OFFICE OF NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES

2009 SANCTUARY ADVISORY COUNCIL SUMMIT
Alpena, Michigan
May 4 - 7, 2009

MEETING NOTES

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES

TUESDAY, MAY 5

Welcome and Introductions

Presenter: **Jeff Gray, TBNMS Superintendent**
Carol Shafto, Mayor, City of Alpena and TBNNS Council Vice Chair
Notes: **Jean Prevo, TBNMS Council Coordinator**

- Jeff Gray welcomed everyone to Thunder Bay NMS. He mentioned how excited he was to be chosen as the host site. Meeting participants went around the room and introduced themselves. Jeff introduced Carol Shafto, the Mayor of Alpena, who addressed the group and welcomed them to Alpena.

- Harold Chase, Regional Assistant for Senator Carl Levin, was introduced. Senator Levin welcomed meeting participants to Alpena via DVD.

State of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

Presenter: **Dan Basta, ONMS Director**
Notes: **Lilli Ferguson, FKNMS Sanctuary Outreach Specialist**

- Dan Basta led off by noting that Alpena is a microcosm of America, and that its scale makes it easy to do things here. In his remarks, he touched on topics related to where we (the ONMS) are, where we are going, and what our charge is.

- He mentioned the change in the administration, and that the National Marine Sanctuary System was probably ahead of its time, in that it began involving the public in a participatory process in 1990. Now there are 14 advisory councils and over 400 individuals involved in the system. The ethos of the current administration is about cultural engagement, and getting ordinary citizens to find common ground and purpose to work towards a new order or worldview. What we are doing in the National Marine Sanctuary System is exactly that, and our Sanctuary Advisory Councils provide that structure.

- He said it is understood change is made from the bottom up, with some guidance from above, and that this is a personal experience, as shown by Alpena City Mayor Carol Shafto's and Senator Carl Levin's remarks.

- Dan referred to the "Our Challenge" document, and that he has recently been more provocative about what councils and staff of the ONMS must do. He mentioned climate change, and that each person has a different view of crisis. He felt everyone knew there was something wrong with the Earth, that things are happening beyond our control, and that there is an aura of foreboding around this. He noted we are playing our part in protecting our special places, but protecting one place is not enough. Environmental issues are way down on most people's list of important issues and ocean issues are way down within the environmental issue list.

- He stated that while ONMS's budget is relatively sufficient this year, overall (compared to the larger spending on environmental/natural resource issues), it is in the "eraser dust". We have a legitimate and substantial role in helping address today's problems in the country, and national marine sanctuaries are special places that allow us to relate to communities. Our infrastructure can have an influence on how Americans perceive things, and our sites can serve as sentinels.

- Dan noted that people should be engaged in an inclusive way, using culture, with programs such as Oceans for Life. He described this educational program, which will take place this summer, bringing students from the Middle East and the U.S. together at sanctuary sites, which are special, neutral places where they can learn about ocean science and their commonalties as people. They will also briefly go to Washington, D.C. for a series of interactive events. He mentioned that he felt the students would virally pass on their experiences to others.

- He observed there were no African Americans in the room, and said that he knew there were none on any of the site councils. He wondered why they were disenfranchised from marine culture. He said the ONMS has a program called Voyage of African American Discovery, which is directed at capturing the imagination of an inner city African American child. This is another example of cultural engagement.

- He said that last year there were 300 million print media "touches" in the United States. He added that, in thinking about the challenge, we should think outside ourselves to other people. He encouraged people to take up the challenge in whatever way made sense to them, even if it was for a selfish reason. It is important to capitalize on the thirst for answers and solutions, he noted, and he said the National Marine Sanctuary System could have a dramatic effect.

- Dan announced that there is now an administrator in NOAA, Jane Lubchenco, who is an advocate for what we do; he described her past work and mentioned several other new people coming into NOAA leadership who are advocates. In the White House, he said everyone the President has brought in has a terrestrial focus; only Michael Weiss, the Deputy Director for Programs at ONMS, has a marine focus. He was at the Bush White House for six months, and will continue in the White House under President Obama through June 2011.

- Regarding proposed legislation, he noted the sanctuary reauthorization was dropped last year, but that it needs to be reintroduced. There are also some proposals to expand existing sanctuaries or propose new ones; a bill was put in to expand Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary by a factor of eight, and there is another proposing expansion of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary northward. There was a bill for a new sanctuary in Puerto Rico that was dropped. People around the country are saying they want sanctuaries.

- Dan touched upon some of the key aspects of the National Marine Sanctuary System, including international connections and conferences, a program development unit run on a small budget (mostly paid for by other people), education initiatives such as a three-day MPA university, having a credible science domain behind all that we do, and the management planning process.

- He said that management planning affects how the ONMS staff thinks; it involves the councils and the public; and it has changed the face of the system. He noted it is a messy process, but it is supposed to be, as it is a public process which takes time. It is important to prioritize the issues of importance in the management plan process, he advised.

- Dan concluded by saying where we are now is the end of the beginning [of establishing a National Marine Sanctuary System], and that there are now bigger challenges that we face. He said we now have ability to go forward in a fundamentally different way.

Overview of the Meeting and Agenda Working Group Process
Presenter: Karen Brubeck, ONMS National Advisory Council Coordinator
Notes: Karen Brubeck, ONMS National Advisory Council Coordinator

- Karen welcomed everyone and walked through agenda highlights and changes to the agenda since it was distributed.

- She noted that this was the first year an Agenda Working Group (made up of council chairs and coordinators) was used in the meeting planning. It allowed council chairs and coordinators to be in on the groundfloor of the agenda/meeting development and has made it a better meeting. The Agenda Working Group also reviewed the case study abstracts submitted by interested councils/sites and based on the criteria we had distributed, selected the 3 case studies that are on the agenda.

- Karen thanked the 2009 SAC Summit Agenda Working Group members:
  Jean Prevo, TB Council Coord
  Steve Kroll, TB Council Chair
  Nicole Capps, MB Council Coord
  Jennifer Morgan, FGB Council Coord
  Mike Murray, CI Council Coord
  Lance Morgan, CB Council Chair
  Lilli Ferguson, FK Council Coord
  Karen Brubeck, ONMS

- Karen thanked Thunder Bay for hosting the meeting and the NMSF for providing assistance with the meeting.

Thunder Bay NMS Presentation
Presenter: Jeff Gray, TBNMS Superintendent
Notes: Jean Prevo, TBNMS Council Coordinator

- Thunder Bay was designated in 2000 and was the nation's first freshwater sanctuary. The sanctuary is located in Thunder Bay in northern Lake Huron, off the coast of Alpena, Michigan. The 448-square-mile Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary protects a nationally significant collection of an estimated 116 shipwrecks. This collection spans over a century of Great Lakes shipping history, reflecting transitions in ship architecture and construction from wooden schooners to steel-hulled steamers and freighters. These underwater cultural resources tell the stories of Great Lakes maritime history and commerce, its immigrants and natives, its earliest explorations and the fur trade, westward expansion in the 1800's, and modern day lake trade.

