



# VIII. APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

### **Acronyms**

COP – Commission on Ocean Policy  
DOC – Department of Commerce  
DOI – Department of the Interior  
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency  
FOIA – Freedom of Information Act  
FMC – Federal Fishery Management Council  
FWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
LME – Large Marine Ecosystem  
MLCD – Manele-Hulopoe Marine Life Conservation District  
MPA – Marine protected area  
MPA FAC – Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee  
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act  
NRCE – National Register Criteria for Evaluation  
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places  
NERRS – National Estuarine Research Reserve System  
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service  
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NRCE – National Register Criteria for Evaluation  
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places  
SIMOR – Subcommittee on Integrated Management of Ocean Resources



U.S. – United States of America  
USOAP – U.S. Ocean Action Plan (USOAP)  
USGS – US Geological Survey  
WCPA/IUCN – World Commission on Protected Areas/International Union for Conservation of Nature

## Abbreviations

Framework – Framework for Developing the National System of MPAs  
MPA Center – National Marine Protected Areas Center  
National System – National System of Marine Protected Areas  
NOAA Fisheries Service – NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service  
Order – Executive Order 13158 of May 26, 2000  
Management Committee – National System Management Committee  
Strategy – MPA Stewardship, Science and Effectiveness Strategy

## APPENDIX B. EXISTING U.S. MPA PROGRAMS, FEDERAL MPA INITIATIVES, AND TRIBAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

The nation's existing suite of MPA sites, programs, authorities, and systems at all levels of government are the fundamental components of the national system. The recognition of and full participation by these federal, state, tribal, and local government programs are critical to the national system's success. Working together, these existing programs and authorities, federal MPA coordination initiatives, and linkages to international MPA initiatives will make important contributions to and receive benefits from the development of an effective national system. This section provides an overview of these major efforts and generally describes their respective roles in the national system.

### A. U.S. MPA Programs and Authorities

MPAs in the United States are managed by a number of entities and programs at federal, state, tribal, and local government levels. This section provides a brief summary of these programs and describes the nature of their role in the development of the national system.

#### Federal and Federal/State MPA Programs

Currently, there are several federal MPA programs and one federal/state partnership MPA program in the United States. Each has one or more specific legal mandates that it is required to fulfill. Many of these programs have established and actively manage systems of MPAs designed to fulfill their responsibilities to the nation. As described below, the federal MPA programs include DOI's National Park System and National Wildlife Refuge System and NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary System, National MPA Center, and National Marine Fisheries Service programs. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System is composed of NOAA/state partnerships.

*National Park System:* The National Park System is administered by DOI's National Park Service with a mission to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife