

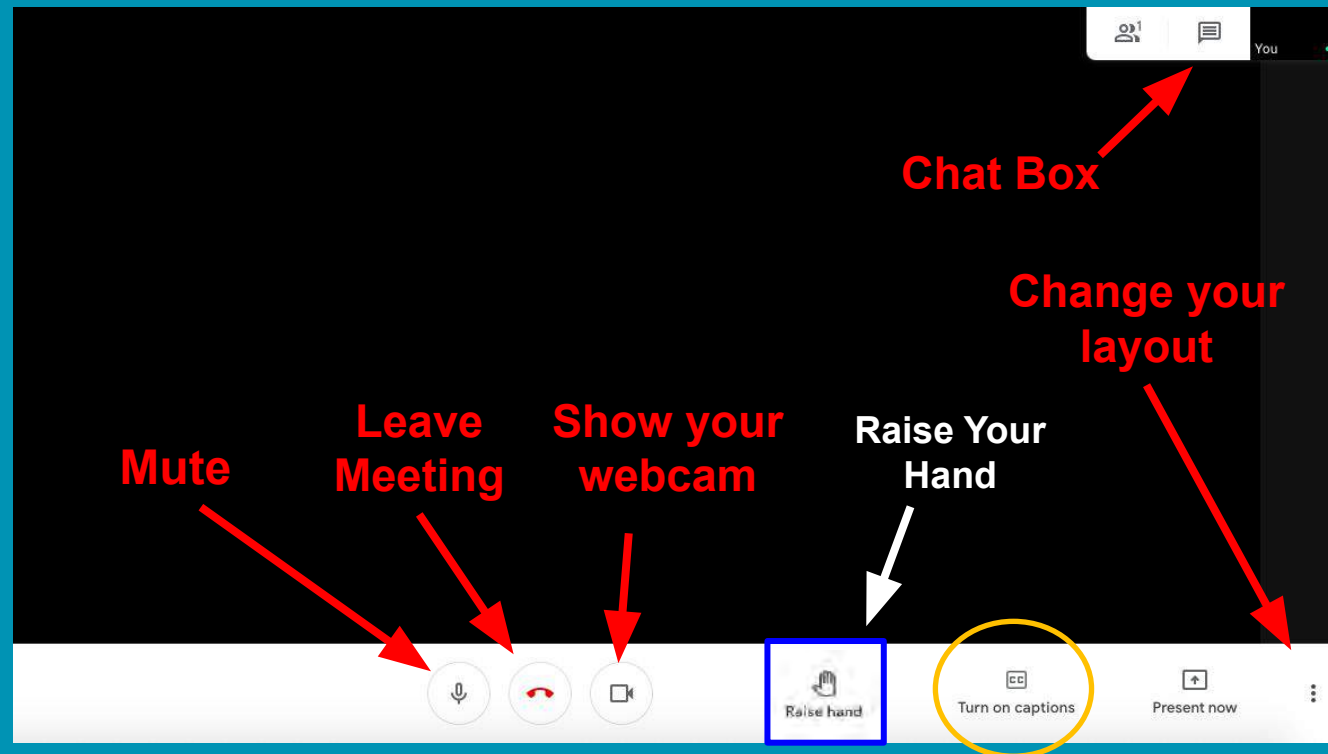
Welcome to the Aug 25th GFNMS Virtual SAC Meeting



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Note the option to turn on captions

Roll Call



1. Abby Mohan (Chair), Recreational Activities Primary
2. Bibit Traut (Vice Chair), Education Primary
3. Barbara Emley (Secretary), Commercial Fishing Primary
4. Sarah Bates, Commercial Fishing Alternate
5. Joe Fitting, CAL SF/SM Primary
6. Kris Lannin Liang, CAL SF/SM Alternate
7. Dominique Richard, CAL Marin Primary
8. George Clyde, CAL Marin Alternate
9. Cea Higgins, CAL Sonoma/Mendocino Primary
10. Nancy Trissel, CAL Sonoma/Mendocino Alternate
11. Richard Charter, Conservation Primary
12. Bruce Bowser, Conservation Primary
13. Francesca Koe, Conservation Alternate
14. Kathi George, Conservation Alternate
15. Mary Miller, Education Alternate
16. John Berge, Maritime Activities Primary
17. Julian Rose, Maritime Activities Alternate
18. Joshua Russo, Recreational Activities Alternate
19. John Largier, Research Primary
20. Jaime Jahncke, Research Alternate
21. Ezra Bergson-Michelson, Youth Primary
22. Owen Youngquist, Youth Alternate

Government Members

23. Mark Gold, CA Natural Res. Primary
24. Michael Esgro, CA Natural Res. Alternate
25. Craig Kenkel, NPS Primary
26. Ben Becker, NPS Alternate
27. LTJG Chris Bell, USCG Primary
28. LT Lelea Lingo, USCG Alternate
29. Chris Barr, USFWS Primary
30. Gerry McChesney, USFWS Alternate
31. Jennifer Boyce, NFMS Primary

Sanctuary Representatives

31. Lisa Wooninck, MBNMS Primary
32. Dawn Hayes, MBNMS Alternate
33. Chris Mobley, CINMS Primary
34. Michael Murray, CINMS Alternate

| Time | Topic | Lead |
|-------------|--|---|
| 9:00-9:10 | Welcome, Roll Call, Review Agenda | Abby Mohan, SAC Chair |
| 9:10-9:20 | SAC Business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approve May meeting highlights (Action Item) - Update on council recruitment - SAC retreat planning (Potential Action Item) - President Biden executive order on climate (Potential Action Item) - Ship strike working group progress update (Julian Rose) | Abby Mohan, SAC Chair Alayne Chappell, SAC Coordinator |
| 9:20-10:00 | Greater Farallones and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries Superintendent's Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes to Cordell Bank NMS leadership - Covid-19 re-entry plans and field operations - Update on the <i>American Challenger</i> incident - Updates on sanctuary program activities - Permits | Maria Brown, GFNMS/CBNMS Superintendent |
| 10:00-10:10 | Sanctuary Enforcement Update | Max Delaney, GFNMS Kynan Barrios, NOAA OLE Chris Bell, USCG |
| 10:10-10:20 | Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Superintendent's Report | Lisa Wooninck, Acting MBNMS Superintendent |
| 10:20-10:30 | PUBLIC COMMENT | |
| 10:30-10:40 | BREAK | |
| 10:40-11:10 | Presentation: Sanctuary Oil Spill Response, Implementing Council Recommendations | Max Delaney, GFNMS |
| 11:10-12:00 | Recreation & Tourism in the Sanctuary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation: Blue Economy Planning (20 min) - Recreation and Tourism Subcommittee Recommendations for the GFNMS Marketing Plan and SAC Discussion (Potential Action Item) (30 min) | Carol Preston, GFNMS Dominique Richard, Recreation & Tourism Subcommittee Chair |
| 12:00-12:20 | BREAK | |
| 12:20-12:50 | Presentation: US Coast Guard Abandoned Vessel Response in the Sanctuary | USCG Representative |
| 12:50-2:00 | Member Reports | |
| 2:00 | WRAP UP & ADJOURN | |

SAC Business



1. Approve May meeting highlights (**Action Item**)
2. Council recruitment
3. Council retreat planning (Draft letter, **Potential Action Item**)



Douglas Croft / Douglas Croft Images



Robert Schwemmer / NOAA

SAC Business



4. President Biden executive order on climate (Draft letter, **Potential Action Item**)
5. Ship strike working group progress update (Julian Rose)



GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendent's Report: Maria Brown



Administration and Operations

GFNMS and CBNMS two sanctuaries with one staff

→ Modeling staff efficiency and effectiveness



GFNMS achieves emissions reduction goal in 2020

→ Modeling how to reduce emissions at sanctuary facilities

→ Our challenge will be to maintain site emission reductions while returning “normal” onsite and in the field operations

GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendent's Report: Maria Brown



Conservation Science

Beach Watch resumes 98% of surveys

→ Recruiting new volunteers

ACCESS data informing CBNMS and GFNMS
Condition Reports on the health of the
sanctuary

→ Completed summer cruise. Fall cruise in Sept.

