



July 14, 2011

Dear Marine Protected Areas Manager:

In 2008, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of the Interior, in partnership with federal, state, territorial and tribal agencies established a National System of marine protected areas (MPAs). The national system aims to support MPA programs and enhance the effective use of MPAs in the United States, as called for by Executive Order 13158 on marine protected areas. Details on the national system are provided in the *Framework for the National System of Marine Protected Areas of the United States of America*.

I am writing to invite your program's collaboration with the national system of MPAs by nominating eligible sites within your program to become part of the national system. This nomination process is held on an annual basis. Currently, a total of 297 federal, state, territorial and partnership sites are participating in the national system. To facilitate your response, this nomination package is being made available electronically at www.mpa.gov.

The national system provides a mechanism to address local and regional MPA priorities through federal ocean management initiatives, raise awareness of MPAs and the ocean resources they conserve, and support targeted regional science and stewardship initiatives. Benefits of participating in the national system include national recognition for MPA programs, training and technical assistance, and the opportunity to work with other federal, state and territorial MPA programs on partnership projects and building regional MPA networks.

The National Marine Protected Areas Center coordinates the national system and maintains an MPA Inventory, built from data provided by federal and state MPA programs. Based on an analysis of this data, the MPA Center has determined that the site(s) listed in the enclosed Program Summary Sheet are potentially eligible for the national system.

There are three entry criteria for the national system (plus a fourth for cultural heritage). Sites that meet all the criteria, listed below, are eligible for the national system.

1. Meets the definition of an MPA as defined in the Framework
2. Has a management plan (can be site-specific or part of a broader programmatic management plan; must have goals and objectives and call for monitoring or evaluation of those goals and objectives)
3. Contributes to at least one priority conservation objective as listed in the Framework
4. Cultural heritage MPAs must also conform to criteria for the National Register for Historic Places.

According to our records, Program Summary Sheet (available at www.mpa.gov) includes a list of potentially eligible sites for your program that meet criteria #1 and #2. If you would like to nominate some or all of these sites to the national system, we ask that you provide documentation as to whether and how these sites meet criterion #3 (and #4, if applicable). Please see the enclosed checklist and instructions.

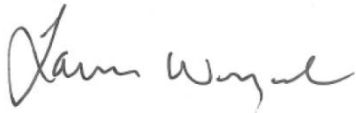


The MPA Center is committed to maintaining accurate and current information. Therefore, we ask that you review the attached information on the Program Summary Sheet and verify that it is correct. In addition, member sites of the national system may be contacted following their acceptance to provide additional information that will help the MPA Center target its national system science and stewardship activities.

Please complete the checklist and any corrections to the Program Summary Sheet electronically by returning the attached excel spreadsheets. Copies of these documents are also attached in PDF format for readability.

Please email your nomination checklists to me by **October 31, 2011**. A web-based conference call will be scheduled in September 2011 to discuss the function and benefits of the national system, explain the nomination process and answer any questions. Please have interested staff contact Denise Ellis-Hibbett to participate in the call, or call at any time with specific questions. She can be reached at 301-563-1195 or denise.ellis-hibbett@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,



Lauren Wenzel
Acting Director
National Marine Protected Areas Center

Attachments:

- Nomination Process Fact Sheet
- Checklist for Evaluating Whether Existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Meet Priority Conservation Objectives for the National System of MPAs (in PDF and Excel)
- Instructions and Definitions Sheet for Checklist
- Program Summary Sheet (List of Potentially Eligible MPAs) (in PDF and Excel on the web)
- Definitions of Terms for Program Summary Sheet – Potentially Eligible MPAs for the National System of MPAs
- National System of MPAs Fact Sheet
- Benefits of a National System of Marine Protected Areas Fact Sheet

cc.



NOMINATION PROCESS

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

JULY 2011

www.mpa.gov

The U.S. is implementing a comprehensive, science-based and effective national system of marine protected areas (MPAs). The national system includes eligible existing MPAs across all levels of government that protect important habitats and resources. Members of the national system receive technical assistance and work together at the regional and national levels on conservation issues of common concern. For more information, visit www.mpa.gov.

NOMINATION PROCESS FOR EXISTING SITES TO JOIN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM

The nomination process for the National System of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is designed to be transparent, science-based, and to provide an opportunity for public comment. The National Marine Protected Areas Center will be responsible for the technical review of nominations.

There are three entry criteria for existing MPAs to join the national system (plus a fourth for cultural heritage). Sites that meet the following criteria are eligible for the national system:

1. Meets the definition of an MPA as defined in the *Framework for the National System of Marine Protected Areas of the United States of America*.
2. Has a management plan (can be site-specific or part of a broader programmatic management plan; must have site goals and objectives and call for monitoring or evaluation of those goals and objectives).
3. Contributes to at least one priority conservation objective as listed in the Framework.
4. Cultural heritage MPAs must also conform to criteria for the National Register for Historic Places.

The MPA Center uses existing information from the online MPA Inventory (<http://www.mpa.gov/dataanalysis/mpainventory>) to determine which sites meet the first two criteria. These identified sites are potentially eligible MPAs. Managing entities are invited to nominate some or all of their potentially eligible sites for inclusion in the national system. To do so, agencies are asked to document how each nominated MPA meets criterion number three above, using a nomination checklist. All nomination materials are posted at (<http://www.mpa.gov/nationalsystem/nominationprocess/>)

ENSURING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public comments are invited for all nominated sites. The public will be notified through a *Federal Register* notice, information on www.mpa.gov and other targeted outreach. The MPA Center will receive, evaluate and forward public comment to the relevant managing entity or entities, which will then reaffirm or withdraw the nomination based on public comment received and other factors deemed relevant. After final MPA Center review, mutually agreed upon MPAs will be accepted into the national system.



There are now 297 sites in the national system. Of those 297, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 106 sites; the National Park Service manages 29 sites; 13 sites are National Marine Sanctuaries and five are National Estuarine Research Reserve Sites. Altogether, 51% of the national system sites are managed by federal agencies, while 37% are managed by state agencies. The remainder are managed by federal/state partnerships or territories. Eleven state and territorial MPA programs are represented in the national system. MPAs newly accepted into the national system will be publicly announced by NOAA and DOI. They also will be added to the official List of National System MPAs, which will be made available to the public via the *Federal Register*, the website www.mpa.gov and other means.

(continued on back)

NOAA's National Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Center's mission is to facilitate the effective use of science, technology, training, and information in the planning, management, and evaluation of the nation's system of marine protected areas. The MPA Center works in partnership with federal, state, tribal, and local governments and stakeholders to develop a science-based, comprehensive national system of MPAs. These collaborative efforts will lead to a more efficient, effective use of MPAs now and in the future to conserve and sustain the nation's vital marine resources.



The national system nomination process is held annually.

DRAFT TIMELINE FOR NOMINATION PROCESS:

JULY 2011:

MPA Center posts nomination packages on mpa.gov website and conducts outreach to federal, state and territorial MPA managing entities with potentially eligible existing sites.

OCTOBER 31, 2011:

Nomination forms due.

MID NOVEMBER 2011:

MPA Center makes list of nominated national system MPAs available for 30-day public review period; notice in *Federal Register* and on www.mpa.gov.

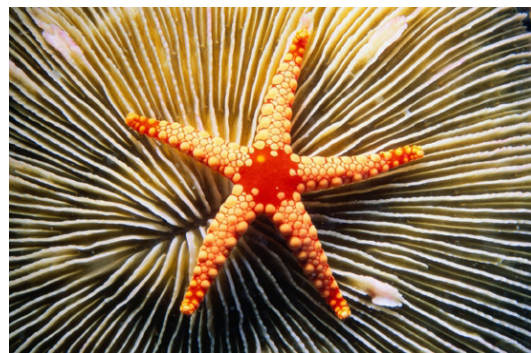
LATE DECEMBER 2011:

MPA Center and managing entities review public comments received. Managing entities make final determination about which sites to nominate.

MPA Center reviews final nominations to ensure criteria are met.

MID JANUARY 2012

MPA Center notifies the managing entities of accepted sites. NOAA and DOI make announcement of sites to join the National System of MPAs. Official List of National System sites posted on www.mpa.gov.



For more information on the National System of Marine Protected Areas, visit www.mpa.gov

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Checklist for Evaluating Whether Existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Meet Priority Conservation Objectives For The National System of MPAs

To be filled out by managing programs based on existing knowledge and information.

Please refer to the provided instructions for more information.

