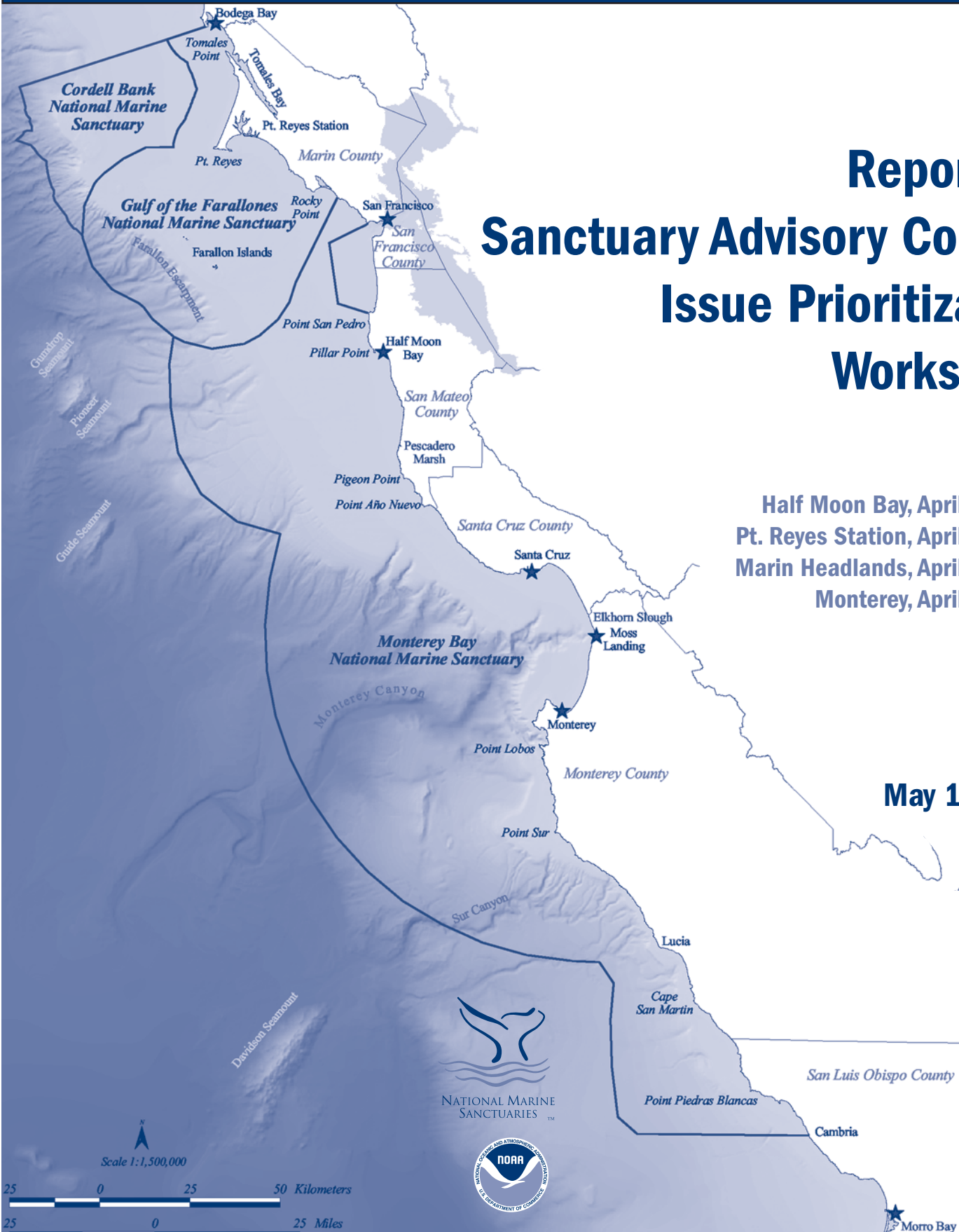


**Joint Management Plan Review (JMPR)
Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones & Monterey Bay
National Marine Sanctuaries**

**Report On
Sanctuary Advisory Council
Issue Prioritization
Workshops**

Half Moon Bay, April 15, 2002
Pt. Reyes Station, April 22, 2002
Marin Headlands, April 25, 2002
Monterey, April 29, 2002

May 13, 2002



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the results from four separate prioritization workshops held with members of the Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Councils (SACs) in mid- to late-April. The purpose of these workshops was for SAC members to prioritize, as a group, the cross-cutting and site-specific marine resource management issues and problems identified during the public scoping process.

The first workshop was held on April 15th, and involved all three SACs jointly prioritizing the cross-cutting issues raised during the scoping process. Cross-cutting issues were defined as any issue that applied to two or more sites. The results from this workshop are summarized in Section 6.0 and associated worksheets, including Appendix 2. Following the joint workshop, individual SACs met on the following dates to prioritize site-specific issues raised during scoping: Cordell Bank, April 22nd (Section 7.0), Gulf of the Farallones, April 25th (Section 8.0), and Monterey Bay on April 29th (Section 9.0 and Appendix 3).

This workshop summary is divided up into sections that correspond to the four SAC prioritization workshops: Cross-Cutting, Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, and Monterey Bay. Each section contains the scoring by the individual SAC working groups and the subsequent binning by Sanctuary staff. The scoring and binning processes are described in more detail below.

2.0 RANKING CRITERIA APPLIED TO ISSUE PRIORITIZATION

During each of the four workshops, SAC members split into groups and evaluated each of the issue/problem statements using following agreed-upon criteria:

Criterion #1 – Site Benefits

Responses: **Major – “A”**
 Moderate – “B”
 Minor – “C”

Does addressing this issue have positive site benefits to natural resources/ecosystem, cultural resources, habitat protection, protection of biodiversity, or resolving user conflicts? If we make progress on this issue will it have major, moderate, or minimal site benefits? *For more insight on this criterion, please refer to the purposes and policies language excerpt from the National Marine Sanctuaries Act located at the end of this section.*

Criterion #2 – Urgency

Responses: **Develop Strategies – “A”**
 Develop a Framework – “B”
 Defer Action – “C”

What makes an issue “Urgent”? If the issue/problem is: adversely impacting resources, persistent, getting worse with time/deteriorating, increasing in frequency, wide spatial extent, non-reversible. What is the level of response/urgency needed for this issue: develop strategies to be implemented immediately, develop a framework for action in the management plan, defer any action until after the management plan has been completed.

Criterion #3 – Feasibility

Responses: **Existing Resources Available – “A”**
 Additional Resources Needed – “B”
 Major Resources Needed – “C”

What makes it feasible to address an issue? Having the necessary: people resources/skills, money/funding, infrastructure, and technical capability. What is the ability of the program to address this issue: existing resources are currently available, additional resources are needed, major resources are needed.

The Purposes and Policies of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act were also provided to SAC members to provide additional guidance in ranking the criteria. They are:

- 1) to identify and designate as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment which are of special national significance and to manage these areas as the National Marine Sanctuary System;
- 2) to provide authority for comprehensive and coordinated conservation and management of these marine areas, and activities affecting them, in a manner which complements existing regulatory authorities;
- 3) to maintain the natural biological communities in the national marine sanctuaries, and to protect, and, where appropriate, restore and enhance natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes;
- 4) to enhance public awareness, understanding, appreciation and wise and sustainable use of the marine environment, and the natural, historical, cultural, and archeological resources of the National Marine Sanctuary System;
- 5) to support, promote, and coordinate scientific research on, and long-term monitoring of, the resources of these marine areas
- 6) to facilitate to the extent compatible with the primary objective of resource protection, all public and private uses of the resources of these marine areas not prohibited pursuant to other authorities;
- 7) to develop and implement coordinated plans for the protection and management of these areas with appropriate Federal agencies, State and local governments, Native American tribes and organizations, international organizations, and other public and private interests concerned with the continuing health and resilience of these marine areas;
- 8) to create models of, and incentives for, ways to conserve and manage these areas, including the application of innovative management techniques; and
- 9) to cooperate with global programs encouraging conservation of marine resources.

The SAC working groups discussed each of the issue/problem statements and reached agreement on which letter (“A”, “B” or “C”) to rank each of the criteria. The letter scores for each criteria were recorded so that each issue had a three letter score. These are summarized in Worksheets 7.2, 8.2, 9.2 and 6.3.

For some issue/problem statements, the working groups discussed and wrote down notes to clarify the text or the intent of their ranking of the issue/problem statements. These “parking lot” items (notes, comments, or clarifications) are shown in italics after each problem statement. If a working group agreed to change the wording of the problem statement for clarification, the change is reflected directly in the problem statement.

The SAC workshop for joint cross-cutting issues has a separate “parking lot” summary in Appendix 2 to indicate how the program resolved issues brought up by the three different groups. It should be noted that as a result of group comments from the joint workshop, the NMSP decided to separate four issues lumped as two issues and re-score them individually. These re-scored issues include 3 issues under 16.0 Marine Discharge and Debris (dredge disposal, ocean vessel discharge, landslide disposal) and one issue under 14.0 Habitat Alteration (bottom trawling).

3.0 “SCORING” FOR ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENTS

After the SAC prioritization workshops, Sanctuary staff converted the three-letter “scores” into a numerical score based on the following conventions. In general, working group responses were rank-ordered in terms of highest to lowest or most important/feasible to least important/feasible (i.e., a response marked “A” is of higher importance or more feasible than a response marked “C”). In addition, each criterion is rank-ordered in terms of determining a high priority (i.e., the response to criterion #1 is higher priority than those to criterion #2 or #3). The numerical score is defined by the specific order of the A’s, B’s, or C’s.

Score #1 (highest) – First column begins with an "A", the second and third columns have an "A" or "B". Resolving this issue would have major site benefits and could be done with existing or some additional resources. Strategies or frameworks could be developed.

AAA

AAB

ABA

ABB

Score #2 (medium-high) – First column begins with an “A”, the second column with an “A” and the third column a “C”. Resolving this issue would have major site benefits but would require major resources to address. A strategy would be developed.

AAC

Score #3 (medium) - First column begins with an "A" or "B", the second column has an "A" or "B", and the third column could have a “C” if it had major benefits, or an “A” if it had moderate benefits. Addressing these issues would have either major benefits to the site but would take major resources, or have moderate benefits to the site and be done with existing or some additional resources. Strategies or frameworks could be developed.

ABC

BAA

BBA

Score #4 (medium-low) – First column begins with "B", the second column has an “A” or “B”, and the third column has a “B” or “C”. Addressing this issue would have moderate benefits to

the site, but would require additional or major new resources. Strategies or frameworks could be developed.

BAB

BAC

BBB

BBC

Score #5 (low) - First column begins with an “A” or “B”, and the second column has a “C”, and the third column has an “A”, “B” or “C”. Addressing these issues could have major or moderate benefits to the site, but it is not urgent that they be addressed during the management plan review. Also, the first could begin with a “C”, second column has an “A”, “B” or “C” and the third column has an “A”, “B” or “C”. Addressing this issue would have minor site benefits, regardless of the amount of resources needed.

ACA

BCA

CAA

CBA

CCA

ACB

BCB

CAB

CBB

CCB

ACC

BCC

CAC

CBC

CCC

Score #6 (not ranked) – Any issues that were not ranked by the workgroups.

Individual working group scores could easily be calculated from the guidance listed above. However, to reconcile multiple working group rankings with the cross-cutting and Monterey Bay workshops, the average score of the working groups was calculated and rounded to the nearest one-tenth decimal place for each problem/issue statement (i.e., $BAA(3) + CBB(5) + BBA(3) = 11: 11 \div 3 = 3.6$). If one group did not rank a particular statement, an asterisk was placed next the scoring (i.e., $BBA(3) + CBA(5)$, park = $8^*: 8^* / 2 = 4.0^*$). If a group scored multiple rankings for any one particular criteria, the scores for that criteria were averaged (i.e., $AAB/C(1,2)$ equates to $AAB/C(1.5)$), thus $AAB/C(1.5) + AAC(2) + BAC(4) = 7.5: 7.5 / 3 = 2.5$).

4.0 ISSUE PRIORITIZATION BINS

The average score for each problem statement was rounded up or down to the nearest whole number (decimals were rounded down for less than .5; and, were rounded up if they were greater than or equal to .5 (i.e., $1.4 = 1$, $1.5 = 2$)). This whole number corresponded to one of six priority bins. In general, the lower numbered bins (Bin 1) reflect a higher priority than those with high numbers (Bin 5). The following boxes describe how the NMSP has interpreted the SACs’ recommendations.

What does Bin #1 mean?

Bin #1 has the highest level of priority or feasibility for all 3 criteria. Issues in Bin #1 have high benefits to the site and the NMSP should be addressed immediately through the development of specific strategies or frameworks in an action plan.

What does Bin #2 mean?

Bin #2 has a lower level of priority than Bin #1. Issues in Bin #2 are similar to Bin #1 in terms of benefits and immediate priority, however they will require major new resources to address which may not necessarily be a limiting factor given the high site benefit and urgency rankings.

What does Bin #3 mean?

