

# California



## Marine Protected Area (MPA) Community Compliance Forums Statewide Report 2019 - 2020

With support and funding from:



# About

The **MPA Collaborative Network's Compliance Initiative** is supported by the Ocean Protection Council (OPC), and in partnership with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the California District Attorneys Association, and Resources Legacy Fund. It is a multi-year initiative that aims to improve the compliance and enforcement of California's network of MPAs through community compliance forums, allied agency enforcement trainings, prosecutor training, and MPA violation data collection.

The individual **Community Compliance Forums** held for each coastal county provided space for local stakeholders to voice their MPA, ocean, and coastal compliance concerns and brainstorm ideas to address those concerns. The Collaborative Network hosted two in-person forums (pre-pandemic) and 13 virtual forums. Five hundred community members participated, resulting in over 2,200 compliance concerns and solutions mentioned during 40+ hours of engagement.

This report summarizes the input gathered from stakeholders during all of the Forums held statewide. During the Community Compliance Forums and in formal written input for those who were not able to attend, the MPA Collaborative Network counted and summarized the mentions of compliance concerns and recommended solutions. Mentions were grouped into broader categories that are defined within. This process resulted in some overlap of mentions for certain categories. For example, if a participant mentioned dogs off leash in sensitive areas and flushing birds, that concern was noted for two categories: Illegal Dog Activities and Wildlife Disturbance. This report includes definitions for all the categories of mentions identified across all Compliance Forums held statewide. Individual Forum reports only include details on the categories mentioned and may not include all those listed below.

Refer to the **Glossary** at the end of this report for definitions of commonly used acronyms.

# Key Takeaways

- A common theme throughout the Community Compliance Forums was the need for more diverse membership and engagement, greater cultural sensitivity, and to view MPA compliance through a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion (DEI) lens.
- Community members statewide were most concerned about poaching in MPAs/Fish & Game Code (FGC) violations and trash/pollution.
- Participants want to install regulatory and attention grabbing, universal yet tailored signage in strategic locations.
- Top mentioned solutions included targeted education and stakeholder engagement with the fishing community, tourists, youth groups (through bilingual school environmental/ocean/fishing clubs and field trips), and tribes.
- Many participants would like to see more uniformed personnel and enforcement officer presence in coastal areas.
- Education by volunteers/docents is needed to educate the public about MPAs, fishing regulations, tidepooling and wildlife viewing etiquette, and leave no trace practices.
- Digital resources such as geolocating apps (e.g., FishLegal) were mentioned in nearly every forum as a solution to noncompliance.
- Other frequently mentioned solutions include printed materials (e.g., MPA brochures), boundary markers/buoys, surveillance technology, more trash receptacles (including for fishing line disposal), changes to fishing regulations, and research on the human dimension/violations data for MPAs.

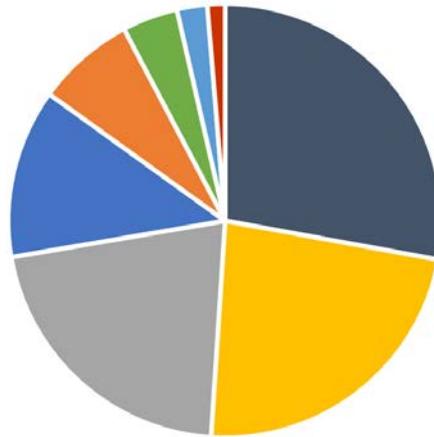
# Key Takeaways

## Highlighted Compliance Concerns

- There is a high level of illegal fishing and other FGC violations in and near California's MPAs.
- Trash/pollution was of high concern in areas of heavy tourism, lagoon/slough MPAs, agricultural and construction sites, encampments, and areas where there is frequent runoff. Lost fishing gear was also a concern as it threatens marine life through entanglements.
- Harmful tidepooling has been exacerbated during the pandemic as there has been an unprecedented increase in visitation to the coast and MPAs. Visitors are often unaware of tidepool etiquette and tidepool take regulations. Some top mentioned areas of concern include Duxbury Reef, Pillar Point, Asilomar, the Rancho Palos Verdes peninsula, and Swami's.
- Wildlife disturbance to seals, whales, and birds by humans, dogs, and drones was of high concern.
- Some areas near MPAs may experience an increase in fishing pressure as people shift consumptive activities to non-MPAs or fish the line.
- Illegal dog activities (dogs off leash, flushing animals, leaving waste) was of high concern in most coastal counties.
- Compliance may be compromised in areas with confusing regulations, boundaries, or jurisdictions.