- Shipwrecks are heritage resources that have scientific, historical, educational, and recreational value. However, they are fragile, finite, and nonrenewable. Construction, commercial fishing, oil drilling, illegal salvage, and treasure hunting threaten maritime heritage resources.

- **The Designation Process:** ***(1991-2000)***
  - General concerns during the designation process were that the sanctuary would:
    - Regulate fishing
    - Limit public access

        - Charge a user fee
        - Change the terms of management after designation
        - Interfere with state rights

    - Thunder Bay NMS is jointly managed between NOAA and the State of Michigan.

    - When the sanctuary was first introduced to the Alpena area in 1995, it was strongly contested, but the designation went through with a 5-year clause. The clause stated that if after 5 years the state of Michigan didn't like how things were being handled by NOAA, they could remove the sanctuary from Thunder Bay. A 5-year review was held in 2005 and there were no complaints and the sanctuary was permanently designated. Alpena and the surrounding areas are very pleased with the work the sanctuary has done and have even supported a boundary expansion which would increase the sanctuary to 3,662 square miles.

- **Resource Protection through Access**
    - Management Decisions
    - The Resources
    - Research and Monitoring
    - Education and Outreach

    - Jeff spoke about the status of Thunder Bay NMS's Management Plan which is almost complete. Copies of the Draft Management Plan are available on Thunder Bay's website or contact tera.panknin@noaa.gov.

    - During the MPR process there were six advisory council working groups:
        - Funding
        - Boundary Expansion
        - Research & Monitoring
        - Education & Outreach
        - Resource Protection
        - Sanctuary Operations

    - Thunder Bay has formed partnerships with area law enforcement agencies to help protect the resources. The agencies involved are:
        - United States Coast Guard and Auxiliary
        - Michigan Department of Natural Resources
        - Michigan State Police

    - Thunder Bay NMS believes in providing access to shipwreck experiences. People value experiences that affect their lives in meaningful ways. By fostering strong personal connections through access, there is a greater public will for preservation. People protect what they value.

    - Thunder Bay NMS has also become a leader in greening efforts. Thunder Bay received a "Gold" status from the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for its commitment to greening the building where they are located. Thunder Bay also received two "You Have the Power Awards" from the Department of Commerce, one award for their building and one for their completely oil free research vessel.

- **Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail** - Marketing a Region for Sustainable Economic Development.
    - Thunder Bay NMS has been working with three counties (Alpena, Alcona, and Presque Isle counties) to establish a maritime heritage trail. The trail will be used for promoting and interpreting the area's maritime landscape:
        - Shipwrecks
        - Lighthouses
        - Life Saving Stations
        - Industries and Working Ports
        - Historic Vessels
        - Maritime Culture
        - Archival Collections

Olympic Coast Intergovernmental Policy Council Presentation
Presenter: Micah McCarty, OCIPC
Notes: Andy Palmer, OCNMS Council Coordinator

- Micah McCarty gave a history of his people and their battle over the years to retain their rights that they secured under the treaty that was negotiated with the Territorial Governor Stevens. In this treaty, the tribe ceded land to the territory in exchange for rights to continue to hunt and fish in their traditional areas as they had for thousands of years. Though the terms of the treaty were initially honored, in a few short years many of them were forgotten or ignored by the influx of settlers. Starting in the 1960s, the tribes began legal actions to recover their treaty rights. Finally, in 1974 the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the tribes' rights to take half of the catch in their usual and accustomed areas. Since then the tribe has sustainably co-managed the resources with other resource managers. The Makah supported the creation of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary because they saw it as a way to protect their resources from offshore oil development. However, the Makah and other coastal tribes became concerned about the manner in which decisions were being made by the local sanctuary staff. They met with Dan Basta to seek a more direct, government-to-government forum to express their views. As a result, the Intergovernmental Policy Council (IPC) was created to establish a forum for communicating their views on various management actions that the sanctuary was contemplating. Along with the four coastal tribes, the governor also has a representative on the IPC.

- Dan Basta commented that it important to understand the sense of place that indigenous communities like the Makah and the coastal tribes possess. Most non-indigenous Americans have little compunction about moving frequently when the need to employment opportunities for something about a place no longer suits them. This is not true of the coastal tribes, who have occupied the same place for at least 4000 years and whose culture resides in these places. It is critical to understand this sense of place when engaging their communities with the sanctuary.

Flower Garden Banks NMS Council Case Study
Presenters: Larry McKinney, FGBNMS Council Chair
Jennifer Morgan, FGBNMS Council and Management Plan Coordinator
Notes: Jennifer Morgan, FGBNMS Council and Management Plan Coordinator

- Larry McKinney, Flower Garden Banks NMS Council Chair, began the presentation with a description of the sanctuary setting including location, physical features, and characteristic megafauna attracted to the area. He highlighted the various habitats associated with the banks, emphasizing that the sanctuary is rich in mesophotic habitat (areas between 90 and 300 feet deep), and identified the stakeholder communities. Jennifer Morgan continued the presentation with a review of the constituent groups represented on the council, the management plan review process, and the Flower Garden Banks boundary expansion process in which the advisory council was clearly instrumental.

- Larry further described the council's process for examining and making recommendations for boundary expansion. He explained the concept of habitat connectivity, the basis for considering other areas in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico for protection, and the ranking criteria used by the council working group for selecting expansion areas. The presenters outlined the alternatives developed by the working group and the process by which they studied and then recommended boundary lines for each bank or topographic feature under consideration.

- Jennifer discussed three possible reasons for the success of the working group process; noting that the reference to "blood sports" in the presentation title does not apply, as the process has not yet presented expected difficulties. Reasons for a successful process included: 1) providing continual staff guidance and support for the working group so they are not left to struggle, 2) fostering effective and efficient discussions and good decision making through a cooperative relationship between the staff and the working group, and 3) using the best available science throughout the process. She concluded by noting the significance of the council and its working group to a science driven process that is coupled with dialogue with partners and stakeholders.

Korean Presentation
Presenter: Dr. Heung Sik Park, Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute
Notes: Keeley Belva, PMNM Constituent and Outreach Development Associate

- Dr. Park provided an overview of Korea's management of marine and costal areas. The Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Program began in Korea in 2001, first focusing on the area near Suncheon Bay, a large, populated area in the south.

- There are four government ministries that manage coastal areas and nine different types of marine conservation areas. Within those nine types, there are only 12 that are designated as MPAs, including eight wetland areas and four marine areas.

- One of the challenges in managing the MPAs is that they are established by the government with little to no public participation. This can lead to a lack of community support and a lack of integrated management on national, ministerial, and local levels.

- Since its establishment the MPA Program has received increased funding to help with monitoring and management efforts. They are planning for 10 more MPAs and have set the

stage to have regional councils to coordinate cooperation. They have also developed a program for scientific monitoring based on community participation.