Characterizing and assessing CB/GF benthic
habitat

→ August ROV cruise

Assessing status of kelp forests

→ Sept kelp drone and ecosystem health dive surveys



GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendent's Report: Maria Brown



Education & Outreach

Greater Farallones K-16 Virtual Academy served 5,645 students



Farallones Get Into Your Sanctuary (GIYS) field adventures reached 904 devices



Farallones family programs and camp reached 3,863 participants

New Ocean Acidification Program with Hawaii's Papahānaumokuākea MNM reached 1,327 students

Marin-Sonoma Coast Guide features CBNMS and GFNMS

GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendent's Report: Maria Brown



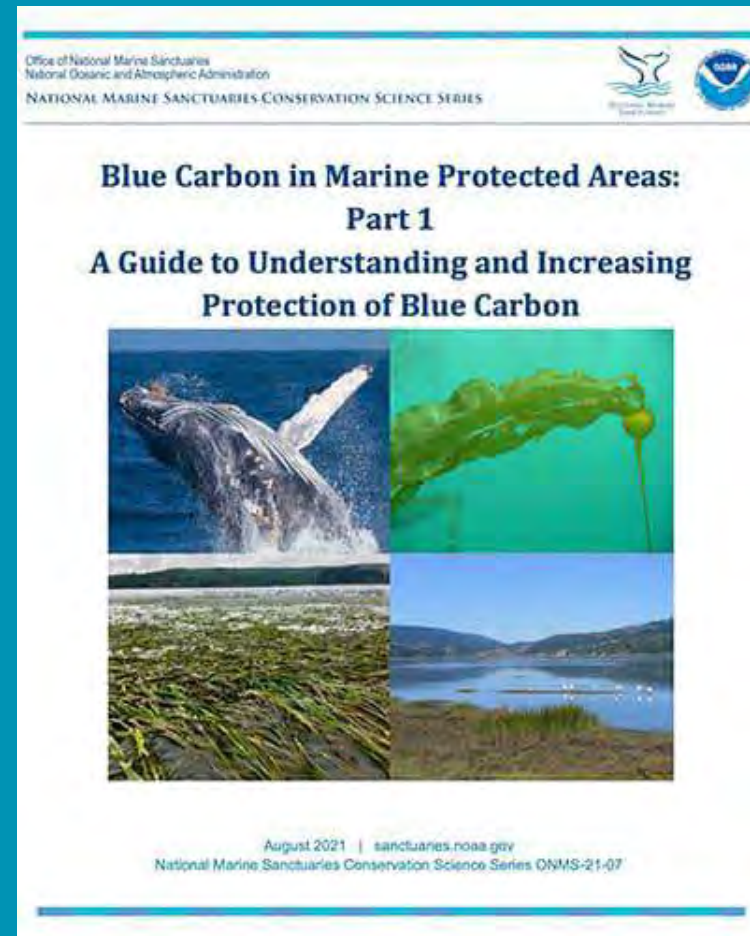
Ocean Climate Program

Recommendations for MPA managers published in *Blue Carbon in Marine Protected Areas: Part 1*

High level policy decision-makers participated in launch of the International Partnership on MPAs, Biodiversity and Climate Change

GFNMS assists Olympic Coast NMS with climate vulnerability assessment

LiMPETS teaches climate messaging



GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendent's Report: Maria Brown



Ecosystem Protection

Advising San Francisco Harbor Safety Committee Navigation Work Group on reducing ship strikes to whales

Seabird Protection Network staff strengthening partnership with US Air Force

Completed seasonal removal of invasive green crabs in Seadrift Lagoon

Informing CDFW Bull Kelp Working Group



| Permit Type | Organization | Project | Effect. Date |
|-------------|--|---|--|
| Research | Dr. Sarah Cohen (SF State University) | Drone Mapping of Pigeon Point Rocky Intertidal Areas) (within the northern portion of MBNMS, at Pigeon Point) | May 2021 to Oct 2023 |
| Research | Cameron Dunning (Sofar Technologies) | Validation testing of data acquisition and telemetry functions of surface wave monitoring buoys (in northern MBNMS, west of Pillar Point) | May 2021 to July 2022 |
| Research | Dr. Eric Sanford (University of California, Davis) | Ecological and Evolutionary Dynamics of a Contemporary Climate Driven Range Expansion (At four field sites within GFNMS (Salt Point State Park, Fort Ross State Park, Bodega Head, and Dillon Beach) and at 3 field sites within MBNMS (Lovers Point, Pebble Beach, and at Soberanes Point within Garrapata State Park) | Aug 2021 to Dec 2024 |
| Education | Sarah Heyne (Sonoma Coast Surfrider Foundation) | Temporary Course Marker Buoys at Paddle Race Recreational Event (within GFNMS, off of Doran Beach, Sonoma County) | 10/1/2021 - one day only for a paddle race |

| Type | Organization | Project | Effect. Date |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Under Review | | | |
| Education | David McGuire (Shark Stewards) | White Shark Educational Tours to Southeast Farallon Island (within GFNMS, at Southeast Farallon Island) | Fall 2021 |
| Research | Dr. Brent Hughes (Sonoma State University) | Restoration of northern California kelp forests (location TBD) | TBD |
| Research | Dr. Barbara Block (Stanford University) and Dr. Taylor Chapple (Oregon State University) | Ecology and Population Dynamics of Sharks in the Northeastern Pacific (multiple field sites, within MBNMS and GFNMS) | TBD |
| Research | Rietta Hohman (GFA) / Norah Eddy (TNC) | Unmanned Aerial System surveys of bull kelp canopy along Sonoma and Mendocino county coastline (multiple field sites, within GFNMS) | TBD |
| ADDITIONAL MULTI-PERMITS ISSUED WITHIN THE GFNMS MANAGEMENT AREA (BY OTHER ONMS SITE PERMIT COORDINATORS) | | | |
| Research | Kimberly Reed and Dr. Paul Joyce, Ph.D. (Sea Education Association) | Sea Education Association (SEA) (at up to 20 stations in CINMS, MBNMS, GFNMS and CBNMS) | June 2021 - Dec 2021 |
| Research | Jeremy Goldbogen (Stanford University) | Long-term ecological research on cetaceans in National Marine Sanctuaries (discharge of tags is permitted throughout MBNMS, GFNMS, CBNMS, and CINMS. UAS flights are permitted within the offshore NOAA regulated overflight zones of MBNMS and GFNMS) | Aug 2021 to July 2024 |
| LOA under Superintendent's Permit #GFNMS-2019-001 | Jan Roletto (Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary) and Dani Lipski (Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary) | Seafloor Habitat Characterization (at various offshore locations in GFNMS, northern MBNMS, and CBNMS) | Aug 2021 |