Bin #3 has a lower level of priority than Bin #1 or #2 either because the urgency is not as immediate as those in Bin #2 or the benefits to the site are moderate.

What does Bin #4 mean?

Bin #4 has a lower level of priority than Bins #1, #2 or #3 mostly because of the need for additional resources to address a moderate site benefit.

What does Bin #5 mean?

Bin #5 issues are least likely to be addressed in the JMPR either because the overall site benefits were thought to be minor or it was recommended for deferred action regardless of the overall site benefit. There is a low chance these issues will be addressed during the JMPR.

What does Bin #6 mean?

Bin #6 issues were not ranked during the prioritization exercises. Please refer to the workshop notes.

5.0 NEXT STEPS

The next step for issue prioritization will involve Sanctuary staff evaluating the SAC recommendations for site-specific issues and the joint SAC recommendations on cross-cutting issues (see Appendix 4, “Next Steps”). The SACs’ recommendations will be analyzed relative to site and program priorities; staff’s own assessment of the need to address issues, as well as public comments to date will be factored into its decision-making. A final list of cross-cutting and site-specific issues will be detailed in a document that synthesizes SAC and staff priority recommendations and fully explains how the final list was derived. This document of final priorities will be distributed to each SAC for review.

The final document of priority issues will provide the basis for the development of a draft work plan, which will outline how the program will use staff, SAC members, and experts to further characterize priority issues and develop strategies and action plans for how they should be addressed in the management plan. It is envisioned that working groups will be created to address some of the site-specific and cross-cutting issues. Sanctuary Advisory Council working groups will be developed to characterize the issues and develop a framework for some of the action plans for both the site-specific and cross-cutting sections of the management plan. SAC members will also have an opportunity to comment on the draft plan before it is made final. We anticipate beginning the issue characterization phase of the review, including creation of the working groups, in late summer or early fall.

6.0 Joint SAC Workshop, Half Moon Bay, CA

A joint Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) Workshop was held on April 15th at the Elkus Ranch in Half Moon Bay, California. Approximately 35 SAC members were divided into three working groups so that there were SAC members from each site in all three groups. These working groups jointly prioritized the cross-cutting issues and problems raised during the scoping process. Cross-cutting issues were defined as any issue that applied to two or more sites. The results from this workshop are summarized in the following section.

1. 6.1 Results: Cross-Cutting Priorities: A listing of the cross-cutting issues according to priority bin.
2. Worksheet 6.2: Shows how the average score was calculated from the three working groups for cross-cutting issues/problems and their allocation to priority bins.
3. Worksheet 6.3: Shows how each individual SAC scored the 4 cross-cutting issues that were re-evaluated at each individual SAC site-specific workshop.

The following individual SAC working group summaries and the “parking lot” issues can be found in Appendix 2.

- a. Appendix 2A: Group 1 (Goodspeed) prioritization and scoring of cross-cutting issue/problem statements
- b. Appendix 2B: Group 2 (Culliton) prioritization and scoring of cross-cutting issue/problem statements
- c. Appendix 2C: Group 3 (LaBarre) prioritization and scoring of cross-cutting issue/problem statements
- d. Appendix 2D: Cross-Cutting “Parking Lot” summary for items in which one or more working group had comments, suggested language changes or didn’t evaluate a problem/issue statement.

6.1 RESULTS BY BIN: CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES JOINT SAC WORKSHOP, HALF MOON BAY, APRIL 15, 2002

Bin1 (Total =5)

- 9A CULTURAL RESOURCES
- 10A EDUCATION (targeted education)
- 19A MOTORIZED PERSONAL WATERCRAFT
- 26A SPILL RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING
- 30A WILDLIFE DISTURBANCE

Bin 2 (Total =14)

- 4B BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION (regional declines in resources and habitat)
- 5A BOUNDARY MODIFICATION
- 6A COASTAL ARMORING
- 7A COASTAL DEVELOPMENT
- 8B COMMUNITY OUTREACH (communications plan, PR, coordination)
- 11A ENFORCEMENT (consistency and coordination)
- 13A FISHING / KELP HARVEST (fishing impacts)
- 14A HABITAT ALTERATION (trawling impacts only)
- 18A MONITORING (comprehensive ecosystem monitoring)
- 20A OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT
- 21A PARTNERSHIPS WITH AGENCIES (strengthen, coordinate)
- 22A PARTNERSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS
- 24A RESEARCH
- 29A WATER QUALITY

Bin 3 (Total =12)

- 1A ACOUSTIC IMPACTS
- 2A ADMINISTRATION (lack of coord. among all three sites)
- 4A BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION (biodiversity poorly documented, but threatened)
- 4D BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION (lack of knowledge of fishing impacts)
- 8A COMMUNITY OUTREACH (lack of presence)
- 10C EDUCATION (multicultural)
- 12A EXOTIC SPECIES
- 21B PARTNERSHIPS WITH AGENCIES (formal process for coordination)
- 21C PARTNERSHIPS WITH AGENCIES (harbors)

Bin 4 (Total =12)

- 3A AQUACULTURE
- 10D EDUCATION (lack of coordination between 3 sites)
- 17A MILITARY ACTIVITY
- 25B SANCTUARY ADVISORY COUNCIL (low public profile)
- 27A USER CONFLICTS (wildlife viewing, access, needs a rewrite)
- 28A VESSEL TRAFFIC

Bin 5 (Total =3)

- 4C BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION (quote from NMSA)
- 10B EDUCATION (sharing research with public)
- 25A SANCTUARY ADVISORY COUNCIL (autonomy)

Bin 6 (Total =1) , not ranked

- 13B KELP HARVESTING (determine it was a site-specific issue)

Note: 16A-C MARINE DISCHARGE AND DEBRIS (re-scored by individual SACs for dredge disposal, cruise ships, landslide disposal): majority of SAC members thought these issues apply to Monterey.

6.2 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Average Group Scores and Priority Bins

Joint Workshop, Half Moon Bay 4/15/02		Group Prioritization			Average Score	Bin
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		
Problem Statements						
1.0 Acoustic Impacts						
1.A	Artificial noise may be harming or changing the behavior of wildlife in the sanctuaries.	BBA (3)	AAC (2)	BBA (3)	2.7	3
2.0 Administration						
2.A	A lack of coordination between all 3 sanctuaries interferes with the NMSP's ability to efficiently develop programs and effectively protect resources.	BAA (3)	BAA (3)	BAA (3)	3.0	3
3.0 Aquaculture						
3.A	Aquaculture activities negatively impact the water quality of the sanctuaries.	BBA (3)	CBA (5)	*park (see notes)	4.0*	4*
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation						
4.A	Marine biodiversity is poorly documented and not well understood; yet it is severely threatened by human activity.	AAB/C (1,2)	AAC (2)	BAC (4)	2.5	3
4.B	There are regional declines in habitats and living marine resources.	AAC (2)	not ranked	AAB (1)	1.5*	2*
4.C	The sanctuaries need to focus on the primary purpose of protecting living resources including biological communities, natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes [NMSA 1431(b)(3)].	not ranked	CCC (5)	not ranked	5.0*	5*
4.D	On the west coast of North America there is little direct evidence (information) about fisheries' impacts beyond stock assessments and there is a lack of knowledge about actual and potential fisheries impacts.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	BAB (4)	2.7	3
5.0 Boundary Modifications						
5.A	Need to establish clear and concise criteria for defining or modifying sanctuary boundaries.	BAA (3)	AAB (1)	AAA (1)	1.7	2
6.0 Coastal Armoring						
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, which damage coastal habitats, deprive beaches of sand and escalate erosion of adjacent beaches.	* site specific	BAA (3)	ABB (1)	2.0*	2*
7.0 Coastal Development						
7.A	There is increasing pressure on sanctuary resources from coastal development.	AAB (1)	BBC (4)	* park (see notes)	2.5*	2*

6.2 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Average Group Scores and Priority Bins

Joint Workshop, Half Moon Bay 4/15/02		Group Prioritization			Average Score	Bin
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		
Problem Statements						
8.0 Community Outreach						
8.A	There is a lack of sanctuary presence in some coastal communities.	BAB/C (4)	BAC (4)	ABA (1)	3.0	3
8.B	There is a lack of a communications and public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local groups and key leaders.	AAA (1)	BAC (4)	ABB (1)	2.0	2
9.0 Cultural Resources						
9.A	Submerged cultural resources are inadequately cataloged and protected despite the mandate for all 3 sanctuaries to do so.	AAB (1)	AAC (2)	ABB (1)	1.3	1
10.0 Education						
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education on how the local communities and resource users can help protect sanctuary resources.	AAC (2)	AAB (1)	AAB (1)	1.3	1
10.B	The sanctuaries do not share many valuable scientific initiatives with the public.	BAB (4)	CCC (5)	*new language	4.5*	5*
10.C	There is a lack of multicultural education in the Sanctuaries.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	BBB (4)	2.6	3
10.D	There is lack of coordination between the three sanctuaries on how to reach target audiences.	BAA (3)	CCA (5)	BBA (3)	3.7	4
11.0 Enforcement						
11.A	The Sanctuary is lacking consistent enforcement policies, interpretive enforcement programs, and coordination with other agencies.	AAB (1)	BAC (4)	ABB (1)	2.0	2
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species						
12.A	Introduction of exotic species threaten the biodiversity and native species populations of the sanctuaries.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	BAB (4)	2.7	3
13.0 Fishing & Kelp Harvesting						
13.A	Fishing activities impact marine ecosystems in a variety of ways, both directly (reduced fish biomass) and indirectly (secondary impacts on species interactions, habitat alteration/damage, marine biodiversity impacts).	AAB (1)	AAC (2)	BAB (4)	2.3	2
13.B	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts.	not ranked - see notes				6
14.0 Habitat Alteration						
14.A	Dredging, dredge disposal and trawling alter benthic habitats, abundance and distribution of species and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	AAA (1)	BAC (4)	* park (see notes)	2.5*	3* (Re-binned, see worksheet A2)

6.2 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Average Group Scores and Priority Bins

Joint Workshop, Half Moon Bay 4/15/02		Group Prioritization			Average Score	Bin
Problem Statements		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris						
16.A	Dredge and landslide disposal and cruise ship discharges can cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated .	BAB (4)	AAA (1)	* park(see notes)	2.5*	3* (Re-binned, see worksheet A2)
17.0 Military Activity						
17.A	The effects of military activities occurring in and around the sanctuaries are not well understood or monitored.	BAA (3)	CBB (5)	BBA (3)	3.6	4
18.0 Monitoring						
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on spatial and temporal scales.	AAB/C (1,2)	AAC (2)	AAB (1)	1.5	2
19.0 Motorized Personal Watercraft						
19.A	Use of motorized personal watercraft adversely impacts wildlife, water quality and personal safety.	* site specific	AAB (1)	AAB (1)	1.0	1*
20.0 Oil & Gas Exploration and Development						
20.A	Allowing the exploration, development or production of oil within the Sanctuary has the potential to cause significant harm to Sanctuary resources	ABA (1)	ACA (5)	AAA (1)	2.3	2
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies						
21.A	Need to develop stronger partnerships with other agencies to fulfill the Sanctuary's resource protection goals.	AAA (1)	BAB (4)	AAA (1)	2.0	2
21.B	There is no formal process to ensure cooperation between agencies with over-lapping jurisdictions and differing agency mandates.	AAB (1)	BAB (4)	BBA (3)	2.7	3
21.C	Sanctuaries need to stop treating harbors as threats rather than partners.	*site specific	BAA (3)	BAA (3)	3.0*	3*
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups						
22.A	There appears to be a lack of partnerships with community groups, which are essential for the success of sanctuary programs.	AAB (1)	BAB (4)	ABA (1)	2.0	2
24.0 Research						
24.0	More research is needed to better understand and more effectively manage sanctuary resources.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	ABB (1)	1.7	2

6.2 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Average Group Scores and Priority Bins

Joint Workshop, Half Moon Bay 4/15/02		Group Prioritization			Average Score	Bin
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		
Problem Statements						
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Councils						
25.A	Sanctuary Advisory Councils do not have enough autonomy from the Sanctuary.	* site specific	CCA (5)	CBA (5)	5.0	5*
25.B	The Advisory Councils have a low public profile.	BCA (5)	CCA (5)	BAA (3)	4.3	4
26.0 Spill Response & Contingency Planning						
26.A	Sanctuaries need to work with other response agencies to develop a quick response protocol in order to mitigate potential harm to sanctuary resources in the event of an oil spill.	AAA (1)	AAC (2)	AAA (1)	1.3	1
27.0 User Conflicts						
27.A	The sanctuaries need to provide more access for recreational users.	BBA (3)	CCA (5)	* park (see notes)	4.0*	4*
28.0 Vessel Traffic						
28.A	Sanctuary resources are threatened by tanker traffic that is too close to the coastline.	ABB (1)	CCA (5)	ACA (5)	3.6	4
29.0 Water Quality						
29.A	Human activities in watersheds adjacent to sanctuaries cause point and nonpoint sources pollution, degrading coastal water quality, and potentially harming sanctuary resources.	AAB/C (1,2)	AAC (2)	AAB (1)	1.5	2
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance						
30.A	The Sanctuary should understand and address activities that are impacting wildlife behavior.	AAB (1)	AAC (2)	ABB (1)	1.3	1

Individual Group Score: Each of the three work groups ranked the problem statements according to three criteria (benefits, urgency and feasibility, see Appendix 1). The three letter rankings were converted to a "score" (see Appendix 2) which is shown in parenthesis after each letter ranking.

