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# Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council

Member Orientation – October, 2014

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# What's in the Binder?

- Resources provided to you:
  - OPAC Business
    - OPAC Roster
    - OPAC Policies and Procedures (2010)
    - Travel Reimbursement Form Guide
    - Board Handbook
    - Boards and Commissions Ethics Summary
  - Member Resources
    - Oregon Ocean Resources Management Administrative Rules (ORS 196.405)
    - Territorial Sea Plan

## OPAC Member Orientation

For both members both new and old.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council

## Structure

- Officers:
  - Chair, Vice-Chair, at-large Executive Committee member
- Offices will be held for a period of 2 calendar years, may be re-elected to subsequent terms
- Committees – members will be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of the Council.
  - The Council will appoint a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) – to be chaired by the Oregon Sea Grant Director (or other similarly qualified member)
  - Other standing or *ad hoc* committees and subcommittees may be appointed by the Council as deemed necessary.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

## Roles

- Chair and Vice-Chair
  - Setting the Meeting Agendas:
    - The Chair of OPAC will work with an Executive Committee, consisting of the Chair, Vice-Chair, Governor or Governor's designee, STAC Chair, and an at-large position filled with a Council voting member, to design agendas that will be both efficient and effective.
  - Meeting Management:
    - Council Meetings will be run by the Chair
      - When appropriate, the use of a facilitator will enable the chair to participate directly in the substantive process of building consensus and seeking agreement on recommendations.
- The Council's staff, STAC, and other councils, panels, and working groups, will assist the Council by providing appropriate information to support decision making and advisory recommendations.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

## Roles

- Council Member Roles
  - OPAC members serve on the Council representing key stakeholder interests, agencies, and the public, as set out in ORS 196.438.
  - All members will directly engage in the consensus-building process, including the identification of issues and development of options informed by technical assistance, and will make consensus decisions on recommendations to the Governor, the State Land Board, state agencies, and local governments.
  - Members of the STAC are encouraged to participate in the Council's consensus building on the development of options, but, with the exception of STAC members who are also OPAC voting members, will not participate in voting on the Council's reports and decisions on recommendations.
  - The Council may also invite a state agency that is not an OPAC member to designate a representative to attend a council meeting in which the agenda includes issues or topics the invited state agency has expertise in. The invited state agency is encouraged, but not required, to attend the meeting.
  - There is an expectation that members will bring the concerns and perspectives of their various constituencies to the Council's table, where appropriate, for discussion and possible consensus building.
  - It is understood that many members participate in other initiatives at local, state, regional, and national levels and may advocate in those forums for solutions on issues related to the Council's work, but will make it clear they are representing only themselves, not OPAC, unless OPAC has taken an official position on the matter, in which case it should be presented verbatim.
  - To enhance the possibility of constructive discussions and dialogue as members educate themselves on the issues and engage in consensus building, members agree to be candid and respectful of the diversity of views on the topics the Council will address. Members agree to avoid personal attacks both at the table and away from the table.

# Ocean Policy Advisory Council

## Executive Appointments Roster and Terms

| Name           | Position  | Term # | Term End Date(s) |
|----------------|---|--------|------------------|
| David Allen    | Elected City Official                                     | 2      | 6.30.2017        |
| Jena Carter    | Statewide Conservation/Environmental Organization         | 1      | 6.30.2017        |
| Walter Chuck   | Ports, Marine Transportation or Navigation                | 1      | 6.30.2017        |
| Loren Goddard  | Coastwide Small Ports and Local Government                | 1      | 6.30.2018        |
| Robin Hartmann | Coastal Conservation or Environmental Organization        | 2      | 6.30.2018        |
| John Holloway  | Charter, sport or recreation ocean fisheries, North Coast | 1      | 6.30.2017        |
| Robert Kentta  | Oregon Indian Tribes                                      | 1      | 6.30.2008        |
| Scott McMullen | Commercial Ocean Fisheries, North Coast                   | 2      | 6.30.2017        |
| Susan Morgan   | Coos, Curry, Douglas & Lane Counties Representative       | 2      | 6.30.2017        |
| Brad Pettinger | Commercial Ocean Fisheries, South Coast                   | 2      | 6.30.2017        |
| Jim Pex        | Charter, sport or recreation ocean fisheries, South Coast | 2      | 6.30.2017        |
| Charlie Plybon | Coastal nonfishing recreation                             | 1      | 6.30.2017        |
| Terry Thompson | Tillamook, Lincoln & Clatsop Counties Representative      | 2      | 6.30.2017        |
| Vacant         | Public At-Large, Statewide                                | 1      | ?                |
| Vacant         | Public At-Large, Coastal                                  | 1      | ?                |

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

## Agenda Development

- Overall Policy Statement
  - The Council will attempt to follow an agenda at each meeting that balances the needs to expeditiously complete a planning work program, provide a forum for discussion and action on issues as needed, allow public notice of actions to be taken, and provide the public with a means to raise issues for consideration by the Council.
- The agenda for each Council meeting will be developed from three major sources:
  - The work program and task schedule agreed to by the Council;
  - Additional items proposed by Council members based on a solicitation of Council members prior to the Executive Committee meeting; and
  - Requests from the Governor, State Land Board, state agencies or local government, or the public approved in advance of the meeting.
- All agendas will be prepared by the Executive Committee and approved by the Chair prior to distribution. Draft agendas will be posted on the OPAC web site and mailed to members and to the public at least one week prior to Council meetings. The Executive Committee will invite chairs of Council working groups to Executive Committee meetings as necessary.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

## Consensus and Decisions

- Overall Policy Statement
  - The Council will endeavor to reach consensus on each policy item or plan decision, including recommendations and resolutions to the Governor, State Land Board, state agencies or local government.
  - A consensus process will enable the Council to more freely discuss issues to arrive at a decision acceptable to all.
    - In some instances, precise wording of a consensus decision may be developed by staff after review of recordings of the discussion for approval by the Council at a subsequent meeting.
- Definition of Consensus
  - Consensus means that each OPAC member can say: (1) I was a respected member of the group that considered the decision; (2) my ideas (opinions, knowledge, concerns, beliefs, hopes) were listened to; (3) I listened to the ideas (opinions, knowledge, concerns, beliefs, hopes) of others; and (4) I can support the decision of the group, even though I might have made a different decision had I acted alone.
  - OPAC will seek consensus decisions on their advisory recommendations. General consensus is a participatory process whereby, on matters of substance, the members (voting and nonvoting), strive for agreements that they can accept, support, live with, or agree not to oppose.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

## Consensus and Decisions (cont.)

- In instances where, after vigorously exploring possible ways to enhance the members' support for the final decision on a recommendation, and the Council finds that 100 percent acceptance or support is not achievable, final decisions will require a majority of a quorum of voting members, per OPAC standard voting guidelines.
  - This majority decision rule underscores the importance of actively developing consensus throughout the process on substantive issues with the participation of all members. The consensus process will preserve the opportunity for minority opinions to be expressed and reflected in the record of the Council's deliberations.
- Quorum/Voting
  - In those instances where consensus cannot be reached after debate and discussion, the Chair may initiate or entertain a motion to vote on the issue. All members, voting or *ex officio*, may fully participate in discussion.
    - Voting members may make motions and seconds. All motions must be seconded to be acted upon.
    - The Chair may also elect to suspend debate and set aside the issue to a subsequent meeting.
    - Minority reports, *per se*, will not be issued, but all products and positions of the Council will reflect minority positions, with minority language to be approved by minority members.
    - A motion to reconsider a decision may be entertained by the Chair, if a majority of those present votes to reconsider.
  - A majority of the voting members of the Council, which may include the Chair, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. A council member may attend a meeting, participate and vote by telephone. A quorum is necessary for an official vote of the Council. A majority vote of the quorum present is necessary to take an action.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

## Voting Action

- The Council will endeavor to provide effective notice to the public, groups, agencies and interest parties of official voting actions which the Council may take at a meeting and to provide to both Council members and any interested party written materials related to the proposed action.
- Whenever an item placed on the agenda may result in an official vote of the Council, that item shall be so noted on the agenda as an “Action Item” and shall be so indicated in the public notice the meeting at which the item will be discussed.
- The Council, through its staff, will attempt to provide written information on any proposed “Action Item” which describes the proposed action, the issues involved, legal or policy implications and other information which will assist the public and the Council to understand the item and conclude discussion prior to a vote. This information will, if at all possible, be made available to the members and the public no less than one week prior to the meeting where action will be taken.

# Duties of the Council (ORS 196.443)

The purposes of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council are to:

- (a) **Periodically review** the Territorial Sea Plan and submit recommendations for the plan to state agencies represented on the council. The council shall recommend deletions to the Territorial Sea Plan of all site designations and management prescriptions to the Land Conservation and Development Commission.
- (b) **Advance the policies** of ORS 196.420 to the federal government and any multistate bodies.
- (c) **Provide a forum** for discussing ocean resource policy, planning and management issues and, when appropriate, mediating disagreements.
- (d) **Recommend amendments** to the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan as needed. If the recommended amendments to the plan incorporate the establishment of a system of limited marine reserves or other protected areas, the council also shall perform an economic analysis of short-term and long-term effects that the establishment of such areas would have on coastal communities. Any recommended amendments related to marine reserves or marine protected areas shall be submitted to the State Fish and Wildlife Commission for review and approval.
- (e) **Offer advice** to the Governor, the State Land Board, state agencies and local governments on specific ocean resources management issues.
- (f) **Encourage participation** of federal agencies in discussion and resolution of ocean resources planning and management issues affecting Oregon.

The Ocean Policy Advisory Council may not, except to the extent of fulfilling its advisory capacity under subsection (1)(e) of this section, establish fishing seasons, harvest allocations, geographic restrictions or other harvest restrictions. [1991 c.501 §8; 2003 c.744 §9]

## Duties of the Council (cont.)

### Meetings (ORS 196.448)

The council shall meet at least once every six months at a place, day and hour determined by the council. The council also shall meet at other times and places specified by the call of the chair or of a majority of the members of the council.

### Coordination with federal programs. (ORS 196.455)

To insure that the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan and Territorial Sea Plan are coordinated with federal agency programs for coastal and ocean resources, the Ocean Policy Advisory Council may invite federal agencies with responsibility for the study and management of ocean resources or regulation of ocean activities to designate a liaison to the council to attend council meetings, respond to council requests for technical and policy information and review draft plan materials prepared by the council.