MBNMS Superintendent's Report



GFNMS Advisory Council meeting
Aug 25, 2021

Lisa Wooninck
Acting MBNMS Superintendent



MBNMS Superintendent's Report



Research

- **New research reveals ocean noise from shipping traffic reduced during the COVID-19 pandemic**
 - ✓ Assessing anthropogenic sound impacts is critical component of SanctSound.
- **“Discover Wonder: The Octopus Garden” wins best short film at the International Ocean Film Festival; and was selected for screening at the Woods Hole film festival & Nature Track film festival**
 - ✓ Film and award will increase awareness of the “Octopus Garden” discovery.
- **Scientists revisit Sur Ridge and Davidson Seamount**
 - ✓ MBARI hosted a live-stream interactive event on June 30th, featuring a unique MBNMS collaboration to develop a deep-sea coral observatory.



MBNMS Superintendent's Report



Research

- Staff trains and assists Olympic Coast ONMS and NOAA Fisheries staff in kelp surveys
 - ✓ We share expertise across west coast regions sites, and completed a kelp forest survey of the Olympic Peninsula July 26 -30.
- The Maritime Heritage web page is expanding with historic shipwreck profiles
 - ✓ 4 historic wrecks have been added: the schooner *Active* (1872 - 1876); the steam schooner *Celia* (1884 - 1906); the steam freighter *La Feliz* (1904 - 1924); and the passenger cargo steamer *St. Paul* (1875 - 1896)



Tatoosh Island



Celia @ Pt. Joe



La Feliz @ Terrace Point, Santa Cruz

MBNMS Superintendent's Report



Resource Protection

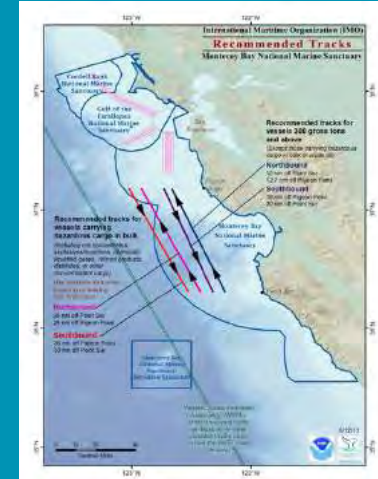
• USCG Marine Safety Information Bulletin

- ✓ Purpose to keep large vessels offshore, away from sensitive areas, while waiting for anchorages in SF Bay
- ✓ USCG/MBNMS made 2 dozen requests since February, and all vessels complied.

• Bay Net and Team Ocean programs are back!

• 8 Vessel Casualties in MBNMS since Feb 25, 2021

- ✓ Sailing vessel disabled and adrift; sunk off Big Sur
- ✓ 3 Capsized vessels; all removed
- ✓ Fishing vessel taking on water, safe at SC Harbor
- ✓ Engine fire and loss of power of NYK Delphinus over Davidson Seamount - safety towed to SF/Oakland
- ✓ Zodiac spilled oil in Stillwater Cove
- ✓ M/Y Fish Magnet at Andrew Molera St Park 8/18



MBNMS Superintendent's Report



Education

- **Distance Learning Programs for the 2020-21 school year**
 - ✓ A total of 111 virtual programs (45 minutes) delivered to 2,836 students at 28 K-12 grade schools
 - ✓ 1,740 students (61% total) from Title 1 eligible schools

- **Public and Volunteer enrichment webinars**
 - ✓ “Take a Deep Dive” of the 2020 E/V *Nautilus* expedition (May)
 - ✓ “Revealing the Mysterious Coral and Sponge Gardens of Sur Ridge” with MBARI and support of live stream event (June)
 - ✓ “Monitoring Marine Biotoxins Volunteer Network” (July)
 - ✓ “Tracking White Sharks” & “Update on BeachCOMBERS” (August)

MBNMS Superintendent's Report



Education

- **Completed Get Into Your Sanctuary events**

- ✓ “Let’s Go Fishing” recreational fishing webinar
- ✓ Weeklong, virtual Scavenger Hunt near visitor centers in Santa Cruz and San Simeon



- **Planning for possible Visitor Centers re-opening**

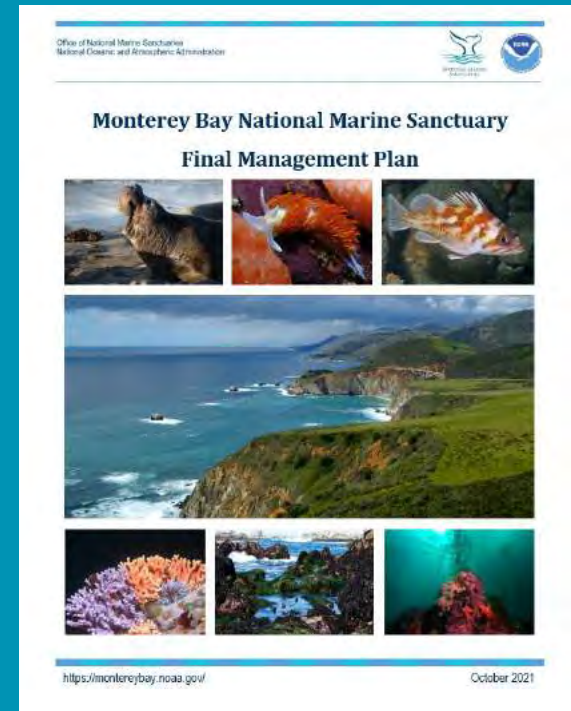
- ✓ Developed a framework for re-opening the Exploration Center and Coastal Discovery Center using local, state and federal guidance
- ✓ Currently under DOC/NOAA review

MBNMS Superintendent's Report



Management Plan Review

- Final Management Plan
 - ✓ Cleared through ONMS (Final)
- Final Environmental Assessment
 - ✓ Cleared through ONMS
 - ✓ Currently with NOS (Final approval)
- Final Rule (Regulations)
 - ✓ Has cleared ONMS
 - ✓ Currently with NOS
 - ✓ Will go to NOAA then to DOC (Final)
- Consistency Determination
 - ✓ Aiming for October CCC Meeting
- Federal Register Notice
 - ✓ Goal October 29, 2021



PUBLIC COMMENT 10:20-10:30am

Please unmute yourself when called on to provide your verbal comment.

