

Highlights of September 28 & 29 National Sea Grant Advisory Board (Board) Meeting

1) Board Committee Assignments:

Executive Committee (as of 11/4/11)

Chair – Nancy Rabalais

Vice Chair – Rollie Schmitten

Past Chair – Dick West (as John Woeste is term limited)

Member-at-large – Bill Stubblefield

NOTE – Patty Birkholz and Frank Beal were sworn in as Board members by Craig McLean during the meeting.

Biennial Report to Congress 2012

Committee - Dick West (Chair), Frank Beal, Mike Orbach

NSGO and SGA will assign representatives as well

Sea Grant Reauthorization Committee 2012

Committee – Rollie Schmitten (Chair), Patty Birkholz, Harry Simmons

Leon Cammen will work with committee on recommendations

Strategic Planning Committee 2012

Dick Vortmann is willing to serve on the committee

NSGO & SGA will identify representatives with committee leadership to be determined at a later date

Futures II Committee

Mike Orbach (Chair), Jeremy Harris

NOAA Strategic Plan

Rollie Schmitten, Mike Orbach and Jeremy Harris were asked to analyze the NOAA strategic plan and prepare a draft response for the Board. Time became a limiting factor, As a result, Mike volunteered to study the document further and provide suggestions for the chair's use in responding to the draft.

2) Board Representatives to Sea Grant/NOAA Committees

NOAA Science Advisory Board

Dick West/Bill Stubblefield

Senior Research Council

Dick West

Sea Grant Week 2012

Harry Simmons

Focus Teams

Healthy Coastal Ecosystems – Nancy Rabalais
Hazard Resilient Coastal Communities – Harry Simmons
Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply – Rollie Schmitt
Sustainable Coastal Development – Mike Orbach

Education Network – Nancy Rabalais

Communications Network – Harry Simmons

Extension Network – Rollie Schmitt

3) Allocation Committee II

The Board unanimously passed a motion to recommend the allocation principles and framework. The Board recommends continued use of the Board as you develop a detailed allocation policy for the future. Dick West, Dick Vortmann, and Bill Stubblefield to be engaged in this process.

4) NOAA Data Sharing Policy

The Board requested that Jon Pennock draft a letter to the Board regarding the NOAA draft data sharing policy. The Board will then respond and send to NOAA Leadership

5) OAR Next Generation Strategic Plan

Craig McLean, AA for OAR discussed the OAR Strategic Plan. John Byrne and Bill Stubblefield will review the plan and provide feedback to the Board. The Board will send input as to how the plan impacts the Sea Grant program to OAR leadership.

6) Senate Budget Bill

The Board Chair will contact the Chair of the NOAA Science Advisory Board to discuss the language in the Senate budget bill. The Board expressed concern that the legislation requires NOAA to justify its research as a condition of funding.

Important Dates:

SGA Meeting – October 11 & 12, 2011 in Baltimore, MD

SG Knauss Placement Week – November 14 – 18, 2011 – Silver Spring, MD

NOAA SAB Meeting – November 29 & 30, 2011 in Washington, DC

SGA/AB Meeting – March 5 & 6, 2012 in Washington, DC (SGA discussed adding an additional day for a NSGO/SGA/AB “retreat” to discuss Strategic Plan)

Sea Grant Knauss Reception – TBD but during Spring AB meeting in DC

Fall AB Meeting/Sea Grant Week – September 15-21, 2012 in Alaska

**National Sea Grant Advisory Board (NSGAB)
Fall Meeting
September 28 -29, 2011
University of Rhode Island
Graduate School of Oceanography
Narragansett Bay Campus
215 South Ferry Road, Ocean Technology Center
Narragansett, RI 02882**

Minutes

Wednesday, September 28

Attendees:

Board: Frank Beal, Patty Birkholz, John Byrne, Jeremy Harris, Mike Orbach, Rollie Schmitt, Harry Simmons, Bill Stubblefield, John Woeste (Chair), Dick West, Dick Vortmann

Absent: Nancy Rabalais (Vice Chair)

Ex-Officio Attendees: Elizabeth Ban- National Sea Grant Office (NSGO), Leon Cammen -NSGO, Jon Pennock-Director, New Hampshire Sea Grant/President, Sea Grant Association (SGA)

Allocation Committee II Attendees: Paul Anderson-Maine Sea Grant, Joshua Brown-NSGO, Bob Duce-Texas A&M/Former NSGAB member

Other Attendees: Ron Baird-University of North Carolina/Former NSGO Director, Nikola Garber-NSGO, Meredith Haas-Rhode Island Sea Grant

8:15 (Woeste) Call to order – approval of agenda, approval of minutes

MOTION:

Approve minutes as corrected (Byrne, 2nd Schmitt)

Vote: Unanimous approval

Minutes available:

http://www.seagrants.noaa.gov/leadership/February_8_9_2011_Minutes_Final.pdf

8:20 Allocation Subcommittee Presentation, Recommendation – West

Allocation Committee-II Chair

Presentation (see Appendix – ACII.ppt)

- General concern over declining buying power of Sea Grant (SG) and for the future of the National Sea Grant Program. The capacity to be effective is also at risk, especially for small programs.
- The growth appropriation assumption is no longer valid in light of budget challenges, and OMB and the Hill have stressed that SG research should be more responsive to emerging regional and national issues.
- The current allocation scheme not equitable for today's environment and the board agrees that there needs to be a general policy framework for guidance to address issues of

budget decline and develop a process for allocation of funds. The allocation policy will need to allow state strategies to accommodate changed federal and state funding.

- This issue is sought for immediate address in the face of annual reports and reauthorization in the following year.
- It is apparent that there is a large discrepancy among individual Sea Grant programs in relation to funding sources. The most important aspect to note is the power of leveraging within this programs and their ability to find outside funding sources to support projects that may have not otherwise existed without the assistance of Sea Grant.

- Allocation Principles (As presented by ACII):
 1. Maintain national network
 2. Preserve SG model: Education, Research, Outreach
 - Funding to states: statutory limit – not state can receive more than 15%
 - Need driven, competitive, merit based. Stable funding to manage program, institutionalizes regional research, program director retains discretion
 - For national programs – national strategic investments – competitively available programs; fund functional national office. Phase in new policy – no to exceed two 4-yr planning cycles (8yrs)
 - ACII Recommended Allocation Policy framework:
 - **State (75% fed funds)**
 - Base to program (50% fed funds)
 - “fair and equitable needs-based distribution of funds to state programs”
 - Regional competitive research (15% fed funds) ** new
 - Merit pool (10%)
 - Total state budgets should strive for 40% or more research
 - **National (25% fed funds)**
 - Competitive national programs
 - Fellowships
 - National strategic investments
 - NSGO

Discussion:

- The Board would like to understand the definition of “needs” to determine allocation and appropriation of funds to justify the use of public money.
 - Needs & Merit -two important factors: need to maintain flexibility and determine amount to set base for states and maintain merit and national funding.
 - “Fair and equitable needs-based distribution of funds to state programs” the biggest issue to address.
- National integrity does not imply that all state programs remain. But maintenance of programs in every state is a good point with Congress.
 - Which allocation principle is to be maintained if situation changes? Need to plan for largest potential budget cuts.
 - What will be the impacts of Sea Grant’s strategic plan by passing new allocation policy?
 - Need to maintain flexibility and determine amount to set base for states, and maintain merit and national funding.
- The Chair suggested three issues to think about as SG moves forward with a new allocation policy:

- 1) One program per state
- 2) What does network and programmatic structure look like in the future?
- 3) Is there anything about SG that needs to be changed (what things do we need to be doing looking ahead to advance probability of funding) and will Board help with this?

MOTION:

Recommend that the Board approve the following NSGP allocation policy and forward to National Sea Grant Program Director per his request to maintain a viable national SG network (Vortmann, 2nd Byrne)

Vote: Unanimous approval

- ➔ Board supports working with Director but stresses that its role is NOT to implement framework
- ➔ D.West., R.Vortmann, and B. Stubleman to be engaged in process along with NSGO

Further Discussion (not included in Board recommendation)

ACII Response to a major decrease in SG funding

- **National Principles remain**
- **National actions in priority order**
 - Eliminate national programming
 - Reduce proportionally across network
 - Discontinue programs when dollars are not sufficient
 - Eliminate functions at remaining programs
- NSGP funding allocation:
 - Develop a model that meets to recommended ACII Allocation Policy Framework; Begin by FY14 budget; Complete change incrementally over two 4-yr cycles
- No action requested of the board.
- First cuts in national programming but not in way as presented – not eliminating all functions.
- The Board would like further clarification on the following issues:
 - States with two programs
 - Programmatic structure of SG in the future?
 - What aspects of SG need to evolve to advance future financial support at federal level?
- The Board agreed that the ACII committee had completed its charge and did a complete and thorough analysis. The Chair thanks the Committee members for their hard work. The Chair also thanks Bob Duce for agreeing to participate and Ross Heath for doing much of the initial research on this project.

MOTION

Discharge the ACII committee (Simmons, 2nd Byrne)

Vote: Unanimous approval

10: 15 Break

(Moved to earlier time)

10:30 Chair Update (Woeste)

- Endorsement from the top to build academic relationships with NOAA; proposal initially longer term and needs for quick look and response [from NOAA?]; budget cut threatened initiative for immediate future – conversation on hold with Andy until next fiscal year.
- SG one of many players for NOAA consideration during times of budget cuts.
- Clear that NOAA, in terms of being on the agenda with Commerce is a problem and also a problem with Sea Grant.
- Diversity of board members? Package of nominees with changing guidelines; 35 new candidates since last round and committee met to make recommendations and list alternates; 5 positions open = 5 recommended and 15 alternatives
- Nominations: SGA involvement to filter nominees? Do preliminary work to vet through nominations?

Nominating Committee

- The Chair asked Stubblefield and Vortmann to be on the nominating committee with him.
- ➔ Recommended slate:
 - Nancy Rabalais- Chair;
 - Rollie Schmitt- Vice Chair;
 - Past Chair- Dick West;
 - John Woeste is term limited, so Dick West will continue to serve as Past Chair
 - Member at Large –Bill Stubblefield

MOTION

Approve the Nominating Committee's recommendations for Executive Committee (Simmons, 2nd Beal)

Vote: Unanimous approval

(Moved to earlier time)

10:45 National SG Program Update (Cammen)

Presentation (see Appendix –National Sea Grant College Program Update)

- Mission: to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment
- Economy aspect important for inroads into DOC and Congress
- Budget reductions: projections from federal funds not directed at SG – represents overall reductions;
 - 2012 – travel and conference restrictions
- Key activities of SG's strategic plan: identify NOAA's goals and objectives, and map focus areas back to NOAA's framework
 - Healthy Oceans:
 - SG – Healthy Coastal Ecosystems (HCE); includes tools and technologies for restored ecosystems.
 - Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies
 - SG – Sustainable Coastal Development (SCD); including working water fronts.
 - Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply (SSSS)

- Hazard Resilience in Coastal Communities (HRCC) – includes climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Social Network Analysis of SG – connections to regional teams: SG is well connected
- Performance Measures (GPRA – NOAA accounting measures)
 - Resilience and tools, technologies and services offered by SG to NOAA.
- Opportunities:
 - Areas of Innovation
 - Advance green and blue technologies
 - Social Science
 - Aquaculture
 - Small business innovation research (SBIR)
 - Future Directions
 - Social Science integration into research
 - Working waterfronts
 - Climate adaptation assistance to coastal communities
 - Coastal and marine spatial planning
 - High priority issues
 - Funding cuts to program
 - National SG office becoming too small to carry out required functions

Discussion

- Should SG be a line office in NOAA and not hidden in OAR?
- SG is great at leveraging federal dollars. So important to NOAA operations, we need to do what we can to make SG a line office within NOAA

12:15 Lunch

1:15 SGA President Update (Pennock)

- Fall Meeting in Baltimore in October 11-13
- Spring Meeting in DC in March 5 & 6
- SG Week 2012: contract for Sept 17-21 in Alaska
- Next agenda items:
 - NIMS/Pier issue and integration into strategic plans for programs; streamline process;
 - Focus Teams assessments – what’s working, what’s not? Process for bringing on new focus areas (coastal tourism and climate change not under focus groups now) and linking with strategic plan.
 - Programs commission committee - revising advocacy policy for SG; very complicated for extension; Need a clear policy to stop difficult situations
 - Research coordinators assessment of online review and reporting processes to look at best practices and looking to streamline.
 - NOAA data sharing policy: how do we make this data public quickly? Share data but retain flexibility to keep from public until fully vetted
 - Partnerships with the board – allocation committee and strategic plan committee good engagement. Reauthorization effort and Grimes and looking for representation from various groups a positive influence.

Discussion:

- Data Sharing:

- Policy exists only for grantees, not NOAA scientists
- need flex language and we'll have "special award conditions" for our grantees
- RFP you were allowed to specify what the time period would be so if you didn't specify it would be 90 days. Someone in the grants office needs to be convinced why it should be greater than 90 days. The default should be 2 years
- Structuring partnerships between cooperative and academic institutions, and SG networks?

Recommendations

- ➔ Board recommends draft letter by J. Pennock on Data Sharing Policy for Board to send to NOAA Administration

1:45 Board Activity updates

Senior Research Council (West)

- SAB and NOAA connection building? Research review etc.
- OAR perspective and climate labs; OAR policy planning committee to include climate labs; language likely to restrict research in this year and depends on next election.

Cooperative Institutes/SG Meeting (West)

- Evaluation of CIs and what they are.
- OAR report incorrect about graduate awards.

Knauss Fellows (Vortmann)

- 110 finalists, 53 finalists chosen. Extremely impressive candidates. Amazing accomplishments.
- Efficiently run process. Difficult (week long) Staff handled well.
- We need someone to serve next year
- Problem that some candidates do not meet SG director or familiar with SG; orientation and application requirements; what is the pay back from these individuals?
 - Extension/Communications annual meeting: Knauss Marine Policy – On-boarding program from Texas Sea Grant to immerse SG Fellows into regional and national program; candidates went out into the field; put them on a website and methods of tracking
 - Board should have them present at next meeting in DC.

Scientific Integrity Conference Call (Schmitt)

- President memorandum for Scientific Integrity Task Force – already started and research council formed an NROC committee? Dec. 2010 OST policy guidance; April 2011 NOAA develop euro specific scientific integrity policy?
 - Establishes several functions; grantees accountable to home institution
 - Principles of scientific integrity; NOAA scientist speak freely and personal viewpoints once cleared or clear?
 - NOAA website and chat room on scientific integrity; draft procedural handbook.
 - Fall final release of policy

Futures II: (Orbach)

- What now? Sea Grant within NOAA? There needs to be other shoes dropping.
- Congress prohibited Climate Service, cancelled potential effects from OAR.
- With uncertainties within NOAA and with budget, science in NOAA in general, too unsettled to develop plan.
- Need guidance from Board. Futures I committee guidance was great and SG has responded

2:45 – Break

**3:00 Planning, Implementation, Evaluation Review (PIER)/NSGO Website Update (Garber/Ban)
Presentation (See Appendix – PIER_NSGOweb.ppt)**

PIER

- Changes in planning to include strategic elements; link impacts, projects, and accomplishments to plan for each program.
- Implementation: project and funding information included, as well as classification codes.
- Evaluation: includes metrics and performance measures.
- Strategic Plan objectives for each state to show targets and activities.
- Partnerships a new function that is attached to impacts and accomplishments for state Sea Grant projects, and this can show regional implications and collaboration across programs.
- Briefing reports will hopefully come out of this system in the future.
- Each program will be able to plug in their information as will the national office – this is the goal for the future.
- Want to use system to evaluate impacts and accomplishments and determine how those are used.
- No date set when to evaluate.

NSGO Website

- PIER will be a part of national website
- Feature live items: programs need to send impacts and accomplishments
- Concept: dynamic, frequent updates, news from the programs
- Feature stories: scheduled updates and work with communicator's network
- National relevance to local stories

4:00 Allocation and Futures Committees revisit

The Board agreed that no further discussion of either committee was needed.

Discussion of other topics:

- SG within NOAA? Future of climate service in NOAA? Structure for climate service in NOAA? Will SG be better in another section of NOAA or as separate LO?
- Senate language and mark related to OAR and pulling climate labs, but what will OAR be? Scattered? Put labs in line offices?
- If OAR is disbanded where do we land? NOS? NMFS?
- Strength of extension in SG and need by NOAA
- SAB should address the language in the budget – Chair will contact SAB Chair to discuss concerns.
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4:15 pm End of Session

Thursday, September 29, 2011

Attendees:

Board: Frank Beal, Patty Birkholz, John Byrne, Jeremy Harris, Mike Orbach, Rollie Schmitt, Harry Simmons, Bill Stubblefield, John Woeste, Dick West, Dick Vortmann

Absent: Nancy Rabalais

Ex-Officio Attendees: Elizabeth Ban- National Sea Grant Office (NSGO), Leon Cammen -NSGO, Jon Pennock-Director, New Hampshire Sea Grant/President, Sea Grant Association (SGA)

Other Attendees: Ron Baird-University of North Carolina/Former NSGO Director, Joshua Brown, Nikola Garber-NSGO, Monica Allard Cox, Michelle Carnevale, Alan Desbonnet, Steve D'Hondt, Susan Farady, Meredith Haas, Jen McCann, Heather Rhodes, Julie Wyman -Rhode Island Sea Grant

8:00 Call to Order, review agenda and previous day's discussions (Woeste)

- Official record of committee members' appointment times to be sent to Board
- Changes in Commerce and NOAA leadership, positions, and organizational chart in Briefing Book
- Changes to agenda as Senator Whitehouse has canceled.
- Rules concerning pay/expenses; Kola will address during break

8:15 Planning, Implementation and Evaluation (PIE) and Performance Review Panel updates Sami Grimes-NSGO via telephone Presentation (See Appendix – Grimes_PIE.ppt)

Strategic Planning Process and timeline for 2014-2017

- Process begins this Fall: National and State program planning happening simultaneously.
- One national plan
- National and state plans completed by Dec. 2012.
- October 2011 – Appoint National Plan Steering Committee & Membership
- Nov. 2011 – Steering Committee reviews
- Nov.-Feb. 2012 – National and state stakeholder forums
 - March-May 2012 – Draft National Plan and Comment Period
 - July 2012 – Finalize Draft

Discussion:

- SG connection to National Ocean Policy. Wherever policy goes SG needs to keep pulse. Is an item on agenda for steering committee to review.
- Draft being revised in response to public comment.
- Need for evaluation of existing strategic plan by those that have conformed to it and look for feedback.
- Is plan still valid and need to look at possible changes in new plan, and can aid into developments.
 - Grimes – people on focus teams looking at this currently in terms of where are we going in the future, and another item for steering committee.
- Where is the main leadership for developing plan?
 - Cammen – Steering Committee expected to have most of leadership role, but not necessarily make decisions which would be by the National office. Board and National office should not take on process by itself; it should be a bottom-up process.
- Evaluation to see if we've met goals established in last plan?

- Grimes– Focus teams look on an annual basis at accomplishments of plans. The other method is the Grimes to look at goals met.
- Biennial was not a critical look last time. Where is that?
 - Grimes – Focus teams look at those details to determine progress and accomplishments of goals, and to see where the gaps are, as well as the role of SG in these focus areas.
- When do these focus areas get integrated into national framework?
 - Cammen – complicated factor of SG means we don't have the luxury to look back when we're in the middle of a plan while having to plan the next one. Performance-based look on 4-yr plan has to follow performance panel 4 years from now, which is two years after this 4-yr plan is finished.
- In an ideal case in a serial planning process – what basis of data do we have aggregated to look for as basis of new plan?
 - Cammen – Annual focus team report
- Need for modify new plan and requirement to report to Congress every year; maybe in concert with Grimes. Grimes can be a tool to rely on as a tool to show progress if there can't be a full evaluation in four years.
- Tracking state to national strategic plans, and look back to Grimes when reporting to Congress.
- Two dimensions:
 - 1.) Have you achieved the goals in plan?
 - 2.) Has the plan satisfied organizational needs?
- Take off what is assumed is achieved in Grimes, and demonstration scope of national impact of program and to what extent = progress mark. What extent has it been communicated to NOAA; an effective instrument for communication SG's message etc. Doubt focus teams would deal with these – not the organizational questions.
- Use Grimes as a true critical look; if focus teams record available data, suggestion to national office to supply data as program as a whole the biennial committee can use in addition to the focus team reports. Leon – good role of the board to take on.
 - Cammen noted that this is a draft process and intends to present this at SGA meeting which will be deadline for additional comments.

Evaluation

- Site Review Teams: last one June 2011
- NSGO/SGA will collect feedback from site reviews to see if successful and beneficial to programs.

Discussion:

- Lessons learned?
 - Grimes – have a few to gather but will complete after feedback questionnaire

Performance Review Panel (PRP)

- Reviewing program's progress by June 2012 and impacts from 2008-2011.
- Transitional review panel.
- Evaluation demonstrations accountability to Congress, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), DOC and NOAA, and other federal dollars
- 5 PRP working groups.
- Reports from the PIER database and optional brief program survey.

- PRP Reviewers include board members, SG etc. Responsibilities include primary and secondary review for a subset of programs and will be responsible for filling out the evaluation from prior to the PRP review. All other members will serve as tertiary reviewers.
- Progress toward plan:
 - PRP working groups will first assign a rating on program's progress.
- Overall Impact:
 - Working groups will make an additional assessment of each program's overall impact within the focus area.
- Schedule: June 2012
 - Wk 1: HCE and HRCC working groups
 - Wk 2: Finalize reports
 - Wk 3: SCD, SSS, and other groups held
 - Wk 4: Finalize reports

Discussion

- PRP is key difference in new evaluation process. Some programs have not had an impact evaluation in a decade.
- Process in organization of panels is consistent with other processes and should be received well.
- How much time is required of participants before June?
 - Grimes – need to review prior reports and know information. 2008-2011 impacts and accomplishments, and annual report material needs to be reviewed. May be about 5 hours per program to review.
 - Cammen – a panel member will only look at one focus group aspect for each program. Several days of reading time.
 - Pennock – been involved the whole way and understand uncertainty with first iteration. The board needs to assess review process and costs put in to the amount of reviews done. Spending so much time in review to satisfy Congress. Time lost in doing good work. Current system out of whack to find a way so we can do good work. Time spent on reviews daunting as a director of a program.
 - Congress set up two National Research Council (NRC) reviews and has an interest in SG reviews.
 - What is the relationship in timing with PRP schedule and Grimes: June and Fall. Review would be prior to Grimes. Set up so annual report for each program, if done, and give to PRP. Annual reports, if done adequately, all programs have to do is write a 10-pg report. Makes annual reporting function more useful and incorporated into evaluation.
 - Rollie: high effort for site reviews and confused as to value of effort. SRT process and results, and PRP relationship?

Annual NSGO reviews

- Next annual review will look at recent annual reports and SRT reports. (Jan. 2012)
- Annual review following the PRP (fall/winter 2012).
- PRP will not see SRT reports but review accomplishments and goals.

Discussion:

- Is there any guidance for level of review required?
 - Grimes: Looking for comments by Oct. 14 on proposed process. Still looking into functionality of PRP

- Review of data from subject areas and product 10-pg; suggest a synthesis paper to highlight how objectives were met that may satisfy requirements in order to reduce strain on reviewer. Point of consideration.
- Work with Grimes and streamline as best we can. Good feeling from site visits; suggests the same team to work with national program officer to develop synopsis of paper review.
- NRC primary recommendation wanted a consistent set of eyes looking at all the programs. Need to keep in mind.
 - Cammen- previous system evolved into 4-5 day reviews with different people looking at each program. Trying to develop common standard. It was a massive effort and wanted to simplify process – shorten site visits, common set of eyes. NRC also wanted national office more involved in reviewing program, but we needed continual flow of information. Set up annual reviews that programs have to do. Now only a 10-pg synthesis required.
- The Directors should provide input and evaluate the process after it has been completed.
- How does this tie to allocation?
 - Cammen - Have a score coming out of this evaluation and a rating for programs on success of site reviews; score will be used to divide up merit funding. Total merit funding = \$4M.
- PRP will be important as a backup for re-allocation funding phase; and there's got to be a way to grade programs against one another.
 - Cammen- If a budget cut we need something solid. Site visits were good in evaluating programs and where improvements need to be. There needs to be some competition to drive programs, and to say that we have a powerful competitive program overall.
- Program review process anxiety grounded in new PIER system;
 - Big issue is getting consistent with plugging in data and grounding a stable review process.

9:50 Break

**10:05 Welcome to the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography,
Steven D'Hondt, Interim Dean and Professor of Oceanography
Presentation (See Appendix – DHondt_URI_GSO.ppt)**

**10:45 Rhode Island Sea Grant highlights Barry A. Costa-Pierce, Director
Presentation (See Appendix – Costa Pierce_RISG.ppt)**

**Ocean Special Area Management Plan Initiative Jennifer McCann, Rhode Island Sea Grant Extension
Director
Presentation (See Appendix – McCann_SAMP.ppt)**

12:00 Lunch

**12:30 Craig McLean, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research,
via telephone
OAR Next: Future strategic plan**

- is independent of Climate Service
- Publishing renewed version after comments from OAR.
- Reorganization issues: Climate Service in relation of OAR and a global reorganization of NOAA in relation to Commerce.
- Interest in combining trade and economic roots of Congress, but no one knows what to do with NOAA; won't see any moves to remove NOAA and will remain in Commerce.
- House report – NOAA cannot use any appropriate funds to create a Climate Service line office. Senate asks NOAA for a plan about what OAR will look like. Need to submit a more robust plan for OAR. Still in continuing resolution. OAR will continue to look the same.

Discussion:

- Board suggests he called SAB leadership and indicate their role in lead of advising.
- Senate language constructive; but selective language seems to challenge OAR and overall context appears to support OAR.

OAR AA Recruitment

- Recruitment: OAR AA position currently advertised. Closes Oct. 5 for candidate nominees.

Discussion

- What can board do to enhance movement from interim to permanent position?
 - McLean: Would not discourage board involvement in providing support for OAR.
- Deputy Undersecretary will be retiring. Important to maintain relationship. A subordinate position will be created underneath.

New members Oath of Office (administered by Craig McLean)

→ **Frank Beal and Patricia Birkholz**

- Chair thanked the AA for his time.

1:15 Biennial Report to Congress – assignments and goals (Woeste)

- West (Chair), Beal, Orbach
- Cammen to assign 1 NSGO staff person
- SGA to designate a representative

New Committee Assignments (Woeste)

- **2012 Reauthorization Committee**
 - Schmitt (Chair), Birkholz, Simmons
 - Cammen to provide recommendations to Committee
- **SG Week 2012**
 - Planning for SG Week has not started → Harry Simmons as designated representative.
 - Given budget restraints, AB should consider its attendance in AK
- **Sea Grant Strategic Plan**

Discussion:

- 4 focus areas and cross-cutting issues addressed in current plan.
- Use of professional write in previous Plan.
- Original Committee: NOAA, SG, SGA, Board members
- Will there be an implementation plan this time where state programs are aligned with the national program?
 - Cammen – There will be one plan that includes strategy and implementation to ease the burden on programs
- Board representative?

- Cammen: process worked well last time; appropriate for board member to be chair of steering committee; need to know which board member.
- Concern over conflict between advisory capacity and management role of implementation
 - Alternative options: board member as a chair or someone not on board but contracted and presented to the board
 - Cost of contractors expensive.
- Cammen: it is a good plan; will be new focus areas suggested and sifted; most of the text is appropriate.
- Any arising issues since plan?
 - Climate example as move to focus area.
 - Ocean hazards and not just coastal hazards?
- Timeline:
 - Committee appointed by October;
 - Steering Committee Draft November – March and begin stakeholder meetings; create draft plan within time frame.
- Cammen: Need to find another chair for the committee.
- Chair: The Board can identify someone to look at existing plan and come back to board with short report to define size and nature of job.
- Cammen: Will discuss with SGA - want to make sure there isn't a perception that this a national office plan.
- **Knauss**
 - Schmitt
- **Minority Serving Institutions/Diversity Committee**
 - We don't set the standards for diversity, but the Board should look into policies
 - NOAA institutional policy should not guide our work as most Sea Grant employees do not work for NOAA
 - Been language that there is a Board subcommittee. Given current culture of things, the Board attending to these matters will serve the Board well.
 - The Board should submit a policy
 - Orbach and Harris will do a review of current diversity statement and then Board will disseminate to the programs

Discussion:

- Is there a report for the whole of SG in terms of diversity? Needs analysis to make this meaningful.
- NOAA diversity committee in regards to recruitment; getting data is all voluntary. There are difficulties legally to call programs and ask for reports.
 - Cammen: Program assessments? Do look at diversity aspects, don't control them but look at them. Encourage applicants for Knauss and students across the program.
- Most SG employees not NOAA employees and therefore do not govern.

2: 15 Break

- **Sub Committee on OAR Strategic Plan**
 - Alter language to emphasize SG's influence?
 - Proposing more time to review document and NSGAB Chair should draft a letter to group and send on behalf of the board.

Board Actions:

→ Chair will draft a letter for review to be sent to OAR.

○

Focus Team Reports

- No teams have anything to report.
- Concern that no one has anything to report when it was made clear they were critical in annual reports and evaluation.
 - Cammen: proposals to initiatives to fill in gaps within focus teams; responsible for monitoring progress; will ask teams for advice on next strategic plan
 - Ban: Focus Teams provided updates in August – this is just a two month update.

Network Reports

- Simmons: Communications → would like to attend larger meeting, maybe SG Week, and be more engaged.
- Extension: Schmitt → Discussed Texas Sea Grant On-Boarding presentation from Extension & Communication Conference – would like to see them present at our Spring Meeting.
- Education: Rabalais (absent)

Discussion:

- Board should discuss assignments with Rabalais. As Chair, she should not be on so many committees
- Board needs to be cautious about taking on any more assignments due to lack of active members.

NOAA Science Advisory Board (SAB)

- Need to know times of meetings, specifically public.
- Ban to discuss with Cynthia Decker, DFO of SAB

Public Comment Period

- Ban confirmed no attendees for public comment period. Received one public comment which was provided to the Board and will be included in minutes.

3: 00 Dr. Ames Colt, Chair, RI Bays, Rivers, and Watersheds Coordination Team Presentation (See Appendix – Colt_RIBRW.ppt)

Chair thanks Dr. Colt for his time and work with Rhode Island Sea Grant

3:30 Meeting adjourned

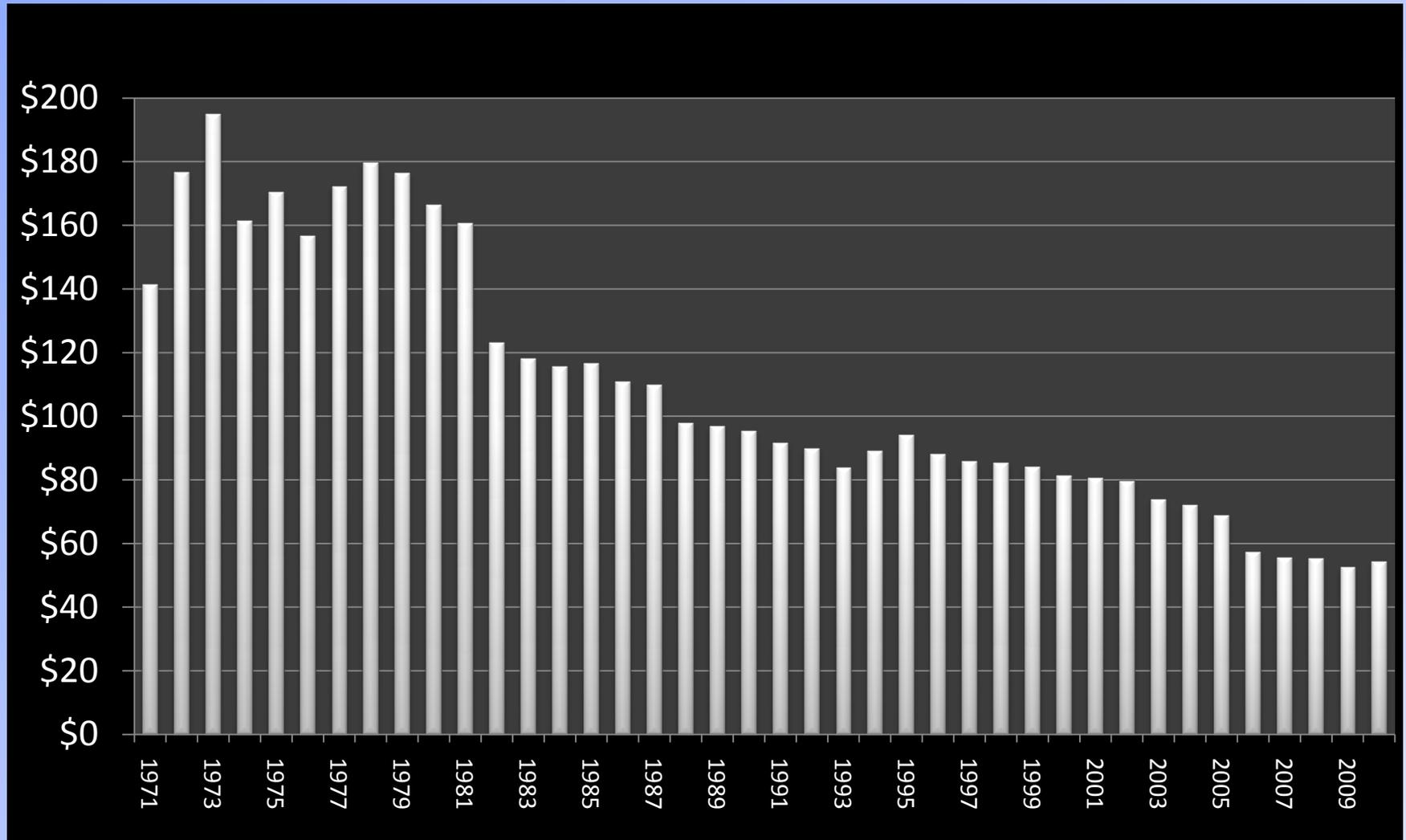
**National Sea Grant Advisory Board (NSGAB)
Fall Meeting
September 28 -29, 2011
University of Rhode Island
Graduate School of Oceanography
Narragansett Bay Campus
215 South Ferry Road, Ocean Technology Center
Narragansett, RI 02882**

Appendix

Allocation Committee II

National Sea Grant Advisory Board Meeting
September 28-29, 2011
Rhode Island Sea Grant
Narragansett, RI

Declining Buying Power (in millions of 2007 \$)



NSGAB Allocation Committee (ACII)

Committee Membership:

Dick West, Chair, NSGAB

Bill Stubblefield, NSGAB

Dick Vortmann, NSGAB

Bob Duce, former NSGAB, Chair, Research Committee

Mike Liffmann, NSGO

Dorn Carlson, NSGO

Paul Anderson, SGA

NSGO Support:

Joshua Brown, NSGO

September 2011
Narragansett, RI

Convened
July 18-20, 2011

Charge to the Board

NSGCP Director's Letter* (March 2011)

- To develop policies and criteria for managing and allocating Sea Grant funding resources that will be consistent with Sea Grant's legislative authority and will maximize the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the National Sea Grant College Program.