# Procedures of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (Cont.)

- Meeting Records
  - All Council meetings will be videotaped to provide an official record. Written minutes will be prepared, as required by Oregon law (ORS 192.650(1)).
- Council Records
  - All public records of the Council, not otherwise exempt from disclosure by law, are available for inspection and copying. The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) will act as custodian of the public records of the Council. On behalf of the Council, DLCD will respond to public record requests in a reasonable time, in accordance with the provisions of OAR 660-040-0005 and the Public Records Law, ORS 192.410 to 192.505.

# Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve

Update to OPAC – October 16, 2014

Cristen Don



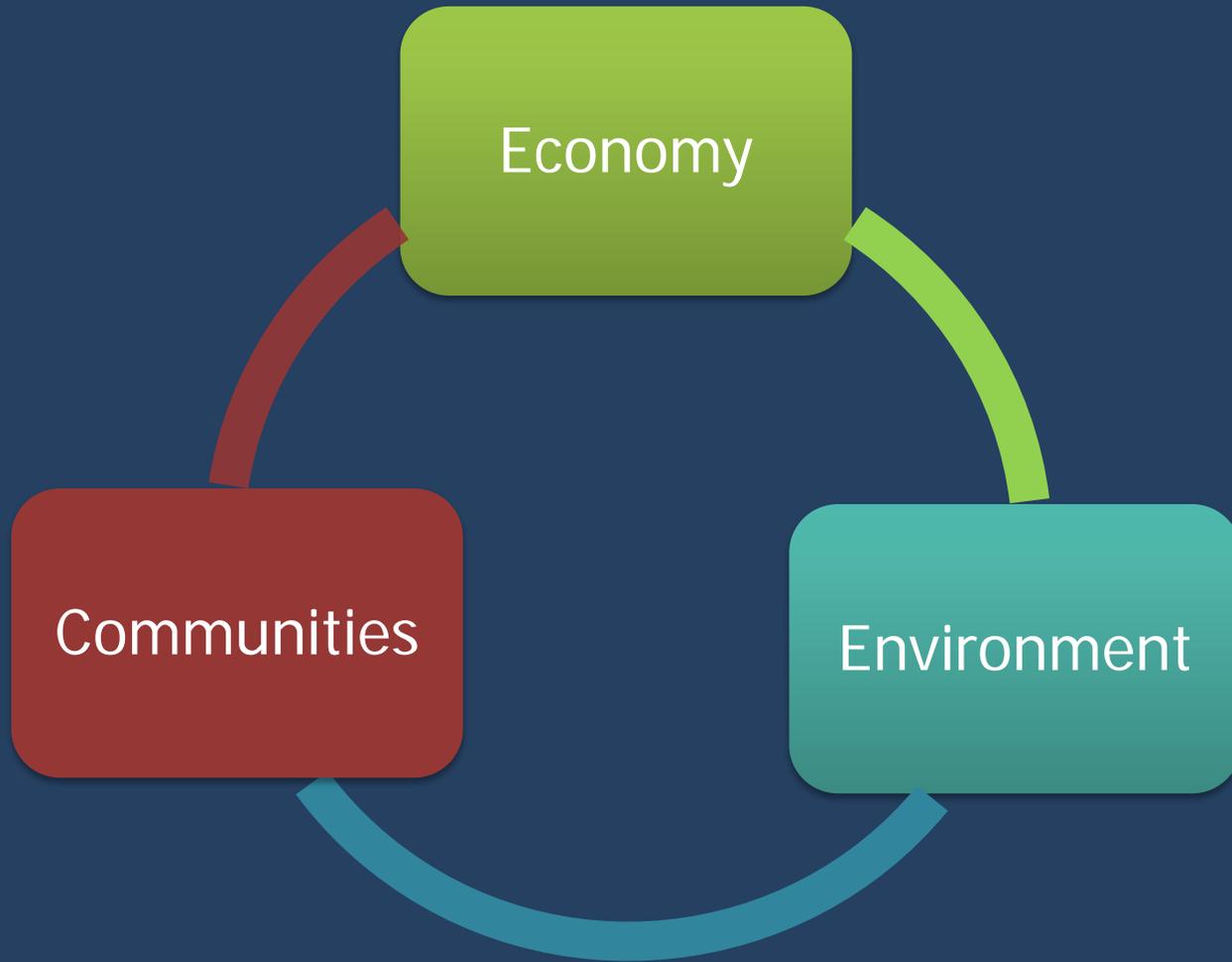


# Case Studies





# Scientific Monitoring





10 - 15 years





10 - 15 years

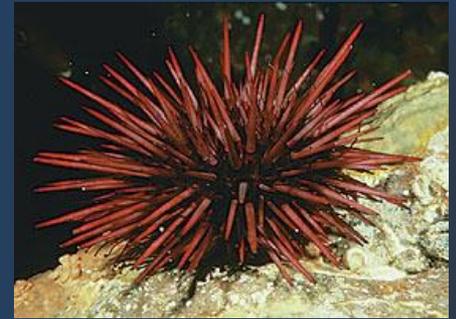
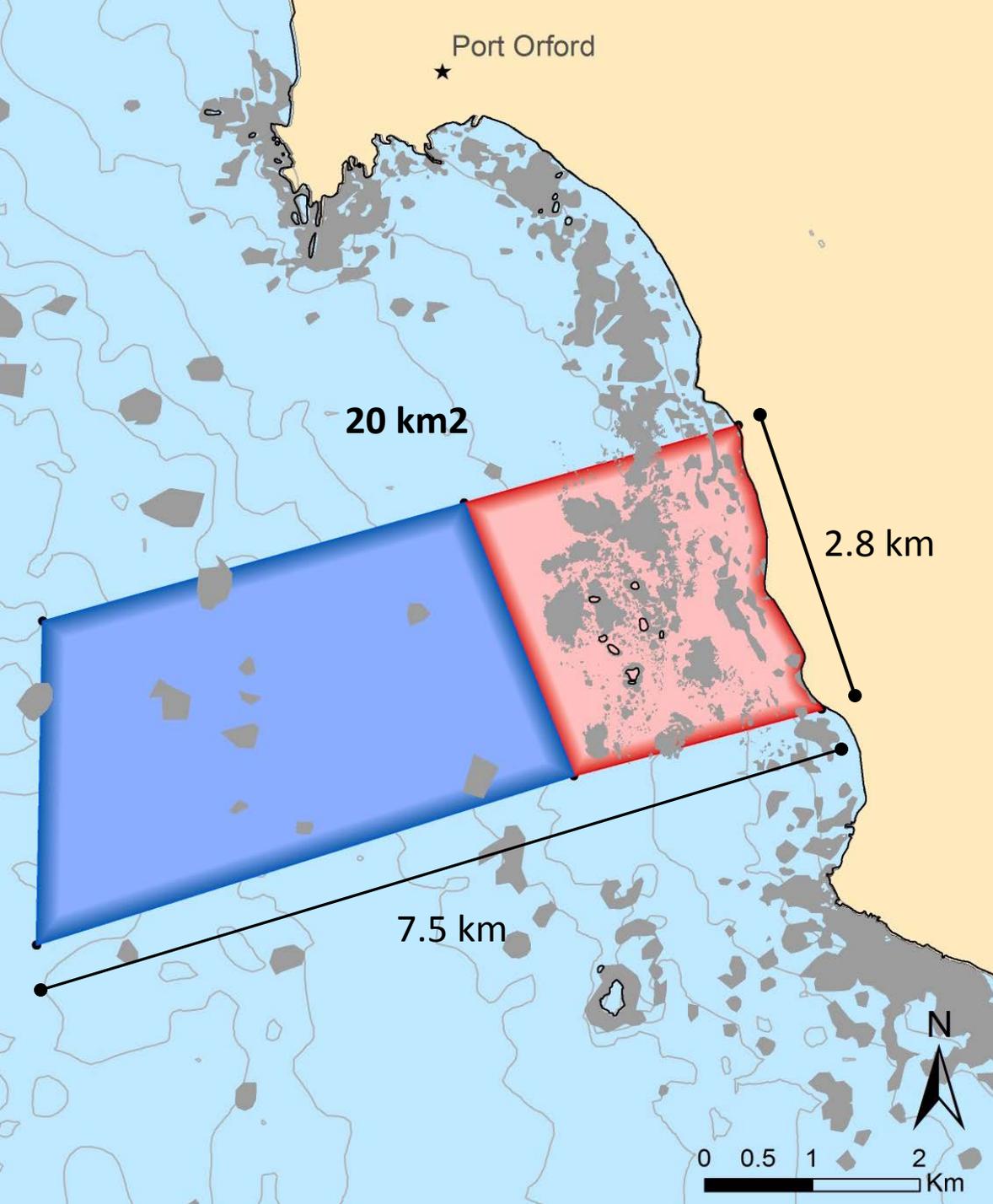


