Update on Revised Draft MPA Framework

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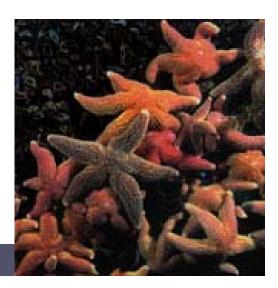
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Presentation Outline

- Key aspects of Revised Draft Framework
- Overview of MPA analysis

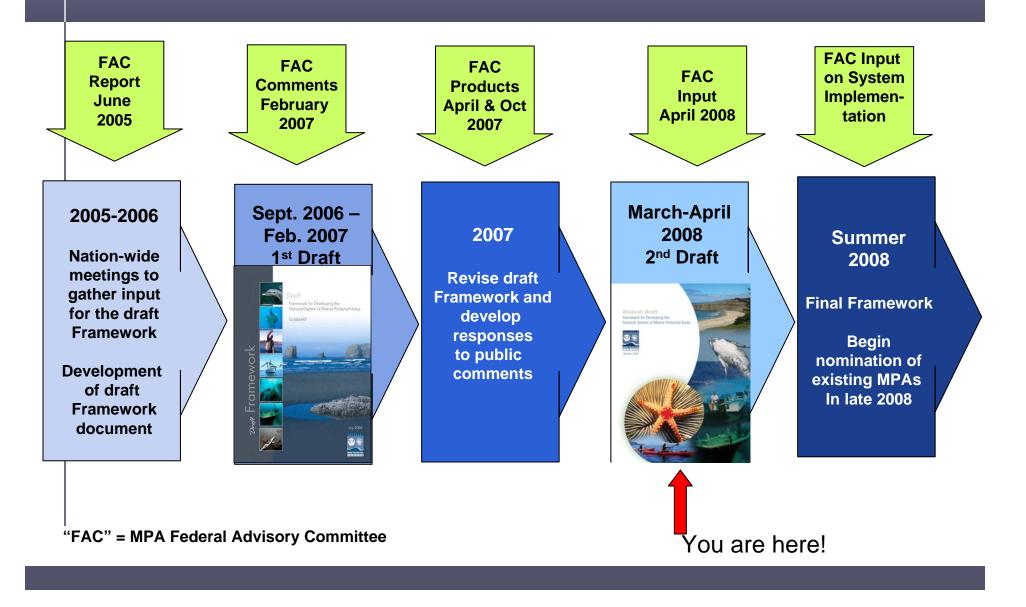


What will the National System do?

- Establish national goals and objectives
 - for natural heritage, cultural heritage and sustainable production
- Ensure a comparable set of information about MPAs across the nation
- Provide regional coordination of existing MPAs
 - Identifies common science and stewardship priorities
- Provide tools and technical assistance to enhance stewardship
- Conduct regional gap analyses to identify priority areas for new or enhanced MPAs
- Evaluate and adaptively manage



The National System Framework: Where are we now?



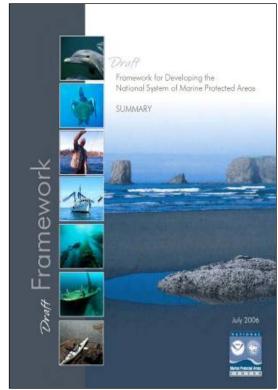


Draft Framework Comments

- Five month comment period ended Feb. 28, 2007
- Over 11,000 submissions, representing over 100 individual comments:
 - State and tribal governments
 - Conservation and industry organizations
 - Private individuals
 - Commercial and rec fishers/industry
 - FAC and members
 - Fishery councils and commissions
 - Academia
 - Other
- Addt'l advice from MPA FAC

Big Picture Issues Raised

- Scope of the system
 - attempting to achieve all encompassing goals/objectives, all at once
 - little to no prioritization
- Size of the system
 - large number of eligible MPAs could render the system ineffective
 - Inclusiveness is, however, important
- Stronger emphasis on identifying and filling gaps (new areas) in addition to existing sites
- Better process for identifying and providing support to participating MPA programs
- Overall simplification

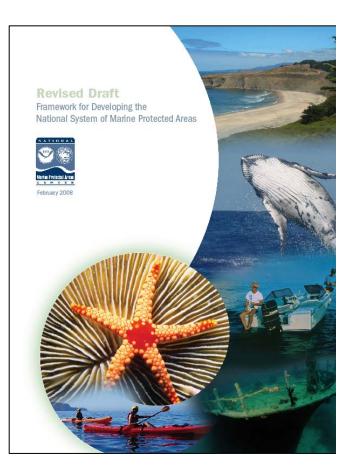


MPA FAC Input to Draft Framework

- February 2007
 - 22 recommendations on Draft Framework
- April 2007: Recommendations to address the size and scope of the national system
 - Priority conservation objectives
 - Management plan criteria
 - National system categories of MPAs
- October 2007: Recommendations on nomination process

Major Revisions in Revised Draft

- 1. Simplified document
- 2. Process for building the system over time
- 3. Additional MPA eligibility criteria
 - Priority conservation objectives
 - Management plan criteria
- 4. Clearer process for identifying conservation gaps
- 5. Process for implementing the system
 - New national system MPA categories for analysis
 and communication
 - National system planning and implementation principles
 - Clearer description of system benefits
 - Clearer process for developing regional science
 and technical support priorities



Priority Conservation Objectives: Natural Heritage Goal

Goal 1: Advance comprehensive conservation and management of the nation's
significant natural heritage marine resources through ecosystem-based MPA
approaches.

Priority Conservation Objectives for Goal 1	
Conserve and manage key reproduction areas and nursery grounds	Near Term
Conserve key biogenic habitats	
Conserve and manage areas of high species and/or habitat diversity	
Conserve ecologically important geological features + enduring/recurring oceanographic features	
Conserve critical habitat of threatened and endangered species	
Conserve and manage unique or rare species, habitats and associated communities	Mid Term
Conserve and manage key areas for migratory species	
Conserve linked areas important to life histories	
Conserve key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research	Long Term

Management Plan Criteria

- FAC recommended sites have a management plan as a criteria for the national system
 - Allows for community based management
 - Allows for case-by-case evaluation

Management Plan Criteria

- MPA Center has refined management plan criteria based on inventory analysis
 - Allowable scales of plans:
 - MPA Site-specific management plan,
 - MPA programmatic management plan,
 - Other Programmatic management plan (e.g., FMPs), or
 - Verbal or written community agreement
 - Necessary components
 - Specified conservation goals
 - Monitoring and evaluation of goals

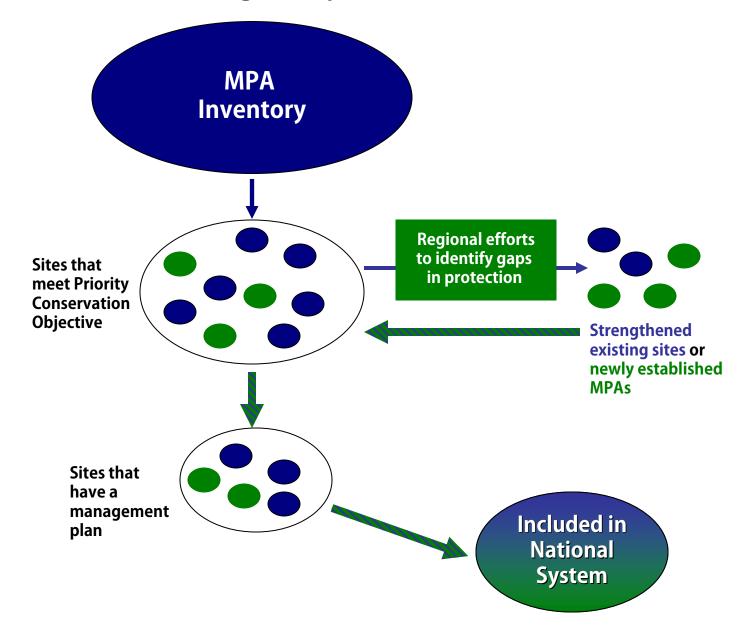


Marine Managed Areas => MPAs

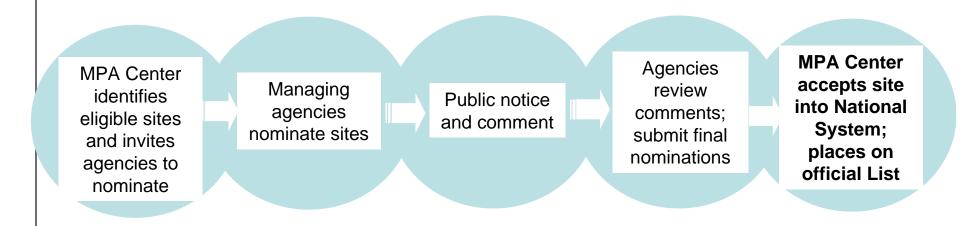
- MMAs more inclusive set of areas set aside for conservation
 - Term created to ensure an inclusive approach while MPA criteria were still being developed
 - MMA Inventory: ~3,000 sites
- MPAs criteria set out in Revised Draft Framework
 - Main difference: MPAs intended to be permanent
 - MPA Inventory: ~1,800 sites

Not All MPAs will be in the National System

Process for Building the System Over Time



Nomination Process

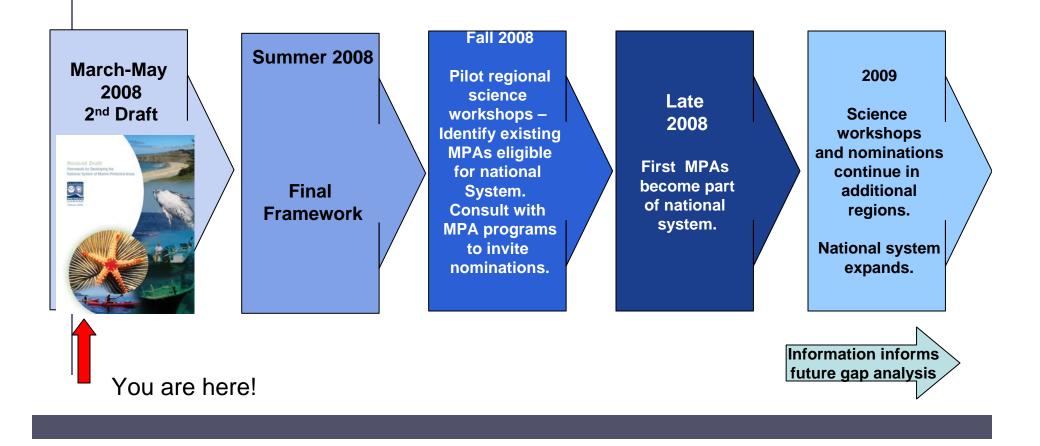


Implementing the National System Enhancing national and regional coordination

- Improving MPA stewardship and effectiveness
 - MPA Stewardship, Science and Effectiveness Strategies
- Regional MPA planning
 - Gap analysis, resource characterization, human use analysis
- National and international coordination
- Evaluating national system effectiveness
- Federal agency responsibilities to avoid harm