10-min BREAK





Presentation: Oil Spill Response

Max Delaney, GFNMS

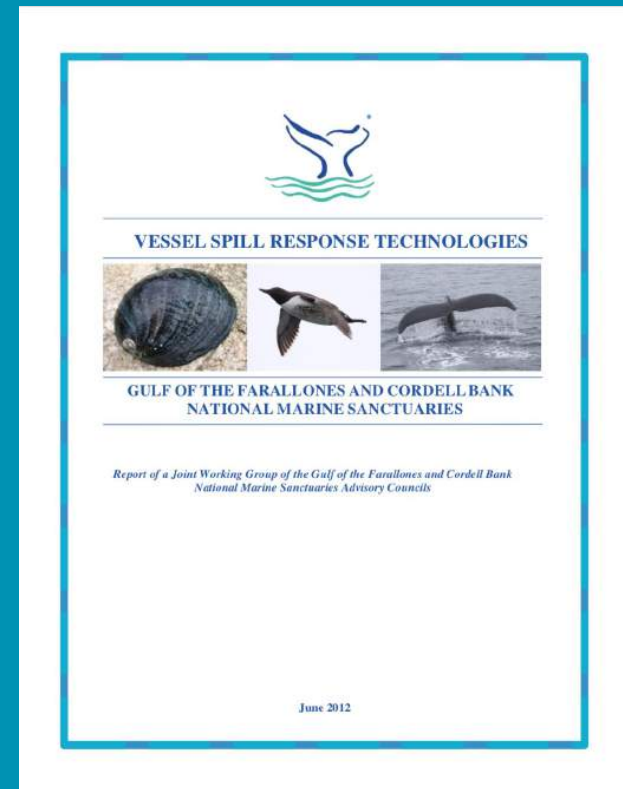
GFNMS Oil Spill Response Implementing SAC Recommendations



GFNMS Sanctuary Advisory Council
(SAC) Meeting

August 25, 2021

Max Delaney
GFNMS Emergency Response Coordinator



Today's Agenda

- Summary of Joint SAC Report on Vessel Spill Response Technologies
- Sanctuary Role in Oil Spill Response
- Report Recommendations
- Status of Recommendations
- NOAA White Paper on Dispersants



Photo: Cosco Busan Spill; NOAA

Vessel Spill Technologies Report - Process



- Joint Mgmt. Plan Review Process (2008)
- Vessel Spills Working Group – 7 Meetings (2011-2012)
- Reported Findings to Cordell Bank (CB) and Farallones (GF) SACs (June 2012)
- GF/CB SACs Approved Final Report and Sent to Superintendents (June 2012)

Vessel Spill Technologies Report - Process



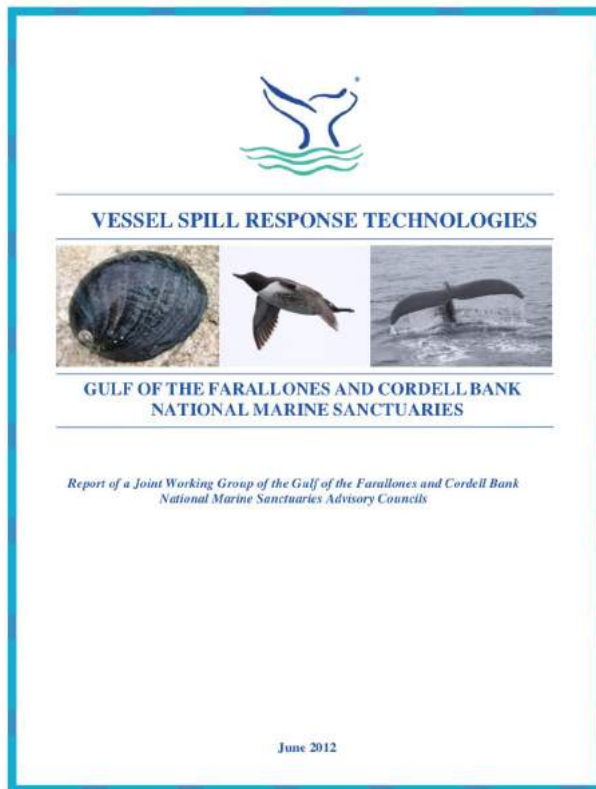
Working Group Members

- California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- 5 SAC members (4 from GFNMS 1 from both GFNMS/CBNMS)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
- NOAA Office of Restoration & Response (OR&R)
- S.F. Baykeeper

Supporting / Reviewing Participants

- NOAA ONMS (GFNMS, CBNMS, FGNMS, SBNMS, WCR)
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Point Blue Conservation Science (formerly PRBO)

Vessel Spill Technologies Report



21 SAC Recommendations on Dispersants

- General Science and Research (10)
- General Education and Outreach (3)
- General Policy and Management (3)
- Sanctuary Specific Recommendations (5)

Applied Response Technologies (ARTs)

All decisions associated with spill response have inherent trade-offs.

- No Response
- Mechanical
- In-Situ Burning
- **Dispersants**



Cosco Busan Response; Photo Credit: USCG

Applied Response Technologies (ARTs)

Chemical Dispersants

- Requires surface mixing energy (at least a few knots of wind, light chop)
- Moves oil off surface into water column
- Changes size, bioavailability, behavior, and location of oil droplets



Deepwater Horizon Response; Photo Credit: USCG

Decision Making for Dispersant Use in CA

- Sanctuaries are within an “Incident Specific Zone” (ISZ) (i.e. dispersant use is not pre-approved).
- ONMS is a resource trustee agency – Superintendent has a consulting role in response; does NOT make final decision
- The superintendent provides recommendations to the NOAA Science Support Coordinator (SCC) / Regional Response Team (RRT IX)
- **FOSC makes final decision on dispersant use – must consult with RRT in ISZs** (*Section 300.910 (a)-(f) National Contingency Plan*)



CA Dispersant Use Plan (Revised 2019)

<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=174368&inline>

Consultation from USFWS, NMFS, and California Coastal Commission

Establishes process for conducting a Net Environmental Benefits Analysis (NEBA)

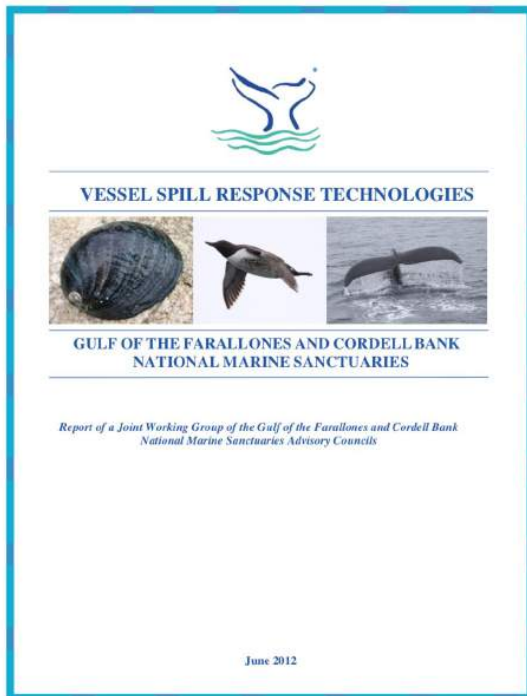
Required conditions for dispersant application, including:

- No greater than 5 gallons per acre
- Stop spraying if SMART monitoring indicates dispersant use is ineffective
- Specific no-spray buffer distances around congregations of wildlife
- All dispersant vessels/aircraft to have dedicated wildlife spotters onboard
- Incident-specific emergency Section 7 consultations may require additional monitoring

Emphasis on value of conventional (mechanical) technologies as primary response approach, with dispersants considered only when:

- Conventional approaches are not adequate to the response
- A net benefit can be expected