10 - 15 years





Redfish Rocks



# ODFW Core Ecological Monitoring



Oceanography



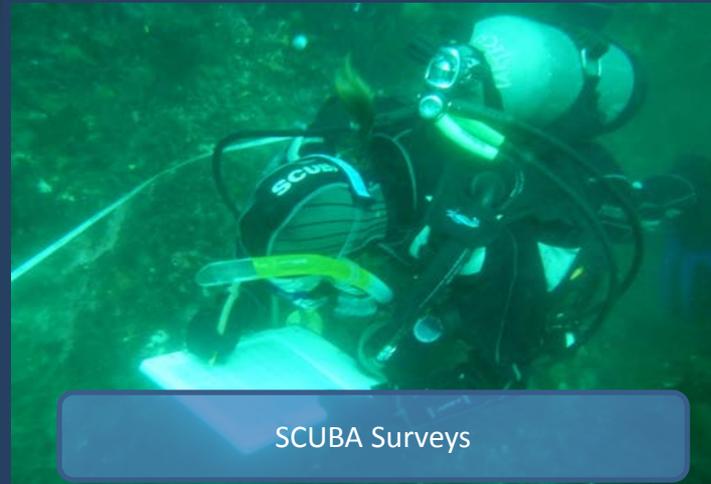
Juvenile Fish Surveys



Intertidal Surveys



Hook-n-Line Surveys



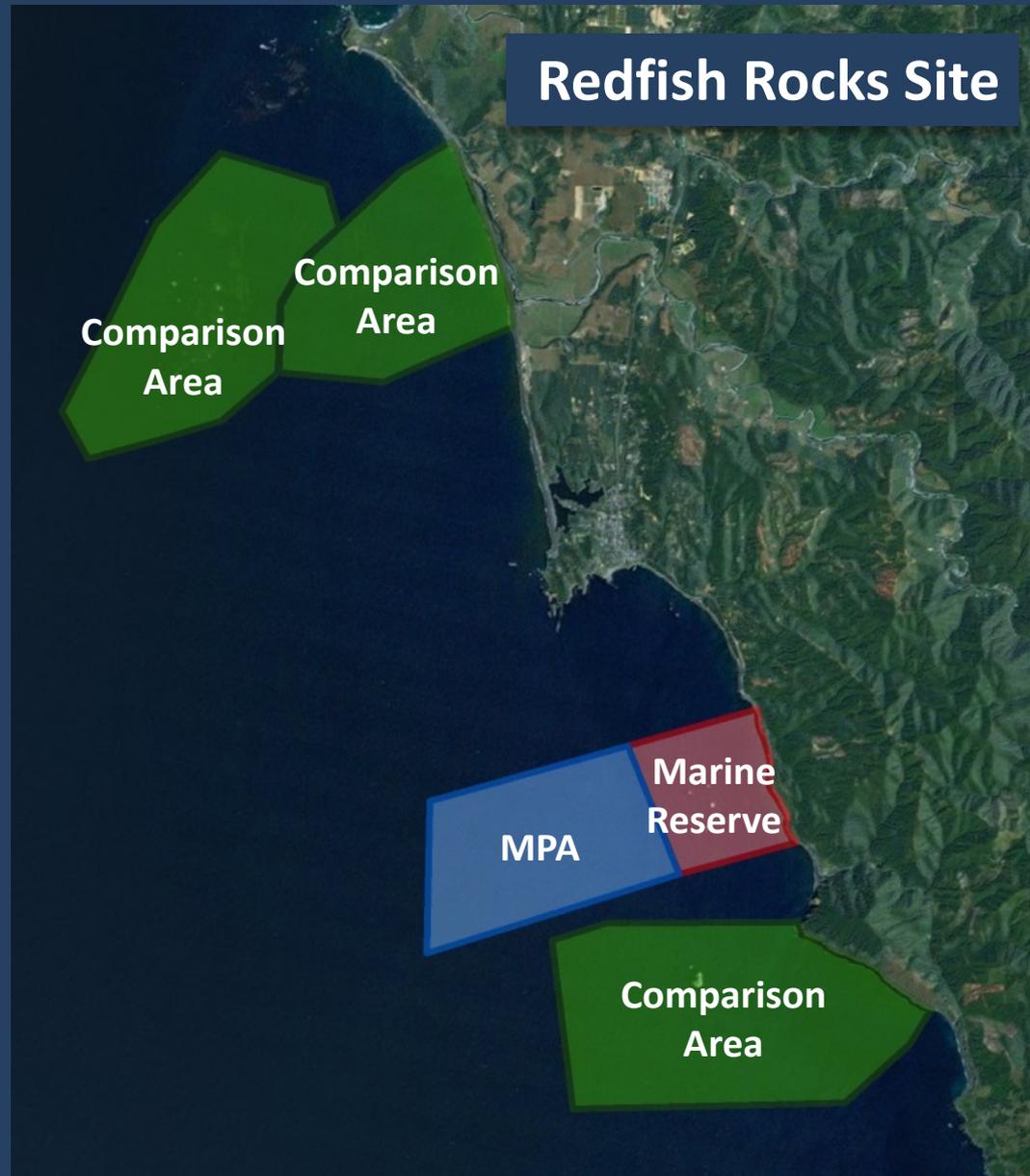
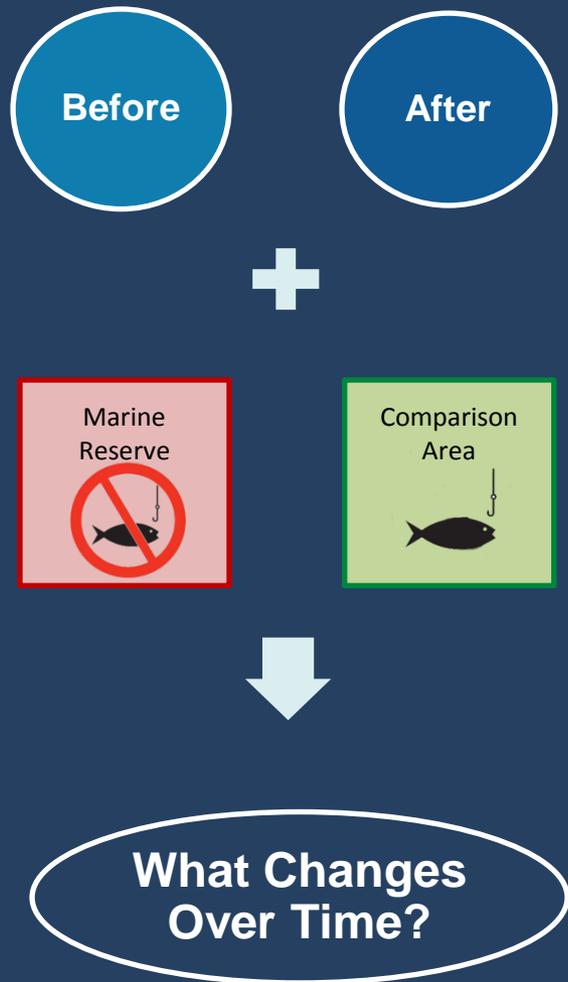
SCUBA Surveys



Video Surveys



# We Sample



| ODFW<br>Core Monitoring  | Year         |              |      |      |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|------|------|--------------|
|  | 2010         | 2011         | 2012 | 2013 | 2014         |
|  Oceanography   | [Monitoring] |              |      |      |              |
|  Hook and Line   |              | [Monitoring] |      |      |              |
|  Intertidal   |              |              |      |      |              |
|  Juvenile Fish    |              |              |      |      | [Monitoring] |
|  SCUBA    | [Monitoring] |              |      |      | [Monitoring] |
|  Video Lander  | [Monitoring] |              |      |      | [Monitoring] |
|  Video Sled   | [Monitoring] |              |      |      |              |
|  ROV   | [Monitoring] |              |      |      |              |



= Research partners

# 28 Days in 2014

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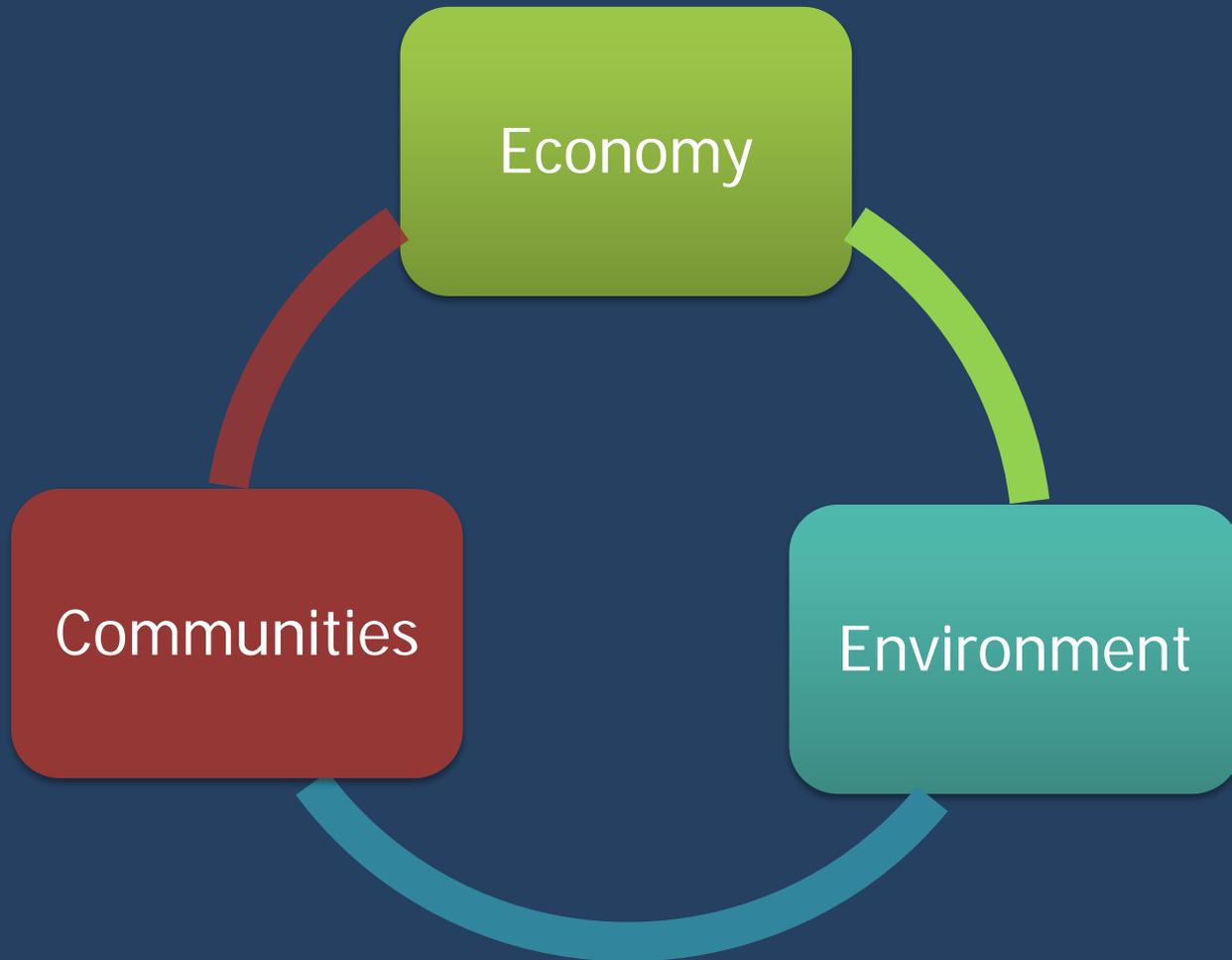
**56** volunteers  
**1,181** fish  
in 2014