Average Score: To reconcile the three individual group rankings for each problem/issue statement, the average score of the three groups was calculated and rounded to the nearest one-tenth decimal place. (i.e., BAA(3) + CBB(5) + BBA(3) = 11: $11/3 = 3.6$) If one group did not rank a particular statement, an asterick was placed next the scoring (i.e., BBA (3) + CBA (5), park = 8*: $8*/2 = 4.0*$). If a group scored multiple rankings for any one particula criteria, the scores for that criteria were averaged (i.e., AAB/C (1,2) equates to AAB/ C(1.5)), thus AAB/C (1.5) + AAC(2) + BAC (4) = 7.5: $7.5/3 = 2.5$).

Bins: The average scores were rounded up or down to the nearest whole number (decimals were rounded down for less than or equal to 4 and rounded up if they were greater than or equal to 5 (i.e., 1.4 = 1, 1.5 = 2)). This whole number corresponded to one of six priority bins. The meaning of each bin is described in Appendix 3.

6.3 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Individual SAC Re-Evaluation of 4 Parked Issues

Problem Statements		Prioritization Criteria			Tally (Score)	Bin
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility		
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated separately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.						
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	B	A	A	BAA (3)	3
16.B.	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	A	A	C	AAC (2)	2
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	B	A	A	BAA (3)	3
14.0 Habitat Alteration Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).						
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	B	A	B	BAA (3)	3

Problem Statements		Prioritization Criteria			Tally (Score)	Bin
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility		
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated separately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.						
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
16.B.	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	B	B	B	BBB (4)	4
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
14.0 Habitat Alteration Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).						
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	A	B	C	ABC (3)	3

6.3 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Individual SAC Re-Evaluation of 4 Parked Issues

MBNMS Working Group Consolidation on Cross-Cutting re-rankings

Problem Statements		Group 1	Group 2	Average	Bin
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated seperately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.					
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	BAA (3)	MB Site Specific	3.0*	3*
16.B.	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	AAC (2)	BBB (4)	3.0	3
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	BAA (3)	MB Site Specific	3.0*	3*
14.0 Habitat Alteration Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).					
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	BAA (3)	ABC (3)	3.0	3

CBNMS SAC Workshop, 4/22/02

Problem Statements		Prioritization Criteria			Tally (Score)	Bin
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility		
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated seperately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.						
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
16.B.	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
14.0 Habitat Alteration Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).						
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	A	A	B	AAB	1

6.3 Cross Cutting Issues / Problems: Individual SAC Re-Evaluation of 4 Parked Issues

GFNMS SAC Workshop, 4/25,02		Prioritization Criteria				
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)	Bin
Problem Statements						
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated separately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.						
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
16.B	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	No Rank: Monterey Specific Issue ----->				
14.0 Habitat Alteration Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).						
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	A	B	B	ABB	1

Consolidated SAC Binning on Cross-Cutting re-rankings

Problem Statements		MB SAC Score	CB SAC Score	GF SAC Score	Average	Bin
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated separately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.						
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	3.0*	*MB Issue	*MB Issue	3*	3* MB Specific
16.B	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	3.0	*MB Issue	*MB Issue	3*	3* MB Specific
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	3.0*	*MB Issue	*MB Issue	3*	3* MB Specific
14.0 Habitat Alteration Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).						
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	2

* = Monterey Site-Specific Issue

7.0 CBNMS SAC Workshop, Point Reyes Station

The Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) prioritization workshop was held on April 22nd in Pt. Reyes Station, California. Nine SAC members prioritized the site-specific issues and problems raised during the scoping process. The results from this workshop are summarized in the following section.

1. 7.1 Results: Cordell Bank Site-Specific Priorities: A listing of the Cordell Bank issues/problem according to priority bin.
2. Worksheet 7.2: Cordell Bank SAC prioritization, scoring, and allocation to bins of site-specific issue/problem statements.

7.0 CBNMS SAC Workshop, Point Reyes Station

The Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) prioritization workshop was held on April 22nd in Pt. Reyes Station, California. Nine SAC members prioritized the site-specific issues and problems raised during the scoping process. The results from this workshop are summarized in the following section.

1. 7.1 Results: Cordell Bank Site-Specific Priorities: A listing of the Cordell Bank issues/problem according to priority bin.
2. Worksheet 7.2: Cordell Bank SAC prioritization, scoring, and allocation to bins of site-specific issue/problem statements.

**7.1 RESULTS BY BIN: CORDELL BANK SITE-SPECIFIC PRIORITIES
SAC WORKSHOP, PT. REYES STATION, APRIL 22, 2002**

Bin 1 (Total =7)

- 4.0 BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION
- 8.0 COMMUNITY OUTREACH
- 10.0 EDUCATION
- 13.0 FISHING
- 14.0 HABITAT ALTERATION
- 21.0 PARTNERSHIPS WITH AGENCIES
- 22.0 PARTNERSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS

Bin 2 (Total =1)

- 18.0 MONITORING

Bin 3 (Total =3)

- 12.0 EXOTIC SPECIES
- 26.0 SPILL RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING
- 29.0 WATER QUALITY

Bin 4 (Total =1)

- 5.0 BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS

Bin 5 (Total =2)

- 19.0 MOTORIZED PERSONAL WATERCRAFT
- 28.0 VESSEL TRAFFIC

**7.2 Cordell Bank NMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements:
Scores and Priority Bins**

Pt. Reyes Station, 4/22/02		Prioritization Criteria				
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)	Bin
Problem Statements						
4.0 Biodiversity Protection						
4.A	Need to protect and maintain Cordell Bank's ecosystem.	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
5.0 Boundary Modifications						
5.A	Need to define clear and concise criteria for defining or modifying sanctuary boundaries.	B	A	B	BAB (4)	4
8.0 Community Outreach						
8.A	There is a lack of Sanctuary presence in some coastal communities.	A	A	B	<u>AAB (1)</u>	1
10.0 Education						
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education.	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
12.0 Exotic Species						
12.A	Introduction of exotic species threaten the biodiversity and native species populations of the Sanctuary.	B	B	A	BBA (3)	3
13.0 Fishing and Kelp Harvesting <i>Additional Problem Statements (added from cross-cutting list)</i>						
13.A	Fishing activities impact marine ecosystems in a variety of ways, both directly and indirectly. <i>Notes: Monitor impacts from fishing activity, including fishing impacts/effects as component of resource monitoring efforts.</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
14.0 Habitat Alteration						
14.A	Pieces of the submerged island's substrate that provides habitat complexity for invertebrates and fish can be destroyed by bottom trawling. <i>Notes: Address under Monitoring as well.</i>	A	A	A	AAA (1)	1
18.0 Monitoring						
18.A	There is a lack of comprehensive ecosystem monitoring to observe change on temporal and spatial scales. <i>Notes: Create species list for CBNMS, put list online; consider adopting SiMON; include anecdotal data from fisherfolk etc. into data layer.</i>	A	A	C	AAC (2)	2
19.0 Motorized Personal Watercraft						
19.A	Use of motorized personal watercraft adversely impacts wildlife, water quality and personal safety. <i>Notes: Debated on whether this was even an issue, decided on C.</i>	C	C	A	CCA (5)	5

7.2 Cordell Bank NMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Pt. Reyes Station, 4/22/02		Prioritization Criteria			Tally (Score)	Bin
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility		
Problem Statements						
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies						
21.A	Need to develop have stronger partnerships with other agencies to fulfill the Sanctuary's resource protection goals.	A	B	A	ABA (1)	1
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups						
22.A	There appears to be a lack of partnerships with community groups, which are essential for the success of Sanctuary programs.	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
26.0 Spill Response and Contingency Planning						
26.A	There needs to be a current plan of action for cooperating agencies to support and respond to early recognition of problems from a spill in or around CBNMS. <i>Notes: Focus efforts on public education - let people know current status of ongoing efforts; coordinate efforts among public groups that have resources (i.e., fishermen) to respond to spill events; Address under Vessel Traffic.</i>	B	A	A	BAA (3) (refer to parking lot)	3
28.0 Vessel Traffic						
28.A	Vessel traffic within the CBNMS poses a potential risk to marine life.	C	B	A	CBA (5)	5
29.0 Water Quality						
29.A	Water Quality; <i>work cooperatively with other agencies to monitor Water Quality parameters as part of regular monitoring.</i>	B	B	A	BBA (3)	3

Bins: The CBNMS SAC scored the problem statements according to three ranking criteria (benefits, urgency and feasibility). Each issue was given a three letter "score" shown in parenthesis. This score was then placed into one of six bins which are explained in Appendix 3.

Workshop Participants:

Anne Walton, GFNMS Management Plan Coordinator, Facilitator

Dan Howard, CBNMS Asst. Manager, Notetaker

Carol Keiper, CBNMS Research, primary

Joe Smith, CBNMS Community At Large, primary

Dan Cohen, CBNMS Research, alternate

Brian Mulvey, CBNMS Government Proxy, primary

Tom Lambert, CBNMS Conservation, primary

Doreen Moser, CBNMS Education, primary

Richard Powers, CBNMS Maritime Activities, primary

Josh Churchman, CBNMS Maritime Activities, alternate

Observers:

Ed Ueber, Manager, CB/GFNMS

Maria Brown, GFNMS Asst. Manager

Richard Charter, GFNMS Conservation and public

Ruth Howell, Asst. GFNMS Management Plan Coordinator

8.0 GFNMS SAC Workshop, Marin Headlands

The Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) prioritization workshop was held on April 25th at the Marin Headlands Institute, in Marin County California. Eight SAC members prioritized the site-specific issues and problems raised during the scoping process. The results from this workshop are summarized in the following section.

1. 8.1 Results: Gulf of the Farallones Site-Specific Priorities: A listing of the Gulf of the Farallones issues/problem according to priority bin.
2. Worksheet 8.2: Gulf of the Farallones SAC prioritization, scoring, and allocation to bins of site-specific issue/problem statements.

**8.1 RESULTS BY BIN: GULF OF THE FARALLONES SITE-SPECIFIC PRIORITIES
SAC WORKSHOP, MARIN HEADLANDS, APRIL 15, 2002**

Bin 1 (Total =13)

- 4.0 BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION
- 5.0 BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS
- 8.0 COMMUNITY OUTREACH
- 11.0 ENFORCEMENT
- 12.0 EXOTIC SPECIES
- 13.0 FISHING
- 18.0 MONITORING
- 20.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT
- 21.0 PARTNERSHIPS WITH AGENCIES
- 26.0 SPILL RESPONSE
- 28.0 VESSEL TRAFFIC
- 29.0 WATER QUALITY
- 30.0 WILDLIFE DISTURBANCE

Bin 2 (Total =1)

- 24.0 RESEARCH

Bin 3 (Total =0)

Bin 4 (Total =1)

- 22.0 RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Bin 5 (Total =0)

8.2 Gulf of Farallones NMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Marin Headlands Institute, 4/26/02		Prioritization Criteria				
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibil-ity	Tally (Score)	Bin
Problem Statements						
4.0 Biodiversity Protection						
4.A	Sanctuary habitats and natural resources, particularly in intertidal areas, are regionally showing signs of substantial damage. <i>Notes: 1) Biodiversity protection is one of the purposes of the GFNMS (in the Act). 2) Some items could be addressed with existing resources, other will require more (intertidal = A, watershed/nonpoint = B, quantify declines in fish populations = c), 3) Need to understand ecosystem dynamics/interactions.</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
5.0 Boundary Modifications						
5.A	Need to establish clear and concise criteria for defining sanctuary boundaries. <i>Notes: 1) Statement does not capture the SACs desire to change boundary to Ano Nuevo and make other modifications, 2) would like to form working group, 3) boundary criterion to include: a) protection of biodiversity, b) biogeographic and political boundary (including the actual <u>Gulf</u> of the Farallones).</i>	A	A	A	AAA (1)	1
8.0 Community Outreach						
8.A	Overall better Community outreach is needed to promote an understanding of the sanctuary and develop community stewardship. <i>Notes: Need to acknowledge that existing programs are important and working well.</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
11.0 Enforcement						
11.A	The Sanctuary is lacking consistent enforcement policy, interpretive enforcement programs and coordination with other agencies. <i>Notes: 1) From description take out "lacking consistent policy". 2) Interpretive enforcement will take more resources.</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
12.0 Exotic Species						
12.A	Since the Sanctuary is in close proximity to the most invaded estuary in the world, and, as live-captive industries and shipping are growing, exotic species threats will increase, threatening biodiversity and native species' populations. <i>Notes: 1) Suggest ban (regulation) on introduction of exotic species. 2) Feasibility "A" does not include cost of enforcement.</i>	A	A	A	AAA (1)	1

