste of fish or game. (CCR T14, Section 1.87)
- Use explosives in state waters inhabited by fish. (FGC, Section 5500)
- Litter into or within 150 feet of state waters. (FGC, Section 5652)
- Possess on any boat or bring ashore any fish in a condition that the size or species cannot be determined. (FGC, Sections 5508 and 5509)
- Possess fish or wildlife taken unlawfully. (FGC, Section 2002)
- Take fish or wildlife in violation of any Fish and Game code sections of law. (FGC, Section 2000)
- Exceed daily bag limit. (CCR T14, Section 1.17)
- Less than the legal minimum size or greater than the maximum legal size (total, fork, or alternate). (CCR T14, Section 1.62)
- Saltwater mollusks and crustaceans can be taken by hand only (i.e. mussels, clams, crabs, lobsters). Crabs and Lobster can be taken by hoop net as well. (CCR T14, Section 29.10/29.80)
- Any invert being taken that has a size limit. (Measuring device shall be in possession). (CCR T-14 section 29.05(c))

Commercial Take

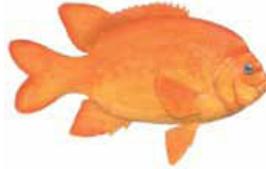


NO TAKE ALLOWED OF FOLLOWING FINFISH

Giant (black) Sea Bass



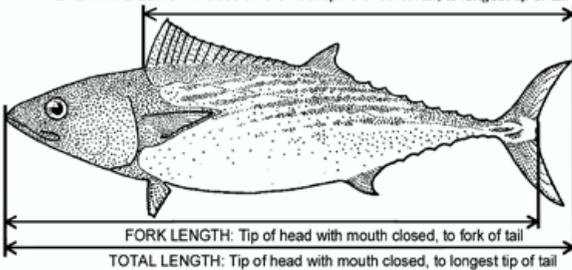
Garibaldi (State Fish)



Evaluation Techniques

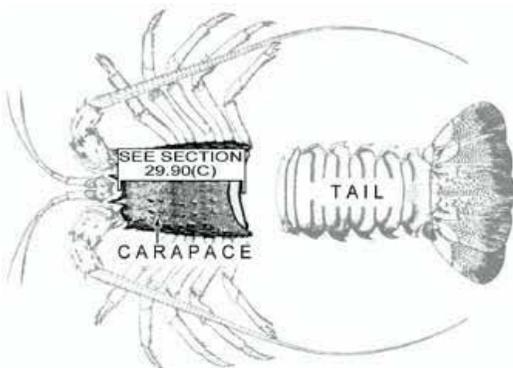
MEASUREMENT METHODS

ALTERNATE LENGTH: Base of foremost spine of dorsal fin, to longest tip of tail



FORK LENGTH: Tip of head with mouth closed, to fork of tail

TOTAL LENGTH: Tip of head with mouth closed, to longest tip of tail



Lobster gauges must be in diver's possession and are used to measure the carapace, between the eyes to where the carapace meets the beginning of the tail. If the gauge is able to slide over carapace and move at all, the lobster is too small.

COMMERCIAL TAKE - SPECIES AND METHODS

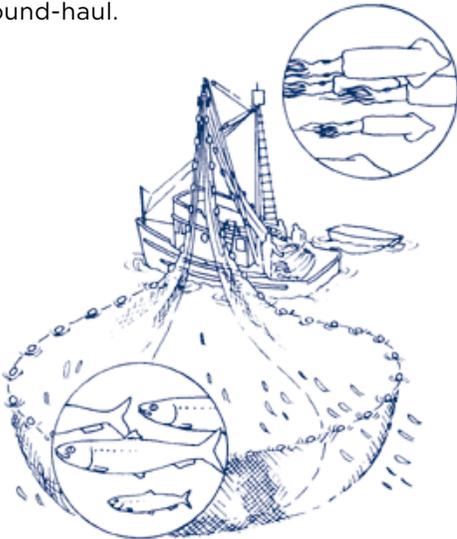
Coastal Pelagic Species by round haul net

Coastal Pelagic Species are defined by Fish and Game as: *northern anchovy*, *market squid*, *Pacific sardine*, *Pacific mackerel*, and *jack mackerel*.