*National Sea Grant Director's tasking letter contained in briefing book

Charge to the Board

- The allocation policy will need to meet the following objectives:
 - Allow for strategies that State programs have developed to accommodate changing real federal and state funding
 - Ensure that Sea Grant programs will have sufficient resources, to the extent overall funding allows, to function effectively in their respective environments
 - Provide guidance for the allocation of funding among base funding, merit funding, and national and regional strategic investments

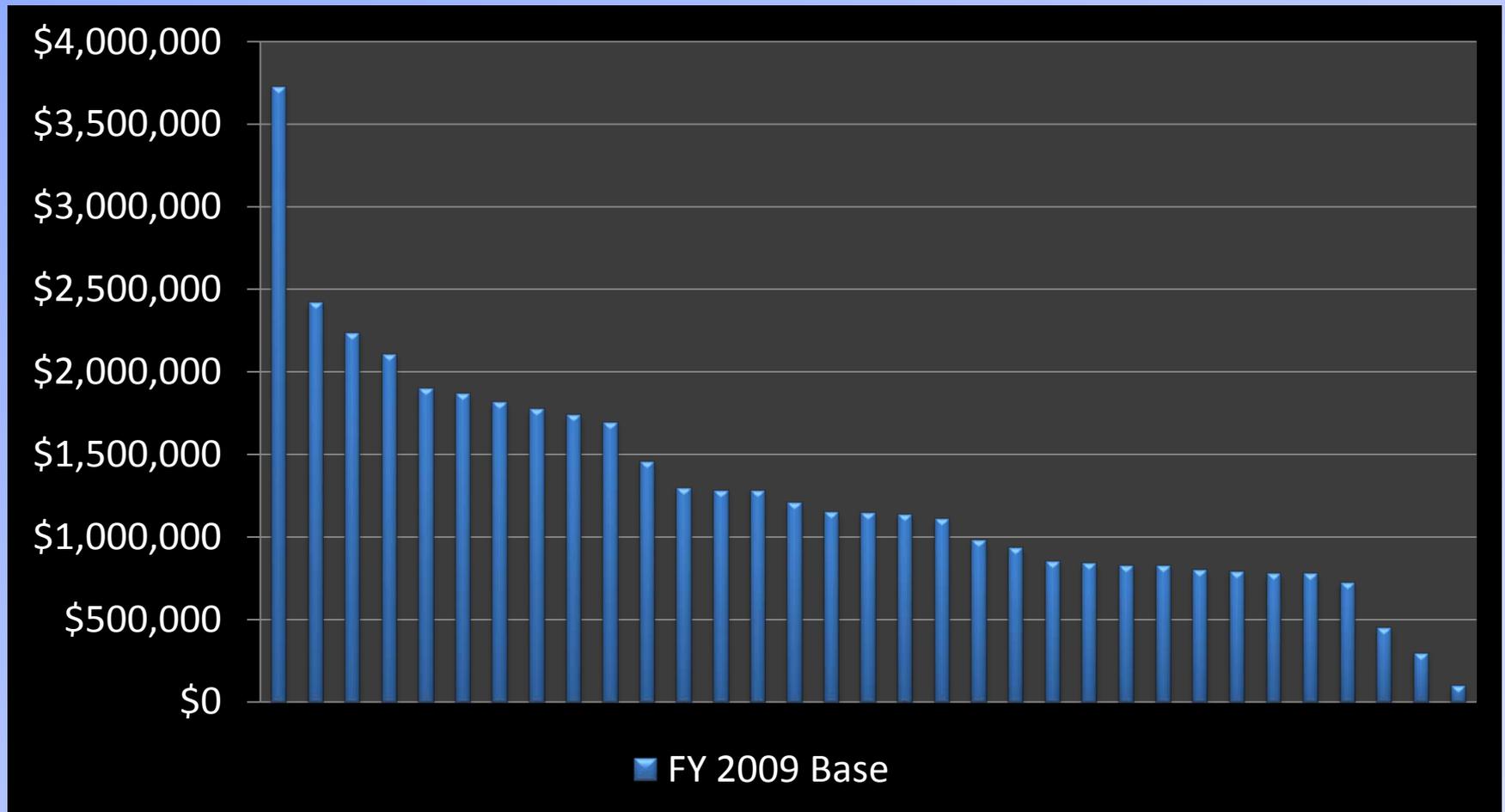
NSGAB ACII Review

- Why now?
 - 2003 allocation policy requires review 1 year before next reauthorization (2014)
 - 2014 budget preparation is underway
 - Upcoming Strategic Plans and Omnibus renewals
 - Potential for prolonged period of zero or negative growth in Federal funding
 - Update to Second Biennial Report to Congress in 2012 –need to respond on decreasing buying power and regional actions
 - Current policy was geared to develop programs. No longer expanding as we now have College or Institutional programs in every coastal state.
 - SGA Requested review in Small Programs Report
 - Ability to respond to Congressional and Executive inquiries
 - Reauthorization hearings/language in 2013

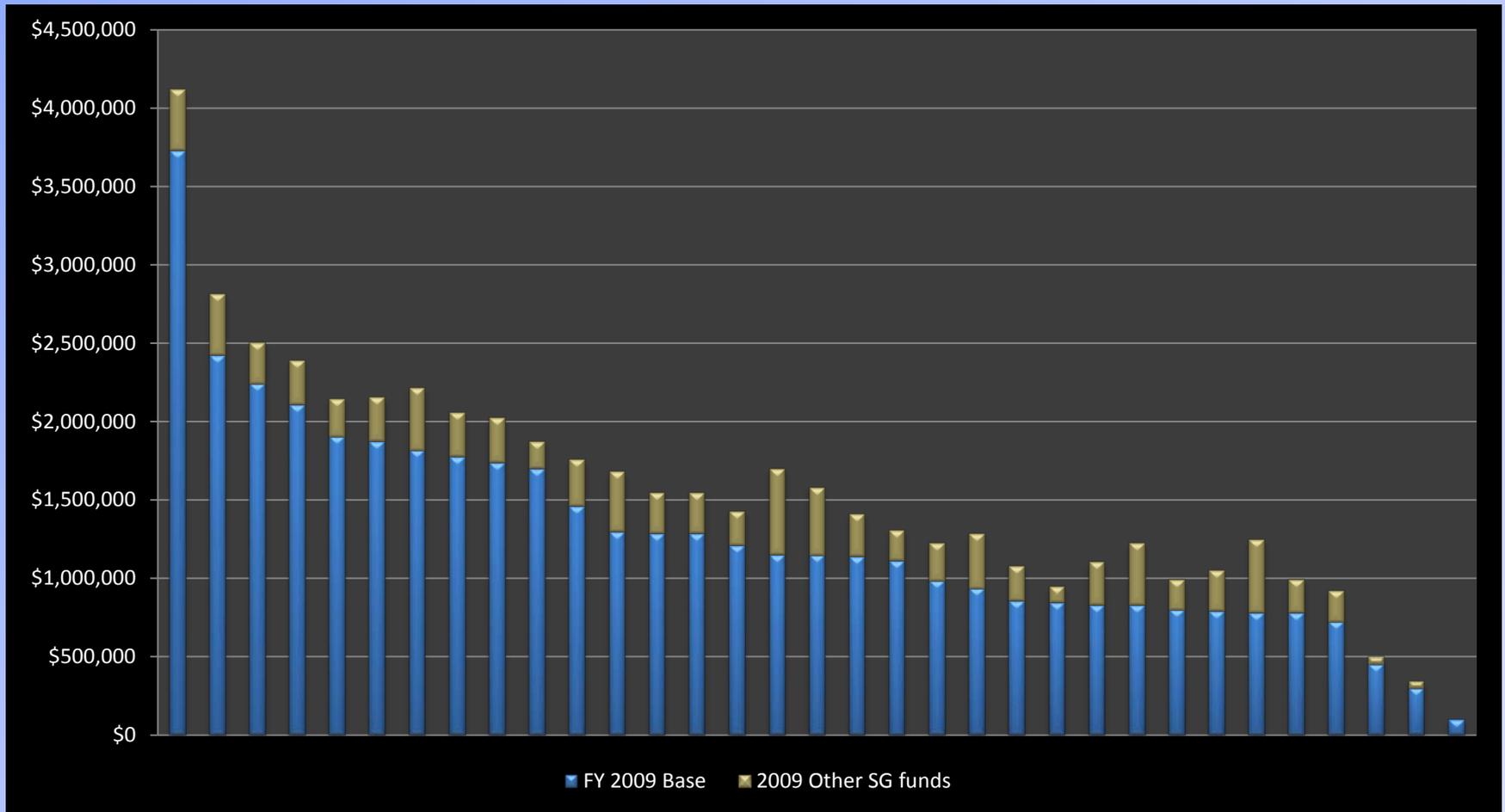
NSGAB ACII Review

- Why change?
 - Declining program buying power and capacity to be effective is at risk, especially for small programs (Ross' slide)
 - Existing allocation policy has assumed growing appropriation, that assumption is no longer valid
 - The integrity of the national network is threatened
 - OMB and The Hill have stressed that Sea Grant Research should be more responsive to emerging regional and national issues
 - Current allocation scheme is not equitable for today's environment – it is a liability when arguing for future budgets

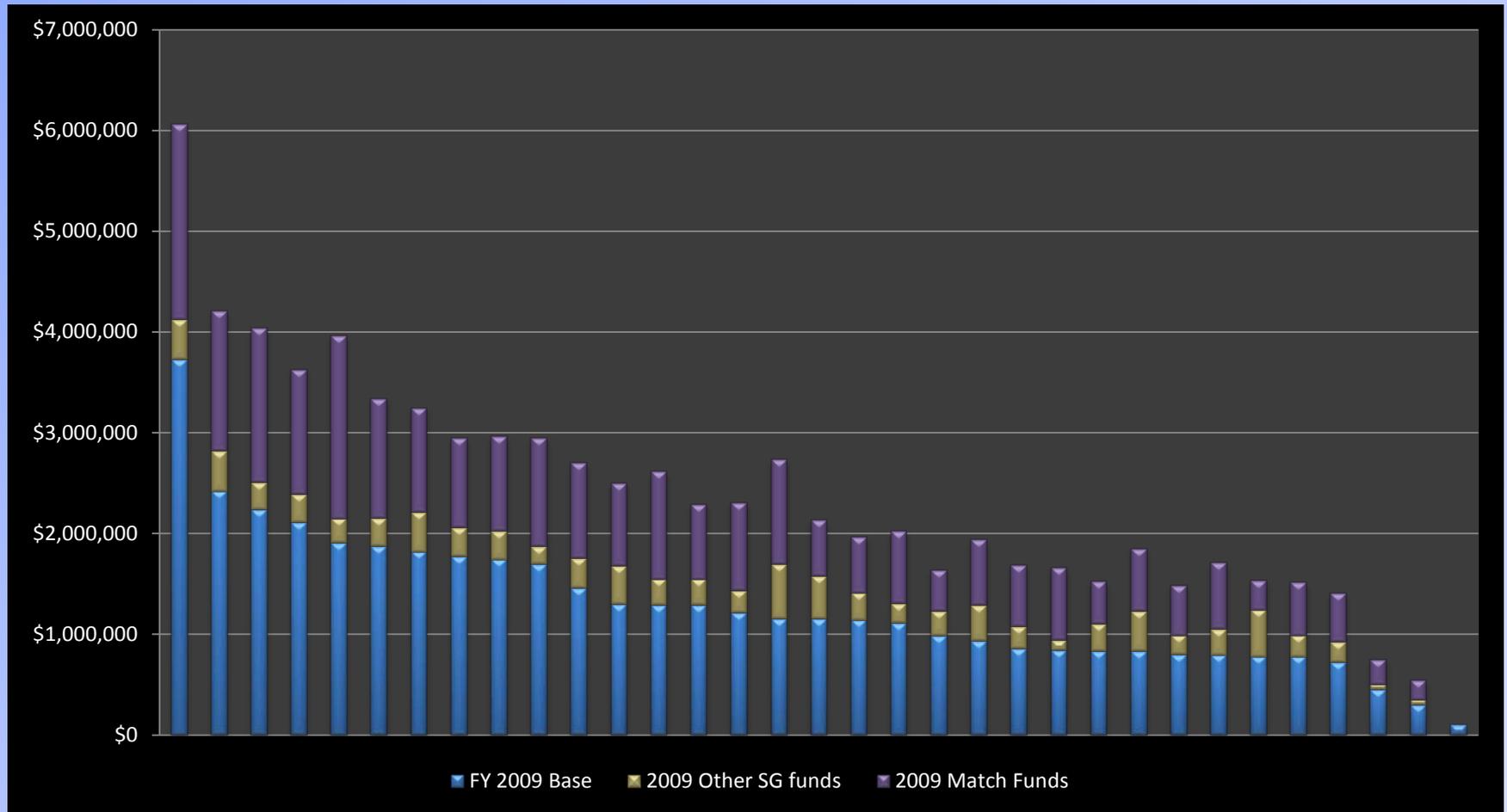
2009 Individual Program Base Funding



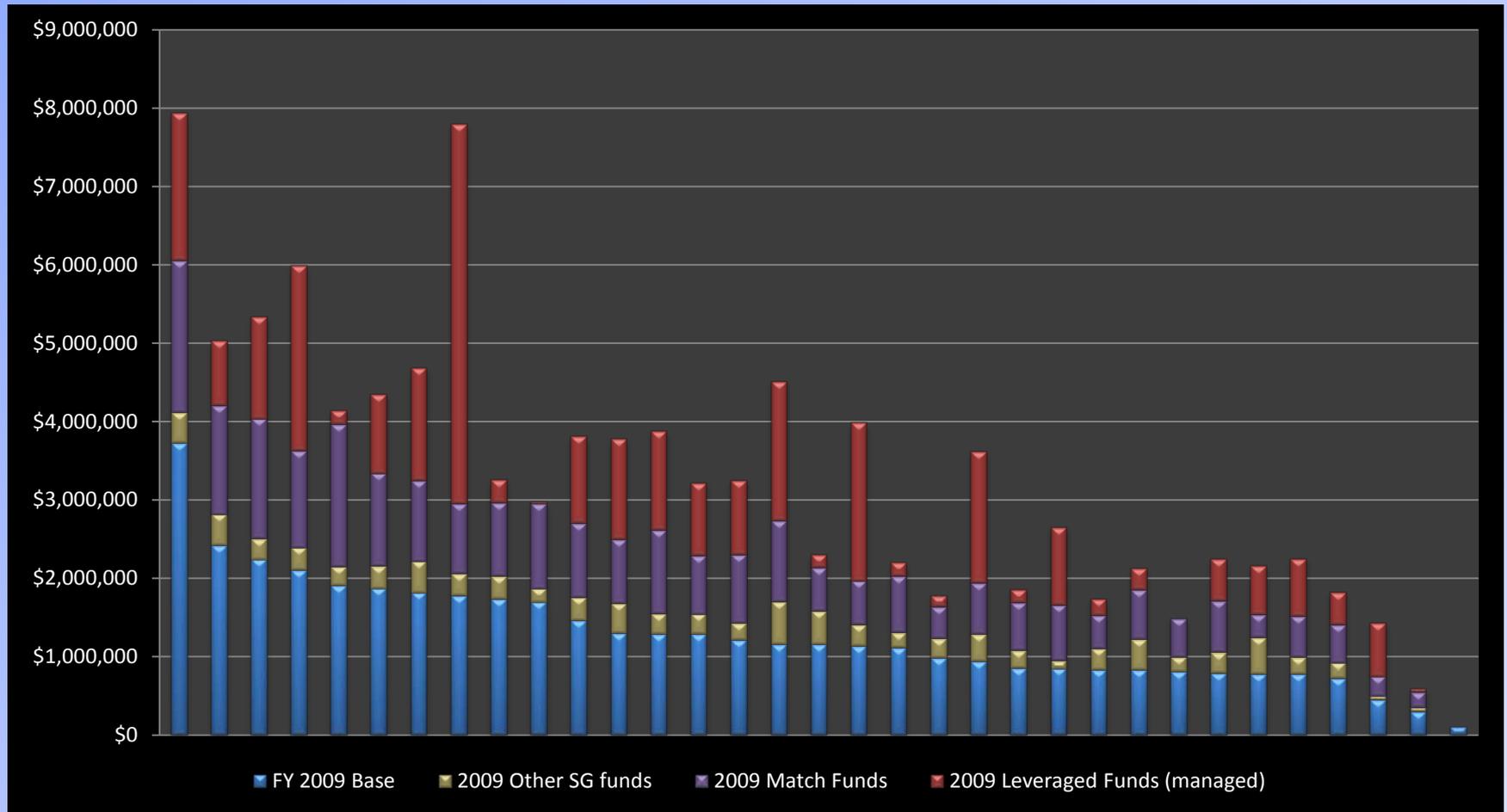
2009 SG Federal Funds



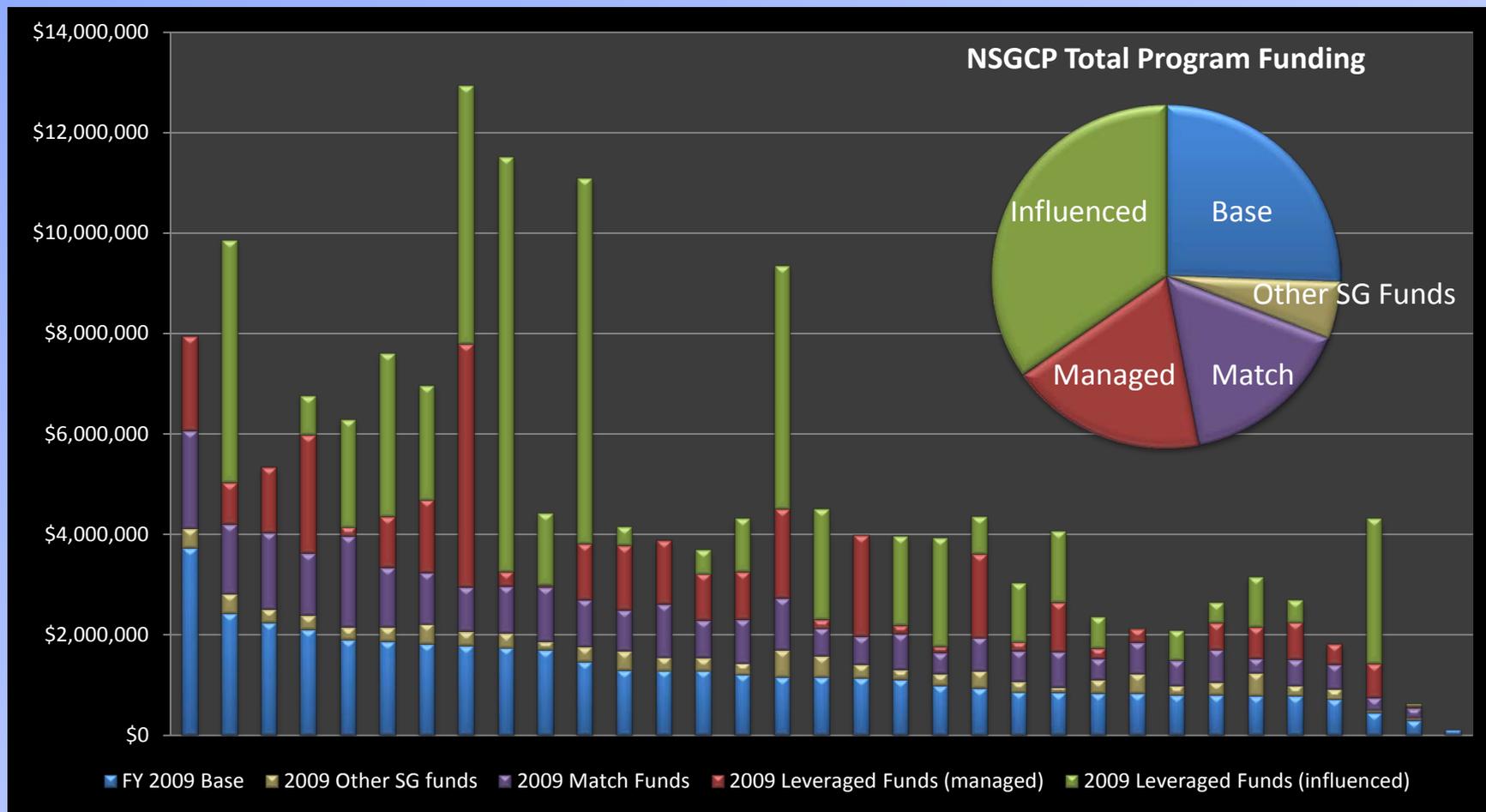
2009 Federal + Match



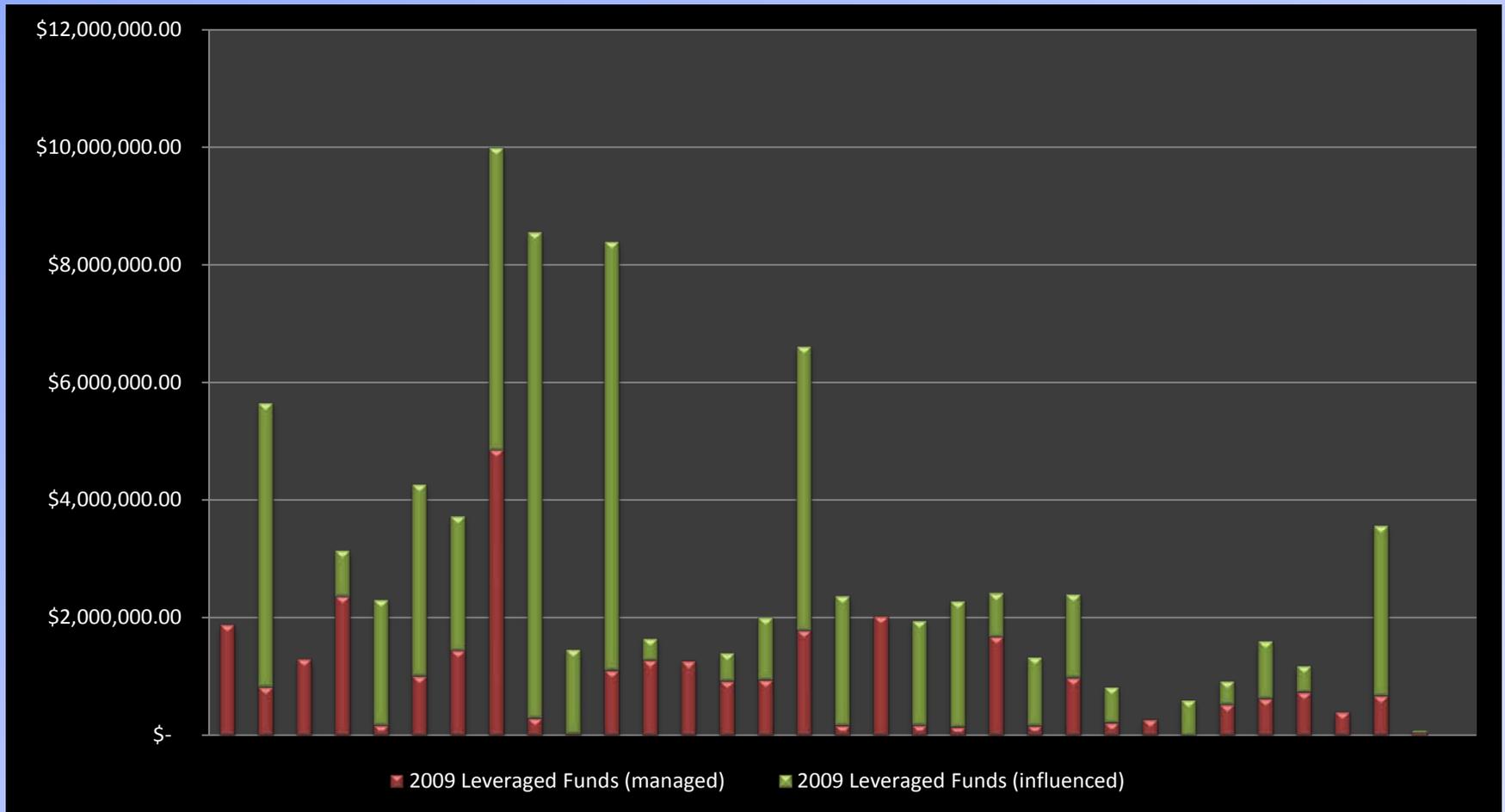
2009 Federal + Match + Leveraged (Managed)



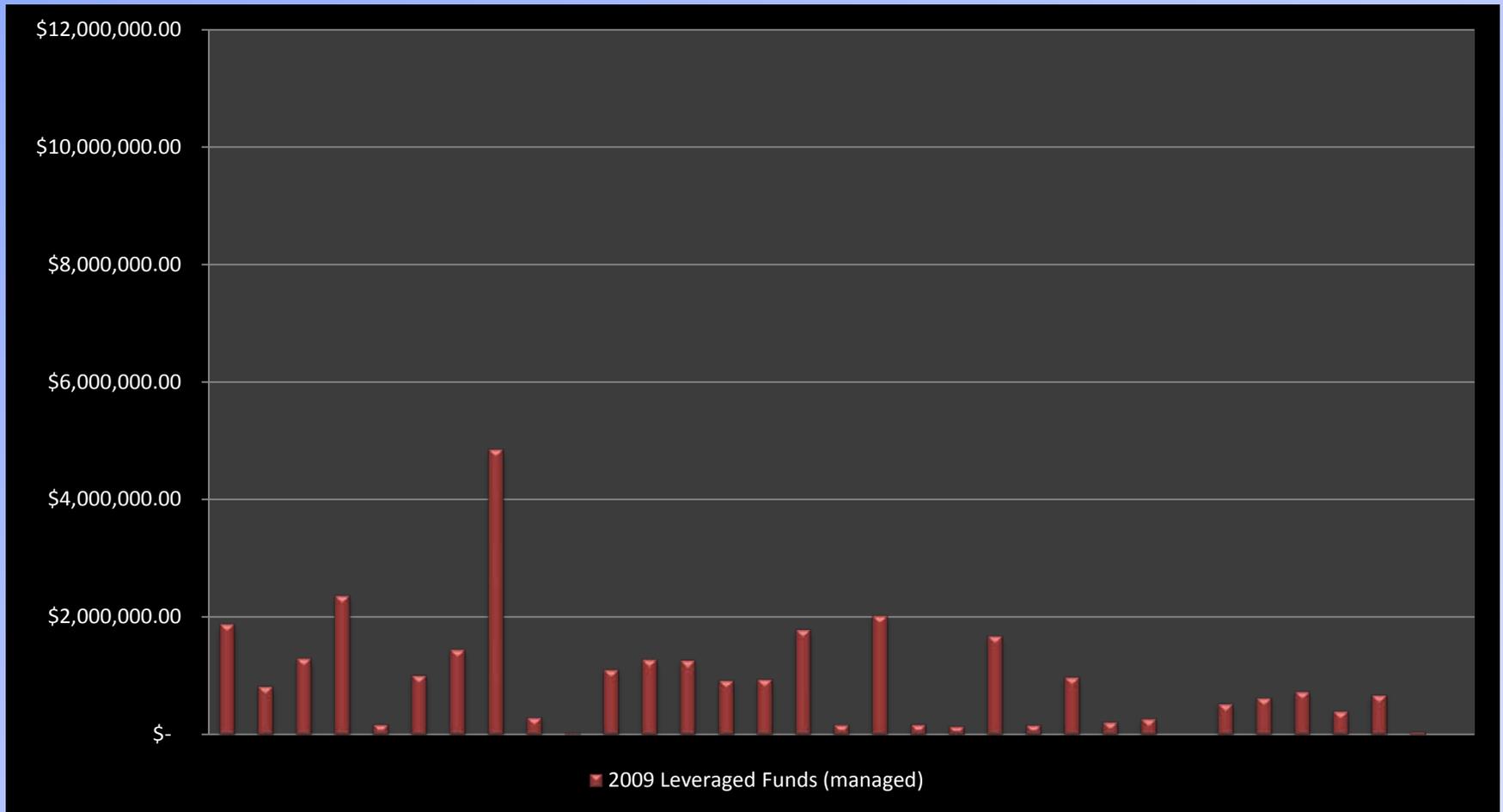
2009 Federal + Match + Leveraged (Managed & Influenced)



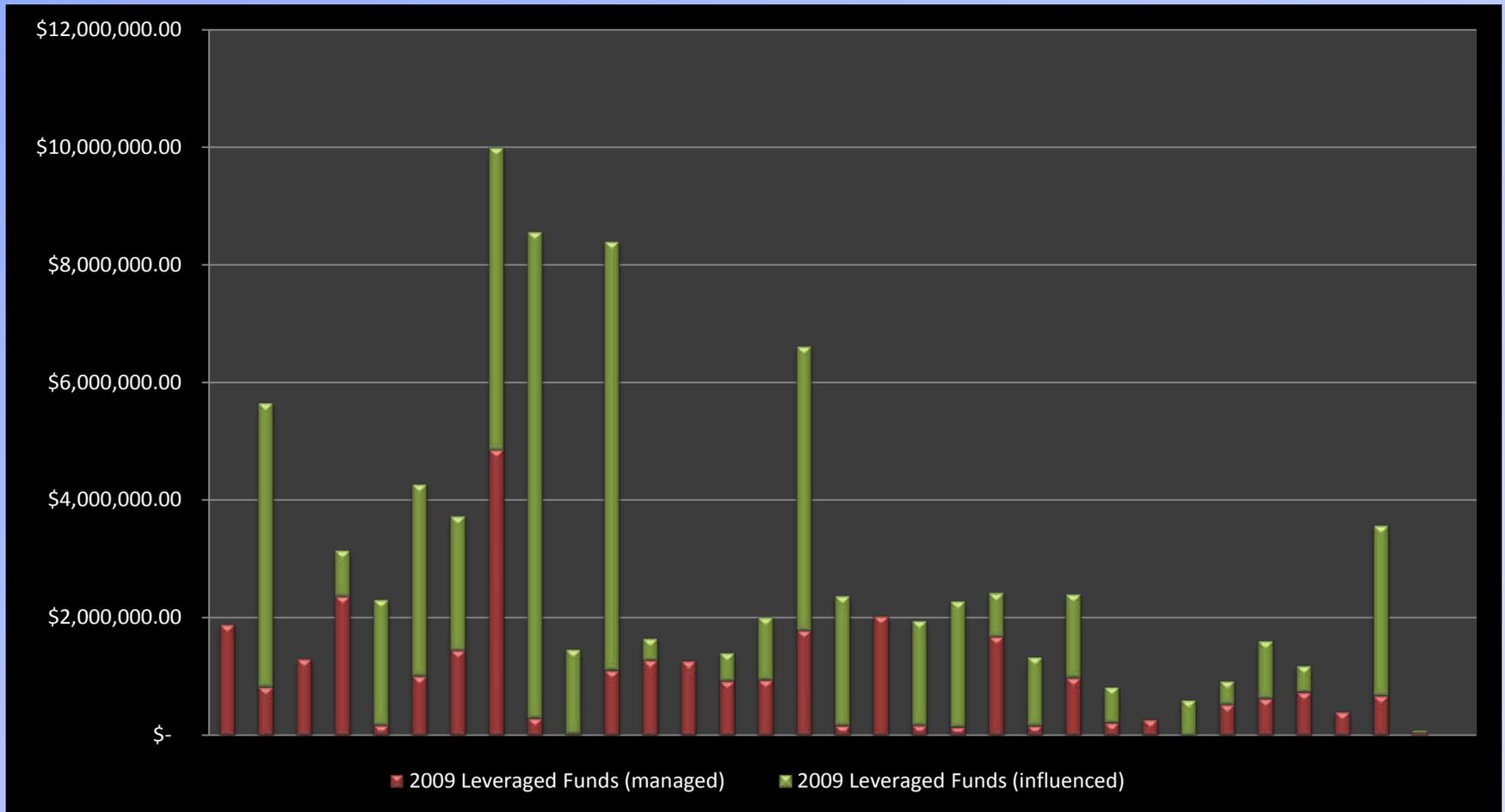
2009 All Leverage



2009 Leverage (manage)

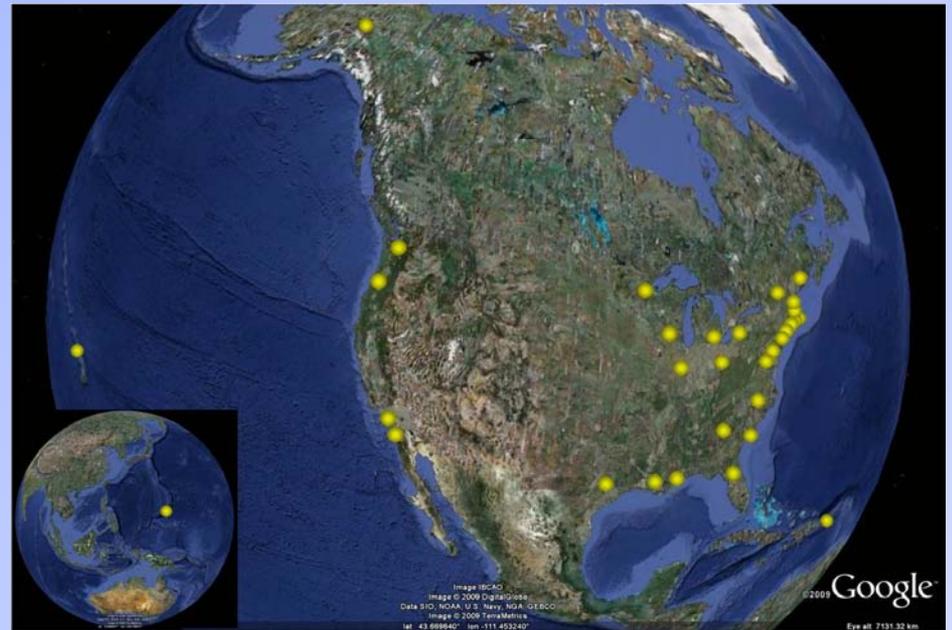
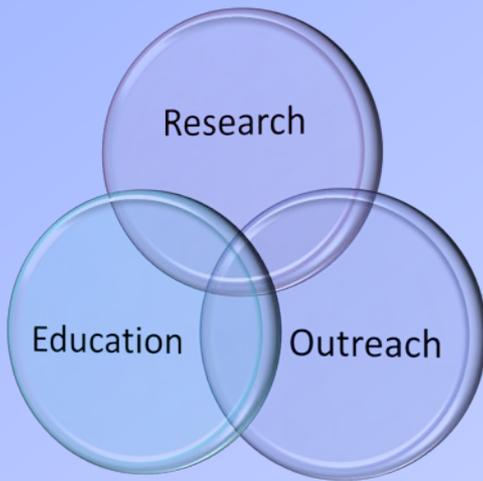


2009 All Leverage



ACII Allocation Principles

- Maintain the national network
- Preserve Sea Grant Model



ACII Allocation Principles

- Funding to State Programs:
 - Statutory limit: No state can receive more than 15%
 - Need-driven
 - Competitive
 - Merit-based
 - Stable funding to manage program
 - Institutionalizes regional research
 - Program Director retains discretion within program, helps set regional priorities

ACII Allocation Principles

- Funding for National Programs:
 - National Strategic Investments: competitively available to programs
 - Fund a functional national office
- Phase in new policy
 - Not to exceed two 4-yr planning cycles (8yrs)

Recommended ACII Allocation Policy Framework

- **State (75% Federal Funds)**
 - Base to program (50% Federal Funds)
 - Administration/Extension/Education/Communication/Research
 - Fair and equitable needs-based distribution of funds to state programs
 - Regional Competitive Research (15% Federal Funds)
 - Regionally funded NSIs; competitive among states
 - Total determined by need-based allocation by state
 - Merit Pool (10%)
 - Administration/Extension/Education/Communication/Research
 - Competitive
 - Performance based
 - Total state budgets should strive for 40% or more research
- **National (25% Federal Funds)**
 - Competitive National Programs
 - Fellowships
 - National Strategic Investments
 - NSGO

Allocation Policy Resolution

- ACII Subcommittee recommends the NSGAB approve the following NSGCP allocation policy and forward to the NSGCP Director per his request to maintain a viable national Sea Grant network.
 - In view of the reasons listed in the “Why Now” slide, revise the NSGCP funding allocation as follows:
 - Develop a model that meets the Recommended ACII Allocation Policy Framework outlined on slide 18
 - Begin by the FY14 budget
 - Complete change incrementally over two 4-year cycles

ACII Response to a Major Decrease in SG Funding

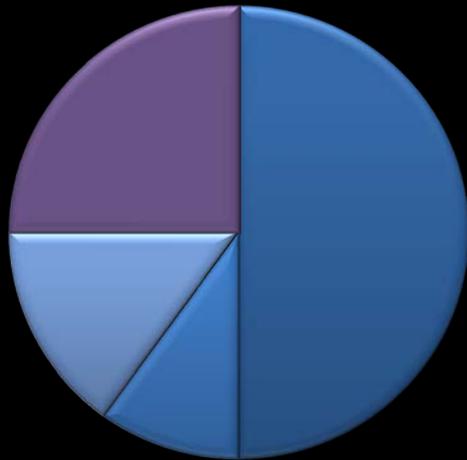
- National principles remain:
 - Maintain the national network
 - Preserve Sea Grant Model
- National actions in priority order
 1. Eliminate national programming (NSIs, Fellows, National Sea Grant Library, etc.)
 2. Reduce proportionally across the network
 1. Base in part on performance
 2. Adjust proportions where necessary to preserve network
 3. Discontinue programs when dollars are not sufficient
 1. Keep presence in each region
 4. Eliminate functions at remaining programs

Sense of the Board

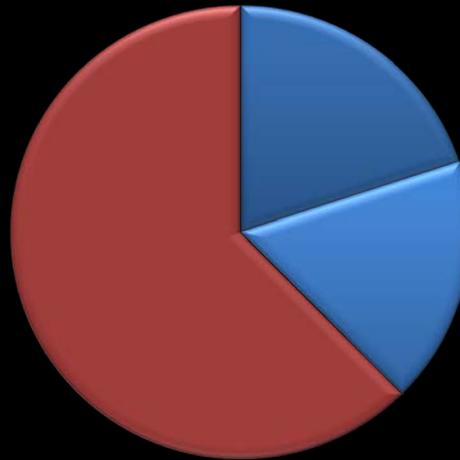
- ACII Subcommittee recommends the NSGAB pass a Sense of the Board resolution and forward the following allocation guidelines when faced with a significant budget perturbation:
 - Preserve the NSGCP national network and model
 - Take actions in the following priority order
 - Eliminate national programming
 - Reduce across the network
 - Base on performance
 - Eliminate programs, but maintain presence in region
 - Eliminate program functions

What this means for Research

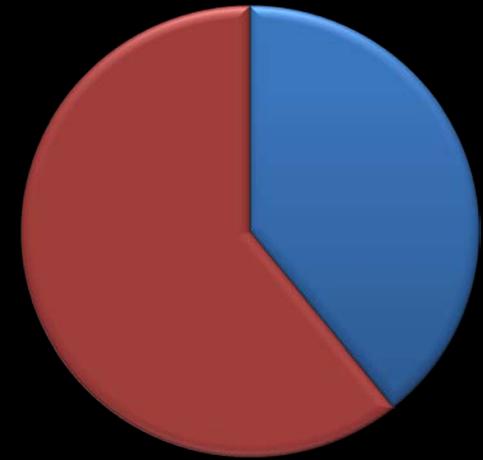
**Proposed
State/National Split**



**Proposed State
Research/Non-research Split**



**Current State
Research/Non-Research Split**



■ State Base ■ Merit
■ Regional Research ■ National

■ Regional Research ■ State Research
■ Non-Research

■ Research ■ Non-research

Board Response to ACII Charge

September 28, 2011

From: John Woeste
Chairman, National Sea Grant Advisory Board

To: Leon Cammen
Director, National Sea Grant College Program

Re: Recommended Allocation Principles and Framework

Dear Leon,

In response to your request, the National Sea Grant Advisory Board (the Board) unanimously recommends the following allocation principles and framework for your consideration, in answer to your request (letter dated March 2011) to the Board for a strategy to maintain a viable national Sea Grant network.