8.2 Gulf of Farallones NMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Problem Statements		Prioritization Criteria				Bin
		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibil-ity	Tally (Score)	
13.0 Fishing and Kelp Harvesting						
13.A	Fishing activities impact marine ecosystems in a variety of ways, both directly and indirectly. <i>Notes: 1) Role of Sanctuary is advisory only for fisheries management. 2) Sanctuary's role is to maintain natural biological communities (from Act), make Sanctuary a player, but not manager. 3) Need to characterize issue before we know if there are site benefits to addressing this issue. 4) No actions are necessarily implied. 5) Never mentioned positive aspects of fishing. 6) Fishing community is an important ally of marine conservation.</i>	A	B	B	ABB (1)	1
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris						
16.A	Another permit process would create unnecessary duplication.	Delete this issue.				
18.0 Monitoring						
18.A	Monitoring programs are essential to determine the health of the sanctuary and should be given greater focus. <i>Notes: There are already many key monitoring programs in place (intertidal, estuaries, seabirds and marine mammals).</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
20.0 Oil and Gas Development						
20.A	Allowing the exploration, development or production of oil within the sanctuaries has the potential to do significant harm to Sanctuary resources. <i>Notes: Concerned about leases adjacent to existing boundaries that could be developed. Need to develop a framework for addressing this issue relative to boundary issue.</i>	A	B	A	ABA (1)	1
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies						
21.A	There needs to <u>be</u> develop stronger partnerships with other agencies to achieve the Sanctuary's ecosystem goals. <i>Notes: 1) Change language to: "There needs to be strong partnerships with other agencies to achieve the Sanctuary's ecosystem goals". 2) Need to maintain existing partnerships, recognizing there is always room to build stronger partnerships.</i>	A	A	A	AAA (1)	1

8.2 Gulf of Farallones NMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Marin Headlands Institute, 4/26/02		Prioritization Criteria				
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibil-ity	Tally (Score)	Bin
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups						
22.A	There appears to be a lack of Strong partnerships with community groups <u>is important for better resource protection</u> . <i>Notes: Change language to: "Strong partnerships with community groups are important for better resource protection" (should be an outreach strategy).</i>	Move this issue to Community Outreach (8.0)				
23.0 Radioactive Waste						
23.A	There needs to be a better understanding of the level of threat and impacts from the radioactive waste dumpsite. <i>Notes: 1) Don't want this issue to demand all the site resources (very expensive to survey site), but need to let public know the facts. Address public (mis)perception. 2) This should also be a monitoring and education issue. 3) It is not clear what we do know.</i>	B	B	B	BBB (4)	4
24.0 Research						
24.A	More research is needed to better understand and more effectively manage Sanctuary natural and cultural resources. <i>Notes: 1) the way the issue is described may imply the existing research program is not working, this is not true. 2) "A" level of urgency as long as there is a plan already in place. This plan needs to be evaluated to build a strategy in the management plan.</i>	A	A	C	AAC (2)	2
26.0 Spill Response (new issue added by group)						
26.A	Need to strategically locate spill response equipment for better response time in the event of an emergency. <i>Note: Strategy: Predeployment of oil spill response equipment needed in Bodega Bay.</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
27.0 User Conflicts						
27.A	The Sanctuary needs to better manage conflicts between user groups. <i>Notes: is a "Wildlife Disturbance" issue as this pertains to ecotourism vs shark research.</i>	Move this issue to Wildlife Disturbance (30.0)				
28.0 Vessel Traffic						
28.A	Sanctuary resources are threatened by vessel traffic. <i>Notes: 1) Concern includes impacts from vessels transporting oil. 2) Concerned that MBNMS realignment of vessel traffic lanes brought ship carrying hazardous substances closer to the GFNMS.</i>	A	B	B	ABB (1)	1

8.2 Gulf of Farallones NMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements: Scores and Priority Bins

Marin Headlands Institute, 4/26/02		Prioritization Criteria				
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibil-ity	Tally (Score)	Bin
29.0 Water Quality						
29.A	Human activities in the watersheds and estuaries are impacting Sanctuary resources, which are dependent on good water quality. <i>Notes: Need water quality monitoring board.</i>	A	A	B	AAB (1)	1
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance						
30.A	The Sanctuary should understand and address activities that are impacting wildlife behavior. <i>Notes: 1) Change language to: "The Sanctuary should address activities that are impacting wildlife behavior". 2) This is not only limited to the shark issue. 3) Some issues may require strategies, and others frameworks.</i>	A	B	B	ABB (1)	1

Bins: The GFNMS SAC scored the problem statements according to three ranking criteria (benefits, urgency and feasibility). Each issue was given a three letter "score." This score was then placed into one of six bins which are explained in Appendix 3.

Workshop Participants:

Jim Kelley, Research

Barbara Emley, Maritime Activity

Anne Walton, GFNMS Management Plan Coordinator, facilitator

Ruth Howell, Asst. GFNMS Management Plan Coordinator

Brady Phillips, JMPR Coordinator, note-taker

Bob Breen, Education

Richard Charter, Conservation,

Mark Dowie, Community-at-Large alternate

Karen Reyna, Conservation alternate

Maria Brown, Assistant Sanctuary Manager (observer)

Gwen Heistand, Education alternate (observer)

Ed Ueber, Manager, GFNMS (observer)

Brenda Donald, Research alternate (observer)

9.0 MBNMS SAC Workshop, Monterey, CA

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) prioritization workshop was held on April 29th at the Monterey Conference Center, in Monterey, California. Fourteen SAC members were divided into two working groups. These working groups prioritized the site-specific issues and problems raised during the scoping process. The results from this workshop are summarized in the following section.

1. 9.1 Results: Monterey Bay Site-Specific Priorities: A listing of the Monterey Bay issues according to priority bin.
2. Worksheet 9.2: Shows how the average score was calculated from the two working groups for Monterey Bay issues/problems and their allocation to priority bins.

The following individual working group summaries can be found in Appendix 3.

- a. Appendix 3A: Monterey Bay Group 1 (Culliton) prioritization, scoring, and allocation to bins of site-specific issue/problem statements.
- b. Appendix 3B: Group 2 (Phillips) prioritization and scoring of cross-cutting issue/problem statements.

9.2 RESULTS BY BIN: MONTEREY BAY SITE SPECIFIC PRIORITIES SAC WORKSHOP, MONTEREY, APRIL 29, 2002

Bin1 (Total =10)

- 4B BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION (protect / work with groups)
- 8B COMMUNITY OUTREACH
- 11B ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS (coordination)
- 13A FISHING AND KELP HARVESTING (clarify role)
- 13B FISHING AND KELP HARVESTING (positive programs)
- 21A PARTNERSHIPS WITH AGENCIES
- 22A PARTNERSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS
- 26A OIL SPILL RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING
- 29A WATER QUALITY (comprehensive approach to coliform contamination)
- 29C WATER QUALITY (update agreements)

Bin 2 (Total = 11)

- 4A BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION (protect / consider marine reserves)
- 5B BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS (close donut hole off San Francisco)
- 10A EDUCATION (targeted education)
- 10B EDUCATION (multicultural)
- 11A ENFORCEMENT (inadequate)
- 12A EXOTIC SPECIES
- 14A HABITAT ALTERATION (declining wetland and riparian habitat)
- 16C MARINE DISCHARGE AND DEBRIS (desalination)
- 18A MONITORING
- 19A MOTORIZED PERSONAL WATERCRAFT
- 29B WATER QUALITY (WQPP)

Bin 3 (Total =11)

- 1A ACOUSTICS
- 3A AQUACULTURE
- 5B BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS (Santa Cruz area)
- 5D BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS (harbor buffers/permits)
- 8A COMMUNITY OUTREACH (visitor center/interpretive centers), (combined with 4C)
- 13C FISHING/KELP HARVESTING (kelp harvest)
- 14B HABITAT ALTERATION (trawling)
- 14D HABITAT ALTERATION (tidepools)
- 16A MARINE DISCHARGE AND DEBRIS (dredge disposal)
- 16B MARINE DISCHARGE AND DEBRIS (Discharges from cruise ships)
- 30A WILDLIFE DISTURBANCE

Bin 4 (Total = 5)

- 5A BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS (southern expansion)
- 6A COASTAL ARMORING
- 14C HABITAT ALTERATIONS (fiber optic cables)
- 16D MARINE DISCHARGE AND DEBRIS (landslide disposal)
- 25A SANCTUARY ADVISORY COUNCIL

Bin 5 (Total = 2)

- 5C BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS (harbors)
- 17A MILITARY ACTIVITIES

9.2 Monterey Bay NMS Site-Specific Issue/ Problems Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Monterey Conference Center, 4/29/02

Problem Statements		Prioritization		Average Score	Bin
		Group 1	Group 2		
1.0 Acoustics					
1.A	Underwater noise, including LFA sonar, and overflights may adversely impact Sanctuary resources, in particular marine mammals.	ABB (1)	CBA (5)	3	3
3.0 Aquaculture					
3.A	Aquaculture activities can adversely impact the water quality of the Sanctuary or introduce exotic species.	AAA (1)	CBA (5)	3	3
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation.					
4.A	In order for the MBNMS to meet its mandate to protect living marine resources, habitats and biodiversity, it must consider, and where necessary adopt, all feasible strategies, including marine reserves.	AAC(2)	ABB (1)	1.5	2
4.B	The MBNMS has lost its focus on its core mandate to protect living marine resources, habitats and biodiversity, and needs to consider a range of feasible strategies to protect the ecosystem as a whole; if marine reserves are deemed to be one of the necessary strategies, the MBNMS should work with fishermen, other interested parties, and state and federal fishery managers to designate them.	AAA (1)	delete go to 4A	1	1
4.C	There is a need for the Sanctuary to work closely with the local community to ensure the promotion of resource protection and to minimize negative human impacts on the Sanctuary.	BAA (3)	moved to 8A	3	3
5.0 Boundary Modifications					
5.A	There is a need for additional marine resource protection south of the MBNMS (beyond Cambria) similar to that which exists nearby along the coast of Big Sur.	AAC (2)	CCA (5)	3.5	4
5.B	There is a need for additional marine and coastal protection at the "exemption zone" in the MBNMS off of San Francisco and the City of Santa Cruz to provide continuous and consistent regional resource protection along the MBNMS coastline.	AAC (2)	ABB - SF(1) BAA - SC(3)	1.5/2.5	2 (SF) 3 (SC)
5.C	The areas immediately around harbors have more intense use related to harbor operations and do not have characteristics appropriate for a National Marine Sanctuary.	DELETED - 11C	CCA (5)	5	5
5.D	MBNMS regulatory / permitting role as applied to harbor operations needs to be reviewed as it relates to new or expanded structures.	BAA (3)	BBA (3)	3	3
6.0 Coastal Armoring					
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, damaging coastal habitats, depriving beaches of sand and escalating erosion of adjacent beaches.	BBB (4)	BBA (3)	3.5	4

9.2 Monterey Bay NMS Site-Specific Issue/ Problems Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Monterey Conference Center, 4/29/02

Problem Statements		Prioritization		Average Score	Bin
		Group 1	Group 2		
8.0 Community Outreach					
8.A	The lack of visitor centers and regional interpretive centers hampers the Sanctuary's ability to build strong support of the local communities and reduces the MBNMS 'presence' in many of the coastal communities adjacent to the Sanctuary.	AAC (2)	ABC (3)	2.5	3
8.B	There is a lack of a comprehensive public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local community groups and key leaders.	AAB (1)	move to 8A	1	1
10.0 Education					
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education demonstrating how local communities and resource users can help protect Sanctuary resources and a great need to educate the public about marine conservation issues, such as the relationships between watersheds and marine receiving waters, and issues related to introduced species.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	2	2
10.B	There is a lack of multicultural education in the MBNMS and a subsequent need to implement the MERITO plan in order to reach out to important, yet underserved, Hispanic audiences.	AAC (2)	AAB (1)	1.5	2
11.0 Enforcement of Regulations					
11.A	Inadequate enforcement undermines the value of the MBNMS regulations and leaves Sanctuary resources unprotected. Current staffing levels are insufficient to enforce Sanctuary regulations or ensure a presence on the water.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	2	2
11.B	There is a lack of coordination between local marine and coastal law enforcement agencies.	Merge with 11A	AAA (1)	1	1
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species					
12.A	Exotic species are prevalent in some marine ecosystems and are known to change fundamental ecosystem function and possibly lead to drastic reductions in marine biodiversity. There is a need to evaluate pathways of exotic species introduction, to develop a coordinated effort to prevent future introductions, study impacts, and determine eradication methods for species that have been introduced.	AAC (2)	ABB (1)	1.5	2
13.0 Fishing and kelp harvesting					
13.A	There is a lack of clarity in the MBNMS Management Plan and related documents that the Department of Fish and Game and the NMFS are the agencies responsible for regulating fishing activity, as per the original intent when the Sanctuary was designated.	AAB (1)	AAA (1)	1	1
13.B	There is a need for programs promoting positive aspects of fishing, such as fish stocks that are sustainable, to provide more accurate perceptions of the commercial fishing that takes place within the Sanctuary.	Move into 10A or 8B	ABB (1)	1	1
13.C	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts.	AAA (1)	CCA (5)	3	3