# Participant Breakdown

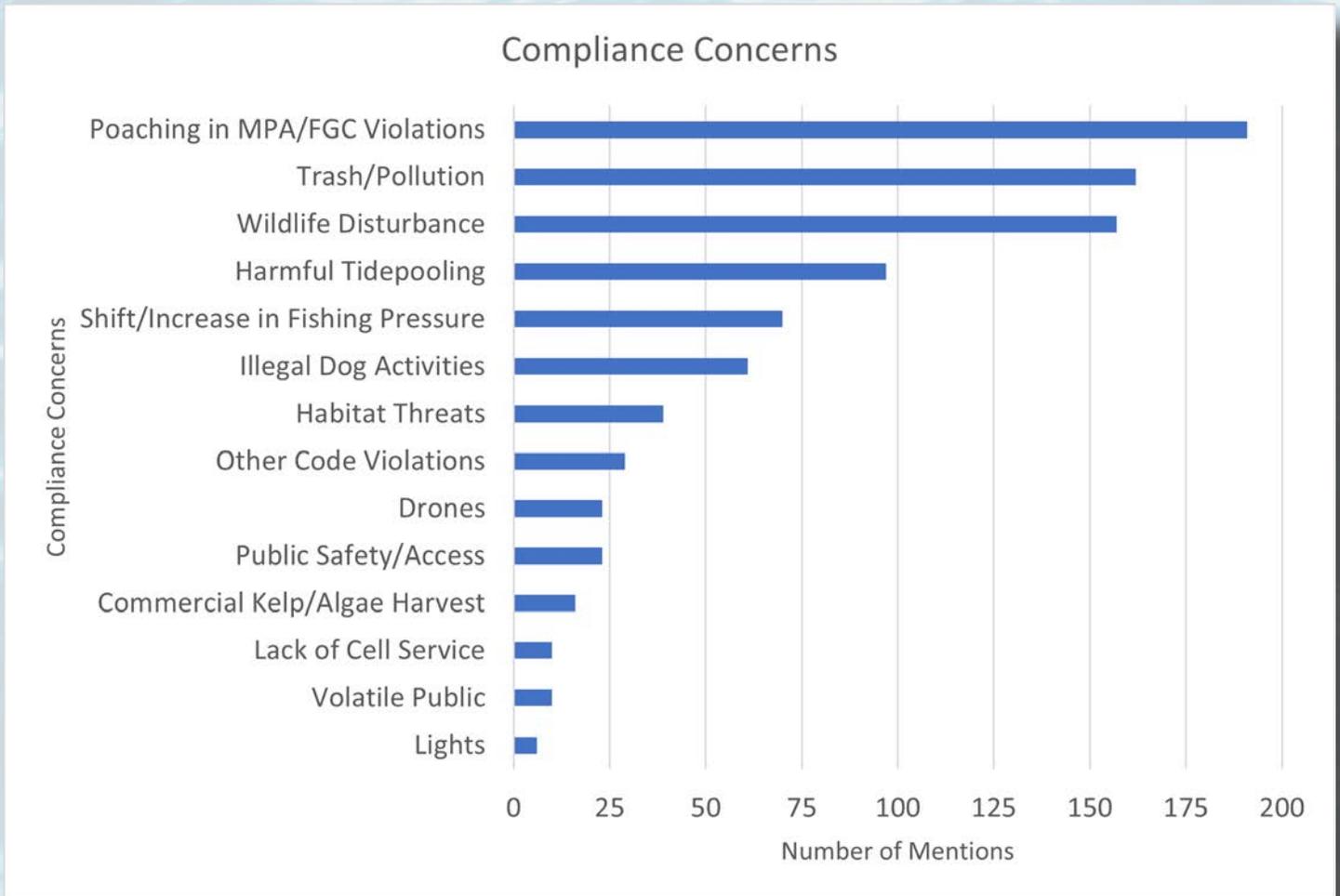
Statewide Compliance Forums Participant Breakdown



- Non-Governmental Organizations (27%)
- Individual/Community Member (23%)
- Government Agency (22%)
- Science and Academia (13%)
- Volunteer (7%)
- Fishing (4%)
- Ocean Business (3%)
- Tribal (1%)

- A total of **500 participants attended** the Community Compliance Forums. The majority of attendees identified as non-governmental organizations, individuals/community members, government agencies, and science and academia. Volunteers, fishing representatives, ocean businesses, and tribal representatives also attended.
- A total of **684 people registered** for the Forum and received MPA-related information, educational resources, and additional avenues for sharing input in the Forum follow-up email.
- It is estimated that the Forums resulted in at least **57 new Collaborative sign-ups**.
- Roughly half of participants surveyed identified as current Collaborative members.

# Compliance Concerns



This chart summarizes the number of times each MPA compliance concern was mentioned during the Forum discussions and in the post-Forum evaluation forms, Google surveys, and printed surveys. Concerns are organized into general categories based on the overall input from the community.