The principles are:

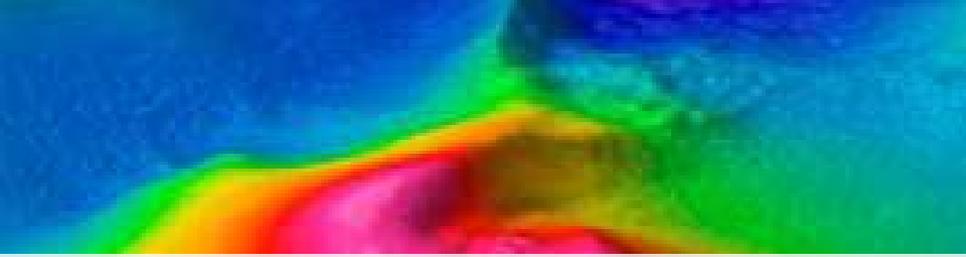
- Maintain the national network
- Preserve Sea Grant Model
- Funding to State Programs:
- Statutory limit: No state can receive more than 15%
 - Need-driven
 - Competitive
 - Merit-based
 - Stable funding to manage program
 - Institutionalizes regional research
 - Program Director retains discretion within program, helps set regional priorities
- Funding for National Programs:
 - National Strategic Investments: competitively available to programs
 - Fund a functional national office
- Phase in new policy
 - Not to exceed two 4-yr planning cycles (8yrs)

Building upon these principles, the Board suggests the following framework:

- State (75% Federal Funds)
 - Base to program (50% Federal Funds)
 - Administration/Extension/Education/Communication/Research
 - Fair and equitable needs-based distribution of funds to state programs
 - Regional Competitive Research (15% Federal Funds)
 - Regionally funded NSIs; competitive among states
 - Total determined by need-based allocation by state
 - Merit Pool (10% Federal Funds)

Board Response to ACII Charge

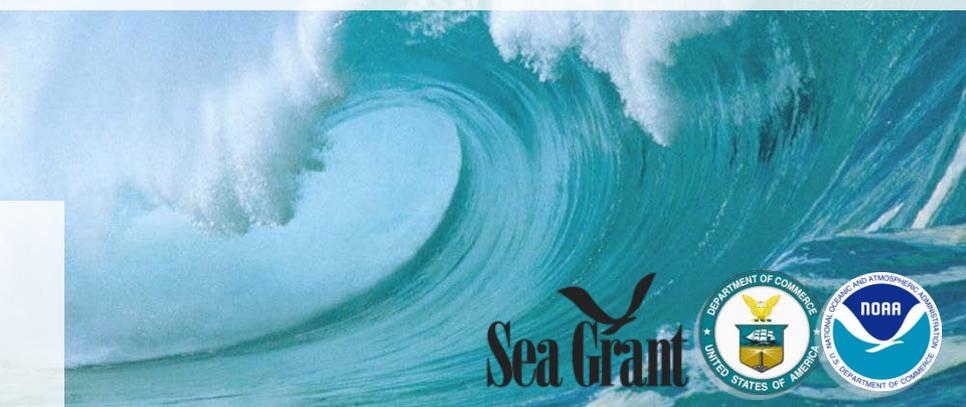
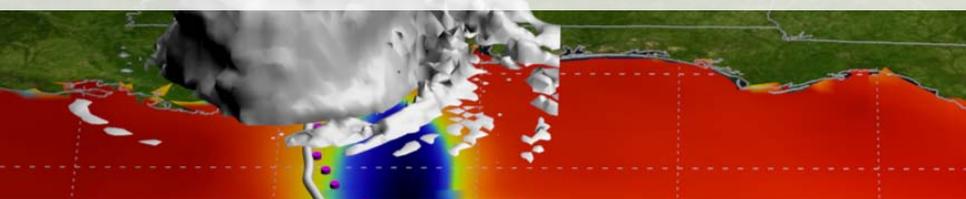
- Administration/Extension/Education/Communication/Research
 - Competitive
 - Performance based
 - Total state budgets should strive for 40-60% research
- National (25% Federal Funds)
 - Competitive National Programs
 - Fellowships
 - National Strategic Investments
 - NSGO



National Sea Grant College Program Update

Briefing for the National Sea Grant Advisory Board

September 28, 2011

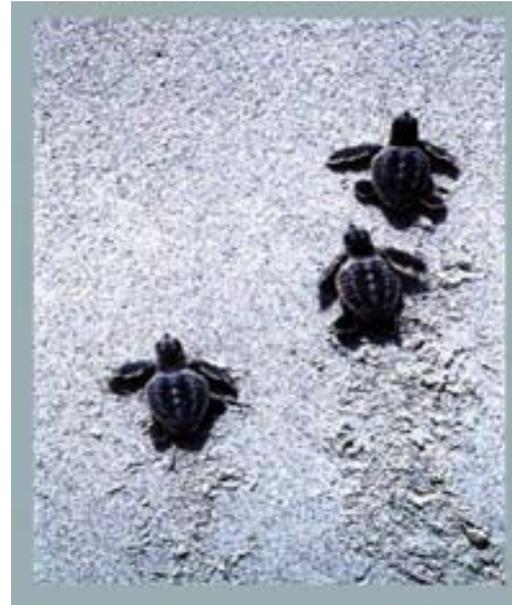
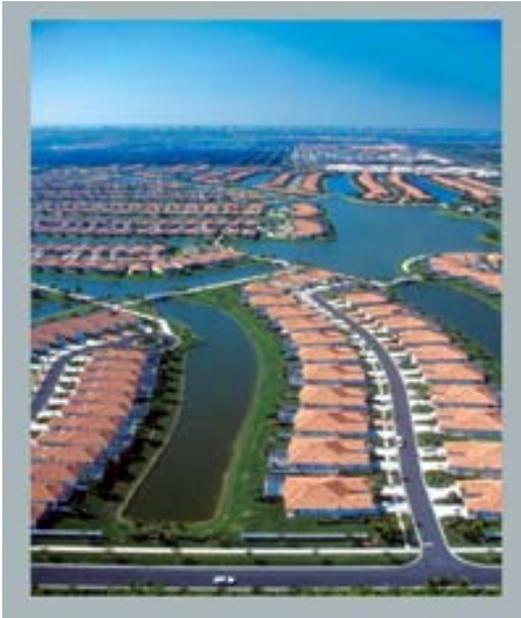


Dr. Leon M. Cammen
Director, NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program



Sea Grant's Mission

“To enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment”



Overview: Funding

- FY 2010 – \$63M
- FY 2011 – \$61.4M
- FY 2012
 - President's Request – \$62.5M
 - House Mark – \$42M (30% reduction)
 - Senate Mark – \$65M
 - Travel and conference restrictions
- FY 2013 – OMB imposed 5% reduction on all Departments from FY 2011



Overview: Funding Sources

	Source	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Direct Base Funding	OAR	\$54,997	\$63,000	\$61,356
	SUBTOTAL	\$54,997	\$63,000	\$61,356
	OAR	\$5,380	\$5,759	\$442
Other NOAA Sources	NOS	\$800	\$4080	\$44
	NWS	\$40	\$0	\$184
	NESDIS	\$40	\$0	\$10
	NMFS	\$1,067	\$2,146	\$1,153
	Program Support/NOAA Administration	\$261	\$1,627	\$357
	SUBTOTAL	\$7,592	\$13,612	\$2,189

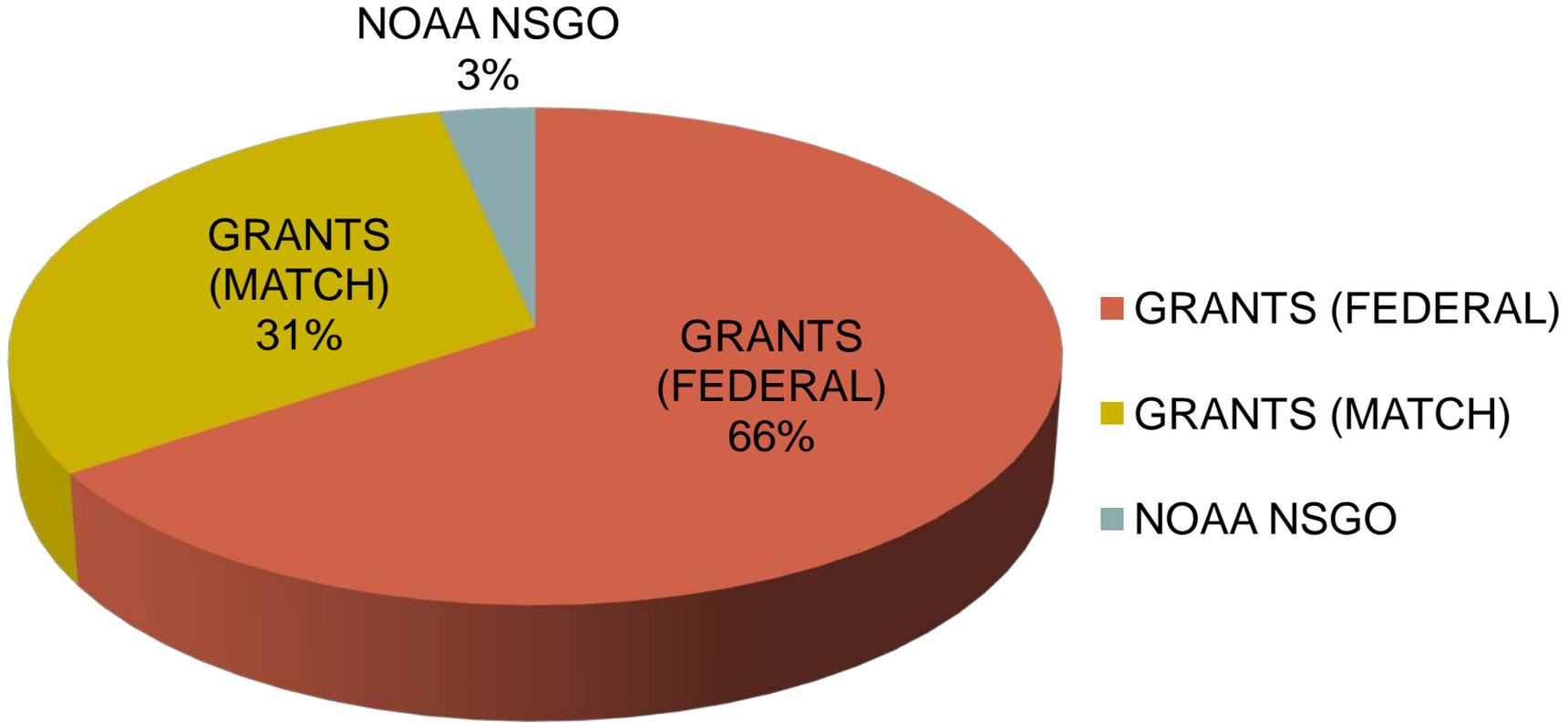


Overview: Funding Sources

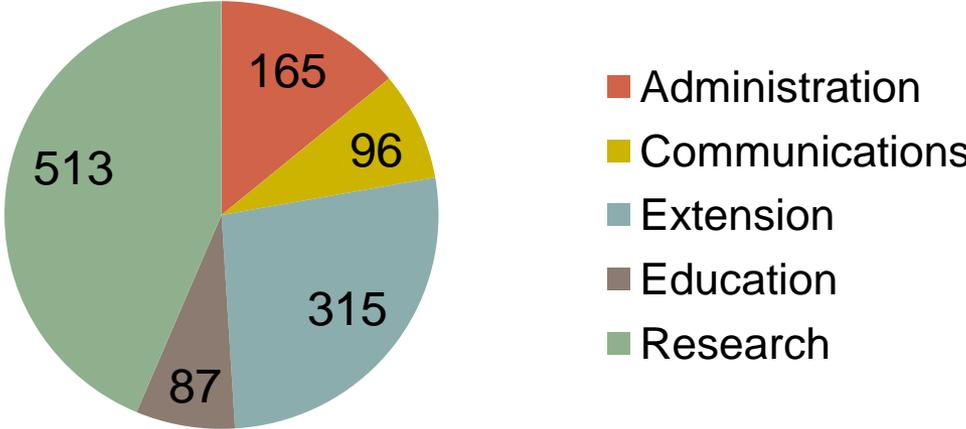
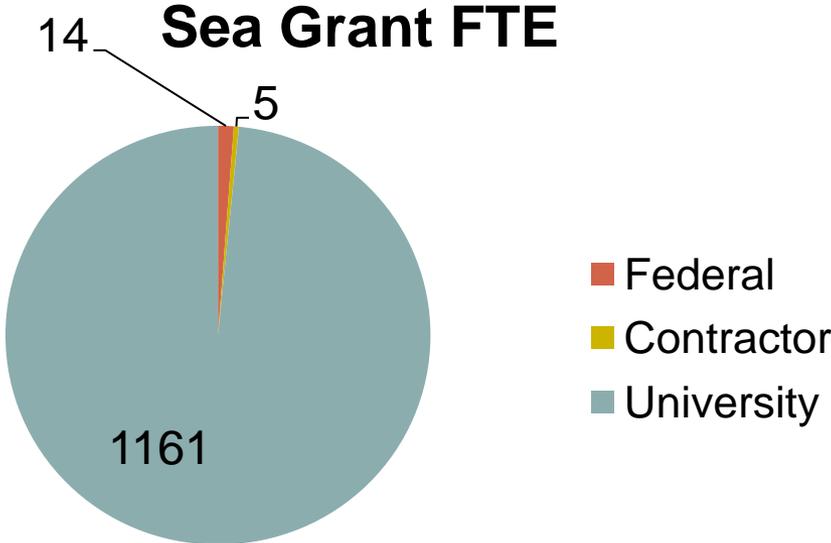
	Source	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Other Agencies	EPA	\$533	\$689	\$1003
	Army	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
	Navy	\$48	\$48	\$33
	NSF	\$47	\$95	\$50
	DOE	\$0	\$48	\$149
	DOT	\$47	\$50	\$0
	INTERIOR	\$0	\$143	\$99
	STATE	\$48	\$48	\$50
	Coast Guard	\$0	\$0	\$50
	SUBTOTAL	\$722	\$950	\$2,430
	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	\$63,311	\$77,562	\$65,975
	TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS	\$29,622	\$33,151	\$31,282
	GRAND TOTAL	\$92,933	\$110,713	\$97,257



Overview: FY 2011 Funding



Overview: FY 2011 Employees



Overview: Return on Investment

- In FY2010 & FY2011, Sea Grant activities resulted in:
 - Approx. \$315M in economic benefit
 - Created 106 and retained 1,178 businesses
 - Created 1,243 and retained 16,268 jobs
 - Assisted in the development of 7 patents/licenses



Overview: Return on Investment

- In FY2011, Sea Grant activities resulted in:
 - ~ 400 Peer-Reviewed Publications
 - Support for:
 - 875 Undergraduate Students
 - 608 MS/MA Graduate Students
 - 243 PhD Graduate Students
 - 56 Other Professional Degree Graduate Students
- 1,782 Total Students



Key Activities: Summary

Key Activities:

Programmatic – *Focus Areas*

- Healthy Coastal Ecosystems
- Sustainable Coastal Development
- Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply
- Hazard Resilience in Coastal Communities
- *[Climate Adaptation]*

Administrative – *Planning, Implementation and Evaluation (PIE)*

- Planning: 4-year national and state strategic plans w/ national/state performance measures
- Implementation
- Evaluation: Annual Reporting, Site Visits, NSGO Review, Performance Review Panel

Administrative – *National Sea Grant Advisory Board*

- Appoint 5 new members
- Prepare for new State of Sea Grant report



Key Activities: NOAA Next Generation Strategic Plan (NGSP) Goals

Sea Grant contributes to these NGSP Long-Term Goals:

- Climate Adaptation and Mitigation
An informed society anticipating and responding to climate and its impacts
- Weather-Ready Nation
Society is prepared for and responds to weather-related events
- Healthy Oceans
Marine fisheries, habitats, and biodiversity are sustained within healthy and productive ecosystems
- Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies
Coastal and Great Lakes communities are environmentally and economically sustainable

Sea Grant also contributes to NGSP Enterprise Objectives:

- NOAA's Science and Technology Enterprise
- NOAA's Engagement Enterprise
- NOAA's Organization and Administration Enterprise



Key Activities: Sea Grant Strategic Plan

NOAA NGSP Goal/Enterprise	NOAA NGSP Objective	NOAA AGM Priorities	Sea Grant Focus Areas/Cross-cutting Goals
S&T Enterprise; Engagement Enterprise; Resilient Coastal Communities & Economies; Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; Weather-Ready Nation	Holistic understanding; Resilient coastal communities; Mitigation & adaptation choices; Reduced loss of life & property	Strengthening science; Promote resiliency and adaptation to climate change and ocean acidification	Hazard Resiliency in Coastal Communities
S&T Enterprise; Engagement Enterprise; Healthy Oceans	Holistic understanding; Sustainable fisheries and safe seafood	Strengthen science; Eliminate overfishing, rebuild fish stocks, conserve habitat and foster sustainable aquaculture; Implementing the National Ocean Policy	Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply
S&T Enterprise; Engagement Enterprise; Healthy Oceans	Holistic understanding; Resilient coastal communities	Strengthening Science; Promote ecosystem-based management	Healthy Coastal Ecosystems
S&T Enterprise; Engagement Enterprise Resilient Coastal Communities & Economies	Holistic understanding; Resilient coastal communities	Strengthening Science Promote resiliency	Sustainable Coastal Development
S&T Enterprise	Holistic understanding	Strengthening Science	Sound Scientific Research
Engagement Enterprise	An engaged & educated public; Integrated services meeting the evolving demands of regional stakeholders	All AGM Priorities	Informed, Scientifically Literate Public; Inclusive Decision Making
Organization & Administration	Diverse & evolving capabilities in NOAA's Workforce	Continuously improve internal business operations and services	Well-trained Workforce

Key Activities: Healthy Oceans

SG Focus Area: Healthy Coastal Ecosystems

- Sound science to support ecosystem-based management
- Widespread use of ecosystem-based approaches to managing land, water, and living resources in coastal areas
- Restored function and productivity of degraded ecosystems



Key Activities: Healthy Oceans

- Number of tools, technologies, and information services that are used by NOAA partners/customers to improve ecosystem-based management

National Target 2010-2013	2010 Actual (#) 2/1/2010-1/31/2011	2011 Anticipated (#) 2/1/2011-1/31/2012
150	175	175

- Number of coastal communities that have restored degraded ecosystems as a result of Sea Grant activities

National Target 2010-2013	2010 Actual (#) 2/1/2010-1/31/2011	2011 Anticipated (#) 2/1/2011-1/31/2012
165	225	112

Key Activities: Healthy Oceans

IN 2009, 186 COASTAL
COMMUNITIES RESTORED
DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS
AS A RESULT OF
SEA GRANT ACTIVITIES.



Sea Grant develops new tool for monitoring algal toxins

The algal toxin domoic acid, the causative agent of amnesic shellfish poisoning, taints seafood in California and has caused mass die-offs of birds and marine mammals. Sea Grant researchers developed a man-made sentinel mussel capable of detecting low levels of potentially harmful seafood toxins such as domoic acid. This algal toxin monitoring technology has been integrated into the California Program for Regional Enhanced Monitoring of Phyco-Toxins, a component of the NOAA Monitoring and Event Response for Harmful Algal Blooms Research Program, the Central and Northern California Ocean Observing System, and is being used by the California Department of Fish and Game.

(California Sea Grant)

Key Activities: Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies

SG Focus Area: Sustainable Coastal Development

- Healthy coastal economies**
- Coastal communities that make efficient use of land, energy, and water resources**
- Informed coastal citizenry with tools to balance multiple uses and achieve environmental sustainability**

Key Activities: Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies

- Number of coastal communities that have adopted or implemented sustainable (economic and environmental) development practices and policies (e.g., land-use planning, working waterfronts, energy efficiency, climate change planning, smart growth measures, green infrastructure) as a result of Sea Grant activities

National Target 2010-2013	2010 Actual (#) 2/1/2010-1/31/2011	2011 Anticipated (#) 2/1/2011-1/31/2012
427	368	217

Key Activities: Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies

IN 2009, 435 COASTAL COMMUNITIES ADOPTED OR IMPLEMENTED SUSTAINABLE (ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL) DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES AND POLICIES (E.G., LAND-USE PLANNING, WORKING WATERFRONTS, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING, SMART GROWTH MEASURES, GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE) AS A RESULT OF SEA GRANT ACTIVITIES.



- **Sea Grant leads Working Waterfront Coalition**

Challenges over access to beaches, shorelines and waterways will increase (with the US population expected to exceed 400 million people by 2050).

Sea Grant is leading an emerging national coalition of working waterfront and coastal access stakeholders, with five states adapting Maine's access information resource, and U.S.

Representative Chellie Pingree (D-ME) citing Sea Grant research in national legislation.

(multi-program impact led by ME and VA Sea Grant)

Key Activities: Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies



Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Response

- Sea Grant/National Coastal Data Development Center database tracks Deepwater Horizon science efforts, with more than 125 to date.
<http://gulfseagrant.tamu.edu/oilspill/database.htm>
- Sea Grant organized 47 meetings to date in FL, AL, MS, LA, and TX involving over 4,500 participants (95% External).
 - Facilitated communication between local stakeholders and incident response personnel to identify and address immediate concerns, and provided time-sensitive science-based information.
- General information and topic-focused workshops and listening sessions, including: Fishery impacts, seafood safety, wildlife rescue, business claims, tourism impacts, dispersants
 - 219 citizens trained to serve as peer-listeners at Sea Grant events
 - Post-Exxon Valdez assessments highlighted the need
- An August report by Georgia Sea Grant and the University of Georgia concluded that up to 79 percent of the oil released into the Gulf of Mexico from the Deepwater Horizon well has not been recovered and remains a threat
 - *Time* magazine, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Washington Post*. CNN interview.

Key Activities: Healthy Oceans

SG Focus Area: Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply

- Sustainable supply of safe seafood
- Healthy domestic seafood industry
- Informed consumers who understand sustainable harvesting, health benefits of seafood consumption, and seafood safety



Key Activities: Healthy Oceans

- Number of fishers, consumers and seafood industry stakeholders who modify their practices using knowledge gained in fisheries sustainability, seafood safety, and the health benefits of seafood

	National Target 2010-2013	2010 Actual (#) 2/1/2010- 1/31/2011	2011 Anticipated (#) 2/1/2011-1/31/2012
Number of stakeholders modifying practices	205,612	29,630	30,000
Number of fishers using new techniques	14,140	7,918	8,000

Key Activities: Healthy Oceans

IN 2009, 27,748 STAKEHOLDERS MODIFIED THEIR PRACTICES USING KNOWLEDGE GAINED IN FISHERIES SUSTAINABILITY, SEAFOOD SAFETY AND THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF SEAFOOD, WHILE 366,687 FISHERS USED NEW TECHNIQUES AS A RESULT OF SEA GRANT ACTIVITIES.



Sea Grant Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) trainings save millions and prevent illness

Sea Grant programs offer trainings to ensure that domestic and imported seafood and fishery products are processed safely. Approximately 26,000 people have been trained in HACCP, preventing an est. \$115,000,000 in economic losses from food-borne contamination.

(national story, Peg Van Patten, CT Sea Grant)

Sea Grant leads sensory trainings

The Gulf programs developed the Harvest Open Waters (HOW) seafood buyers assurance program to help “sniffers” identify contaminated (oil) fish.

(Gulf Sea Grant programs)

Key Activities: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; Weather-Ready Nation

SG Focus Area: Hazard Resilience in Coastal Communities

- Widespread understanding of the risks of living, working, and doing business along the coasts
- Community capacity to prepare for and respond to hazardous events
- Effective response to coastal disasters



Key Activities: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; Weather-Ready Nation

- Number of coastal communities that have adopted or implemented hazard resiliency practices to prepare for and respond to/minimize coastal hazardous events

National Target 2010-2013	2010 Actual (#) 2/1/2010-1/31/2011	2011 Anticipated (#) 2/1/2011-1/31/2012
505	190	143

Key Activities: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; Weather-Ready Nation

IN 2009, 160 COASTAL COMMUNITIES ADOPTED OR IMPLEMENTED HAZARD RESILIENCY PRACTICES TO PREPARE FOR AND RESPOND TO OR MINIMIZE COASTAL HAZARDOUS EVENTS AS A RESULT OF SEA GRANT ACTIVITIES.



Wind Insurance Mitigation Credits Reduce Insurance Costs, Increase Public Safety

Property owners pay high insurance premiums for coverage in wind zones near the oceanfront. In North Carolina, Sea Grant encouraged the State's Joint Underwriting Association to consider mitigation credits for property owners who construct more wind-resistant buildings, and provided written recommendations to the Joint Select Committee on the Potential Impact of Major Hurricanes on the North Carolina Insurance Industry. This work led to a 2009 decision by the North Carolina General Assembly to require that the Department of Insurance consider mitigation credits for wind-resistant features for coastal homeowners and commercial insurance coverage. Potential savings would apply to wind coverage on approximately 200,000 coastal policies, with premiums of approximately \$300 million annually.

(North Carolina Sea Grant)

Key Activities: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

SG Crosscut: Climate Change Adaptation

- **Anticipate change that climate will impose upon communities using the best available science**
- **Plan for the risks and benefits presented by climate change on multiple time scales**
- **Help communities adapt to the challenges and opportunities of climate change**

Key Activities: Engagement / Education

SG Crosscut: Education

- An informed public that understands the value and vulnerability of coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes resources, and demands informed science-based decisions about the conservation, use, and management of these resources
- A well-trained workforce that will make this a reality

NOAA Enterprise Objectives

- An engaged and educated public
- A diverse and evolving NOAA workforce



Key Activities: Engagement / Education

- A recent survey of NOAA's employees revealed that:
 - 22% of the 1,500 respondents had received training through Sea Grant in the form of fellowships, internships or research positions, and 82% claimed that their Sea Grant experience helped them get their NOAA job.
 - 94% of NOAA Sea Grant alumni say Sea Grant training or support positively influenced their professional development & achievements.
 - 79% of NOAA Sea Grant alumni say Sea Grant training or support contributed to their seeking employment with NOAA.

http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/files/publications/noaa_seagrant_alumni_brochuretrifold.pdf

- Sea Grant's John A. Knauss Fellowship Program
 - 2008 - 48 Fellows
 - 2009 - 46 Fellows
 - 2010 - 46 Fellows
 - 2011 - 43 Fellows
 - 2012 - 51 Fellows selected

Sea Grant/NMFS Population Dynamics and Marine Resource Economics Fellowship

2008 - 16
2009 - 17
2010 - 15
2011 - 20



Key Activities: Engagement with NOAA Regional Teams

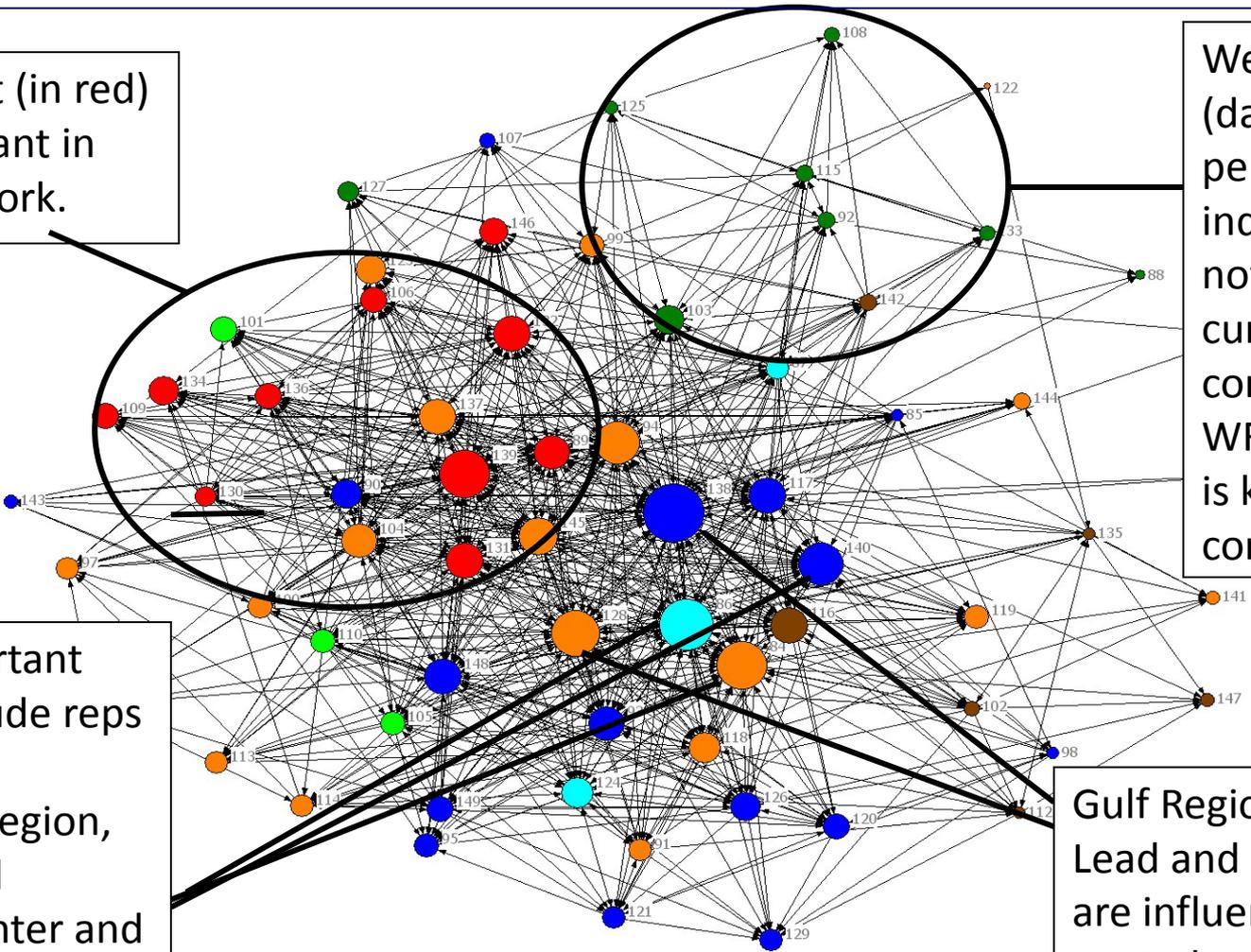
Social Network Analysis of Gulf Regional Team

Sea Grant (in red) is significant in this network.

Weather Service (dark green) on periphery indicates they are not as involved in current Gulf team communication. WFO (bottom left) is keeping NWS connected.