Site Name: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Number: _____

Contact Email: _____

Contact Address: _____

Site Legal Authority: _____

Secondary Legal Authority: _____

Priority Conservation Objectives (PCOs) Conserve and Manage:	(1) Presence: Site Contains the PCO?	(2) Goals: Site Management Goals or Objectives Address the PCO?	(3) Tools: Site Has Protection or Regulations That Benefit the PCO?	(4) Citation for Regulation in Column 3	(5) Information Source: Site Manager, URL, etc.) Insert (A thru G)
Natural Heritage					
Key reproduction areas and nursery grounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key biogenic habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Areas of high species and/or high diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ecologically important geological features and enduring/recurring oceanographic features	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Critical habitat of threatened and endangered species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Unique or rare species, habitats and associated communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key areas for migratory species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Linked areas important to life histories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cultural Heritage					
Key cultural and historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key cultural historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP or listed on a State Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key cultural sites that are paramount to a culture's identity and/or survival	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key cultural and historic sites that may be threatened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key cultural and historic sites that can be utilized for heritage tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key cultural and historic sites that are under-represented	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Sustainable Production					
Key reproduction areas, including larval sources and nursery grounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key areas that sustain or restore high priority fishing grounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key areas for maintaining natural age/sex structure of important harvestable species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key foraging grounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key areas that mitigate the impacts of bycatch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Legend for (5) Information Sources (Indicate all that apply A-G)	
A. Site Management Plan	E. Program Web Site
B. Code of Federal Regulations	F. Scientific Paper(s)
C. Code of State Regulations	G. Other
D. Site Manager	

Note: The National Marine Protected Areas Center has reviewed the MPA Inventory and provided a list of potentially eligible sites to MPA Programs to invite them to nominate these sites by submitting this checklist. Potentially eligible sites are those that meet the criteria for 1) meeting the definition of an MPA; and 2) having a management plan. See attached instructions for details on completing this checklist for the priority conservation objectives component.

Instructions and Definitions
Checklist for Evaluating Whether Existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
Meet Priority Conservation Objectives of the National System of MPAs

July 2011

The National Marine Protected Area Center (MPAC) invites you to complete the enclosed checklist for your program's potentially eligible marine protected area(s) (MPA) for nomination of the site(s) into the National System of MPAs. A list of sites that the MPA Center has determined to meet most of the national system eligibility criteria has been enclosed with this nomination package. This checklist provides information on the remaining eligibility criteria, contribution to the national system's priority conservation objectives. One form should be submitted for each potentially eligible site that the Program wishes to nominate.

The checklist should be completed by the managing agency of the MPA, in consultation with any other entities with management responsibilities for that site. The managing agency has the ultimate responsibility for nominating their sites to the national system. Non-governmental organizations or members of the public wishing to nominate sites will be referred to the managing agency.

The deadline for nominations is October 31, 2011. (A nomination process will be held annually.) For further information about the National System of MPAs please refer to www.mpa.gov and the *Framework for Developing the National System of Marine Protected Areas of the United States of America* (November 2008) For questions about completing the checklist please contact Lauren Wenzel at 301-563-1136 or Lauren.Wenzel@noaa.gov.

Instructions for completing the Priority Conservation Objectives Checklist

- Please read all instructions carefully and refer to the definitions below for further clarification.
- The checklist is attached as a fillable PDF. Please fill out the checklist in the PDF format, save your changes, and email the form to: Lauren.Wenzel@noaa.gov. If you have problems with the PDF form, please fill out the checklist in the attached Excel spreadsheet and email the Excel format.
- Please fill in the name of the site. Use a separate checklist for each site.
- Please fill in your name or the name of the appropriate contact person regarding the site and the answers on the checklist.
- Please fill in the telephone number and email for the contact person

- Legal Authority: Please provide the name of the primary legislation under which the site was designated. If a site was established as part of a larger

system (e.g. National Marine Sanctuaries), the primary legislation should refer to the umbrella authority (e.g. National Marine Sanctuaries Act) for that system.

- Secondary Legal Authority: If there is an additional statute or act that designated the site, provide this specific statute as the secondary authority. Secondary authority may also include regulations that authorized establishment of a site.

- Mark an **X** in each box where your answer to the question in columns (1)-(3) is a YES,
 - **X = Yes**
- Leave the box blank if the answer to the question in columns (1)-(3) is a NO.
 - leave blank = **No**
- For column (5) please enter letter(s) A-G. A legend is provided on the checklist for descriptions of A-G.
 - A. Site Management Plan
 - B. Code of Federal Regulations
 - C. Code of State Regulations
 - D. Site Manager
 - E. Program Web Site
 - F. Scientific Paper(s)
 - G. Other

Checklist for Evaluating Whether Existing MPAs Meet National System Priority Conservation Objectives (PCOs) Column Definitions

Note: The Program must answer “YES” to questions 1, 2, and 3 to meet the eligibility criteria for contributing to a PCO. Question 4 provides additional information about the site to the MPA Center. Information on your Program’s sites is a very valuable addition to the MPA Inventory. Even if you are not able to answer “YES” to all three questions, please answer the questions for each PCO in relation to your site.

(1) PRESENCE: Site Contains the PCO? Referencing the Priority Conservation Objective (PCO) definitions below, are there geographic areas within the site boundary that meet the definition described by the PCO? If the site meets this PCO mark an X for YES. If the site does not meet the PCO leave the space blank.

(2) GOALS: Site Management Goals or Objectives Address the PCO? If the site management goals and/or objectives explicitly focus on the PCO mark an X for YES. If the site does not meet the PCO leave the space blank.

(3) TOOLS: Site has Protection or Regulations that Benefit the PCO? If the site has protections or regulations of your program that directly target the PCO mark an X for YES. If there are no such protections or regulations, leave the space blank. Your answer should reflect the protections and regulations established by your program for your site, not other authorities that may occur within your site. Do not answer YES if your site is protected by the regulations of another agency. For example, if a National Marine Sanctuary formally adopts a state or federal fisheries regulation, then the site should answer YES to relevant PCOs for this question because those regulations are part of its program. However, if the regulation has not been formally adopted by the Sanctuary but applies there, the answer should be NO. As another example, if regulations for a National Estuarine Research Reserve are resource specific, rather than site-specific, but are formally networked and referenced in the designation document for the reserve or some other subsequent legal authority, then the answer for the relevant PCOs would be YES. Education and research programs are non-regulatory and are therefore non-applicable.

(4) Citation for Regulation in Column 3. If you answered YES in column 3, cite the federal or state regulation here.

(5) Information Source (Insert A-G, reference legend provided). What is the most applicable information source for this PCO within your site that the Marine Protected Area Center should reference? (Indicate all that apply.)

- A. Site Management Plan
- B. Code of Federal Regulations
- C. Code of State Regulations
- D. Site Manager
- E. Program Web Site
- F. Scientific Paper(s)
- G. Other

Priority Conservation Objective Definitions

Note: The intent of these definitions is to be broad enough to encompass a diversity of areas within the marine, coastal and estuarine environments. Many definitions are intended to overlap.

Key is defined as controlling or important. When considering the objective, an area is “key” if it directly controls or is important to the objective named.

Goal 1: For Natural Heritage Marine Resources - Advance comprehensive conservation and management of the nation’s biological communities, habitats, ecosystems, and processes, and the ecological services, uses, and values they provide to present and future generations through ecosystem-based MPA approaches.

Priority Conservation Objectives for Goal 1: Conserve and manage:

- **Key reproduction areas and nursery grounds:** These areas may include marine, estuarine, and coastal sites where resting, hauling-out, mating, spawning, loafing, feeding, or foraging take place that is important to marine species reproduction and nursery behaviors such as mating, rearing, feeding, weaning, etc.
- **Key biogenic habitats:** Habitat created by a living organism. Some examples include sea grasses, macroalgae, ascidians, sponges, bivalve reefs, corals, hydrothermal vents and kelp forests.
- **Areas of high species and/or habitat diversity:** Areas that have high species diversity or habitat diversity within the marine, coastal and estuarine environments. Species diversity is defined as a variety of species present in a given area. Habitat diversity is defined as a variety of habitats present in a given area.
- **Ecologically important geological features and enduring/recurring oceanographic features:** Ecologically important geological formations within the marine, estuarine and coastal environment and oceanographic features that are relatively consistent in form and location. Marine or coastal geologic features can include, but are not limited to, seamounts, banks, canyons, and rocky outcrops. Ecologically important enduring/recurring oceanographic features can include, but are not limited to currents, transition zones and water masses.
- **Critical habitat of threatened and endangered species:** Defined as a habitat type or location that is critical or essential to a threatened or endangered species as defined by the Endangered Species Act.

