

**CINMS Advisory Council Prioritization Worksheet for Public Scoping Comments
Management Plan Revision Process**

Compiled results shown below are based on worksheet submissions from 18 sanctuary advisory council members in February, 2020.

Reference numbers shown throughout this table refer to sections of an accompanying document, "Summary of Public Scoping Comments Received (Oct 1 through Nov 15, 2019)", which is also posted online at <https://channelislands.noaa.gov/manage/plan/revision.html>.

Issue/Topic Area/Suggestion	Advisory Council Member Rank Percentages (Yes, No, Maybe)	<p>Address in CINMS management plan?</p> <p>Y = Yes, this should be, or is already, a core function or priority responsibility of CINMS.</p> <p>M = Maybe appropriate for the plan, but needs additional consideration, investigation, discussion. Possible SAC follow-up items.</p> <p>N = No, do not address in the plan at this time (not appropriate issue or role, not the right timing, or low priority for CINMS to handle it).</p>
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A. Resource Protection Issues/Threats				
	<i>Percent YES</i>	<i>Percent NO</i>	<i>Percent MAYBE</i>	
A1. Climate change effects: Reduce carbon footprint of sanctuary operations. See 2.1 , 3.8	65	12	24	
A2. Climate change effects: Sequestration of atmospheric carbon within the sanctuary. See: 2.2 , 2.3 .	35	24	41	
A3. Climate change effects: Develop flexible climate action plan to guide mitigation, adaptation, and response to acute events (such as marine heatwaves, HABs) and to monitor/study/address ocean acidification effects. Implement rapid assessment, monitoring and response/mitigation to climate-related threats and changes in species/habitats. See 3.1 , 3.2 , 3.7 , 3.9 , 3.10 , 3.13 .	65	6	29	
A4. Climate change effects: Address sea level rise in CINMS. See 3.3 .	47	6	47	
A5. Climate change effects: partnership development for monitoring, mitigation, and public education campaigns. See 3.4 , 3.5 .	59	0	41	
A6. Invasive Species: Conduct research and monitoring, and support partners with the same. See 7.1 , 7.3 , 7.4 .	94	0	6	
A7. Invasive Species: Develop response plan for control, management, culling, etc. See 7.2 .	71	6	24	
A8. Hazardous Waste: In the disused dumping area south of Santa Cruz Island (outside the CINMS boundary), assess deterioration of radioactive waste containers and monitor potential impacts to marine life. See 12.1 .	6	33	61	
A9. Marine Debris: Work with the marine debris community to address sources of marine debris; pursue partnerships with entities that produce, distribute, or discharge marine debris material.	82	0	18	

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See 16.1 , 16.2 .				
A10. Marine Debris: Improve understanding of marine debris sources, types, locations, and impacts. Track changes in marine debris quantity and distribution. Assess marine debris threats and focus efforts on response actions. See 16.4 , 16.7 .	82	12	6	
A11. Marine Debris: Support and/or conduct microplastics research with specific relevance to the Santa Barbara Channel and the Channel Islands. Apply existing nanoplastics work by the UCSB Bren School and NCEAS. See 16.5 .	65	12	24	
A12. Marine Debris: Conduct or fund more marine debris removal in partnership with fishermen, NGOs, tour operators, volunteers, and the public (including high school students for their community service requirements). Create citizen science opportunities. See 16.6 , 16.8 .	82	0	18	
A13. Marine Debris: Provide better information to the public on marine debris impacts in the sanctuary. See 16.9 .	65	12	24	
A14. Noise: Continue to monitor and assess ocean noise in order to implement strategies to mitigate impacts. See 18.1 .	59	12	29	
A15. Noise: Expand existing Area to be Avoided (ATBA) or the sanctuary's outer boundary to increase the area of noise protection. See 18.2 .	28	39	33	
A16. Light: Analyze artificial light emissions and implement strategies to mitigate light pollution. See 18.3 .	12	29	59	
A17. Shipping Impacts: Vessel Speed Reduction (VSR): Expand VSR program to include more participants, including cruise ships, and Port Hueneme. Increase public outreach. Seek third-party funding, such as through corporate sponsorships, for incentive payments. Incorporate elements of U.S. Representative Alan Lowenthal's proposed Blue Whales and Blue Skies Act. Continue to engage with Air Pollution Control Districts and the California Air Resources Board. See 28.1 , 28.3 , 28.4 , 28.7 , 28.8 , 28.9 .	83	0	17	
A18. Shipping Impacts: Vessel Speed Reduction (VSR): In management plan NEPA review, discuss the VSR program's environmental benefits, including to air quality. See 28.5 .	94	0	6	