“Pelagic” species live in the water column as opposed to living near the sea floor. They can generally be found anywhere from the surface to 1,000 meters (547 fathoms) deep.

Pacific sardine, Pacific (chub) mackerel, northern anchovy and jack mackerel are all small schooling fish, primarily used for bait and export.

Market squid are fished at night with the use of powerful lights, which attract the squid to the surface where they are caught with circular nets called round-haul.



“Round-haul” gear includes purse seines, drum seines, lampara nets and dip nets. (Image: <http://caseafood.ucdavis.edu/facts/rndhaul.htm>)

Lobster by Trap



Photo courtesy of D.J. Schuessler

Urchin by Hand



"urchin" by Genista is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0

Some Commercial Take Regulations

- Disturb, move, or damage the legal traps of another person. (FGC, Section 9002)
- Use or possess any net, trap, line, spear, or appliance in state waters except as is authorized. (FGC Section 8603)

Prosecution Tips



PROSECUTION TIPS

Investigation and Case Reports

(I) A Good Report Will Have the Following:

1. MPA description and applicable regulations
2. Specific details on how position was established
3. GIS/Google Earth Diagram
4. Overview of MPA and surrounding landmarks
5. Zoomed in details of incursion
6. Boundary positions
7. GPS position of all vessels (DFW/suspect)
8. Bottom soundings/depths of all vessels within MPA
9. Amount and type of catch on board the vessel
10. Vessel ID: Type, vessel name, CF or U.S Doc #

(II) Know Your MPAs

1. Be able to geographically describe the boundaries to the public
2. Know what the regulations mean and how to explain
3. Have handouts and/or be able to direct the public to where they can find info
 - a. Can document in your report that you advised on how to find it
 - b. Point out signs they walked past or parked next to, include this info in report
4. If operating a vessel - add points in and draw line from point to point showing the boundaries



(III) Location is Imperative!

1. Know your location, document how you got location, and what exactly you saw at that location (photograph how many satellites are being picked up, know the exact equipment you are using and it's accuracy)
2. Take the coordinate of violation - mark waypoint immediately when contacting in an MPA, as you will drift
3. Have Google Earth kml MPA files saved
4. Enter points of violations into Google Earth to create a visual of where the violations occurred inside the MPA



5. If boarding a boat, especially commercial, look at chart plotter and photograph

(IV) Be Thorough

1. Identify everyone onboard, if appropriate, interview each person separately
2. Photograph everything pertinent
3. Ask the questions
 - a. Do you know where you are?
 - b. What are the boundaries of the MPA?
 - c. What did you do to make sure you stayed out of it?

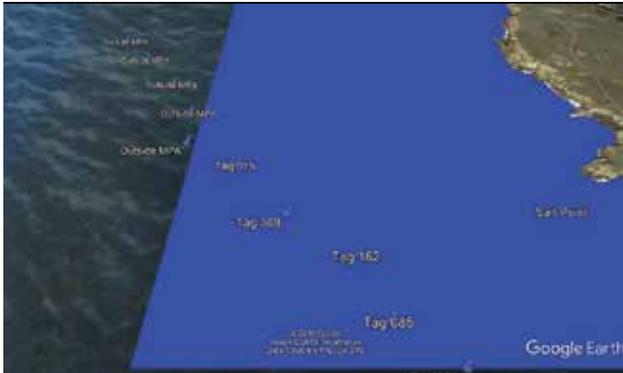
d. Do you have a chart plotter, is it marked, can I see it?

4. Gear

a. Look at everything (is buoy marked, required tags, destruct device?)

b. If seized, store it properly

c. Document gear inside and outside the MPA



d. Buoys - document number and that their other traps on board look identical



e. Bait - note what type and if freshly baited, is it the same as the other bait used for gear not in MPA?