# Compliance Concerns

## Compliance Concern Categories in Detail

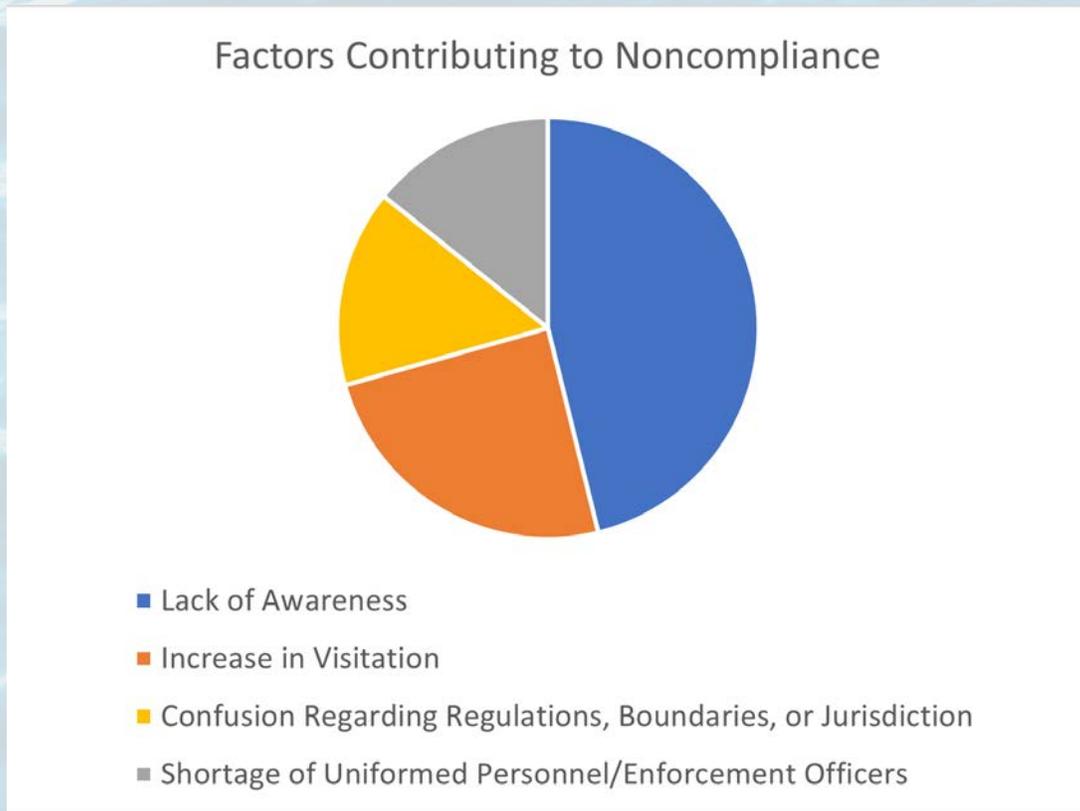
- **Poaching in MPA/FGC Violations** - both recreational and commercial illegal take in marine protected areas and other Fish and Game Code violations (e.g., over limit, undersize, wrong gear type, protected species, etc.).
- **Trash/Pollution** - intentional litter, lost/derelict fishing gear, agricultural/industrial plastic debris, trash, human and dog waste, and water pollution issues (e.g., runoff of pollutants from wildfires and agricultural areas).
- **Wildlife Disturbance** - disturbances to birds and marine mammals from both humans, dogs, and remote devices. This includes “flushing” birds and mammals by causing them to leave their roosting, haul-out, or resting sites, and getting too close (e.g., in kayaks, motorized boats, SUPs, drones, and low flying aircraft). Wildlife disturbance also includes entanglement in marine debris such as fishing line or gear.
- **Harmful Tidepooling** - tidepool activity that was considered harmful by forum participants. Harmful tidepooling includes trampling (by humans and dogs), poor tidepool etiquette such as removing, picking up, or disturbing intertidal organisms and turning over rocks, and any type of intertidal take (harvest/intentional take for consumptive uses or unintentional take). Harmful tidepooling also includes above mentioned impacts to tidepools that are outside of MPAs.
- **Shift/Increase in Fishing Pressure** - a perceived shift or increase in fishing/collecting. Examples include fishing the line, lobster traps/crab pots placed on the line and drifting in, and a shift of fishing/collecting pressure to areas that are near to but outside of MPA boundaries.
- **Illegal Dog Activities** - dogs in prohibited areas, dogs off leash, dog owners not cleaning up waste, and dogs causing wildlife disturbances (e.g., flushing birds or marine mammals).
- **Habitat Threats** - detrimental impacts to key or sensitive habitats such as diminishing dunes, invasive grasses, and loss of eelgrass. An increase in visitation and people accessing and trampling habitat in and near MPAs are negatively impacting sensitive areas (e.g., mudflats, salt marshes). Participants also mentioned kelp forest decline that may be linked to a changing climate and an increase in the local population of urchins, and the subsequent formation of urchin barrens (i.e., areas devoid of kelp and full of urchin).
- **Other Code Violations** - violations to local ordinances or codes occurring near or in MPAs. Examples include illegal camping, illegal dog activity, trespassing, illicit substances, drinking on the beach, spearfishers in designated swim areas, and breaching the creek berm at the ocean outflow.

# Compliance Concerns

## Compliance Concern Categories in Detail Continued

- **Drones** - drones in prohibited areas (e.g., flying in Parks or over roads) and drones disturbing wildlife.
- **Public Safety/Access** - unsafe public access to the coast or hazardous ocean conditions. Examples include a staircase in need of repair, dangerous “goat trails,” construction zones, unsafe swimming/ SCUBA diving areas, speeding boats, lost/derelict fishing gear, and big wave events.
- **Commercial Kelp/Algae Harvest** - excessive and out-of-state (i.e., from Oregon) commercial kelp/algae/ seaweed harvest on the North Coast.
- **Lack of Cell Service** – areas that have little to no cell service, which is an issue for safety and apps that geolocate using cell service.
- **Volatile Public** - the public reacting angrily and/or unpredictably when notified of rules by docents or enforcement officers, especially during COVID-19.
- **Lights** - light pollution from hotels, businesses, and restaurants operating at night on or adjacent to MPAs.