Marine Protected Areas Center Presentation
Presenter: Laruen Wenzel, NOAA MPA Center
Notes: Kelley Higgason, GFNMS Ocean Climate Initiative and Council Coordinator

- Lauren attended this meeting four years ago, a lot has happened since then
- She was in Alpena two years ago with the MPA National Advisory Committee
- Announced initial sites to be included in national network of MPA's on Earth Day 2009
- Marine reserve = one type of MPA, reserves are "no take"
- Produced inventory of current U.S. MPA's – approx. 1700 MPA's, almost all allow multiple uses
- Federal programs manage the most area, states manage the most sites
- Designing a regional gap analysis process
- Executive Order 13158 calls for a scientifically based and comprehensive national system of MPA's
- Benefits to participating MPA programs, the Nation, and ocean and coastal stakeholders
- Web pages at mpa.gov, will develop a communications toolkit
- One stop for information on regional ocean governance and MPA planning and management
- Goal: Diverse in geographic region, ecosystem type, level of government, conservation goals
- Many see sanctuaries as the "Cadillac" of MPA's
- 225 sites for first round of nominations including federal MPA programs, state/federal partnerships, and states/territories; this is equal to approx. 10% of the U.S. EEZ, less than 1% is no take; largest site is the Papahanaumokuakea Monument (also the largest no take area), smallest is the Blackwater National Wildlife Reserve in Maryland
- West coast of U.S. has the largest percentage of sites by region, Pacific Islands has the largest percentage of area by region
- Primary conservation focus of current sites is natural heritage (as opposed to cultural heritage and sustainable production)
- Most sites (67%) are multiple use sites
- 24% of the area is no take due to the Papahanaumokuakea Monument
- Priorities are to build on existing stewardship and focus on national coordination and recognition (outreach, web pages, visual identify, etc.)
- Involvement with the National Marine Sanctuary System
    - June 09 MPA partners retreat, all agencies with sites in the first round
    - Training/capacity building
    - Education
    - Evaluation of national system
    - Identifying conservation gaps (regional scale)
    - Mapping ocean uses – held series of workshops, 25 consumptive and non-consumptive uses identified
    - Marine spatial planning
- Marine Protected Area Center doesn't manage sites or draw lines, it acts as a coordinating body
- MPA Federal Advisory Committee reports to both Commerce and Interior, there are 30 members, they are currently selecting 14 new members to begin in 2010 (rotating out 14)
- National system is real, evolving, and supporting MPA programs

Questions:
- Chris Harrold – What will round two be about?

- Wenzel – There are more eligible sites that weren't captured in the first round. Some states weren't ready. There may be an annual nomination process.

- Eric Kett – They were given guidance that CINMS protected areas could be left alone for now and this will be reevaluated in 5 years. If they are included in the national MPA system does that hinder adaptive management? Can they be removed?
- Wenzel – Yes they can be removed. It is up to the managing agency.
- Dan Basta – The MPA Center acts like an Association Management Firm. Every entity in the Association manages themselves
- Eric Kett – Marine Map Software is the most comprehensive in what can be explored. There are over 150 data layers available. He encourages other sanctuaries to use this.

- Terrie Klinger – The National Wildlife Reserve in Washington state has no marine authority, only terrestrial.
- Wenzel – We include intertidal areas, but only count the marine portion as the MPA.

- Lilli Ferguson – What is the selection criteria for the MPA Federal Advisory Committee?
- Wenzel – Submit a resume and cover letter, can also submit up to three letters of recommendation. Criteria needed includes: expertise, leadership in marine management, geographic diversity, etc.
- Brubeck – Lauren and Karen work together to get the word out to council members when the MPA FAC is recruiting members.

- Dean Hudson – There is currently only one noted in American Samoa, but there are more coming. This was a miscommunication.

- Celeste Leroux – Are there opportunities for sanctuaries to share their lessons learned?
- Wenzel – This was included at the June 2009 retreat.
- Dan Basta – They are also discussing a periodic training program that works off of our international training program.

ONMS Creating an Ocean and Great Lakes Literate Community
Presenter: Kate Thompson, ONMS Education Coordinator
Notes: Veronika Mortenson, FBNMS Education/Outreach and Council Coordinator

- The presentation highlighted major ONMS education and outreach initiatives that address Ocean and Great Lakes Literacy concepts and standards.

- Our efforts in developing an ocean and great lakes literate public that become stewards in our nation's communities is of greater importance now than ever before. There is a need to change behavior in order to improve society.

- <u>Message:</u> Ocean literacy is an understanding of the ocean's influence on you, and you on the ocean.

- National Marine Sanctuaries are special places – are living classrooms.

- Programs that are ongoing in our effort to reach out and educate:
    - Ocean for Life;

- Long term program & experimental for students;
- MERITO – to bridge the entire cultural gap;
- Remotely Operated Vehicle contests;
- Tall Ship Immersion;
- OceansLive – multi media approach;
- Marketing Campaign;
- Sanctuary Sam slogans;
- Print Materials – lesson plans, exhibits/signage, kiosks, visitor's center, WebNew Media, newspaper.

❖ "One Planet, One Ocean, One Chance."

Thunder Bay NMS and the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation co-hosted an evening reception. At the reception Thunder Bay NMS unveiled Thunder Bay and Alpena's joint marketing campaign with Pure Michigan. The Alpena Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and supporting partners are conducting the largest tourism marketing campaign in Alpena's history with a Travel Michigan/Pure Michigan partnership. The campaign features a radio ad recorded by actor Tim Allen. The program included a brief presentation on the Pure Michigan campaign and the official introduction of the new radio commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

Channel Islands NMS Council Case Study
Presenters: Eric Kett, Channel Islands NMS Council Chair
Mike Murray, CINMS Deputy Superintendent for Programs and Council Coordinator
Notes: Mike Murray, CINMS Deputy Superintendent for Programs and Council Coordinator

- Eric Kett and Mike Murray jointly provided a presentation that highlighted key findings and recommendations from their Advisory Council's 2008 report: *Ocean Acidification and the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary: Cause, effect, and response* (available at http://channelislands.noaa.gov/sac/pdf/CWG_OAR_final.pdf). Mike explained the origins and projections for ocean acidification, and described the predicted impacts and causes for concern. Eric explained the Advisory Council's recommendations, which call for focused NOAA and ONMS action on research, monitoring, education and leadership targeted at this issue. As part of the presentation, hard copies of the report were distributed, along with copies of three resolutions and one motion supporting the basic tenets of the report's recommendations. These actions had recently been taken by Advisory Councils from west coast sanctuary sites.

- Following the presentation, an extended discussion among the gathering of chairpersons indicated support for these recommendations, and several representatives indicated that they would take up the issue with their respective Advisory Councils and consider adopting resolutions of support. Dan Basta suggested that copies of the report should be distributed to NOAA leadership, including the new NOAA Administrator Jan Lubchenco. A suggestion was made that staff from ONMS headquarters could help with educational program development and messages. A question, which went unanswered, was asked about what affect lower pH levels in the ocean might have on boat hulls. Kelly Higgason summarized some of the climate change work that is developing at the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. Other participants talked about how to relate to this large and looming issue, with one suggesting that it seems like we're talking about treating the symptoms of the larger problem (increasing global CO2 emissions), and others feeling that sanctuaries as sentinel sites for ocean acidification science and education seemed like the right fit. A suggestion was made that when talking about ocean acidification, an explanation of how it happens (chemically) should be skipped in favor of spending more time communicating about effects. There were several requests for copies of the presentation slides, and Mike committed to following up on that.