9.2 Monterey Bay NMS Site-Specific Issue/ Problems Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Monterey Conference Center, 4/29/02

Problem Statements		Prioritization		Average Score	Bin
		Group 1	Group 2		
14.0 Habitat Alteration					
14.A	Riparian and wetland habitat is declining throughout the watersheds adjacent to the MBNMS resulting in degraded or lost habitat and further population declines in threatened species.	AAC (2)	ABB (1)	1.5	2
14.B	Bottom trawling is known to adversely impact the seafloor and benthic habitat, however there is a lack of knowledge about the extent the impacts of bottom trawling on MBNMS resources and the potential need for protective action.	BAA (3)	ABC (3)	3	3
14.C	Submerged fiber optic cables adversely impact the seafloor and benthic habitat.	BAA (3)	BBA (3)	3.5	4
14.D	There is a lack of protection for tidepools throughout many areas of the MBNMS.	AAB (1)	BBB (4)	2.5	3
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris					
16.A	The role of the MBNMS in the permit process for dredge disposal needs to be reviewed to ensure it is needed, and if so, that it is efficient and maintains protection of Sanctuary resources.	BAA (3)	AAA (1)	2.5	3
16.B	Discharges from cruise ships can harm Sanctuary resources, and need to be adequately monitored and regulated.	AAB (1)	CBA (5)	3	3
16.C	Proliferation of desalination facilities can impact MBNMS resources.	ABB (1)	BBA (3)	2	2
16.D	Landslide disposal can harm Sanctuary resources, and needs to be adequately monitored and regulated.	BAA (3)	BAB (4)	3.5	4
17.0 Military Activities					
17.A	Regulation of certain military activity may reduce the effectiveness and ability of the Coast Guard to safely work with aircraft in an emergency rescue operation and protect public safety.	BBB (4)	CCA (5)	4.5	5
18.0 Monitoring					
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on all temporal scales and the extent to which change is driven by human activity versus non-human biological and physical processes. There is need to implement the SIMoN program including integrating and expanding the Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network, since it combines community outreach, public awareness, research, and education.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	2	2
19.0 Motorized Personal Water Craft					
19.A	MBNMS needs to update the environmental analysis documenting potential adverse impacts on animals and habitats from PWCs, as well as the definitions and related MPWC regulations where necessary.	AAB (1)	BAA (3)	2	2

9.2 Monterey Bay NMS Site-Specific Issue/ Problems Statements:

Scores and Priority Bins

Monterey Conference Center, 4/29/02

Problem Statements		Prioritization			
		Group 1	Group 2	Average Score	Bin
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies					
21.A	There is a need for the better integration with other agencies (“seamless government”) where MBNMS can play a role in coordinating coastal planning agencies (local, state and federal) having shared resource management authorities, overlapping jurisdictions, and/or multiple responsibilities. Certain regions, such as Big Sur, need fully-integrated coastal plans shared by all coastal and marine agencies.	Delete	AAA (1)	1	1
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups					
22.A	There is a need for an expanded, positive working relationship between the MBNMS and the tourism industry, the business community and community groups as it has done with the conservation, education, and research communities.		ABA (1)	1	1
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Council					
25.A	The SAC charter and protocols are potentially outdated and there is a need to consider revisions to provide more autonomy for the SAC, independence in selecting SAC representatives and disclosure of financial interests.	BAA (3)	CCA (5)	4	4
26.0 Oil Spill Response and Contingency Planning					
26.A	Oil spill response plans and training are inadequate for outlying areas of the Sanctuary to provide timely responses and protection for resources.	AAB (1)	AAA (1)	1	1
29.0 Water Quality					
29.A	There is a need for a comprehensive approach to reduce coliform contamination and prevent beach closures and better notify the public when they do occur.	AAB (1)	ABB (1)	1	1
29.B	There is a need to implement all elements of existing water quality plans produced by Water Quality Protection Program and integrate WQPP into the management plan to address polluted runoff from urban areas, agricultural lands, industrial areas, harbors, and to monitor water quality.	AAC (2)	AAC (2)	2	2
29.C	Previous agreements between the state and federal agencies are outdated and need to include recent programs such as California’s “Plan for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.”	AAA (1)	ABA (1)	1	1
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance					
30.A	Aerial overflights, wildlife viewing, recreational activities such as kayaking and other human interactions may adversely impact wildlife in the MBNMS.	ABB (1)	BBB (4)	2.5	3

Appendix 2A: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 1 (Tim Goodspeed)		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation					
4.A	Marine biodiversity is poorly documented and not well understood; yet it is <u>may be</u> severely threatened by human activity. <i>Notes: Statement may not be true. Should be "may impact". If we understood and documented better the impacts of human activities on marine biodiversity, what would the benefits be?</i>	A	A	B - MB, C-GF/CB	AAB/C
4.B	There are regional declines in habitats and living marine resources.	A	A	C	AAC
4.C	The sanctuaries need to focus on the primary purpose of protecting living resources including biological communities, natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes [NMSA 1431(b)(3)]. <i>Notes: Add "more focus" or "continue existing" -- This is not a problem statement.</i>	Not a problem statement			
4.D	On the west coast of North America there is little direct evidence (information) about fisheries' impacts beyond stock assessments and there is a lack of knowledge about actual and potential fisheries impacts. <i>Notes: Sanctuary needs to facilitate acquisition of \$ and focus on fisheries and their impacts.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
5.0 Boundary Modifications					
5.A	Need to establish There is a lack of clear and concise criteria for defining or modifying sanctuary boundaries.	B	A	A	BAA
13.0 Fishing & Kelp Harvesting					
13.A	Fishing activities impact marine ecosystems in a variety of ways, both directly (reduced fish biomass) and indirectly (secondary impacts on species interactions, habitat alteration/damage, marine biodiversity impacts). <i>Note: does not suggest direct NMS regulation of fisheries.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
13.B	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts.	Not a problem statement			
29.0 Water Quality					
29.A	Human activities in watersheds adjacent to sanctuaries cause point and nonpoint sources pollution, degrading coastal water quality, and potentially harming sanctuary resources.	A	A	B-MB, C-GF	AAB/C

Appendix 2A: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 1 (Tim Goodspeed)		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
10.0 Education					
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education on how the local communities and resource users can help protect sanctuary resources.	A	A	C	AAC
10.B	The sanctuaries do not share many valuable scientific initiatives with the public. <i>Note: Tools: symposiums and teacher workshops.</i>	B	A	B	BAB
10.C	There is a lack of multicultural education in the Sanctuaries.	A	A	C	AAC
10.D	There is lack of coordination between the three sanctuaries on how to reach target audiences.	B	A	A	BAA
10.E	Lack of awareness of the value of fisheries in all three sanctuaries.				
8.0 Community Outreach					
8.A	There is a lack of sanctuary presence in some coastal communities.	B	A	B (C if it includes visitor centers)	BAB/C
8.B	There is a lack of a communications and public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local groups and key leaders.	A	A	A	AAA
18.0 Monitoring					
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on spatial and temporal scales. <u>Caused by human and natural stuff.</u> <i>Programs should include bycatch monitoring.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
26.0 Spill Response & Contingency Planning					
26.A	Sanctuaries need to work with other response agencies to develop a quick response protocol in order to mitigate potential harm to sanctuary resources in the event of an oil spill.	A	A	A	AAA
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species					
12.A	Introduction of exotic species threaten the biodiversity and native species populations of the sanctuaries.	A	A	C	AAC
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies					
21.A	Need to develop stronger partnerships with other agencies to fulfill the Sanctuary's resource protection goals. <u>Includes harbors.</u> <i>Note: Stronger partnerships with fishery managers. Better understanding of fishery management.</i>	A	A	A	AAA
21.B	There is no formal process to ensure <u>cooperation interaction</u> between agencies with over-lapping jurisdictions and differing agency mandates.	A	A	B	AAB
21.C	Sanctuaries need to stop treating harbors as threats rather than partners.	Not a cross-cutting issue			
24.0 Research					
24.0	More research is needed to better understand and more effectively manage sanctuary resources.	A	A	C	AAC
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris					
16.A	Dredge and landslide disposal and cruise ship discharges can cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated .	B	A	B	BAB

Appendix 2A: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 1 (Tim Goodspeed)		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
17.0 Military Activity					
17.A	The effects of military activities occurring in and around the sanctuaries are not well understood or monitored.	B	A	A	BAA
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups					
22.A	There appears to be a lack of <u>strong</u> partnerships with community groups, which are essential for the success of sanctuary programs. <i>Note: Maybe combine with 8B. Lots of A's in the feasibility column add up to a C. SACs could also be used as resources.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance					
30.A	The Sanctuary should understand and address activities that are impacting wildlife behavior. <i>Note: Continue and expand existing activities.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
1.0 Acoustic Impacts					
1.A	Artificial noise may be harming or changing the behavior of wildlife in the sanctuaries.	B	B	A	BBA
2.0 Administration					
2.A	A lack of coordination between all 3 sanctuaries interferes with the NMSP's ability to efficiently develop programs and effectively protect resources.	B	A	A	BAA
3.0 Aquaculture					
3.A	Aquaculture activities negatively impact the water quality of the sanctuaries.	B	B	A	BBA
11.0 Enforcement					
11.A	The Sanctuary is lacking consistent enforcement policies, interpretive enforcement programs, and coordination with other agencies.	A	A	B	AAB
14.0 Habitat Alteration					
14.A	Dredging, dredge disposal and Trawling alters benthic habitats, abundance and distribution of species and destroys a large number of non-target organisms. <i>Note: Dredge disposal not a cross-cutting issue.</i>	A	A	A	AAA

Appendix 2A: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 1 (Tim Goodspeed)		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
20.0 Oil and Gas Exploration and Development					
20.A	Allowing the exploration, development or production of oil within the Sanctuary has the potential to cause significant harm to Sanctuary resources. <i>NOTE: Continue to prohibit these activities.</i>	A	B	A	ABA
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Councils					
25.A	Sanctuary Advisory Councils do not have enough autonomy from the Sanctuary.	Not a cross-cutting issue			
25.B	The Advisory Councils have a low public profile. <i>Note: This would all more public input.</i>	B	C	A	BCA
27.0 User Conflicts					
27.A	The sanctuaries need to provide more access for recreational users. <i>Note: This can cause impacts that may need to be addressed. Do not read this as jet skis are OK.</i>	B	B	A	BBA
6.0 Coastal Armoring					
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, which damage coastal habitats, deprive beaches of sand and escalate erosion of adjacent beaches.	Not a cross-cutting issue			
7.0 Coastal Development					
7.A	There is increasing pressure on sanctuary resources from coastal development.	A	A	B	AAB
9.0 Cultural Resources					
9.A	Submerged cultural resources are inadequately cataloged and protected despite the mandate for all 3 sanctuaries to do so. <i>Includes recent vessels identified as the cause for releasing oil and causing harm to wildlife.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
19.0 Motorized Personal Watercraft					
19.A	Use of motorized personal watercraft adversely impacts wildlife, water quality and personal safety.	Not a cross-cutting issue			
28.0 Vessel Traffic					
27.A	Sanctuary resources <u>in CB and GF</u> are threatened by tanker traffic that is too close to the coastline.	A	B	B	ABB

Group Participants

Tim Goodspeed, NOS Facilitator
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 Bob Breen, GF Education, primary
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 Richard Powers, CB Maritime Activity, primary
 Harlan Henderson, GF At-Large, primary
 Chris Harrold, MB Research, primary
 Brian Mulvey, CB Government, primary proxy
 Barbara Emley, GF Maritime Activity, primary
 Frank Degnan, MB Diving, primary
 Deborah Streeter, MB At-Large, primary
 Dave Ebert, MB Business/Industry, primary