# Contributing Factors



This chart summarizes the potential factors contributing to noncompliance in or near MPAs mentioned during the Forum discussions and in the post-Forum evaluation forms, Google surveys, and printed surveys. Factors are organized into general categories based on the overall input from the community.

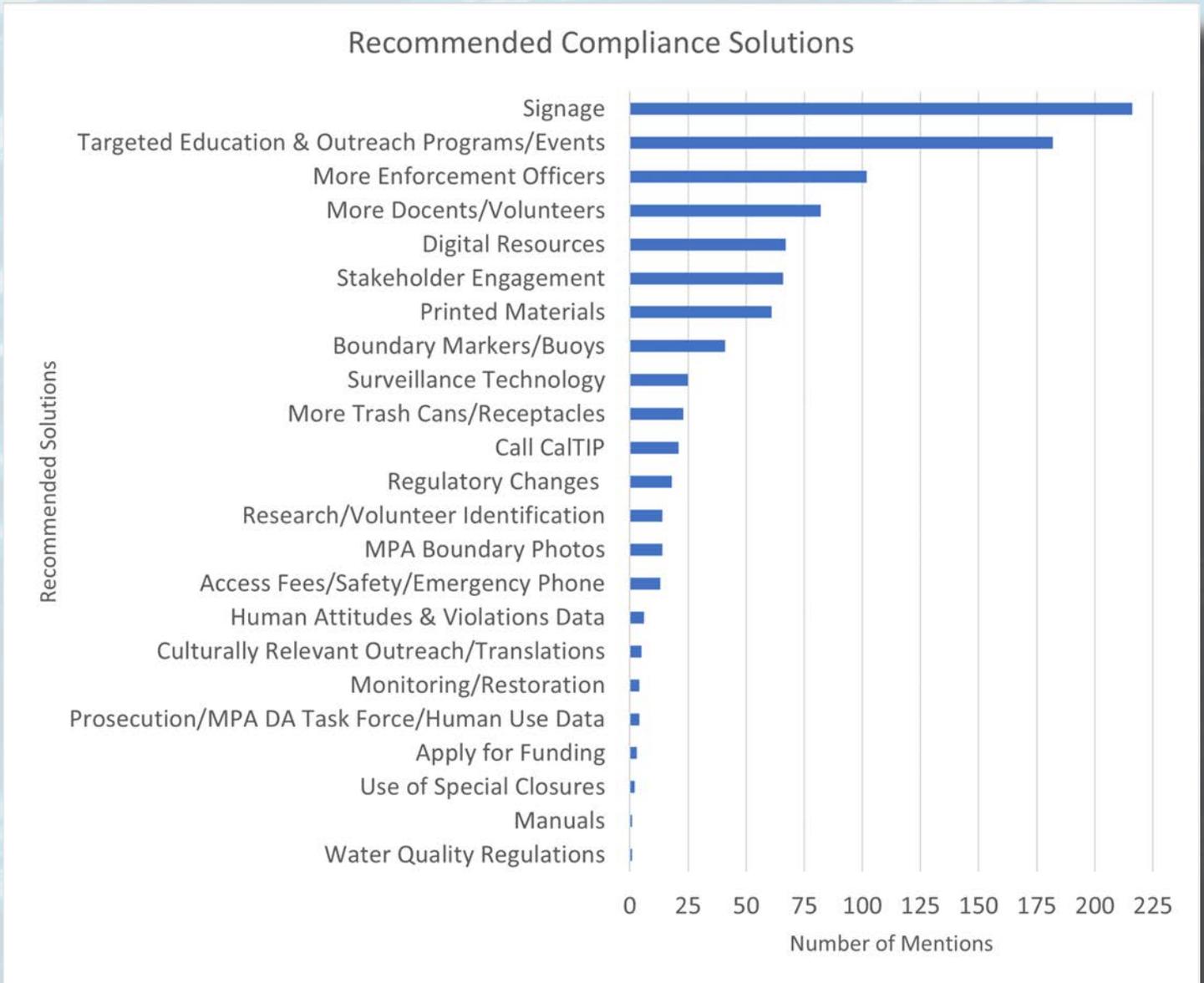
Across all the Forums, participants commonly mentioned an increase in visitation, a lack of awareness, a shortage of both enforcement officers and enforcement action, and confusion regarding regulations, boundaries, or jurisdiction as concerns. Due to their general nature and commonality across the state, these concerns were identified as underlying factors potentially contributing to noncompliance. During 2020, visitation to the coast and MPAs was elevated, especially in the summer months (except during mandated beach closures) in large part due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Note that the San Diego and Orange County Forums were held prior to COVID-19.

# Contributing Factors

## Potential Factors Contributing to Noncompliance in Detail

- **Lack of Awareness** - the need for more MPA education and outreach (e.g., MPA boundaries/ regulations, species permitted to take), signage, translation of signs/materials into different languages for visitors, and general lack of awareness of marine protected areas among the public.
- **Increase in Visitation** - an increase in visitors (locals and tourists) and the associated impact to the area, such as trash, wildlife disturbance, trampling, and illegal camping. The increase in visitation was often linked to the pandemic.
- **Confusion Regarding Regulations, Boundaries, or Jurisdiction** - boundaries that are hard to identify, regulations that are difficult to decipher, or confusion around who has jurisdiction or the ability/ responsibility to help with education or enforcement.
- **Shortage of Uniformed Personnel/Enforcement Officers** - a lack of enforcement capacity or presence (including boat patrols), an inability to respond, or a diversion of marine enforcement resources to other priorities.