- In addition, the next day meeting participants were treated to a special screening of "A Sea Change", a new independently-produced documentary film about ocean acidification (http://www.aseachange.net/).

Monterey Bay NMS Council Case Study
Presenter: Chris Harrold, Monterey Bay NMS Council Chair
Notes: Nicole Capps, MBNMS Council Coordinator

- Dr. Chris Harrold provided a presentation on the current Marine Protected Area (MPA) process taking place at the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Dr. Harrold stated the Monterey Bay Council had opposing views of the process and he would present the process providing both sides.

- In 2001, the MBNMS started the Management Plan Review process. A majority of the 12,000 public comments received by the MBNMS favored MPAs. In 2002, the MPA working group was established and produced the MPA action plan in 2003. Between 2004 and 2006, the MPA working group continued to meet. In 2007, the fishing interests withdrew from the process because of mistrust. Later that year Superintendent Paul Michel announced the process was taking too long and needed to move forward. Presentations were provided to the Monterey Bay Council by the conservation, research and commercial fishing interests of the council on MPAs. In 2008 the MBNMS made the decision to evaluate MPAs and produced a rationale document. A subcommittee of the Monterey Bay Council was established and provided recommendations to Paul Michel on the establishment and makeup of a stakeholder working group and science panel. MBNMS staff also began informal discussions with other agencies, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service, about MPAs.

- Dr. Harrold provided lessons learned by the Monterey Bay Council. These lessons include: clearly define the role of the SAC; be honest; be clear about the path forward; is your opinion being heard; and the use of subcommittees.

Meeting Participants spent the afternoon on a field trip to two Presque Isle lighthouses.

Council representatives joined Dan Basta in a working dinner that evening.

THURSDAY, MAY 7

Enforcement Session

Presenters: **Lisa Symons, ONMS Damage Assessment and Resource Protection Coordinator**
Frank Sprtel, General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation
Mark Paterni, NOAA Office of Law Enforcement
Steven Tucker, United States Coast Guard

Notes: **Joseph Paulin, HIHW Management Plan and Council Coordinator**

- Lisa Symons moderated a panel discussion on enforcement issues in sanctuaries with Office of Law Enforcement, General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation and US Coast Guard. The panel discussed the Office of the Inspector General's recommendations on enforcement, the new summary settlement schedule, the involvement of OLE and USCG with the councils, and the draft Three-Year Enforcement Strategy document. The session extended an hour past the allotted time due to the lively discussion.

Lisa Symons, ONMS Damage Assessment and Resource Protection Coordinator:

- Authority comes from the National Marin Sanctuaries Act: Section 306 (Prohibited Activities), Section 307 (Enforcement), and Section 312 (Destruction or loss of, or injury to, sanctuary resources).
- Activities include outreach and education, enforcement planning analysis, surveillance, patrol and rescue.
- Response/Enforcement activities track incidents that may require enforcement action in the future.
- Enforcement functions change over the lifecycle of the sanctuary.
- Office of the Inspector General's Report provides guidance for OLE Directors, NMSP Director, and Assistant General Counsel for GCEL.

- Draft NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries NOAA Office of Law Enforcement *"Strategy for Clarifying Enforcement Needs and Testing Enforcement Measures."*
    - Page 10, Figure 2: Process for Development of the Three-Year Enforcement Strategy
    - Page 18, Table 1: Status of Enforcement Assets (USCG Assets are reflected in Appendix 4) – Most is blank, don't have a lot of resources right now, doing a lot of community enforcement, get accused of being a paper system.
    - Page 21, Table 2: Priority Enforcement Challenges by Site
    - Page 22, Table 3: Summary of Priority Enforcement Challenges, by Number, Site, and Total Area
    - Page 22, Table 4: Intensity and Frequency of Priority Enforcement Challenges by Site
    - Page 23, Figure 3: Comparison of Option Totals and Category Expenditures
    - Page 25, Table 5: Summary of Funding Options

Mark Paterni, NOAA Office of Law Enforcement:

- The majority of enforcement agents are criminal investigators. They also take part in patrol and monitoring and outreach and education activities.
- There are Cooperative Enforcement Agreements in place to transfer authority to the states.
- Increased activity in Sanctuary Advisory Councils is critically important.

Frank Sprtel, General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation:

- National Marine Sanctuaries Act - Categories of Enforcement Actions:
  - Outreach and Education
  - Verbal Warnings and Fix It Tickets from OLE
  - Summary of Settlements and Written Warnings
  - Written Warnings from GCEL
  - Civil Enforcement
  - Criminal Enforcement

- Lifecycle of a typical administrative enforcement case:
  - Investigation / Referral (OLE, CG, State Partners)
  - GCEL Review and Charging (NOVA, NOPS, Forfeiture)
  - Administrative Hearing
  - Agency and District Court Review
  - (More information available at www.gcel.noaa.gov)

Steven Tucker, United States Coast Guard:

- Coast Guard Activities and National Marine Sanctuaries Ocean Steward Program:
  - Education, Enforcement, Compliance, and Partnership
  - Goal of the Ocean Steward Program: Eliminate environmental damage and natural resource degradation associated with marine protected areas.
  - Ocean Guardian Fisheries Enforcement Strategic Plan

- Sanctuary Enforcement Activities:
  - Transiting Cutters
  - Dedicated Patrols
  - Aerial Surveillance
  - Partnerships
  - Training

Youth Involvement with Councils
Facilitator: Karen Brubeck, ONMS National Advisory Council Coordinator
Notes: Shannon Ricles, MNMS Council Coordinator

- Karen began the session with a brief introduction and then turned it over to the councils who have been actively involved in implementing some of the ways to involve youth.

- In January 2008 the ONMS policy on council age parameters was developed and distributed. In a nutshell, council members must be 18 years of age or older.

- However ONMS also wants to harness the interest and enthusiasm of youth under the age of 18 --- they are the future generation of ocean leaders and stewards. Ever since putting in place policies and procedures to engage youth in the council process.

- Note: Youth involvement with the councils (youth seat, working group, mentoring/shadowing program) is optional.

- Youth Shadowing/Mentoring Program

- It is the least developed concept simply because no council has yet done it and it is the most flexible – sites/councils can develop their own ideas about how to pursue this. We do not need specific procedures/policies on this.

- It could be an entire classroom of students that attend a single council meeting and perhaps get some one-on-one time with staff and council members before and after. It could be a smaller segment of the student population --- student council members, for example, that attend several meetings. It could be one or two students who are doing a project.