Observers

Josh Churchman, CB Maritime Alternate

Appendix 2B: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 2: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation					
4.A	Marine biodiversity is poorly documented and not well understood; yet it is severely threatened by human activity. <i>Note: pay attention to "poorly documented" - sampling and research.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
4.B	There are regional declines in habitats and living marine resources. <i>Note: ties in with 4A - delete.</i>	Delete and move to 4A			
4.C	The sanctuaries need to focus on the primary purpose of protecting living resources including biological communities, natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes [NMSA 1431(b)(3)]. <i>Note: needs to include reserves - just restatement of NMSA, too broad - difficult to vote on this. dissent on site benefits.</i>	C	C	C	CCC
4.D	On the west coast of North America there is little direct evidence (information) about fisheries' impacts beyond stock assessments and there is a lack of knowledge about actual and potential fisheries impacts.	A	A	C	AAC
5.0 Boundary Modifications					
5.A	Need to establish clear and concise criteria for defining or modifying sanctuary boundaries.	A	A	B	AAB
13.0 Fishing & Kelp Harvesting					
13.A	Fishing activities impact marine ecosystems in a variety of ways, both directly (reduced fish biomass) and indirectly (secondary impacts on species interactions, habitat alteration/damage, marine biodiversity impacts). <i>Note: move into 4D - suggest deleting but keep secondary impacts.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
13.B	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts. <i>Note: delete from cross cutting.</i>	Not cross-cutting			
29.0 Water Quality					
29.A	Human activities in watersheds adjacent to sanctuaries cause point and nonpoint sources pollution, degrading coastal water quality, and potentially harming sanctuary resources.	A	A	C	AAC
10.0 Education					
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education on how the local communities and resource users can help protect sanctuary resources. <i>Note: education should include "responsible use".</i>	A	A	B	AAB
10.B	The sanctuaries do not share many valuable scientific initiatives with the public.	C	C	C	CCC
10.C	There is a lack of multicultural education in the Sanctuaries. <i>Note: not a lack of multicultural education, it is being addressed through some programs. Statement should be reworded to say 'need to focus' or combine with 10A.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
10.D	There is lack of coordination between the three sanctuaries on how to reach target audiences.	C	C	A	CCA

Appendix 2B: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 2: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
8.0 Community Outreach					
8.A	There is a lack of sanctuary presence in some coastal communities. <i>Note: Sanctuaries should use partnerships to increase presence.</i>	B	A	C	BAC
8.B	There is a lack of a communications and public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local groups and key leaders.	B	A	C	BAC
18.0 Monitoring					
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on spatial and temporal scales.	A	A	C	AAC
26.0 Spill Response & Contingency Planning					
26.A	Sanctuaries need to work with other response agencies to develop a quick response protocol in order to mitigate potential harm to sanctuary resources in the event of an oil spill. <i>Note: Sanctuaries should keep up good work.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species					
12.A	Introduction of exotic species threaten the biodiversity and native species populations of the sanctuaries.	A	A	C	AAC
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies					
21.A	Need to develop stronger partnerships with other agencies to fulfill the Sanctuary's resource protection goals.	B	A	B	BAB
21.B	There is no formal process to ensure cooperation between agencies with over-lapping jurisdictions and differing agency mandates. <i>Note: Clarify to note that this addresses permitting, MOU's, and joint review by agencies.</i>	B	A	B	BAB
21.C	Sanctuaries need to stop treating harbors as threats rather than partners. <i>Note: needs to be rephrased.</i>	B	A	A	BAA
24.0 Research					
24.0	More research is needed to better understand and more effectively manage sanctuary resources. <i>Note: redundant with other issues.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris					
16.A	Dredge and Landslide disposal and cruise ship discharges can cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated. <i>Note: dredge material, landslide material, and cruise ship discharge are different materials. This may be more of an issue for MBNMS.</i>	A	A	A	AAA
17.0 Military Activity					
17.A	The effects of military activities occurring in and around the sanctuaries are not well understood or monitored. <i>Note: the principal concern may be acoustics but other areas may include wildlife disturbance.</i>	C	B	B	CBB

Appendix 2B: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 2: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups					
22.A	There appears to be a lack of partnerships with community groups, which are essential for the success of sanctuary programs. <i>Note: clarify that business groups are an example.</i>	B	A	B	BAB
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance					
30.A	The Sanctuary should understand and address activities that are impacting wildlife behavior.	A	A	C	AAC
1.0 Acoustic Impacts					
1.A	Artificial noise may be harming or changing the behavior of wildlife in the sanctuaries.	A	A	C	AAC
2.0 Administration					
2.A	A lack of coordination between all 3 sanctuaries interferes with the NMSF's ability to efficiently develop programs and effectively protect resources.	B	A	A	BAA
3.0 Aquaculture					
3.A	Aquaculture activities negatively impact the water quality of the sanctuaries. <i>Note: this includes introduction of exotics, diseases, negatively impacting water quality.</i>	C	B	A	CBA
11.0 Enforcement					
11.A	The Sanctuary is lacking consistent enforcement policies, interpretive enforcement programs, and coordination with other agencies.	B	A	C	BAC
14.0 Habitat Alteration					
14.A	<u>Dredging</u> ; Dredge disposal and trawling alter benthic habitats, abundance and distribution of species and destroy a large number of non-target organisms. <i>Note: dredge disposal not a cross cutting issue.</i>	B	A	C	BAC
20.0 Oil & Gas Exploration and Development					
20.A	Allowing the exploration, development or production of oil within the Sanctuary has the potential to cause significant harm to Sanctuary resources.	A	C	A	ACA

Appendix 2B: Prioritization of Cross-Cutting Issue/Problem Statements

Workgroup 2: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Councils					
25.A	Sanctuary Advisory Councils do not have enough autonomy from the Sanctuary.	C	C	A	CCA
25.B	The Advisory Councils have a low public profile.	C	C	A	CCA
27.0 User Conflicts					
27.A	The sanctuaries need to provide more access for recreational users. <i>Note: there is an increase in user demand that may be creating conflicts.</i>	C	C	A	CCA
6.0 Coastal Armoring					
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, which damage coastal habitats, deprive beaches of sand and escalate erosion of adjacent beaches. <i>Note: this is an agency coordination issue.</i>	B	A	A	BAA
7.0 Coastal Development					
7.A	There is increasing pressure on sanctuary resources from coastal development.	B	B	C	BBC
9.0 Cultural Resources					
9.A	Submerged cultural resources are inadequately cataloged and protected despite the mandate for all 3 sanctuaries to do so.	A	A	C	AAC
19.0 Motorized Personal Watercraft					
19.A	Use of motorized personal watercraft adversely impacts wildlife, water quality and personal safety.	A	A	B	AAB
28.0 Vessel Traffic					
27.A	Sanctuary resources are threatened by tanker traffic that is too close to the coastline.	C	C	A	CCA

Participants

Tom Culliton, NOS Facilitator
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 Tom Lambert, CB Conservation
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 Ruth Vreeland, MB Local Govt./AMBAG, alternate
 Bill McMillon, CB Education, alternate
 Karen Reyna, GF Conservation, alternate
 Diane Campbell GF Maritime (harbors) proxy
 Chris Powell, Proxy for Brian O'Neill, NPS

Appendix 2C: Prioritization of Crosscutting Issue / Problem Statements

Workgroup 3: Jennifer LaBarre		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation					
4.A	Marine biodiversity is poorly documented and not well understood; yet it is severely threatened by human activity.	B	A	C	BAC
4.B	There are regional declines in habitats and living marine resources.	A	A	B	AAB
4.C	The sanctuaries need to focus on the primary purpose of protecting living resources including biological communities, natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes [NMSA 1431(b)(3)]. <i>Notes: removed from list, assumption: an over-riding policy statement to be adhered to (if ranked as a problem = AAA).</i>	Move to Parking Lot - Overarching to process.			
4.D	On the west coast of North America there is little direct evidence (information) about fisheries' impacts beyond stock assessments and there is a lack of knowledge about actual and potential fisheries impacts.	B	A	B	BAB
5.0 Boundary Modifications					
5.A	Need to establish clear and concise criteria for defining or modifying sanctuary boundaries. <i>Notes: suggested language change or possibly modify. This is a 2-step process: 1) establish criteria, and 2) consider implementation.</i>	A	A	A	AAA
13.0 Fishing & Kelp Harvesting					
13.A	Fishing activities impact marine ecosystems in a variety of ways, both directly (reduced fish biomass) and indirectly (secondary impacts on species interactions, habitat alteration/damage, marine biodiversity impacts). <i>Notes: 1) Sanctuaries roles are to protect habitats and biodiversity and does have a non-regulatory consultant role (now) in fisheries. 2) "impact ecosystems (reduce fish biomass) and impacts on species interaction..." 3) this does not imply that the sanctuaries will fix (in a regulatory capacity). 4) develop framework now.</i>	B	A	B	BAB
13.B	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts. Note: removed from list since it is specific to MBNMS. Recommend educating GF an CB SACs on kelp harvesting recommendations.	Move to Monterey Bay Site Specific			
13.C	<u>Federal policies on international fisheries and on imported and domestic farmed fish adversely impact sanctuary resources.</u>	New Issue - not rated			
29.0 Water Quality					
29.A	Human activities in watersheds adjacent to sanctuaries cause point and nonpoint sources pollution, degrading coastal water quality, and potentially harming sanctuary resources.	A	A	B	AAB

Appendix 2C: Prioritization of Crosscutting Issue / Problem Statements

Workgroup 3: Jennifer LaBarre		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
10.0 Education					
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education on how the local communities and resource users can help protect sanctuary resources. <i>Note: Need evaluation of sanctuaries education programs.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
10.B	The sanctuaries do not share many valuable scientific initiatives with the public. <i>Notes: 1) There is a lack of valuable scientific initiatives shared with the public. 2) readdress at a later point.</i>	Readdress with new language			
10.C	There is a lack of multicultural education in the Sanctuaries.	B	B	B	BBB
10.D	There is lack of coordination between the three sanctuaries on how to reach target audiences.	B	B	A	BBA
8.0 Community Outreach					
8.A	There is a lack of sanctuary presence in some coastal communities. <i>Note: need a clear distinction between education and outreach. Combine 8A & 8B together with 22A.</i>	A	B	A	ABA
8.B	There is a lack of a communications and public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local groups and key leaders. <i>Note: Combine 8A & 8B together with 22A.</i>	A	B	B	ABB
18.0 Monitoring					
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on spatial and temporal scales.	A	B	B	ABB
26.0 Spill Response & Contingency Planning					
26.A	Sanctuaries need to work with other response agencies to develop a quick response protocol in order to mitigate potential harm to sanctuary resources in the event of an oil spill.	A	A	A	AAA
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species					
12.A	Introduction of exotic species threaten the biodiversity and native species populations of the sanctuaries.	B	A	B	BAB
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies					
21.A	Need to develop stronger partnerships with other agencies to fulfill the Sanctuary's resource protection goals.	A	A	A	AAA
21.B	There is no formal process to ensure cooperation between agencies with over-lapping jurisdictions and differing agency mandates. <i>Note: Need to focus on permitting and regulatory issues.</i>	B	B	A	BBA
21.C	Sanctuaries need to stop treating harbors as threats rather than partners. <i>Note: Lack of fully developed partnerships between sanctuaries and harbors.</i>	B	A	A	BAA

Appendix 2C: Prioritization of Crosscutting Issue / Problem Statements

Workgroup 3: Jennifer LaBarre		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
24.0 Research					
24.0	More research is needed to better understand and more effectively manage sanctuary resources. <i>Note: Research scientists need better coordination and cooperation in order to provide resource managers with useful research results.</i>	A	B	B	ABB
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris					
16.A	Dredge and landslide disposal and cruise ship discharges can cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated. <i>Notes: Break this into 3 sections: 1) cruise ships (all vessels), 2) dredge disposal, and 3) landslide disposal. All of these are important and need to be addressed individually.</i>	Parking Lot - All 3 need to be evaluated separately			
17.0 Military Activity					
17.A	The effects of military activities occurring in and around the sanctuaries are not well understood or monitored.	B	B	A	BBA
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups					
22.A	There appears to be a lack of partnerships with community groups, which are essential for the success of sanctuary programs. <i>Note: Combine with 8A & 8B.</i>	A	B	A	ABA
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance					
30.A	The Sanctuary should understand and address activities that are impacting wildlife behavior. <i>Note: Sanctuaries should <u>seek to better understand</u>...</i>	A	B	B	ABB
1.0 Acoustic Impacts					
1.A	Artificial noise may be harming or changing the behavior of wildlife in the sanctuaries. <i>Note: Acoustic impacts = unnatural noise.</i>	B	B	A	BBA
2.0 Administration					
2.A	A lack of coordination between all 3 sanctuaries interferes with the NMSP's ability to efficiently develop programs and effectively protect resources.	B	A	A	BAA
3.0 Aquaculture					
3.A	Aquaculture activities negatively impact the water quality of the sanctuaries. <i>Note: Aquaculture activities may negatively impact sanctuary resources (new language).</i>	Parking Lot - Need to rephrase.			
11.0 Enforcement					
11.A	The Sanctuary is lacking consistent enforcement policies, interpretive enforcement programs, and coordination with other agencies. <i>Notes: Benefits to enforcing multiple statutes.</i>	A	B	B	ABB
14.0 Habitat Alteration					
14.A	Dredging, dredge disposal and trawling alter benthic habitats, abundance and distribution of species and destroy a large number of non-target organisms. <i>Notes: Separate trawling and dredging and re-word each per impacts on habitat (dredging may end-up in section 16.0).</i>	Parking Lot - Need to address dredging and trawling separately			