- ***Unique or rare species, habitats and associated communities:*** Associated communities can mean any marine, coastal or estuarine area that supports a unique or rare species or habitat.
- ***Key areas for migratory species:*** Areas that have been identified or are thought to be important to migratory species (including fish, birds, mammals, etc).
- ***Linked areas important to life histories:*** Linked areas are those locations a species might use at different life stages that are important to the maintenance of a particular species' life cycle and should be protected as a network.
- ***Key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research:*** Areas that are important to education and research can include but are not limited to formal and informal education, interpretation and study locations.

Goal 2: For Cultural Heritage Marine Resources - Advance comprehensive conservation and management of cultural resources that reflect the nation's maritime history and traditional cultural connections to the sea, as well as the uses and values they provide to present and future generations through ecosystem-based MPA approaches. Under the cultural heritage goal, only MPAs with submerged cultural heritage resources are eligible for the national system. Cultural resources associated with the marine environment that are not submerged, such as lighthouses, are not included within this definition.

Priority Conservation Objectives for Goal 2 – Conserve and manage:

- ***Key cultural and historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).*** The resource(s) is (are) listed on the NRHP. Standards developed by the National Park Service for inclusion of a cultural resource in the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) require that the cultural marine resources within those MPAs must be historic, defined as at least 50 years of age, unless otherwise determined to be unique to the nation's maritime history or traditional connections to the sea as defined by the NRHP. In addition, the resources must also meet the following NRHP evaluation criteria:

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.”

- ***Key cultural and historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP or listed on a State Register.*** If the cultural or historic resource(s) is (are) determined eligible for the NRHP or is listed on the State Register. This determination is made by the State Historic Preservation Officer. See criteria for the NRHP listed under the bullet above.
- ***Key cultural sites that are paramount to a culture’s identity and/or survival.*** Sites determined by a culture to be paramount to that culture’s identity and/or survival. This includes sacred places identified by tribal or community officials representing Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, or Native Alaskans. Federally recognized tribes have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer who may be responsible for this determination.
- ***Key cultural and historic sites that may be threatened.*** A cultural and/or historic site that is threatened by anthropogenic or natural harm.
- ***Key cultural and historic sites that can be utilized for heritage tourism.*** A site that can be used for tourism about cultural and/or historic heritage.
- ***Key cultural and historic sites that are underrepresented.*** If a particular cultural and/or historic sites is underrepresented within the National System. This objective will be used to guide gap analysis for cultural resources, and once there are cultural resource sites within the national system, to review them for representativeness.

Goal 3: For Sustainable Production Marine Resources - Advance comprehensive conservation and management of the nation's renewable living resources and their habitats (including, but not limited to, spawning, mating, and nursery grounds, and areas established to minimize incidental bycatch of species) and the social, cultural, and economic values and services they provide to present and future generations through ecosystem-based MPA approaches.

Priority Conservation Objectives for Goal 3 – Conserve and manage:

- ***Key reproduction areas, including larval sources and nursery grounds*** These areas may include, marine, estuarine, and coastal sites where resting, hauling-out, mating, spawning, loafing, feeding, or foraging take place that is important to marine species reproduction and nursery behaviors such as mating, rearing, feeding, weaning, etc.
- ***Key areas that sustain or restore high priority fishing grounds.*** Areas that have been determined to be vital to maintaining or bringing back high priority fishing grounds. High priority fishing grounds are determined by historic catch data, scientific study, or expert knowledge.
- ***Key areas for maintaining natural age/sex structure of important harvestable species.*** The natural age and sex structure of species can be altered by fishing effort. This refers to areas that are important to maintain or restore this structure. Important harvestable species are those species harvested for consumption or for the economic market.
- ***Key foraging grounds.*** Important foraging grounds that have been determined to be valuable as feeding areas for resource production.
- ***Key areas that mitigate the impacts of bycatch.*** Bycatch is the unintentional or unanticipated take of non-targeted species or individuals. These areas are important for decreasing the impacts of bycatch within the marine, coastal, and estuarine environments.
- ***Key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research.*** Areas that are important to education and research can include, but are not limited, to formal and informal education, interpretation, and study locations.

Definitions of Terms
Program Summary Sheet – Potentially Eligible MPAs for the
National System of Marine Protected Areas

July 2011

Background

This glossary provides definitions of terms used in the Program Summary Sheets developed by the National Marine Protected Areas Center for each federal MPA program, or state/territory. The Program Summary Sheets are derived from the MPA Center's MPA Inventory, and include MPAs that are potentially eligible for the national system of MPAs because they meet most of the entry criteria specified in the *Framework for a National System of Marine Protected Areas of the United States of America*. As part of the nomination process for the national system of MPAs, Program Summary Sheets are made available to each managing agency with eligible sites so that the managing agency can determine which, if any, sites it wishes to nominate. More information on the nomination process and the MPA Inventory is available on-line at www.mpa.gov.

How to Make Corrections to the Program Summary Sheets

Please make corrections to the Program Summary Sheet on the attached Excel spreadsheet for your MPA program(s). Note changes in the spreadsheet by highlighting the appropriate row. If you have questions, please contact: Lauren Wenzel at Lauren.wenzel@noaa.gov or 301-563-1136.

GLOSSARY

Site Name

The official name of the MPA or zone.

Management Agency

MPAs are designated and managed at all levels of government by a variety of agencies including parks, fisheries, wildlife, natural resource and historic resource departments, among others. U.S. MPAs have been established by well over 100 legal authorities, with some federal and state agencies managing more than one MPA program, each with its own legal purpose.

In certain instances, authority is formally shared among two or more entities. In such cases, the lead managing agency should be listed. For example, those sites dually managed by NOAA Fisheries Service and by Regional Fishery Management Councils should list NOAA Fisheries as the managing agency. Those National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) sites dually managed by states and NOAA should list the state as the managing agency. If no distinction can be made, list all managing agencies.

Level of Protection

MPAs in the U.S. vary widely in the level and type of legal protections afforded to the site's natural and cultural resources and ecological processes. Any MPA, or management zone within a larger MPA, can be characterized by one of the following six levels of protection, which will directly influence its effects on the environment and human uses. Please note that site level information provided, reflects the lowest level of protection that exists for all management zones of the MPA.

- **Uniform Multiple-Use (UML):** MPAs or zones with a consistent level of protection, allowable activities, or restrictions throughout the protected area. Extractive uses may be restricted for natural or cultural resources.
Examples: Uniform multiple-use MPAs are among the most common types in the U.S., and include many sanctuaries, national and state parks, and cultural resource MPAs.
- **Zoned Multiple-Use (ZML):** MPAs that allow some extractive activities throughout the entire site, but that use marine zoning to allocate specific uses to compatible places or times in order to reduce user conflicts and adverse impacts.
Examples: Zoned multiple-use MPAs are increasingly common in U.S. waters, including some marine sanctuaries, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and state MPAs.
- **Zoned Multiple-Use With No-Take Area(s) (ZNL):** Multiple-use MPAs that contain at least one legally established management zone in which all resource extraction is prohibited.
Examples: Zoned no-take MPAs are emerging gradually in U.S. waters, primarily in some national marine sanctuaries and national parks.
- **No-Take (NTL):** MPAs or zones that allow human access and even some potentially harmful uses, but that totally prohibit the extraction or significant destruction of natural and cultural resources.
Examples: No-take MPAs are relatively rare in the U.S., occurring mainly in state MPAs, in some federal areas closed for either fisheries management or the protection of endangered species, or as small special use (research) zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms to connote no-take MPAs include marine reserves or ecological reserves.
- **No Impact (NIL):** MPAs or zones that allow human access, but that prohibit all activities that could harm the site's resources or disrupt the ecological and cultural services they provide. Examples of activities typically prohibited in no-impact MPAs include resource extraction of any kind (fishing, collecting, or mining); discharge of pollutants; disposal or installation of materials; and alteration or disturbance of submerged cultural resources, biological assemblages, ecological interactions, physiochemical environmental features, protected habitats, or the natural processes that support them.
Examples: No- impact MPAs are rare in U.S. waters, occurring mainly as small isolated MPAs or in small research-only zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms include fully protected marine (or ecological) reserves.

- **No Access (NAL):** MPAs or zones that restrict all human access to the area in order to prevent potential ecological disturbance, unless specifically permitted for designated special uses such as research, monitoring or restoration.
Examples: No-access MPAs are extremely rare in the U.S., occurring mainly as small research-only zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms for no access MPAs include wilderness areas or marine preserves.

Permanence

Not all MPAs are permanently protected. Many sites differ in how long their protections remain in effect, which may in turn profoundly affect their ultimate effects on ecosystems and users.