- Several benefits to this option:
  (1) Use school field trip forms, teacher there
  (2) It does not require extra staffing commitments or a long process
  (3) It is the most flexible option – no set policies or guidelines it has to operate by
  (4) Short-term commitment perhaps more appealing to schools and students too

❖ Youth Working Group
- Operates under the same general parameters as other council working groups (ex: Official subunit of the council; All recommendations coming out of working group must go through the full council during a public meeting; Must be chaired by an adult council member, etc)
- Some additional requirements for youth wg (ex: In addition to the working group chair, at least one other adult must serve on the wg and must be present every time the working group meets; An ONMS staff member must attend and stay for the duration of every wg meeting, etc,)
- Some additional requirements for student members of youth working groups (ex: Must be a minimum of 14 years of age when they apply; Must attend a school (including home school) in area affected by the sanctuary; Must provide written recommendation from one or more teachers; Must have permission slips, etc)

❖ Non-Voting Youth Seat on Council
- Policy basically says a council can add a non-voting youth seat to represent the youth segment of the community, defined as age 14 – 17 when they apply. Then it lays out the parameters of the seat.
- This seat is recruited/advertised and filled using the same procedures as for all other council seats. Use Youth Seat Application form for this seat only. Use parental/school/medical release permission slips for this seat.
- Less flexibility – must establish and fill the seat according to a set process. One youth and perhaps an alternate involved.
- Benefit – longer term involvement and once the seat is filled, no extra staffing needed

❖ Monitor NMS – Shannon Ricles, Monitor NMS Council Coordinator
- Shannon explained that as the *Monitor* NMS went forward with amending their charter to include a non-voting youth seat and preparing the application package, it became apparent that the current application was not sufficient for youth ages 14-17. Karen and Shannon worked to develop a new application, but it needed to go through the Paper Reduction approval process, which normally takes six months. Also during this time, guidelines for the seat were developed with input from the *Monitor*, Monterey Bay, and Thunder Bay council coordinators.

- After realizing that the process for the Youth Seat was going to be a lengthy one, the *Monitor* decided to go forward with a Youth Working Group (YWG), which could be put in place in a more timely manner. Shannon worked with Karen to develop guidelines and an entry form for the YWG (copies were distributed). Shannon explained that by limiting the entry form to just one question, "Why do you want to participate in the Youth Working Group?" it did not have to go through the Paper Reduction process. Shannon also explained the process that she went through to solicit youth. She contacted all the schools in the Outer Banks (NC) and the local Norfolk, VA area. She also created a flyer that was sent to all school principals, vice-principals, district science curriculum coordinators, science teachers, and Region 2 members. Shannon went over the guidelines for the YWG touching on the age requirement (14-17) and the purpose of the group--to help the Council understand how best to communicate with the youth of today, so as to help youth become better ocean stewards. To date, she had received five applications.

- Nicole Capps - Monterey Bay NMS Council Coordinator
  - Nicole explained that MBNMS Council too had looked at having a Youth Seat, but has not moved forward with it yet. Instead they are considering having students shadow employees and SAC members, who would also act as mentors to the youth.

- Sarah Newman, Thunder Bay NMS
  - Thunder Bay felt that the youth seat, the youth working group and the youth shadowing/mentoring program would not meet their needs.
  - Instead they are moving forward on a concept called "Sanctuary Stewards". This is an education program/group, not a council-based concept.
  - Sarah passed out a handout that described the concept in greater detail.

Conservation Policy and Planning Division Update
Presenter: John Armor, ONMS Conservation Policy and Planning Division Chief
Notes: Becky Shortland, GRNMS Resource Protection Coordinator

- John Armor, Acting Chief of the Conservation, Policy and Planning Division (CPPD) of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) gave an update on activities of the division. Activities under the CPPD include sanctuary advisory councils, management plans, regulation, permitting, and policy development.

- Reauthorization of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) has been the biggest thing John has focused on. He explained that there are two paths to reauthorization – an Administration bill and a Congressional bill. The Administration bill approach has not been successful to date. A strong congressional bill, however, was introduced, had a couple of hearings and was marked up but has not moved any further. ONMS is hoping to have a bill reintroduced in the new Congress. But, at this time, it is uncertain who will reintroduce and sponsor that bill. ONMS hopes to see provisions to change the moratorium on designating new sanctuaries and to streamline and clarify the designation process, as well as adding clarification of a relationship between national marine monuments and the National Marine Sanctuary System (NMSS).

- Dan Basta stressed, and John Armor repeated the brighter outlook with new NOAA Administrator Dr. Jane Lubchenco at the helm. ONMS hopes that a strong reauthorization bill will be introduced either through the Administration or through Congress. There are, however,

some in the public realm who do not want to see a strong NMSA reauthorization. ONMS would like to see the support of sanctuary advisory council members (as individuals , in their role as members of the general public) in the reauthorization effort.

- John went on to discuss ongoing management plan review projects as well as regulatory and permitting activities. He explained that ONMS expects to have the Stellwagen Bank and Thunder Bay final management plans completed this fall. The Monitor and Flower Garden Banks draft management plans may be out late summer or fall. Olympic Coast and Fagatele Bay management plans may come sometime next year. Hawaiian Island Humpback Whale staff is in the early stages of management plan review and they expect to be in scoping next year. He noted that there are often good reasons for timelines to slide, but we should approach it ambitiously.

- Micah McCarty of the Olympic Coast Intergovernmental Policy Council (IPC) stated that he supports reauthorization of the NMSA; he testified before Congress last year. He said he and the IPC are eager to be more involved in development of the Olympic Coast NMS condition report. He said the IPC will likely have a public and open request for field hearings on statutory language that mandates government to government relations; that the IPC would like a more open process.

- John Armor then went on to talk about regulatory or policy projects underway including a ban on spearfishing gear and designation of a no-fishing research area in Gray's Reef. Florida Keys is developing regulation to prohibit some vessel discharges in federal waters to match state regulations. Overflight regulations on the west coast have been problematic, but CPPD is continuing to work through General Counsel and the Federal Aviation Administration to develop a proposed rule resulting in restrictions noted on aeronautical charts. Olympic Coast approached the issue differently by developing their own education program for pilots. There are no statistics yet on the effectiveness of the education.

- Following completion of some management plans, there will likely be regulatory actions: proposed Florida Keys zoning plan reexamination, Flower Garden Banks boundary expansion, and Monterey Bay marine protected areas.

- CPPD recently put out submarine cable guidelines and comments are being solicited. Policy on marine zoning is moving again as "marine spatial planning". John explained that it is important to get this policy out to demonstrate our expertise and experience in marine zoning. He will keep people informed as the policy develops.

Catalyzing the Influence of Sanctuary Advisory Councils –
How Local Actions Can Have Regional, National and Global Effects
Presenters: John Armor, ONMS Conservation Policy and Planning Division Chief
Brady Phillips, ONMS National Constituent and Partnership Coordinator

NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries is committed to help catalyze and facilitate local council engagement and stewardship at the community level to achieve regional, national and global results. The program is ready to help individual councils organize, empower, direct and educate their respective constituencies towards greater and locally meaningful purposes.

At the Sanctuary Advisory Council Chairs Summit session held on May 7, 2009, council chairs and coordinators were asked to participate in break-out groups to address the following questions:

1. **What are some "touchstone" issues important to your community?** These are issues that generate substantial community discussion and debate, and often do not have a clear solution or path forward. They may or may not be directly related to the oceans (i.e., concerns about growing unemployment rate to downturn in the economy, or concern about pollution from upstream sources causing beaches to be closed and business to go elsewhere, etc.)