Appendix 2C: Prioritization of Crosscutting Issue / Problem Statements

Workgroup 3: Jennifer LaBarre		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
20.0 Oil & Gas Exploration and Development					
20.A	Allowing the exploration, development or production of oil within the Sanctuary has the potential to cause significant harm to Sanctuary resources.	A	A	A	AAA
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Councils					
25.A	Sanctuary Advisory Councils do not have enough autonomy from the Sanctuary.	C	B	A	CBA
25.B	The Advisory Councils have a low public profile.	B	A	A	BAA
27.0 User Conflicts					
27.A	The sanctuaries need to provide more access for recreational users. <i>User conflicts - this description needs to say something more descriptive.</i>	Parking Lot - needs to be defined and explained			
6.0 Coastal Armoring					
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, which damage coastal habitats, deprive beaches of sand and escalate erosion of adjacent beaches. <i>Notes: Add: coastal erosion protection strategies should be a broad category (6.0). Sub-categories include: 6A Armoring, 6B beach nourishment, 6C re-establishing natural sand sources</i>	A	B	B	ABB
7.0 Coastal Development					
7.A	There is increasing pressure on sanctuary resources from coastal development. <i>Notes: Coastal development -- address under "water quality" and "agency partnerships".</i>	Parking Lot - should be addressed under water quality and partnerships.			
9.0 Cultural Resources					
9.A	Submerged cultural resources are inadequately cataloged and protected despite the mandate for all 3 sanctuaries to do so. <i>Note: develop framework now.</i>	A	B	B	ABB
19.0 Motorized Personal Watercraft					
19.A	Use of motorized personal watercraft adversely impacts wildlife, water quality and personal safety. <i>Include ban in CBNMS (Motorized personal watercraft). Exempt rescue operations.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
28.0 Vessel Traffic					
28.A	Sanctuary resources are threatened by tanker traffic that is too close to the coastline. <i>Note: Caveat: has already been addressed.</i>	A	C	A	ACA

Participants

Jennifer LaBarre, NOS, Facilitator
 Anne Walton, GF/CB, Notetaker
 Doreen Moser, CB Education, primary
 Richard Charter, GF Conservation, primary
 Joe Smith, CB At-Large, primary
 Brenda Donald, GF Research, alternate
 Brian Baird, MB CA Resources Agency, primary
 Richard Nutter, MB Agriculture, primary
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 Craig Wilson, MB CA EPA, primary
 Ron Massengill, MB At-Large, primary
 Stephanie Harlan, MB Local Govt./AMBAG, primary

Appendix 2D: Cross-Cutting "Parking Lot" Issues from Joint SAC Workshop (4/15/02)

Workgroup Concerns with Problem Statements		Strategy to Address
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation		
4.B	There are regional declines in habitats and living marine resources. <i>Notes: Group 2 suggests deleting and incorporating into 4A.</i>	Evaluate results from other groups. Determine whether to combine with 4A in final list of priorities.
4.C	The sanctuaries need to focus on the primary purpose of protecting living resources including biological communities, natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes [NMSA 1431(b)(3)]. <i>Notes: unclear language and intent. No working groups evaluated this statement.</i>	Removed from priority list. Intent incorporated in other parts of 4.0
13.0 Fishing & Kelp Harvesting		
13.B	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts. <i>Note: two groups suggested it was a MBNMS issue and the other suggested re-writing the statement.</i>	Re-write problem statement and treat as a MBNMS Site-Specific Issue
13.C	<i>Note: Group 3 suggests adding the following problem statement: <u>Federal policies on international fisheries and on imported and domestic farmed fish adversely impact sanctuary resources.</u></i>	General intent included within Issue 13A. Retain for use as a strategy.
10.0 Education		
10.B	The sanctuaries do not share many valuable scientific initiatives with the public. <i>Note: Group 3 did not rank this and suggested rewriting the statement.</i>	Evaluate results from other groups. Retain as strategy for research and education.
10.E	<i>Note: Group 1 suggests adding the following problem statement: <u>Lack of awareness of the value of fisheries in all three sanctuaries.</u></i>	General intent incorporated within 10A. Retain to develop specific strategies for education.
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies		
21.C	Sanctuaries need to stop treating harbors as threats rather than partners. <i>Note: Group 1 did not evaluate this statement and suggested it was a MBNMS specific issue.</i>	General intent included within issues 21 A & B. Evaluate results from other groups. Retain to develop strategy.
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris <i>Note: All three groups suggested that the specific issues listed within Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0) and Habitat Alteration (14.0) be treated seperately. These were re-voted in the site-specific workshops.</i>		
16.A	Dredge disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	Re-prioritize at each site-specific workshop.
16.B	Ocean vessels, including cruise ships, may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	Re-prioritize at each site-specific workshop.
16.C	Landslide disposal may cause harm to Sanctuary resources; and are not adequately evaluated, monitored or regulated.	Re-prioritize at each site-specific workshop.

Appendix 2D: Cross-Cutting "Parking Lot" Issues from Joint SAC Workshop (4/15/02)

Workgroup Concerns with Problem Statements		Strategy to Address
14.0 Habitat Alteration <i>Note: see note in Marine Discharge and Debris (16.0).</i>		
14.A	Bottom trawling may alter benthic habitats, including the abundance and distribution of species, and destroy a large number of non-target organisms.	Re-prioritize at each site-specific workshop.
3.0 Aquaculture		
3.A	Aquaculture activities negatively impact the water quality of the sanctuaries. <i>Note: Group 3 did not evaluate this statement and suggested adding new language that focuses on the negative impacts to sanctuary resources and not just water quality. Group 2 viewed this statement as the introduction of exotic species.</i>	Aquaculture is one of many activities that may influence both water quality (29.0) and the introduction of exotic species (12.0). Suggest addressing aquaculture as specific strategies within these groups.
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Councils		
25.A	Sanctuary Advisory Councils do not have enough autonomy from the Sanctuary. <i>Note: Group 1 suggests that this is a MBNMS issue only.</i>	All 3 sites have SACs and thus it is a cross-cutting issue. Evaluate results from other groups.
27.0 User Conflicts		
27.A	The sanctuaries need to provide more access for recreational users. <i>Note: Each group had trouble interpreting the meaning of this statement.</i>	Staff checked with the original language submitted by a SAC member and found that the statement focused on the need to develop guidelines for wildlife interaction. This concern should be combined with Wildlife Disturbance (30.0).
6.0 Coastal Armoring		
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, which damage coastal habitats, deprive beaches of sand and escalate erosion of adjacent beaches. <i>Note: Group 1 suggests this is a MBNMS issue only since most of the land in GFNMS is owned by the park service.</i>	Coastal armoring is an important issue and has cross-cutting implications. There are areas near Stinson beach and in Tomales Bay that may have armoring issues. Evaluate results from other groups.
7.0 Coastal Development		
7.A	There is increasing pressure on sanctuary resources from coastal development. <i>Note: Group 3 suggests that these issues can be addressed under water quality (29.0) and agency partnerships (21.0).</i>	Evaluate the results from the two working groups. Agree that these issues can be addressed under water quality and agency partnership issues. Retain for strategy development.
19.0 Motorized Personal Watercraft		
19.A	Use of motorized personal watercraft adversely impacts wildlife, water quality and personal safety. <i>Note: Group 1 suggests that this is a MBNMS-issue only. Group 3 suggested including a ban in CBNMS.</i>	Evaluate the results from the two working groups.

Appendix 3A: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 1 Facilitator: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
1.0 Acoustics					
1.A	Underwater noise, including LFA sonar, and overflights may adversely impact Sanctuary resources, in particular marine mammals. <i>Recognize research activities. Need Interim strategies then a framework in the MP.</i>	A	B	B	ABB
3.0 Aquaculture					
3.A	Aquaculture activities can adversely impact the water quality of the Sanctuary or introduce exotic species. <i>Combine with water quality and treat exotic species as a discrete issue.</i>	A	A	A	AAA
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation.					
4.A	In order for the MBNMS to meet its mandate to protect living marine resources, habitats and biodiversity, it must consider, and where necessary adopt, all feasible strategies, including marine reserves. The group wanted to address two issues of the problem and MBNMS role separately so the 4A score represents the loss of biodiversity problem and 4B represents the role MBNMS will play in marine reserve implementation.	A	A	C	AAC
4.B	The MBNMS has lost its focus on its core mandate to protect living marine resources, habitats and biodiversity, and needs to consider a range of feasible strategies to protect the ecosystem as a whole; if marine reserves are deemed to be one of the necessary strategies, the MBNMS should work with fishermen, other interested parties, and state and federal fishery managers to designate them. <i>Sanctuary response/role. Reconfirm Sanctuary Mission.</i>	A	A	A	AAA
4.C	There is a need for the Sanctuary to work closely with the local community to ensure the promotion of resource protection and to minimize negative human impacts on the Sanctuary.	B	A	A	BAA
5.0 Boundary Modifications					
5.A	There is a need for additional marine resource protection south of the MBNMS (beyond Cambria) similar to that which exists nearby along the coast of Big Sur. <i>Lots on "plate" already. Consider framework.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
5.B	There is a need for additional marine and coastal protection at the "exemption zone" in the MBNMS off of San Francisco and the City of Santa Cruz to provide continuous and consistent regional resource protection along the MBNMS coastline. <i>Need to recognize this could be a Farallones issue.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
5.C	The areas immediately around harbors have more intense use related to harbor operations and do not have characteristics appropriate for a National Marine Sanctuary. <i>Dredging and dredge disposal</i> .	Delete- Create an 11C			
5.D	<u>MBNMS regulatory/ permitting roles applied to harbor operations needs to be reviewed as it relates to new or expanded structures.</u>	B	A	A	BAA

Appendix 3A: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 1 Facilitator: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
6.0 Coastal Armoring					
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, damaging coastal habitats, depriving beaches of sand and escalating erosion of adjacent beaches.	B	B	B	BBB
8.0 Community Outreach					
8.A	The lack of visitor centers and regional interpretive centers hampers the Sanctuary's ability to build strong support of the local communities and reduces the MBNMS 'presence' in many of the coastal communities adjacent to the Sanctuary.	A	A	C	AAC
8.B	There is a lack of a comprehensive public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local community groups and key leaders.	A	A	B	AAB
10.0 Education					
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education demonstrating how local communities and resource users can help protect Sanctuary resources and a great need to educate the public about marine conservation issues, such as the relationships between watersheds and marine receiving waters, and issues related to introduced species.	A	A	C	AAC
10.B	There is a lack of multicultural education in the MBNMS and a subsequent need to implement the MERITO plan in order to reach out to important, yet underserved, Hispanic audiences.	A	A	C	AAC
11.0 Enforcement of Regulations					
11.A	Inadequate enforcement undermines the value of the MBNMS regulations and leaves Sanctuary resources unprotected. Current staffing levels are insufficient to enforce Sanctuary regulations or ensure a presence on the water. <u>There is a lack of coordination between local marine and coastal law enforcement agencies.</u> <i>Ensure adequate coverage(relates to 21).Recognize that cross deputization is also a agency partnership.</i>	A	A	C	AAC
11.B	There is a lack of coordination between local marine and coastal law-enforcement agencies: <i>Merge with 11A.</i>				
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species					
12.A	Exotic species are prevalent in some marine ecosystems and are known to change fundamental ecosystem function and possibly lead to drastic reductions in marine biodiversity. There is a need to evaluate pathways of exotic species introduction, to develop a coordinated effort to prevent future introductions, study impacts, and determine eradication methods for species that have been introduced.	A	A	C	AAC

Appendix 3A: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 1 Facilitator: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
13.0 Fishing and kelp harvesting					
13.A	There is a lack of clarity in the MBNMS Management Plan and related documents that the Department of Fish and Game and the NMFS are the agencies responsible for regulating fishing activity, as per the original intent when the Sanctuary was designated. <i>Define the role of the Sanctuary in fisheries management-opportunities and limitations.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
13.B	There is a need for programs promoting positive aspects of fishing, such as fish stocks that are sustainable, to provide more accurate perceptions of the commercial fishing that takes place within the Sanctuary. <i>This should be an education or outreach issue.</i>	Move into 10A/8B			
13.C	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts. <i>Possible language revision.</i>	A	A	A	AAA
14.0 Habitat Alteration					
14.A	Riparian and wetland habitat is declining throughout the watersheds adjacent to the MBNMS resulting in degraded or lost habitat and further population declines in threatened species.	A	A	C	AAC
14.B	Bottom trawling is known to adversely impact the seafloor and benthic habitat, however there is a lack of knowledge about the extent the impacts of bottom trawling on MBNMS resources and the potential need for protective action.	B	A	A	BAA
14.C	Submerged fiber optic cables adversely impact the seafloor and benthic habitat.	B	A	A	BAA
14.D	<u>Evaluate and address</u> There is a lack of protection for tidepools throughout many areas of the MBNMS. <i>Might go with 4.0 in work plan.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris					
16.A	The role of the MBNMS in the permit process for dredge disposal needs to be reviewed to ensure it is needed, and if so, that it is efficient and maintains protection of Sanctuary resources. <i>Review and define an appropriate role for the Sanctuary in the dredge disposal permit process.</i>	B	A	A	BAA
16.B	Discharges from cruise ships can harm Sanctuary resources, and need to be adequately monitored and regulated.	A	A	B	AAB
16.C	Proliferation of desalination facilities can <u>adversely</u> impact MBNMS resources.	A	B	B	ABB
16.D	Dry landslide disposal (<i>i.e. Highways</i>) can harm Sanctuary resources, and needs to be adequately monitored and regulated.	B	A	A	BAA