Other important people include reps from NMFS Southeast Region, NOS Coastal Services Center and the NESDIS Data Center.

Gulf Regional Team Lead and coordinator are influential and central to the network.



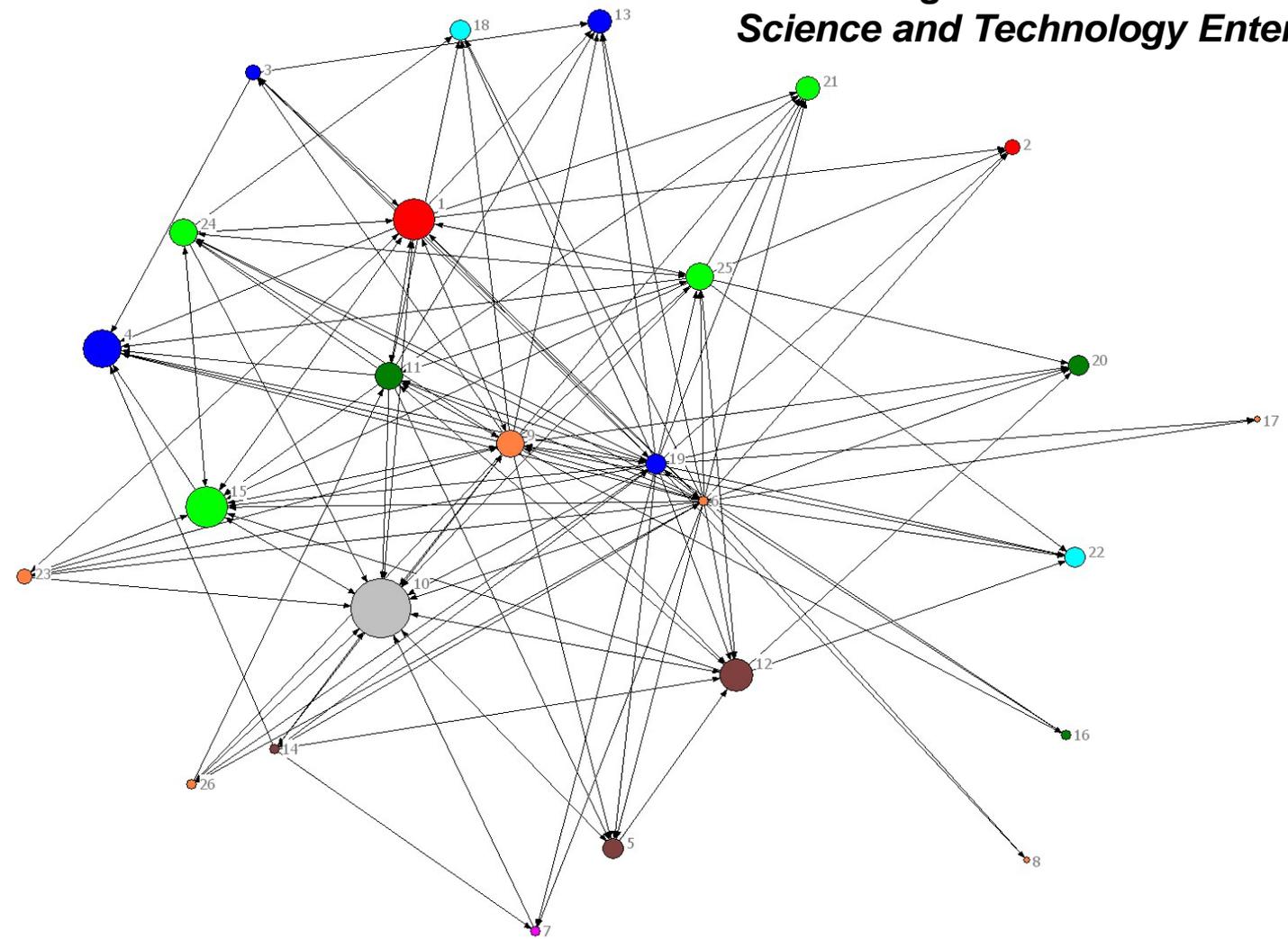
Key Activities: Engagement with NOAA Regional Teams

Social Network Analysis of Alaska Regional Team – Science and Technology Enterprise

Color Nodes b... [Window Title]

Line Office [Dropdown Menu]

[Red]	Sea Grant
[Blue]	NMFS
[Brown]	OAR
[Orange]	NOS
[Magenta]	OMAO
[Green]	NWS
[Light Green]	Non-NOAA
[Cyan]	NESDIS
[Yellow]	Other NOAA
[Purple]	PPI



Key Activities: GPRA Measures

- **Performance Measure:** *Percentage of tools, technologies, and information services that are used by NOAA partners/customers to improve ecosystem-based management.*
 - Discoveries in fisheries genetics, aquaculture technologies, planning and modeling tools and informational services were used by managers to improve ecosystem based management. In FY2010, the National Sea Grant Office surpassed the target of 75 tools, technologies and informational services.
- **Performance Measure:** *Percentage of U.S. coastal states and territories demonstrating 20% or more annual improvement in resilience capacity to weather and climate hazards.*
 - Last year, Sea Grant conducted 620 local resiliency trainings and assisted 160 coastal communities to adopt hazard resiliency practices, contributing to this measure.

Key Activities: National Performance Measures

- **Economic (market and non-market) and societal benefits**
 - Jobs created and retained) derived from Sea Grant activities
- **Healthy Coastal Ecosystems**
 - Number of coastal communities who have restored degraded ecosystems as a result of Sea Grant activities.
- **Sustainable Coastal Development**
 - Number of coastal communities who have adopted/implement sustainable - economic and environmental - development practices and policies (e.g., land-use planning, working waterfronts, energy efficiency, climate change planning, smart growth measures, green infrastructure) as a result of Sea Grant activities.
- **Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply**
 - Number of fishermen, resource managers and seafood businesses (harvesters, aquaculturists, processors and recreational fishermen) who adopt and implement responsible harvesting and processing techniques and practices.
- **Hazard Resilience in Coastal Communities**
 - Number of coastal communities and citizens who adopt/implement hazard resiliency practices to prepare for and respond to/minimize coastal hazardous events.

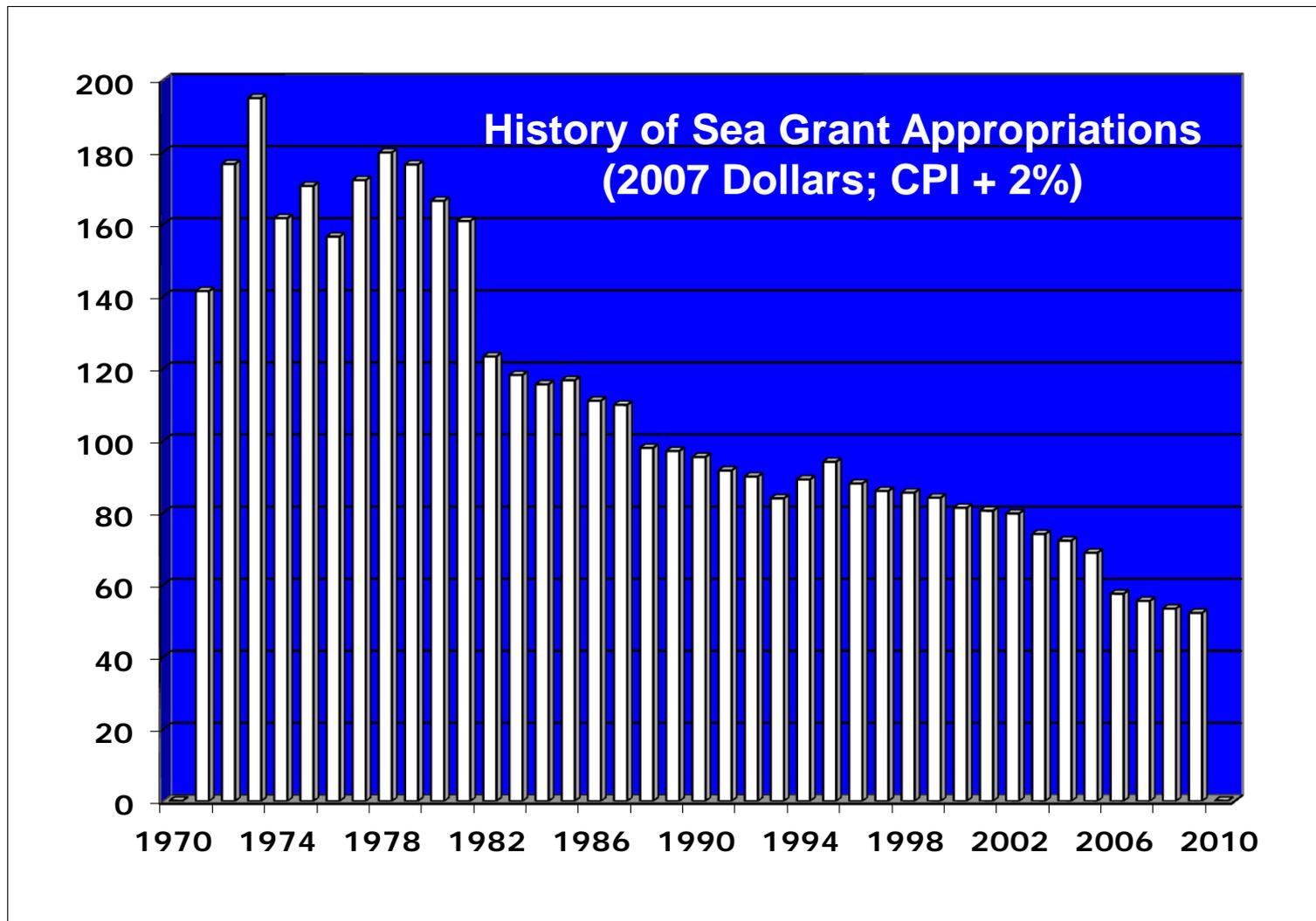


Key Activities: Opportunities

- Areas of Innovation
 - Advancement of green and blue technologies and industries (e.g. renewable energy)
 - Social Science
 - Aquaculture
 - Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)
- Future Directions and Milestones
 - Social Science integrated into Sea Grant research agendas
 - Working Waterfronts (Sea Grant part of \$8M initiative)
 - Climate adaptation assistance to coastal communities
 - Coastal and Marine Spatial planning



High-Priority Issues: Overall Program Funding



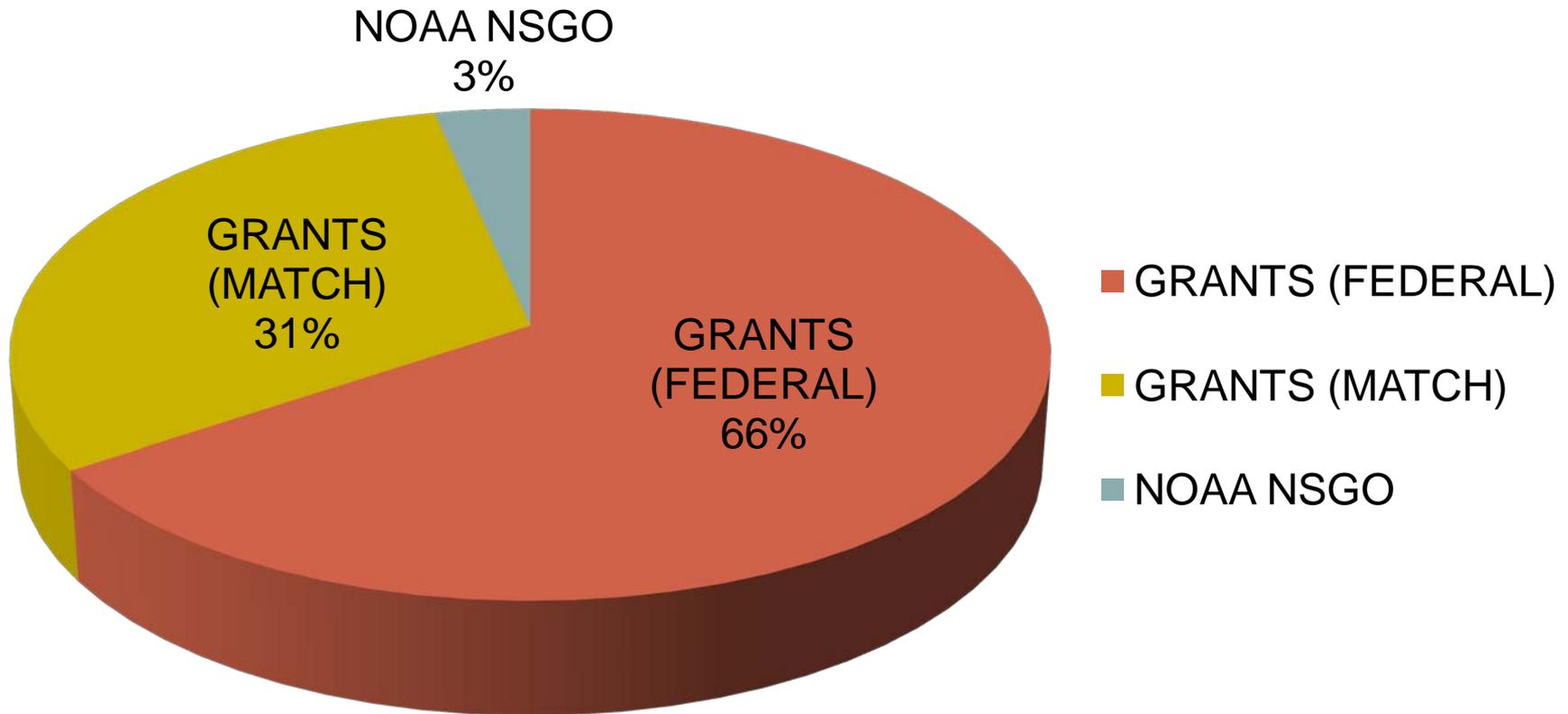
High-Priority Issues: Overall Program Funding

Issue: Decline in overall program funding in real dollars

- Impacts:
 - State program budget cuts and loss of staff
 - Small Programs at risk
 - Network-wide decline in research investment
 - Limited NOAA National Office – insufficient funding and staff



FY 2011 Funding



High-Priority Issues: National Sea Grant Office

Issue: National Sea Grant Office is on the verge of becoming too small to carry out its required functions

- 5% legislative cap coupled with flat budget → declining and less experienced staff in the face of increasing NOAA demands
 - Over the past 6 years, NSGO lost 1/3 of its FTEs
 - Over the past 6 years, NSGO lost all four of its GS-15 positions
 - Over the past year, NSGO lost three of its ten Program Officers

Program	FY 11 Approp (\$M)	Match and Passthru (\$M)	Total FY11 Funds Managed (\$M)	Staff	\$M per Federal Staff
NOS: CSCOR (External Grants)	\$16	\$0	\$16	18	\$0.9
NOS: Ocean Management (Sanctuaries)	\$49	\$0	\$49	69	\$0.7
NOS: Coastal Management (OCRM)	\$104	\$0	\$104	117	\$0.9
OAR: OER	\$26	\$0	\$26	31	\$0.8
OAR: Sea Grant	\$66	\$31	\$97	18	\$5.4



Thank you –
Questions?



Board response to the NOAA Data Sharing Policy

To: Christopher.D.Miller@noaa.gov

date Mon, Oct 3, 2011 at 4:50 PM

subject Proposed Data Sharing Policy for NOAA grant

The National Sea Grant Advisory Board (NSGAB) is a Federal Advisory Committee (FACA) to the NOAA National Sea Grant College program. At our meeting this past week we discussed the draft NOAA data sharing policy for grants. While we understand that the formal comment period has passed, the members felt it important to comment on the draft policy.

The NSGAB understands and agrees that it is important that NOAA have a structure that allows important data collected by its own scientist and by scientist working on NOAA funded grants to enter the public domain in a timely manner. We also recognize that certain research efforts that are funded on targeted grants or contracts may have a specific need to have data released rapidly. However, for the more basic and applied research that is conducted at NOAA laboratories and in the external community (Sea Grant or Cooperative Institutes), we strongly encourage NOAA to adopt a policy that is sufficiently flexible to protect individual scientist's intellectual property rights for a reasonable period of time allowing them to appropriately publish their results. We do not believe that 90 days is an adequate period of time for the default policy, particularly as it would appear to potentially require significant administrative actions by NOAA program officers and the NOAA Grants Management Division anytime requests to alter this time frame were made.

Protection of the scientist's work is not only important to the individual investigators, but it also ensures that NOAA continues to benefit from the very best science from University-based scientists such as that supported by the Sea Grant college program. We encourage NOAA to consider a policy that is flexible and easily enough manageable that it does not put unnecessary administrative procedures on the National Sea Grant Office, State Sea Grant college programs and other extramural programs supported by NOAA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important policy. If we can provide additional assistance in evaluating and promulgating this policy, please contact us.

Respectively Submitted on behalf of the Board,
John T. Woeste, Chair.



NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM

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- [Leveraged Funding](#)
- [Impacts & Accomplishments](#)

EVALUATION - ANNUAL REPORT ELEMENTS

- [Metrics](#)
- [Performance Measures Reporting](#)
 - [Economic Benefits](#)
 - [Tools, Technology, and Information Services](#)
 - [Hazard Resiliency Training](#)
- [Strategic Plan Objectives Reporting](#)
- [Estimated Level of Effort per Focus Area](#)

RESOURCES - REPORTS

- [User Reports](#)
- [Annual Report](#)
- [Performance Progress Report](#)
- [Performance Review Panel Report](#)
- [Site Visit Briefing Report](#)

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CHANGE PASSWORD

SUGGESTIONS

PIER Workflow



PIER News

Date	Headline	Additional Information
Oct 14	All Annual Report Elements (other than National Performance Measures and Metrics, see below) Due	Submission of Other Annual Report Data is extended through Friday, October 14, 2011.
Aug 20	You can now edit Primary and Secondary Focus Areas on the "Focus Areas" tab.	Focus Areas can now be edited on submitted projects.
Feb 01	Annual Report Definitions	

Program Data Updates Feature Live Items Status

Table	Updated By	Update Time	Program
ProgramFocusAreas	NIMS.DBA	6/27/2011 1:39 PM	NSGCP
StrategicPlans	NIMS.DBA	6/27/2011 1:37 PM	NSGCP

General Admin Links

- [Admin Funding](#)
- [Export Data](#)
- [All Programs](#)
- [General Admin](#)
- [Partner Lookup](#)



NOAA

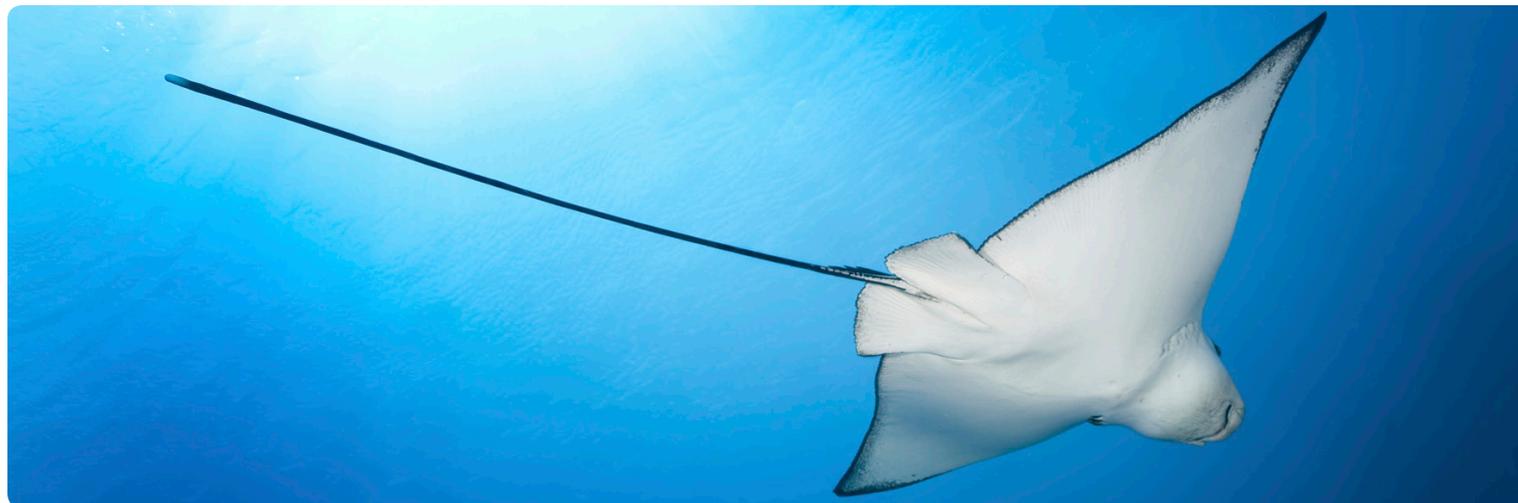
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Sea Grant College Program

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Manta Ray Ecology and Biology

First described by J. Walbaum in 1792, manta rays are the largest living rays in the ocean. Measured by their wingspan, individuals may reach over 7m in disc width. Currently there are two recognized species of manta rays. [MORE](#) ▾



▶ Oregon Shellfish Growers



▶ Walleye Culture in Minnesota



▶ Oil Spill Disaster Research

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Monofilament Recycling
and Beach Cleanups

Storm Surge Preparation

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New Online Tools for Coastal
Climate Training

A new resource can assist

2011 Hurricane Awareness

Prepare with Sea Grant programs

Volunteer with Sea Grant

Many opportunities in your state

WHERE IS MY SEA GRANT PROGRAM?



FOCUS AREAS

Healthy Coastal Ecosystems

Sustainable Coastal
Development

Safe Sustainable
Seafood Supply

Hazard Resilient
Coastal Communities

Climate



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- ▶ News
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Manta Ray Ecology and Biology

First described by J. Walbaum in 1792, manta rays are the largest living rays in the ocean. Measured by their wingspan, individuals may reach over 7m in disc width. [MORE](#)

TOOLKIT



▶ Oregon Shellfish



▶ Fish Culture



▶ Oil Spill



▶ Coral Reefs



SEA GRANT NOW

Funding & Opportunities

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Events

State Program Funding

National Strategic Investments

Fellowship Opportunities



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Internal news for the Sea Grant network

Fact Sheets

[National One-Pager](#)



SOCIAL & MULTIMEDIA



I am NOAA Sea Grant Video

FOCUS AREAS ▶ Healthy Coastal Ecosystems ▶ Sustainable Coastal Development ▶ Safe Sustainable Seafood Supply ▶ Hazard Resilient Coastal Communities

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New Online Tools for Coastal Climate Learning and Training Now Available

As coastal communities confront intensified storm surges, flooding and a host of other impacts as a result of the Earth's changing climate, a multimedia self-guided educational module on coastal climate change was released today. This new resource can assist localities in developing strategies to cope with a variety of hazards – whether ongoing or intensified by climate change.

The material can be found at <http://www.meted.ucar.edu/climate/coastalclimate/index.htm> thanks to a collaboration among the Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research's (UCAR) COMET® program, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Program Office's Sectoral Applications Research Program (NOAA-SARP). Users will need to register prior to taking the course, but registration is free and easy.

TOOLKIT

Share/Save



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[apainter](#) Tags

FOCUS AREAS ▶ [Healthy Coastal Ecosystems](#) ▶ [Sustainable Coastal Development](#) ▶ [Safe Sustainable Seafood Supply](#) ▶ [Hazard Resilient Coastal Communities](#)



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PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION UPDATE

National Sea Grant Advisory Board Meeting

Sami Grimes

September 29, 2011



OVERVIEW

- ✘ Strategic Planning Process and Timeline for the 2014-17 cycle
- ✘ Site Review Team Visits
- ✘ Performance Review Panel
- ✘ Annual National Sea Grant Office Reviews

PROPOSED PROCESS FOR 2014-17 PLANNING

- ✘ Process begins this fall
 - + Similar planning process used for the 2009-13 plan (except national and state program planning is happening simultaneously)
- ✘ One national plan
 - + Simplify the process by having one cohesive national plan with Focus Areas, Goals, Outcomes and Performance Measures
- ✘ National and state plans completed by Dec. 2012
 - + Idea is to have the plans in place prior to the RFP process for the 2014-17 omnibus

PROPOSED PLANNING TIMELINE

- ✘ **October 2011** – Appoint a National Plan Steering Committee
 - + membership appointed by the National Sea Grant College Program Director, in consultation with the Advisory Board and the Sea Grant Association
- ✘ Membership should include:
 - + Sea Grant Association member(s)
 - + National Sea Grant Advisory Board member(s)
 - + National Sea Grant Office member(s)
 - + A university representative from the ocean/coastal/Great Lakes academic community
 - + A NOAA representative with understanding of NOAA priorities

PROPOSED PLANNING TIMELINE (CON'T)

- ✘ **November 2011** – Steering committee reviews relevant national materials
- ✘ **November 2011 – February 2012** – National and state stakeholder forums
 - + priority areas raised at state program stakeholder meetings will inform priority areas for the national program
- ✘ **March 2012 – May 2012** – Draft National Plan written based on input received by the Steering Committee and the national and state stakeholder forums.

PROPOSED PLANNING TIMELINE

- ✘ **May 2012** – Send Draft National Plan to the network for comment – 30 day review period
- ✘ **July 2012** – Finalize Draft National Plan
- ✘ **August 2012-Oct. 2012** – State Sea Grant Program plans are finalized and submitted to the NSGO
- ✘ **November 2012** – Review of State Sea Grant Program plans
- ✘ **December 2012** -
 - + National Plan finalized based on input from state Sea Grant program plans (plan now includes targets)
 - + All state Sea Grant program plans are approved
 - +⁶ National Plan adopted

COMMENTS, QUESTIONS OR FEEDBACK ON PLANNING PROCESS?

EVALUATION

SITE REVIEW TEAMS (SRT) REVIEWS

- ✘ Completed all program SRT Reviews
 - + Last review took place the end of June 2011
- ✘ Feedback on SRT reviews
 - + Follow-up from a request during the spring NSGAB meeting
 - + Working with Jon Pennock to gather feedback from the network, advisory board and external reviewers on the process
 - + Developed draft feedback questionnaires

PERFORMANCE REVIEW PANEL

- ✘ What: Reviewing programs' progress towards their own state program plan (2010-11) and overall impact from 2008-2011
- ✘ When: June 2012
- ✘ Why:
 - + This evaluation is a way to demonstrate Sea Grant's accountability to Congress, OMB, DOC and NOAA.
 - + It's important to continue to show that we are a program that is held accountable for our federal dollars.
 - + This will also be a way to begin to transition to the new evaluation system.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW PANEL (CON'T)

× How:

- + 5 PRP working groups
- + Working groups will review each program individually against their program plan and then review the program's overall impact given the federal investment

× Materials:

- + Reports from the PIER database:
 - × 2010 & 2011 Annual Reports from PIER
 - × 2008 – 2011 Impact and accomplishment statements

+ Optional Brief Program Summary

PERFORMANCE REVIEW PANEL (CON'T)

- ✘ PRP Reviewers include:
 - + National Sea Grant Advisory Board members
 - + Senior-level academia
 - + Government
 - + Industry

PRP REVIEWER RESPONSIBILITY

- ✘ Each panelist will be assigned as either the primary or secondary reviewer for a subset of programs, and will be responsible for filling out the evaluation form prior to the PRP review.
- ✘ All other members on the PRP focus team working group will serve as tertiary reviewers.
- ✘ The primary reviewer will be responsible for leading the discussion on each program with substantive input from the secondary panelist, and will be responsible for the final summary report back to the program.
- ✘ All PRP members will be expected to provide ratings.

PRP RATINGS

Progress toward Plan

- ✘ The PRP working groups will first assign a rating based on the program's progress towards its plan in the designated focus area (accounting for 50% of the program's overall focus area rating):
 - ❖ *Highest Performance (4) – exceeds expectations by an exceptional margin in most areas/aspects*
 - ❖ *Exceeds Expectations (3) – by a substantial margin in some areas/aspects*
 - ❖ *Successful (2)*
 - ❖ *Below Expectations (1)*
 - ❖ *Unsuccessful (0)*

PRP RATINGS (CON'T)

Overall Impact

- ✘ The working groups will then be asked to make an additional assessment of each program's overall impact within the focus area between 2008-2011 (accounting for 50% of the program's overall focus area rating):
 - ❖ *Highest Performance (4) – those few programs that had particularly outstanding scientific or societal contributions on the local, regional or national level relative to their level of federal investment*
 - ❖ *Successful (2) – an acceptable, but not unusual, level of performance relative to the level of federal investment*
 - ❖ *Below Expectations (0) – a level of performance substantially less what would be expected relative to the level of federal investment*

PRP SCHEDULE

- ✘ Week 1 (June 4-8, 2012)
 - + HCE and HRCC PRP working groups held
- ✘ Week 2 (June 11-15, 2012)
 - + Finalize PRP reports from Week 1
- ✘ Week 3 (June 18-22, 2012)
 - + SCD, SSSS and “Other” PRP working groups held
- ✘ Week 4 (June 24-29, 2012)
 - + Finalize PRP reports from Week 3

ANNUAL NSGO REVIEWS

- ✘ The next annual review will be looking at programs' most recent annual reports and SRT reports (January 2012)
 - + Programs will receive a report including a rating of successful or unsuccessful for the site visit
- ✘ Annual Review following the PRP (fall/winter 2012)
 - + NSGO report will include a final PRP score of the program based upon the compilation of PRP working group reviews and the program's response

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

Welcome to the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography

Steven D'Hondt
Interim Dean
and Professor of Oceanography

Narragansett Bay Campus



Who we are

- Founded in 1961
- 29 faculty members
- 16 Marine Research Scientists
- 83 graduate students
- ~200 total staff
- Degrees offered: PhD, MS, MO
- www.gso.uri.edu



Points of pride

- Ranked 5th in the world in Earth Science by ISI citation impact review (2000)
- ~\$30M / year in external funding
- 829 graduate alumni
 - working in academia, industry, government, and environmental organizations
 - engaged in research, teaching and policymaking around the globe
 - 63% of our alumni have donated to GSO

Points of pride

GSO hosts

- Rhode Island Sea Grant
- The National Sea Grant Library
- NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration
- North Atlantic Coast Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Program (National Park Service)
- University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System (UNOLS) Office
- URI Coastal Institute

GSO is home to

- URI Coastal Resources Center
- URI Office of Marine Programs
 - Metcalf Institute for Marine and Environmental Reporting
 - Central Coordinating Office: Center for Ocean Sciences Education Excellence
 - E & O Team: International Census of Marine Life
- Rhode Island Endeavor Program
- URI Center of Excellence in Underwater Technology (with URI Ocean Engineering Dept)

Internationally recognized faculty

National Academy of Engineering

AGU Ocean Sciences Award

AGU Maurice Ewing Medal (2)

Urey Medal (European Association of Geochemistry)

NOAA Environmental Hero

UNESCO-Cousteau Ecotechnie Chair in Global Coastal Assessment

Caird Medal - National Maritime Museum

Roy F. Weston Environmental Chemistry Award

Geochemistry Fellow

ONR Young Investigator Award

Chang-Jiang Scholar

Yasumoto Lifetime Achievement Award

Phycological Society Award of Excellence

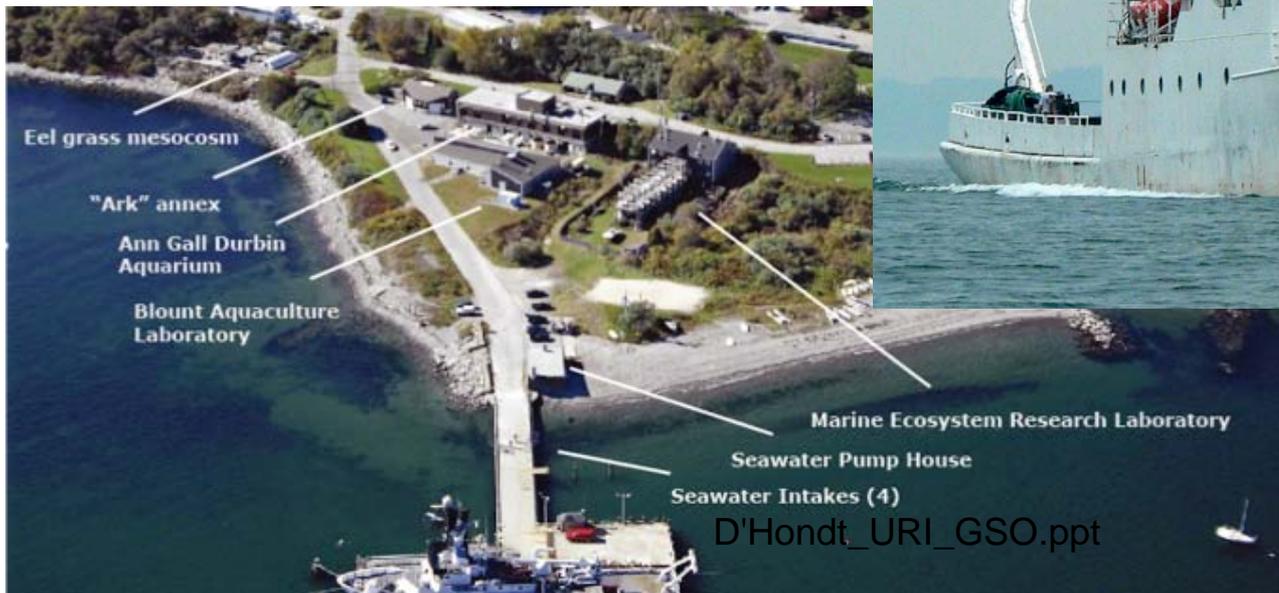
Joint Oceanographic Institutes Distinguished Lecturer (6)