2. **Given the keystone issues for your community, think about tangible roles and activities that individual advisory council members, working groups or the council as a whole could take to help address the issues.** (i.e., organize a workshop/meeting with local community leaders and the public to discuss new ways to capitalize on the attributes of your sanctuary)

3. **What mechanisms or tools can ONMS staff and/or councils develop or enhance to facilitate advisory council interactions with other user groups, organizations, and agencies in their local areas?**

4. **What can the ONMS staff and/or councils do to help those local interactions have positive regional, national, and global affect?**

The following notes summarize discussions from each of the five break-out groups.

Next steps:

Many sanctuary advisory councils are already actively engaged in looking at the bigger picture and maximizing their local efforts to the greatest regional and national effect. The hope for the session was to facilitate some cross-pollination between councils, and get councils and staff thinking outside the box on how to make the greatest impact with the current and future resources and activities councils are engaged in. Coming out of this session, councils may wish to:

(1) Work through a similar exercise (using the attached questions and strawman) with their councils;
(2) Select one of the issues identified in the session (and/or identified by your council chair and coordinator) and move forward with it at the local level;
(3) Utilize the information from the break-outs as background information in determining how to most effectively progress through future issues; or
(4) Use the session to spur other creative ways to get your councils maximizing their current time and resources to the greatest effect.

Breakout Group #1

Facilitator: Lisa Symons (ONMS)

Participants: Eric Kett (CI Chair), Mike Murray (CI Coord), Steve Kroll (TB Chair), Jean Prevo (TB Coord), Dean Hudson (FB Chair), Veronika Mortenson (TB Coord)

Question 1: Identification of Touchstone Issues

- Access
  - Airports
  - Roads
  - Signage
  - Public Access via Education/Outreach
- Aquaculture
- Climate Change
  - Acidification
- Community Participation (Awareness)
  - Local, Regional, beyond
- Economy
  - Relationships with Business Community (or the lack thereof)
- Invasive Species
- Marine Debris
- Marine Protected Areas
- Noise
- Oil & Gas Development/Alternative Energy Development
- Shipping Issues
- Tourism Promotion
- Water Quality
  - Pollution Sources Upstream
  - Public Health Impacts
  - Resource Health
  - Development Demands
- **Touchstone Issue Selected: Access/Community Participation (Awareness)**

Question 2: Council Roles

- Facilitation of Community Partnerships
- Target Populations, Multicultural Outreach
- Support Grant Processes
- Finding Capital Funds/In-Kind Resources
- Liaison with Community Leaders (Businesses)
- Liaison with Indigenous Communities and Leadership

Questions 3 & 4: Tools/Mechanisms/Products

** Need to be able to evaluate outcomes of activities*

- Telepresence
- Social Media/Networking
- 1:1 Business Outreach
- Boatbuilding Programs
- Tomol Crossing (Cultural Heritage Events)
- Youth Programs

    - Multicultural Programs such as Merito
    - ROV
    - Sanctuary Stewards
    - Hockey/Sports Teams
    - Argonauts
- Weather Kiosks, Surf Reports
- Liaise with Downtown Development Authorities, State Tourism Boards/Agencies

Breakout Group #2

Facilitator: Celeste Leroux & Kate Thompson (ONMS)

Participants: George Clyde (CB SAC Vice Chair), Dan Howard (CB SAC Coord), Venetia Butler (GR SAC Secretary), Becky Shorland (GR SAC Coord), Bill Friedl (HIHW SAC Chair), Joe Paulin (HIHW SAC Coord), Mark Paterni (OLE)

Question 1: Identification of Touchstone Issues

- Maritime Heritage
- Species introductions
- Cultural Heritage
- Energy Alternatives and impacts
- Conveying importance of sanctuaries, generating environmental stewardship
    - Redacted: is not a topic of community discussion
- Linking communities to sanctuaries
    - Redacted: is not a topic of community discussion
- Marine Debris
- Fisheries decline
    - A major issue for all sanctuary communities, not selected as key topic because it is very complicated and the potential actions for individual SACs are highly varied
- Ocean Health (selected for answering the next 3 questions)
    - This selection of a Touchstone issue was followed by some discussion of what was meant to be accomplished in this exercise, as the guidelines were open to broad interpretation. We decided on demonstrating how SACs can support sanctuaries from the advisory board, sanctuary/region, and national/global level. We kept Dan's challenge piece in our minds when forming the following framework for action.
- **Touchstone Issue Selected: Ocean Health**

Question 2: Council Roles

- Host forums to make research findings/data both available and accessible.
    - Have SAC members who are experts speak to the public
    - Bring in outside experts to speak to SAC members and the public
- Use sanctuary to promote the local economy
    - Speak to chamber of commerce and discuss opportunities to promote ocean health
    - Identify tourism constituents and work with them to add sanctuaries as a lure (visit centers or the sanctuary itself, as appropriate)
    - Identify potential and develop existing partnerships with local businesses to further ocean health
- Provide outreach to other SACs, so we can find out what is going on more regularly than an annual meeting.
    - More widely distributing newsletters, web-based access to projects, or more frequent calls suggested.

Ocean Health: Sanctuary and Regional Level Actions SACs can support

- Ocean Awareness Training
  - Build off HIHWNMS existing program
  - Train SAC members and NMS staff on ocean health
  - Have SAC members train each other and the larger community
  - Bring experts into training sessions to add a local touch and in-depth knowledge
- Tell our unique stories to generate interest from the community/region
  - Identify key stories of interest to our sanctuary or region, that would attract the attention of the community (Ex.: Humboldt squid at CBNMS)
  - Identify key stories of action, showing how sanctuaries are addressing the issue of ocean health in a variety of ways (education, research, management)
  - Use these stories to market the sanctuary wherever appropriate (could move to national level)

Ocean Health: National and Global Level Actions SACs can support

- Identify key stories of interest to our sanctuary system that bind us together (e.g., climate change, whale migrations)
  - Identify key stories of action, showing how the sanctuary system is addressing the issue of ocean health in a variety of ways (education, research, management)
  - Use these stories to market ONMS wherever appropriate (e.g., international research conferences, CHOW)
- Participate in film festivals (Blue Ocean, etc.)
- Establish "sister relationships" with international MPAs
  - Use key stories to bind together and make this message strong in marketing (e.g. similar species (migrating), similar community issues, similar values)
- Focus on high profile partners
  - Ex.: Actors, athletes, musicians, filmmakers, etc.
- Support NMSF initiatives for outreach
  - Offer suggestions to NMSF directly from SACs/Sanctuaries. (NOTE: General perception that HQ-originated suggestions may not be as well received as those coming directly from sites.)
- S.P.L.A.S.H. Program
  - An existing international research project we could more formally support and participate in. Promotes whale awareness

Breakout Group #3

Facilitator: Brady Phillips (ONMS)

Participants: Richard Charter (GF SAC Chair), Kelley Higgason (GF SAC Coord), Bruce Popham (FK SAC Chair), Lilli Ferguson (FK SAC Coord), William Aila (PMNM RAC Chair), Keeley Belva (PMNM RAC Coord)