# Recommended Solutions



This chart summarizes the number of times each MPA compliance solution was mentioned during the Forum discussions and in the post-Forum evaluation forms, Google surveys, and printed surveys. Solutions are organized into general categories based on the overall input from the community.

# Recommended Solutions

## Compliance Solution Categories in Detail

- **Signage** - a general need for more, updated, or new informational signage, signage translations, the type of signage (e.g., regulatory signs or interpretive signs), specific and strategic signage locations (e.g., at boundaries and access points), messaging that should be included on signs, and utilization of QR codes that link to translations and more information. Participants also suggested including tribal information and names on signs.
- **Targeted Education & Outreach Programs/Events** - programmatic approaches to stakeholder engagement by targeting/prioritizing specific communities (e.g., tribal, fishing, youth, tourists), and outreach programs and events (e.g., timely outreach during the lobster season opener).
- **More Enforcement Officers** – there is a need for more uniformed personnel and/or enforcement officers and actions on the coast and in MPAs. Participants also suggested joint allied agency trainings, fines, more funding, more boat patrols, and wardens dedicated to MPAs.
- **More Docents/Volunteers** – there is a need for docents/volunteers on the coast, in MPAs, and in specific locations to educate visitors. Specific docent/volunteer programs were mentioned as models or as organizations that have members that can be leveraged (e.g., MPA Watch, BayNet, Team Ocean, Sea Life Stewards). Docents/volunteers were also mentioned as a way of assisting enforcement officers in gaining compliance.
- **Digital Resources** - geolocating apps (e.g., FishLegal), CDFW mobile website, notifications when one enters an MPA, boat navigation systems (e.g., Navionics), tourism websites, online resources/social media/videos, virtual reality, Live Dives with Trident remotely operated vehicles, and the Golden Gate MPA Ambassador Online Training Modules.
- **Stakeholder Engagement** - improving engagement with the local Collaboratives, and engagement with priority communities such as BIPOC communities, anglers, tourists, and youth.
- **Printed Materials** - printed MPA brochures, flyers, handouts, and on the water printed outreach materials, including Collaborative-created materials. Another commonly mentioned form of printed material included resources in California Fishing Licenses. These printed materials were often meant to improve awareness in the fishing community, and most commonly recreational anglers.
- **Boundary Markers/Buoys** - marking the MPA boundaries onshore using posts/markings to identify boundaries on land and offshore using buoys. Seasonal buoys were also suggested to mitigate wildlife disturbance.

# Recommended Solutions

## Compliance Solution Categories in Detail Continued

- **Surveillance Technology** - surveillance cameras (in some cases, high definition), the M2 radar system, and beach/trail cams, including in difficult to access locations, to observe and document poaching in MPAs and wildlife disturbances.
- **More Trash Cans/Receptacles** - there is a need for trash cans and receptacles in general on the coast and for fishing line (monofilament), the need for more trash cans that are animal-proof and/or have lids, and informational displays on trash cans/receptacles on piers and in popular fishing locations.
- **Call CalTIP** - reporting violations to the CalTIP hotline and the need to include the CalTIP phone number on signage and printed materials. The value of reporting violations to CalTIP was mentioned.
- **Regulatory Changes** - potential regulatory changes for fishing and other activities along the coast. One suggested adjustment was to prohibit spearfishing while SCUBA diving. Another suggested adjustment was a legislative change to require fishers to use breakaway leaders to minimize fishing gear loss, especially when fishing from piers.
- **Research/Volunteer Identification** - the need for researchers/volunteers to be easily identifiable (e.g., wear vests, display banners on research boats, temporarily display information at access points during surveys/monitoring). Similarly, participants expressed a need to create a web platform with a notification system for advertising/sharing research activities, especially activities with a Scientific Collection Permit (SCP).
- **MPA Boundary Photos** - the utility of the surveyed MPA boundary photos shown in the presentation (produced for enforcement training manuals) for use in public outreach materials/signs.
- **Access Fees/Safety/Emergency Phone** - implementing access fees to limit the number of visitors to crowded areas of the coast, having an emergency phone available (in areas with poor to no cell service), ADA compliant ramps at the coast for greater access, and public safety (e.g., restricting boats near swimmers, SCUBA divers).
- **Human Attitudes & Violations Data** - conducting an academic study on human attitudes towards MPAs. Record keeping and sharing of MPA violations (e.g., CalTIP data).
- **Culturally Relevant Outreach/Translations** - the need to be culturally sensitive while doing outreach, both verbally and in written form (e.g., signs). Thoughtful and universal symbols/imagery for MPA messaging to improve awareness and ocean stewardship was also mentioned.