Status of Implementation of the Recommendations from GFNMS and CBNMS SAC Report



Recommendations are color-coded and binned:

Green = GFNMS is doing as recommended

Yellow = GFNMS (or another division of NOAA) is doing but in a different way

Gray = GFNMS is not doing

Sanctuary response to each recommendation is in italics

The GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendents need to support the development of a specialized NEBA within the Sanctuaries that focuses on specific resources and/or physical events such as seasonal upwelling, and sensitive habitats that support nearshore and subtidal species that are known to be highly sensitive to oil and/or dispersed oil (e.g. Dungeness crab, black and red abalone). *GFNMS provides resource-specific information and recommendations to the SSC and RRT to assist with the Incident Command's NEBA process during a spill to assess impacts to sanctuary resources.*

Given the Superintendent's role is advisory/consultative to the RRT, the SAC recommends a precautionary approach to any incident response technology. America's National Marine Sanctuaries are "Special Ocean Places", worthy of special national recognition and protection. Any oil spill response decisions in Sanctuary waters will require a higher burden of proof of compelling need given the high resource productivity and sensitivity. *GFNMS agrees and adopts a precautionary approach in all communications and recommendations provided to oil spill partner agencies. The California Dispersants Use Plan also recognizes sanctuaries a special places.*

The Superintendents need to consider a policy of no-aerial spraying area within one mile of the Farallon Islands. If warranted boats would be authorized within one mile to apply dispersant in water >60' deep. In terms of other mainland coastal rookeries, haul-out sites and areas identified as sensitive habitats should follow the provisions of the Wildlife Response Plan. *The California Dispersants Use Plan does not preauthorize spraying in state waters would (including 3 nm around Farallon Islands), includes required no-dispersant use buffer areas around wildlife haul-outs, rookeries, and aggregations, and prescribes a general policy of not using dispersants in water less than 60 feet. GFNMS recommendations to the SCC and RRT would capture these as well as other conditions on dispersant use to protect sanctuary resources.*

To assist the Superintendents in making decisions on the application of dispersants attention needs to be given to the Sensitive Species Matrix (Appendix V), and that the Matrix is modified as new science-based information is obtained. *The sanctuary will be adding this matrix (Appendix V) to our GFNMS Emergency Response Portfolio (ERP) as a tool to assist the Superintendent and sanctuary emergency response staff with this analysis.*

Provisions need to be made to review additional data collection needs and updating of the Sensitive Species Matrix (Appendix V) should the boundaries of the GFNMS and CBNMS change. *Since the boundaries of both GFNMS and CBNMS expanded in 2015, GFNMS will be updating the matrix to include sensitive species in the expanded areas of each sanctuary site as part of the next update the ERP in the coming year.*

Seek funding to complete the SW ERMA placing a priority on the GFNMS and CBNMS and in the process of building data sets. Identify the highest priority/most sensitive species at risk during an oil spill for inclusion in the SW ERMA. *NOAA has completed the development and launch of ERMA, which is now used by all the ACP partner response agencies. GFNMS has uploaded baseline sanctuary data layers in ERMA and can upload additional data layers as needed during a spill.*

Identify existing sources of real-time data feeds on surface and subsurface currents on the GFNMS and CBNMS (e.g. NOAA Data Buoys, HR Radar). Support the placement of an HR radar antenna on Southeast Farallon Island (SEFI) to close the existing radar shadow. *GFNMS works with NOAA OR&R, the National Buoy Data Center (NBDC), and Central & Northern California Ocean Observing System (CeNCOOS) to identify the locations of existing ocean buoys and High Frequency Radar (HFR) stations in GFNMS and CBNMS. Buoys currently record wave conditions and HFR captures surface currents; both provide data to ERMA. GFNMS will work with the USFWS, CENCOOS, and other partners to evaluate the potential to place station on SEFI.*

Complete a review of the existing literature and identify data gaps on the status of marine life within the greater Gulf of the Farallones Ecosystem, particularly during the winter. Identify opportunities for research on species of concern that would be affected by oil spills and dispersants in the GFNMS and CBNMS during winter.

Identify the seasons and species that use GFNMS and CBNMS in substantive numbers where an oil spill and/or dispersed oil could have significant long-term impacts on the viability of the population (e.g. Ashy Storm-petrels).

GFNMS does both of these tasks (through periodic literature review, analysis of ACCESS cruise data and other monitoring program reports, etc.) on a regular basis to ensure that all trophic levels of the ecosystem are considered when evaluating dispersant use. GFNMS also have a robust emergency phone tree (updated throughout the year) of local resource experts we can call during a spill event to get recent updates on species presence and distribution in the area of the spill.

In addition, a NOAA white paper on dispersants is currently in development to assess and compile recent literature and findings on dispersant use and potential impacts and to identify data gaps and future research needs.

Continue to follow and support research on the effects and impacts of alkylated PAHs in dispersed oil on fish and invertebrate egg and larvae.

Support NOAA and State research on the reproductive success and behavioral effects (spawning, foraging, predator avoidance) for black/red abalone exposed to dispersed oil. Specific research on the potential for behavioral responses from exposure to dispersed oil (narcosis) is needed.

Support research on the effects of dispersed oil on critical or surrogate species that represent important commercial and public trust resources in the GFNMS and CBNMS. Targeted research should include adult and juvenile Dungeness crab, and ESA listed Black Abalone and the potential impacts (short and long-term) to the habitats that support these resources.

Identify current or published research on the effects of inhalation and dermal exposure of dispersed and non-dispersed oil on birds and marine mammals.

Support research that includes: a) Standardization of dispersant toxicity studies for inter-comparability, b) Maximizing dispersant efficacy while minimizing potential toxicity, and c) Filling data gaps on: 1) Feather and fur wetting effects by environmentally realistic concentrations of dispersed oil, and 2) Toxicity testing of species of concern and how they relate to surrogate species and species sensitivity curves.

The NOAA white paper on dispersants will likely address many of the recommendations above to extent that these studies have been completed. GFNMS will work with ONMS HQ, OR&R, and other NOAA partners to identify relevant studies from recent literature reviews that address species of concern and habitat in our sanctuary region and evaluate these findings. GFNMS will also support research on key data gaps.

The GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendents need to establish an annual coordination meeting with NOAA ERD and ARD, EPA, USCG and OSPR on coordinating the San Francisco Bay-Delta Contingency Plan pre-spill planning with the Sanctuary roles/response coordination. *The sanctuary does this through participating in Area Contingency Plan (ACP) oil spill drills with all the partners listed above and this gives us the feedback we need to effectively coordinate and plan for spill response. Sanctuary staff also attend bimonthly ACP planning meetings with ACP partners to continually plan and coordinate for an oil spill.*

The GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendents need to schedule an annual USCG and NOAA OR&R briefing at the joint SAC Meeting to provide SAC members updates on spill modeling, cleanup technologies, dispersants exposure research, non-toxic dispersant development or any emerging news on oil spill containment and response such as gelling agents, emulsion breakers, improved chemical spreading additives to enhance physical mixing/dispersant effectiveness. *The sanctuary has and will continue to provide updates when there is relevant new information to share or emerging issues of concern.*

The GFNMS and CBNMS Superintendents in coordination with OSPR need to develop an oil spill and response outreach plan for county and local governments that border the GFNMS in order to foster communication and awareness and to establish pre-spill working relationships. *GFNMS does not have an oil spill outreach plan. However, sanctuary staff attend bimonthly ACP planning meetings, which includes local government representatives, to foster ongoing relationships with the local community.*

Actively support the research and development of “next generation” biodegradable dispersants and alternative products for oil spill response. Consider establishing a policy that requires the use of alternatives to existing dispersants within the GFNMS and CBNMS. *The sanctuary has evaluated whether to establish a policy and has concluded the best way to approach this issue is to continue tracking these technologies through participation in the biennial CDFW OSPR Oil Spill Technology Conference and consulting with experts about alternatives. This task is primarily conducted by organizations who have the capability to do research and development and share findings with response agency experts. The sanctuary can, however, provide recommendations to the RRT and ACP partners to consider the use of these technologies when we think they will be appropriate.*

Support research to find more effective seagoing and coastal oil spill containment and sorbent booms, skimmers, separators, and “oil mop” types of petroleum recovery devices for use in GFNMS and CBNMS.