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A19. Shipping Impacts: Address ship impacts by working with National Marine Fisheries Service on their Draft Revised Recovery Plan for the Blue Whale. See 28.10 .	76	12	12	
A20. Shipping Impacts: Expand Area to be Avoided (ATBA); consider the work of the CINMS advisory council's Marine Shipping Working Group. See 18.2 , 28.11 .	39	11	50	
A21. Shipping Impacts: Move shipping channel (Traffic Separation Scheme) further offshore; move TSS to the south side of the islands; consider the work of the CINMS advisory council's Marine Shipping Working Group. See 28.11 .	24	29	47	
A22. Shipping Impacts: Establish speed limits for vessels within the sanctuary. See 28.12 .	35	18	47	
A23. Shipping Impacts: Expand sanctuary boundary into more of the Santa Barbara Channel to reduce shipping traffic or lower ship speeds (i.e., regulate ship speeds (10 knots) or reroute shipping outside the sanctuary). See 18.2 , 28.6 , 28.12 , 33.1 .	25	38	38	
A24. Offshore Oil & Gas: Conduct monitoring to track impacts of oil and gas activity on sanctuary resources, including deep sea corals. Increase public awareness of oil and gas activity near the sanctuary and its impacts. See 19.2 , 19.3 , 19.5 .	35	35	29	
A25. Offshore Oil & Gas: Assess potential impacts, and monitor and mitigate actual impacts, of new proposed oil and gas development near the sanctuary. See 19.4 .	41	12	47	
A26. Offshore Oil & Gas: For oil spill rapid response, use FEMA planning approach as a model. See 19.6 .	29	12	59	
A27. Offshore Oil & Gas: Add a no-leasing buffer around the sanctuary, possibly by expanding sanctuary boundaries. See 19.7 .	18	35	47	
A28. Offshore Oil & Gas: Advocate for increased fuel economy requirements. See 19.1 .	12	59	29	

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A29. Offshore Renewable Energy Development: Take a proactive and precautionary role in responding to floating offshore wind energy proposals. See 23.1 .	35	18	47
A30. Aquaculture: Consider potential ecosystem benefits, especially for shellfish and kelp, of allowing aquaculture in and around the sanctuary with strict permitting standards. See 22.1 .	29	41	29
A31. Aquaculture: Be cautious of allowing any aquaculture near the sanctuary due to the risk of pathogen introduction, pollutants, and exotic species. See 22.2 .	53	18	29
A32 Water Quality: Cruise Ships: Test graywater and other discharges from cruise ships. See 32.1 .	24	53	24
A33 Water Quality: Add buoys near ports to observe ocean chemistry. See 32.4 .	12	47	41
A34 Water Quality: Desalination: Study the potential impacts of desalination projects proposed in Santa Barbara and other areas near the sanctuary. See 32.5 .	18	59	24
A35 Water Quality: Port Dredging: Monitor the water quality impacts of dredging near Port Hueneme. See 32.6 .	6	71	24
B. Human Use Management			
	<i>Percent YES</i>	<i>Percent NO</i>	<i>Percent MAYBE</i>
B1. Recreational Fishing: Do more to promote this activity, including: working with partners on island facility developments tailored to this use; advertising and outreach to the sportfishing public; educational activities (classes, lectures, presentations to sportfishing organizations); inclusion of sportfishing as a primary activity in all CINMS public outreach materials. See 5.1 , 31.5 . See also this letter and this form letter .	29	24	47
B2. Recreational Fishing: Alter the Gull Island, Footprint, and Santa Barbara Island marine reserves to allow for take of pelagic fish species. See 5.3 .	12	71	18
B3. Recreational Fishing: Expand no-take areas of marine reserves and marine conservation	24	41	35