- **Permanent (PP):** MPAs or zones whose legal authorities provide some level of protection to the site *in perpetuity* for future generations, unless reversed by unanticipated future legislation or regulatory actions.
Examples: Permanent MPAs include most national marine sanctuaries and all national parks.
- **Conditional (CP):** MPAs or zones that have the potential, and often the expectation, to persist administratively over time, but whose legal authority has a finite duration and must be actively renewed or ratified based on periodic governmental reviews of performance.
Examples: Conditional MPAs include some national marine sanctuaries with 'sunset clauses' applying to portions of the MPA in state waters
- **Temporary (TP):** MPAs that are designed to address relatively short-term conservation and/or management needs by protecting a specific habitat or species for a finite duration, with no expectation or specific mechanism for renewal.
Examples: Temporary MPAs include some fisheries closures focusing on rapidly recovering species (e.g. scallops).

Constancy

Not all MPAs provide year-round protection to the protected habitat and resources. Three degrees of constancy throughout the year are seen among U.S. MPAs.

- **Year-Round (YP):** MPAs or zones that provide constant protection to the site throughout the year.
Examples: Year-round MPAs include all marine sanctuaries, national parks, refuges, monuments, and some fisheries sites.
- **Seasonal (SP):** MPAs or zones that protect specific habitats and resources, but only during fixed seasons or periods when human uses may disrupt ecologically sensitive seasonal processes such as spawning, breeding, or feeding aggregations.
Examples: Seasonal MPAs include some fisheries and endangered species closures around sensitive habitats.

- **Rotating (RP):** MPAs that cycle serially and predictably among a set of fixed geographic areas in order to meet short-term conservation or management goals (such as local stock replenishment followed by renewed exploitation of recovered populations).
Examples: Rotating MPAs are still rare in the U.S. They include some dynamic fisheries closures created for the purpose of serially recovering a suite of localized population to harvestable levels.

Protection Focus

MPAs in the U.S. vary widely in the ecological scale of the protection they provide. MPA conservation targets range from entire ecosystems and their associated biophysical processes, to focal habitats, species, or other resources deemed to be of economic or ecological importance. The ecological scale of a site's conservation target generally reflects its underlying legal authorities and, in turn, strongly influences the area's design, siting, management approach, and likely effects.

- **Ecosystem (ES):** MPAs or zones whose legal authorities and management measures are intended to protect all of the components and processes of the ecosystem within its boundaries.
Examples: Ecosystem-scale MPAs include most marine sanctuaries, national parks and national monuments.
- **Focal Resource (FS):** MPAs or zones whose legal authorities and management measures specifically target a particular habitat, species complex, or single resource (either natural or cultural).
Examples: Focal-resource MPAs include many fisheries and cultural resource sites, including some national wildlife refuges and marine sanctuaries.

Primary Conservation Focus

Most MPAs have legally established goals, conservation objectives, and intended purpose(s). Common examples include MPAs created to conserve biodiversity in support of research and education; to protect benthic habitat in order to recover over-fished stocks; and to protect and interpret shipwrecks for maritime education. These descriptors of an MPA are reflected in the site's conservation focus, which represents the characteristics of the area that the MPA was established to conserve. The conservation focus, in turn, influences many fundamental aspects of the site, including its design, location, size, scale, management strategies and potential contribution to surrounding ecosystems. U.S. MPAs may have more than one conservation focus, but generally address one as a Primary Conservation Focus.

- **Natural Heritage (NH):** MPAs or zones established and managed wholly or in part to sustain, conserve, restore, and understand the protected area's natural biodiversity, populations, communities, habitats, and ecosystems; the ecological and physical processes upon which they depend; and, the ecological services, human uses and values they provide to this and future generations.
Examples: Natural Heritage MPAs include most national marine sanctuaries, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and many state MPAs.

- **Cultural Heritage (CH):** MPAs or zones established and managed wholly or in part to protect and understand submerged cultural resources that reflect the nation's maritime history and traditional cultural connections to the sea.
Examples: Cultural Heritage MPAs include some national marine sanctuaries, national and state parks, and national historic monuments.
- **Sustainable Production (SP):** MPAs or zones established and managed wholly or in part with the explicit purpose of supporting the continued extraction of renewable living resources (such as fish, shellfish, plants, birds, or mammals) that live within the MPA, or that are exploited elsewhere but depend upon the protected area's habitat for essential aspects of their ecology or life history (feeding, spawning, mating, or nursery grounds).
Examples: Sustainable Production MPAs include some national wildlife refuges and many federal and state fisheries areas, including those established to recover over-fished stocks, protect by-catch species, or protect essential fish habitats.

Fishing Restriction

MPAs may restrict fishing to achieve their conservation objectives.

- **No Restrictions to Fishing (NoRstr):** MPAs or zones place no restrictions on any type of fishing throughout the site, including both commercial and recreational.
- **All Fishing Prohibited (ProAll):** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of fishing throughout the site, including both commercial and recreational.
Example: No-take MPAs, which are relatively rare in the U.S., occurring mainly in state MPAs, in some federal areas closed for either fisheries management or the protection of endangered species, or as small special use (research) zones within larger multiple use MPAs. Other commonly used terms to connote no-take MPAs include marine reserves or ecological reserves.
- **Commercial Fishing Prohibited (ComPro):** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of commercial fishing. Recreational fishing may be allowed.
Example: Year-round MPAs, including all marine sanctuaries, national parks, refuges, monuments, and some fisheries sites.
- **Recreational Fishing Prohibited (RecPro):** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of recreational fishing. Commercial fishing may be allowed.
Example: Permanent MPAs, including most national marine sanctuaries and all national parks.
- **All Fishing Restricted (ResAll):** MPAs or zones place some type of restriction on all types of fishing, including both commercial and recreational. The level of restriction may vary throughout the MPA according to different zones or areas.
Example: Zoned multiple-use MPAs, which are increasingly common in U.S. waters, including some marine sanctuaries, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and state MPAs.

- **Commercial Fishing Restricted (ComRes):** MPAs or zones place some type of restriction on commercial fishing, which might vary throughout the MPA according to different zones or areas. Recreational fishing may be unrestricted. *Example: Rotating MPAs, which are still rare in the U.S. They include some dynamic fisheries closures created for the purpose of serially recovering a suite of localized population to harvestable levels.*
- **Recreational Fishing Restricted (RecRes):** MPAs or zones place some type of restriction on recreational fishing, which might vary throughout the MPA according to different zones or areas. Commercial fishing may be unrestricted. *Example: Seasonal MPAs, including some fisheries and endangered species closures around sensitive habitats.*
- **Recreational Fishing Prohibited and Commercial Fishing Restricted (RecProComRes):** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of recreational fishing and place some type of restriction on commercial fishing. *Example: A Sanctuary that includes multiple zones or specified areas within which some areas recreational fishing is prohibited and commercial fishing is restricted.*
- **Commercial Fishing Prohibited and Recreational Fishing Restricted (ComProRecRes):** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of commercial fishing and place some type of restriction on recreational fishing. *Example: A Sanctuary that includes multiple zones or specified areas within which some areas commercial fishing is prohibited and recreational fishing is restricted.*
- **Unknown Restrictions to Fishing (Unknown):** Restrictions to fishing are unknown.

Management Plan Type

To be eligible for nomination to the national system, an MPA must have a management plan that has been developed at one of the following scales:

- a site-specific MPA management plan (SS),
- part of a larger MPA programmatic management plan (PR),
- component of a broader, non-MPA programmatic management plan (e.g., fishery management plan [FMP], species management plan [SMP] or habitat management plan [HMP]), or
- a verbal or written community agreement (CA)

DE = Designation. Management goals, monitoring and evaluation and other activities are listed in a designation document (e.g., state or federal law or regulation, Executive Order, etc.), rather than a separate management plan. This is considered to meet the management plan requirement.

D = Draft management plan. Considered to meet the management plan requirement.

P = Planned. Management plan is planned, but not yet in draft. Not considered to meet the management plan requirement.

N = no management plan.

The management plan must include both of the following components:

- a. specified conservation goals, and
- b. a process or requirement for monitoring and evaluation of goals.

Sites were considered to meet (a) above if they had one or more clearly stated goals, purposes, or objectives. This could include a statement in a management plan, or another document, such as the authorizing statute.

Sites were considered to meet (b) above if their plan authorizes or calls for monitoring their conservation goal. Not all elements of a site's conservation goals must be monitored to meet this criterion. For example, if the site conservation goal was ecosystem protection and water quality was being monitored, then a "yes" was indicated.