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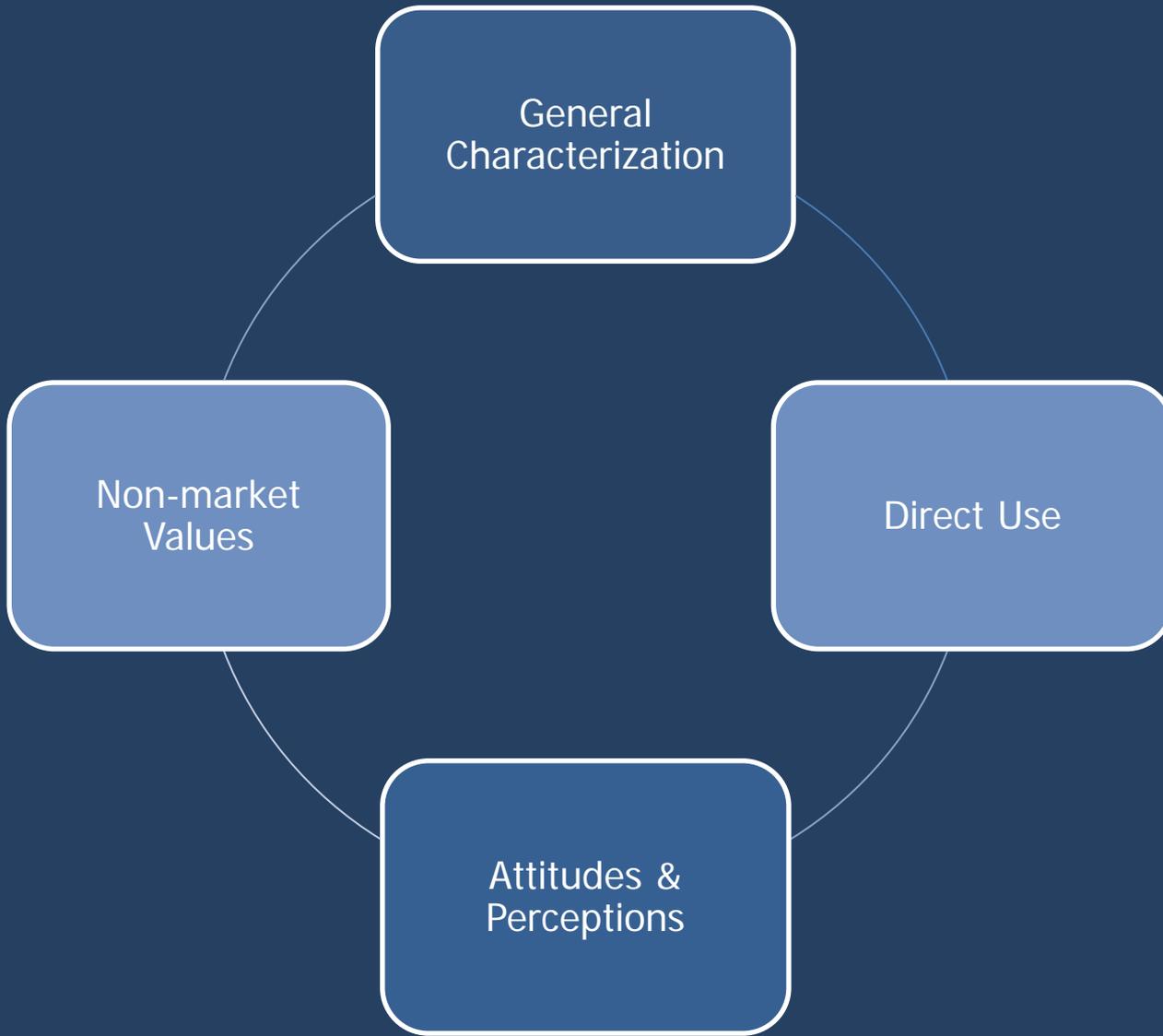
**\$126,250**  
Vessels

# Human Dimensions Scientific Research



- Coastal communities
- Ocean users
- Coastal economy
- Interactions between economy, environment, communities





*The  
Research  
Group, LLC*



Enforcement

Review

**Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve**  
Site Management Plan



Site  
Management

Compliance

Community  
Engagement

Public  
Information

Monitoring

# 1 Violation

Sport groundfish in MPA

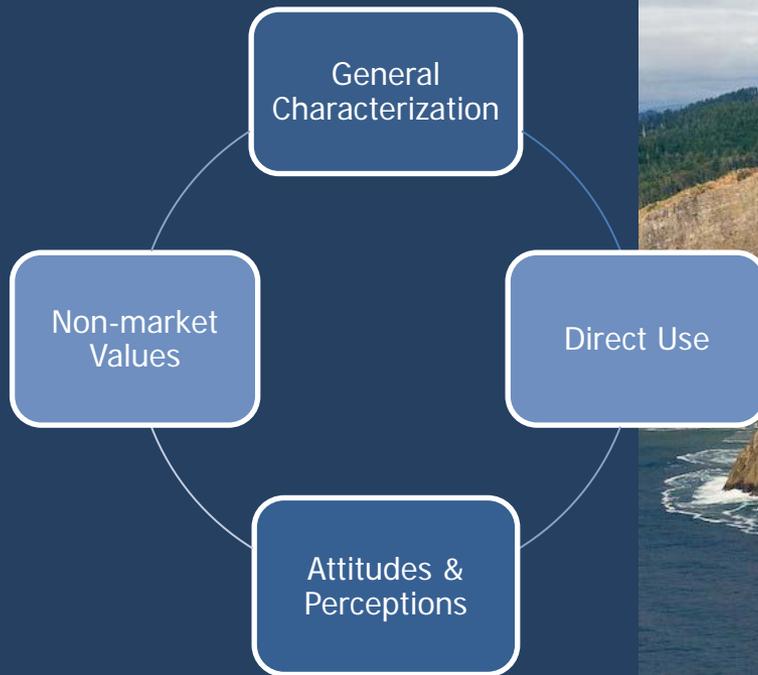


# Above and Beyond

through Community Engagement

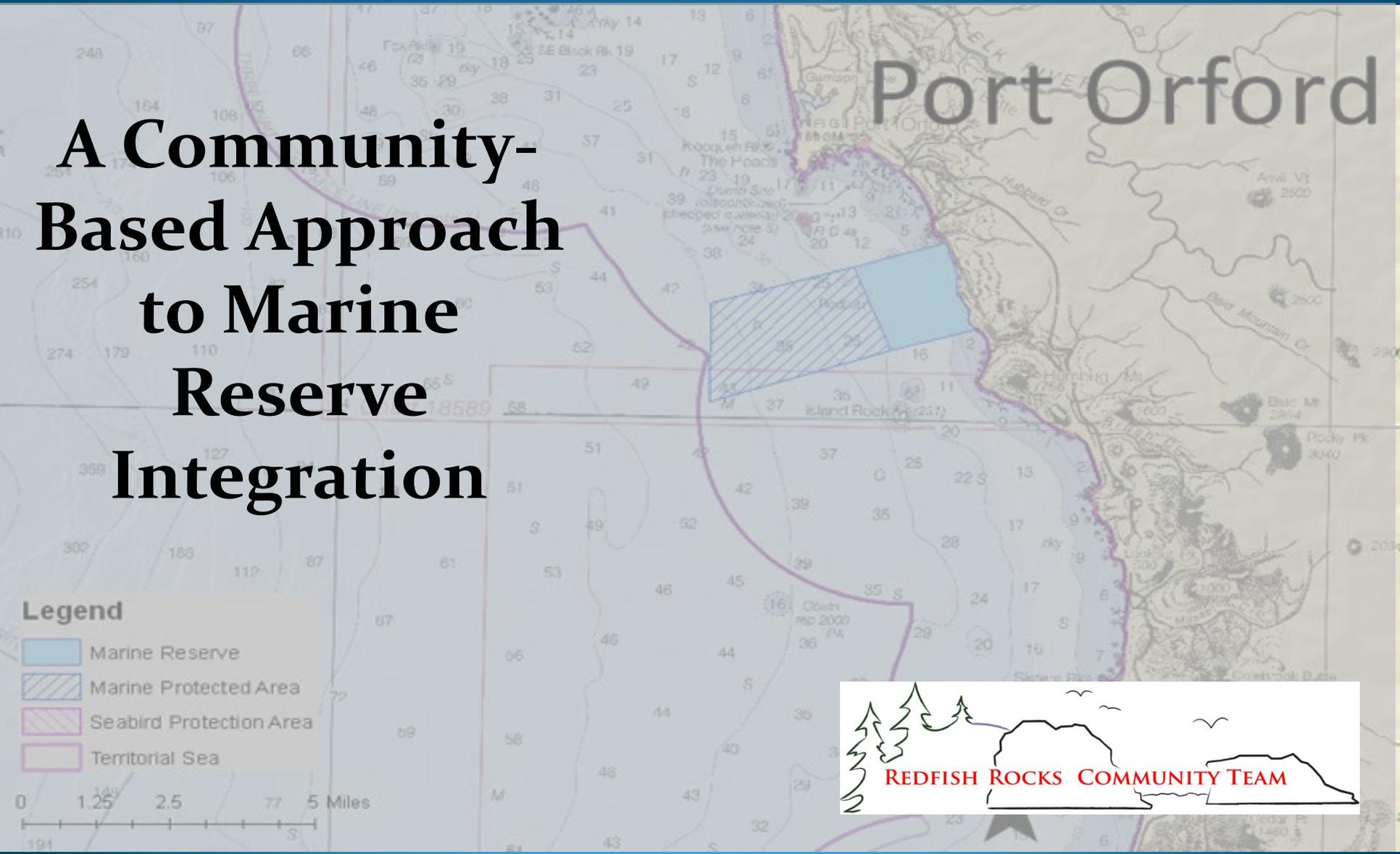


# Next OPAC



# Redfish Rocks Community Team

## A Community-Based Approach to Marine Reserve Integration



# Who is the RRCT?

- Commercial Fishermen
- Recreational Fishermen
- Local Government
- Business Owners
- Conservationists
- Watershed Council
- Marine & Avian Scientists
- Recreational Ocean Users (non-consumptive)



# Our Mission:

- Mission:
  - To maximize research, citizen science, education, economic opportunities around Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve and Marine Protected through community engagement and partnership building, in order to support the success of the Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve and Marine Protected Area

# Team Design

- Focus in Three Main Areas
  - Socioeconomic
  - Biological Monitoring
  - Outreach and Education
    - Compliance and Enforcement

# Socioeconomics

An aerial photograph of a rocky coastline. The water is a deep teal color, and white foam from waves is visible crashing against several dark, jagged rock formations scattered across the shore. The overall scene is serene and natural.