# Recommended Solutions

## Compliance Solution Categories in Detail Continued

- **Monitoring/Restoration** - restoration of native species/habitats, managing invasive species (i.e., grasses), and long-term monitoring projects to assess the success of the restoration work.
- **Prosecution/MPA DA Task Force/Human Use Data** - improved prosecution of MPA related violations, especially wildlife disturbances. This need may be addressed through a MPA Task Force of District Attorneys (DAs). Human use data, such as from MPA Watch surveys, in an online portal, would help inform the need to enforce and prosecute.
- **Apply for Funding** - applying for a Department of Boating and Waterways grant to elevate the enforcement capacity of a docent program and implementing a local parking pass with fees going to help support stepped up enforcement.
- **Use of Special Closures** - the use of special closures to observe influence on tidepools.
- **Manuals** - creating and providing more of the MPA Training Manuals created for allied agency officers.
- **Water Quality Regulations** - specific codes and regulations to use (e.g., for citing) to address dumping and water quality violations.

# Conclusions

## Overview of Statewide Compliance Concerns, Solutions, and Enforcement Partners

### • What are our high priority needs?

- ◇ There is a need across the state to address poaching in MPAs and Fish & Game Code (FGC) violations and trash/pollution through coordinated and collaborative efforts.
- ◇ Wildlife disturbance (marine mammals, birds) and harmful tidepooling were also high priority compliance concerns statewide.

### • What programs or projects could be used to increase compliance?

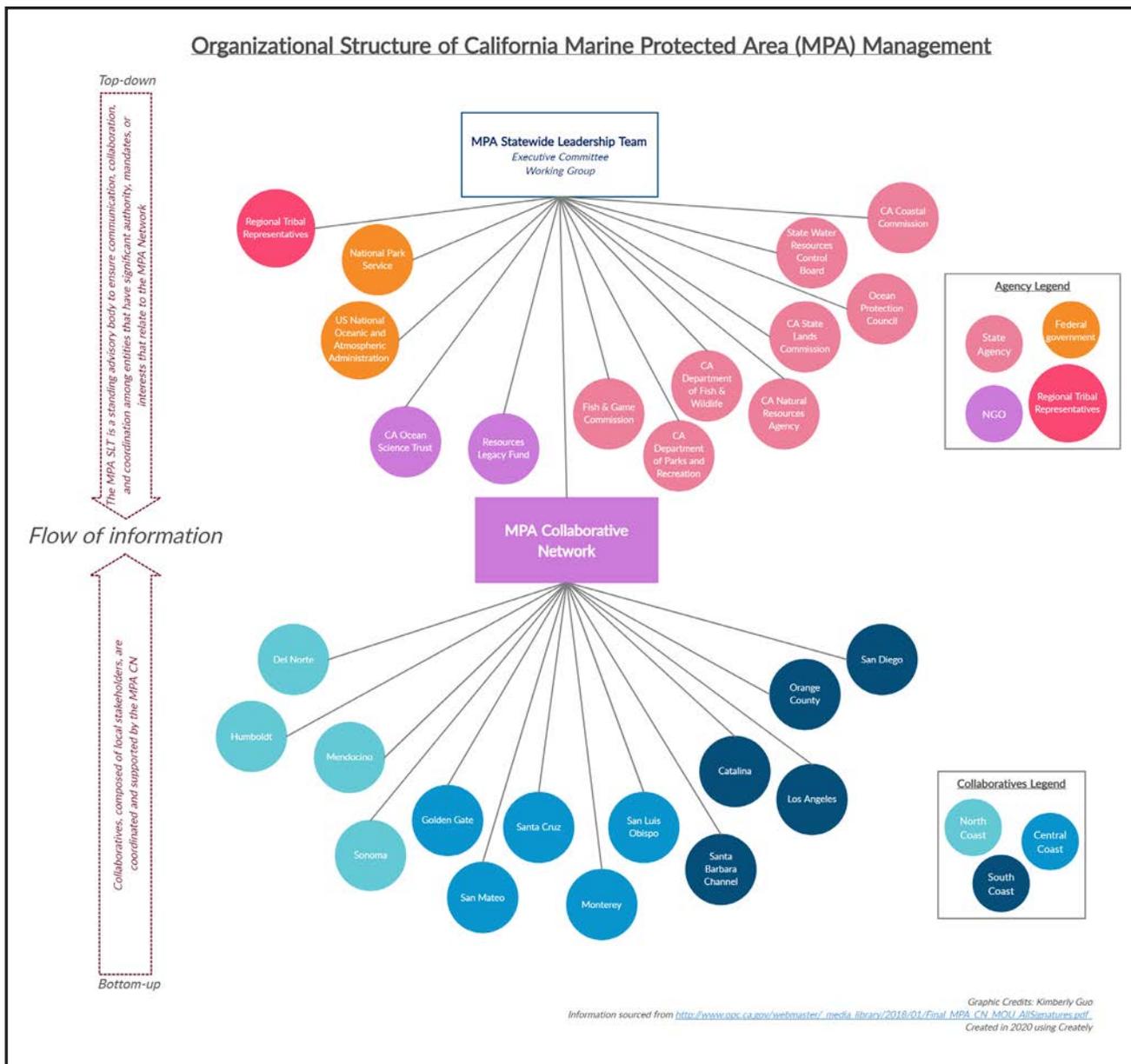
- ◇ Signage is needed in strategic locations. A variety of sign type are needed and depend on the MPA and intended audience. Regulatory signs and friendly, creative, and highly visible signs with more pictures/universal symbols and translations are needed.
  - A statewide signage evaluation and working in underrepresented communities can help bridge knowledge gaps about the effectiveness of MPA signage.
- ◇ Targeted education and outreach programs/events to engage more diverse stakeholders, particularly youth, fishermen, tribes, and tourists, was a top solution statewide.
- ◇ More enforcement officers, especially officers dedicated to the coast, MPAs, and/or high impact intertidal areas are of great need.
- ◇ More docents/volunteers can help educate the public to improve awareness of MPAs, FGC regulations, and tidepooling/wildlife viewing etiquette to help gain compliance.
- ◇ A common theme throughout the Forums was the need for more cultural sensitivity and to view MPA compliance through a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion (DEI) lens.
  - A DEI panel series could be used to get input from specific communities on their relationship with the ocean and coastal resources, what messages resonate with them, and how to increase participation and engagement with these communities.