5. Making a case from shore on someone offshore

a. Mark location of self and estimated location of vessel using GPS and Google Earth with MPA shape files

b. Calculate distance from boundary based on estimated location of vessel and known location of yourself

(V) Suggestions

1. If appropriate, charge all on board and let the DA sort it out
2. Note and list all violations for commercial cases (marking of buoys, boats, licenses, tags, destruct devices) to get around the “my gear moved” excuse
3. You can use civil consumer protection causes of action for environmental enforcement
 - a. Unfair or illegal business practices
 - b. Any statute/reg your agency works with can serve as an underlying violation

Evidence Collection

(I) General

1. Collect any and all forms of evidence; can never have enough evidence
2. Investigate all events as criminal, evidence must meet criminal standard

(II) Photographic Evidence

1. Photograph the complete scene and evidence (including items related to crime) within the scene - your photographs are evidence!
2. First photograph with case number and date
3. Get the serial/make/model number
4. Get aerial photographs where possible
5. Be aware of the lighting, take color photos
6. Include a photograph log in report with assigned numbers
7. Make two copies of photos and log, one for court and one to mark up

(III) Video Evidence

1. Video the scene and all evidence, sound off
2. If catching violation in action, take video with sound. Videos provide context and are better than photos

(IV) Measurement

1. Include ruler or tape measure in photographs and videos to provide a reference to measure size and location of crime scene and other evidence
2. Electronic Bearing Line (EBL) from closest MPA Boundary line to the target vessel
3. Include Lat. and Long. of target vessel and how many feet they were inside of MPA. Show this information on the EBL on a Google Earth map or nautical chart

(V) Suggestions

1. Copy photographs to a CD as soon as possible to avoid claims of alteration
2. Make sure you know where you saved it on internal networks

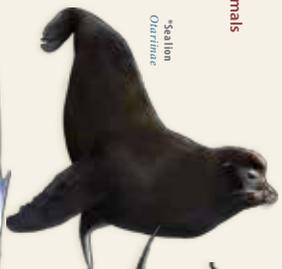
Common Species



Although all of the animals found on this page can be seen in Southern California MPAs, those labeled with a star (*) are more likely to gain a direct benefit from MPAs. Animals marked with a star have smaller home ranges and/or spend significant portions of their lives within MPAs. As these animals grow larger, their offspring can help repopulate adjacent waters.

▲ THE IMAGES OF ORCA/SHARKS ARE NOT MADE TO SCALE

Mammals



*Sealion
Otariidae



Pacific white-sided dolphin
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens

Mammals

Bottlenose dolphin
Tursiops



Short beaked common dolphin
Delphinus delphis

Mammals



Harbor seal
Phoca

Reptiles



*Green sea turtle
M&S Green turtle,
Pacific green turtle
Chelonia mydas

Birds



*Great blue heron
Ardea herodias



Blue whale
Balaenoptera musculus



Gray whale
M&S Pacific gray whale, California gray whale
Eschrichtius robustus

Birds



*Tern spp.
Sternaeidae

*Gull spp.
Laridae

*California least tern
Sterna antillarum browni

Osprey
AKA Fish hawk,
River hawk, Fish hawk,
Pandion haliaetus

*Double-crested cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus

*Brown pelican
Pelecanus occidentalis

Fish



Garibaldi
AKA Garibaldi damselfish
Hypsops rubicundus

*Blacksmith
AKA Blacksmith chromis,
Blacksmith damselfish
Chromis punctipinnis

Giant kelpfish
Heterostichus rostratus

*Male California sheepshead
Scorpaenopsis pulcher

*Female California sheepshead
Scorpaenopsis pulcher

Selenia
Oxyjulis californica

Fish



*California scorpionfish
AKA Spotted scorpionfish
Scorpaena guttata

Pacific seahorse
Hippocampus ingens

*Opaleye
Girella nigricans

Californian killifish
Fundulus parvipinnis

*Goby spp.
Gobiidae

Pacific jack mackerel
AKA California jack mackerel
Trachurus symmetricus

Fish



Topmelt
Atherinops affinis Ayres



California anchovy
Engraulis mordax



Pacific sardine
Sardinops sagax



*Toaker sp.
Scaenidae



*White sea bass
Atractosteon nobilis



California cichlra
Menemichthys sandelatus

Fish



*Rockfish sp.
Sebastes



*Keop bass
AKA Chico bass
Pardalipax californicus



*Banded sand bass
Pardalipax redbulber



*Spotted sand bass
Pardalipax maculirostratus



*Giant sea bass
Stereolepis gigas



California halibut
AKA California flounder
Paralichthys californicus

Fish



Pacific bonito
Sarda chilensis Hiroadua



Sunfish
AKA BASS
Morone chrysops



*Spionops guitarfish
Rhinopterus productus



Bat ray
Myliobatis californica



Round sting ray
AKA Heller's round ray
Urolophus halleri



*Leopard shark
Triakis semifasciata

Fish



***Horn shark**
Heterodontus francisci



Spiny dogfish
AMA Spindog, Moorback, Piked dogfish
Squalus acanthias



Sevengill shark
Notorynchus cepedianus



Great white shark
Carcharodon carcharias

Invertebrates



***California two-spot octopus**
Octopus bimaculoides

Invertebrates



Bat star
Pattia minitata



***Purple sea star**
AMA Ochre sea star,
Ochre starfish
Plaster ochraceus



Banded brittle star
Ophiolepis superba



***California sea cucumber**
Parastichopus californicus



Sea anemone spp.
Actinaria



***California sea hare**
Aplysia californica

Invertebrates



***West top turban**
Megastoma indisa



***Abalone spp.**
Haliotidae



***Sea snails**
Gastropoda



***California spiny lobster**
Panulirus interruptus



***Sea urchin**
Echinoidea



Western sand dollar
AMA Pacific sand dollar
Dendraster excentricus

Science of MPAs



MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPA) SCIENCE

Our oceans and coast provide many goods and services (e.g. oxygen, climate regulation, food, medicine, recreation, business). However, our oceans are in crisis, facing threats such as:



Climate Change & Ocean Acidification



Invasive Species



Pollution



Habitat Destruction



Coastal Development



Overfishing/
Overcollecting

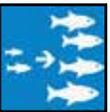
MPAs are one ocean conservation tool being used to address and mitigate these threats. Benefits of MPAs may include:



Conserve Biodiversity & Ecosystems



Education, Recreation & Cultural Practice Opportunities



Increase Fish Size & Abundance



Increase Marine Tourism & Local Economic Uses



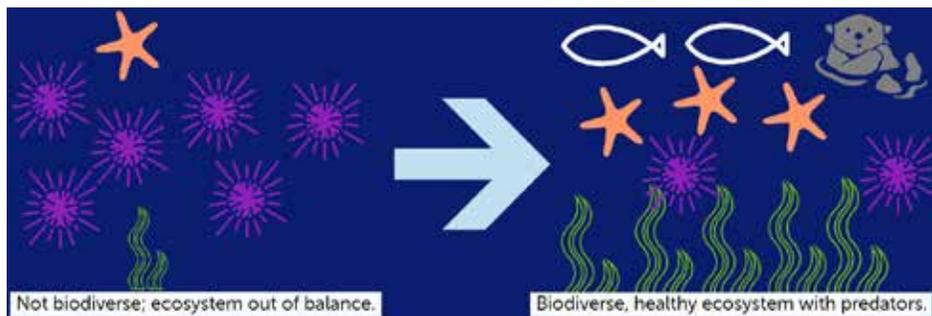
Increase Ecosystem Resilience



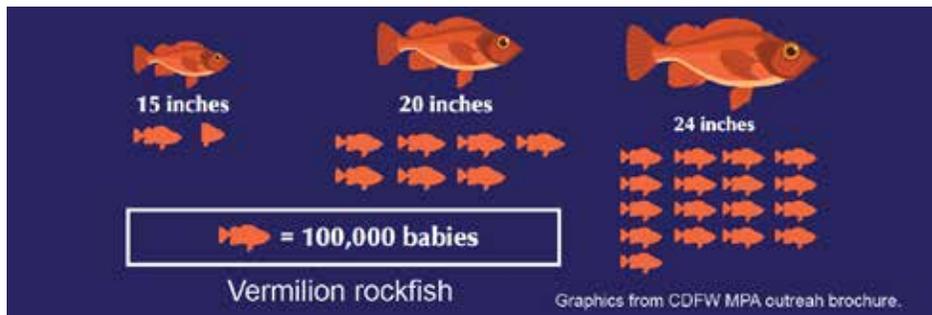
Provide Reference Sites for Long- Term Research & Monitoring.