As a trustee of the natural resources, the sanctuary evaluates research on new spill response equipment and technologies to ensure that the best known technologies are being used and that impacts to natural resources are minimized or avoided.

Working with the USCG, EPA and OSPR, develop a standing policy that provides for using commercial fishermen in response and clean-up which takes advantage of local knowledge and expertise to most effectively deploy response assets. *GFNMS did not take this recommendation because we do not have the authority to determine how EPA, USCG, and OSPR use local stakeholders during a coordinated response.*

It is suggested that the Sanctuary Superintendents request that the appropriate public health entities (e.g. NIH, EPA, Public Health Departments, etc.) provide information regarding the human health effects of oil, dispersants, and dispersed oil on responders and general public. Sanctuary Superintendents consider this information in the deployment of Sanctuary staff and resources while actively supporting the research and development of alternative products for oil spill response (General Science and Research Recommendation #2). *Other agencies, including the Federal EPA, provide information regarding human health impacts from oil dispersants and dispersed oil. The sanctuary does not have the authority to determine impacts on human health.*

NOAA Dispersants Workshop – Summer 2021

Goal: To enhance NOAA's ability to provide quality scientific advice during future major oil spills by identifying the most important environmental concerns that responders and NOAA Senior Leadership need to consider when deciding whether or not to recommend the use of dispersants.

Format: 3 Meetings Held (May to June 2021)

Compiled current literature on dispersants

Planned Outcome: White Paper expected to be released Fall 2021

NOAA Dispersants Workshop – Summer 2021

NOAA Divisions:

-Office of Response & Restoration (OR&R) (Emergency Response Division; Assessment and Restoration Division; Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center)

-National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS)

-Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (Policy & Planning Division; Florida Keys, Greater Farallones and Flower Gardens NMS)

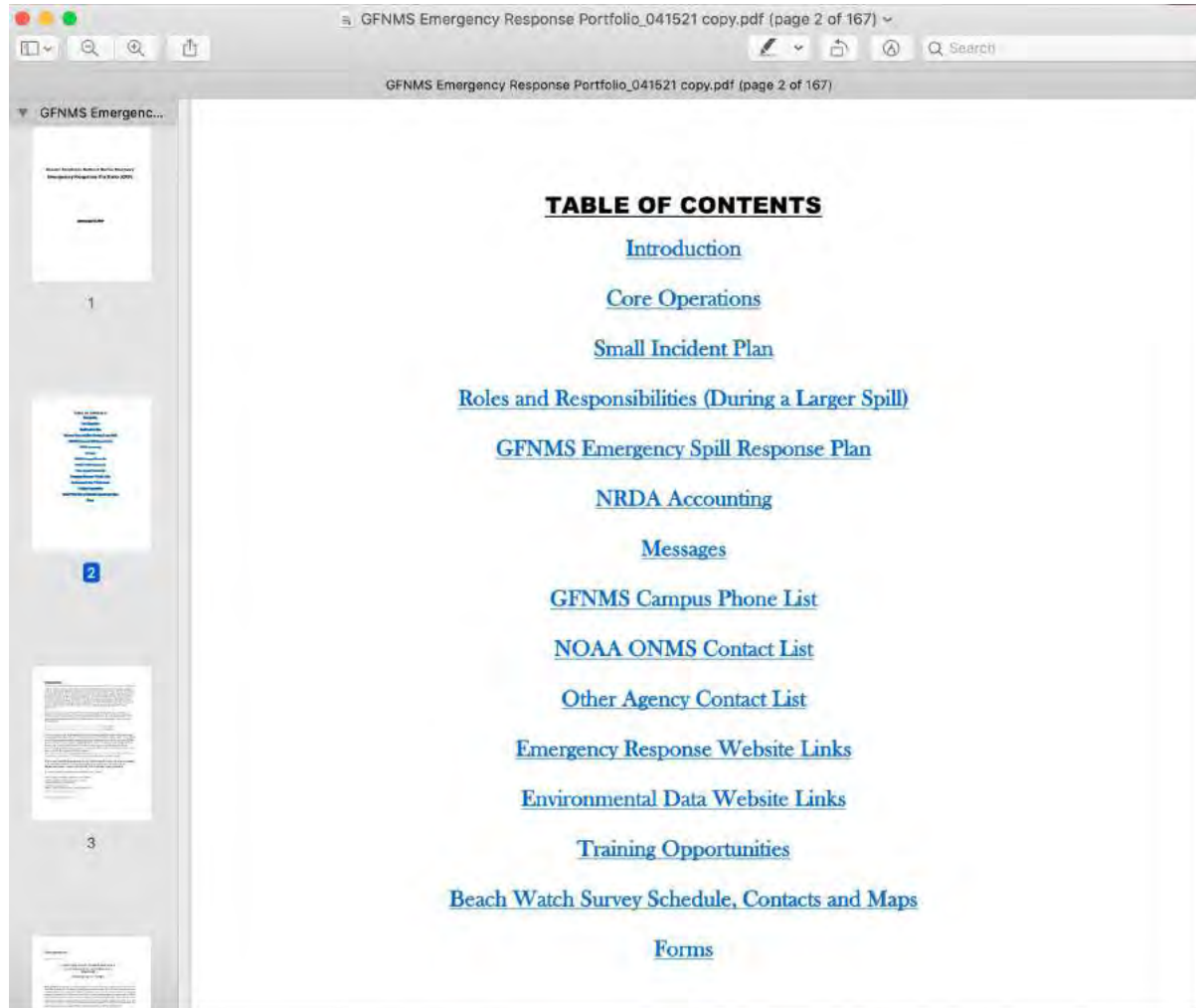
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (Southeast Fisheries Science Center; Office of Protected Resources, Restoration Center; Northwest Fisheries Science Center)

Other Agencies:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

UC Davis, OWCN (Oiled Wildlife Care Network Team)

Emergency Response Portfolio (ERP)