Appendix 3A: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 1 Facilitator: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
17.0 Military Activities					
17.A	Evaluate and address Regulation of certain military activity activities to minimize impacts to Sanctuary resources while maintaining safety. may reduce the effectiveness and ability of the Coast Guard to safely work with aircraft in an emergency rescue operation and protect public safety.	B	B	B	BBB
18.0 Monitoring					
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on all temporal scales and the extent to which change is driven by human activity versus non-human biological and physical processes. There is need to implement the SIMoN program including integrating and expanding the Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network, since it combines community outreach, public awareness, research, and education.	A	A	C	AAC
19.0 Motorized Personal Water Craft					
19.A	MBNMS needs to update the environmental analysis documenting potential adverse impacts on animals and habitats from PWCs, as well as the definitions and related MPWC regulations where necessary. <i>Need to ensure that we allow MPWC for search and rescue.</i>	A	A	B	AAB
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies					
21.A	There is a need for the better integration with other agencies (“seamless government”) where MBNMS can play a role in coordinating coastal planning agencies (local, state and federal) having shared resource management authorities, overlapping jurisdictions, and/or multiple responsibilities. Certain regions, such as Big Sur, need fully integrated coastal plans shared by all coastal and marine agencies. <i>Ensure its addressed in plan.</i>	Delete			
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups					
22.A	There is a need for an expanded, positive working relationship between the MBNMS and the tourism industry, the business community and community groups as it has done with the conservation, education, and research communities.	Evaluate Later			
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Council					
25.A	The SAC charter and protocols are potentially outdated and there is a need to consider revisions to provide more autonomy for the SAC, independence in selecting SAC representatives and disclosure of financial interests. <i>Composition, operations, and communications.</i>	B	A	A	BAA
26.0 Oil Spill Response and Contingency Planning					
26.A	Oil spill response plans and training are inadequate for outlying areas of the Sanctuary to provide timely responses and protection for resources.	A	A	B	AAB

Appendix 3A: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 1 Facilitator: Tom Culliton		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally
29.0 Water Quality					
29.A	There is a need <u>to develop</u> for a comprehensive approach to reduce coliform contamination and prevent beach closures and better notify the public when they do occur.	A	A	B	AAB
29.B	There is a need to implement all elements of existing water quality plans produced by Water Quality Protection Program and integrate WQPP into the management plan to address polluted runoff from urban areas, agricultural lands, industrial areas, harbors, and to monitor water quality.	A	A	C	AAC
29.C	Previous agreements between the state and federal agencies are outdated and need to include recent programs such as California's "Plan for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program."	A	A	A	AAA
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance					
30.A	Aerial overflights, wildlife viewing, recreational activities such as kayaking and other human interactions may adversely impact wildlife in the MBNMS.	A	B	B	ABB

Group Participants:

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Patricia Clark-Gray, MBNMS SAC Education, Primary

Stephanie Harlan, AMBAG/Local Government, Primary

Ruth Vreeland, AMBAG/Local Government, Alternate

Observers:

Bill Douros, Superintendent MBNMS

Maria Brown, Assistant Manager GFNMS

Appendix 3B: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 2 Facilitator: Brady Phillips		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)
1.0 Acoustics					
1.A	Underwater noise, including LFA sonar, and overflights may adversely impact Sanctuary resources, in particular marine mammals. <i>Framework would anticipate info is generic, but would be applied to this site.</i>	C	B	A	CBA
3.0 Aquaculture					
3.A	Aquaculture activities can adversely impact the water quality of the Sanctuary or introduce exotic species.	C	B	A	CBA
4.0 Biodiversity Protection and Ecosystem Conservation.					
4.A	In order for the MBNMS to meet its mandate to protect living marine resources, habitats and biodiversity, it must consider, and where necessary adopt, all feasible strategies, including marine reserves.	A	B	B	ABB
4.B	The MBNMS has lost its focus on its core mandate to protect living marine resources, habitats and biodiversity, and needs to consider a range of feasible strategies to protect the ecosystem as a whole; if marine reserves are deemed to be one of the necessary strategies, the MBNMS should work with fishermen, other interested parties, and state and federal fishery managers to designate them.	DELETE (COVERED IN 4A)			
	There is a need for the Sanctuary to work closely with the local community to ensure the promotion of resource protection and to minimize negative human impacts on the Sanctuary.	MOVE TO 8A			
5.0 Boundary Modifications					
5.A	There is a need for additional marine resource protection south of the MBNMS (beyond Cambria) similar to that which exists nearby along the coast of Big Sur.	C	C	A	CCA
5.B ₁	There is a need for additional marine and coastal protection at the “exemption zone” in the MBNMS off of San Francisco (B1) and the City of Santa Cruz (B2) to provide continuous and consistent regional resource protection along the MBNMS coastline. <i>S.F. exemption --> if boundary expanded, not clear what MBNMS would do .</i>	A	B	B	ABB
5.B ₂		B	A	A	BAA
5.C	The areas immediately around harbors have more intense use related to harbor operations and do not have characteristics appropriate for a National Marine Sanctuary. <i>(cross referenced with 16A)</i>	C	C	A	CCA
<u>5.D</u>	<u>MBNMS regulatory/ permitting roleas applied to harbor operations needs to be reviewed as it relates to new or expanded structures.</u>	B	B	A	BBA
6.0 Coastal Armoring					
6.A	There is a growing trend to respond to eroding shorelines with coastal armoring and structural controls, damaging coastal habitats, depriving beaches of sand and escalating erosion of adjacent beaches.	B	B	A	BBA

Appendix 3B: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 2 Facilitator: Brady Phillips		Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)
8.0 Community Outreach					
8.A	There is a need for the Sanctuary to work closely with the local community to ensure the promotion of resource protection and to minimize negative human impacts on the Sanctuary. The lack of visitor centers and regional interpretive centers hampers the Sanctuary's ability to build strong support of the local communities and reduces the MBNMS 'presence' in many of the coastal communities adjacent to the Sanctuary. <u>There is a lack of a comprehensive public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local community groups and key leaders. Link with 4C and 10A</u>	A	B	C	ABC
8.B	There is a lack of a comprehensive public relations plan to educate, encourage support of, and coordinate activities with local community groups and key leaders.	INCLUDE WITH 8A			
10.0 Education					
10.A	There is a lack of targeted education demonstrating how local communities and resource users can help protect Sanctuary resources and a great need to educate the public about marine conservation issues, such as the relationships between watersheds and marine receiving waters, and issues related to introduced species.	A	A	C	AAC
10.B	There is a lack of multicultural education in the MBNMS and a subsequent need to implement the MERITO plan in order to reach out to important, yet underserved, Hispanic audiences.	A	A	B	ABB
11.0 Enforcement of Regulations					
11.A	Inadequate enforcement undermines the value of the MBNMS regulations and leaves Sanctuary resources unprotected. Current staffing levels are insufficient to enforce Sanctuary regulations or ensure a presence on the water.	A	A	C	AAC
11.B	There is a lack of coordination between local marine and coastal law enforcement and regulatory agencies.	A	A	A	AAA
12.0 Exotic/Introduced Species					
12.A	Exotic species are prevalent in some marine ecosystems and are known to change fundamental ecosystem function and possibly lead to drastic reductions in marine biodiversity. There is a need to evaluate pathways of exotic species introduction, to develop a coordinated effort to prevent future introductions, study impacts, and determine eradication methods for species that have been introduced.	A	B	B	ABB

Appendix 3B: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 2		Facilitator: Brady Phillips	Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)	
13.0 Fishing and kelp harvesting						
13.A	There is a lack of clarity in the MBNMS Management Plan and related documents that the Department of Fish and Game and the NMFS are the agencies responsible for regulating fishing activity, as per the original intent when the Sanctuary was designated.	A	A	A	AAA	
13.B	There is a need for programs promoting positive aspects of fishing, such as fish stocks that are sustainable, to provide more accurate perceptions of the commercial fishing that takes place within the Sanctuary. <i>Needs to be addressed through education (how fishing is referenced in MP to show positive side).</i>	A	B	B	ABB	
13.C	Kelp harvesting results in the killing or removal of kelp canopy invertebrates, removal of hiding habitat for juvenile fish, removal of resting area for sea otters and other impacts.	C	C	A	CCA	
14.0 Habitat Alteration						
14.A	Riparian and wetland habitat is declining throughout the watersheds adjacent to the MBNMS resulting in degraded or lost habitat and further population declines in threatened species.	A	B	B	ABB	
14.B	Bottom trawling is known to adversely impact the seafloor and benthic habitat, however there is a lack of knowledge about the extent the impacts of bottom trawling on MBNMS resources and the potential need for protective action.	A	B	C	ABC	
14.C	Submerged fiber optic cables adversely impact the seafloor and benthic habitat.	B	B	A	BBA	
14.D	There is a lack of protection for tidepools throughout many areas of the MBNMS.	B	B	B	BBB	
16.0 Marine Discharge & Debris						
16.A	The role of the MBNMS in the permit process for dredge disposal needs to be reviewed to ensure it is needed, and if so, that it is efficient and maintains protection of Sanctuary resources.	A	A	A	AAA	
16.B	Discharges from cruise ships can harm Sanctuary resources, and need to be adequately monitored and regulated.	C	B	A	CBA	
16.C	Proliferation of desalination facilities can impact MBNMS resources.	B	B	A	BBA	
16.D	Landslide disposal can harm Sanctuary resources, and needs to be adequately monitored and regulated.	B	A	B	BAB	
17.0 Military Activities						
17.A	Regulation of certain military activity may reduce the effectiveness and ability of the Coast Guard to safely work with aircraft in an emergency rescue operation and protect public safety. <i>MBNMS still needs to address the need for "readiness" activities to take place that are in violation of Sanctuary regulations (even though the issue as stated was scored as low priority).</i>	C	C	A	CCA	

Appendix 3B: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 2		Facilitator: Brady Phillips	Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)	
18.0 Monitoring						
18.A	There is a lack of a comprehensive ecosystem monitoring program to observe change on all temporal scales and the extent to which change is driven by human activity versus non-human biological and physical processes. There is need to implement the SIMoN program including integrating and expanding the Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network, since it combines community outreach, public awareness, research, and education.	A	A	C	AAC	
19.0 Motorized Personal Water Craft						
19.A	MBNMS needs to update the environmental analysis documenting potential adverse impacts on animals and habitats from PWCs, as well as the definitions and related MPWC regulations where necessary.	B	A	A	BAA	
21.0 Partnerships with Agencies						
21.A	There is a need for the better integration with other agencies (“seamless government”) where MBNMS can play a role in coordinating coastal planning agencies (local, state and federal) having shared resource management authorities, overlapping jurisdictions, and/or multiple responsibilities. Certain regions, such as Big Sur, need fully-integrated coastal plans shared by all coastal and marine agencies.	A	A	A	AAA	
22.0 Partnerships with Community Groups						
22.A	There is a need for an expanded, positive working relationship between the MBNMS and the tourism industry, the business community and community groups as it has done with the conservation, education, and research communities.	A	B	A	ABA	
25.0 Sanctuary Advisory Council						
25.A	The SAC charter and protocols are potentially outdated and there is a need to consider revisions to provide more autonomy for the SAC, independence in selecting SAC representatives and disclosure of financial interests. <i>The perception (as stated in issue description) is widespread and needs to be addressed. (Add to the combo of 8A, 8B 4C, and 10A)</i>	C	C	A	CCA	
26.0 Oil Spill Response and Contingency Planning						
26.A	<u>Update/ensure</u> Oil spill response plans and training are inadequate for outlying areas of the Sanctuary to provide timely responses and protection for resources. <i>(Better communication implied).</i>	A	A	A	AAA	

Appendix 3B: Prioritization of MBNMS Site-Specific Issue/Problem Statements

WorkGroup 2		Facilitator: Brady Phillips	Prioritization Criteria			
Problem Statements		Site Benefits	Urgency	Feasibility	Tally (Score)	
29.0 Water Quality						
29.A	There is a need for a comprehensive approach to reduce coliform contamination and prevent beach closures and better notify the public when they do occur.	A	B	B	ABB	
29.B	There is a need to implement all elements of existing water quality plans produced by Water Quality Protection Program and integrate WQPP into the management plan to address polluted runoff from urban areas, agricultural lands, industrial areas, harbors, and to monitor water quality.	A	A	C	AAC	
29.C	Previous agreements between the state and federal agencies are outdated and need to include recent programs such as California's "Plan for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program."	A	B	A	ABA	
30.0 Wildlife Disturbance						
30.A	Aerial overflights, wildlife viewing, recreational activities such as kayaking and other human interactions may adversely impact wildlife in the MBNMS.	B	B	B	BBB	

Group Participants:

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Observers:

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APPENDIX 4: Joint Management Plan Review for Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries - Next Steps