Raymond L. Lindeman Award

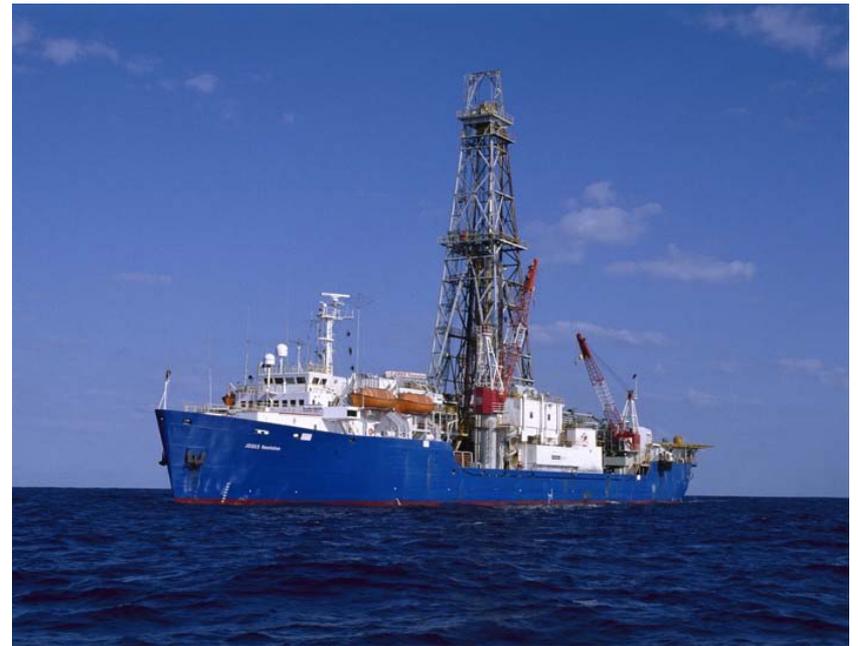
Fellow of the Royal Society

Fellow of the Royal Society Canada

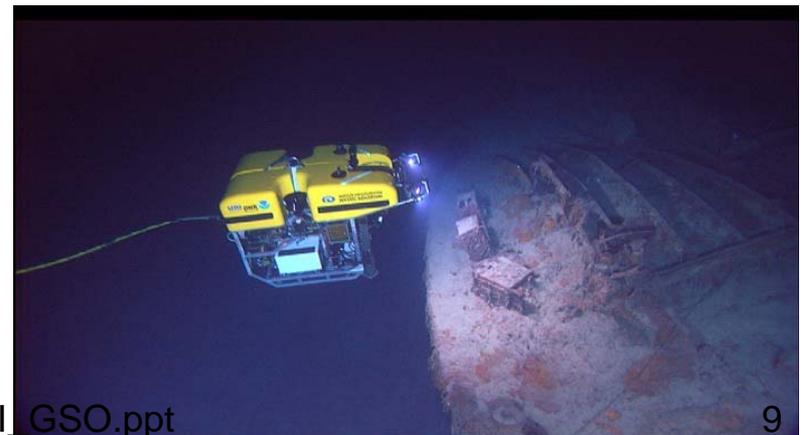
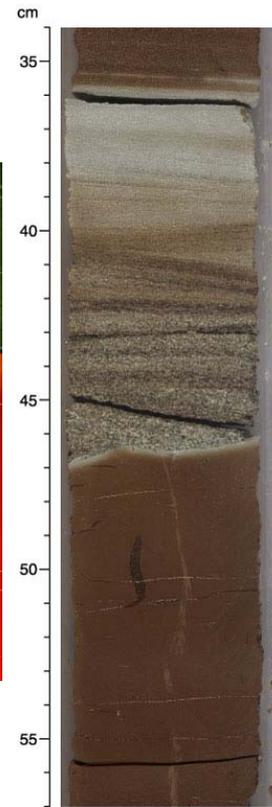
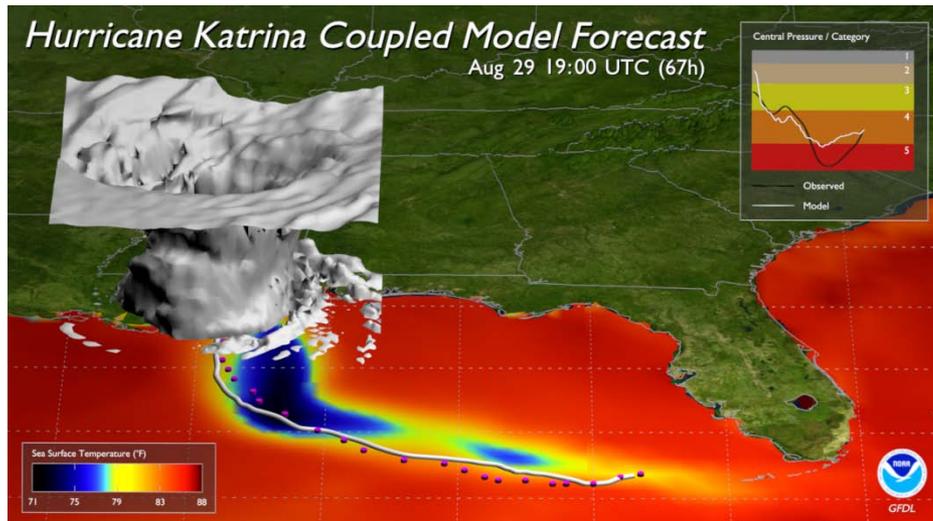
GSO facilities include



GSO exploration partners include



GSO science includes





NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sea Grant
Rhode Island



THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND

Sea Grant
Rhode Island
Northeast Sea Grant Consortium





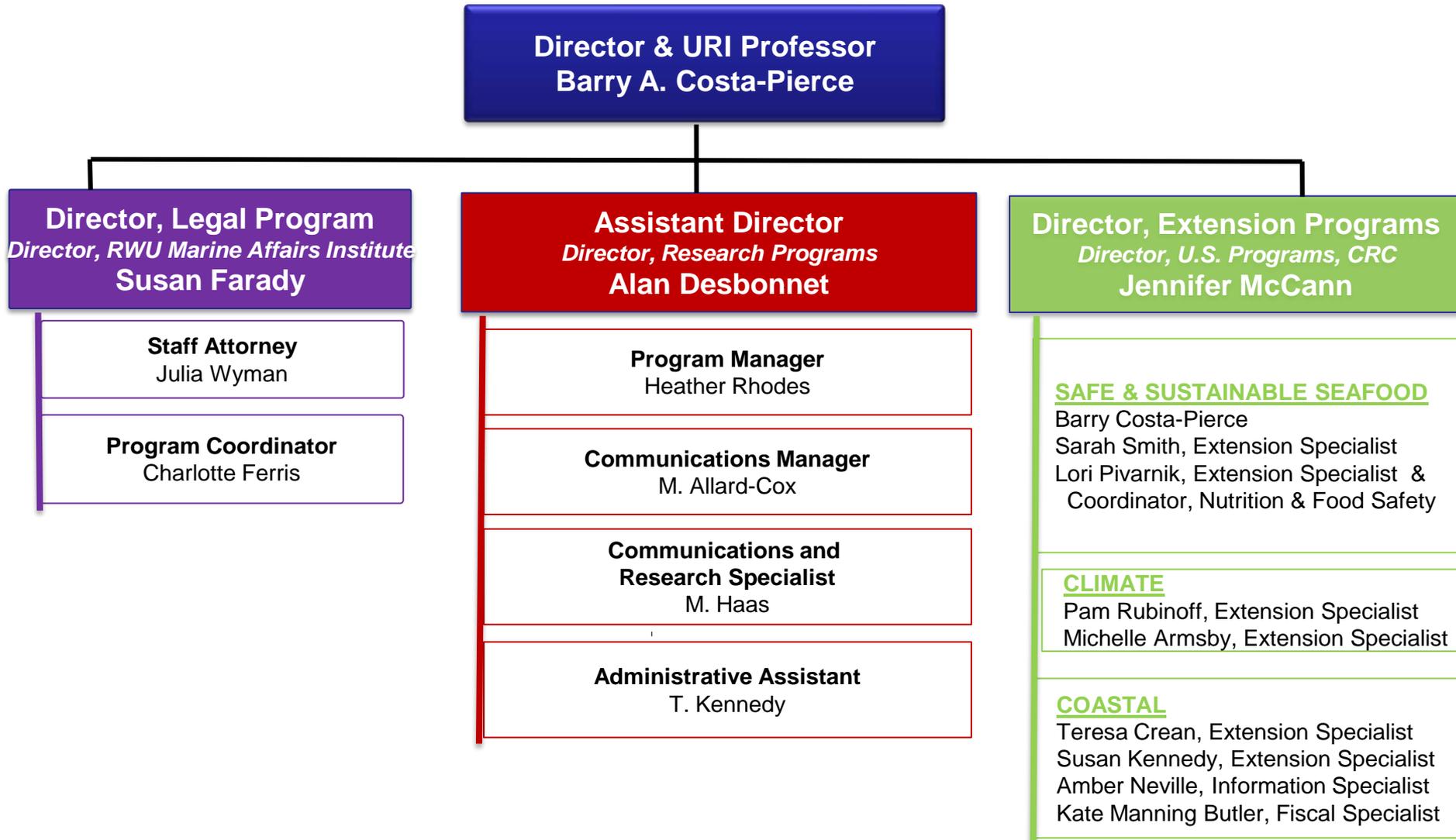
Sustainable Coastal Development
CMSP, Working Waterfronts

Healthy Coastal Ecosystems
Nutrients

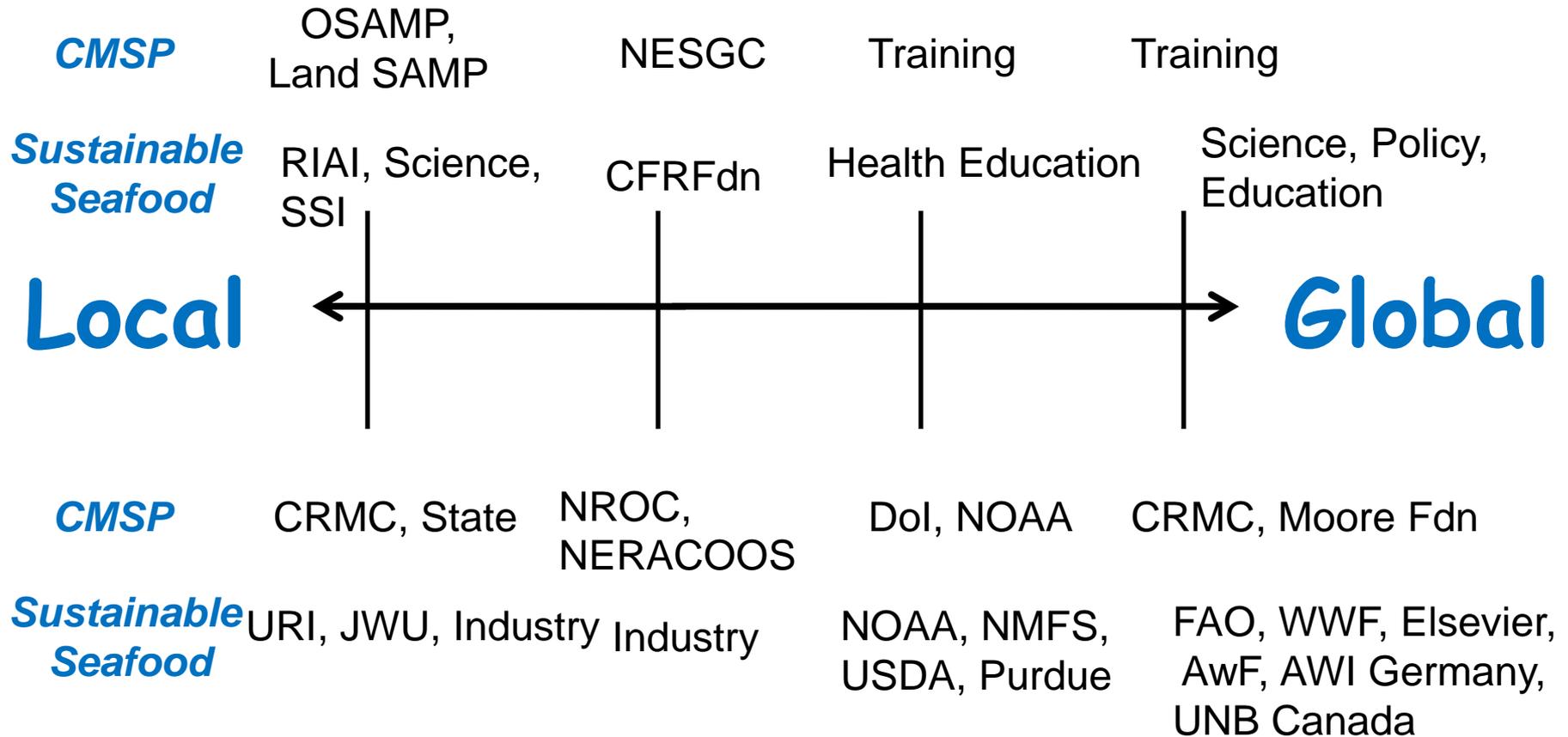
Safe and Sustainable Seafood Supply
Production, Policy, Health

Legal
Climate

Organization of Rhode Island Sea Grant



RISG's Glocal Approach





RONALD C. BAIRD SEA GRANT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM





RONALD C. BAIRD SEA GRANT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM





“Some problems are so complex that you have to be highly intelligent and well informed just to be undecided about them.”

-Laurence J. Peter



RONALD C. BAIRD SEA GRANT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

2010. New Approaches to Understanding Marine Diseases. 9th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2009. The Ecology of Marine Windfarms: Perspectives on Impact Mitigation, Siting, and Future Uses. 8th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2008. Sound Connections: The Science of Rhode Island and Block Island Sounds. 7th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2007. Creating Vibrant Waterfronts in Rhode Island. 6th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2006. The Evolution of Ecosystem Based Management: From Theory to Practice. 5th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2005. Lobsters as Model Organisms for Interfacing Behavior, Ecology, and Fisheries. 4th Annual Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2004. State of Science Knowledge of Nutrients in Narragansett Bay. 3rd Annual Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2003. Shallow Marine Ecosystems of Southern Rhode Island. 2nd Annual Sea Grant Science Symposium.

2002. Urban Aquaculture. 1st Annual Sea Grant Science Symposium.



The Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium

Baird Symposia provide a forum for researchers, resource managers, and stakeholders to discuss the state of the science in various areas important to Rhode Island coastal communities, ecosystems, fisheries, and beyond. Below are links to websites from these symposia. [Click here](#) for symposia products, including agendas, synthesis documents, presentations, and more.

[GET PRODUCTS](#)



In 2006, the annual Sea Grant Science Symposium was renamed in honor of Ronald C. Baird, retired National Sea Grant director and longtime Rhode Island Sea Grant advisor. [More](#).

Lobster Shell Disease in New England. 9th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium, TBA, 2010.

Sustainable Seafoods. 8th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium, TBA, 2009.

Sound Connections: The Science of Rhode Island and Block Island Sounds. 7th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium, October 20-21, 2008. [More](#)

Creating Vibrant Waterfronts in Rhode Island. 6th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium, October 19-21, 2007. University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography.

The Evolution of Ecosystem Based Management: From Theory to Practice. 5th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium. October 19-20, 2006. Roger Williams University School of Law, Bristol. Funded by Rhode Island Sea Grant, Roger Williams University, and the URI Department of Marine Affairs.

Lobsters as Model Organisms for Interfacing Behavior, Ecology, and Fisheries. 4th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium. July 14, 2005. Funded by Rhode Island Sea Grant, Maine Sea Grant, and the Darden Foundation.

State of Science Knowledge of Nutrients in Narragansett Bay. 3rd Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium. November 17-18, 2005. Funded by Rhode Island Sea Grant, the URI Coastal Institute, the Rhode Island Foundation, the Narragansett Bay Commission, the R.I. Department of Environmental Management, the Narragansett Bay Estuary Program Coastal Training Program, and EPA Region I.

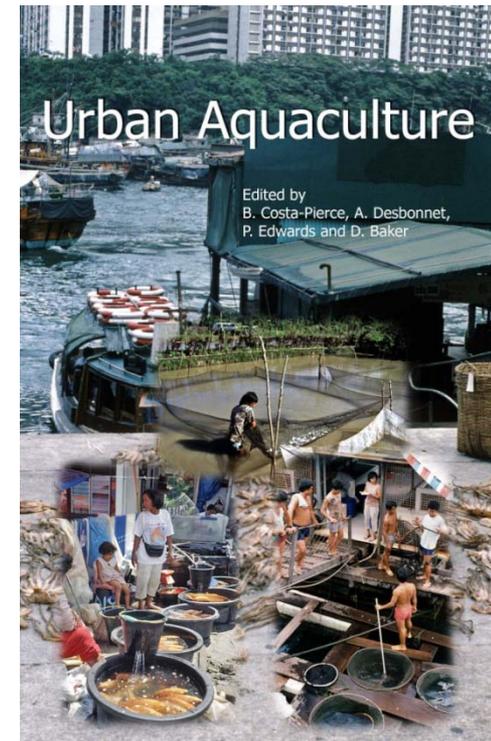
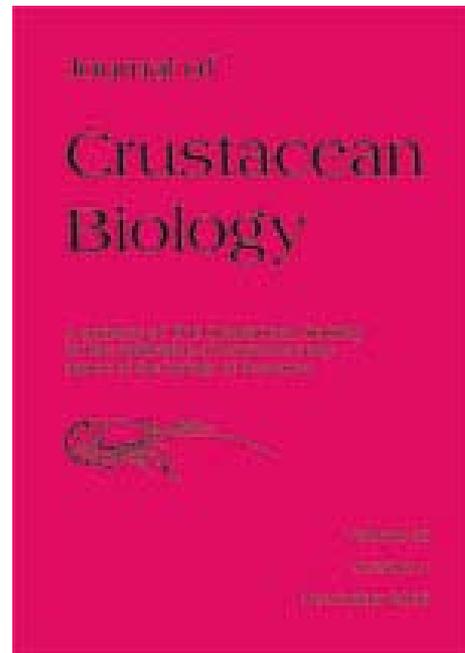
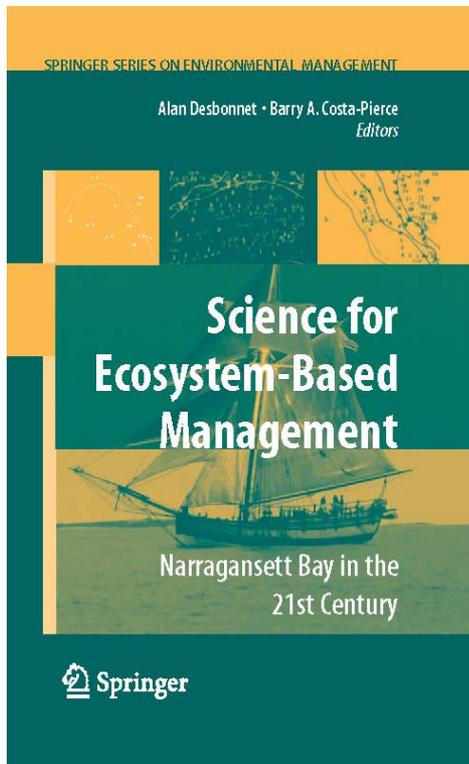
Shallow Marine Ecosystems of Southern Rhode Island. 2nd Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium. December 9, 2002, and January 2003. Funded by Rhode Island Sea Grant. Part I: Hydrology, nutrient & bacteria dynamics. Part II: Sediment dynamics, habitat changes & fish resources.

Urban Aquaculture. 1st Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium. Funded by the Office of Sustainable Development of NOAA and Rhode Island Sea Grant.

CostaPierce_RISG.ppt



RONALD C. BAIRD SEA GRANT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM





RONALD C. BAIRD
SEA GRANT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

Total amount of seafood consumed in USA ~**5 billion lbs./year**
Greater than all nations [except Japan & China]

US demands for seafoods impacts fisheries and aquaculture worldwide

80% of the seafood consumed in the US is imported

\$8 billion trade deficit

FDA inspected **LESS THAN 2%** of US seafood imports and
nearly all of these inspections were visual

Only ~0.2% of the 859,357 seafood shipments were inspected scientifically



http://seagrants.gso.uri.edu/sustainable_seafood/index.html

BEST CHOICES
Ardic Char (farmed)
Barramundi (US farmed)
Catfish (US farmed)
Clams (farmed)
Cobia (US farmed)
Cod: Pacific (US bottom longline)
Crab: Dungeness, Stone
Hallibut: Pacific (US)
Lobster: Spiny (US)
Mussels (farmed)
Oysters (farmed)
Sablefish/Black Cod (Alaska or BC)
Salmon (Alaska wild)
Scallops (farmed off-bottom)
Shrimp, Pink (OR)
Striped Bass (farmed or wild*)
Tilapia (US farmed)
Trout: Rainbow (US farmed)
Tuna: Albacore including canned white tuna (troll/pole, US and BC)
Tuna: Skipjack including canned light tuna (troll/pole)

GOOD ALTERNATIVES
Basa/Pangasius/Swai (farmed)
Caviar, Sturgeon (US farmed)
Clams (wild)
Cod: Pacific (US trawled)
Crab: Blue*, King (US), Snow
Flounders, Soles (Pacific)
Herring: Atlantic
Lobster: American/Maine
Mahi Mahi/Dolphinfish (US)
Oysters (wild)
Pollock: Alaska
Sablefish/Black Cod (CA, OR and WA)
Salmon (wild, WA* and north of Cape Falcon, OR)
Scallops: Sea
Shrimp (US, Canada)
Squid
Swordfish (US)*
Tilapia (Central & South America farmed)
Tuna: Bigeye, Yellowfin (troll/pole)
Tuna: Canned white/Albacore (troll/pole except US and BC)

AVOID
Caviar, Sturgeon* (imported wild)
Chilean Seabass/Toothfish*
Cobia (imported farmed)
Cod: Atlantic and imported Pacific
Flounders, Halibut, Soles (Atlantic)
Groupers*
Lobster: Spiny (Brazil)
Mahi Mahi/Dolphinfish (imported)
Marlin: Blue*, Striped*
Monkfish
Orange Roughy*
Salmon (farmed, including Atlantic)*
Sharks* and Skates
Shrimp (imported)
Snapper: Red
Swordfish (imported)*
Tilapia (Asia farmed)
Tuna: Albacore, Bigeye, Yellowfin (longline)*
Tuna: Bluefin* and Tongol
Tuna: Canned white/Albacore





http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/sustainable_seafood/index.html

Research – *Marine Resource Economics*, WWF Smart Gear Award

Education – Sustainable Seafood Fellows

Outreach – Local to Global (symposia, Local Catch, MSc, WWF, FAO)

SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD FELLOWS:

the level of price premiums paid for ecolabeled seafood relative to other environmentally-friendly products, such as organic foods and ecolabeled forest products;

survey of fisheries clients participating in the MSc fisheries certification program, focusing on clients' expectations of market benefits to their fisheries resulting from certification

conduct of experimental auctions in Japan to determine consumers' willingness to pay for seafood that is known to be from legal and sustainable sources, as little is known about Asian consumers' preferences for sustainable seafood



http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/sustainable_seafood/index.html

Research – Marine Resource Economics, Science

Education – Sustainable Seafood Fellows

Outreach – Local to Global (symposia, Local Catch, MSc, WWF, FAO)

Roheim, C. 2009. *Marine Resource Economics* 24: 301-310 **An Evaluation of Sustainable Seafood Guides: Implications for Environmental Groups and the Seafood Industry.**
(2003) **Early Indications of Market Impacts from the Marine Stewardship Council's Ecolabeling of Seafood**

POLICYFORUM

(2010) *Science* 327: 784-786.

ECONOMICS

Sustainability and Global Seafood

Tight coupling to ecosystems and dependence on common-pool resources threaten fisheries and aquaculture.

Martin D. Smith,^{1,2*} Cathy A. Roheim,³ Larry B. Crowder,⁴ Benjamin S. Halpern,⁵ Mary Turnipseed,¹ James L. Anderson,³ Frank Asche,⁶ Luis Bourillón,⁷ Atle G. Guttormsen,⁸ Ahmed Khan,⁹ Lisa A. Liguori,¹⁰ Aaron McNevin,¹¹ Mary I. O'Connor,⁵ Dale Squires,¹² Peter Tyedmers,¹³ Carrie Brownstein,¹⁴ Kristin Carden,¹⁵ Dane H. Klinger,¹⁶ Rap Costello,¹⁷ Kim R. Bellwood,¹⁸ and Robert C. McIsaac



RONALD C. BAIRD
SEA GRANT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

Developing the Rhode Island Seafood Knowledge Economy: Perspectives on Seafood Sustainability



JOHNSON & WALES
UNIVERSITY



NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND



Rhode Island

Virginia
California
Many NESGC



JOHNSON & WALES
UNIVERSITY

The Edible Oceans: *Innovations from the Sea*

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND



NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

University of New Brunswick



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Sea Grant Value Chain Strategic Development Planning for Seafoods



**Sustainable
Production**

**Technical: Cooperative research
Infrastructure (green?)
Legal & regulatory**



Processing

**Infrastructure (green?)
Safety
Legal & regulatory
Operating (labor, etc.) costs**



Marketing and Education

**Rising demands
Value added benefits
Local & sustainable
Domestic/imported supplies
Buyer & consumer education**

Chapter 9
Other Future Uses





Rhode Island
OCEAN
samp

The Evolution of the Blue Revolution:

Using the FAO Ecosystems Approach to Aquaculture to Chart the Future of Offshore Aquaculture

Barry A. Costa-Pierce

*Professor of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Director, Rhode Island Sea Grant College*

University of Rhode Island

Narragansett, RI 02882-1197 U.S.A.

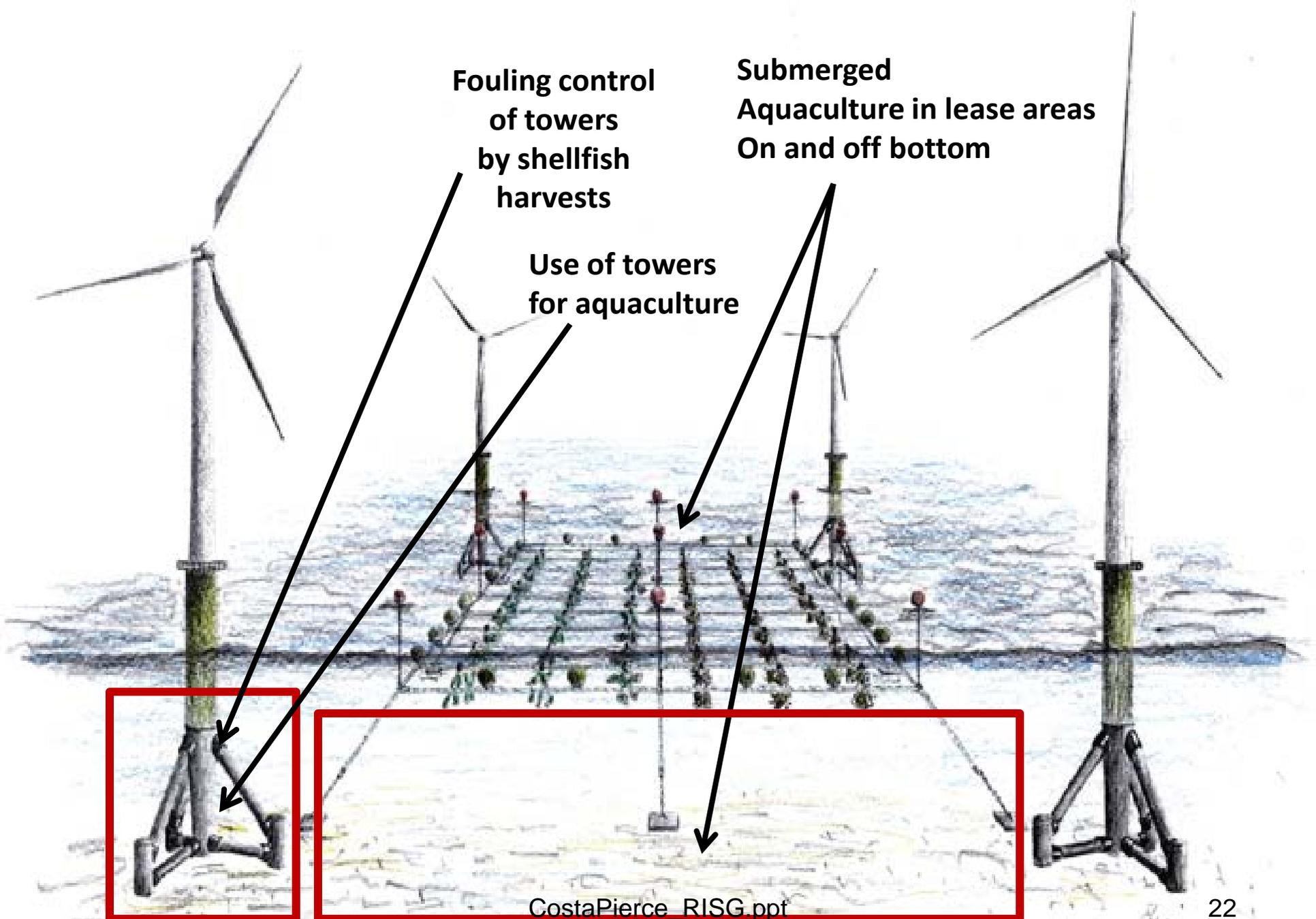
bcp@gso.uri.edu

seagrant.gso.uri.edu

ecologicalaquaculture.org

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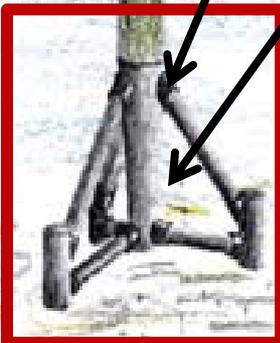




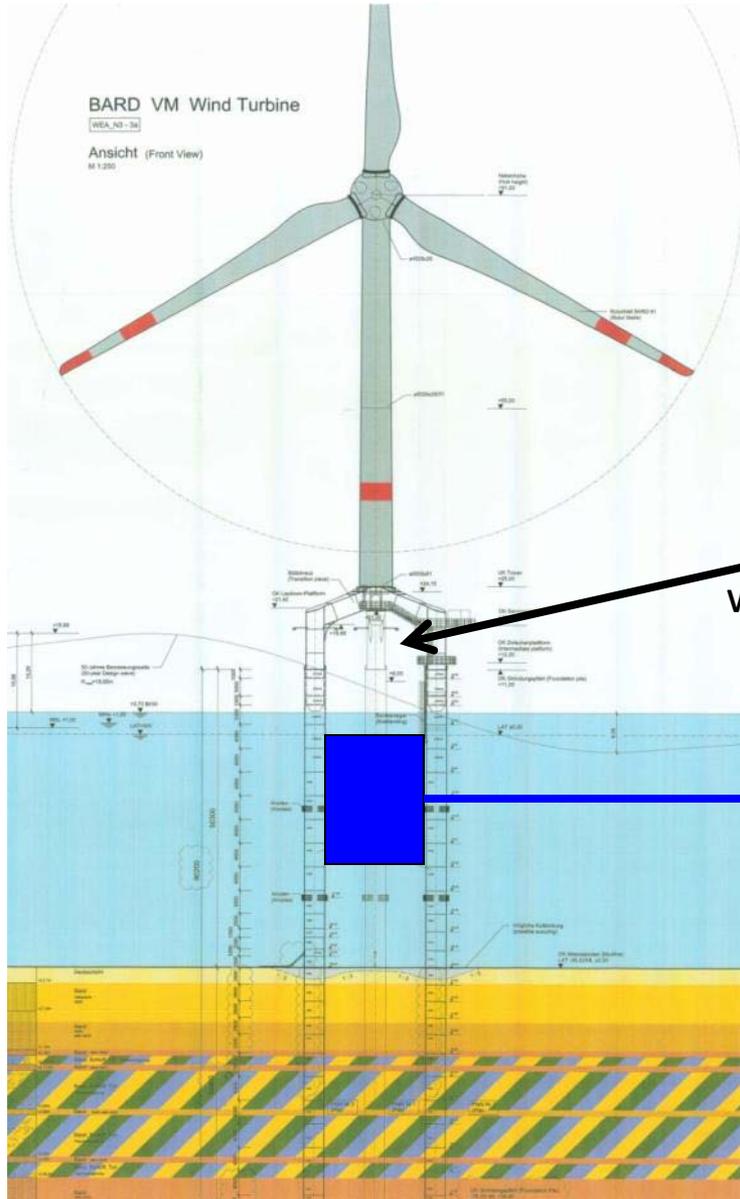
**Fouling control
of towers
by shellfish
harvests**

**Submerged
Aquaculture in lease areas
On and off bottom**

**Use of towers
for aquaculture**



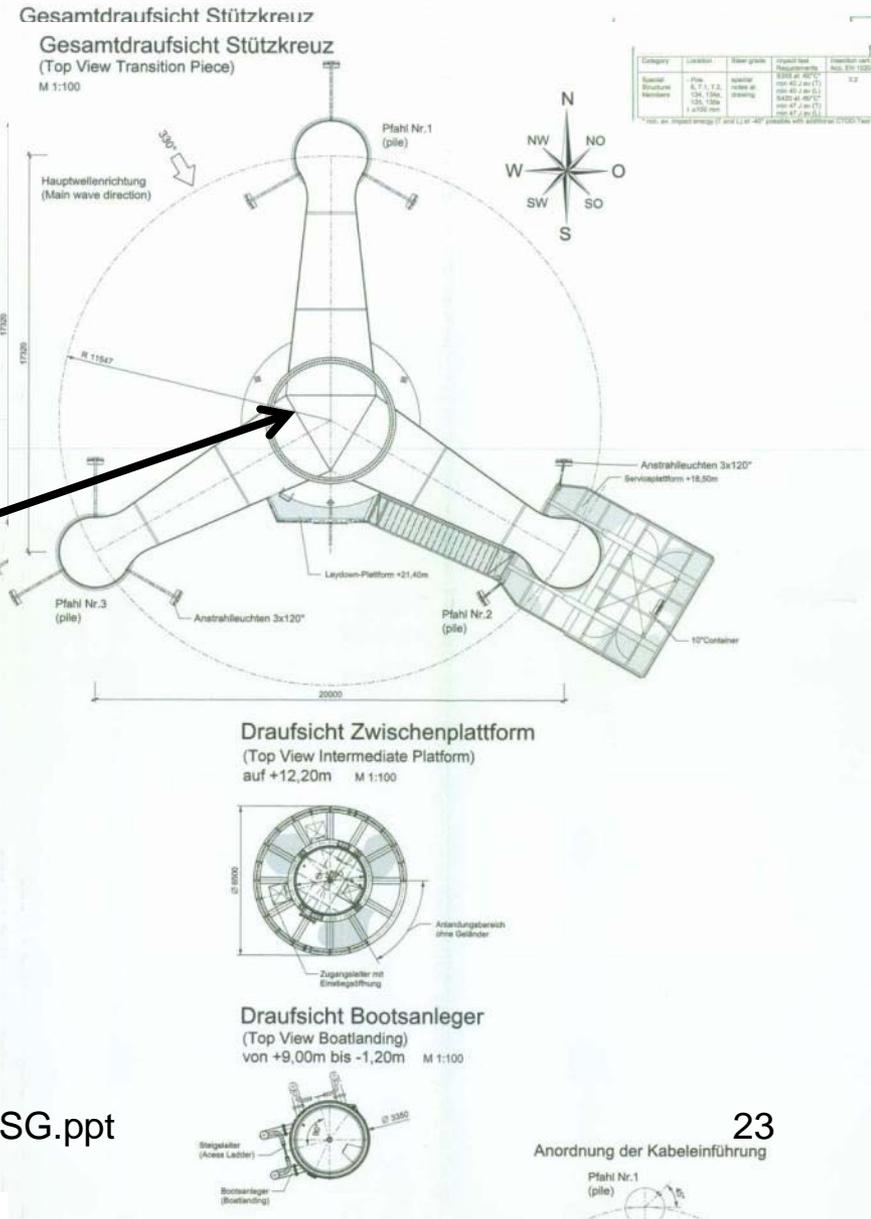
From: Prof. Bella Buck, AWF, Germany



manned
work station

submerged
fish cage

CostaPierce_RISG.ppt





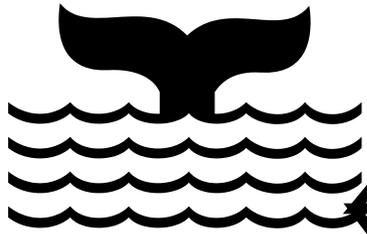


Use of the Towers & Jacket Structures

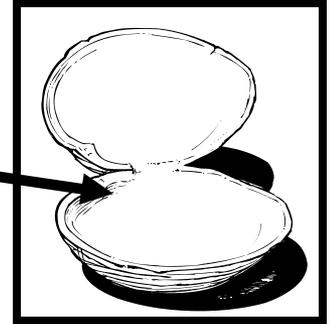
Jacket

Aquaculture Ecosystems

- Waste Recycling
- Trophic & Nutrient Efficient
- Non-Toxic
- "Organic"