The next page contains some real-world examples of the scientific theories behind the creation of California's MPA Network. It is important to note that due to the time it takes for marine species to reach maturity, noticeable change may take many years.

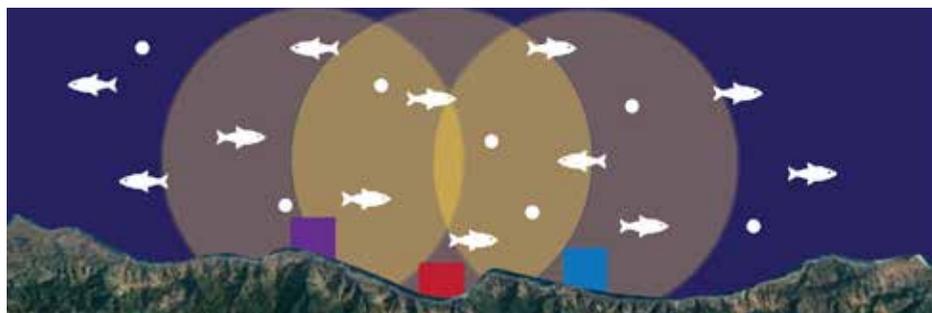
1. MPAs can help restore food webs that shape habitats, like kelp forests, protecting the biodiversity and abundance of ocean ecosystems.



2. MPAs can allow commercially important resident fish to grow larger. These Big Old Fertile Female Fish (BOFFF) produce more young per year than smaller fish.



3. California's connected network of smaller MPAs can protect populations of fish, invertebrates, & algae allowing their larvae & young to spillover into areas around the MPAs, reaching more coastline than just one large MPA.



MARINE PROTECTED AREA (MPA) RESEARCH

Scientific studies from around the globe show that with enough time, MPAs can increase the size, abundance, and diversity of marine species within and outside their borders. California's MPA Network, established in 2012, is beginning to show signs of success, supporting the scientific theories behind its creation. Use your phone's camera to scan the QR codes below to be linked to the scientific papers

“A RISING TIDE: CALIFORNIA’S ONGOING COMMITMENT TO MONITORING, MANAGING AND ENFORCING ITS MARINE PROTECTED AREAS” by Samantha Murray and Tyler T. Hee.

Highlights:

- California’s comprehensive and collaborative MPA management program
- Initial monitoring results show more and larger fish and invertebrates in MPAs, especially in older MPAs



“DISPERSAL OF A NEARSHORE MARINE FISH CONNECTS MARINE RESERVES AND ADJACENT FISHED AREAS ALONG AN OPEN COAST” by Diana S. Baetscher et al.

Highlights:

- Quantified dispersal of kelp rockfish along ~25 km of nearshore habitat in Carmel and Monterey bays
- Juvenile fish born inside MPAs were found dispersed to areas outside MPAs
- Fish born in MPAs were also found dispersed into other nearby MPAs
- Evidence supporting the spillover effect



Wildlife Disturbance



FEDERAL MARINE MAMMAL ACT

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 was enacted in response to increasing concerns among scientists and the public that significant declines in some species of marine mammals were caused by human activities. The Act established a national policy to prevent marine mammal species and population stocks from declining beyond the point where they ceased to be significant functioning elements of the ecosystems of which they are a part.

The MMPA established a moratorium on the taking of marine mammals in U.S. waters. It defines “take” to mean “to hunt harass, capture, or kill” any marine mammal or attempt to do so. The inclusion of harassment in the definition was a groundbreaking action by Congress. Exceptions to the moratorium can be made through permitting actions for take incidental to commercial fishing and other nonfishing activities; for scientific research; and for public display at licensed institutions such as aquaria and science centers.