### • What key partners need to be at the table to assist with law enforcement?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ◇ California Department of Fish & Wildlife | ◇ Harbor Police, Harbor Patrol, and Harbormasters |
| ◇ Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife     | ◇ US Coast Guard                                  |
| ◇ California State Parks                   | ◇ National Park Service                           |
| ◇ City Park Rangers                        | ◇ Bureau of Land Management Rangers               |
| ◇ County Park Rangers                      | ◇ NOAA Office of Law Enforcement                  |
| ◇ Police Officers                          | ◇ NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries                |
| ◇ County Sheriffs                          | ◇ US Fish & Wildlife Service                      |
| ◇ California Highway Patrol                | ◇ District Attorneys                              |
| ◇ Lifeguards                               | ◇ Other allied agencies/uniformed personnel       |

# Issues for Elevation

As a member of the [MPA Statewide Leadership Team](#) (MSLT), the MPA Collaborative Network can elevate issues, concerns, and ideas shared by stakeholders at the local level to the State managing agencies that have jurisdiction over MPAs in California. Issues identified during the Forums that have a potential for elevation and discussion with the MSLT are organized on the following pages by county.



# Issues for Elevation

## Issues for potential elevation and discussion with the MSLT organized by county

### • Del Norte

- ◇ Need for an overall re-evaluation of kelp/seaweed management, including
  - Adjustments to commercial kelp/seaweed harvest regulations/leases,
  - Outreach to Oregonian kelp harvesters/managers/ODFW,
  - Improved harvest and permit data transparency, and
  - and a potential petition to the Fish & Game Commission to consider limiting the commercial take of kelp/seaweed, initiated by Del Norte Collaborative members.
- ◇ Need a web data tool to track and inform the public about SCPs/commercial permits.

### • Humboldt

- ◇ Need to address commercial kelp/seaweed/marine plants harvest (analogous to Del Norte) and decline, and related habitat/ecosystem threats (e.g., eelgrass), particularly with research and monitoring.
- ◇ Revisit the need for MPA boundary markers or flags at the southern boundary of Reading Rock between the SMCA and SMR.

### • Mendocino

- ◇ According to one Warden, there is frequent illegal shore fishing at Hearn Gulch in Saunders Reef SMCA, but a local judge throws cases out due to inadequate signage.
- ◇ Proposed development and timber operations in Big River Estuary SMCA, including what is laid out in the Timber Harvesting Plan, is a compliance concern in need of interagency collaboration.

### • Sonoma

- ◇ The Estero Americano State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA) riverine estuary is split down the middle by Marin and Sonoma Counties and there is confusion regarding who has jurisdiction at the beach by the river mouth to enforce illegal camping.
- ◇ Leadership should revisit buoys and boundary markers, particularly buoys in the estuaries that may need less maintenance (Russian River).

### • San Mateo

- ◇ Pillar Point SMCA and adjacent intertidal areas were identified areas of concern because of unsustainable harvest (e.g., snails, mussels) and impacts of thousands of visitors to the tidepools. Area could be “wiped clean” even if everyone only takes their legal limit, suggesting a need for regulation change to intertidal take or temporary closure/moratorium.
- ◇ Boundary line between Montara SMR and Pillar Point SMCA needs to be adjusted for ease of outreach and enforcement.

# Issues for Elevation

## Issues for potential elevation and discussion with the MSLT organized by county continued

### • **Golden Gate**

- ◇ Golden Gate Collaborative members have reported the increase in visitors and intertidal impact at Duxbury Reef to the Fish and Game Commission.

### • **Santa Cruz**

- ◇ Need to address the hydrochloric acid barrels draining into the lagoon at the northern boundary of Natural Bridges SMR (at Four Mile beach).

### • **Monterey**

- ◇ Implementing seasonal buoys/markers on the water in sensitive areas like haul out sites was a widely applicable recommended solution aimed at deterring people from approaching and disturbing marine life (e.g., harbor seal pups).
- ◇ Potential regulatory changes suggested during the Monterey Forum include
  - preventing spearfishers from using SCUBA in the Pacific Grove Marine Gardens SMCA, because SCUBA allows spearfishers to go deeper and take more as they are not limited to their breath hold.
  - requiring fishers to use breakaway leaders to minimize fishing gear loss, especially when fishing from piers,
  - boundary adjustments to Carmel Bay SMCA at Malpasos Beach (at the southern boundary so the beach is split evenly instead of in two-thirds) and to Elkhorn Slough SMR at Kirby Park (move the northern boundary south so people can fish off the pier).

