Place-Based Ocean Management on the West Coast: The Current State of MMAs



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Summary of Presentation

How Marine Managed Areas Are Used in the U.S.

- National inventory of MMAs
- Regional patterns on the West Coast

Moving Toward an Effective Regional System

Input from interested parties

MMA Inventory

Data collection initiated in 2001.

Federal-state partnership, guided by an interagency working group and a state advisory group.

Began by casting wide net (i.e. MMAs), of which MPAs are a subset.

Collects standard data on all MMA sites, including programmatic and functional information, and GIS boundaries.

Contains over 1,500 MMA sites throughout the US, from New England to the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Islands. And growing.

Ongoing push to fill key data gaps in certain states and programs.

Important Note on Preliminary Results

- This presentation highlights some preliminary results of a national and regional analysis of data contained in the MMA Inventory, and the related Analysis Database, as of June 2006.
- Some significant data gaps still exist, which may ultimately affect the patterns of MMA usage emerging from the inventory.
- Presented here are broad, nation-wide and regional trends that are likely to remain qualitatively consistent as new MMA data are added.
- Interim and final analysis products will be posted on MPA.GOV as they are produced in FY06.

MMAs Of The US At A Glance National Patterns

National Overview

- There are over 1,500 MMAs in US waters
- Most MMAs were established after 1970
- Most MMAs are established and managed by state agencies
- Most of the largest MMAs are federal sites
- Regions and states vary widely in their use of MMAs

Patterns in Protection

- Most MMAs offer permanent protection
- Most MMAs offer year-round protection
- Most MMAs have a Natural Heritage conservation focus
- Most MMAs target broad ecosystem-wide protection
- Most MMAs allow multiple human uses including fishing

A Look at MMAs of the West Coast

Why Focus on the West Coast?

- Best programmatic data on MMAs
- Most complete GIS boundary data on MMAs
- Most MMA / MPA activity
- Corresponding data on resources and uses

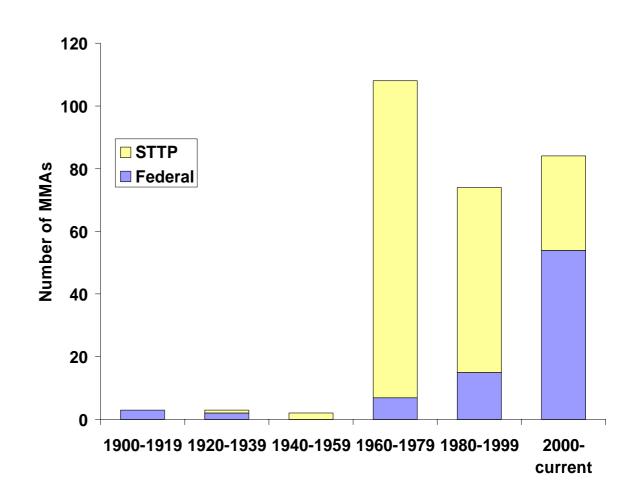
Overview of MMAs in the Region

- Total water area in region (0-200nm) = 823,869 km2
- 275 MMAs in US waters off West Coast
- 47% of west coast waters are covered by some sort of MMAs
- Recent designation of federal EFH areas dramatically increased MMA coverage overall

West Coast MMAs: Establishment Date

When Were WC MMAs Created?

- Majority of West Coast MMAs were established after 1960
- Relative number of federal vs. state MMAs is growing over time

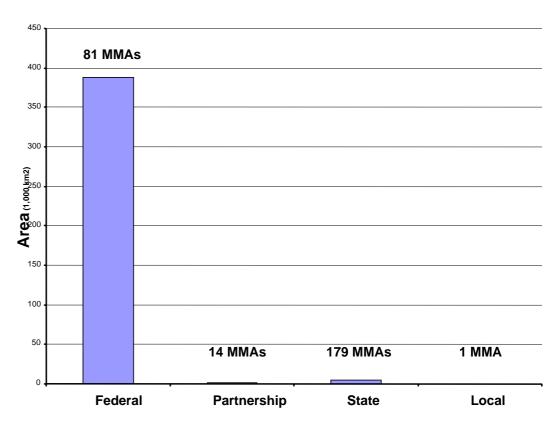


West Coast MMAs: Level of Government

Who Manages WC MMAs in the Region?