The Department of Commerce through the National Marine Fisheries Service is charged with protecting whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, and seal lions.

HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL

Harassment is defined as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which has the potential to injure or disturb a marine mammal by interrupting/changing behavioral patterns such as migration, breathing, nursing, and feeding.

MARINE WILDLIFE VIEWING GUIDELINES



Learn before you go. Read about the wildlife, viewing sites and local regulations to get the most from your wildlife viewing experience. Research on the Internet, buy regional viewing guidebooks, talk with local residents and hire local guides to increase your chances of seeing marine wildlife.



Keep your distance. Marine wildlife may be very sensitive to human disturbance, and if cornered, they can harm the viewer or leave the area. If wildlife approaches you, stay calm and slowly back away or place boat engines in neutral. When closer encounters occur, do not make sudden moves or obstruct the travel path of the animals - let them have the unhindered right of way.



Hands off. Never touch, handle or ride marine wildlife. Touching wildlife, or attempting to do so, can injure the animal, put you at risk and may be illegal for certain species. Remember, wild animals may bite, body slam or even pull you underwater if startled or threatened.



Don't feed or attract. Feeding or attempting to attract wildlife with food, decoys, sound or light disrupts normal feeding cycles, may cause sickness or death, and habituates animals to people. Habituated animals are vulnerable to vessel strikes or vandalism, and can be dangerous to people.



Never chase or harass. Following a wild animal that is trying to escape is dangerous. Never completely surround the animal, trap an animal between a vessel and shore, block its escape route, or come between mother and young.



Stay away from wildlife that appears abandoned or sick. Some marine mammals, such as seals, leave the water or are exposed at low tides as part of their natural cycle - there may be nothing wrong with them. Young animals that appear to be orphaned may actually be under the watchful eye of a nearby parent. An animal that is sick or injured may be more likely to bite. If you think an animal is in trouble, contact the local authorities for advice.



Wildlife and pets don't mix. Wild animals can injure and spread disease to pets. Pets can harm and disturb wildlife. Keep pets on leash and away from areas with marine wildlife.



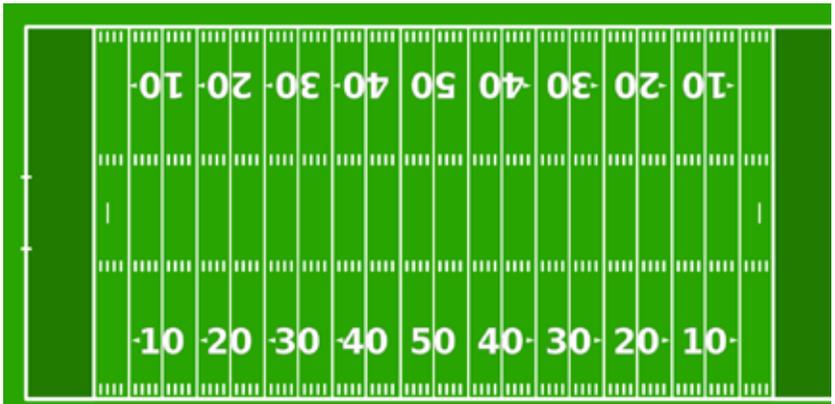
Remove trash. Human garbage is one of the greatest threats to marine wildlife. Pick up litter found along the shore and in the water. Help inform others. Speak up if you notice other viewers or tour operators behaving in a way that disturbs wildlife or other viewers, or impacts sensitive habitats. Lead by example and report violations to local authorities.



Help inform others. Speak up if you notice other viewers or tour operators behaving in a way that disturbs wildlife or other viewers, or impacts sensitive habitats. Lead by example and report violations to local authorities.

GENERAL VIEWING GUIDELINES AND DISTANCES

- **Whales:** Remain at least 100 yards away.
- **Dolphins and Porpoises:** Remain at least 50 yards away.
- **Seals and Sea Lions:** Remain at least 50 yards away in water and on shore.
- **Sea Turtles:** Remain at least 50 yards away in water and on shore.
- **Sea Otters:** Remain at least 20 yards (five kayak lengths) away.