### • **San Luis Obispo**

- ◇ Participants proposed revisiting installing a camera near the flagpole looking south at Point Buchon. A camera or the M2 radar system could inform officers and help address offshore poaching regularly occurring there. Approval by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) is needed through a request from a government agency.
- ◇ Need to address the confusing boundaries due to the angle of the boundary relative to the coastline at Piedras Blancas SMR (southern boundary) and the border between Cambria SMCA and White Rock SMCA.

### • **Santa Barbara Channel**

- ◇ Need to revisit how to get MPA outreach materials into fishing license materials, starting in the Santa Barbara Channel region.
- ◇ Need to address poaching in MPAs/FGC violations around the Channel Islands. The islands need more enforcement attention including frequent boat patrols.

# Issues for Elevation

## Issues for potential elevation and discussion with the MSLT organized by county continued

### • Catalina

- ◇ A community member is working on a project to install bronze statues in dive parks around the world, which helps to fundraise for ocean awareness. The next proposed location for a statue was in the Casino Point Dive Park, which the community thought was an excellent opportunity for positive MPA outreach and a tourism alternative to “fish feeding” which was deemed more impactful. This project was raised to CDFW and categorized as an incompatible use in MPAs, despite a long history of this dive park using such features and strong support from the City of Avalon.

### • Los Angeles

- ◇ Addressing environmental justice issues (access, equal treatment) in ocean resource management and to remove barriers through cross-agency coordination is a top priority. There is a need for a systematic change in recruitment, training, and funding/resources for CDFW Wardens (e.g., more and diverse CDFW wardens/officers patrolling the coast/MPAs).
- ◇ There is a need for increased involvement from local law enforcement in the field to write citations and District Attorney offices to prosecute, especially to address unsustainable levels of intertidal take that occurred during 2020.

### • Orange County

- ◇ There is a need to address if MPA boundaries aligned with bridges incorporate the area beneath the bridge into the MPA, and exactly where the line is (e.g., seaward side of bridge).
  - Participants suggested getting an encroachment permit from Caltrans to stencil no fishing on bridge columns that are Caltrans property. Caltrans has shared encroachment permit process for Bolsa Chica bridge on the Pacific Coast Highway (PCH).
- ◇ There is a need to understand how to reconcile when long-term management policies developed for ecological reserves conflict with MPA regulations in estuary MPAs (e.g., Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve and Bolsa Chica SMCAs; Newport Bay SMCA and Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve).

### • San Diego

- ◇ There is a need to determine if boundaries that are aligned with bridges incorporate the area beneath the bridge into the MPA.
- ◇ There is a need to determine how to handle long-term management policies developed for ecological reserves that conflict with MPA regulations in estuary MPAs.
- ◇ Participants want to address city runoff and pollution of waterways/MPAs during construction projects.
- ◇ There needs to be more outreach on what is included in the definition of “pelagic finfish,” and “no take,” which includes the take of rocks.

# Glossary

The Glossary defines the acronyms used in any or all the Compliance Forum Reports.

- **ADA:** American Disabilities Act.
- **ASBS:** Area of Special Biological Significance.
- **BIPOC:** Black, Indigenous, and people of color.
- **CaITIP:** Californian's Turn in Poachers and Polluters.
- **CDFW:** California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- **CHP:** California Highway Patrol.
- **COVID-19:** Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also referred to as COVID and the pandemic).
- **CPFV:** Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel (also referred to as a party boat).
- **DA:** District Attorney.
- **FGC:** Fish and Game Code.
- **GPS:** Global Positioning System.
- **HOA:** Homeowner's Association.
- **M2:** Marine Monitor (M2) Radar System.
- **MPA:** Marine Protected Area.
- **MSLT:** MPA Statewide Leadership Team.
- **NMS:** National Marine Sanctuary.
- **NOAA:** National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.
- **NPS:** National Park Service.
- **OLE:** Office of Law Enforcement (within NOAA).
- **QR:** Quick Response [code].
- **SCP:** Scientific Collecting Permit.
- **SCUBA:** Self-contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.
- **SMCA:** State Marine Conservation Area.
- **SMR:** State Marine Reserve.
- **SMRMA:** State Marine Recreational Management Area.
- **SUP:** Stand Up Paddle Board.
- **ROV:** Remotely Operated Vehicle.
- **UC:** University of California.
- **USFWS:** United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
- **USCG:** United States Coast Guard.

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**OCEAN  
PROTECTION  
COUNCIL**

These materials and MPA Community Compliance Forums made possible by a grant from the California Ocean Protection Council's Once-Through Cooling (OTC) Interim Mitigation Fund.

**Learn more about the MPA Collaborative Network at  
[www.mpacollaborative.org](http://www.mpacollaborative.org)**

**Join your local MPA Collaborative to get involved in bottom-up resource management.**

**Visit the California MPA website at  
[www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs](http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs)**