- Monitoring Camera
- OSU Field Station
- Eco-Tour Development
- SCUBA Fill Station

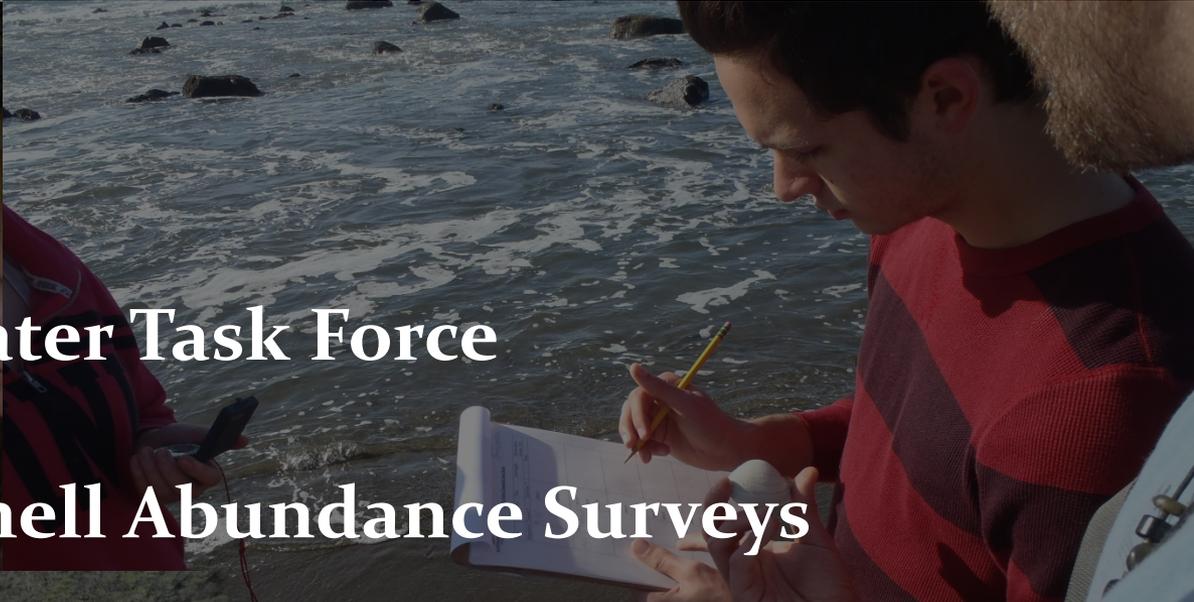
# Biological Monitoring

- On Site Management of Collaborative Research Projects
  - Movement Patterns of Adult Fishes
  - Jelly Fish Tagging
  - Larval Dispersal
  - Larval Recruitment



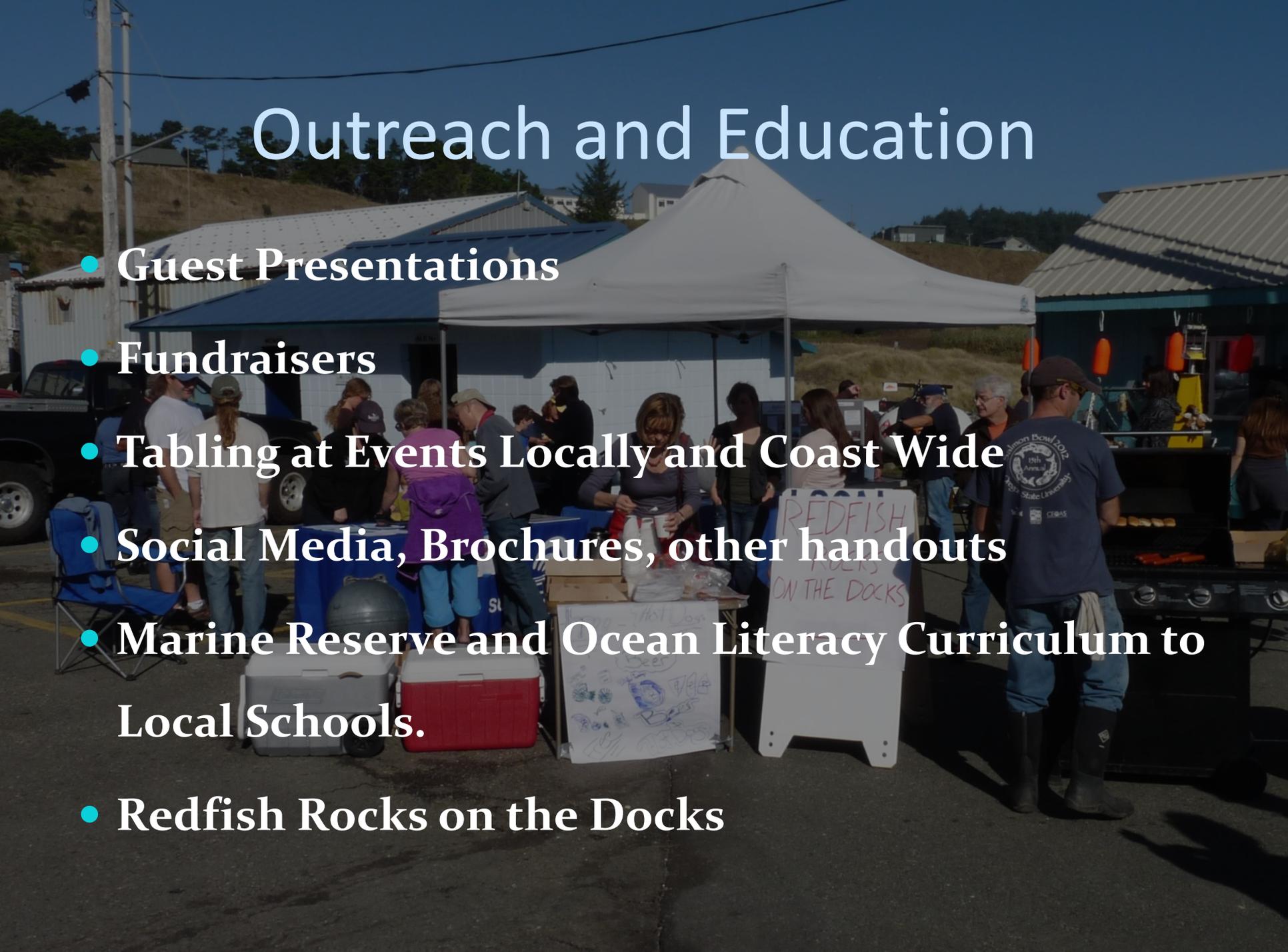
# Citizen Science

- Blue Water Task Force
- Clam Shell Abundance Surveys
- Marine Debris Monitoring
- CoastWatch Surveys



# Outreach and Education

- Guest Presentations
- Fundraisers
- Tabling at Events Locally and Coast Wide
- Social Media, Brochures, other handouts
- Marine Reserve and Ocean Literacy Curriculum to Local Schools.
- Redfish Rocks on the Docks



# Compliance

- Regulatory Signs
- MR & MPA Boundary Map w/Regulations
- Marine Reserve Boundary Demarcation Buoys
- Maintaining Communications with OSP and ODFW