100 yards



50 yards

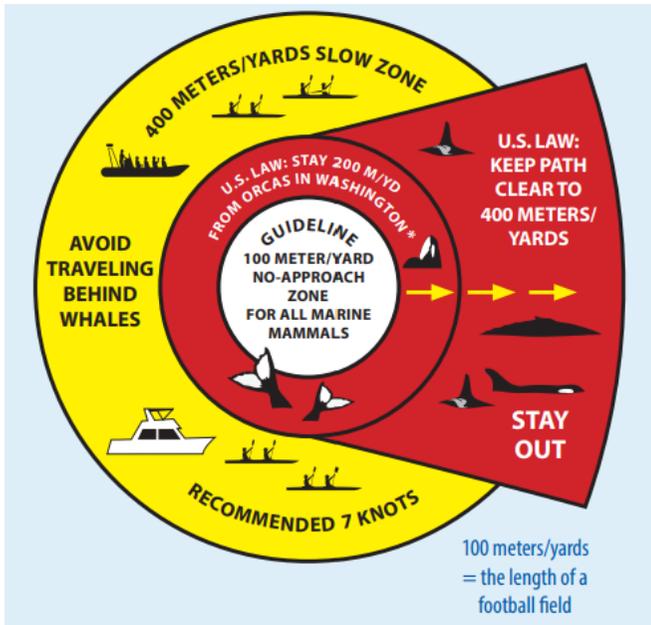


20 yards



BOATING GUIDELINES

- Limit time spent observing to 30 minutes or less.
- Do not chase, encircle, or leapfrog animals with any watercraft.
- Do not trap animals between watercraft or the shore.
- If a marine mammal approaches your vessel, put engine in neutral or reduce speed to less than 7 knots when within 400 yards/meters of the nearest whale.
- Avoid abrupt changes in speed or direction.





I found a beached marine mammal, what should I do?

- 1. KEEP YOUR DISTANCE**
Federal law prohibits touching, feeding, harassing, removing or returning a beached mammal to the water.
- 2. PEOPLE AND PETS SHOULD MAINTAIN PROPER DISTANCE**
Do not disturb wildlife; People and pets should maintain proper distance to ensure the safety of both the animals and the members of the public.
- 3. MAKE NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS**
From 150+ feet away, take note of physical appearance, body condition, behavior, and your exact location.
- 4. CALL FOR HELP**
PACIFIC MARINE MAMMAL CENTER
(949) 494-3050
- 5. LEARN MORE**
For more information to help local marine mammals, please visit www.pacificmmc.org



Sick Northern Elephant Seal



Healthy Northern Elephant Seal



Sick California Sea Lion



Healthy California Sea Lion

**WE THANK YOU
FOR YOUR HELP!**

New Tools and Technology



Effective January 1, 2019

Assembly Bill 2369

AN ENHANCEMENT OF PENALTIES FOR COMMERCIAL MPA VIOLATORS



Photo by Brian Skeery

Marine protected areas (MPAs)

protect the diversity and abundance of marine life, the habitats they depend on, and the integrity of marine ecosystems.

Background

The Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) established more than a half of a million acres of marine protected areas (MPAs) across California in order to protect and conserve marine wildlife and habitat. Unfortunately, incidents of egregious poaching and non-compliance in MPAs continue to be a well documented issue.

Illegal fishing in California MPAs potentially undermines the protections set by the MLPA, and ultimately negatively affects law abiding anglers, businesses, and local communities.

Under past law, light penalties for commercial vessels, including commercial passenger fishing vessels (CPFVs or "party boats"), were not an effective deterrent. Although the amount varied by violation, penalties were generally under \$1000. Commercial poachers could absorb fines at below the cost of doing business.

Assembly Bill 2369 closes this loophole in favor of more stringent regulations in order to deter commercial poaching activity and help ensure statewide MPA compliance.

New Penalties under AB 2369

- Starting 1 January 2019, a business or captain in violation may be fined \$5000 to \$40,000 per crime and face up to a year in jail on a misdemeanor conviction.
- Penalties for a repeat offense will be \$10,000 to \$50,000 and up to a year in jail on a misdemeanor conviction.
- Repeat offenders will also face the potential revocation of fishing privileges by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Also included in the new legislation, businesses will not be able to transfer a permit if they are awaiting final resolution of any pending criminal, civil, or administrative action that could affect the status of their permit.