- State MMAs are twice as common as federal sites
- Federal MMAs are larger, covering vastly more area of WC waters than state or other MMAs

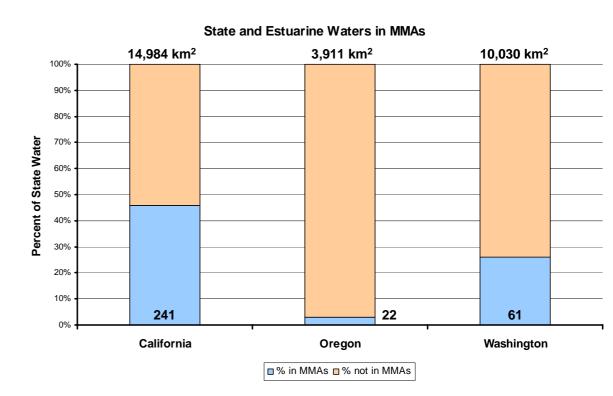
Level of Government of West Coast MMAs



West Coast MMAs: Patterns in State Waters

How Are MMAs Used In States?

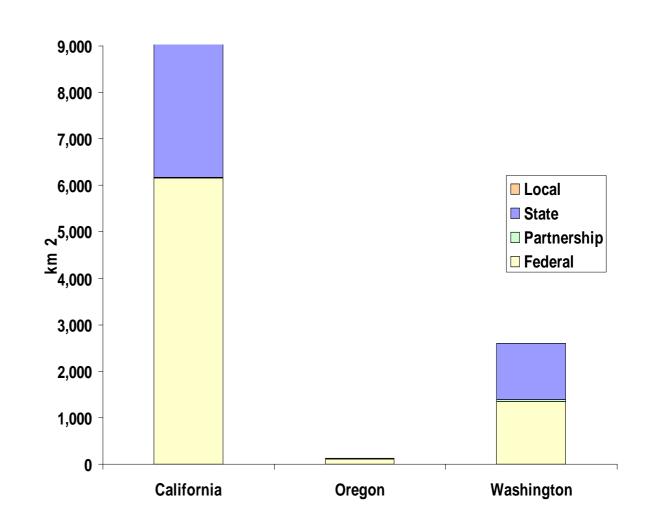
- Many MMAs on the West
 Coast
- CA has the most MMAs, followed by WA and OR
- CA's MMAs cover more of the total state waters
- WA MMAs tend to cover larger areas per site
- Between 53% and 96% of state waters lack place-based protections



West Coast MMAs: MPA Agencies

How Do State and Federal MMAs Compare?

- States differ in relative coverage of federal and state MMAs
- CA has largest area and pct area in federal MMAs



West Coast MMAs: Types Of Protection

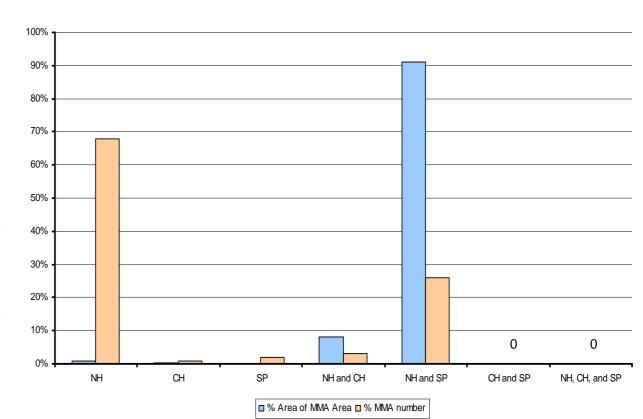
- Permanence of Protection (permanent vs. conditional vs. temp)
 - 100% (275) of West Coast MMAs are permanently protected
- Constancy of Protection (year round vs. seasonal)
 - 99% (271/275) of West Coast MMAs provide year-round protection
 - The 4 seasonal MMAs overlap completely w/ year-round MMAs
- Ecological Scale of Protection (ecosystem vs. focal resources)
 - 61% of all West Coast MMAs focus on ecosystem protection
 - But, ecosystem MMAs are only 8% of the total water area in MMAs;
 92% of MMA area targets focal resources (e.g. fish stocks)

West Coast MMAs: Conservation Focus

What Do MMAs Protect?