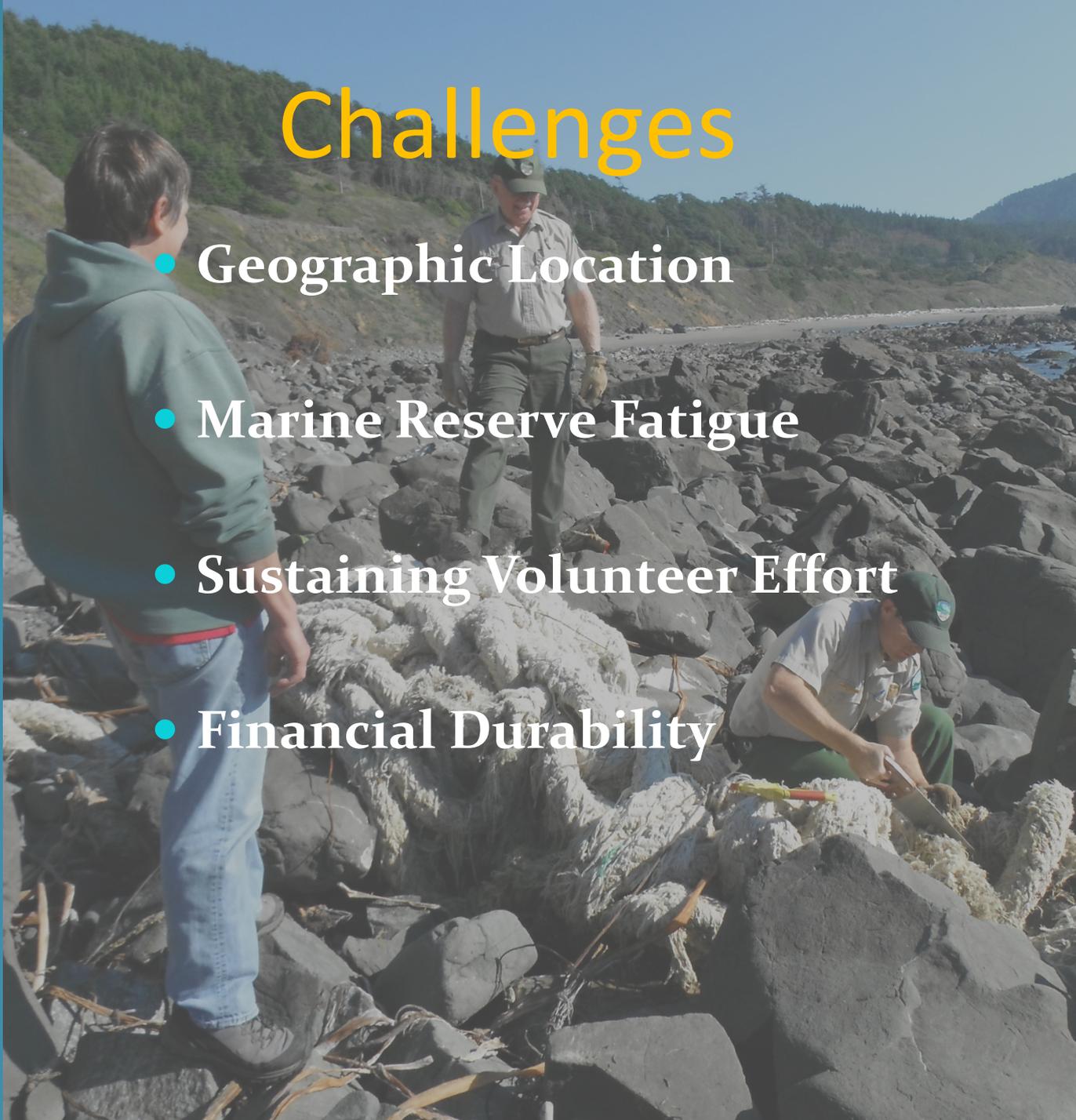
# Lessons Learned

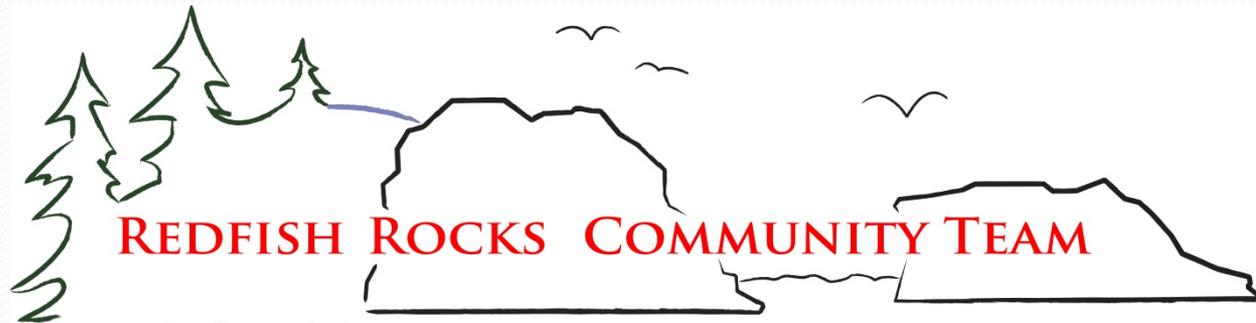
- Bring events to the community!
- Community engagement, input, feedback, ideas, creativity.
- A dynamic team! Be flexible, responsive to internal and external changes.



# Challenges

- Geographic Location
- Marine Reserve Fatigue
- Sustaining Volunteer Effort
- Financial Durability





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[www.redfishrocks.org](http://www.redfishrocks.org)  
(Subscribe to our newsletter)

# West Coast Regional Marine Planning

John Hansen

West Coast Regional Marine Planning Coordinator

Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council

October 16, 2014 – Newport, OR

# “MARINE PLANNING”

Marine planning is a science- and information-based approach to address specific management challenges associated with multiple uses of the ocean, economic and energy development priorities, and conservation objectives.

To develop regional marine plans, representatives from all levels of government work together, publicly and transparently, as a “regional planning body.”

# Benefits of Marine Planning



- Reduce conflicts among uses
- Increase predictability and certainty
- Facilitate compatible uses
- Preserve critical ecosystem services/natural capital

# National Context

July 2010

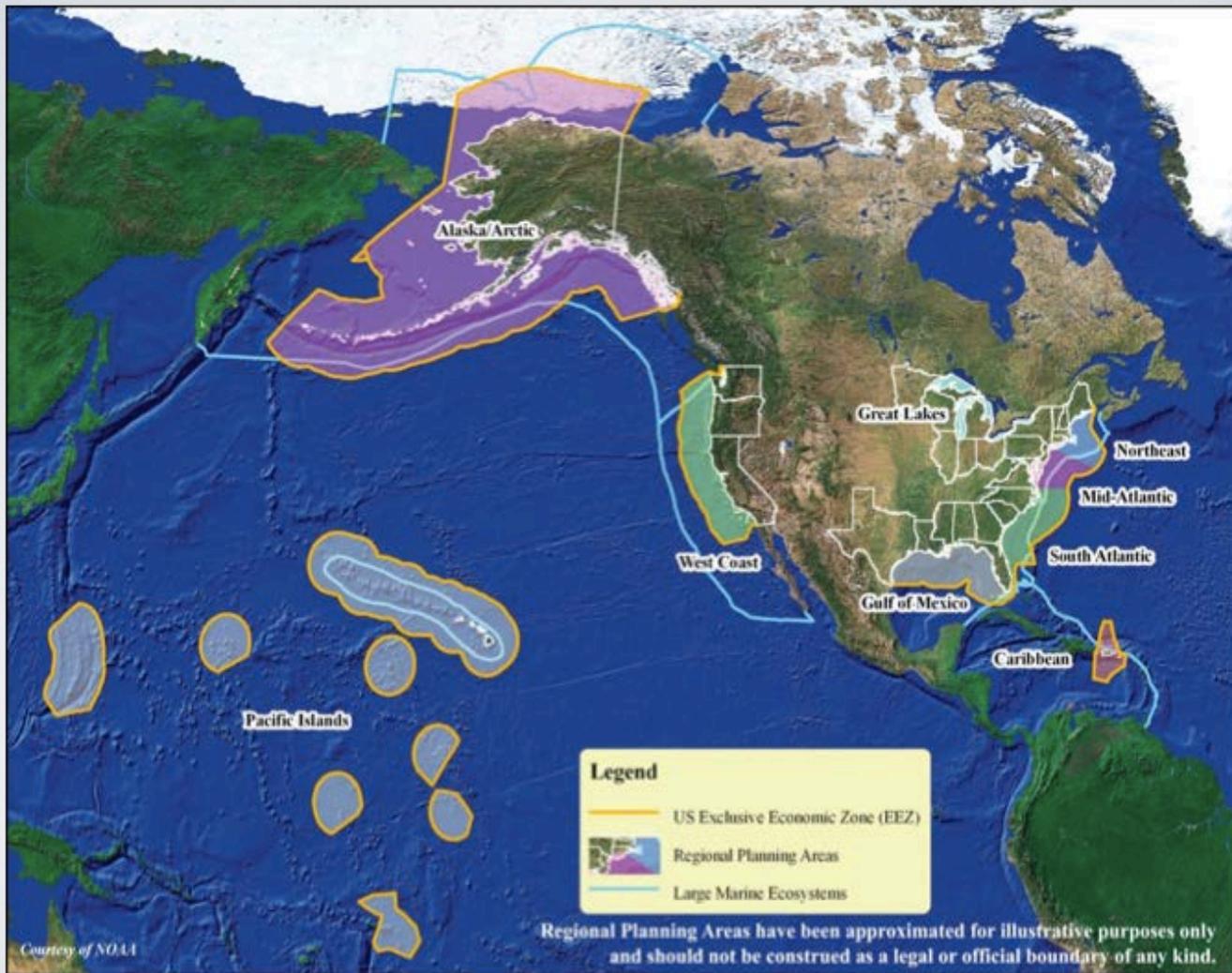
**Executive Order 13547 – National Ocean Policy**

April 2013

**National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan**

July 2013

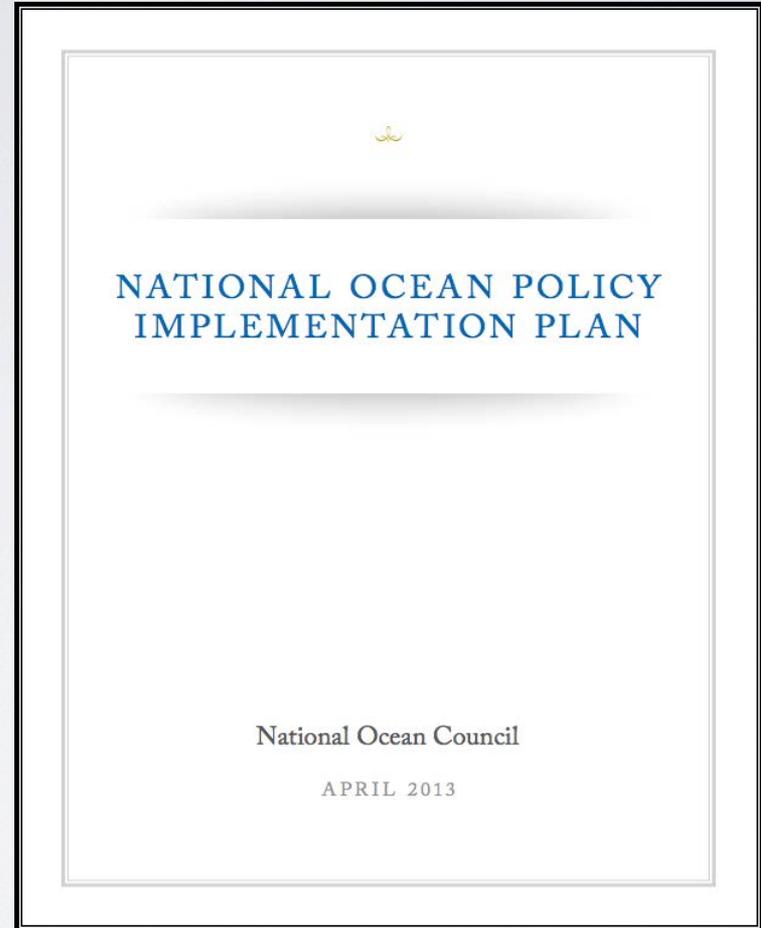
**Marine Planning Handbook**



Courtesy of NOAA

# National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan

- Released by White House  
April 2013
- Shared ocean priorities of 27  
members of the National  
Ocean Council (NOC)
- Encourages regions to  
identify their ocean priorities  
through voluntary marine  
planning



# Marine Planning Handbook

- Operational guide for regions choosing to establish Regional Planning Bodies (RPB)
- National consistency of marine planning efforts while encouraging regional flexibility
- Presents options for RPB membership with tribal, state and local governments
- Recognizes the trust responsibility of the Federal Government and preserves government-to-government consultation with federal, state, tribal, and local governments

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National Ocean Council

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## Marine Planning

Marine planning is a science-based tool that regions can use to address specific ocean management challenges and advance their economic development and conservation objectives. Marine planning will support regional actions and decision-making and address regionally determined priorities, based on the needs, interests, and capacity of a given region. Just as Federal agencies work with States, tribes, local governments, and users of forests and grasslands, among other areas, marine planning will provide a more coordinated and responsive Federal presence and the opportunity for all coastal and ocean interests in a region to share information and coordinate activities. This will promote more efficient and effective decision-making and enhance regional economic, environmental, social, and cultural well-being. In turn, regional actions will support national objectives to grow the ocean economy, increase regulatory efficiency and consistency, and reduce adverse impacts to environmentally sensitive areas.