For more information please visit:
leginfo.legislature.ca.gov
Keyword: AB 2369 or visit
www.wildcoast.org

WILDCOAST
925 Seacoast Drive
Imperial Beach, CA 91932

WILDCOAST
COSTASALVAJE

WILDCOAST is an international team that conserves coastal and marine ecosystems and wildlife.

OCMPAC





OCMPAC
ORANGE COUNTY MARINE
PROTECTED AREA COUNCIL



The Orange County Marine Protected Area Council (OCMPAC) is one of 14 Collaboratives in the Marine Protected Area (MPA) Collaborative Network, an organization with a mission the empower coastal communities to advance MPA management and encourage ocean stewardship.

Anyone with an interest in MPAs and ocean conservation is welcome to join their local collaborative.

Learn more at: mpacollaborative.org./oc/



ORANGE COUNTY MARINE PROTECTED AREA COUNCIL (OCMPAC)

The Orange County Marine Protected Area Council (OCMPAC) is the original of what has grown to fourteen Marine Protected Area Collaboratives statewide. OCMPAC aims to achieve its vision of thriving Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and marine and coastal ecosystems throughout Orange County through collaborative efforts in local management, research, and community stewardship for MPAs. One of OCMPAC's core functions is to provide a platform for participating organizations to incubate ideas, share information, seek resources and increase their capacity for implementing projects related to MPA outreach, research, and compliance.



OCMPAC
ORANGE COUNTY MARINE
PROTECTED AREA COUNCIL

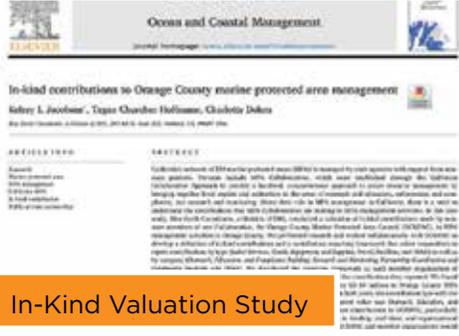
OCMPAC founding organizations include:

- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- California State University, Fullerton
- City of Dana Point
- City of Laguna Beach
- City of Newport Beach
- Orange County Parks
- Crystal Cove Conservancy
- Laguna Ocean Foundation
- MBC Applied Environmental Sciences
- Ocean Institute
- OneOC (fiscal sponsor)
- Orange County Coastkeeper
- University of California, Irvine

ORANGE COUNTY MARINE PROTECTED AREA COUNCIL (OCMPAC) ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Docent Trainings



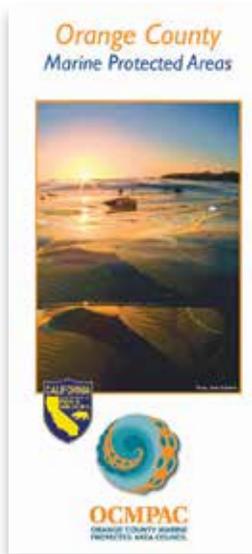
In-Kind Valuation Study



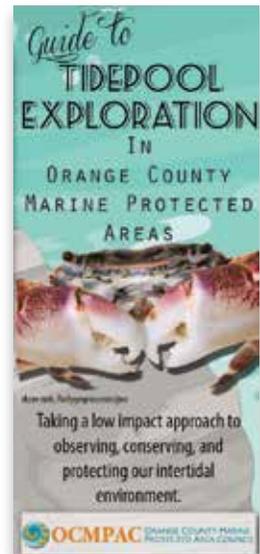
Outreach Events



County-Wide Signage



Creation and Distribution of Regulatory and Interpretive Brochures



An underwater photograph showing sunlight filtering through the water, creating a shimmering, dappled light effect on the sandy bottom. A school of small, dark fish is visible in the middle ground, swimming towards the left. The water is a deep, clear blue-green color.

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