Question 1: Identification of Touchstone Issues

- Education: Facilitating ocean/sanctuary experiences for inner-city/underserved youth
- Outreach: Enhancing community awareness about sanctuaries (helping to broaden the base to new audiences)
- Involvement: Oil Spill response – helping the public feel like they can help and get involved
- Awareness: Build upon local climate change summit. Discuss and demonstrate ways for local communities to reduce energy consumption, water use and pollution.
- Awareness: Link people's upland practices and activities with what is happening in the water (urban planning, road, sewer, stormwater, road runoff, etc.)
- Watershed: demonstrate how communities can engage in watershed management (Ahupua`a – mountain to reef management)
- Connecting practitioners of traditional knowledge and environmentalism… there is much common ground and knowledge to be shared with others.
- Restoration: apply and demonstrate restoration technology in local communities, don't just study the decline of an area… do something about it.
- Sanctuaries as solutions. Each sanctuary is a small laboratory where solutions are developed for local issues of importance.
- **Touchstone Issue Selected: The group listed activities for a number of the touchstone issues.**

Questions 2-4: Council Roles/Tools/Mechanisms/Products

- Education: Facilitating ocean/sanctuary experiences for inner-city/underserved youth
  - Make connections to the technology sector (i.e. Silicon Valley) to increase ability of ONMS to implement telepresence to inner-city schools
  - Encourage external partners to "adopt a sanctuary" (i.e. Google)
  - Use connections to create a new "Desperate Sanctuaries" television series about life and issues in the sanctuary system
  - Encourage local schools to have ocean curriculum as part of their education standards
- Awareness: Build upon local climate change summit. Discuss and demonstrate ways for local communities to reduce energy consumption, water use and pollution.
- Show leadership and demonstrate how local communities can:
  - Increase recycling (encourage local business and local govt. to be more effective at recycling. Sanctuary offices should lead by demonstrating their own effort)
  - Become more energy and water sufficient:
    - Highlight local individuals and business that install solar panels or are "green" certified

        - Install solar panels, geothermal or wind turbines on Sanctuary buildings; have energy efficiency become part of the visitor center experience (i.e., Thunder Bay)
        - Encourage local communities to capture rain and runoff in cisterns and highlight those business who voluntarily take actions (i.e., Green Marinas or Boat Yards)
        - Work with local planning offices to mandate conservation practices in local zoning and planning laws.
    - SAC Members and staff can serve as a local clearinghouse for information about how individuals, businesses and communities can reduce their energy and water consumption and reduce pollution.
    - SAC member should actively inform congress about the needs for sanctuaries to be able to demonstrate such technological innovations at sanctuary offices and visitor centers.
- Connecting practitioners of traditional knowledge and environmentalism.
    - Provide opportunities to discuss scientific knowledge alongside traditional knowledge. More often than not, they are mutually reinforcing. There is much common ground and knowledge to be shared with others.
- Sanctuaries as solutions. Each sanctuary is a small laboratory where solutions are developed for local issues of importance.
    - Sanctuaries can help facilitate discussions and bring polarized groups together to find common ground and reach solutions (i.e., conservation and fisheries)
    - Sanctuaries can be places to demonstrate how technology can be used at a local level (solar, geothermal, wind, alternative fuels), management efforts (zoning), etc.
    - At every SAC meeting, provide 20 minutes for individuals or organizations to answer the question "what can I do for the sanctuary" and "what can the sanctuary do for me?"
    - Develop seminars and presentations open to the community to help plant seeds and knowledge
    - Partnerships are powerful, and partners are attracted to things they want to engage in. Create a "Partners in Nature/Oceans" campaign to raise funds for the sanctuary or foundation.
    - Provide volunteer opportunities for SAC member and staff to work with others working on issues important to the sanctuary.

Additional Discussion

1. Concern that what came out of 2008 SAC Summit in Newport News meeting was not "heard" and action was not taken (i.e. ONMS establishing a national council).
2. Look for ways and opportunities to keep the Chairs connected and engaged.
3. Regional Directors should meet with SAC Chairs once a quarter.
4. SAC Chairs should interact more with local friends and non-profit groups so they work together as "translators" about the Sanctuary message.
5. Keep in mind that SAC members are individuals, and can act in their individual roles outside the bounds of the SAC – particularly when congress is concerned.

Breakout Group #4:

Facilitator: Karen Brubeck (ONMS)

Participants: Chris Harrold (MB SAC Chair), Nicole Capps (MB SAC Coord), Larry McKinny (FGB SAC Chair), Jennifer Morgan (FGB SAC Coord), Shannon Ricles (Monitor Council Coord); Frank Sprtel (GCEL)

Question 1: Identification of Touchstone Issues

- Climate Change
  - Ocean Acidification
  - Sea Level Rise
- Improved relations between sanctuary and users, and among users
  - Improving relations between environmentalists/conservationists and fishers
  - Improving sanctuary relations with divers
- Marine Debris
- Water Quality
- Note: Spent a significant amount of time explaining the purpose of the session, going over the strawman, and discussing examples of the types of "touchstone issues" that might be considered.
- Note: Due to limited time, the group identified a number of issues but only had time to fully flesh out one.
- **Touchstone issues group identified: Ocean Acidification**

Question 2: Council Roles

- Educate the council on the issue
- Resolutions should be passed by all councils in the system on this issue. Fourteen resolutions will have a great impact.
- Conduct outreach to the community on the issue.
  - Build partnerships with other organizations to help with outreach
  - Charge council members with conducting outreach to their constituents, but it should not be additional work we ask the council members to do --- it can be folded into what they are already doing. Acknowledge the limited time and energy members have to volunteer.
  - The message should be hopeful and inspirational, so individuals will know their actions will matter
  - Develop a "toolbox" of specific, simple things that individuals can do that will really make a difference (ex: unplug hairdryer or other appliances in your house)

Question 3 and 4: Tools/Mechanisms/Products

- ONMS Staff should elevate resolutions to the next level
- Get support/information/presentations from NOAA or other agency experts and scientists
- Publicize local efforts to national audience (media, websites, communications division, NMSF, etc)
- Highlight local efforts at CHOW and with congressionals
- Work with NMSF and local foundation to find resources, and highlight efforts

Breakout Group #5:

Facilitator: John Armor (ONMS)

Participants: Terrie Klinger (OC SAC Chair), Micah McCarty (Chair OCIPC), Andy Palmer (OC SAC Coord), Debbie Cramer (SB SAC At Large), Paul Ticco (GL/NE Region), Bo Moon Choi (Korea), Hueng Sik Park (Korea), Change Su Shong (Korea), Lynne Mersefelder (NOAA IPO).