CONTACT

Max Delaney

GFNMS Emergency Response Coordinator

991 Marine Drive, The Presidio

San Francisco, CA 94129

415-970-5255

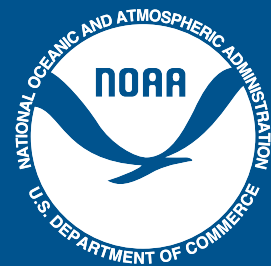
max.delaney@noaa.gov



Presentation: Blue Economy Planning

Carol Preston, GFNMS

WCR Blue Economy Action Plan



Sustainable Tourism and Recreation





Support the Local Community

Support a Viable Economy

**Sanctuary
Protection**

Goals of WCR Blue Economy Plan

- Encourage awareness about sustainable tourism & recreation opportunities within NMS
- Promote responsible human uses and quality visitor experiences
- Enhance collaboration between sanctuaries, tourism purveyors and recreation vendors
- Protect biodiversity and economic productivity in NMS

Five Strategies



- **PROMOTE** — increase visibility of NMS as iconic travel destinations
- **ACCESS** — Enhance access to, between and within NMS
- **SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES & ECOTOURISM** — Cultivate travelers who are also ocean stewards
- **COORDINATION WITH PARTNERS** — Establish high-level communication and collaboration between sanctuary sites, other gov. organizations and community partners
- **PERFORMANCE** — Conduct research and measure performance - program evaluation

Strat 1: PROMOTE

Promoting & increasing the visibility of NMS as iconic travel destinations

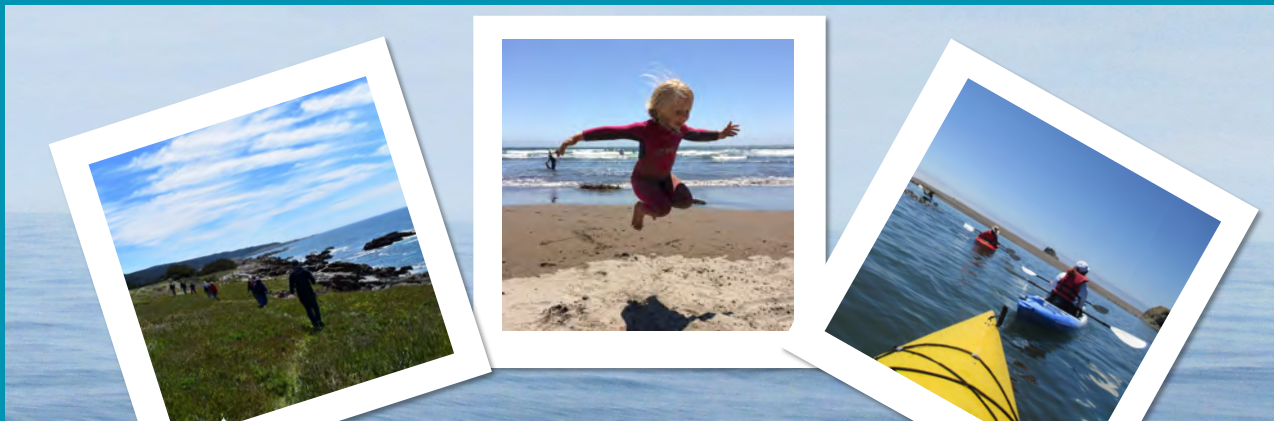
Activity 1.1 Increase awareness & relevance of the WCR NMS brand & Messages thru a joint publicity program.

Activity 1.2 Grow online presence & utilize social media platforms to enhance visitor info

Activity 1.3 Inventory major tourism & recreation media outlets

Activity 1.4 Reach out to the media with sustainable tourism & recreation story pitches

Activity 1.5 Improve & expand the utility of existing tourism & recreation photo galleries



Strat 2: ACCESS

Enhancing access to, between & within NMS



Activity 2.1 Characterize & improve access points to NMS



Strat 3: SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES & ECOTOURISM

Cultivate travelers who are also ocean stewards

Activity 3.1 Actively collaborate with other agencies, tourism organizations, private sector, and tribal governments, to foster awareness of ocean health & sustainable tourism practices.

Activity 3.2 Provide services & products that contribute to quality experiences for visitors.

Activity 3.3 Ensure the availability of programs & resources for diverse cultures, accessibilities & languages



Strat 4: PARTNERSHIPS

Establish high-level communication & collaboration between WCR sanctuary sites, other government organizations, and community partners

Activity 4.1 Collaborate across NMS sites and other governments to develop intergovernmental relationships, leverage existing resources and brand similar areas.

Activity 4.2 Create, coordinate, and leverage new and existing public-private partnerships.



Strat 5: FOSTER & MAINTAIN COORDINATION & MEASURE PERFORMANCE

Conduct research & measure results

Activity 5.1 Collect information to gauge performance of previous NMS strategies

Activity 5.2 Characterize tourism value







20-min BREAK





Presentation: USCG Abandoned Vessel Guidance LCDR Rhianna Macon

Abandoned & Derelict Vessels and the Challenges They Pose





References



- National Response Team (NRT) Abandoned Vessel Authorities and Best Practices Guidance, 2020 Revision
- USCG Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14A
- NPFC Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for Determining Removal Costs under OPA 90



Overview



- NRT Definitions
- CG Response Limitations
- CG Commandant Approval Process
- SEC SF AOR ADV Challenges
- American Challenger Case Review
- F/V Puffin Case Review
- P/C Godfather Case Review



NRT Definitions



Abandoned Vessel: has been defined by the USCG in its Commandant Instruction 16465.5 - “Vessel Removal/Destruction under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act [FWPCA] or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA]”- to mean *“any craft designed for navigation that has been moored, stranded, wrecked, sunk, or left unattended for longer than 45 days. A vessel is not abandoned if it is on private property with the permission of the owner.”*

Derelict Vessel: refers to a vessel with an identifiable owner that has been left unattended and is in significant disrepair, as described in Section 1 of NRT



Response Limitations

Patchwork of federal/state/local authorities/funding – no single agency is funded sufficiently with authority to remove pollution and vessel.

Funding tied to threat of pollution NOT to vessel itself



POLLUTION THREAT

- OSLTF funded destruction of the vessel requires substantial evidence and documentation of a pattern
- Vessels determined to be dumping receptacle for oil and hazardous substances are typical instances
- FOSC *shall* document all activities and efforts to prevent dumping activities and must demonstrate a pattern of repeated mitigation efforts
- **Commandant approval** is required for OSLTF funded salvage of a vessel

NON-POLLUTION THREAT

- OSLTF and CERCLA funding not available
- USACE has authority to remove obstructions to navigation, including submerged vessels
- OGAs may have authorities they can enact when abandoned vessels are on or threaten lands under their care. (i.e. NOAA, EPA, NPS, USFWS)
- State methods that have been successful include utilizing state law to authorize the removal of abandoned vessels, or even seeking a court order locally. State methods are available regardless of pollution threats



Commandant Approval Process

COMDTINST M16000.14A;
MERMAN, “Vessel Destruction Authority”