- Many MMAs have > 1 conservation focus
- Many sites have dual NH and SP focus
- Natural Heritage is most common focus
- Dual NH/SP MMAs cover the vast majority of protected waters

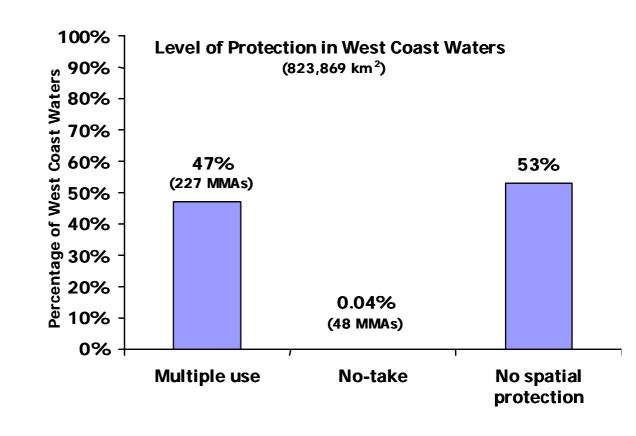




West Coast MMAs: Level of Protection

How Protected?

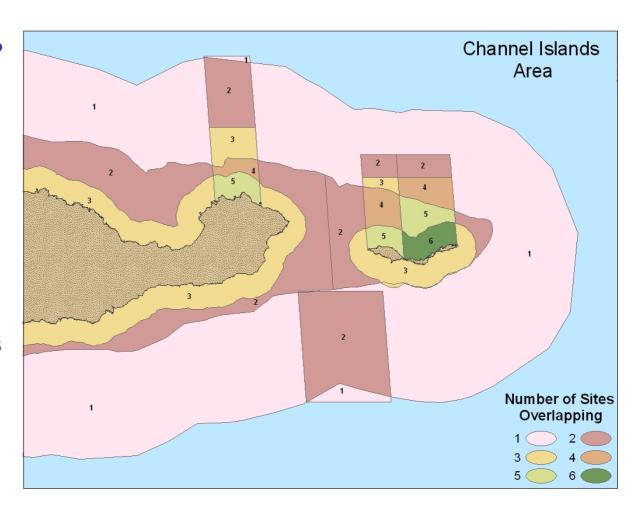
- Multiple Use MMAs are 5 times more common than No-Take MMAs
- Nearly half of WC waters are in some sort of multiple use MMAs
- No-Take MMAs cover0.05% of WC waters
- Fishing and harvest is allowed in > 99% of WC waters



West Coast MMAs: Overlapping Boundaries

Layers of Protection?

- Overlapping MMA boundaries are common
- Some areas contain up to 6 layered sites
- Overlapping MMAs account for 33K km2
- 8% of all WC MMA waters has > 1 site
- Some jurisdictional overlays add little new protection



Preliminary Trends in MMA Patterns

There are many MMAs in West Coast waters (state and federal).

MMAs vary widely in size, purpose and jurisdiction, *and* in the type, level and potential ecological and social effects of the protection provided.

Patterns emerging from the inventory confirm some, and refute other, widely held perceptions about how MMAs are used nationally and regionally. Size and number do not always match up.

States differ in some ways in how they use MMAs for place-based management.

The MMA inventory data will form the foundation for an analysis of gaps in protection along the West Coast in the WC Pilot.

Is Our Work Done? Messages We've Heard About MPAs

Sources include:

- Resource users
- Agency representatives
- Pacific Northwest Tribes
- Scientists

MPA Feedback: States

- Focus on a 'national' system, not a 'federal' system
- Articulate goals, components and value added to state, regional and site management
- Need ways to fill MPA gaps in federal waters
- Ensure and assist state participation
- Develop performance measures to evaluate the national system
- Provide effective MPA education to stakeholders

MPA Feedback: Northwest Tribes

- 19 Tribes are responsible for co-management of marine resources in Washington state
- Tribes have unique trustee authority over usual and accustomed areas according to treaty rights
- Concern exists among tribes over potential for MPAs to erode treaty rights and sovereign authorities
- Tribes need to be engaged throughout; however, tribal staff resources limited due to many competing demands

MPA Feedback: West Coast Stakeholders

"How the West Coast could benefit from a national system"

- Sharing information about ecosystems and human uses
- Identifying and recognizing areas of national significance
- Integrating various MPA goals thru comprehensive planning
- Technical assistance for MPA design and management
- Improved coordination and cooperation among agencies governments in the region
- Addressing land/sea linkages and opportunities
- Real-world pilot of EAM w/ existing authorities

MPA Feedback: Science Needs

- Provide means to monitor and evaluate effectiveness
- Explore innovative uses of marine zoning to manage uses
- Meet multiple conservation goals in single sites
- Understand connectivity and ecosystem linkages
- Integrate MPAs into broader EAM
- Acknowledge the human dimension
- MPAs are about managing human uses in places
- Provide tools to evaluate trade offs between ecological and social values and services