Question 1: Identification of Touchstone Issues

- Ocean acidification/climate change
- Algal bleaching (Korea)
- Failing (or missing) recycling programs in remote communities
- Climate/ecosystem shifts
- Lacking infrastructure for new careers in coastal communities
- Harmful algal blooms
- Hypoxia
- Invasive species
- **Touchstone Issue Selected: The group listed activities for a number of the touchstone issues.**

Questions 2 – 4: Tools/Mechanisms/Products

- Make a sanctuary a sentinel site for ocean acidification
- Create legitimate pathways to new careers
- Increase ocean literacy (for residents and visitors)
- Ecotourism and "edu-tainment"
- Create programs that build trust between sanctuary and community
- Create citizen monitoring programs
- Screen the film Sea Change
- Figure out a way for the sanctuary to participate in the Ocean for Life program
- Conduct outreach and communication about recycling marine debris into trash project of StellwagenAlive
- Advisory council members can reach into their communities to help establish interest in community monitoring programs
- Establish sub groups of advisory councils using expertise on the councils to help provide support for monitoring programs
- Encourage school-aged children to participate in community monitoring programs-- primarily for the education value

APPENDIX A

Catalyzing the Influence of Sanctuary Advisory Councils -- How Local Actions Can Have Regional, National and Global Effects

Think Globally
Act Locally
Have Regional, National or Global Effect!

STRAWMAN EXAMPLE FOR ONE ISSUE

1. What are some "touchstone" issues important to your community?

- Reducing our local community's carbon footprint by lowering electrical power and oil and gas consumption.

2. Given the keystone issues for your community, think about tangible roles and activities that individual advisory council members, working groups or the council as a whole could take to help address the issues.

- A SAC member agrees to form a working group who would convene a community "listening session" to initiate local discussion, generate feasible options, and galvanize specific actions to reduce electrical power and oil and gas consumption in the community.

  Assume that a community meeting took place led by a SAC member(s), and the following actions were agreed upon:
  - A group of individuals agreed to generate a public campaign and work with local government entities to get the local utility to supply 25% of the communities energy from renewable resources by 2015. The members agreed to get involved in the planning processes and help influence the types of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, hydro, waves/currents) that will be used and where they should be located.
  - A SAC member agreed to work with the city, the local utility, and conservation organizations to develop a "Biggest Reducer" contest to see which individual, household, and business could reduce their electric or oil and gas consumption the most.
  - A local biking organization agreed to work with the city planning office to create a network of pedestrian walking and biking paths along the waterfront and throughout the community to encourage residents and visitors to walk and bike instead of driving. A SAC member pledged to work with the group, and the Sanctuary to provide interpretive signage about the importance of the Sanctuary's resources and how the social fabric and economic engine of this community relies upon healthy resources.
  - A SAC member agreed to work with the Chamber of Commerce to in order to get business participation and leadership in efforts to reduce energy consumption.

3. ***What mechanisms or tools can ONMS staff and/or councils develop or enhance to facilitate advisory council interactions with other user groups, organizations, and agencies in their local areas?***

- Utilize sanctuary office spaces for the initial and/or subsequent community meetings
- Tap into Sanctuary outreach and education staff for assistance in generating public interest and awareness about the issue and meetings (communications planning and implementation), including using sanctuary listserves, website, etc. to help get the word out.
- Assistance in locating experts or others who have experience about an issue or possible solutions
- Provide training from Sanctuary staff about how to successfully engage and participate in local and state (and utility company) planning processes (similar to sanctuary management plan review)
- Utilize the contacts and relationships of sanctuary staff and other federal, state and local government leaders, as needed, to get access to the appropriate officials who can help make change.
- Provide examples of successful initiatives and links to other communities that have tried similar efforts.

4. ***What can the ONMS staff and/or councils do to help those local interactions have positive regional, national, and global affect?***

- Publicize these local efforts to a national audience on the sanctuary's website, listserves, and publications.
- Highlight local efforts at venues such as Capitol Hill Ocean Week, and have brief local members of congress about such activities
- Ensure that local successes are known across the sanctuary system, with our other partners, other government agencies and our international partners.
- Work with our National Marine Sanctuary Foundation to help find partners and resources to help make actions happen.

Closing Remarks
Presenter: John Armor, ONMS CPPD Chief
Notes: Paul Ticco, Northeast and Great Lakes Regional Coordinator

- John noted he is very impressed with and inspired by his first Sanctuary Advisory Council Summit. The time commitment and expertise of the group is amazing. The case studies were fantastically done, and brought out great discussion and sharing of information that will lead to real action.

- John addressed Dan's long-term vision for an evolution of the councils, including a council cross-cut and council staffing. Dan wants to see strengthened support with each site having a sanctuary advisory council "leader" -- more than a "coordinator." This could ultimately happen over time as the budget allows. Dan also wants to see the creation of a true council cross-cut unit as a future goal. Funds could be used for meetings and for training. This group would also have easy access to program leadership.

- Karen Brubeck asked for volunteers for the 2010 SAC Summit Working Group: Becky Shortland, Mike Murray, Keeley Belva, Chris Harrold, Lance Morgan, Joe Paulin.

- Karen thanked everyone for attending and adjourned the meeting.

2009 SAC Summit – List of ONMS Actions

1. Meeting Evaluation Forms: Karen will summarize, distribute to council coordinators and the 2010 Agenda Working Group and use to help develop 2010 agenda.

2. 2010 Meeting Dates and Location: Karen will work with sites, John Armor and Dan Basta to select host site and dates for 2010. Dates and location will be announced once the decision is made.

3. Council Chair List Serve: Karen will establish a council chair list serve and distribute the information, along with parameters for appropriate use.

4. Meeting Notes: Karen will collate session summaries from all council coordinators, develop into a meeting summary and distribute.

5. Summit Budget: Karen will work with NMSF to make final payment to all vendors on all invoices and finalize the budget.

6. Sanctuary Stewards: Karen will hold a conference call with TBNMS staff to discuss the Sanctuary Stewards concept, in particular as it relates to councils.

7. Disclaimer Issue: Karen will discuss the council communications disclaimer with SBNMS staff.

8. Standing Working Groups: Karen will discuss the issue of standing working groups with John Armor, decide upon next steps and follow up with council coordinators during the September call.

9. Council Member Term Limits: Karen will discuss with council coordinators during the September call.

10. Council Evolution: Karen will discuss the concept of "council evolution" (council cross-cut, council staffing, etc) with John Armor. Karen will draft a framework. John will discuss the framework with Dan Basta and determine next steps.

11. West Coast Region Quarterly Council Actions: Andy Palmer will distribute to all council coordinators; Karen provides reminder.

12. Council Coordinator Contact Information: Karen will update the contact information, distribute and post.

13. Catalyzing the Councils Session: Brady Phillips will collate notes from all break-out group facilitators. Karen will develop a summary and next steps, and distribute to all council chairs, LT and coordinators.

14. International Component: Karen will discuss the following items with Liz Moore: (1) International delegates to 2010 SAC Summit; (2) Council coordinator and chair participation in teaching/learning in the international arena; and (3) Other thoughts for an international component to the "council evolution" concept.

15. 2010 Agenda Working Group: Karen will confirm volunteers for the working group and begin to work with them over the summer on ideas for 2010.

16. CINMS Council Case Study: Karen will work with Mike Murray to distribute the ocean acidification presentation and west coast region council resolutions to meeting participants.