- Commandant of the Coast Guard has the sole authority to destroy a vessel under FWPCA and CERCLA
- “Coast Guard does not authorize destruction requests for vessels that are a community nuisance. The typical response action in these cases is to remove the threat of pollution from the vessel in situ”

| Completed | Task |
|-----------|---|
| | Identify vessel owner or establish abandonment |
| | Notify vessel owner of intent to destroy |
| | Identify vessel owner or establish abandonment |
| | Provide public notification if owner cannot be contacted/identified |
| | Obtain NPFC approval for use of the OSLTF |
| | Comply with <i>Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan</i> (available on Commandant (CG-MER)’s Portal), if applicable |
| | Comply with Issuance of EPA permits (40 C.F.R. § 220), if applicable |
| | Consult legal counsel for guidance on environmental laws applicability |
| | Process/Request Statement of No Objection (SNO) from flag state, if foreign flagged |
| | Apply for an Ocean Dumping Permit, if applicable |
| | Complete a Vessel Destruction Request Memorandum package, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Purpose for proposed action <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel condition and background <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel description <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel condition <input type="checkbox"/> Physical location <input type="checkbox"/> Oil/Hazardous Substance pollution threat <input type="checkbox"/> Cleanup actions <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel history <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs, charts, and graphics <input type="checkbox"/> Threats to public health, welfare, and the environment <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered statement <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed and courses of action <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed disposal strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Signed agreement with disposal facility and/or required EPA Ocean Dumping Permit for disposal at sea <input type="checkbox"/> Expected impact should action be delayed or denied <input type="checkbox"/> Additional issues <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement actions |
| | Ensure MISLE documentation is complete |
| | Route request package |
| | Maintain file of all original documentation |



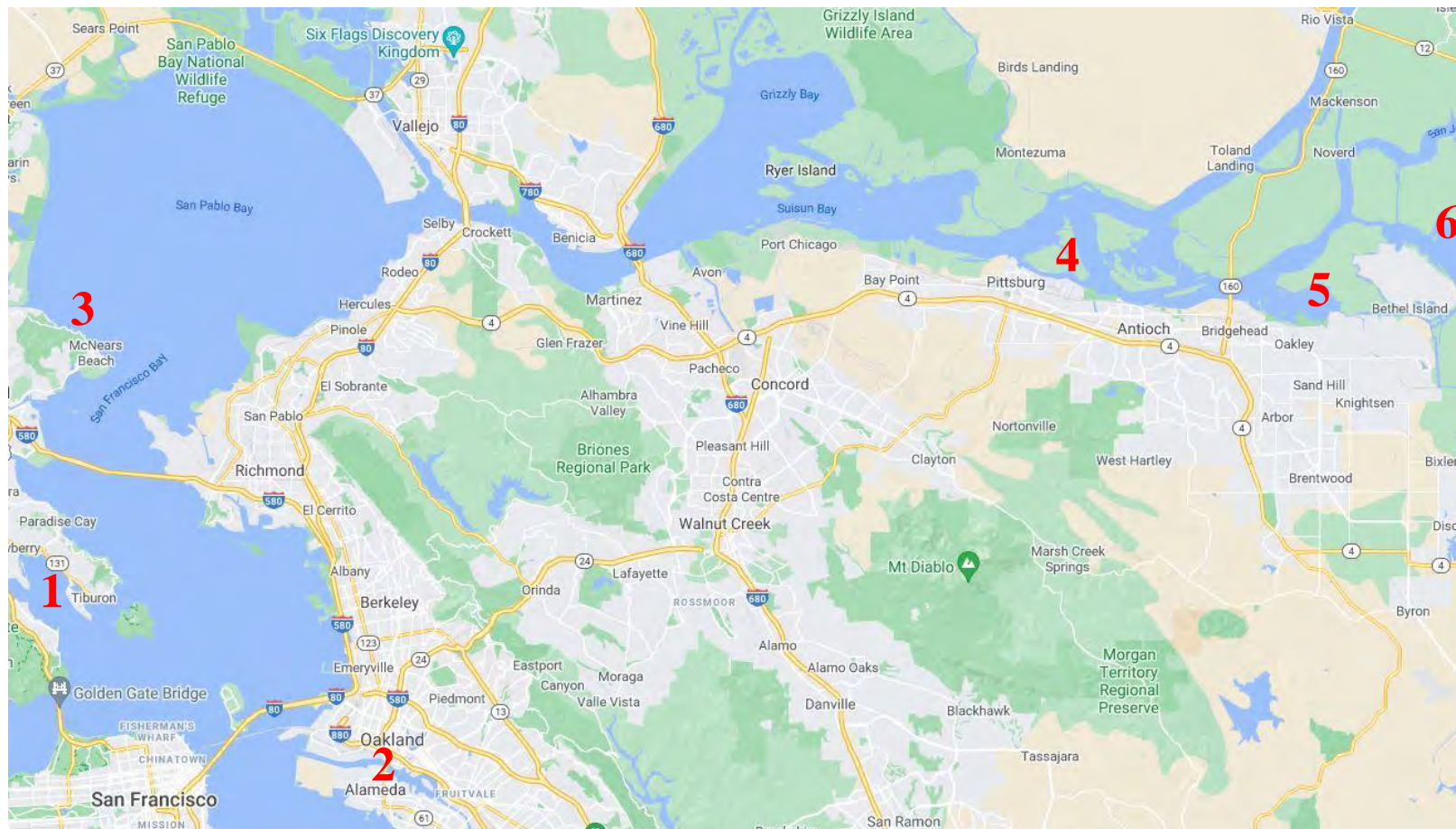
GREATER FARALLONES



SEC SF ADV Snapshot



- 1:** Richardson's Bay; 85 illegal anchor-outs, largely comprised of derelict decrepit live-a-boards
- 2:** Oakland Estuary; unk #, same concerns as Richardson's Bay
- 3:** China Camp; illegal anchor outs, derelict vessels frequent SAR cases, high turnover
- 4:** Local construction company dumping site; 34 abandoned barges, cranes, and commercial vessels
- 5:** On water encampment site; 5 major floating barges, residential trailers on board, crane barges, rec vessels, cars
- 6:** Skerry Barges; WWII era tugs, sunken cranes and barges (owner deceased)





American Challenger



- 90' F/V ran aground IVO Dillion Beach, Bodega Bay
- 29k gal max potential assumed at initial response
- OSLTF funded OSRO assessments, which concluded all tanks empty of oil products
- Remaining pollution sources are residual oils and hull construction components
- OSLTF current pollution removal costs ~ \$2.1 million
- Complex and high risk salvage operations
- Currently pending Commandant approval for OSLTF funded destruction





F/V Puffin



- 32' F/V ran aground on Kelham Beach, PT Reyes
- 200+ Gal potential; RP walked away and fled State
- OSLTF funded \$65,000 pollution removal; OSRO landside with ATVs and 1 mile hike on foot with 5 gal cans
- NPS expressed interest in funding salvage after pollution removal
- NPS slow contract bidding process delayed salvage; surf destroyed the vessel
- NPS was able to hire contractors to remove beachside debris





P/C Godfather



- 65' P/C ran aground IVO Federal Break Wall, Long Beach CA
- 500+ Gal potential; RP unresponsive to CG calls
- Vessel drifted into channel during response ops
- As a hazard to navigation, USACE assumed jurisdiction for removal
- OSLTF funded \$499,000 and pollution was removed with crane and barge
- USACE assumed full responsibility after pollution removal and covered disposition and destruction



Limitations/Solutions

- Gap in regulations regarding former commercial vessels
- Legislative solution on both federal and state levels
- Insurance Requirements
- Success in Washington State (and others) with dedicated state funds
- NRT Guidance



Member Reports