1. Inorganic
(DIN, P & DON, P)



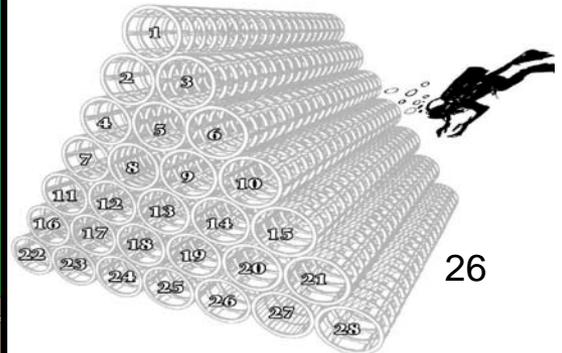
2. Feces

Gracilaria
Porphyra
Ulva

3. Waste Feed

Ecosystem
Cages

CostaPierce_RISG.ppt



The Ocean SAMP: A Policy and Planning Strategy to Manage Rhode Island's Offshore Waters



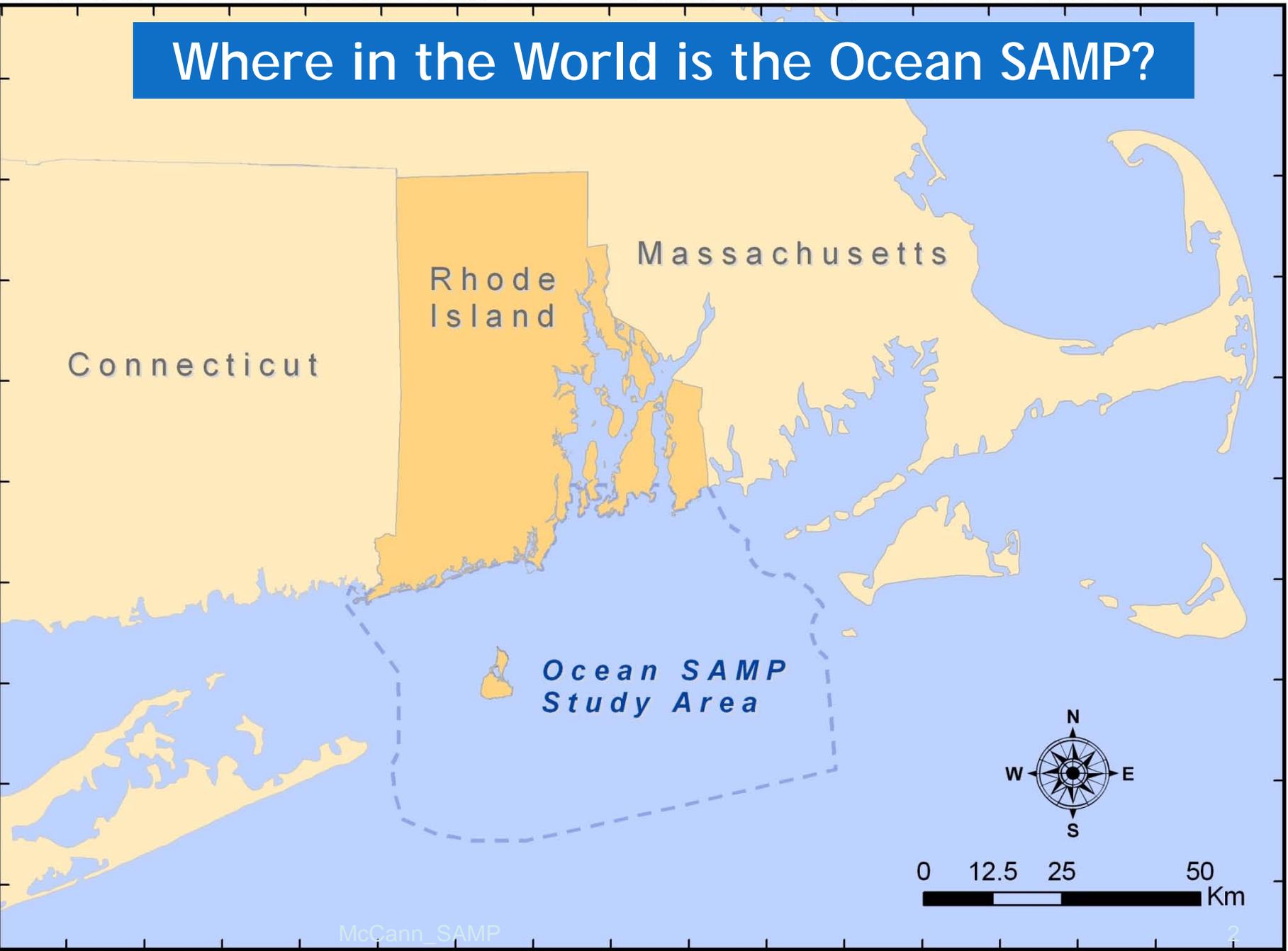
Jennifer McCann

**URI Coastal Resources Center/Rhode Island Sea Grant
URI Graduate School of Oceanography**

72°40'W 72°30'W 72°20'W 72°10'W 72°0'W 71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W 70°40'W 70°30'W 70°20'W 70°10'W 70°0'W

Where in the World is the Ocean SAMP?

42°10'N
42°0'N
41°50'N
41°40'N
41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N
40°50'N

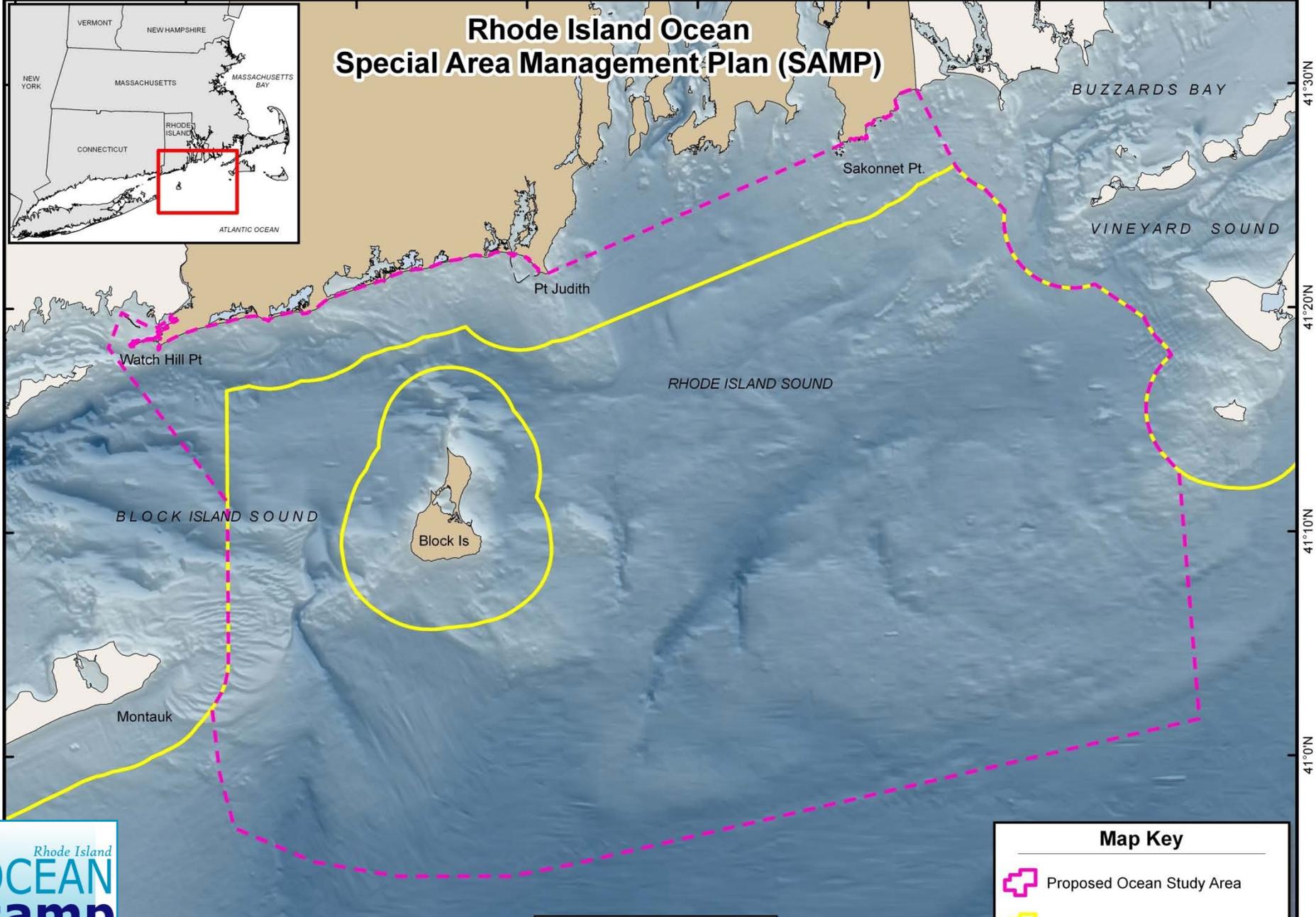
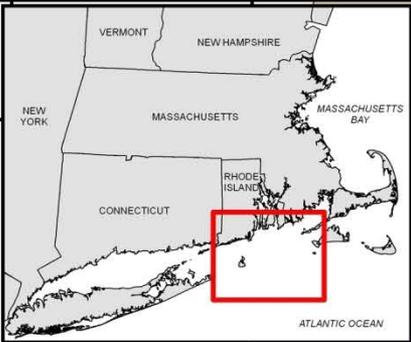


McCann_SAMP

?

72°0'W 71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W

Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)



41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N

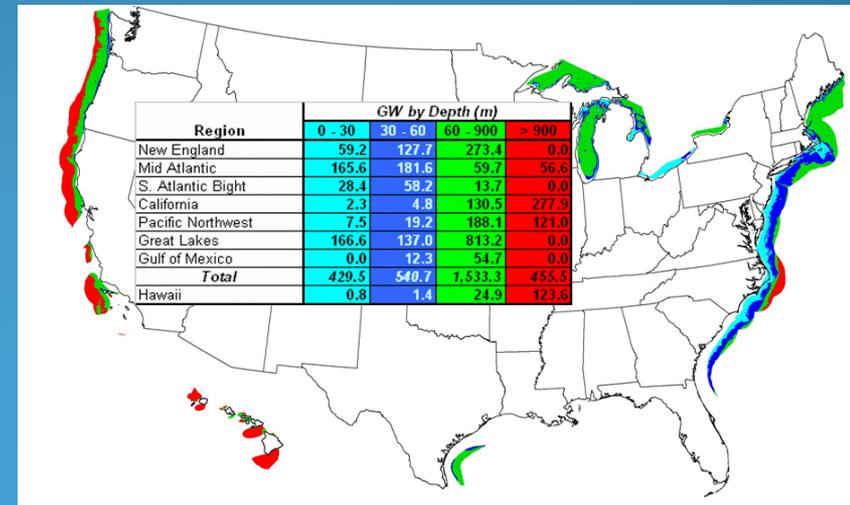
Map Key

- Proposed Ocean Study Area
- State/Federal Waters Separation

Rhode Island
**OCEAN
sAMP**

Offshore Wind Energy

- Represents the greatest potential for utility-scale renewable energy generation;
- Mitigates global climate change;
- Diversifies RI's energy portfolio;
- Meet Governor's Mandate;
- Assists in the redevelopment of urban waterfronts and ports.

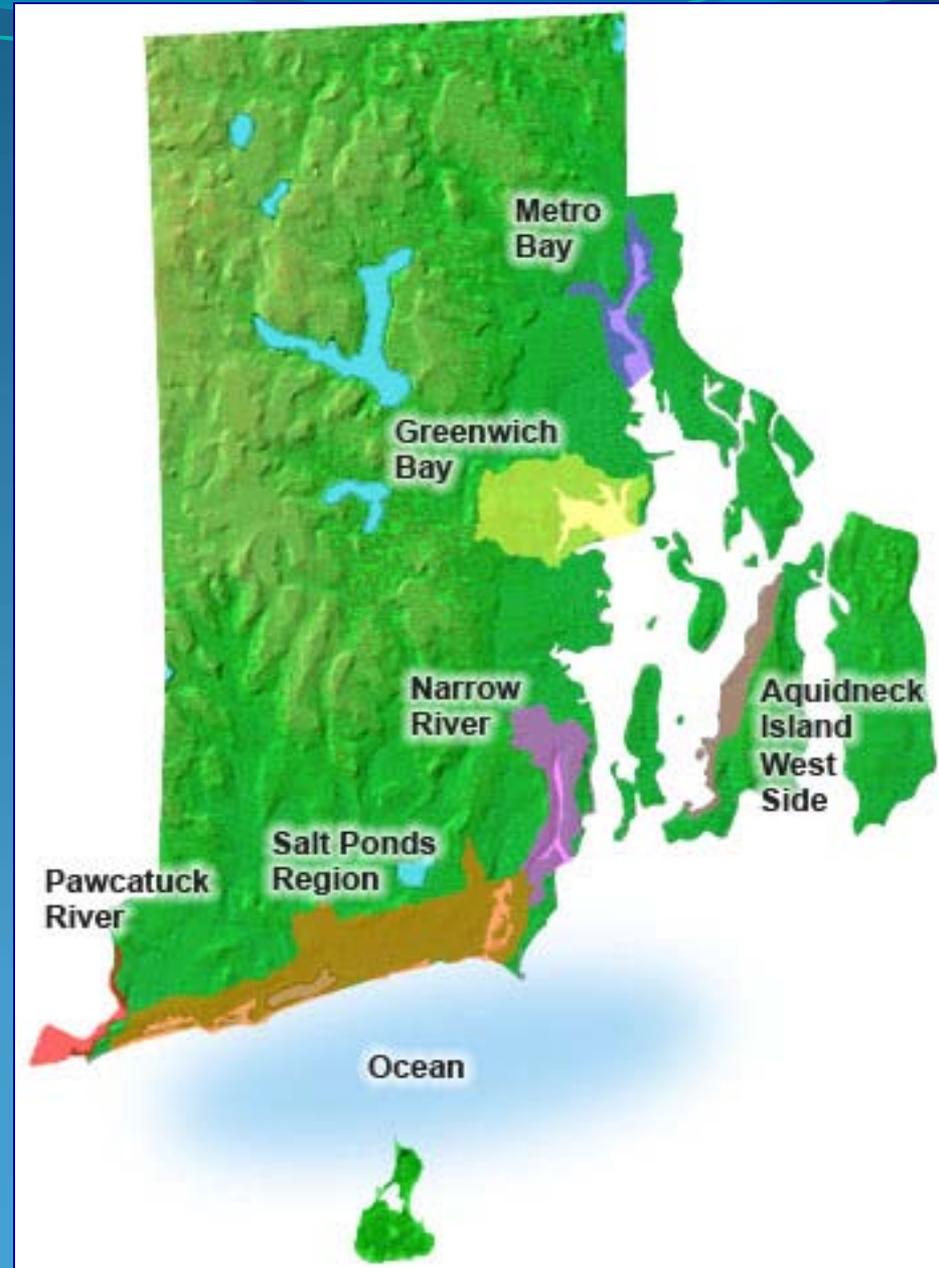


CRMC's legislative charge: "...to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore the coastal resources of the state for this and succeeding generations..." **Developed and Adopted Our First Marine Spatial Plan in 1983.**

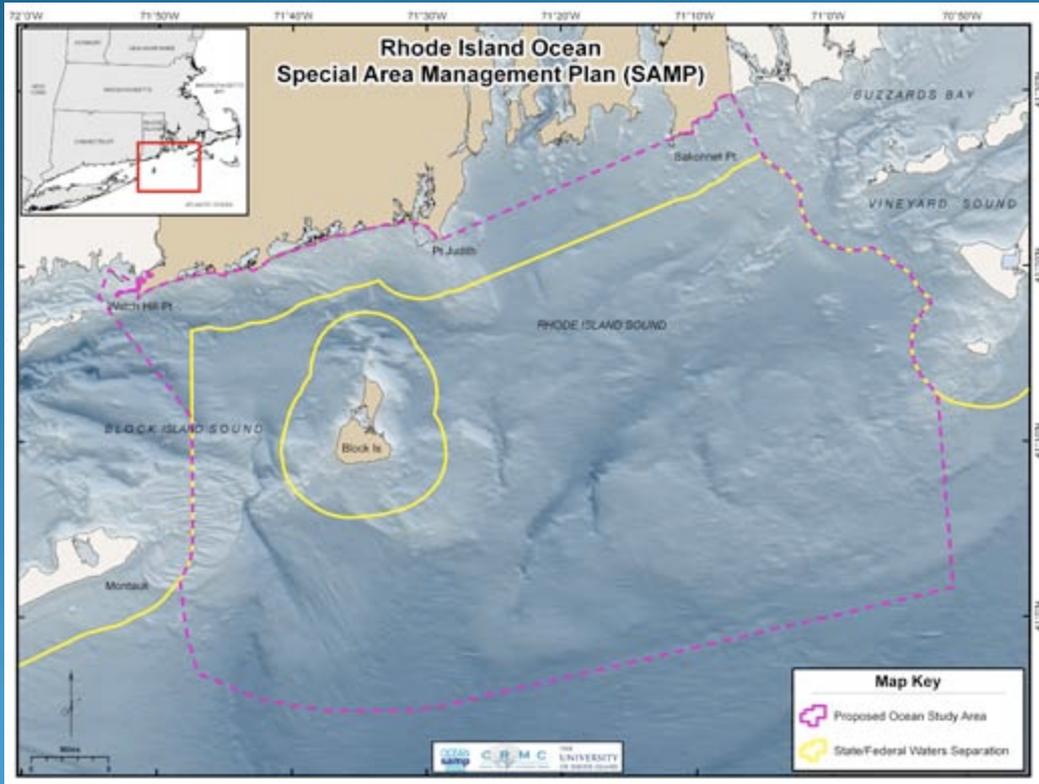


SAMPs are Tools with Teeth

- Ecosystem-based Management Approach
- State leads the Effort
- Regulatory, planning, and adaptive management tool



Increased demand for the use of Rhode Island's offshore waters



Ocean SAMP Process Issues

- This is a “done deal”
- This will not be a transparent process
- Stakeholders will not have influence over siting or any other regulations.
- The timeframe is too short to do a well-thought out process.
- How can the Ocean SAMP really reduce the permitting time frame for the installation of offshore wind turbines?
- How can the Ocean SAMP be just a routine program change and not an EIS?



Place-based Issue - Turbines

- Will restrict our fishing and put us out of **business**
- **Collisions** will be significant
- Our **wildlife** will be harmed
- **Tourists** will hate looking at the turbines
- Cables are going to effect **health** of wildlife & all Rhode Islanders
- Maybe this will create new **jobs** & industries

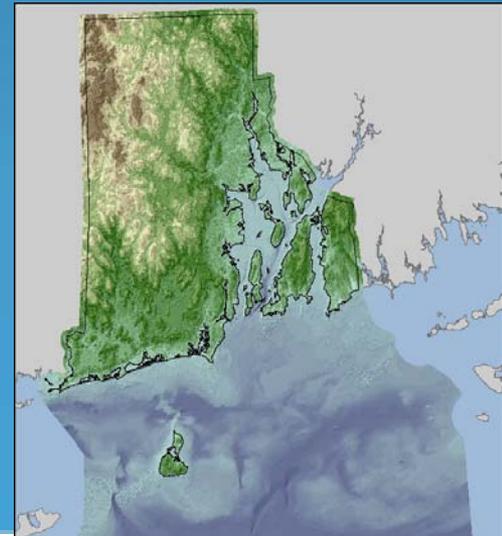


University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center & RI Sea Grant

- *Science Serving Rhode Island's Coasts*
- *Advancing Sound Coastal Governance Worldwide*

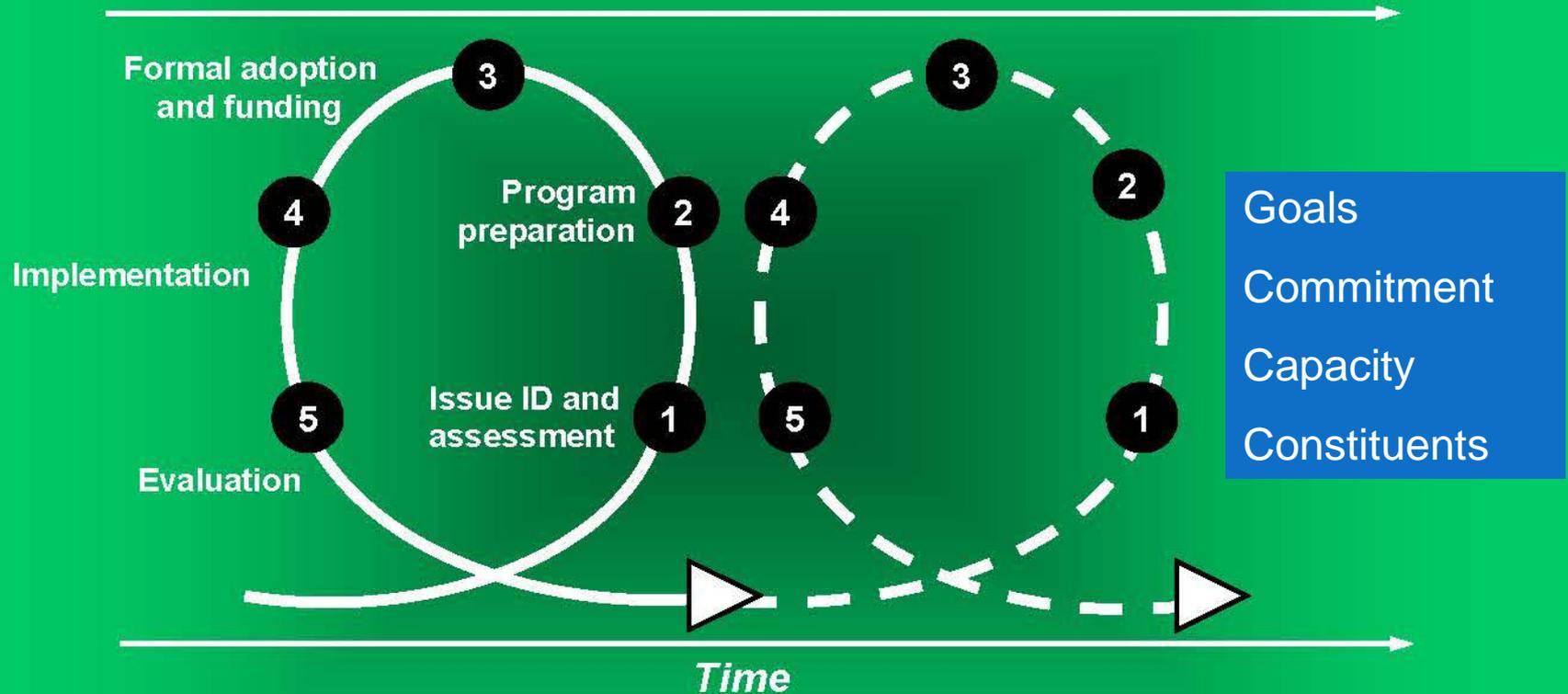


McCann_SAM5



A Strategic Process for Effecting Change

More sustainable forms of coastal development



 *Progressively larger cycle loops indicate growth in project scope*

Ocean SAMP Timeline*

August 1, 2008 – July 31, 2010

Step 1: Issue Identification/Assessment

Step 2: SAMP Preparation

Adoption

July 2008

July 2009

July 2010

Step 1: Issue Identification/ Assessment
(Aug 08-July 09)

- Define boundaries, goals and principles
- Set up public engagement
- Prepare technical information
- Identify issues/concerns and opportunities
- Prepare draft ecosystem and use zone maps

Step 2: SAMP Preparation
(Aug 09 - April 10)

- Review goals and boundaries
- Develop objectives and policies
- Draft SAMP chapters
- Continue to conduct research
- Develop burdens of proof for permit applicants

Step 3: Formal Adoption
(May 10 - July 10)

- Formal hearings and reviews of the draft SAMP
- Adoption of the SAMP by CRMC
- Submit to federal agencies for approval



SAMP Goals

1. Foster a properly functioning ecosystem.
2. Promote and enhance existing uses.
3. Encourage marine-based economic development, including offshore renewable energy infrastructure.
4. Build a framework for coordinated decision-making.



Principles

1. Develop transparently.
2. Involve all stakeholders.
3. Honor existing activities.
4. Use best available science.
5. Monitoring and evaluation that supports adaptive management.



Public Review Process for the Ocean SAMP Rulemaking (Status: 06/02/10)

	Draft Chapters	Step 1: MT Approval	Step 2: TAC Review	Step 3: Informal Public Review	Step 4: CRMC Review	Step 5: CRMC Council Approves Rulemaking	Step 6: Formal Public Review	Step 7: Public Comments Review	Step 8: Public Hearing/Chpt. Adoption
0	Executive Summary*								
100	Introduction*								
200	Ecology								
300	Global Climate Change								
400	Cultural and Historic Resources								
500	Fisheries Resources and Uses								
600	Recreation and Tourism								
700	Marine Trans., Nav., Infrastructure								
800	Renewable Energy								
900	Other Future Uses								
1000	Existing Policies								
1100	Policies of the Ocean SAMP*								

Notes: *These chapters will be processed with the full document; Dates reflect when the chapters will be presented at public meetings during specific phase.

Step 1: Management Team (MT) Approval

- MT approves draft chapter to proceed to public comment.

Step 2: TAC Review

- Technical Advisory Committee comments on draft chapter.

Step 3: Informal Public Review

- Draft chapter presented at stakeholder meeting.
- Informal public comments on draft chapter.

Step 4: CRMC Review

- Draft chapter submitted to Ocean SAMP Subcommittee.
- Informal public comments/responses presented at Subcommittee meeting.
- Subcommittee approves draft chapter to advance to full council.

Step 5: Rulemaking

- Full Council votes to commence rulemaking on draft chapters.

Step 6: Formal Public Review

- 30-day comment period takes place.
- Public workshop held.

Step 7: Review

- Public comments reviewed by CRMC and Ocean SAMP team.

Step 8: Public Hearing

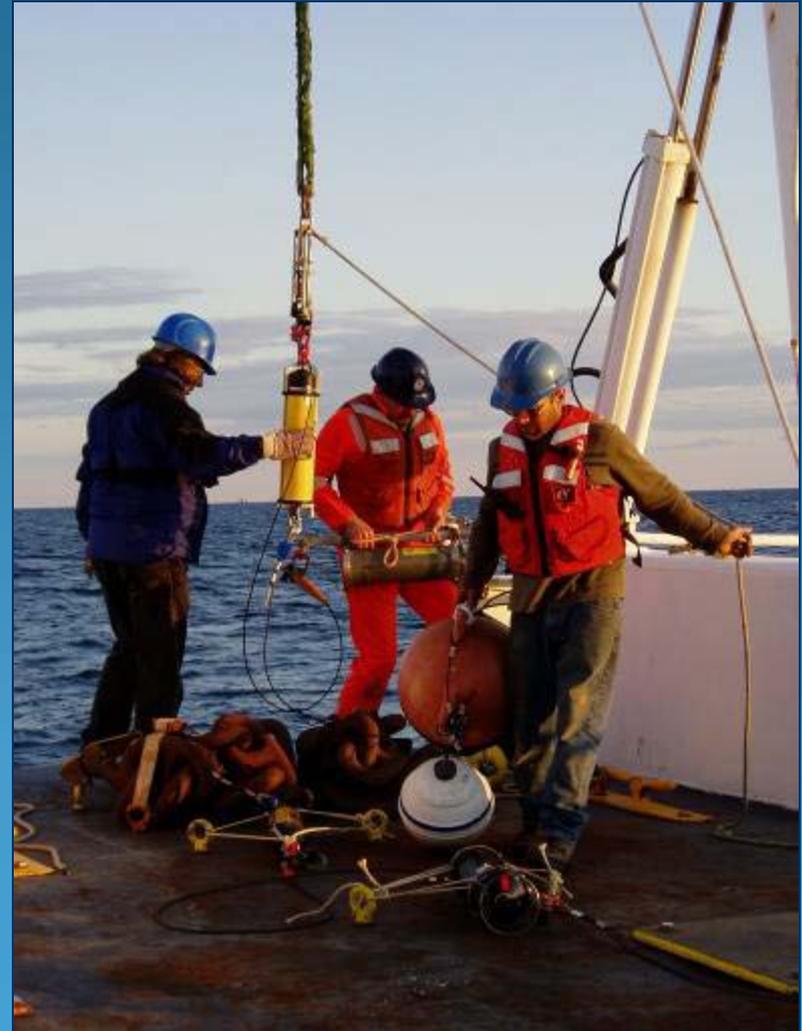
- Public hearing for draft chapter.
- Draft Chapter approved by Full Council.

Once all chapters have completed Steps 1 -8, a public hearing will be held for the entire SAMP document prior to Full Council approval (Step 9).

SAMP Research

Research Topics Include...

- Wind resources
- Marine mammals and birds
- Fisheries uses
- Physical oceanography
- Ecosystem interactions
- Sediment and benthic habitat
- Cultural resources
- Acoustics and electromagnetic effects
- Meteorology
- Engineering
- Marine transportation uses
- Legal aspects



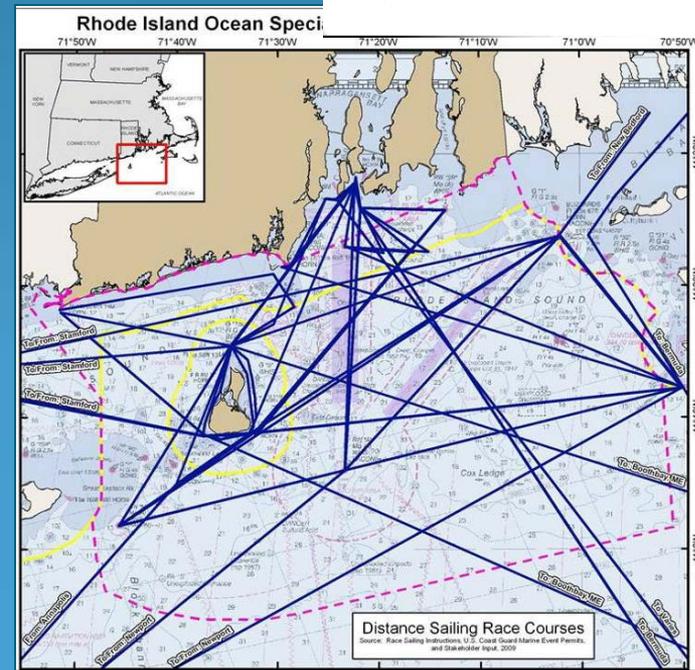
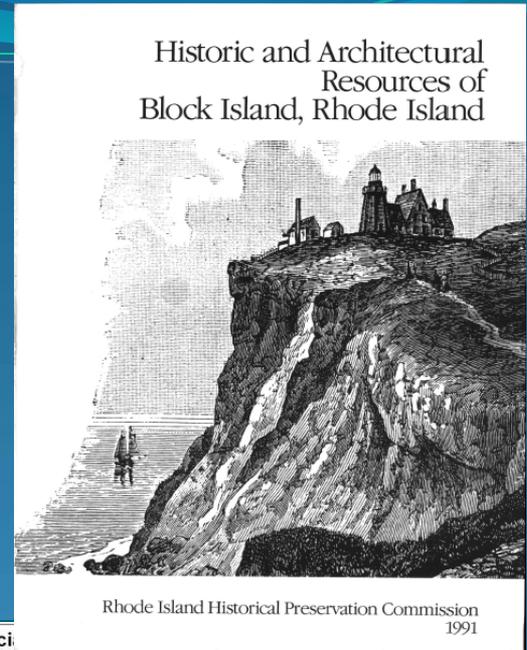
Potential Effects of Offshore Wind Energy Development



- Economic
- Biological/Ecological
 - Benthic ecology*
 - Birds*
 - Sea Turtles
 - Marine Mammals
 - Fish*
- Physical
 - Circulation patterns
 - Sediment Deposition
- Cultural & Historic Resources
- Human Uses*
 - Fisheries
 - Recreation
 - Transportation/ Navigation
- Avoided Air Emissions
- Cumulative*

Human Use Data

- Commercial and recreational fishing
- Historical and cultural resources
- Recreational boating
- Existing licenses (leases)
- Aggregate extraction
- Conservation
- Aquaculture



Ocean SAMP Research Questions
October 2009

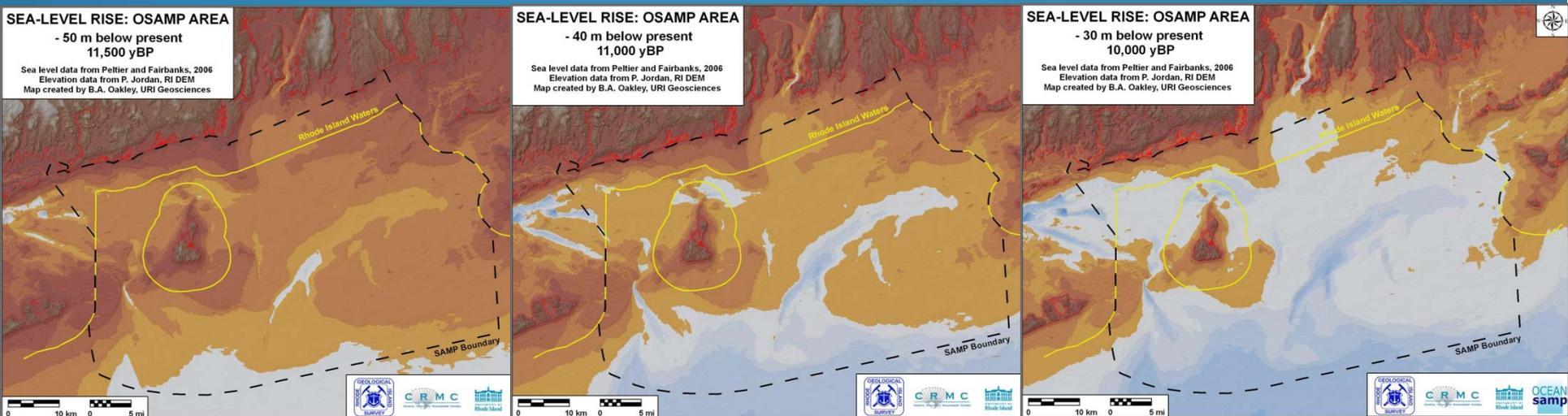
We understand that the majority of your research and analysis will not be completed until late spring/early summer 2010. The Ocean SAMP team, however, needs to incorporate as much of your research into the Ocean SAMP Document this winter/spring.

Please respond to the following questions so that we may begin to incorporate some of this important information into the SAMP document. Submit your response to Jennifer McCann (mccann@gso.uri.edu) by November 30th, 2009. You do NOT have to include information that has already been captured in the October 2008 Baird Symposium Proceedings. Thanks for working with us.

