All whales, dolphins and porpoises in the northeast region are federally protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and most large whales in the area are further protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under these Acts, it is illegal to "harass, hunt, capture or kill" any marine mammal. Prohibited conduct includes any "negligent or intentional act which results in the disturbing or molesting of marine mammals."

The following operational procedures are intended to avoid harassment and possible injury to large whales, particularly the finbacks, humpbacks and minke whales commonly seen by vessels engaged in whale watching. Following the guidelines can help protect both you and the whale you wish to watch and keep you from accidentally violating federal law.

**The right whale is protected by separate State and Federal regulations** that prohibit approach within 500 yards of this species. Any vessel finding itself within the 500 yard buffer zone created by a surfacing right whale must depart immediately at a safe slow speed. The only vessels allowed to remain within 500 yards of a right whale are vessels with appropriate research permits, commercial fishing vessels in the act of hauling back or towing gear, or any vessel given prior approval by NMFS to investigate a potential entanglement.

**OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES WHEN IN SIGHT OF WHALES:**

**WHEN IN SIGHT OF WHALES**

2 miles to 1 mile away:
- Reduce speed to 13 knots.
- Post a dedicated lookout to assist the vessel operator in monitoring the location of all marine mammals.
- Avoid sudden changes in speed and direction.
- Aircrafts should maintain a minimum altitude of 1,000 feet over water.

1 mile to ½ mile away:
- Reduce speed to 10 knots.

½ mile or less:
- Reduce speed to 7 knots.
- Maneuver to avoid head-on approach.

**CLOSE APPROACH PROCEDURE:**

600 feet or closer:
- Parallel the course and speed of moving whales up to the designated speed limit within that distance.
- Do not attempt a head-on approach to whales.
- Approach and leave stationary whales at no more than idle or "no wake" speed, **not to exceed 7 knots**.
- Do not intentionally drift down on whales.
- Vessels in multi-vessel approaches should maintain communication with each other (via VHF channels 9, 13, or 16 for hailing) to coordinate viewing.
- Take into account the presence of obstacles (vessels, structures, fishing gear, or the shoreline). All vessels in close approach must stay to the side or behind the whales so they do not box in the whales or cut off their path.

**STAND-BY ZONE**

300 feet to 600 feet away:
- Two vessel limit within the 300- to 600-foot Stand-By Zone at any one time.

**CLOSE APPROACH ZONE**

100 feet to 300 feet away:
- One vessel limit.
- Other vessels stand off (up to two vessels in Stand-By Zone – others outside 600 feet).
- If more than one vessel is within 600 feet, the vessel within 300 feet should limit its time to 15 minutes in close approach to whales.
NO INTENTIONAL APPROACH WITHIN 100 FEET.

- Do not approach within 100 feet of whales. If whales approach within 100 feet of your vessel, put engines in neutral and do not re-engage propulsion until whales are observed clear of harm's way from your vessel.

DEPARTURE PROCEDURE

- All vessels should leave the whales following the same speed and distance procedures described above.
- In order for vessels to be clear of whales before dark, vessels should cease whale watching and begin their return to port 15 minutes before sunset.

Penalties:
A violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act may result in fines or civil penalties of up to $10,000 or criminal penalties of up to $20,000 plus IMPRISONMENT and/or SEIZURE OF VESSEL and other personal property. A violation of the Endangered Species Act may result in fines or civil penalties of up to $25,000 or criminal penalties of up to $50,000 plus IMPRISONMENT and/or SEIZURE OF VESSEL and other personal property.

CONTACT NUMBERS

Whale Watching Information
For more information on the whale watching guidelines or laws pertaining to marine mammals, call:
National Marine Fisheries Service, Protected Resources Division: 978-281-9300 x-6505

Right Whale Sighting
All sightings of a right whale should be called in to the NMFS Sighting Advisory System: 978-585-8473 (pager)

Entangled Whale
Any sighting of an entangled whale should be reported. Vessels should stand-by and keep the whale in sight until help arrives (an estimated 45 min. or more) or arrange for another vessel to maintain contact with the whale.
Disentanglement HOTLINE (weekdays): 800-900-3622 or
Disentanglement pager: 508-307-5300 or
NMFS Stranding & Entanglement HOTLINE: 978-281-9351 or
USCG on VHF CH-16

Entangled Right Whale
Maintain 500 yards. To report or get authorization to approach, call:
Disentanglement Hotline (weekdays): 800-900-3622 or
Disentanglement pager: 508-307-5300 or
NMFS Stranding & Entanglement Hotline: 978-281-9351

Dead Whale
Any sighting of a dead whale should be reported to the NMFS Stranding & Entanglement Hotline: 978-281-9351

Potential Violations
Any activity that appears to be an intentional or negligent action leading to a collision or harassment incident should be reported to the NOAA Enforcement HOTLINE: 800-853-1964


The Gerry E. Studds/Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary is part of a network of marine protected areas chosen for their special ecological and/or historical significance including a central summer feeding ground for whales. The 842-square-mile area, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, is administered under NOAA's National Ocean Service.

National Marine Fisheries Service - Northeast Region
One Blackburn Drive
Gloucester, MA 01930-2298
978-281-9300

Gerry E. Studds/Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary
175 Edward Foster Road
Scituate, MA 02066
781-545-8026
NO HEAD-ON APPROACH ZONE

2 Mile 13 knots
1 Mile 10 knots
1/2 Mile 600' Zone
1 Mile 10 knots
2 Mile 13 knots

CLOSE APPROACH ZONE

15 Min. 300'
600' Max Speed 7 knots
2 vessel Max.

STAND-BY ZONE

1/2 Mile
Reduce Speed
7 knots or less

Entering & leaving:
2 miles away or less
Post a dedicated lookout to assist the vessel operator in monitoring the location of all marine mammals.

Monitor CH. (9, 13, 16) to coordinate viewing

Your Boat Approaching Whales