Watch a 2-minute video about marine planning below:

**Introduction**

**Purpose of this Handbook**  
The purpose of this Handbook is to provide information and guidance to regions that choose to establish participation on regional planning bodies in voluntary.

**Regions that develop marine plans will define what to address and how they do so, but some components planning elements outlined here provide guidance on a nationally consistent but regionally flexible ocean system practice to guide regions as they develop marine plans that work best for them. It clearly states do so through a transparent, participatory, science-based process.**

**The Handbook** implements the discussion of marine planning in the National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan. It is based on the extensive public and stakeholder input specific to marine specific information and guidance on regional planning bodies, regional participation, and marine plans. The Handbook will be periodically updated to reflect lessons learned. Nothing in this document creates private rights of action or other enforceable legal rights.

**Overview of Marine Planning**  
Each coastal and ocean region of the country has its own interests and ways of doing business, but all regions want to support their marine economies and coastal communities and enjoy a healthy environment. Marine planning is a science- and information-based tool that can help advance local and regional interests, such as management challenges associated with the multiple uses of the ocean, economic and energy development priorities, and conservation objectives.

Marine planning provides information that all ocean interests can use to maximize the benefits and minimize the impacts of how we use the ocean. Marine planning develops:

- Regional understanding and agreement about issues that should be addressed;
- An effective process to ensure that stakeholder interests and expertise are part of solutions;
- A tool to guide and coordinate Federal actions in the region; and
- Enhanced coordination among Federal, State, tribal, and stakeholders on ocean and coastal issues.

To develop marine plans, representatives from all levels of government work together, publicly and transparently, as a regional planning body. Their work is informed by the expertise and perspective of all interests and interests in each region. An obvious result is a full understanding of the range of interests, stakeholder and public participation is fundamental to marine planning.

The scope, scale, and content of marine plans are defined by the regions themselves, to solve problems and do business. Marine planning should build on and complement existing programs, partnerships, and the process by which it does so.

**NATIONAL OCEAN COUNCIL**  
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
Download

**FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS**  
of the  
**INTERAGENCY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
Download

**EXECUTIVE ORDER**  
ESTABLISHING  
the  
**NATIONAL OCEAN**  
POLICY

# West Coast Approach

- Address geography
- Issues & priorities drive approach
- Recognize existing efforts & constraints, find leverage points
- Identify engagement approach through outreach to tribal, state, local partners
- Form RPB with appropriate structure, focus areas, timing and products as determined by partners



# Timeline

- **2013 – Summer 2014:**
  - **Federal Agency coordination** (NOAA, EPA, USCG, Navy, BOEM, USGS, Parks, Energy, DOT, USDA, USFWS, FERC, White House Council on Environmental Quality, National Ocean Council)
  - **State outreach** (WA, OR, CA)
  - **Tribal Assessment** (30+ tribes)
- **September 2014**: First region-wide meeting (phone)
- **Fall 2014**: Monthly partner meetings & regional outreach
- **January 2015**: West Coast Ocean Summit
- **2015 – beyond**: Determined by partners

# “Regional Planning Body”

- Base Elements:
  - Three “Co-Leads”: One Federal, One Tribal, One State
  - RPB members made up of appropriate federal, tribal government, state and PFMC representatives
  - Local government represented through state participation or directly with RPB membership
  - Ex-officio and work groups added as needed
- RPB develops a coast-wide and/or subregional marine plan(s) that address regional planning priorities and capacity
- RPB allows for flexibility in responsibility and tasks based on roles of regional

# RPB: Key Issues

- Mandate: Feds need to do better job
- Priorities driven by state, tribal, local partners + voluntary
- NOT regulatory, NOT replacing
- West Coast process in infancy
- Don't reinvent wheel
- Goal: better partnerships + better coordination = better management



# West Coast Flexibility

- Coast-wide planning approach a “heavy lift”
- Recognize ongoing efforts
- Find sub-regional priorities, if applicable
- Range of West Coast issues:
  - Marine Renewable Energy Siting
  - Climate change / sea-level rise
  - Changing ocean chemistry / hypoxia
  - Marine transportation corridors
  - Others...
- Coast-wide data coordination

# A Sub-Regional Approach?

- National Ocean Council calls for flexibility based on regional priorities and capacity
- Sub-regional approach would allow for existing work to be leveraged while building new links
- Coast-wide RPB could oversee coordination and communication
- Sub-regional focus areas build on existing work, identify new actions, engage appropriate stakeholders

# Thank you!

## Contact

[www.westcoastmarineplanning.org](http://www.westcoastmarineplanning.org)

John Hansen: [john@westcoastmarineplanning.org](mailto:john@westcoastmarineplanning.org)

John Stein: [John.E.Stein@noaa.gov](mailto:John.E.Stein@noaa.gov)

# National Marine Sanctuaries and the Sanctuary Nomination Process



William Douros  
Regional Director  
NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

October 16, 2014



- A brief overview about what are National Marine Sanctuaries
- A summary of the Sanctuary Nomination Process
  - What the process does (and doesn't) do
  - Why this process is different from its predecessors
  - How exactly a nomination happens

# NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SYSTEM



Scale varies in this perspective. Adapted from National Geographic Maps.

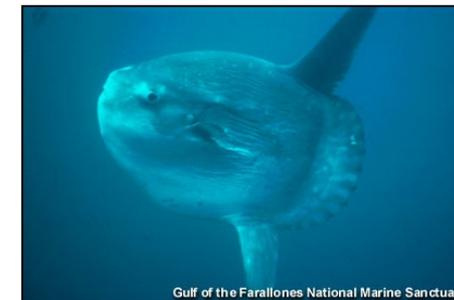
# What are National Marine Sanctuaries?



*Areas of the marine environment with special conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, cultural, archaeological, or esthetic qualities...”*

## National Marine Sanctuaries Act (Sec. 301)

- Raising public awareness and understanding through education and outreach
- Improving management through research (e.g., historical, conservation science, social science)
- Helping coastal economies by promoting and protecting healthy resources
- Facilitating public use compatible with resource protection



## *Multiple Species, Habitats, and Services*

- Protection of diverse habitats – seafloor, rocky intertidal, open ocean – and their linkages
- Regulations target broad threats, such as oil/gas development or discharges
- Consideration of the interdependence of species; biodiversity matters
- Protection of multiple services and uses
- Protection of submerged maritime heritage



# Resource Protection



- Maintains balance between ecology and sustainable uses over time
- Employs innovative, community based problem solving with a focus on non-regulatory solutions
- Regulations are customized to meet the needs, features of individual sanctuaries
- Enforcement of laws and regulations involves education first
- Violations enforced as civil penalties



# Non-Regulatory Solutions



- Protecting marine water quality at the watershed level
- Reducing introduction and spread of non-native species
- Various programs to protect marine mammals
- Re-routing shipping traffic with industry support
- Using docents and signage to protect tidepools
- Working with cities and businesses to promote tourism



# Fishing In Sanctuaries



- NMSA envisions protecting entire ecosystem, including fish; numerous sanctuary programs and regulations benefit fish and fishing
- Healthy fisheries demonstrate a healthy ecosystem, hence a healthy sanctuary
- If limits needed, extensive stakeholder/agency consultations take place – we seek action by state/fed fishery managers
- NOAA views NMSA and Magnuson-Stevens as compatible tools to protect ecosystems, allow sustainable fishing
- Numerous examples of successful collaboration between ONMS and Fishery Councils, and State fishery managers
- Most Sanctuaries have no fishing regulations



# Connecting Communities to Sanctuaries



- Public involvement in critical actions
  - Management plan reviews, working groups for action plans
  - Expansions
  - Other regulatory and non-regulatory actions
- Sanctuary Advisory Councils
- Maritime Heritage / Maritime Cultural Landscapes
- Educational programming, at schools and with partners
- Conservation programs that involve partners, agencies, public
- Special events, oceans fairs, harbor festivals
- Special initiatives to connect with diverse cultures
- Visitor centers, exhibits, signage
- Volunteering