Monitoring may be done by the site or by any program associated with the goals or objectives of the site. For example, stock assessments conducted to evaluate the health of a fishery were considered to be monitoring for MPAs established to conserve or manage that fishery because they add to the scientific understanding of the contribution of the MPA to the health of that fishery. The MPA Center did not determine whether such monitoring and evaluation activities were actually occurring, only that they were called for in an official management plan or other site authority.

GIS Data

Note whether the MPA or site has available GIS data (Yes=have GIS data; No=no GIS data).

Vessel Access

Note whether the MPA or site allows vessel access (Yes=allows vessel access; Restricted=vessel access is restricted; No=vessel access is prohibited).

Anchoring

Note whether the MPA or site allows anchoring (Yes=allows anchoring; Restricted=anchoring is restricted; No=anchoring is prohibited).

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MPAs: ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL SYSTEM SITES (MARCH 2011)

www.mpa.gov

The information provided here is for the 297 MPAs that are members of the national system of MPAs. Information is current as of March 2011. The national system will expand as federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local agencies nominate additional sites. Additional information on these sites can be found on the List of National System MPAs, available at www.mpa.gov.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

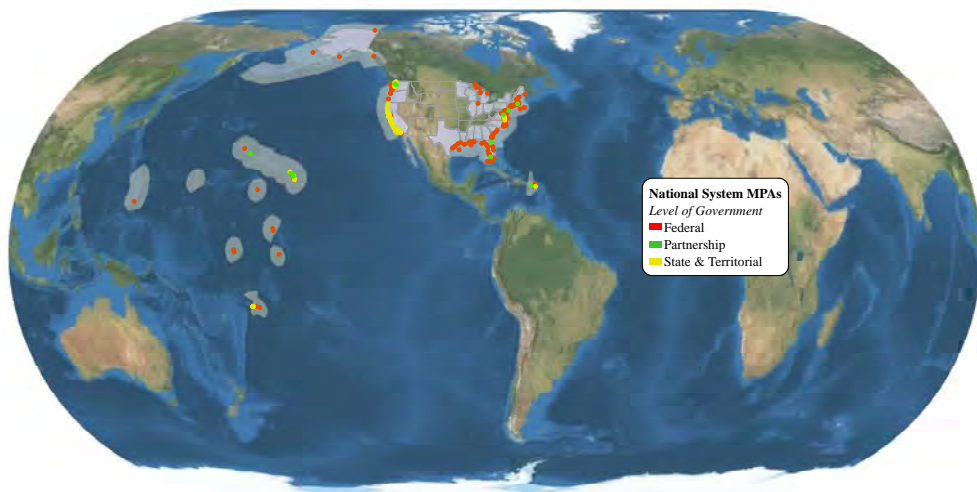
In 2009, the United States established the National System of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to support the effective stewardship, conservation, restoration, sustainable use, understanding and appreciation of the nation's marine resources. The national system, which currently includes 297 federal, state and territorial MPAs, will expand over time.

The national system coordinates MPAs managed by diverse agencies across all levels of government to work toward national conservation objectives. The system benefits the nation's collective conservation efforts as well as participating MPAs, providing them with a means to address issues that extend beyond their boundaries.

The national system is described in detail in the Framework for the *National System of Marine Protected Areas of the United States of America*.

Key benefits of the national system include:

- Enhancing MPA stewardship
- Building partnerships
- Building MPA capacity
- Increasing support for marine conservation
- More effective outreach on MPAs
- Promoting cultural heritage
- Protecting MPA resources



NATIONAL SYSTEM SITES AT A GLANCE:

- The national system contains 297 sites and covers an area of 176,252 square miles
- 4% of U.S. waters (0-200 nautical miles) is covered by the national system sites
- Most of the sites in the national system (72%) are multiple use MPAs that allow a variety of human activities, including fishing and other extractive uses.
- All 21 of the national system's priority conservation objectives are addressed by national system members
- Every major ecoregion in the U.S. is represented in the national system

NOAA's National Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Center's mission is to facilitate the effective use of science, technology, training, and information in the planning, management, and evaluation of the nation's system of marine protected areas. The MPA Center works in partnership with federal, state, tribal, and local governments and stakeholders to develop a science-based, comprehensive national system of MPAs. These collaborative efforts will lead to a more efficient, effective use of MPAs now and in the future to conserve and sustain the nation's vital marine resources.



IN FOCUS: NATIONAL SYSTEM GOALS

The goals of the national system are to conserve and manage:

- **Natural heritage** – the nation’s biological communities, habitats, ecosystems, and processes and the ecological services, values and uses they provide
- **Cultural heritage** – cultural resources that reflect the nation’s maritime history and traditional cultural connections to the sea, as well as the uses and values they provide
- **Sustainable production** – the nation’s renewable living resources and their habitats (including, but not limited to, spawning, mating, and nursery grounds and areas established to minimize bycatch of species) and the social, cultural and economic values and services they provide

Natural Heritage Focus: Elkhorn Slough State Marine Reserve (CA)



Elkhorn Slough, one of the largest estuaries in California, provides essential habitat for over 700 species, including aquatic mammals, birds, fish, invertebrates, algae, and plants. Elkhorn Slough hosts year-round residents associated with estuaries, such as pickleweed, eelgrass, oysters, gaper clams, and long-jawed mudsuckers, as well as important seasonal visitors such as migratory shorebirds, sea otters, and sharks and rays.

Cultural Heritage Focus: Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MI)



Located in northwestern Lake Huron, the 448-square-mile Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary protects one of America’s best-preserved and nationally-significant collections of shipwrecks. Fire, ice, collisions, and storms have claimed over 200 vessels in and around Thunder Bay. To date, more than 50 shipwrecks have been discovered within the sanctuary and an additional 30 wrecks have been located outside of the sanctuary boundaries.

Sustainable Production Focus: Oceanographer Canyon (MA)

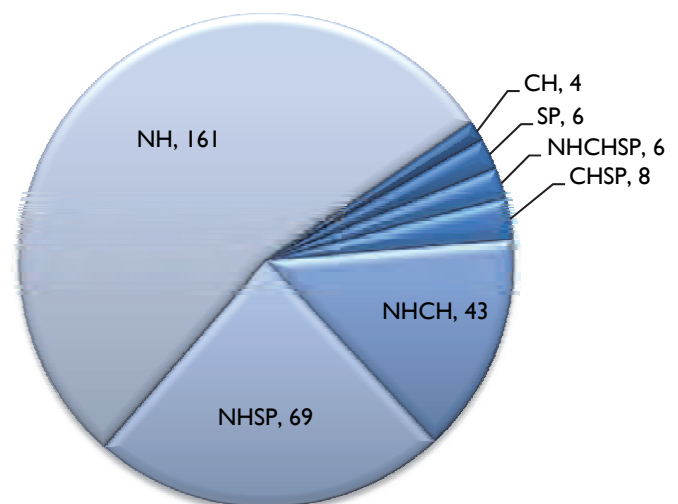


Oceanographer Canyon is one of four canyons in the Mid-Atlantic region managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service in cooperation with the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council. The four canyons are closed to bottom trawling under the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) to protect 113,000 acres of deep-sea corals, sponges, and clay outcroppings. Tilefish are shelter-seeking, and create complex burrows in clay outcrops in underwater canyons. Their burrowing habitats can significantly alter the topography of the continental shelf off the East Coast of the U.S.

CONSERVATION FOCUS

Almost all (91%) of the national system sites have a primary conservation focus on conserving natural heritage. Approximately 5% of sites have a primary conservation focus on conserving cultural resources, and 4% of sites are primarily focused on sustainable production. Almost half (42%) of all the national system sites have more than one conservation focus.

NUMBER OF SITES BY CONSERVATION FOCUS



NH = Natural Heritage



CH = Cultural Heritage



SP = Sustainable Production

PRIORITY CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

All 21 of the national system's priority conservation objectives (see Framework document on www.mpa.gov for complete list) are addressed by member sites. The majority of sites (291, or 98%) meet at least one natural heritage priority conservation objective. Approximately 185 sites (62%) meet at least one sustainable production priority conservation objective, while 89 sites (30%) meet at least one cultural heritage priority conservation objective.