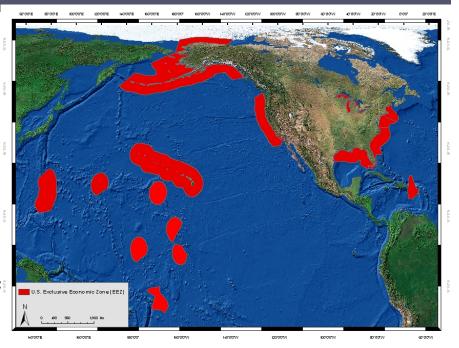


Timeline for Implementing the National System



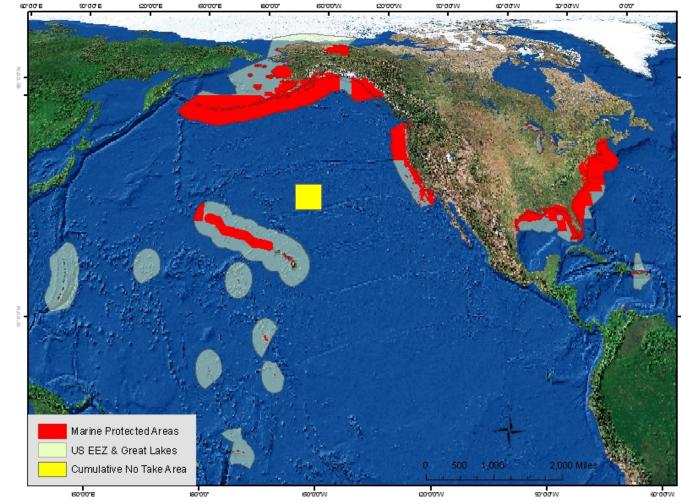
Current National Picture of MPAs

- ~ 1800 MPAs in U.S. waters
- Hundreds of federal, state and local MPA authorities
- About 1/3 of US EEZ in some form of MPA
- Majority allow multiple uses (>97% of MPA area)
- Few prohibit all extractive activities (<3% of MPA area); no take MPAs are typically very small
- Federal programs manage most area; states manage most sites



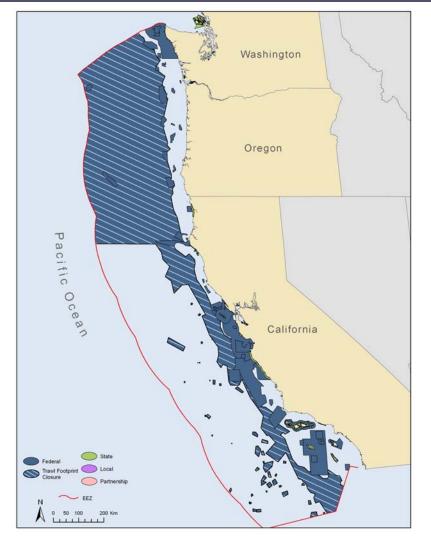
Extent of No Take Areas Nationally

- With new Marine National Monument = 3% no take
- In other regions
 > 1%



Note: Yellow No Take box does not represent a specific location, but rather shows the cumulative marine area that is designated as No Take throughout the US EEZ. This No Take values includes the entire area of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument which is currently phasing into this designation.

Extent of No Take Areas on the West Coast



Total area in some type of MPA



Cumulative area of no take MPAs

Questions?



A National System of MPAs, collaboratively conserving the nation's...



Natural Heritage,





Cultural Heritage.

Priority Conservation Objectives: Cultural Heritage Goal

Goal 2: 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 this and future generations through ecosystem-based MPA approaches.

Priority Conservation Objectives for Goal 2	
Conserve key cultural and historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	
Conserve key cultural historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP or listed on a State Register	Near Term
Conserve key cultural sites that are paramount to a culture's identity and/or survival	
Conserve key cultural and historic sites that may be threatened	
Conserve key cultural and historic sites that can be utilized for heritage tourism	Mid Term
Conserve key cultural and historic sites that are under-represented	Long Term

Priority Conservation Objectives: Sustainable Production Goal

Goal 3: 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 by-catch of species, that are important to the nation's social, economic, and cultural well-being through ecosystem-based MPA approaches.

Priority Conservation Objectives for Goal 3	
Conserve and manage key reproduction areas, including larval sources and nursery grounds	Near Term
Conserve key areas that sustain or restore high priority fishing grounds	
Conserve and manage key areas for maintaining natural age/sex structure of important harvestable species	Mid Term
Conserve key foraging grounds	
Conserve and manage key areas that mitigate the impacts of bycatch	
Conserve key areas that provide compatible opportunities for education and research	Long Term