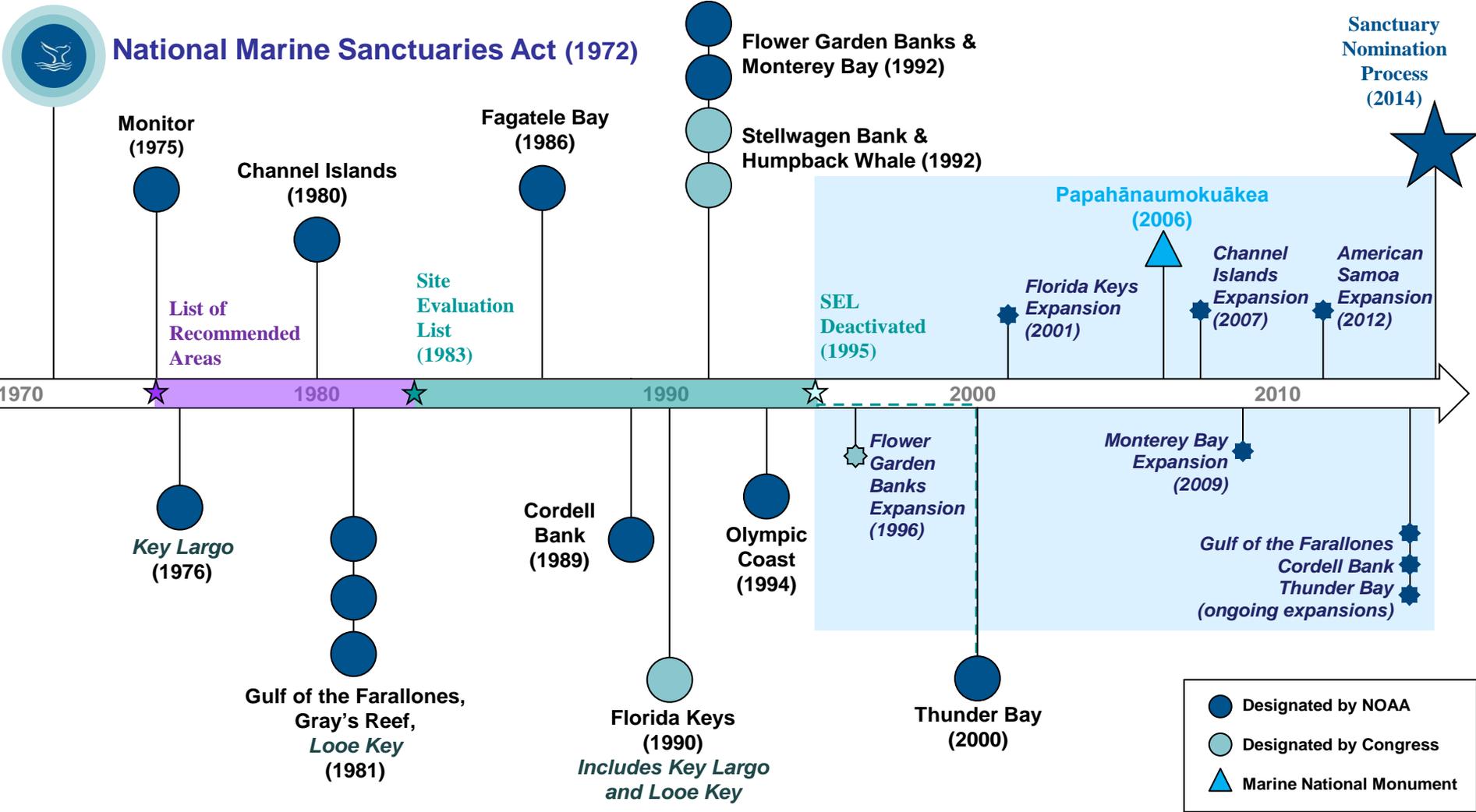
# Sanctuary Advisory Councils



- 14 Councils; 390 members/alternates
- Advise site manager and provide a link to public and “users”
- Advisory Councils meet regularly; meetings open to the public
- Self-nominated, selected by NOAA to represent diverse stakeholders (e.g. conservation, business, fishing, science, education, recreation)
- Government agencies also sit on Advisory Councils



# Sanctuary Nomination Process



# Why Create a New Process?



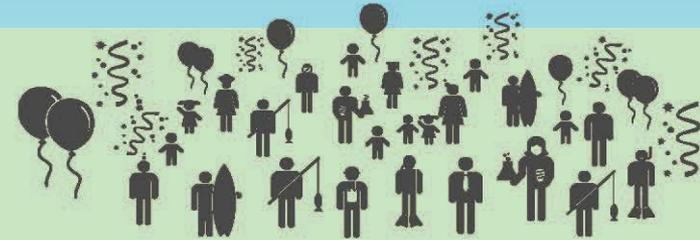
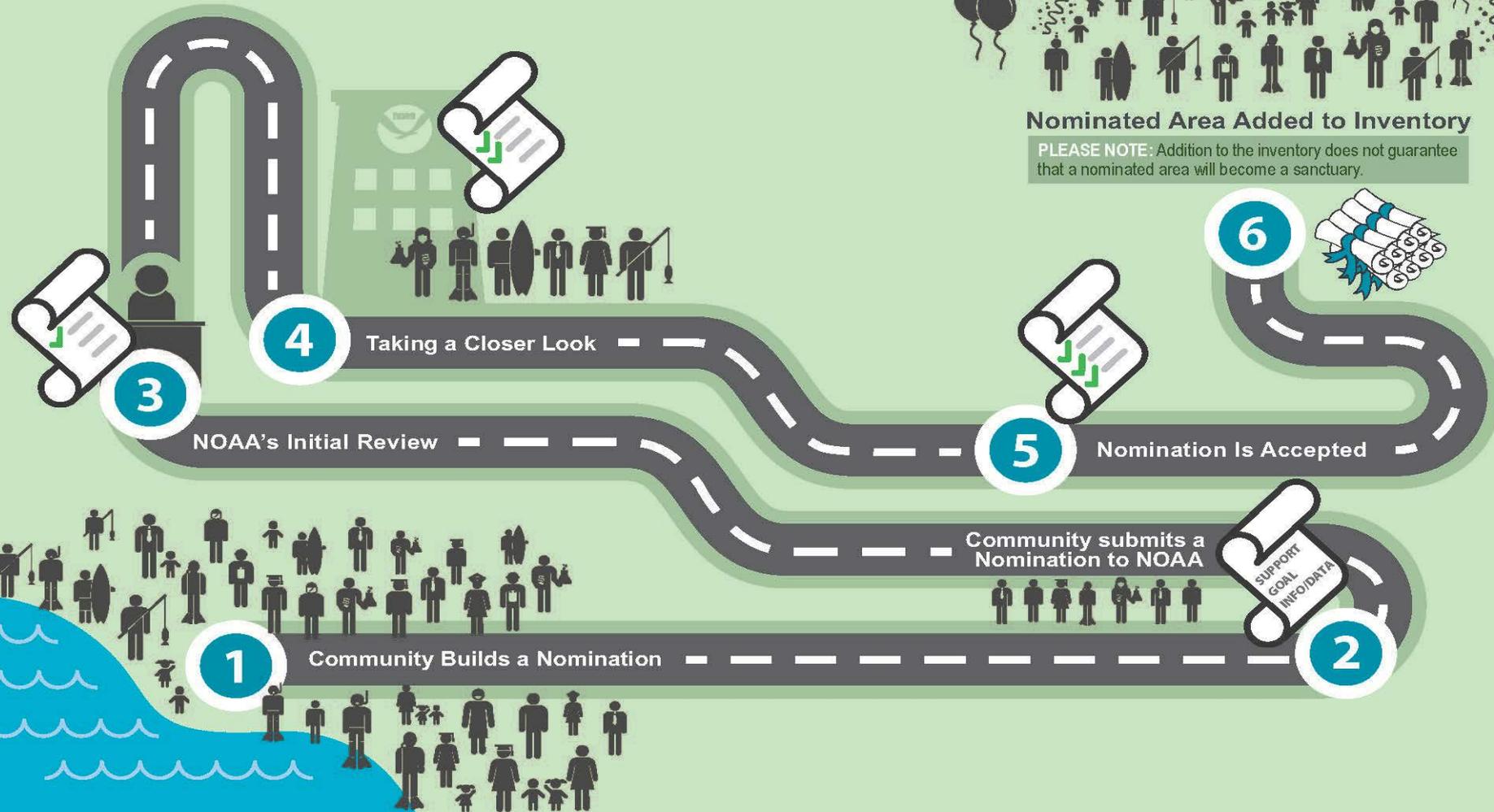
# The Road to Nomination

For the first time in two decades, NOAA invites communities across the nation to nominate their most treasured places in our marine and Great Lakes waters for consideration as national marine sanctuaries.

In response to ongoing widespread interest from the public, NOAA has launched a new, locally driven sanctuary

nomination process developed with input from more than 18,000 public comments. Throughout the nomination process, NOAA will be available to answer questions and provide guidance to nominating communities and other interested parties. NOAA will also update nominators on the progress of the agency's review of their nomination.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Nomination is not the same thing as sanctuary designation. Designation occurs as a separate process that by law, is highly public and participatory and often takes several years to complete.



## Nominated Area Added to Inventory

**PLEASE NOTE:** Addition to the inventory does not guarantee that a nominated area will become a sanctuary.

# National Significance Criteria

1. The area's **natural resources and ecological qualities** are of special significance and contribute to:
  - biological productivity or diversity;
  - maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem structure and function;
  - maintenance of ecologically or commercially important species or species assemblages;
  - maintenance or enhancement of critical habitat, representative biogeographic assemblages, or both;
  - or maintenance or enhancement of connectivity to other ecologically significant resources.
2. The area contains **submerged maritime heritage** resources of special historical, cultural, or archaeological significance, that:
  - individually or collectively are consistent with the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
  - have met or which would meet the criteria for designation as a National Historic Landmark;
  - or have special or sacred meaning to the indigenous people of the region or nation.
3. The area supports **present and potential economic uses**, such as: tourism; **commercial and recreational fishing; subsistence and traditional uses**; diving; and other recreational uses that depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.
4. The **publicly-derived benefits of the area**, such as aesthetic value, public recreation, and access to places depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.

# Management Considerations

1. The area provides or enhances **opportunities for research in marine science**, including marine archaeology.
2. The area provides or enhances **opportunities for education**, including the understanding and appreciation of the marine and Great Lakes environments.
3. **Adverse impacts from current or future uses and activities** threaten the area's significance, values, qualities, and resources.
4. A **national marine sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value** for this area or adjacent areas.
5. The **existing regulatory and management authorities for the area could be supplemented or complemented** to meet the conservation and management goals for the area.
6. There are commitments or possible **commitments for partnership opportunities** such as cost sharing, office space, exhibit space, vessel time, or other collaborations to aid conservation or management programs for the area.
7. There is **community-based support for the nomination** expressed by a broad range of interests, such as: individuals or locally-based groups (e.g., friends of group, chamber of commerce); local, tribal, state, or national agencies; elected officials; or topic-based stakeholder groups, at the local, regional or national level (e.g., a local chapter of an environmental organization, a regionally-based fishing group, a national-level recreation or tourism organization, academia or science-based group, or an industry association).

More details, including a nomination guide  
and Q&As, are at:

[www.nominate.noaa.gov](http://www.nominate.noaa.gov)



**NOAA's National Marine Sanctuaries**  
<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov>