

**NORTHWESTERN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEM RESERVE ADVISORY COUNCIL**

July 11, 2011, 9am- 4pm
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

Meeting Minutes

ATTENDEES

Advisory Council Members: Tim Johns (State of Hawai'i); Linda Paul (Conservation); Louis "Buzzy" Agard (Native Hawaiian); Gail Grabowsky (Education); Cindy Hunter (Research); Laura Thompson (Conservation); Sarah Pautzke (WESPAC for Kitty Simonds); Malia Chow (Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (HIHWNMS)); 'Aulani Wilhelm (Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve (NWHI CRER)); Lydia Munger-Little (NMFS for Mike Tosatto); Kem Lowry (Citizen-At-Large); Rick Gaffney (Recreational Fishing); Brian Bowen (Research for Bill Gilmartin); Eric Roberts (US Coast Guard); Janice Fukawa (U.S. Navy for Becky Hommon); Danielle Carter (State of Hawai'i); teleconference: Tammy Harp (Native Hawaiian); teleconference: Don Schug (Research); teleconference: Jessica Wooley (Conservation); teleconference: Take Tomson (NOAA – OLE)

Absent: Tom Edgerton (US, Fish and Wildlife); Carlos Andrade (Native Hawaiian); Bobby Gomes (Commercial Fishing); Kitty Simonds (Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC)); Philip Taylor (National Science Foundation); Mike Tosatto (National Marine Fisheries (NMFS)); Matthew Zimmerman (Ocean-Related Tourism); Bill Gilmartin (Research)

[NWHI CRER Staff]: David Swatland, Andy Collins, Wesley Byers

[Members of the Public]: Barb Mayer (Public); Judith Tarpley (Public); Cynthia Vanderlip (DLNR-DOFAW); Matt Saunter (DLNR-DOFAW); Jay Silberman (USCG); Pelika Bertelmann (NHCWG); Lesley Agard (Public); Maria Carnevale (State of Hawai'i)

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING:

- 1) Receive updates on Monument activities and reports on related efforts
- 2) Working Group updates
- 3) Decision on RAC position on Large-Scale MPAs
- 4) Potential Action: Resolution on Education

I. CALL TO ORDER (JOHNS)

Council Chair Tim Johns called the meeting to order

Opening Protocol – [NWHI CRER Staff]: Nai'a Lewis

Mr. Johns reviewed the agenda for the meeting.

II. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES (JOHNS)

MOTION: A motion was made by Tim Johns to approve the minutes from the last meeting. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

III. TOPIC A: MONUMENT CO-TRUSTEE/MGT. AGENCY UPDATES (CARTER, WILHELM, ROBERTS)

Carter: Cynthia Vanderlip is here and is going to give the State update on activities on Kure. Personnel Updates: Maria Carnevale, New Permit Coordinator for NWHI, new State co-manager and operations coordinators for HI HWNMS, Elia Herman and Sarah Courbis will be starting in 2-weeks. Still have the DAR Administrator position is still vacant, new batch of applications in and under review. Upcoming opening in the late Fall/early Winter: State Research Coordinator position, replacement for Cori Kane. **Vanderlip:** Kure Atoll Seabird Sanctuary, 2010-2011 Management Update: Verbesina eradication program, Green Island March 28th, 2011, Green Island March 25th, 2011, DLNR Summers Camps 1993-2009, chemically treated mature Verbesina, Summer Verbesina control 1994-2009. Hand pulling stacks of mature Verbesina, a lot of biomass to move. Last year was our first Winter camp. 2010 -2011 first year-round habitat restoration – treated 57 acres, Winter Verbesina eradication program spray and pull immature Verbesina. Kure Atoll Verbesina eradication time line: year 1 - 57 acres 2010-11; year 2 - 75 acres 2011-12; year 3, 2012-13, no new seeding; year 4, 2013-14, extinguish seed bank; year 5, 2014-15, extinguish seed bank; year 6, 2015-16, extinguish seed bank. Fortunately, Kure has a really good native seed bank. In many areas, once we remove the invasives and the native species flourish. Kure nursery propagates over 4000 native plants every year. We have been working on increasing the number of out plantings. Shows slides of central plain USCG anchor monument photo in 2004 compared to central plain USCG Monument 2011. Shows photos of Brad's pit (seep) 2006, USCG Monument/Brad's pit – 2011, breaking ground on Kipuka Wai seep 2009 – 99% weeds Location of Kipuka Wai seep February 1994 - note naupaka was present. Kipuka Wai seep 2010 99% native plants. 15' -20' dune structures on west side of Green Island. Dune disruption caused by ironwood and heliotrope trees. Tsunami breached the dune where ironwood tree killed the naupaka. Dune structures are real important to us, trying to keep them functioning. Only the naupaka can create those dune features. Main quarters built by USCG in 1960, main building – 1994, next to it is water tank and shed, USCG generator slab site for future bunkhouse, plans-built to withstand wind loads of 75 mph. First Winter camp highlights: 2010-2011, first recorded nesting of Short-tailed Albatross, removed 1000 lbs marine debris 2010-2011, 2460 lbs of lobster trap weights were removed from the SW beach where the Paradise Queen wrecked in 1997. First December Black-footed and Laysan nest counts, 2010, Black-footed nests – 3,486 eggs, Laysan Albatross – 20,255 eggs. Pregnant seal entangled winter 2011, disentangled while sleeping. USCG landfill washed over by March 2011 tsunami. Really vulnerable area and should be a high priority to take care of because of high concentration of PCBs in that area. **Thompson**(question): How many acres are on Kure? **Vanderlip:** 209 acres and most of the central plain is infested with Verbesina. Naupaka rims the island. **Grabowsky**(question): How were the Albatross counts? **Vanderlip:** It's quite a bit down because of the storm events.

Johns: No report from USFWS.

Wilhelm, NOAA: NOAA ONMS Update: Agency Coordination; Happy 5th birthday PMNM, June 15, 2006 President George W. Bush signs Presidential Proclamation 8031 creating the NWHI Marine National Monument. Constituency building and outreach: NWHI exhibit at Waikiki aquarium, 4000 gallon tank exhibit opens August 18th, 2011 featuring rare fish and

corals from the NWHI, focused on five themes: diversity, abundance, remoteness, uniqueness, and threatened. Look for a full page spread in the Honolulu Star Advertiser on August 16th that features Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Recent outreach events: Pearl Ridge mall (potential new audience during *Pirates of the Caribbean* movie promotion), Waikiki aquarium easter egg hunt, Maunalua Bay Heritage Festival, HCA/Honolulu Zoo Endangered Species Day. Education: Navigating Change, teacher's professional development day: 32 teachers-in-training from HPU participated in two day session at Camp Erdman on the North Shore that introduced them to conservation education in general and the Monument's Navigating Change program in particular. Partnership with NPS, DOFAW, Friends of Ka'ena and the YMCA at Camp Erdman. Curriculum is aligned with Hawai'i State Standards. Using the Navigating Change Teacher's Guide as a basis, the teachers participated in a mauka to makai hike, coastline restoration efforts, and bolus exams. Feedback was very positive. Young Women's Career Development Workshop: The Monument's Kelly Gleason and Matt Limtiaco led two day workshop designed to connect and engage women in the conservation community. Star compass: partnership with Polynesian Voyaging Society (PVS) at Camp Erdman. Mokupāpapa discovery center celebrates 8th anniversary. The Discovery Center also had its busiest weekday effort on Wednesday June 8th during the World Ocean Day celebration. Over 420 visitors toured the Center in a single day, providing the staff and volunteers plenty of opportunity to showcase the many interactive exhibits and educational opportunities that Mokupāpapa provides. Field Operations: monk seal camps re-established, NOAA research vessel Oscar Elton Sette conducted three week mission to re-establish five camps and deploy 14 scientists who will spend the next 3-4 months working to increase survival rates for the critically endangered Hawaiian monk seal. LiDAR = Light Detection and Ranging: LiDAR Mapping and Ground Truthing: the Sette also supported the first ever LiDAR mapping and ground truthing mission to the NWHI, using GPS devices to obtain position and elevation information that will be used to validate LiDAR data collected last summer. The team of two people (one from PSC and one from PMNM) visited six different islands and atoll groups. Research: first document broadcast coral spawning event, Cauliflower Coral (*Pocillopora meandrina*) spawning event observed by FWS volunteers at French Frigate Shoals on May 19th. Strategic Initiatives: PMNM Spatial Bibliography and Information Management System. Spatial Bibliography allows anyone to search over 2,300 publications dating back to 1834. PIMS is a web portal that provides access to natural, cultural, and historic resources of the NWHI. www.pnmnims.org Staff Changes: Departed: Heidi Schuttenberg (Research Coordinator), LTjg Sarah Harris (Marine Operations Coordinator), Dan Dennison (Constituency Building Coordinator) and Tanya Decambra (MDC Outreach Program Associate) Arrived - Keoni Kuoha (Native Hawaiian Research Specialist), Dan Wagner (Research Technician), Michael Curcio (Admin Assistant), Jason Hellyer (Temp – Dive Technician), Etta Karth (Temp – MDC Outreach Program Associate), Elizabeth Benson (Temp – MDC Summer Intern), PMNM's Data Integration Group (DIG) – David Graham, Eunice Summers, Daniel Turner, Jonathan Geyer, and Sally Marston – officially joined the staff as RCUH employees after working as contractors.

Eric Roberts, US Coast Guard: The following is a summary of U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Marine Protected Species (MPS) activities in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM) from April 1st to June 30th, 2011. During this reporting period, Air Station Barbers Point flew two dedicated law enforcement patrols of the PMNM via a C-130 aircraft. These flights occurred in April and June, respectively. Additionally, it is important to note that

the June patrol included in overnight crew rest at Midway Atoll which allowed our aircrew to fly two consecutive days without a significant cost increase to the USCG. As part of our standard operating procedures, District Fourteen's Maritime Domain Awareness section monitored PMNM vessel traffic daily via NOAA VMS. In addition to the operational activities listed above, District Fourteen enforcement staff participated in several MPS related meetings. Most notable were the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council, and the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument Management Workshop. **Paul**(question): Is there any indication that the transit ships are moving West or are they continuing to go on their traditional route through the Monument? **Roberts**: I'll look and see if we can pull that information together. **Hunter**(question): Can you refuel at Midway for the C-130s? **Roberts**: Yes. **Hunter**(question): About how many entries are logged per quarter? **Swatland**: I can get that information and circulate it.

IV. TOPIC B: REPORT ON BIG OCEAN, INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION CONFERENCE, INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY MARINE THINK TANK (WILHELM/LEWIS/KOSAKI)

Lewis: Big Ocean in Victoria, B.C., the Second Gathering: As with the inaugural meeting, the second gathering of Big Ocean was co-organized/co-convened by Sister Sites Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA). And just as the first meeting was timed to coincide with the first ever World Heritage Marine Managers Meeting (December 3rd, 2010) in order to make participation easier, the second gathering merged Big Ocean's organizational needs/growth with participation in the Second International Marine Conservation Congress being held in Victoria, B.C. Canada, allowing members to accomplish a variety of goals and objectives specific to their own sites, as well as to involvement in Big Ocean. We started with the Big Ocean business meeting on the 13th, continued with staffing a joint PMNM-PIPA "Sister-Sites" booth throughout the IMCC2 conference, 'Aulani spoke on behalf of the PMNM-PIPA partnerships at an evening reception for the WH Marine Programme, and finally she presented a paper at IMCC2 on large-scale MPA management on behalf of the authors (herself, Sue Tai of CI and Tukabu Teroroko of PIPA) and of Big Ocean. Big Ocean goes to work, May 13th: business meeting and learning session, May 14-18th: IMCC2 and "Sister-Sites" Booth, May 15th: World Heritage Marine Programme Reception, May 17th: Paper presentation at IMCC2. The second gathering of Big Ocean had 5 of the 6 founding sites participated directly in the Victoria meeting. Sites in Attendance: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and World Heritage Site, Phoenix Islands Protected Area and World Heritage Site, Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, Motu Motiro Hiva Marine Park and Chagos Marine Protected Area. Great Barrier Reef was there in spirit and they were able to send representation on the day the paper was presented at IMCC2. Meeting objectives: hold a second business meeting, inclusive of member site updates, and decide on proposed future activities, convene learning exchange between members and invited guests to build management planning capacity specific to large scale MPAs. After a welcome by the co-conveners, PMNM and PIPA, the morning session began with each sites providing a presentation on: key threats and the progress being made on them; an overview of each site's management structure; the management planning process used or being used and/or considered; the status of each site's management plan/planning process; and the priority management challenges. As lunch approached, the morning sessions concluded with sites discussing a

common work agenda for the next 12-18 months, as well as potential initiatives, such as participation in the 25th Annual ICCB Think Tank Sessions. Randy will elaborate on in just a few minutes. The afternoon session was open to member sites and invited guests. The format was an interactive learning exchange that focused on figuring out what is necessary for successful capacity building for the management planning process specific to large-scale Marine Managed/Protected Areas. Sites were asked to provide: their top three lessons learned; their top three challenges to both planning and implementation; and how partnerships either helped or hurt each sites management planning processes and implementation efforts and/or effectiveness. In terms of outputs, the morning session was critical to aid in the further development of Big Ocean's internal capacity and administrative foundation. The group discussed and decided on a wide variety of proposals, as well as some ideas developed in real time. Overall the groups decisions became part of a common work agenda with some of the most notable commitments being: improving the web site to be a better resource for members, forming working groups within Big Ocean to address remote enforcement, invasive species, management at-scale, and science/research needs, outlining an integrated GIS database that will benefit all member sites, synchronization of research agendas across sites and critically examine the assumed benefits of large-scale MPAs, illustrating and supporting the value of cultural heritage, supporting the Think Tank and development of the agenda and adhering to membership and partner referral process. Based on experience members agreed that: it is critical for Big Ocean to further characterize and communicate the differences between small to medium sites to those that are large-scale, and in some cases also remote, a balance must be struck between 'providing' and 'promoting' a model of best-practices for large-scale management, member sites need to remain transparent about both the successes and the challenges (or even failures) of large-scale management, site-to-site partnerships within Big Ocean, similar to the PMNM-PIPA Sister-Sites. However, it is critical to note that the entire day brought an important realization to all who participated, which is that Big Ocean efforts can be immediately applicable to on-the-ground management. The morning helped member sites specifically, but the afternoon session was real-time example of how powerful the efforts of Big Ocean could be. With half of the member sites only in the development stages of their management plans or planning processes the learning exchange provided potential action steps and tested advice that could be considered and/or applied immediately. As well, the discussions between sites made it apparent how the work of Big Ocean might offer the most benefit to proposed large-scale MPA sites that are on the verge on being established. The next meeting will be in Auckland New Zealand, the location of Big Ocean's 3rd Business Meeting in conjunction with the 25th Annual International Congress for Conservation Biology (ICCB) in December of this year. **Gaffney**(question): Is Pacific Remote Island Area (PRIA) National Marine Monument represented? **Wilhelm**: Potentially. The same people that come and represent the Marianas are the same people that are staffing the PRIA. The information is getting transferred at this point. **Grabowsky**(question): Do you feel that the group is already being helpful? **Lewis**: All of the managers are really excited to get this type of peer support. **Bowen**(question): Who represented Chagos? What about the British Indian Ocean Territory? **Wilhelm**: There is not an official representation yet, but we think that in the future that might change. **Kosaki**: 25th Annual International Congress on Conservation Biology, ICCB Conference, December 5-9, 2011, Auckland, New Zealand. Marine Think Tank, December 2-5, 2011, preceding ICCB. The Marine Section will be hosting a special set of marine themed focus groups, designed to address specific problems and hopefully come up with concrete plans and solutions, on marine conservation issues of special concern for the southern hemisphere. The

meetings are being planned to be held immediately prior to the SCB global meeting in Christchurch, New Zealand. Proposals will be peer-reviewed and due to limited sessions available, the final selection will be highly competitive. ICCB Big Ocean Think Tank, primary questions: What are the research needs, gaps, and questions common to management of large MPAs? What kind of collaborative and/or comparative studies could managers of large MPAs do together to help address those needs, gaps and questions? How can research information be made more accessible to MPA managers of all sizes in order to improve management decision making and enhance MPA effectiveness? The result of the meeting was an agreement by six sites to join as inaugural members with other sites and partner NGOs as invited participants in the network.

Hunter(question): What are the light blue areas on the map? **Kosaki**: Those are the EEZs.

Wilhelm: Big Ocean: a network of the world's large-scale marine managed areas. Presentation outline: introduction on large-scale MPAs; Big Ocean, purpose and activities; unique challenges of large-scale MPAs; opportunities for large-scale MPAs; next steps forward. Pioneer large MPA: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, 1975. First large, remote marine protected area: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, 2000/2006. The "Big Five": Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, 2009; Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, 2000/2006; Phoenix Islands Protected Area, 2006/2008; Chagos Marine Protected Area, 2010; Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, 1975. **Johns**(question): If you wanted to move the needle forward on marine protected areas, how much would it be with the large-scale MPAs or in the smaller areas? **Wilhelm**: We are trying to say that it is not easy, it's not cheaper. We want to make sure there is a mix of small, medium and large. I see us adding to the depth of the discussion. **Wilhelm**(continues): Genealogy of Big Ocean: recognition at "Our Sea of Islands" Pacific MPA meeting initiated the desire for a peer-learning network; first manifestation of this concept was sister-site relationship between Papahānaumokuākea and Phoenix Islands; became clear that time was right for managers and partners of large-scale MPAs to meet and network; sister-sites reached out to GBR MPA and other new and proposed sites; concept paper was developed; inaugural meeting was held in Honolulu, HI and network launched December 6th, 2010; convened by sister sites. Big Ocean, large-scale definition we chose to use for this purpose: "A marine conservation area over 100,000 square miles (258,998 square kilometers) in size that is actively managed for protection across the entire geographic boundary of the site. For our purposes, the term does not apply to geographic designations of habitat, foraging areas or harvest restrictions that are not also accompanied by a corresponding management regime, agency or consortium of agencies." Big Ocean member sites currently represent more than 2.3 million square kilometers (approximately 900,000 square miles) of ocean ecosystems—roughly the same size as the Mediterranean Sea. **Johns**(question): What are the responsibilities of membership in Big Ocean? **Wilhelm**: At this point, it's come and share information and there is a focus on peer learning. **Wilhelm**(continues): Rationale to 'Go Big': call for ecosystem-level management; complementary approach to smaller-scale MPAs; a need to protect remote marine areas; a need to protect and perpetuate cultural heritage and traditions; call to increase marine protection efforts. Network purpose and overall goal: "to work together and learn from one another to improve the effectiveness of our management efforts" Three specific aims: learning (improve management practice), knowledge (increase science & understanding), communication (internal and external). Network purpose and proposed activities: sharing experiences, information, and tools; peer-to-peer (manager) learning exchanges; joint scientific research for management application; development and testing of new technology (e.g., remote surveillance and enforcement); support and mentoring to less experienced management teams by more

experienced ones; support to decision-maker inquiry regarding the unique challenges and opportunities of large-scale MPAs. Challenges, unique to large-scale sites: limited capacity and resources spread across large geographic areas; poor or incomplete understanding biophysical and social dynamics at-scale (e.g., HMS, connectivity); surveillance and enforcement needs of large ocean areas; when operating at scale, MPA management challenges current status of ocean management currently governed by single sector interests. Compounding challenges: ‘remoteness factors’ - costs and logistical challenges increase dramatically when the area is not only large, but far from operational centers and resources, maintaining community/public support and consistent awareness about places far from population centers. Key threats: climate change, invasive/alien species, marine debris, illegal fishing, human impact, vessel grounding, historical/cultural site degradation, terrestrial-based pollution. Opportunities: Big Ocean network document the diversity of benefits and comprehensive value of protecting large-scale marine areas, share learning amongst sites to avoid “re-invention”, leverage support as a network for issues and threats that no single site can do alone (ex. shared costs for science and restoration investments), articulate and demonstrate the value of these sites to broader ocean management as the first examples at scale of integrated, active ecosystem based management. Next steps: forward focus over the next 18 months: implement a shared network learning agenda, development of a shared research agenda for large-scale MPAs (e.g. think tank at SCB/ICCB), solicit sponsorship and support for proposed network activities, make available network members and experiences to proposed or emerging large-scale MPAs. Website: www.bigoceanmanagers.org **Lowry**(question): Are you drawing up any kind of formal charter or a shared learning agenda? **Wilhelm**: We are looking at in the next 18 months of developing a shared learning agenda. How complex and formalized we get we are not sure. We would welcome that type of thinking and participation at any level. **Bowen**: Since the network has been established, it has sparked interest from scientists in the big six and at least two of them have contacted HIMB. This could have a huge impact. **Lowry**: I think this is a tremendous initiative and a great opportunity to show leadership in developing a learning agenda and to learn from the others as well. It would be great if we can find the right mechanism to support this effort. This is something that we ought to build on if we can.

MOTION: A motion was made by Tim Johns to have RAC leadership work with staff on a letter that would encourage and support Big Ocean. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

V. PUBLIC COMMENT

No one from the public volunteered to comment.

VI. TOPIC C: TRANSITION PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE UPDATE (PAUL/BYERS)

Paul: There are five vacant alternate seats on the RAC: Conservation Alternate (for Wooley), Native Hawaiian Alternate (for Agard), Native Hawaiian Alternate (for Harp), Native Hawaiian Alternate (for Andrade) and Ocean-Related Tourism Alternate (for Zimmerman). We haven’t taken action to fill alternate seats. Do we want to fill these seats? **Wooley**: My thought is that the sooner that we fill the alternate seats the better.

MOTION: A motion was made by Linda Paul to request staff to start the process to fill the vacant alternate seats on the RAC. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

Paul: At the April RAC meeting Tim tasked the Transition Planning Subcommittee to provide a report on the purposes, functions, members, and process for soliciting members for the non FACA-compliant Transition Alliance, which will run concurrently with the RAC. While creating a non FACA-compliant Alliance that can be relevant in the same way as the RAC without actually giving “advice” seems difficult, there are other non FACA-compliant groups that currently provide “advice” to the MMB, namely the Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group (now run by OHA) and the Friends of Midway (run by FWS). Here are some preliminary thoughts regarding draft RAC recommendations for the Interim/transition non FACA-compliant Alliance: purposes and functions - provide individual written advice and recommendations to MMB regarding Monument management plans, partner with other Monument support groups such as the RAC, the Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group, and the Friends of Midway, join partner working groups, volunteer to work at discovery centers, on the website, etc., provide outreach to communities and stakeholders by disseminating informational materials, speaking with them, etc. Membership - same as that of the FACA-exempt Alliance. Process for soliciting transition Alliance members - public announcement on Monument website, newspapers, radio, etc., electronic application process via a link on the Monument website, screening of applications and selection by MMB. RAC involvement in the recruitment of interim transition Alliance members - send out emails to list serves announcing the need for representation from various stakeholders and meet with members of various community groups. MMB is working on the following: interim MA Operating Guidelines and solicitation verbiage (April RAC minutes), application and selection process for non-FACA body (January RAC minutes), solicitation and selection process (January RAC minutes) and a non-consensus application process (January RAC minutes). **Paul**(question): Can a non-FACA Alliance member be on a RAC Working Group? **Swatland:** I will ask about that.

MOTION: A motion was made by Kem Lowry to adopt these purposes and functions and process for soliciting members of the Transition Alliance. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

VII. TOPIC D: STATUS UPDATE ON THE COAST GUARD REMEDIATION EFFORTS ON KURE ATOLL (SILBERMAN)

Silberman: Remediation experiments to address PCB soil contamination on Kure Atoll. Scientific/technical description, soil washing work: dry screen sand to remove gravel and recover fines; place contaminated sand in cement mixers, add “Kure” seep water and wash soil to remove fines (which contain elevated levels of PCBs) from landfill soils; remove fine grain slurry from washed soil. Repeat two times then add dilute surfactant solution (~1%) to strip residual PCBs adhered to sand. Repeat two times and then rinse sand with seep water to remove residual surfactant. Repeat two times. Initial experimental results: soil washing trials, September 2011, Kure Atoll, proposed research: A total of 2 cubic yards of sand containing 5 to 10 mg/kg PCBs will be excavated from the scrap metal dump landfill on Kure Atoll during a ten day period in September 2011. The soils will be dry screened to separate gravel sized material (>6.4 mm) (10% of excavated sand) and recover silt sized (<0.2 mm) material (~1% of excavated sand). The remaining sand sized material will then be washed with brackish water obtained from a seep excavated near the end of the former runway and a dilute biodegradable surfactant solution to strip PCBs from the landfill sand. The PCB-rich fine grain material recovered during both the dry screening and the soil washing work will be placed in sealed containers and transported off-

island for disposal. Forty-five gallons of soil containing ~20 mg/kg PCBs will be treated on-island with Fenton's Reagent and off-site (in Kunia) with saprophytic fungi over an eight month treatment study. Objectives: measure the percentage of the contaminant that can be removed from the soil through solubilization and particle size separation, determine the optimal number of washing cycles required with both Kure groundwater and surfactant solution to maximize the mass of PCBs and fine materials removed from the soils, determine the optimal concentration of surfactant solution needed to solubilize PCBs adsorbed to the washed sand grains, provide estimates of the volume of surfactant and Kure groundwater required to treat a given volume of contaminated soil (e.g., cubic yard), provide estimates of the length of time required to treat a given volume of contaminated soil (e.g., cubic yards per day), provide estimates of the mass of concentrated PCB-contaminated fine materials/sludge produced by the soil washing process. Scientific/technical description, mycoremediation work: collect target fungi from Hawaiian rainforest, isolate target fungi spores and grow in liquid media, grow sufficient quantities of hydrogel for application, to ~20 gallons of surfactant washed sand that originally contained ~20 mg/kg PCBs transported from Kure, treat sands within "Biosphere" unit located on the grounds of the Hawaii Agricultural Research Center. Scientific/technical description, mycoremediation work: add fungi hydrogel and growth media to contaminated sand, blend in cement mixer and place in treatment cell, maintain fungal growth for eight month treatment period.

Hunter(question): What happens to the rinse water, is it recaptured? **Silberman**: When we do it on a full scale, we will have to bring out devices to treat the water. **Paul**(question): How much will the full-scale remediation cost? **Silberman**: Our estimate is \$800,000 to \$1.2 million. Soil washing seems the least disturbing and most cost effective alternative.

VIII. Special Presentation honoring PMNM's Volunteer of the Year, Buzzy Agard

IX. TOPIC E: MONUMENT ALLIANCE DEVELOPMENT (COLLINS/SWATLAND)

Swatland: Monument Alliance update: last RAC meeting April 14th, 2011, RAC unanimously carried three Motions: to continue the RAC concurrently w/Interim MA until FACA compliant MA stood up; to extend all current RAC members until FACA compliant MA stood up; to rename the MA Subcommittee the Transition Planning Subcommittee. Monument Alliance efforts, Transition Planning Subcommittee: Linda Paul (Chair), Kem Lowry, Bill Gilmartin, Rick Gaffney, Don Schug (PMNM staff – Wes Byers), Alliance Charter Working Group: Bill Gilmartin (Chair), Rick Gaffney, Don Schug, Marti Townsend (PMNM staff - Andy Collins) Status update July 11th, 2011, Alliance Charter Working Group has met twice since the last RAC meeting (report from Don Schug). Mid June 2011: Dept of Commerce legal staff approved proposed non-consensus Interim MA (response to PMNM January 18th, 2011 memo). July 28th, 2011: MMB votes on proposed non-consensus Interim MA Operating Guidelines, Application language, and Selection process. Next Steps: MMB approval for non-consensus Interim MA Operating Guidelines, application language, and selection process. FWS and State of HI decision to implement non-consensus Interim MA. Solicit non-consensus interim MA members. RAC Alliance Charter WG continue to develop FACA compliant MA Charter for submission up the NOAA and DOI chains (with info to HI AG). **Paul**(question): In terms of the next RAC meeting what is our role? **Swatland**: I'd like to incorporate as much as I can from feedback today to fine tune the operating guidelines. As far as the FACA compliant group it will take awhile.

Gaffney(question): What do you see as the timeline for the non-consensus MA for FWS and Dani for the State? **Swatland**: I can't speak for FWS, but it could happen quickly if they say go

ahead at the local level. **Carter**: I've only had one experience and it took about two months to get a response back. **Paul**(question): What does the staff see as the ways the non-FACA group can be most helpful? **Swatland**: You are still representing your constituencies. We would share what is going on with the Monument and continue that two way communication. **Paul**(question): My personal recommendation would be that the non-FACA Alliance members might be looked at as being able to participate more in the outreach and education initiatives. **Wilhelm**: It is worth it in my mind that investment in staff time. **Gaffney**: Linda, if I'm hearing you right, that this non-advisory group from the formational point as something that is supplementary to what the RAC does. The non-advisory group could participate in education and outreach which resonates with me. **Wilhelm**: It is a good soft opening until we get to the FACA compliant group. You are right that both groups should not have the same agenda items. **Wooley**: My memory is that we decided to go through this interim process so we could get the consensus based Alliance formed. **Collins**: This is for the FACA based Alliance. Draft/outline of Monument Alliance charter (from GSA template): Committee's official designation (title): Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Alliance Authority - What authority are we establishing the Alliance; Objectives and scope of activities (adapted from objectives and roles for RAC); Description of duties – (partially completed); Agency or official to whom the committee reports: MMB (still needs final approval from all co-trustee agencies). Support: each of the MMB agencies run in perpetuity, or a rotation option, jointly administered position with all agencies contributing. (needs more discussion with MMB, not for RAC deliberation); Estimated annual operating costs and staff years – estimated from RAC operating costs; Designated federal officer (DFO) MMB (still needs final approval from all co-trustee agencies, not for RAC deliberation); Estimated number and frequency of meetings - at least quarterly, with the option of additional meetings to address specific issues. The WG thought it would also be good to have an annual strategic planning meeting to set annual goals/charges for the Alliance. (questions for MMB); Duration: continuing; Termination: no termination; Membership and designation: add in what we have already done from representative descriptions and duties; Subcommittees: yes we do want them. Not sure about working groups. If we do not have the capacity for working groups in the subcommittees can we add them to the bylaws later? Do we want working groups? What is the reason for allowing working groups in the SAC charters? Recordkeeping – handled by coordinating agency, or shared body. Filing date: charter to be filed.

X. TOPIC F: PERMITTED ACTIVITIES 2010 ANNUAL REPORT (SALBOSA)

Salbosa: Permitted Activities, 2010 Annual Report Overview: Annually since 2007, Posted on the Monument website: papahanaumokuakea.gov/resource/support/2010PermitAR_web.pdf Contains Introduction to PMNM; joint-permitting system, metrics to summarize annual activities in PMNM, Highlights accomplishments and milestones. Please turn to page 14 of the Annual Report: vessel entries and exits (roundtrips) 2008, 20; 2009, 18; 2010, 19. **Paul**(question): Can people send you emails if they have questions? **Salbosa**: Yes. **Roberts**(question): On page 16 there are different permit types, can you tell if they are government or non-government permits? **Salbosa**: Yes, the first table of each section describes the affiliation of each project.

XI. TOPIC G: EDUCATION WORKING GROUP UPDATE (GRABOWSKY/COLLINS)

Grabowsky: The education working group has met twice since our previous meeting. I'd like to discuss the following draft RAC resolution in support of an elevated focus on education at Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI)

Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument have always placed a premium on the need for education because the importance of the region as a world natural and cultural heritage public trust merits a focus on educating the public about this irreplaceable world treasure. However, because of the region's remoteness and pristine state an education principle of "bringing the place to the people and not to the people to the place" also had to be established early on. As a result, the Reserve and Monument's education strategy was bifurcated into education activities and programs that: occur on the Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) and serve broad populations without having to bring them to the NWHI, and education programs that do bring small numbers of people into the NWHI. Education efforts that occur on the MHI bring the place to the people through diverse efforts and often strive to teach about the NWHI while drawing parallels to our MHI and beyond. These efforts are important in introducing the broadest range of people to the NWHI and providing for them foundational knowledge about the region's natural resources, cultural importance and value to the earth community. Education efforts that occur in whole or in part in the NWHI bring a few people to the place for an intense experience that is transformative and enlightening. These lucky few, because of the intensity of their experience, the deep knowledge gained and their particular skill sets, become life-long ambassadors of the NWHI. The transformed then become the transformers, employing all of their varied skills, connections and charisma in their own education and outreach efforts designed to bring the place to the people for the rest of us. The RAC supports this two-pronged education philosophy. We recognize the value of outreach and general education to diverse peoples through diverse means as a way of introducing everyone to the Monument and its ecological, cultural and historical value. This kind of fostering of a broad awareness and general valuing is essential to the region's healthy future and indeed warranted by the fact that the Monument is a public trust "belonging" to us all. The RAC also very enthusiastically supports those education efforts that "go deep" and genuinely transform the few people permitted to experience the NWHI because these talented and turned-on people go on to create meaningful and varied educational experiences about the NWHI for other people, all over the world. In this way the deep experiences truly capacity build education about the NWHI. The RAC wishes to recognize the past and current on-going education achievements of the Reserve and now the Monument. In particular we acknowledge and support: The incorporation of education into many aspects of the Management Plan, the Discovery Center, Navigating Change, the full time education and outreach staff on Kauai, the Na Kama Kai Program, interdisciplinary education expeditions, the education and media products that result from activities in the NWHI. The RAC also fully supports the following programs and believes they should be expanded or revised: Papahānaumokuākea 'Ahahui Alaka'i (PAA) Program, NWHI Science and Management Symposium. Finally the RAC would like to see the following new education programs and projects initiated at the Monument: infrastructure and policies requiring scientists conducting research in the NWHI to create some kind of educator friendly report during or post the completion of their research conducted in the NWHI, better formal integration between co-trustees regarding education efforts, more "watcher at the window" education opportunities that bring the people to the place using the best available technology, new Discovery/Education/Surf Center Harbor/Bay Aquarium, "Marinaplex" on Oahu encompassing: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, Hawaiian culture and the ocean, climate change and marine ecosystem impacts, maritime archaeology, surfing/oceanography/tsunami/weather information, interactive technology center and tied to the film industry, past surf films from Hawai'i, climate change human and marine

ecosystem impacts. In so far as the Monument is a place where wonderful research is carried out, and in so far as this research provides exciting new scientific and cultural insights into the Monument, and finally, in so far as the public outcomes of this research are often only the publication of articles in peer-reviewed journals that are not readily accessible to the public or educators, the RAC believes that every permitted research project should carry with it a requirement that the researcher create and share an educator-friendly product which is made electronically available to the public through the Monument's web site. The details surrounding the design and timing-of-delivery for this science-to-education product need to be worked out in discussion between educators and research scientists. The RAC recommends that the Education Working group and the Research Working Group meet together to develop this plan. Finally, since Oahu is the "Gathering Place" island with over 70% of the State's inhabitants and the largest number of visitor accommodations and since Papahānaumokuākea is the nation's largest marine protected area and a place the vast majority of people cannot visit, the RAC believes that there should be a major Papahānaumokuākea Discovery and Education Center on Oahu. This center will educate residents and tourists and act as the major real-time location bringing the place to the people. It should also educate visitors about a whole array of interesting and important ocean-related phenomena in Hawai'i including the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale NMS, Hawai'i's surfing history, climate change impacts on marine ecosystems, maritime archaeology in Hawai'i, etc. It should be located within Honolulu close to the public transportation and the future rail transportation system. In addition to museum and/or aquarium-style public areas it should contain an auditorium (for films), an outdoor meeting area/amphitheatre, a large classroom and a wet lab. It should cater to Hawai'i's residents as well as Hawai'i's tourists. It will be a place that creates and nurtures supporters of the Monument and Sanctuary from all over the U.S. and world. A discovery center of the caliber that we are envisioning provides an opportunity for the state of Hawai'i to increase its tourist revenue. The RAC suggests that the funding come from: family memberships, support from private interests, support from large businesses, a gift shop, evening events and a friends program. The RAC suggests that a location near what is now the Hawai'i Maritime Center would be ideal. The Center is needed in town as a public interface and gathering place especially now since the sanctuary program is moving the Ford Island. **Johns**: Do we want to take an action on this?

MOTION: A motion was made by Linda Paul that we take into account today's feedback and then circulate and approve an updated version of the Education Resolution. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

XII. TOPIC H: NATIVE HAWAIIAN CULTURAL WORKING GROUP UPDATE (BERTELMANN)

Bertelmann: Last meeting June 17th. Largest topics of discussion: Cultural Research Plan. Looking to complete the plan by May 2012. Other topics of discussion: formed sub-working groups for naming new found deep sea corals, naming the Nihoa Millerbird, and also reinstating Hawaiian names for the NWHIs. We would like to rename the group of islands as a whole, instead of going one by one. **Paul**(question): If there is not a traditional historical Hawaiian name what will you do? **Bertelmann**: There is a lot of research that we will need to do. We will also look at how places have been named historically and try to follow that process.

Bertelmann(continues): Kelly Gleason also made a presentation on the Maritime Heritage Research Plan. We hope to work with her more. This September there is an intertidal survey and

research project planned integrating traditional knowledge and protocols into the research. Overall, the Cultural Working Group would like to be proactive in providing input on activities and research that is going up there. **Gaffney**(question): Is the cultural working group suggesting any specific research efforts? **Bertelmann**: We are hoping to cover that with the Cultural Research Plan.

XIII. TOPIC I: REPORT ON SAC SUMMIT (LOWRY/BYERS)

Lowry: Highlights and Major Action Items from 2011 SAC Summit Savannah, May 2-4, 2011.