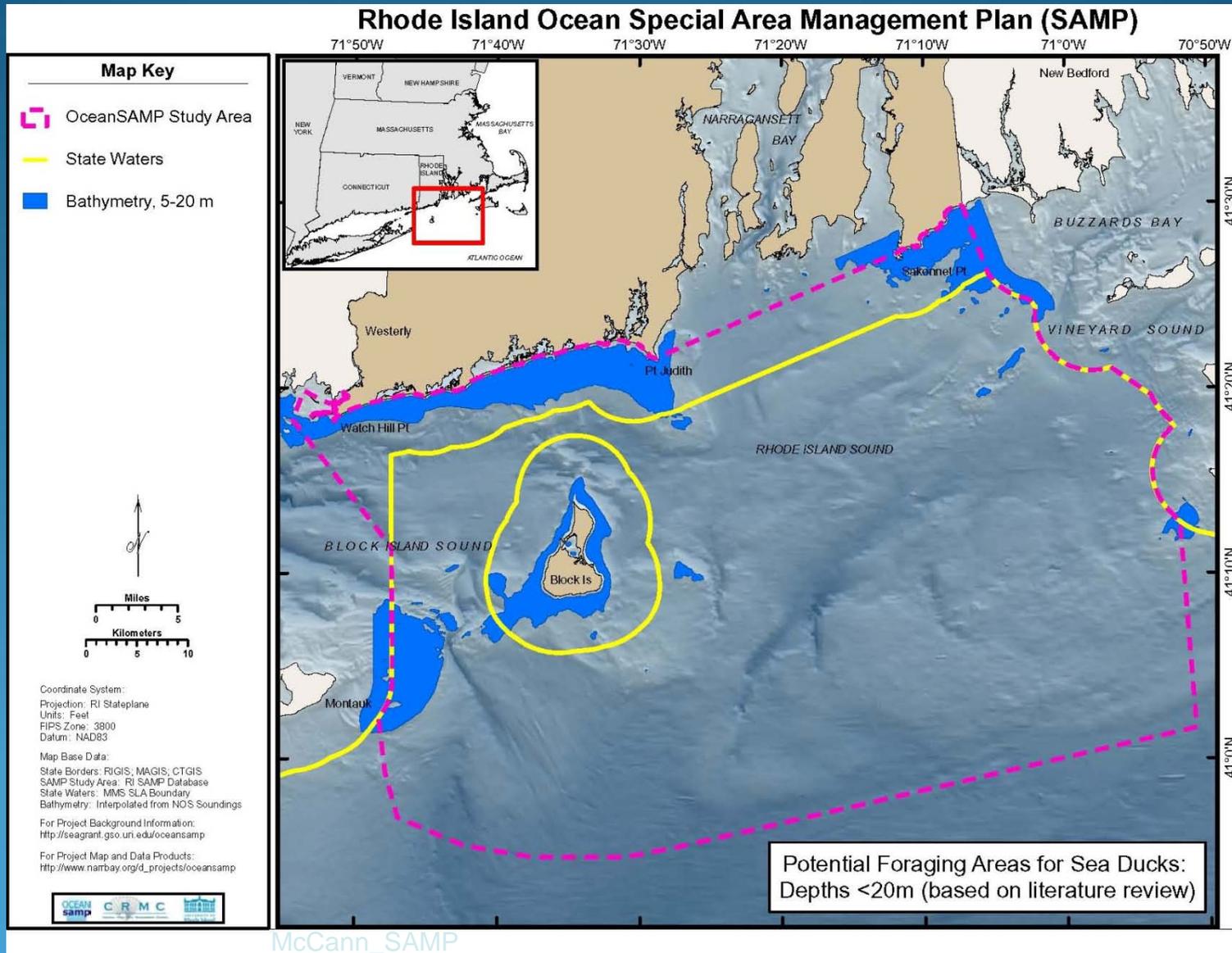
1. Describe how your findings help us understand how the SAMP study area functions as an ecosystem that is heavily impacted by human activities?
2. Has your research identified areas, processes, or resources that should be protected, conserved or otherwise given special consideration by the SAMP?
3. To the best of your knowledge, what has your work revealed that may be relevant to designating areas suitable/unsuitable to activities such as marine transportation, wind turbines, fisheries, recreational boating, etc?
4. What in your opinion are the potentially significant unknowns in your topic or in the SAMP area that are relevant to the use zoning and policy development process for the Ocean SAMP? Identify the unknowns you will likely be providing us at the end of your research.
5. As you look to the future and the likely trajectory of change in human activities and ecosystem conditions over the next 50 years, what are the changes that may be anticipated in the features of the SAMP area? What are the potential implications of such changes as we consider use zoning and the siting of wind farms?
6. Are there specific recommended actions (e.g. regulatory, policy, management) you would like the Ocean SAMP to support or implement in response to your findings?
7. What do you think the implications of global climate change will be on your research topic?
8. When (provide an estimated date) do you anticipate your final technical report to be completed and ready for external review?
9. Provide two to three names of people you would recommend reviewing your technical report.

Pre-Contact Geological History

- Paleo-Geographic Landscape Reconstruction
- Sea Level Rise & inundation of offshore landscapes between 11,500 yBP-10,000 yBP



Areas Designated for Preservation

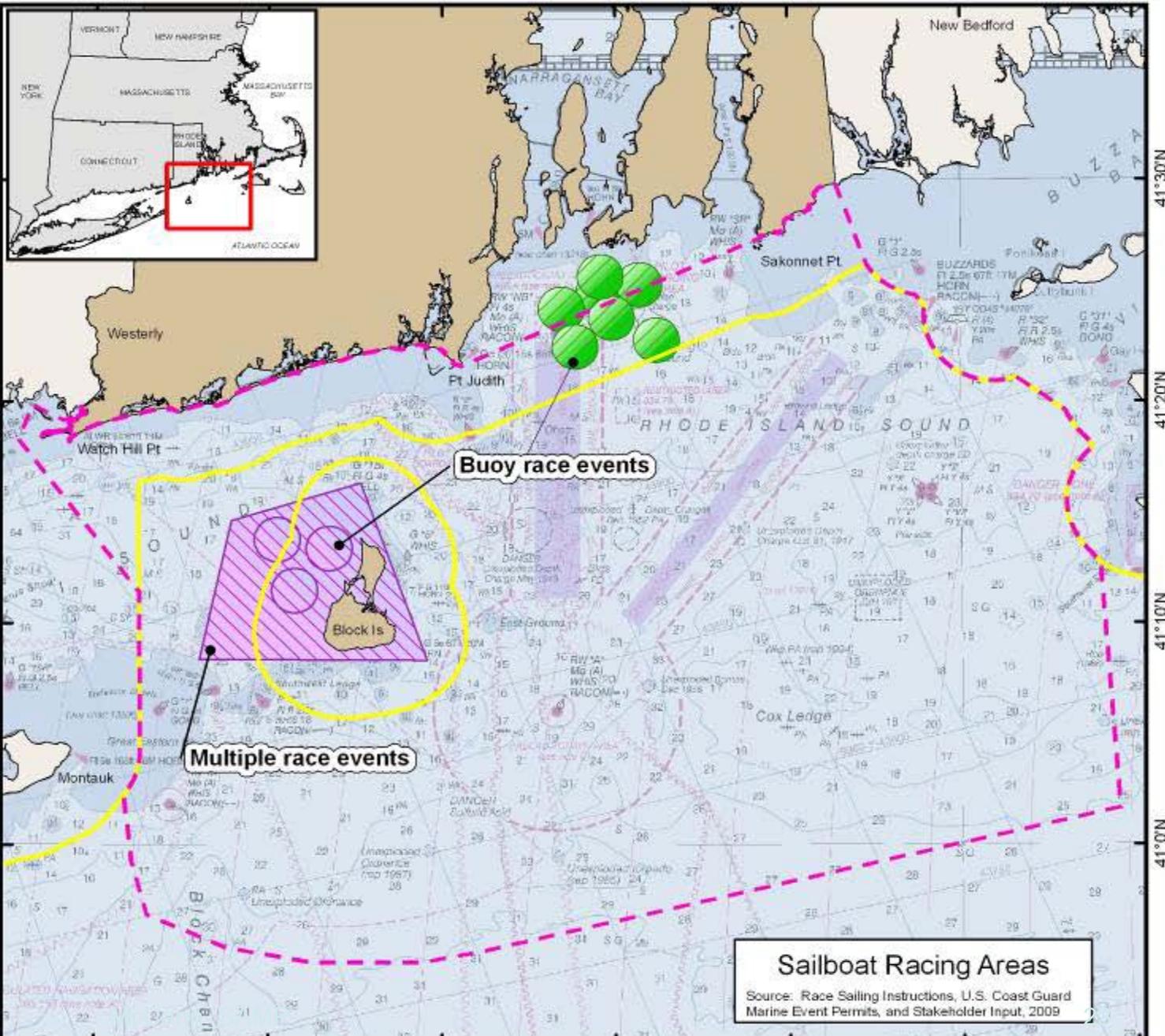


Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)

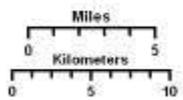
71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W

Map Key

-  OceanSAMP Study Area
-  State Waters
- Sailboat Racing Areas**
-  Newport Area Sailing Events
-  Block Island Sailing Events



41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N



Coordinate System:
 Projection: RI Stateplane
 Units: Feet
 FIPS Zone: 3806
 Datum: NAD83

Map Base Data:
 State Borders: RIGIS; MAGIS; CTGIS
 SAMP Study Area: RI SAMP Database
 State Waters: MMS SLA Boundary
 Bathymetry: Interpolated from NOS Soundings

For Project Background Information:
<http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/oceansamp>

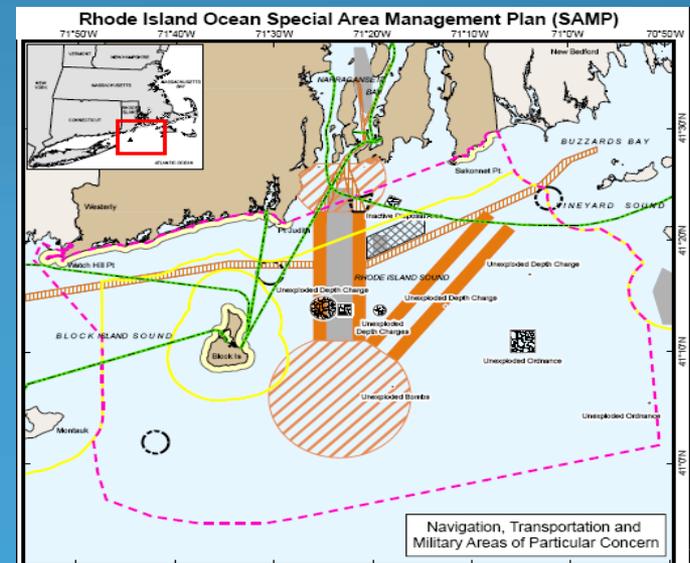
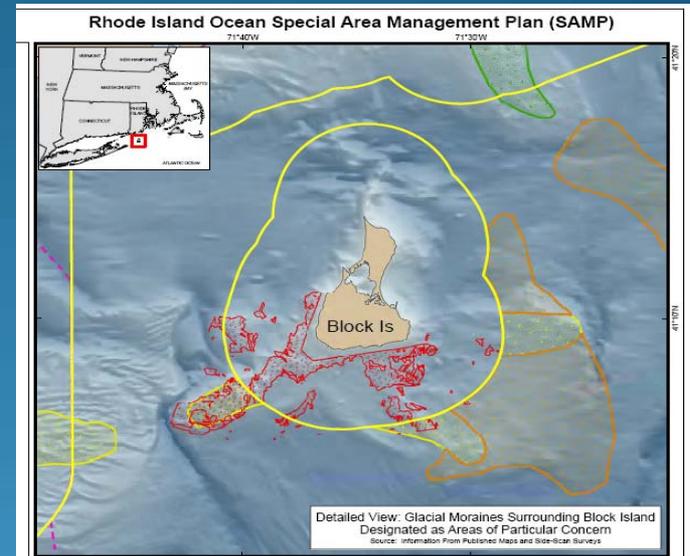
For Project Map and Data Products:
http://www.narrbay.org/id_projects/oceansamp



Sailboat Racing Areas
 Source: Race Sailing Instructions, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Event Permits, and Stakeholder Input, 2009

Areas of Particular Concern

- Unique or fragile physical features, or important natural habitats;
- High natural productivity;
- Features of historical significance or cultural value;
- Substantial recreational value;
- Important for navigation, transportation, military and other human uses; and
- High fishing activity.



Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)

71°42'W 71°40'W 71°38'W 71°36'W 71°34'W 71°32'W 71°30'W 71°28'W

Map Key

- State/Federal Waters Separation
- Renewable Energy Zone
- 20 Meter Contour
- ENC Navigation Areas

Block Island Bathymetry

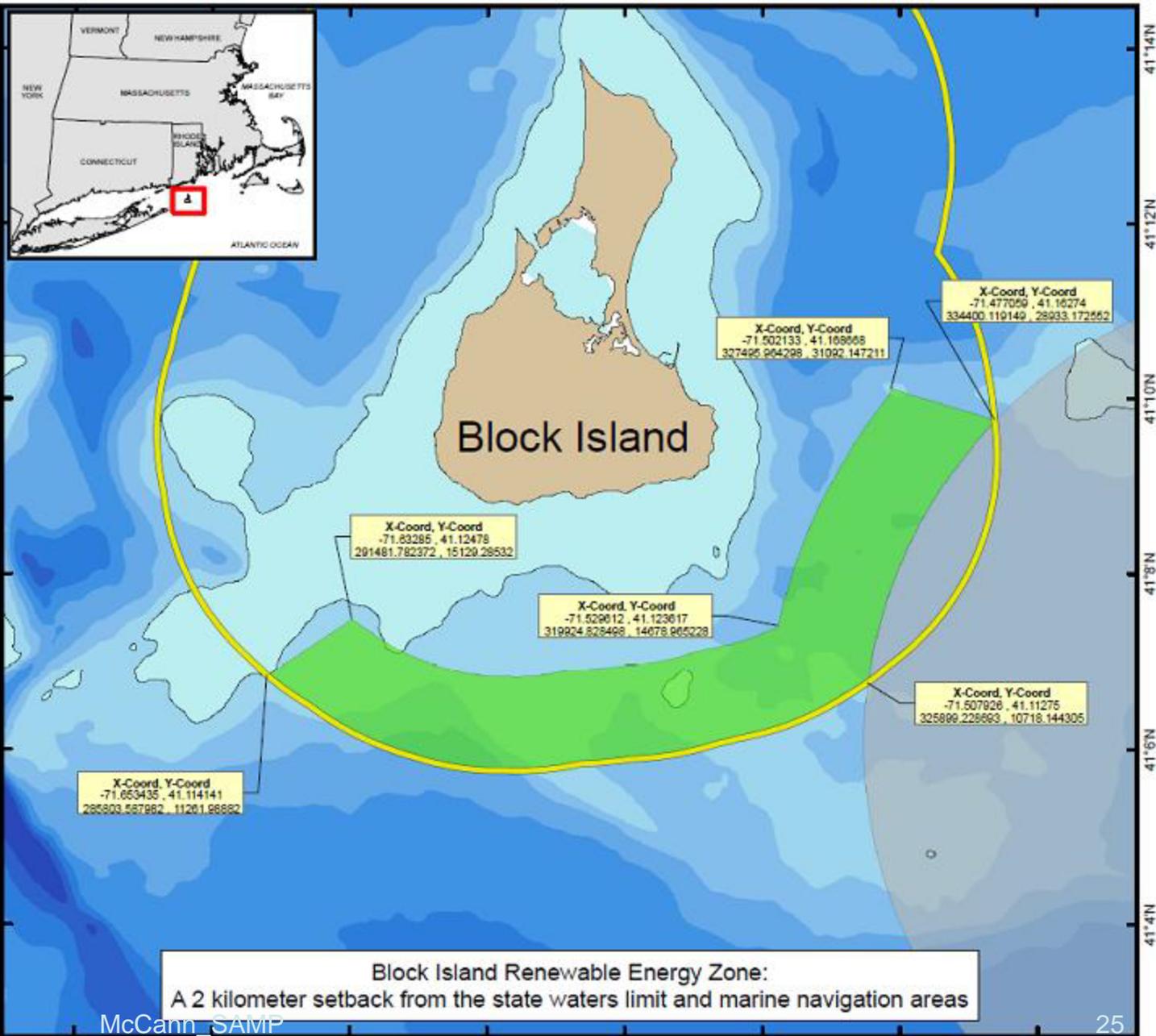
Depth (m)

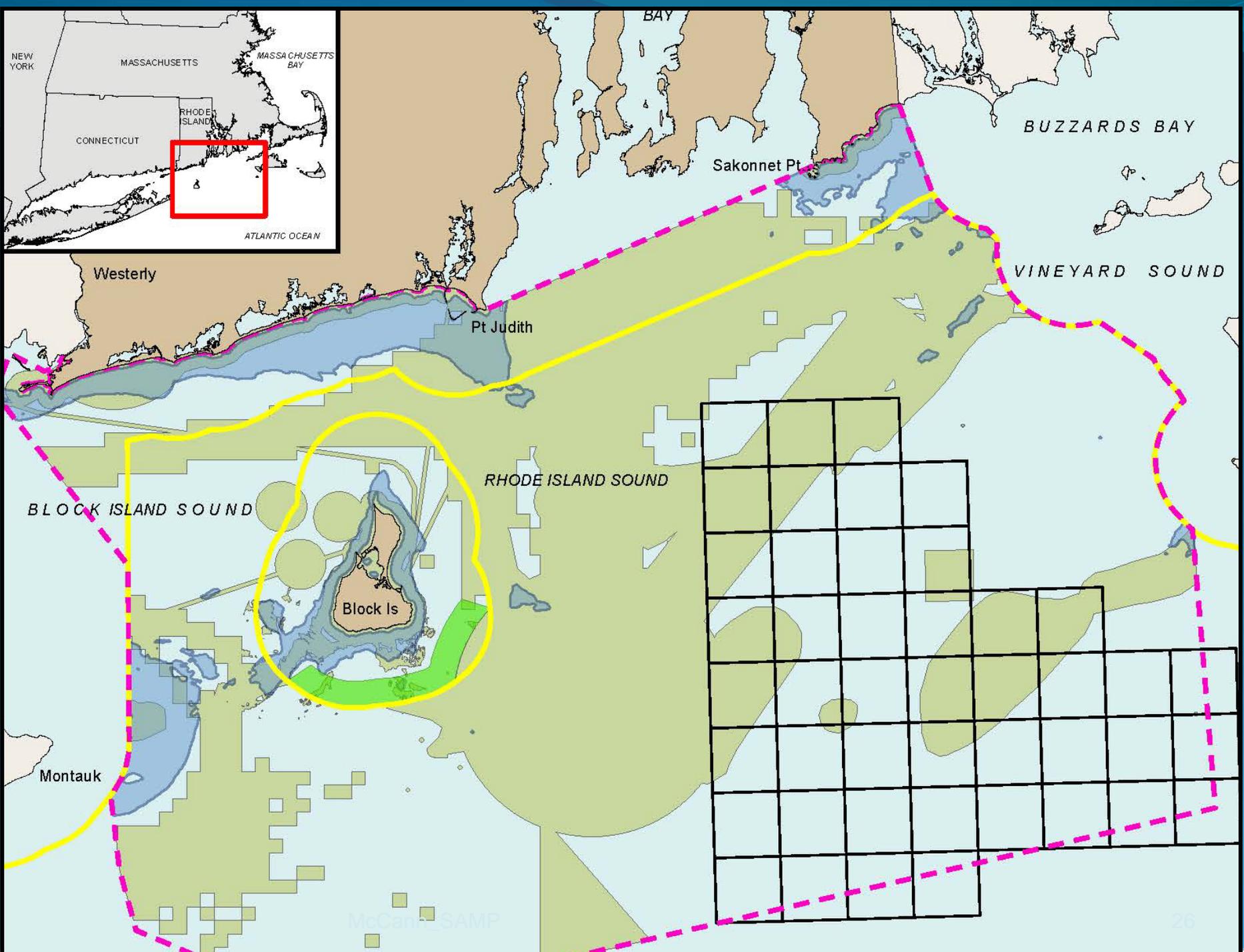
- < 20
- 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55
- > 55

Coordinate System:
 Projection: RI Stateplane
 Units: Feet
 FIPS Zone: 3800
 Datum: NAD83

For Project Background Information:
<http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/oceansamp>

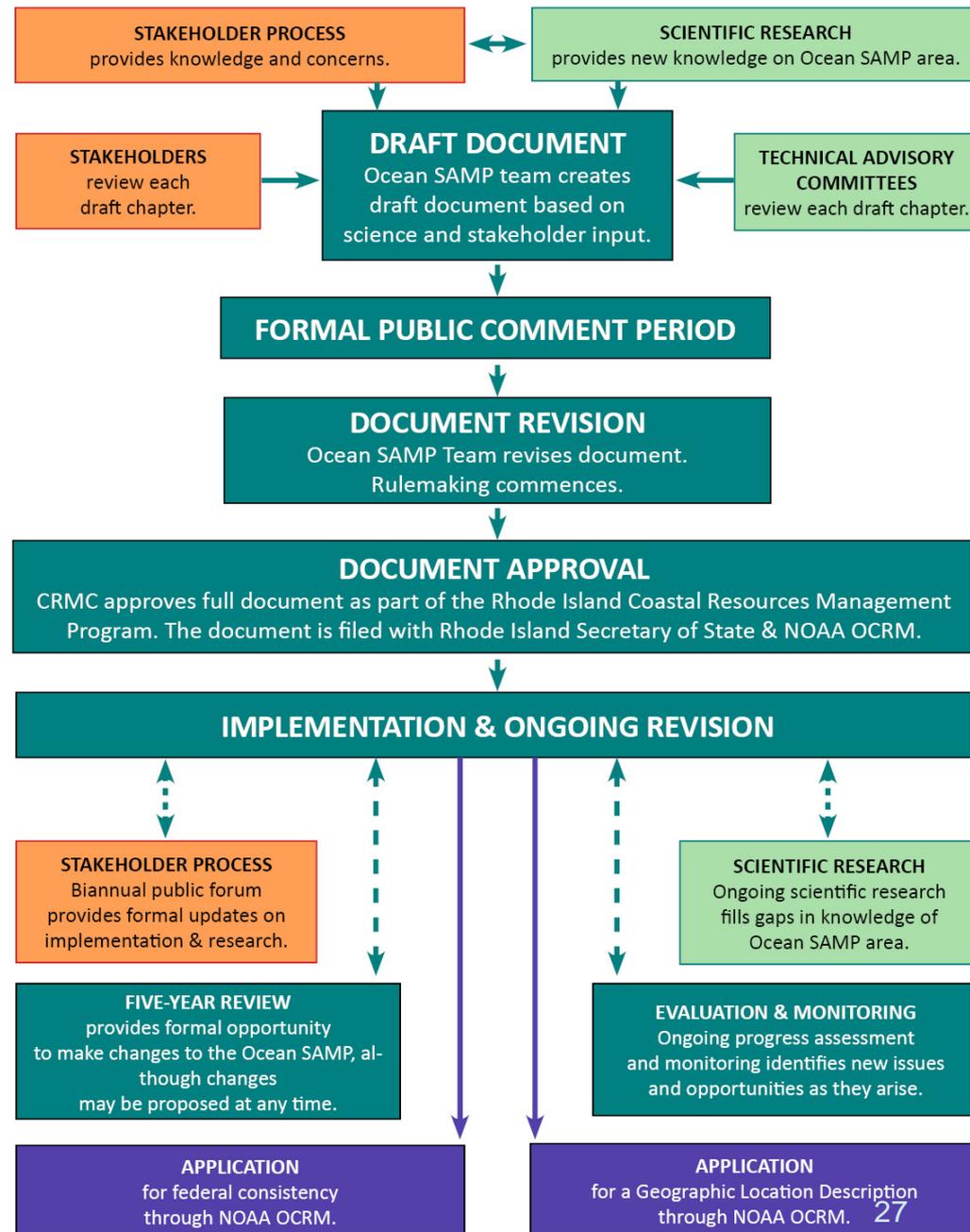
For Project Map and Data Products:
http://www.narbay.org/id_projects/oceansamp





Ocean SAMP Methods Flowchart

Ocean SAMP Methods Flowchart



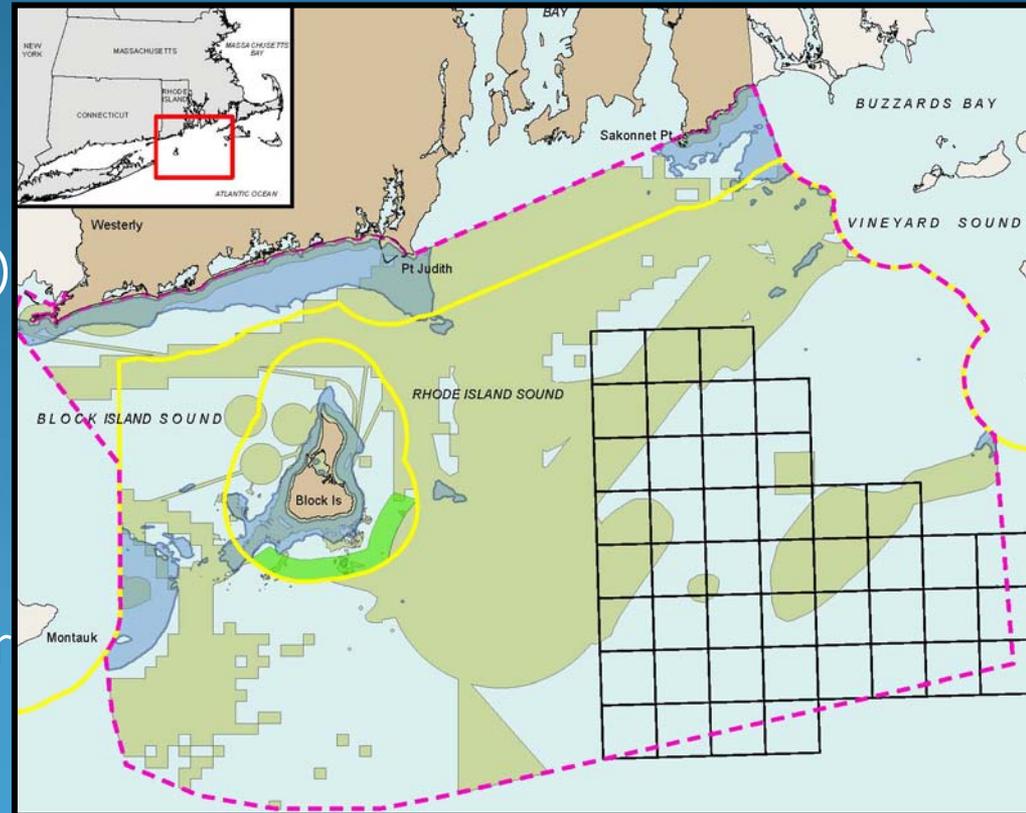
Implementation

- Organization of advisory boards
- Development of Research Agenda
- Engage in Smart from the Start
- Submit GLD
- Develop Monitoring Protocols for Offshore Renewable Energy (NOPP)
- Engage in the Regional Ocean Partnership (NROC)
- Develop MSP Training



Major Accomplishments

- 68% of state waters and 54% of study area receive increased protection.
- The Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) promotes offshore renewable energy with a more streamlined application approval process.
- The Ocean SAMP allows Rhode Island to be in the drivers seat for future development and conservation initiatives.



What we are most proud of....

- Policies reflect science and stakeholder involvement.
- The diverse team worked together.
- Partnership continues to grow and prosper.
- University provides support to resolve state issues.
- We survived and are stronger for it!



Thanks!

For further information:

Ocean SAMP:

- Jennifer McCann, mccann@gso.uri.edu or 401.874.6127
- <http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/oceansamp/index.html>

REVISION OF PROPOSED PANEL STATEMENT ON 'DIVERSITY'

The panel believes that attention to "Diversity" in staffing and all components of the Sea Grant programs-research, extension, communications and education, is essential to long term success and public appreciation of the program. To that end, the panel recommends specific actions to recognize the many accomplishments and nurture continued progress in building inclusive Sea Grant organizations and programs.

For the near term, the panel recommends:

- 1) Success in achieving diversity goals in all program components be identified in the PAT process.
- 2) The SGA consider adding an award for diversity to their ongoing recognition program.
- 3) The NSGO highlight commendable accomplishments of increasing diversity in all program components with the national media and within the Department of Commerce.
- 4) Continued attention to fuller engagement of minority serving institutions within the Sea Grant network.
- 5) Continued monitoring of the Panel replacements to insure a diverse membership.
- 6) Assuring diverse composition of program assessment teams(PAT) , especially considering the large number of women in the Marine Sciences and related fields.

For the longer term, three to five years, the Panel recommends:

- 1) the NSGO incorporate guidelines within their program development instructions for increasing diversity in all program components and special initiatives such as the Knauss fellows.
- 2) Success in achieving diversity in all program components be incorporated into the next cycle of the Sea Grant review process.

The recommendations are offered to increase the visibility of the many successful efforts throughout the Sea Grant network and add targeted encouragement for future program and staffing innovation by managers and staff. Targeted attention to inclusiveness as a part of staffing and program decision making will help insure that the Sea Grant program fulfills its promise to the Nation.

11/1/05

Chair Comments on OAR Strategic Plan

from jandmwoeste@juno.com jandmwoeste@juno.com toar.constituents@noaa.gov
cc Elizabeth.Ban@aya.yale.edu,
leon.cammen@noaa.gov,
wwwest@cox.net,
nrabalais@lumcon.edu,
RollieBarbara@aol.com,
bms1776@gmail.com
date Mon, Oct 17, 2011 at 9:48 AM
subject Re: Comments Sought: DRAFT OAR Strategic Plan

First, I plan to join your call on Wednesday. Since the Advisory board was not able to complete an in-depth review of the draft OAR strategic plan during our last meeting, I'm passing some personal suggestions by this e-Mail rather than on the open line Wednesday. In relation to objective 10, the document appears to miss the extensive and on-going connection OAR with the academic institutions producing a substantial proportion of the scientific expertise. The national Sea Grant college program funds a large number of graduate students working on issues that are central to the NOAA mission. Further, the Sea Grant Knauss fellowship program supports a continuous stream of internships in public employment for individuals with advanced training in the disciplines most relevant to NOAA mission. I'm confident Leon could provide some data on the number of Graduate students supported by the Sea Grant College program.

If you prefer that I make the point during the discussion on Wednesday, I'd be happy to do so.
John

Subject: Fwd: public comment on federal register FW: spending of us tax dollars - and matters can and should be presented many times if they have merit
From: "Elizabeth.Ban" <Elizabeth.Ban@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 26 Sep 2011 09:46:35 -0400
To: Advisory Board <oar.sg.advisory.board@noaa.gov>

Please see the public comment received in response to our Federal Register Notice.

Regards,
Elizabeth

----- Original Message -----

Subject:public comment on federal register FW: spending of us tax dollars - and matters can and should be presented many times if they have merit
Date:Sat, 17 Sep 2011 11:52:10 -0400
From:usacitizen1 usacitizen1 <usacitizen1@live.com>
To:Elizabeth.Ban@noaa.gov, americanvoices@mail.house.gov, comments@whitehouse.gov, info@taxpayer.net, media@cagw.org, info@emagazine.com, speakerboehner@mail.house.gov, sf.nancy@mail.house.gov

are any members of the board of this spending program representative of the beleaguered american taxpayers, who are trying to stave off bankruptcy from expensive programs like this that keep growing and spending and growing and spending. i do not believe so. i believe the american taxpayers is the most neglected of all members on these govt spending programs/bureaucracies.

the budget for this program should be cut by 50%. it is time that american taxpayers get a break. this program has been breaking the bank.it needs reduction.

americans want smaller, cheaper, more productive govt. this program shows no effort to do that or to achieve that. it is time to cut the budget here. american cannot keep spending in the horrific way it has. noaa is out of control.
jean public address if required

Date: Thu, 15 Sep 2011 06:29:36 -0700
From: jeanpublic@yahoo.com
Subject: spending of us tax dollars - and matters can and should be presented many times if they have merit
To: usacitizen1@live.com

and you dont know they dont have merit until you hear them - seem to me the board wants to act like saddam hussein

[Federal Register Volume 76, Number 179 (Thursday, September 15, 2011)]
[Notices]
[Page 57023]
From the Federal Register Online via the Government Printing Office www.gpo.gov
[FR Doc No: 2011-23670]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Sea Grant Advisory Board

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule and proposed agenda of a forthcoming meeting of the Sea Grant Advisory Board (Board). Board members will discuss and provide advice on the National Sea Grant College Program in the areas of program evaluation, strategic planning, education and extension, science and technology programs, and other matters as described in the agenda found on the National Sea Grant

College Program Web site at http://www.seagrant.noaa.gov/leadership/advisory_board.html.

DATES: The announced meeting is scheduled 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. E.S.T. Wednesday, September 28 and 8 a.m.-4 p.m. E.S.T. Thursday, September 29, 2011.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography, Narragansett Bay Campus, 215 South Ferry Road, Ocean Technology Center, Narragansett, RI 02882.

Status: The meeting will be open to public participation with a 15-minute public comment period on Thursday, September 29 at 2:45 p.m. E.S.T. (check agenda on Web site to confirm time.) The Board expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive of previously submitted verbal or written statements. In general, each individual or group making a verbal presentation will be limited to a total time of three (3) minutes. Written comments should be received by the Designated Federal Officer by September 19, 2011 to provide sufficient time for Board review. Written comments received after September 19, 2011, will be distributed to the Board, but may not be reviewed prior to the meeting date. Seats will be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Elizabeth Ban, Designated Federal Officer, National Sea Grant College Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 11843, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, (301) 734-1082.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Board, which consists of a balanced representation from academia, industry, state government and citizens groups, was established in 1976 by Section 209 of the Sea Grant Improvement Act (Pub. L. 94-461, 33 U.S.C. 1128). The Board advises the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the National Sea Grant College Program with respect to operations under the Act, and such other matters as the Secretary refers to them for review and advice.

The agenda for this meeting can be found at http://www.seagrant.noaa.gov/leadership/advisory_board.html.

Dated: September 8, 2011.