Top Five Priority Conservation Objectives Addressed by Member Sites:

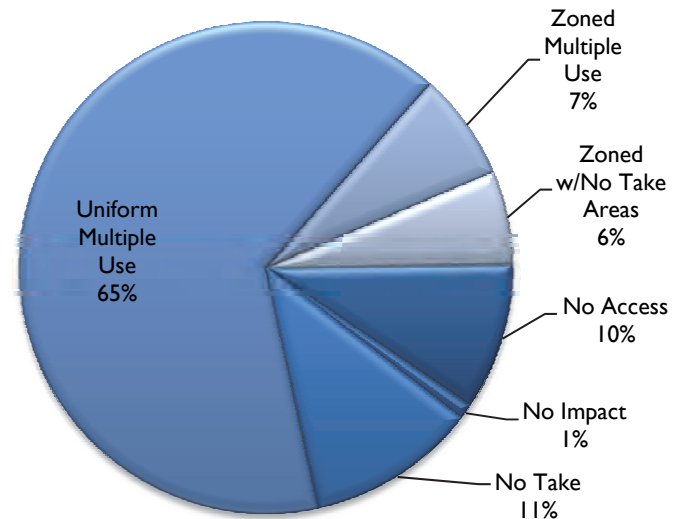
Natural Heritage

- Key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research (241)
- Areas of high species and/or high diversity (241)
- Key reproduction areas and nursery grounds (207)
- Key biogenic habitats (199)
- Unique or rare species, habitats and associated communities (196)

LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Most of the sites in the national system (72%) are multiple use MPAs that allow a variety of human activities, including fishing and other extractive uses. By contrast, 28% of the sites are no-take, which prohibit the extraction or significant destruction of natural and cultural resources. However, because one of these no-take sites, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, is so large (140,000 square miles), about 83% of the area of MPAs in the national system are no-take. Less than 1% of U.S. waters overall are no-take.

PERCENT OF SITES BY LEVEL OF PROTECTION



SITES BY CEC MARINE ECOREGIONS

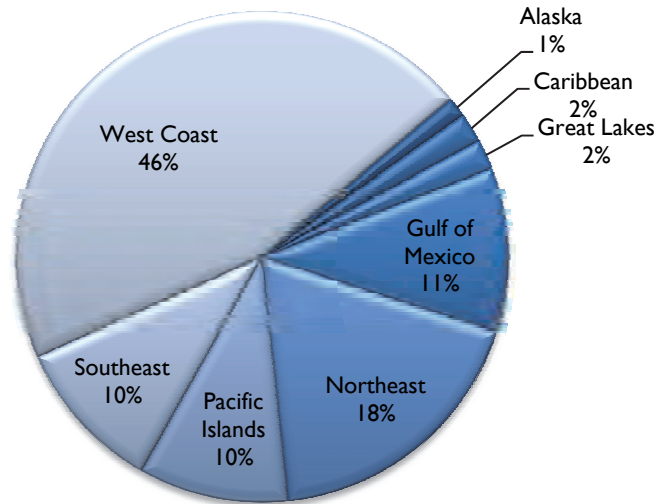


Created by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, (CEC), the Marine Ecoregions of North America classifies marine ecoregions according to oceanographic features and geographically distinct assemblages of species from the Beaufort Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, covering the continent's territorial waters in the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. The largest number (87, or 29%) of national system sites are located within the Montereyan Pacific Transition marine ecoregion, which stretches along the central California coast from Point Conception to Cape Mendocino. However, the second highest number (48, or 16%) of national system sites are found in the Virginian Atlantic marine ecoregion. Only one MPA is found in the Aleutian Archipelago marine ecoregion.

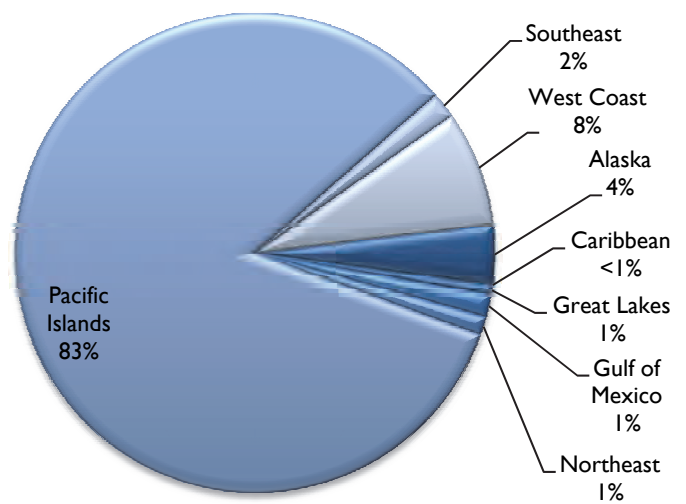
REGIONS AND LOCATIONS

The west coast (California in particular), has the highest number of sites in the national system. The Pacific Islands region has the largest area of sites in the national system, due to the size of the Papahānaumokuākea National Marine Monument in Hawaii, which extends over 140,420 square miles. In contrast, there are 120 sites (40%) in the national system that cover less than 1 square mile of marine area each. In all, 30 states and territories are represented in the national system, plus additional offshore areas under federal jurisdiction.

PERCENT OF SITES BY REGION



PERCENT OF AREA BY REGION



PROGRAMS

Of the 297 national system sites, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 106 sites (36%). The National Park Service manages 29 national system sites, or 10%. There are 13 (4%) National Marine Sanctuaries and five (2%) National Estuarine Research Reserve Sites included in the system. Altogether, 51% of the national system sites are managed by federal agencies, while 37% are managed by state agencies. The remainder are managed by federal/state partnerships or territories.

WHERE CAN I FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?



The National Marine Protected Areas Center launched a new interactive online mapping tool that, for the first time, allows users to view boundaries and access data for more than 1,600 marine protected areas (MPAs) in the United States.

The tool provides an interface to explore MPA information that was previously limited to expert geographic information system users. The site has easy-to-use functions to visualize MPA boundaries, review MPA classification information (e.g., level of protection, managing agency, fishing restrictions), and explore all MPAs in a given location.

The MPA Center's interactive MPA mapping tool, available at www.mpa.gov, allows users to view boundaries and access data for more than 1,600 MPAs in the U.S., including all national system sites.

www.mpa.gov

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THE LIST OF NATIONAL SYSTEM MPAS (List is current as of June 2011; MPAs in blue represent the 43 added in 3rd and 4th nominations)

FEDERAL MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Marine National Monument

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Hawaii)

National Marine Fisheries Service

[Lydonia Canyon Gear Restricted Area](#)

[Norfolk Canyon Gear Restricted Area](#)

[Oceanographer Canyon Gear Restricted Area](#)

[Veatch Canyon Gear Restricted Area](#)

National Marine Sanctuaries

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (California)

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (California)

Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary (American Samoa)

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (Florida)

Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (Texas)

Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary (Georgia)

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (Massachusetts)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (California)

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (Hawaii)

Monitor National Marine Sanctuary (North Carolina)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (California)

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (Washington)

Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (Michigan)

National Parks

Assateague Island National Seashore (Virginia, Maryland)

Biscayne National Park (Florida)

Buck Island Reef National Monument (US Virgin Islands)

Cabrillo National Monument (California)

Canaveral National Seashore (Florida)

Cape Cod National Seashore (Massachusetts)

Cape Hatteras National Seashore (North Carolina)

Cape Lookout National Seashore (North Carolina)

Channel Islands National Park (California)

Dry Tortugas National Park (Florida)

Everglades National Park (Florida)

Fire Island National Seashore (New York)

Gateway National Recreation Area (New York)

Glacier Bay National Park (Alaska)

Golden Gate National Recreation Area (California)

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (Indiana)

Isle Royale National Park (Minnesota, Michigan)

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (Louisiana)

Kalaupapa National Historical Park (Hawaii)

Kaloko-Honokahau National Historical Park (Hawaii)

National Park of American Samoa (American Samoa)

Olympic National Park (Washington)

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (Michigan)

Point Reyes National Seashore (California)

Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve (US Virgin Islands)

San Juan Islands National Historical Park (Washington)

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Michigan)

Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument (US Virgin Islands)

Virgin Islands National Park (US Virgin Islands)

National Wildlife Refuges

ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge (South Carolina)

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (Alaska)

Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge (North Carolina)

Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge (Texas)

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge (Texas)

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Alaska)

Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia)

Baker Island National Wildlife Refuge (Hawaii)

Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge (Oregon)

Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge (Texas)

Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge (Louisiana)

Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge (Georgia)

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge (Maryland)

Block Island National Wildlife Refuge (Rhode Island)

Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge (Delaware)

Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge (Alabama)

Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (Texas)

Breton National Wildlife Refuge (Louisiana)

Cape May National Wildlife Refuge (New Jersey)

Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge (South Carolina)

Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge (North Carolina)

Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia, Maryland)

Conscience Point National Wildlife Refuge (New York)

Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Cross Island National Wildlife Refuge (Maine)

Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Currituck National Wildlife Refuge (North Carolina)

Delta National Wildlife Refuge (Louisiana)

Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (California)

Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge (Washington)

Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge (Maryland)

Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia)

Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (New Jersey)

Featherstone National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia)

Fisherman Island National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia)

Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Mississippi, Alabama)

Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge (Washington)

Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge (New Hampshire)

Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Guam National Wildlife Refuge (Guam)

Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge (Georgia)

Howland Island National Wildlife Refuge (Pacific Islands)

Huron National Wildlife Refuge (Michigan)

Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

J.N. Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Jarvis Island National Wildlife Refuge (Pacific Islands)

John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge (Rhode Island)

Johnston Island National Wildlife Refuge (Pacific Islands, Hawaii)

Key West National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Kingman Reef National Wildlife Refuge (Pacific Islands)

Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge (Washington, Oregon)

Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia, North Carolina)

Marin Islands National Wildlife Refuge (California)

Martin National Wildlife Refuge (Maryland)

Mashpee National Wildlife Refuge (Massachusetts)

Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge (Hawaii)

Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge (Massachusetts)

National Key Deer Refuge (Florida)

Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Oregon)

Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge (Rhode Island)

Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge (Washington)

Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (Massachusetts)

Ocoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia)

Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge (New York)

Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge (Pacific Islands)

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge (Massachusetts)

Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (North Carolina)

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge (South Carolina)

Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

Plum Tree Island National Wildlife Refuge (Virginia)

Pond Island National Wildlife Refuge (Maine)

Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge (Delaware)

Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge (Washington)

Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge (Maine)

Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge (Pacific Islands)

Sabine National Wildlife Refuge (Louisiana)

Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge (Rhode Island)

San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge (Texas)

San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge (California)

Seatuck National Wildlife Refuge (New York)

Shell Keys National Wildlife Refuge (Louisiana)

Siletz Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Oregon)

St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge (Florida)

FEDERAL / STATE PARTNERSHIP MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

National Estuarine Research Reserves

Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (Florida)

Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve (New Jersey)

Jobs Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Puerto Rico)

Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Florida)

Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Massachusetts)

STATE & TERRITORIAL MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

American Samoa

[Alofau Village Marine Protected Area](#)

[Amata & Auto Village Marine Protected Area](#)

[Aua](#)

[Fagamalo Village Marine Protected Area](#)

[Masausi Village Marine Protected Area](#)

[Matu'u & Faganeanea Village Marine Protected Area](#)

[Poloa Village Marine Protected Area](#)

[Vatia Village Marine Protected Area](#)

California

Ano Nuevo Area of Special Biological Significance
Ano Nuevo State Marine Conservation Area
Asilomar State Marine Reserve
Big Creek State Marine Conservation Area
Big Creek State Marine Reserve
Bird Rock Area of Special Biological Significance
Bodega Area of Special Biological Significance
[Bodega Head State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Bodega Head State Marine Reserve](#)
Cambria State Marine Conservation Area
Carmel Bay Area of Special Biological Significance
Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area
Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Reserve
Del Mar Area of Special Biological Significance
[Del Mar Landing State Marine Reserve](#)
Double Point Area of Special Biological Significance
[Double Point/Stormy Stack Special Closure](#)
[Drakes Estero State Marine Conservation Area](#)
Duxbury Reef Area of Special Biological Significance
[Duxbury State Marine Conservation Area](#)
Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area
[Egg \(Devil's Slide\) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure](#)
Elkhorn Slough State Marine Conservation Area
Elkhorn Slough State Marine Reserve
[Estero Americano State Marine Recreational Management Area](#)
[Estero de Limantour State Marine Reserve](#)
[Estero de San Antonio State Marine Recreational Management Area](#)
Farallon Islands Area of Special Biological Significance
Farnsworth Bank Area of Special Biological Significance
Gerstle Cove Area of Special Biological Significance
[Gerstle Cove State Marine Reserve](#)
Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area
Heisler Park Area of Special Biological Significance
Irvine Coast Area of Special Biological Significance
James V. Fitzgerald Area of Special Biological Significance
Jughandle Cove Area of Special Biological Significance
Julia Pfeiffer Burns Area of Special Biological Significance
King Range Area of Special Biological Significance
La Jolla Area of Special Biological Significance
Laguna Point to Latiga Point Area of Special Biological Significance
Lovers Point State Marine Reserve
Moro Cojo Slough State Marine Reserve
Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area
Morro Bay State Marine Reserve
[Montara State Marine Reserve](#)
Natural Bridges State Marine Reserve
Northwest Santa Catalina Area of Special Biological Significance
[North Farallon Islands & Isle of St. James Special Closure](#)
[North Farallon Islands State Marine Reserve](#)
Pacific Grove Area of Special Biological Significance
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area
Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area
Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve
[Pillar Point State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Point Arena State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Point Arena State Marine Reserve](#)
Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area
Point Buchon State Marine Reserve
Point Lobos Area of Special Biological Significance
Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area
Point Lobos State Marine Reserve
Point Reyes Headlands Area of Special Biological Significance
[Point Resistance Special Closure](#)
[Point Reyes Special Closure](#)
[Point Reyes State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Point Reyes State Marine Reserve](#)
Point Sur State Marine Conservation Area
Point Sur State Marine Reserve
Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Area
Redwoods National Park Area of Special Biological Significance
Robert E. Badham Area of Special Biological Significance
[Russian River State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Russian River State Marine Recreational Management Area](#)
Salmon Creek Coast Area of Special Biological Significance
[Salt Point State Marine Conservation Area](#)
San Clemente Area of Special Biological Significance
San Diego Scripps Area of Special Biological Significance
San Nicolas Island & Begg Rock Area of Special Biological Significance
Santa Barbara & Anacapa Island Area of Special Biological Significance
Santa Rosa & Santa Cruz Island Area of Special Biological Significance
Saunders Reef Area of Special Biological Significance
[Saunders Reef State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Sea Lion Cove State Marine Conservation Area](#)
Soquel Canyon State Marine Reserve
[Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Conservation Area](#)

[Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Reserve](#)
[Southeast Farallon Special Closure A](#)
[Southeast Farallon Special Closure B](#)
Southeast Santa Catalina Area of Special Biological Significance
[Stewarts Point State Marine Conservation Area](#)
[Stewarts Point State Marine Reserve](#)
Trinidad Head Area of Special Biological Significance
Vandenberg State Marine Reserve
Western Santa Catalina Area of Special Biological Significance
White Rock(Cambria) State Marine Conservation Area

Florida

See National Estuarine Research Reserves, above

Hawaii

Ahihi Kina'u Natural Area Reserve
Hanauma Bay Marine Life Conservation District, Oahu
Kaho'olawe Island Reserve
Kealahou Bay Marine Life Conservation District
Molokini Shoal Marine Life Conservation District
Pupukea Marine Life Conservation District, Oahu
West Hawaii Regional Fisheries Management Area

Maryland

U-1105 Black Panther Historic Shipwreck Preserve

Massachusetts

See National Estuarine Research Reserves, above

New Jersey

See National Estuarine Research Reserves, above

Virgin Islands

East End Marine Park

Virginia

Bethel Beach Natural Area Preserve
Blue Crab Sanctuary
Dameron Marsh Natural Area Preserve
False Cape State Park
Hughlett Point Natural Area Preserve
Kiptopeke State Park
Savage Neck Dunes Natural Area Preserve

Washington

Admiralty Head Preserve
Argyle Lagoon San Juan Islands Marine Preserve
Blake Island Underwater Park
Brackett's Landing Shoreline Sanctuary Conservation Area
Cherry Point Aquatic Reserve
Cypress Island Aquatic Reserve
Deception Pass Underwater Park
False Bay San Juan Islands Marine Preserve
Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve
Friday Harbor San Juan Islands Marine Preserve
Haro Strait Special Management Fishery Area
Maury Island Aquatic Reserve
San Juan Channel & Upright Channel Special Management Fishery Area
San Juan County/Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve
Orchard Rocks Conservation Area
Shaw Island San Juan Islands Marine Preserve
South Puget Sound Wildlife Area
Sund Rock Conservation Area
Yellow and Low Islands San Juan Islands Marine Preserve
Zelia Schultz/Protection Island Marine Preserve

BENEFITS

of a National System of Marine Protected Areas



The national system of MPAs provides the first comprehensive mechanism for coordinating MPAs managed by diverse federal, state, territorial, tribal and local agencies to work toward national conservation objectives. The system will benefit the nation's collective conservation efforts and providing MPAs with a means to address issues beyond their boundaries. The following list reflects some of the potential benefits from the creation and effective management of the national system.



Benefits to Participating MPAs

- **Enhancing Stewardship** - The national system will help protect MPAs against the harmful effects of activities through enhanced regional coordination, public awareness, site management capacity, and recognition of these MPAs as important conservation areas.
 - **Building Partnerships** - By establishing a mechanism for coordination around common conservation objectives, the national system provides opportunities for MPAs to work together more effectively. The system will also build partnerships between member MPAs and related ocean management initiatives, such as ocean observing systems, ocean mapping, navigational charting and others.
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- **Increasing Support for Marine Conservation** - The designation of MPAs as part of the national system can enhance the stature of these sites within their managing entities and their local communities, as well as nationally and internationally. This designation will also build support for investment in national system MPAs. National system MPAs may benefit from the same type of support and recognition that MPAs who joined international networks have received; such as the World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Wetlands, or other U.S. national level systems like the National Estuarine Research Reserves, National Marine Sanctuaries, National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges.
 - **More Effective and Efficient Outreach** - The national system will be an important mechanism for increased public awareness and understanding of the importance of marine resources and conservation efforts. Coordinated outreach efforts will increase the impact of outreach by individual MPAs.
 - **Promoting Cultural Heritage** - Participation in the national system elevates and enhances the recognition of and appreciation for the cultural heritage value of MPA sites, an often overlooked focus of marine conservation.
 - **Protecting MPA Resources** - Section 5 of Executive Order 13158 calls for federal agencies to "avoid harm" to the natural and cultural resources protected by MPAs that are part of the national system. Federal agencies are required to identify their activities that affect the natural and cultural resources protected by individual national system MPAs, and, to the extent permitted by law and the maximum extent practicable, avoid harm to those resources. This will be accomplished through existing resource management or review authorities.



Benefits to the Nation

- **Protecting Representative Ecosystems and Resources** - The national system will significantly boost ongoing efforts to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of the United States by ensuring that the diverse characteristics of the nation's seas are conserved for future generations in a systematic way. The representation of all ecosystem or habitat types in all the nation's marine regions, which includes the Great Lakes, within a single system will help ensure a full complement of biodiversity, habitat types and representative cultural resources.



- **Enhancing Connectivity Among MPAs** - The national system provides an opportunity to identify and establish networks of MPAs that are ecologically connected. An ecological network of MPAs is a set of MPAs within a region that are functionally connected through dispersal of eggs and larvae or movement of juveniles and adults. These networks enhance linkages between sources and sinks for many marine organisms, which may be essential for some local populations to persist—an increasingly serious challenge in the face of climate change and other impacts. Planning and analysis at the national and regional scales provides an opportunity to address connectivity for many different marine organisms at different spatial scales.



- **Identifying Gaps in Current Protection of Ocean Resources** - The national system will help identify and highlight gaps in protection of important places where MPAs may be an appropriate tool to meet conservation objectives. Regional gap analyses will help inform future planning efforts to create MPAs to fill the identified gaps.
- **Providing New Educational Opportunities** - The creation of the national system will enhance opportunities for natural and cultural heritage education. This may include onsite education and interpretation, as well as classroom and web-based resources. The national system will be a valuable tool for educating students and visitors about the nation's diverse marine and coastal ecosystems and cultural resources. It will also provide a mechanism to share educational materials about resources or management approaches among MPAs.
- **Enhancing Research Opportunities** - The national system will provide scientists and managers with more opportunities to understand the dynamics of marine ecosystems and human interactions with them under different management regimes. It also provides a mechanism to highlight shared research priorities.
- **Improved International Coordination** - By focusing on national objectives, and providing a comprehensive picture of the nation's MPA coverage and focus, the national system will promote more effective links with international MPA programs, encourage the exchange of expertise, and enhance conservation efforts across international boundaries.

Benefits to Ocean Stakeholders

- **Sustaining Fisheries** - One goal of the national system is supporting sustainable production of ocean resources. The national system provides a mechanism to coordinate fisheries management activities by regional fisheries management councils, inter-state fisheries commissions, states and tribes with other conservation efforts. This contributes to species recovery, spillover and seeding effects, habitat protection, conservation of old-growth age structure and genetic diversity, as well as providing improved information about access opportunities.
- **Transparent Process for MPA Planning** - The national system outlines a science-based, transparent process for identifying gaps in current protection where new or enhanced MPAs may be needed to address resource conservation needs. The national system does not provide any new authority for establishing or managing MPAs, but lays out design and implementation principles that will guide the development of the system. These include a commitment to balanced stakeholder involvement, respecting local and indigenous values and adaptive management.
- **Better Planning for Diverse Ocean Uses** - The national system is coordinating within the Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning initiative to identify ecologically important areas important for conservation and to map ocean uses to help inform regional-scale planning and decision making associated with a wide range of ocean uses. This will also contribute to a more predictable regulatory environment for ocean industries.
- **Better Information on MPA Resources, Uses and Recreational Opportunities** - As part of the development of the national system, the MPA Center has developed a comprehensive database on the number, location and types of U.S. MPAs. This information answers questions from visitors and other users, such as: "Where can I go fishing?" and "What is the purpose of my local MPA?"



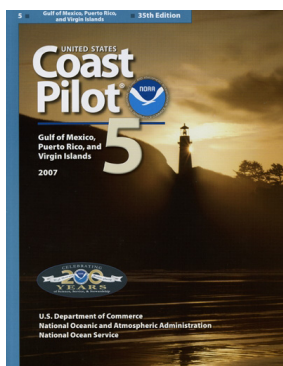
How the National System of MPAs Can Work for All of Us...

The National MPA Center is committed to focusing its efforts on projects and activities to strengthen MPAs and MPA programs, and through them, the conservation of our Nation's natural and cultural marine heritage. Coordinated, cooperative work to achieve common conservation objectives is especially critical during these times of limited operating resources at all levels of government and the private sector. Priorities include:

- **Recognition for MPA Programs and Sites** - Recognition helps build public support for MPA programs. The national system will highlight participating MPA programs and sites on its web site, www.mpa.gov -- an internationally recognized resource for MPA information. Participating programs will also receive a Communications Toolkit to assist them in their outreach efforts, and the right to use the national system identity on materials related to participating MPAs.

How the National System of MPAs Can Work for All of Us... (cont'd)

- **Information for Regional Ocean Governance and MPA Planning and Management** - Information about protected areas, other closures, and ocean uses is critical for a wide range of ocean management decisions. The MPA Center has developed several national databases to address this need:
 - MPA Inventory - The only comprehensive national inventory of U.S. MPAs, the MPA Inventory includes information on over 1,600 U.S. MPAs, including GIS data for most sites.
 - "De Facto" MPA Inventory - Many areas are restricted for reasons other than conservation, such as military closures, safety zones, hazard areas and anchorages. The MPA Center has developed a national inventory of these federal "de facto" MPAs.
 - Ocean Uses Atlas - The MPA Center has mapped ocean uses for state and federal waters off California, New Hampshire/Southern Maine and part of the big island of Hawaii, and is seeking partnerships to expand this work in other states and regions.
 - MPA Virtual Library - Maintained on www.mpa.gov, the MPA Virtual Library provides searchable citations, articles, web sites and conferences on a wide range of MPA management and design issues.



- **Integration with Ocean and Coastal Management Programs** - The national system provides an opportunity to integrate MPA programs with other ocean management programs. For example, the needs of the national system can help guide the future development of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) and MPAs in the national system can serve as platforms for ocean observations. The MPA Center is also working with NOAA's Office of Coast Survey to include MPAs in navigational products for mariners and recreational users, such as Coast Pilot, Pocket Charts, and electronic navigational charts.

▪ **Facilitation of Regional Assessments and Gap Analyses** - Identifying conservation gaps is a critical step toward achieving the conservation objectives of the national system. These gaps are ecologically important areas in the ocean and Great Lakes that meet the conservation objectives of the national system but are not adequately protected to ensure their long-term viability. The MPA Center will work with the Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Initiative to identify these areas. This information can then be used by existing federal, state, territorial, tribal and local MPA programs and other ocean and coastal managers to guide future effort to establish new MPAs, strengthen existing ones, or take other protection measures.

- **International Linkages to Address Issues of Common Concern** - The national system will help connect regional, state and territorial MPA efforts with relevant international initiatives to address issues of common concern. For example, the North American MPA Network, an initiative of the Commission on Environmental Cooperation (U.S., Canada and Mexico) is developing common indicators and condition reports from MPAs across the three countries, identifying of priority conservation areas, mapping marine ecosystems, and providing training and technical assistance and exchanges.