National Advisory Council: council chairs/representatives in attendance expressed interest in establishing a National Advisory Council; there was some discussion whether a formal body/council was necessary at the national level and, if so, who from each council would participate on this national council; additional discussions ensued as to the value of having participation by the current chairs, former chairs, and/or other experienced council members – with some supporting a single (chair) representative. Others suggested including non-officer council members or the entire executive committee (chair, vice chair, secretary if applicable) from each site-specific council or seeking further input from full councils regarding who should serve on this national council; discussions ensued as to potential differences in the experience, term limits, and succession of council chairs; ONMS agreed to review current national policy on council officer term limits, how it would mesh with a national council, and concerns about continuity, institutional memory and succession. Restructure Summit/Annual Meeting: council chairs/representatives asked ONMS to consider restructuring the annual SAC Summit in such a way to better assist them in resolving and/or discussing specific council-related issues/concerns; council chairs/representatives expressed interest in having at least a 2-hour open session on future SAC Summit agendas to allow them to work together to develop solutions; some expressed concern regarding the development of top-down, national-centric agendas. Information Exchange beyond the SAC Summit: council chairs/representatives would like to see a repository, such as a higher-level database or website, to facilitate the sharing of advice, experience, and council products; a Wiki-type database housing minutes, letters, resolutions, etc. was recommended, as was a website identifying contacts for all council-related issues (e.g., water quality, youth seats, sister sanctuaries); all agreed that this type of information exchange would allow councils to learn from other sites/councils and, more specifically, how they have dealt with similar issues; it was noted that the Council Executive Committee (new executive body composed of council coordinators) is currently working on this issue and that HQ sees this as a priority; this issue was first proposed to the council coordinators at the 2010 Council Coordinator Meeting. Sanctuary designation and expansion: ONMS will provide the council chairs/representatives with the number of land (e.g., MPA, national parks) versus sanctuary designations over the last 10 years or so; council chairs/representatives suggested that ONMS should work to increase its GIS capabilities and continue to work with partners, communities, etc. to identify and evaluate potential new sanctuaries and address boundary expansions; there was a general recognition that it was time to look at potential new sanctuaries and reactivate the Site Evaluation List (SEL). Socioeconomics/sustaining our sanctuary communities: ONMS will provide the council chairs/representatives with quantitative information regarding the value of national marine sanctuaries to local economies once the final outreach products are complete; it was suggested that ONMS work with council members to develop products (e.g., videos, testimony questionnaire, statements from each council member expressing the connection between his/her seat and local economy) or setup appointments with key officials, leadership,

etc. to support the qualitative aspects as well. International partnerships: ONMS will provide the council chairs/representatives information on the international training programs facilitated by Anne Walton through the ONMS. ONMS would like to see each sanctuary, where applicable, explore international connections to further resource protection. Involvement of community colleges: ONMS will provide (upon the return of Brad Barr from sabbatical) a list of contacts and ideas on how to further site involvement with community colleges to council chairs. National Marine Sanctuaries Act: all council members should re-read the NMSA. National Marine Sanctuary Foundation: NMSF offered to make appropriate introductions between Executive Directors of local Friends' Groups (8 total) and council members. Additionally, the NMSF agreed to provide a list of contacts to interested council chairs/representatives for their respective, local Congressional offices. ONMS reminded council members on several occasions (e.g., during discussions regarding a potential D.C. meeting) that they are prohibited from contacting Congress on behalf of or as an advisory council member. Council members may contact members of Congress as private citizens on their own concerns as private citizens. ONMS Image within fishing communities: a suggestion was made that ONMS should work to improve its image within the fishing community (especially within the recreational fishing community). Savannah Ocean Exchange: council chairs/representatives were asked to consider distributing the SAVOX Call for Solutions (deadline May 31, 2011) to their respective councils and others within their community, professional, etc. networks. The original email was distributed by Karen Brubeck on April 4, 2011 and additional information can be found at: <http://savannahoceanexchange.com/>. Science: ONMS agreed to provide the West Coast Ocean Acidification Plan (which all superintendents have) to the council chairs/representatives. ONMS would also like to provide additional information to council chairs/representatives that better highlights the intent, purpose and potential financial benefit to pursuing sentinel site science in ONMS. Volunteerism: council members expressed the need for increased resources and staff to further support volunteer programs, as well as all programs (e.g., monitoring) at the site-level. Youth seat: all councils that have not already done so should consider discussing and possibly including a youth seat or working group as part of their council. **Johns**(question): How about the letter to NOAA? **Byers**: Notes from 5.25.11 call: Information exchange: look at creating/advocating for an Information Exchange Network to help coordinators and councils learn from one another. Letter to NOAA from Councils regarding future funding, Adam Pack will take a first stab at a draft. Sentinel sites or sentinel science: ask for a report from staff at the next council meetings to better understanding where we are at each site to encourage regional level understanding. CMSP: Look at each site and develop a bank of case studies to share on a regional level. Advisory Council Meetings: share webinars/conference call information for upcoming council meetings so we can participate and learn more about each council. **Gaffney**(question): Were there any suggestions made about improving ONMS's image to the recreational fishing community? **Lowry**: It was a theme that we had to do more to acknowledge role of recreational fishing. **Gaffney**: And perhaps to educate the fishing the community to the benefits of the reserves. **Gaffney**(question): Could you elaborate on this idea of sentinel sites? **Lowry**: What I understood was that there is an effort to develop a set of indicators that would be collected across sites as a way of demonstrating the scientific importance of management. Also, there is a need to show that there is an interest across sites. **Johns**(question): Rick can you give an update on the MPA FAC? **Gaffney**: Our previous meeting was cancelled and the next meeting is in November. We are looking at the land/sea interface which is a very complex. I've

been on for three years and I will be rotating off. The group has been cut back from 30 members to 20 members.

XIV. TOPIC J: HI HUMPBACK WHALES NMS, MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW, EDUCATION EFFORTS, AQUACULTURE WORKSHOP AND COASTAL MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING TRAINING (CHOW)

Chow: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. Hawaiian archipelago: comprised of isolated banks, atolls, reefs and high islands all interconnected by ecosystem processes, culture and communities. Sanctuary history: 1992 - sanctuary designated by Congress in consultation with State of Hawai‘i; 1997 - became effective and is co-managed with the State of Hawai‘i; 2002 - new management plan revised and implemented; 2007 – Resources Assessment Report, letter of support from the governor; 2010 – began Management Plan Review. Management Plan Review update: scoping report completed, summary of submissions, public comments, list of priority issues, SAC involvement; December 15th - approved list of priority issues from public scoping, formed working groups; April 4th and 5th - full council approval of working group work plans, SAC working groups: 9 working groups approximately 100 individuals, 35 meetings approximately 300 volunteer hours. http://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/management/working_groups.html Sanctuary MPR timeline, next steps: Dec - April 2010, issue identification through public scoping, list of priority issues, SAC working group structure and formation; work plan development; Spring- Fall 2011: action plan development, working group meetings/workshops, Sanctuary Advisory Council meeting. Fall 2011 – Summer 2012: Draft Management Plan Preparation. Ho‘olālā i ka mahii‘a o kēia mua aku: visioning the future of aquaculture in Hawai‘i, aquaculture in the sanctuary, stakeholders, cultural and fishpond, practitioners, community leaders, fishers, farmers, business and food industry representatives, workshop to address compatibility. Workshop advisory committee: Carlos Andrade - Kamakakūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies; Malia Chow – NOAA HIHW National Marine Sanctuary; Alan Everson – NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service; Phil Fernandez – SAC Fishing Rep/Offshore Development WG Chair; Kimokeo Kapahulehua - Ao‘ao O Na Loko I‘a O Maui/SAC member; Sam Lemmo – State Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands; Todd Low – State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture; Joe Paulin - NOAA HIHW National Marine Sanctuary; Benny Ron - UH Aquaculture Program/SAC member. Workshop outcomes: agreed upon core set of values/aquaculture in Hawai‘i, sustainability (Aloha ‘Āina, Hawai‘i, pono - traditional way), accountability, responsibility, Hawai‘i seafood self-sufficiency (‘Āina momona), reasonableness, consistency, integrity, honesty, patience, Ho‘omanawanui "E ho'omanawanui mai." Follow up workshop(s): workshop with industry to address compatibility/suitability, Hui Mālama Loko i‘a workshop to support fishpond revitalization and restoration (Sea Grant, Sanctuary, State) <http://www.aquaculturehub.org> Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning: an ecosystem-based approach using spatial and temporal tools, along with regulations and other management measures, to address the conflicts between uses of the coastal and marine environment. CMSP training: July 31st - August 4th, 2011. Targets community members: focuses on the process to develop a coastal/marine spatial framework, highlights past historical uses, current trends and future projections, 120 participants - Guam, Hawai‘i, Marianas. Partnership between ONMS capacity building program, Westpac, sanctuary and State of Hawai‘i. Education and outreach: five separate protected areas, from shoreline to depth of 100 fathoms (600 feet), 1,370 square miles of federal and state waters, five offices on four islands,

Sanctuary Ocean Count: last Saturday of January, February and March, volunteers count whales and record behaviors of humpback whales. Signature event to reach out to general public. More than 60 different sites – each site has 2 trained site leaders – on shoreline of Hawai‘i, Kaua‘i and O‘ahu, 2000+ volunteers/year. Ocean awareness training: provides multi-disciplinary knowledge of our unique marine environment. Started on Maui, brought to O‘ahu in 2008, 7 trainings on O‘ahu (Hawai‘i Kai, Waikiki, Kaneohe, North Shore), 250+ participants trained. Consists of approx. 15 hours of classroom training and a 3-hour field project. Training is open to the public – broad representation of the community. Very popular program - considering expansion to other islands. OPACA - Ocean Protection and Cultural Awareness, sponsored by Sanctuary and Maui County, mandatory 8-hour training required for all commercial marine recreational operators that have Maui County permits. Focus of program: regulations, ecosystems, ocean etiquette, life saving/emergency support and cultural awareness. Over 500 operators trained. Maui community outreach, weekly outreach tables: Grand Wailea Boardwalk, Maui Ocean Center, Whaler’s Village Boardwalk, Daytime lectures at Kihei Site, bi-monthly evening lectures, community outreach events all supported by volunteers. Hawai‘i island office: Current partnerships: response/strandings, volunteer trainings, K-12 schools/UH Hilo, future opportunities, shared sanctuary office, integrate research with management, community engagement. Facilities Master Plan for PIR: overall strategy for effective facilities in the Pacific Region, recommends improving seven existing facility locations and proposes eight new locations that currently do not exist. Old historic building, new visitor center, Kihei historic building, 2009 - Sanctuary learning center is dedicated, Lahaina courthouse visitor center, whaling history, high tourism, and easy viewing of Humpback Whales, target opening is December 2011. Partners include: Lahaina Restoration Foundation, NOAA Fisheries, Lahaina Town Action Committee. Monument Presence on Kaua‘i: PIR Kaua‘i Discovery Center, planning and public visioning process, North Shore, O‘ahu visitor center, ONMS Connections, Sanctuary = Hale‘iwa to Kahana Bay, Ka‘ena similar to NWHI. Additional Opportunities: Green Sea turtles at Laniakea, huge Winter swells. **Johns**(question): The boundary doesn’t go from Haleiwa to Kaena Point? **Chow**: No it doesn’t. There has been a suggestion to include Kaena. We have made it a point to go only where communities have asked us to be a part of their community? **Wooley**(question): How does aquaculture fit in with sanctuaries? **Chow**: During our public comment we received significant comments that the Sanctuary be more involved in regulating aquaculture. We are asking the question in this workshop, what role if any the Sanctuary should play? **Agard**: We have to bring the place to the people. I support having a visitor center in Honolulu. **Roberts**: Seems like this would be a nice opportunity to have a Federal and State partnership to build a world class visitor center. **Johns**(question): What exactly can we do to help? **Chow**: It would be really helpful to have a letter from the RAC that supports the process. **Bowen**(question): Does the revised management plan include mesophotic coral reefs? **Chow**: It is one of those resources that everyone is in agreement on that we should include. **Johns**(question): Is there a reason that a healthy ecosystem in your sanctuary helps the Monument? **Bowen**: Yes, our studies have shown the connection from the Sanctuary to the Northwest. **Johns**(question): Does the council want to take an action?

MOTION: A motion was made by Laura Thompson that we draft a letter in support of the HHHWNMS management plan review process and then circulate and approve the letter. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

XV. PUBLIC COMMENT – No one from the public volunteered to comment.

XVI. FURTHER DISCUSSION AND POTENTIAL RAC ACTIONS RELATED TO THE DAY'S AGENDA

Johns(question): When do we have our next meeting? **Byers**: November 2nd.

Wilhelm(question): Would it be helpful to have Malia come back and give an update? Also have an update on the Pacific Regional Center? Rick do you want to give a presentation on the MPA FAC? **Gaffney**: Yes. **Munger-Little**: Update on status on aggressive monk seals and plans to euthanize them in August. **Wilhelm**: Hawai'i Conservation Conference is coming up the first week of August and ONMS is the chair of the Hawai'i Conservation Alliance this year. **Johns**: Adjourned