Mark E. Brown,
Chief Financial Officer/Chief Administrative Officer, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. 2011-23670 Filed 9-14-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-KA-P

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NOAA/Sea Grant
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Twitter: twitter.com/SeaGrant

Facebook: www.facebook.com/NOAA.SeaGrant

P Please consider the environment before printing this email

[Elizabeth Ban](mailto:Elizabeth.Ban@NOAA.gov) <Elizabeth.Ban@NOAA.gov>

Program Analyst
National Sea Grant Program
NOAA

Becoming Better Navigators: Science for Water Policy



Ames B. Colt
Rhode Island
Bays, Rivers, & Watersheds
Coordination Team

- 
- **Pluralism, federalism, democracy**
 - **RI - A city-state wrapped around an estuary**
 - **The RI Bays, Rivers, & Watersheds Coordination Team – a lively experiment**
 - **Standard methods & shrinking budgets**
 - **How Sea Grant (& its brethren) could help us navigate our water future**

US Executive Government

Public

Legislation

Executive Management

Regulation & Permitting

Policies

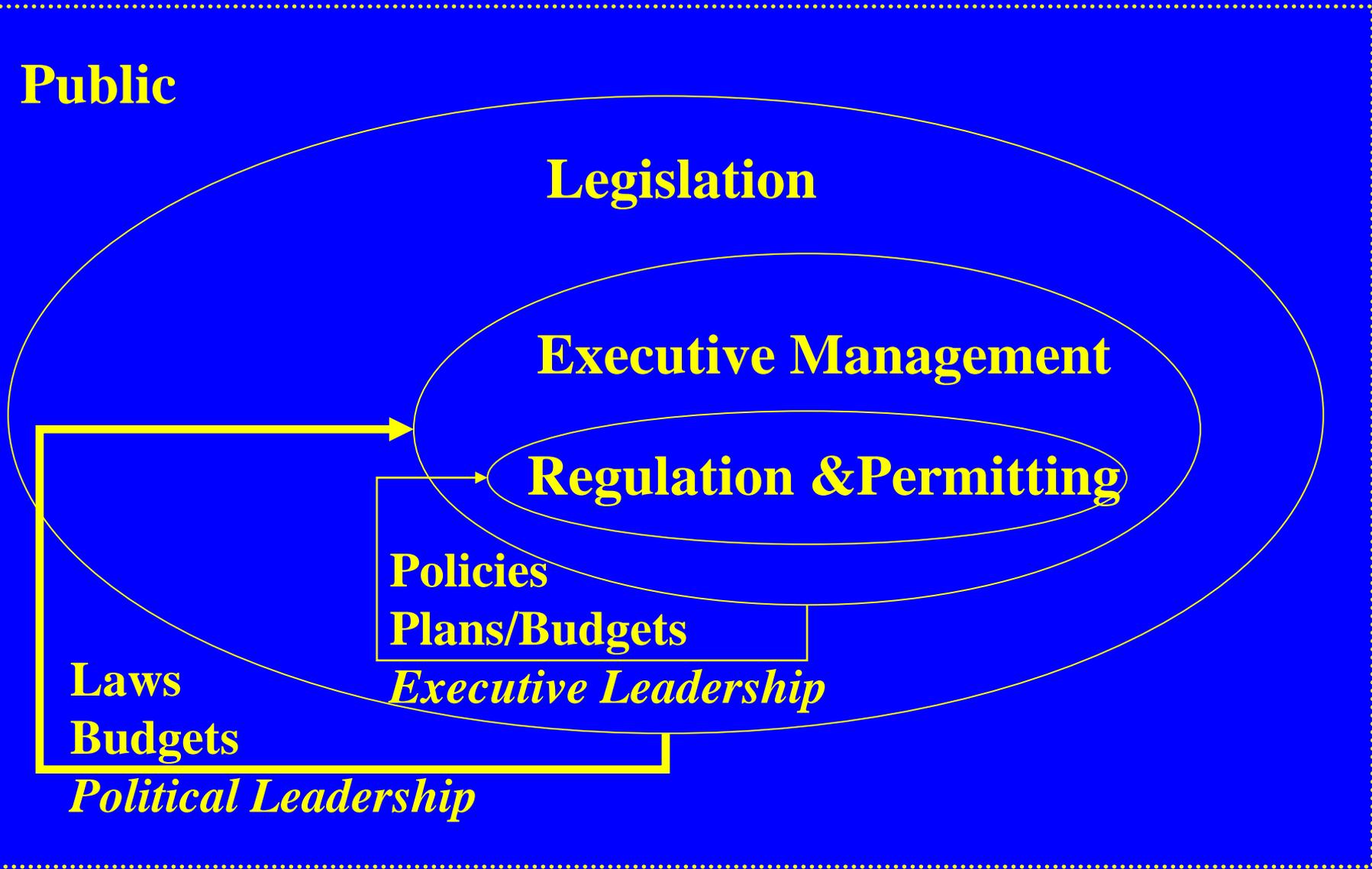
Plans/Budgets

Executive Leadership

Laws

Budgets

Political Leadership



Depart of Environ. Management

Legislation

Executive Management

Regulation/Permitting

*The Executive
Fleet*

Coastal Resources Management Council

Legislation

Executive Management

Regulation/Permitting

Town of Narragansett

By-Laws

Town Management

Regulation/Permitting

EPA

DEM

*Complex Pluralistic
Decision Processes*

Legislation

Executive Management

Regulation/Permitting

*Water quality
certification*

NOAA

CRMC

Legislation

Executive Management

Regulation/Permitting

Town of Narragansett

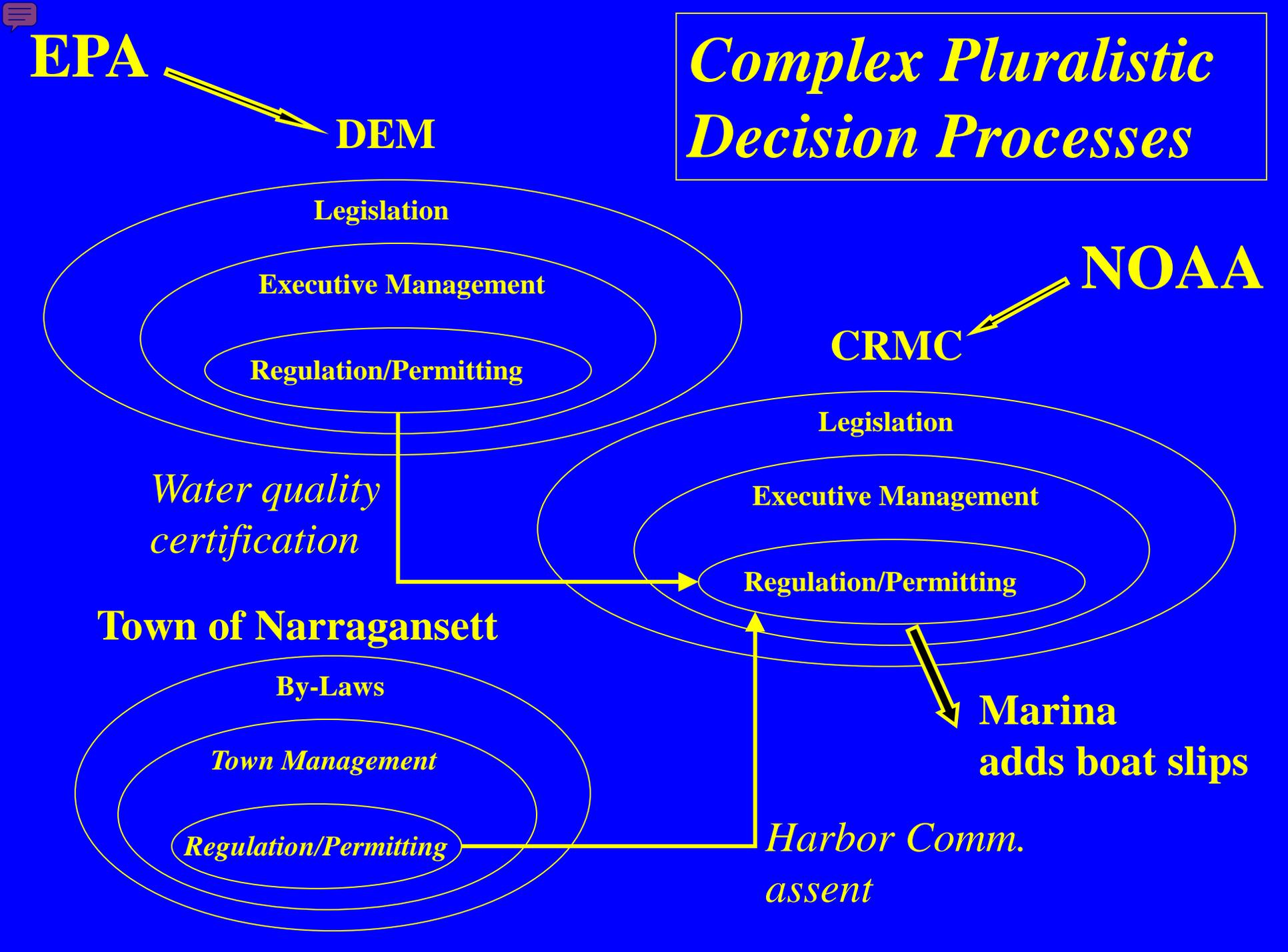
By-Laws

Town Management

Regulation/Permitting

**Marina
adds boat slips**

*Harbor Comm.
assent*





No one agency has the statutory authority to adequately address the full range of issues that pertain to RI's bays, rivers, and watersheds.

(RIGL 46-31)

Lil' Rhody



- Urban & Rural Watersheds
- Large, well-mixed estuary
- Diverse watershed & coastline

Rhode Island



Beavertail State Park

Rhode Island



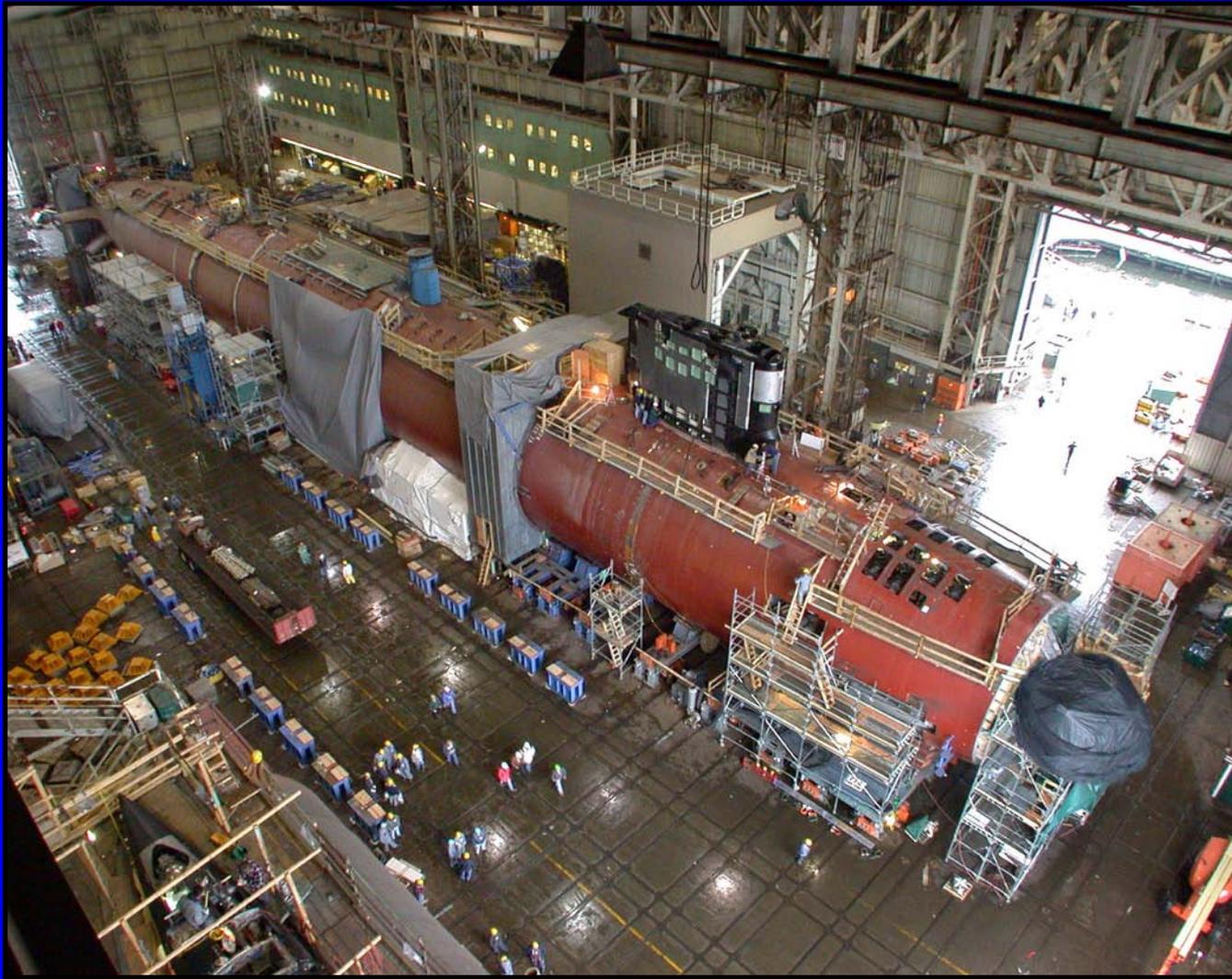
ProvPort

Rhode Island



Blackstone River, Central Falls

Rhode Island



Virginia Class SSN-774 Attack Sub
Built at Groton, CT & Quonset, RI

Rhode Island



Env. & Econ.
Diversity

The RI Bays, Rivers, and Watersheds Coordination Team:

- Transcend the limited responsibilities and jurisdictions of each agency.
- Address complex issues using an ecosystem-based management approach.
- Integrate environmental and economic considerations. (RIGL 46-31)

Members by statute

Department of Environmental Management

Janet Coit (Director)

Coastal Resources Management Council

Grover Fugate (CRMC Exec. Director)

Division of Planning

Kevin Flynn (Assoc. Director)

Economic Development Corporation

Keith Stokes (Exec. Director)

Water Resources Board

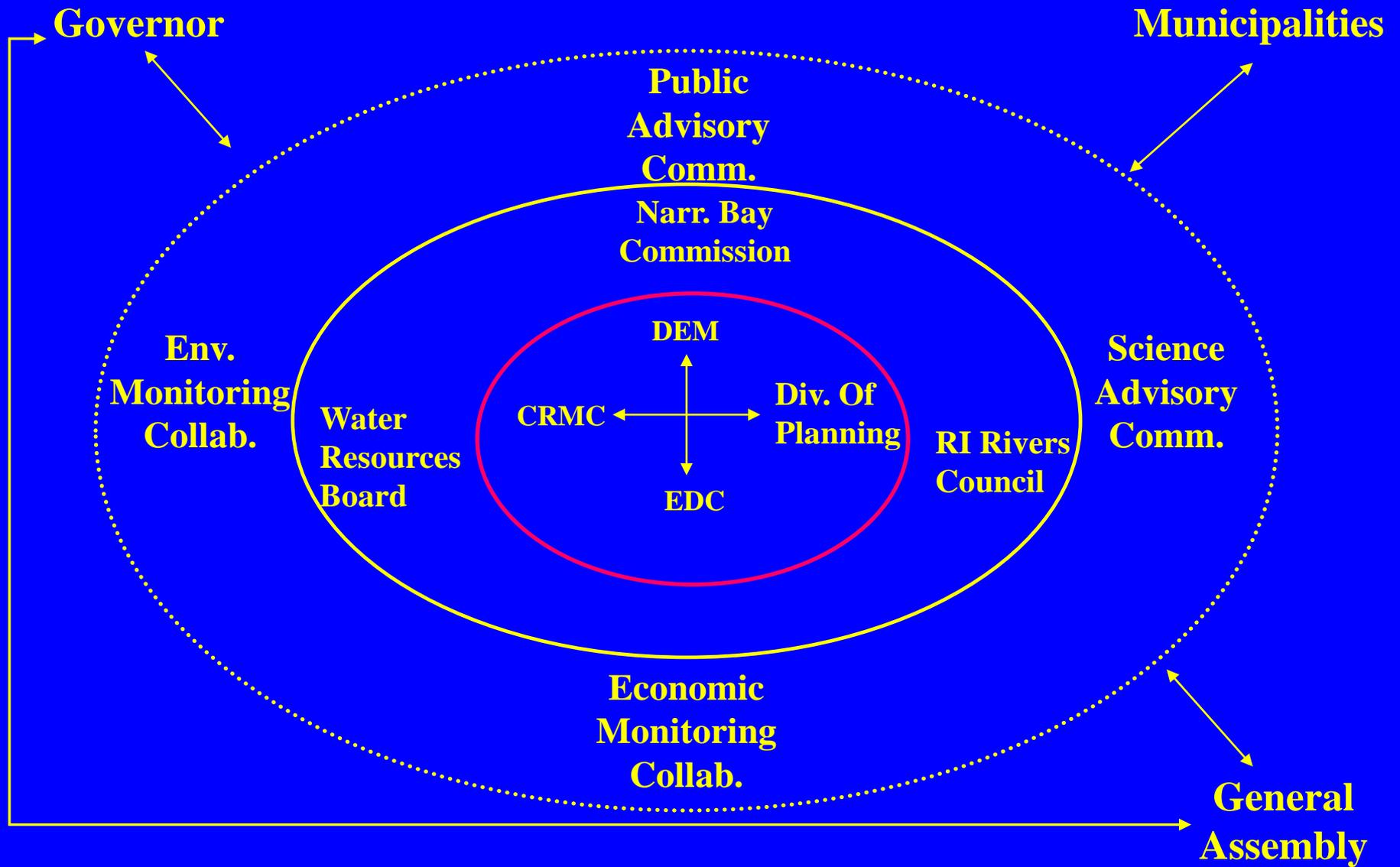
Kenneth Burke (General Manager)

Narragansett Bay Commission

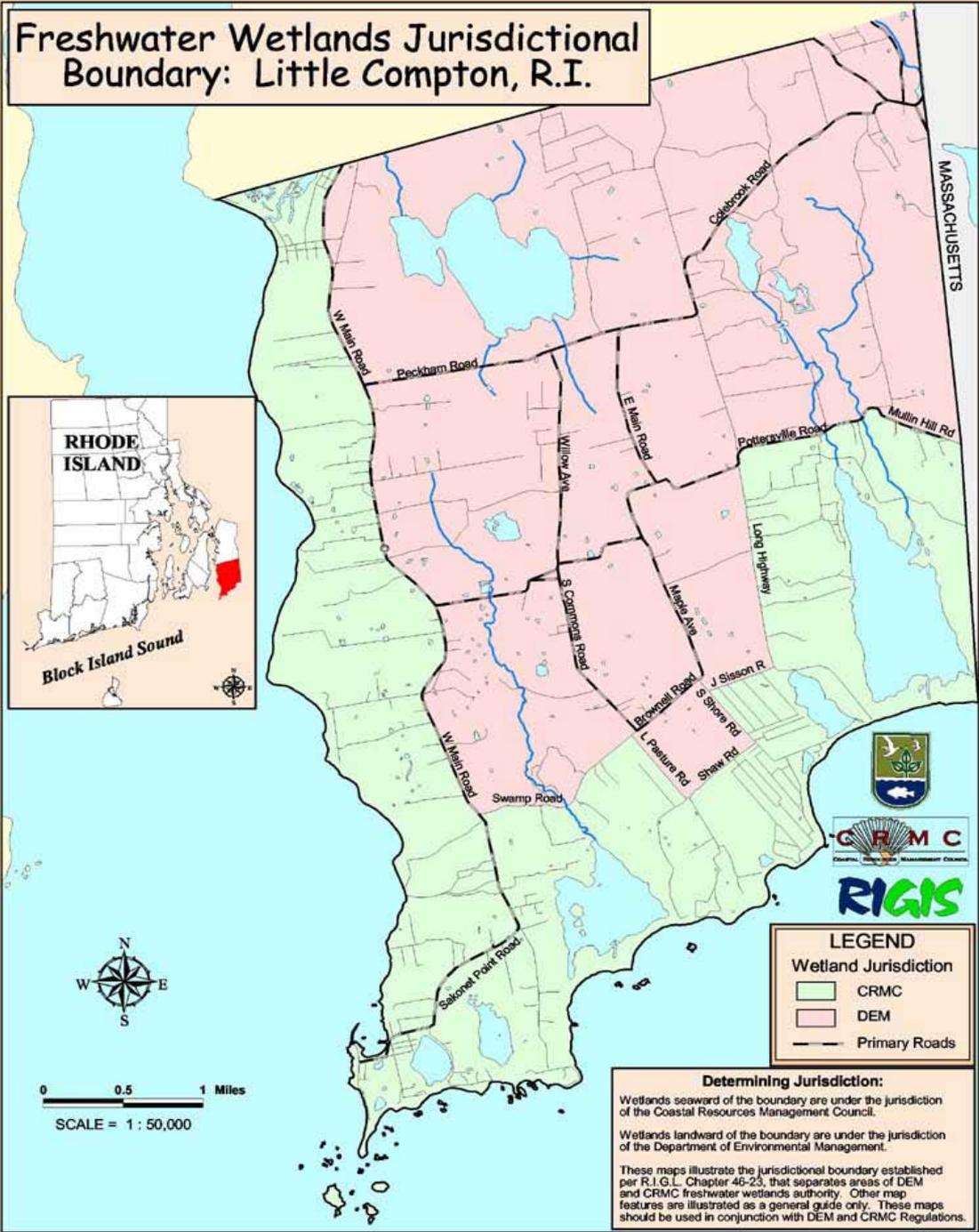
Raymond Marshall, P.E. (Exec. Director)

Rivers Council

Guy Lefbevre (Chair)



Freshwater Wetlands Jurisdictional Boundary: Little Compton, R.I.



0 0.5 1 Miles
SCALE = 1 : 50,000

LEGEND

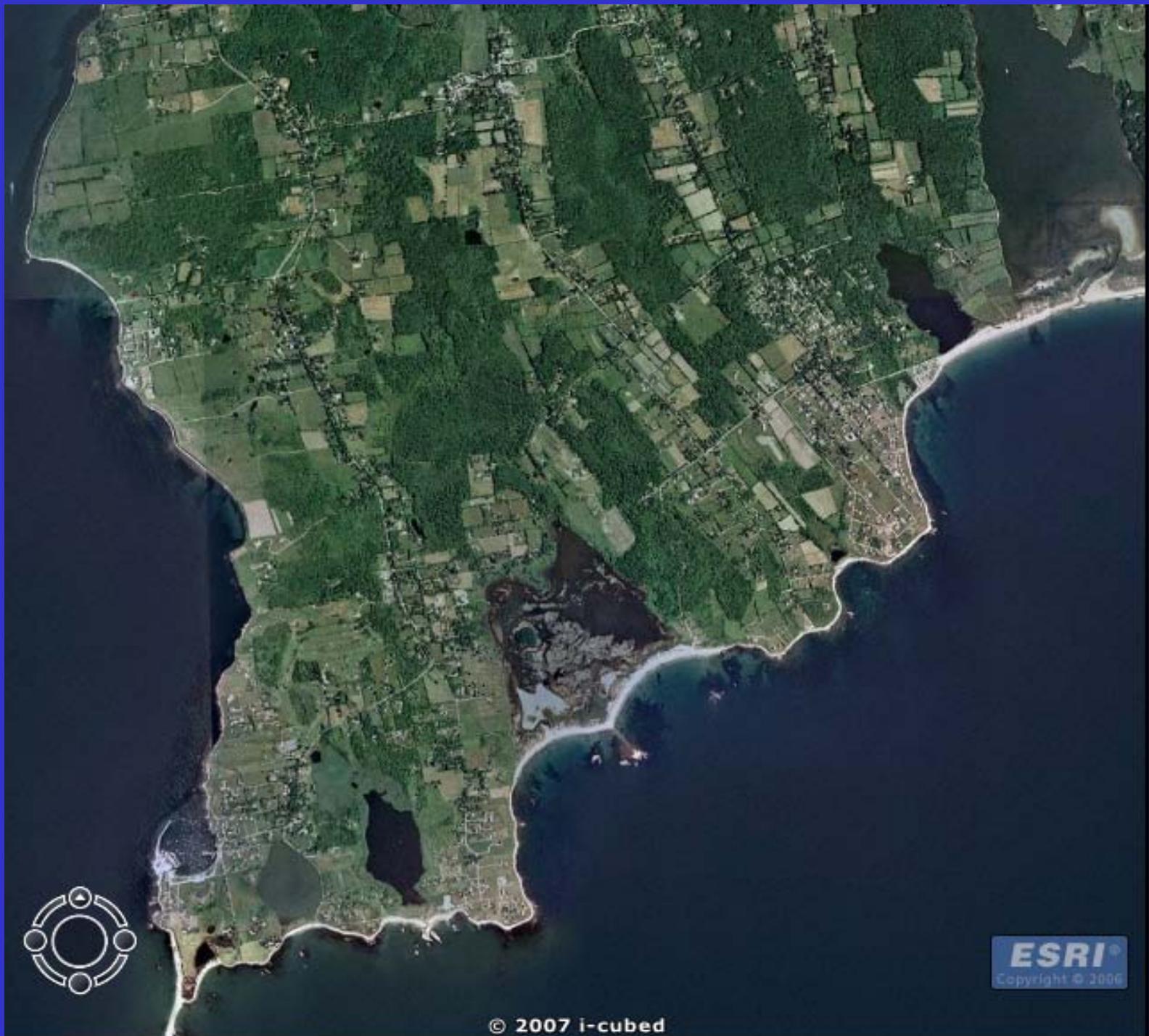
Wetland Jurisdiction	
CRMC	
DEM	
Primary Roads	

Determining Jurisdiction:

Wetlands seaward of the boundary are under the jurisdiction of the Coastal Resources Management Council.

Wetlands landward of the boundary are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Management.

These maps illustrate the jurisdictional boundary established per R.I.G.L. Chapter 46-23, that separates areas of DEM and CRMC freshwater wetlands authority. Other map features are illustrated as a general guide only. These maps should be used in conjunction with DEM and CRMC Regulations.



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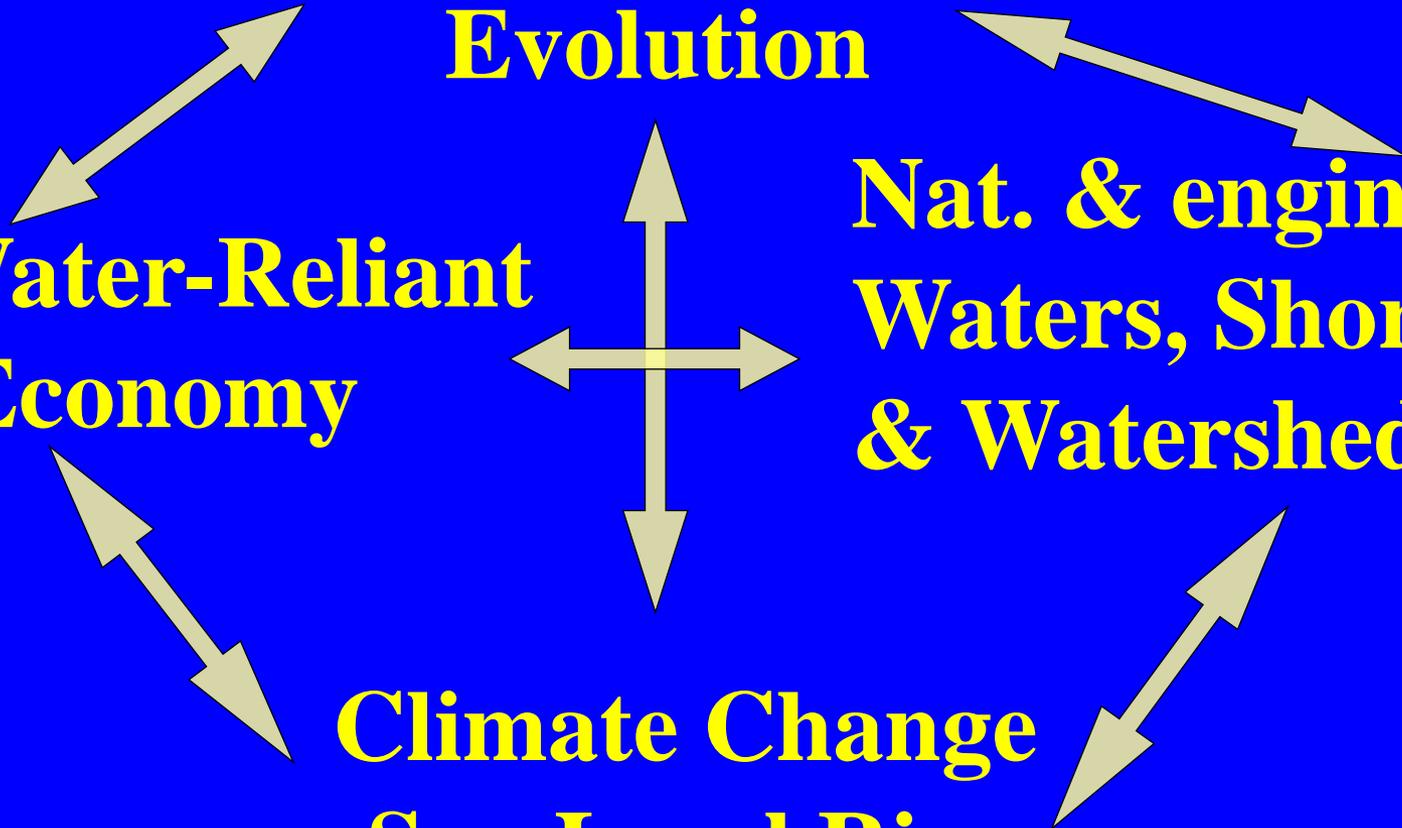


**Energy Systems
Evolution**

**Nat. & engineered
Waters, Shorelines
& Watersheds**

**Climate Change
Sea-Level Rise**

**RI Water-Reliant
Economy**



RI Bays Rivers & Watersheds Systems-Level Plan: 2009-2013

- **Waterfront & Coastal Development**
- **Watersheds**
- **Water-Reliant Economies**
- **Natural Hazards**
- **Freshwater Supply**
- **Water Quality**
- **Fisheries & Aquaculture**
- **Aquatic Habitats & Invasive Species**

RI Bays Rivers & Watersheds Systems-Level Plan: 2009-2013

- Shared goals & strategies for federal, state, & local governments
- Foundation for evaluation
- Means to build strategic, objective-driven budgets

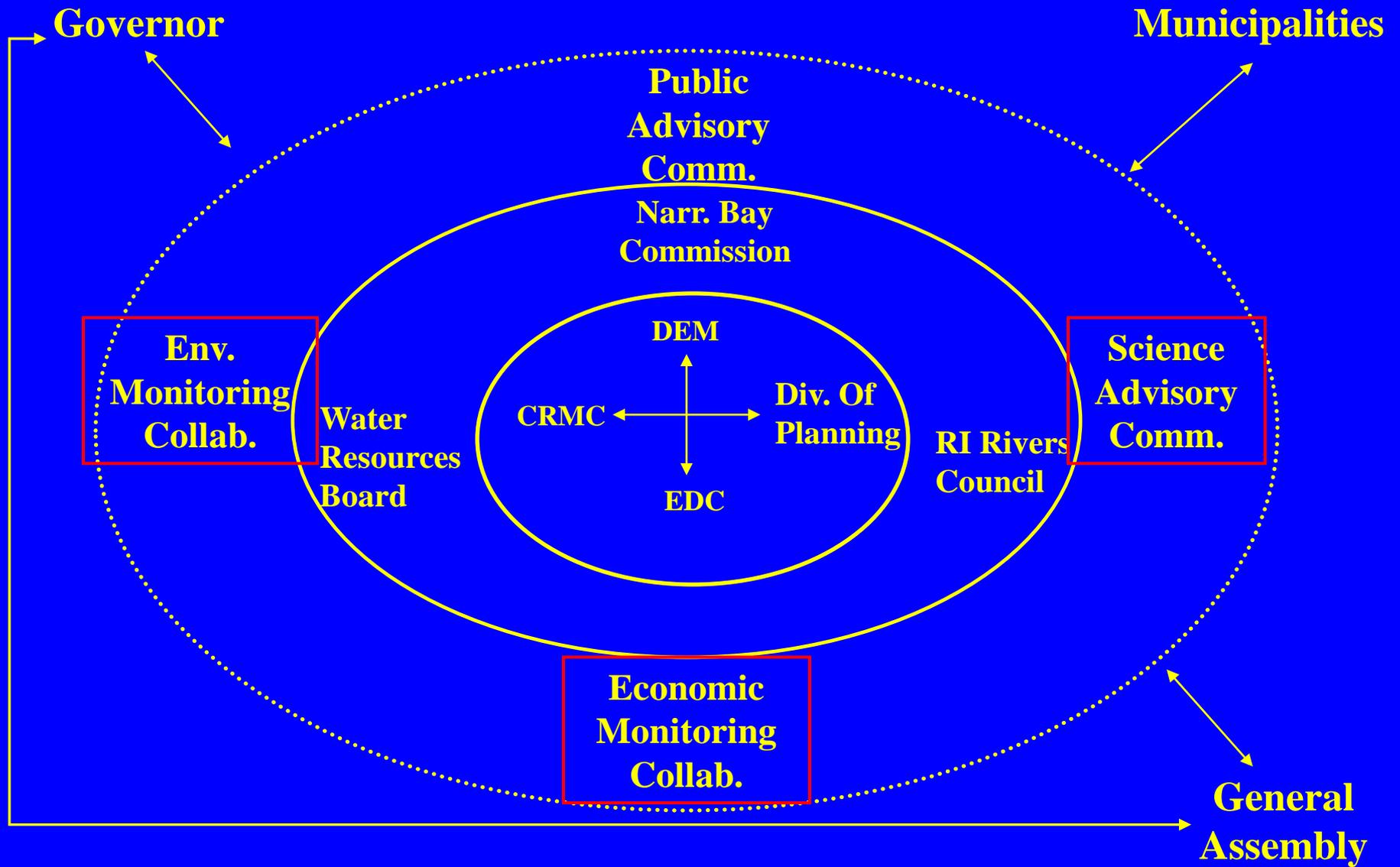
BRWCT Responsibilities- Knowledge Provision

Systems-oriented, strategic planning cycle

Environmental & economic scientific & technical knowledge dissemination

Aquatic environmental & economic policy analysis

Agency oversight “portal” for the GA & public (& for unified executive agency feedback to GA & public)



Standard Methods of Science Dissemination

- Scientific & Gray literatures
- Science outreach conferences
 - Baird Science Symposium Series
 - NBC's June '11 NB Water Quality Forum
- Major Science Review Texts (*EBM for Narr. Bay*)
- Special reports from scientific organizations (*NAS*)
- Executive Agency reports (*national govts, UN*)
- Web Sites & Blogs (*The Wild, Wild West*)



Possibly Better (& Mostly Additional) Methods of Science Dissemination

- Train & educate the decision makers
- Organize and update the knowledge
- Better connect environmental science education with political science, civics, history, & the policy sciences. *SETM education is at best just half the picture.*



Additional Methods of Science Dissemination

- Invest in outreach focused on science synthesis, monitoring analysis, & risk assessment
- *Influential people are considerably more scientifically & technologically literate than average*

www.coordinationteam.ri.gov
ames.coltdem.ri.gov





Mechanisms & Drivers for Interaction

- **Legislative Mandates**
- **Joint Permit Review
(advice & consent)**
- **“Interlocking Boards”**
- **Gubernatorial “Orchestration”**



Agency Interaction Spectrum

Antagonism

Competition

Tolerance

Collaboration

Coordination

Integration

RI Bays Rivers & Watersheds Systems-Level Plan: 2009-2013

- Delineate on issues & their key attributes
- Provide insight into conflicts between socio-economic & environmental interests
- Distill & integrate goals & strategies from previous stakeholder collaborations & agency-based strategic planning

BRWCT Responsibilities- Governance

- Coordinate tech & funding support for local governments
- Coordinate multi-agency projects in
 - Public infrastructure
(Scarborough Beach stormwater)
 - Restoration of public trust resources
(Blackstone River Fish Ladders)
- Mediate agency friction points,
 - treading lightly re: “bi-lateral” agency relations
- Budget by outcomes