

# 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 participating MPAs, providing those sites 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 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, and could result in cost savings. Including eligible, but currently little known, sites in the national system could bring increased recognition and visibility to these areas.
  - **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. These activities are to 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 discrete MPAs within a region that are functionally connected through dispersal of eggs and larvae or movement of juveniles and adults. These networks would 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 priority 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. Increased awareness of the national system may lead to additional funding for research.
- **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 harvested marine 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 at the regional scale. 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** - Identifying national system MPAs, as well as identifying areas important for conservation through regional gap analyses, will help inform regional-scale planning and decision making associated with a wide range of ocean uses. This would 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 will answer questions from visitors and other users, such as: "Where can I go fishing?" and "What is the purpose of my local MPA?"



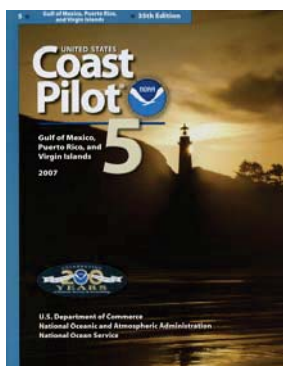
## How the National System of MPAs Can Work for All of Us...

The National MPA Center is committed to focusing its efforts on projects and activities to strengthen MPAs and MPA programs, ocean and Great Lakes planning and management, and through them, the conservation of our Nation's natural and cultural marine heritage and the ecologically and economically sustainable use of the marine environment for future generations. 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](http://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 nearly 1,700 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, which will be available on [www.mpa.gov](http://www.mpa.gov) in 2009.
  - Ocean Uses Atlas - The MPA Center is developing a comprehensive atlas of consumptive and non-consumptive ocean uses for California, and is seeking partnerships to expand this work in other states and regions.
  - MPA Virtual Library - Maintained on [www.mpa.gov](http://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 enhance our collective conservation efforts through the integration of MPA programs with other ocean management programs with complementary goals. For example, the MPA Federal Advisory Committee is currently working on recommendations for integrating the national system with the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). The needs of the national system can help guide the future development of 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 pockets 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 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 collaboratively with partners in each region to complete a gap analysis for U.S. marine ecosystems. These gap analyses can 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. The gap analysis process will begin on the West Coast (California, Oregon and Washington) in 2009-10.

- **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) has focused on the Baja to Bering region, and will begin work in other regions in 2009. Projects include developing common indicators and condition reports from MPAs across the three countries, identification of priority conservation areas, mapping marine ecosystems, training, and technical assistance and exchanges.



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