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areas to enhance the beneficial “spillover” effects for recreational fishing. See 5.4 .				
B4. Recreational Fishing: Change state marine reserve regulations to allow visitors to fish at Scorpion Anchorage. See 5.5 .	12	71	18	
B5. Military Activities: Maintain exemptions to sanctuary regulations for military operations and training activities. See 6.1 .	41	12	47	
B6. Military Activities: Clarify or define sanctuary processes that support DOD infrastructure (e.g. fiber optic cables). See 6.2 .	44	17	39	
B7. Commercial Fishing: Make more areas available for harvest of groundfish; do not close any additional areas to groundfish harvest. See 4.1 , 4.2 .	12	65	24	
B8. Fishing Activity: Expand no-take areas, without exceptions for fishing for pelagic species. See 10.3 .	24	41	35	
B9. Fishing Activity: Use fisheries management approaches such as prohibiting certain types of gear (e.g., nylon driftnets), using temporal zoning, and setting quotas based on fish censuses in/out of MPAs. See 10.4 , 10.5 , 10.8 .	41	29	29	
B10. Enforcement: Increase enforcement of MPAs; Expand MPA enforcement cooperation and coordination law enforcement agencies. See 10.1 , 14.1 .	71	6	24	
B11. Enforcement: Expand cooperation and coordination with law enforcement agencies to improve enforcement of discharge and seafloor disturbance regulations. See 14.1 .	71	12	18	
B12. Decommissioning of Oil & Gas Platforms: Actively monitor sanctuary resources to assess impacts of decommissioning activities, and develop spill contingency plans. See 20.1 , 20.2 .	59	12	29	
B13. Decommissioning of Oil & Gas Platforms: Identify infrastructure that should be left in place as habitat. See 20.4 .	29	47	24	
B14. Decommissioning of Oil & Gas Platforms: Remove decommissioned oil platforms near the sanctuary; ensure removal of spent jackets and other platform components. See 20.5 , 20.6 .	13	50	38	

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B15. Decommissioning of Oil & Gas Platforms: Following decommissioning of rigs/platforms, expand sanctuary boundaries to encompass areas previously precluded from designation by the presence of oil platforms. See 20.7 .	24	35	41
B16. Unmanned Systems: Address the use of unmanned aircraft systems/drones in the sanctuary. See 24.1 .	56	11	33
B17. Research Use: Remove permitting barriers to access and specimen collection. See 27.1 .	12	35	53
B18. Research Use: Work with the Channel Islands National Park, The Nature Conservancy, and universities to continue to allow research activity in and around the sanctuary. See 27.2 .	76	0	24
B19. Visitation: Expand the number of transportation providers for recreational access to the sanctuary. See 29.6 .	12	41	47
B20. Visitation: Conduct a demographic study of visitation to the sanctuary. See 29.2 .	59	18	24
C. Programmatic Focal Areas & Recommendations			
	<i>Percent YES</i>	<i>Percent NO</i>	<i>Percent MAYBE</i>
C1. Artificial Reefs: Develop sanctuary permitting framework. See 5.2 , 11.13 .	18	47	35
C2. Artificial Reefs: Propose, design and develop restoration reefs at a variety of island locations to help depleted marine species. See 5.2 ,	24	59	18
C3. Artificial Reefs: Design reefs to promote kelp forest growth in response to climate change effects. See 2.3 .	29	53	18
C4. Deep Sea Exploration: expand ROV exploration of deep sea corals. See 11.4 .	47	12	41
C5. Pursue Active Restoration: of eelgrass beds. See 11.5 .	47	6	47
C6. Pursue Active Restoration: of abalone (in collaboration with relevant partners). See 11.5 , 11.7 .	53	6	41
C7. Pursue Active Restoration: of sea otters. See 11.5 .	12	29	59

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C8. Pursue Active Restoration: consider habitat restoration within and around MPAs. See 11.9 .	47	12	41	
C9. Research/Monitoring Focus: MPAs: Develop indicators to measure consequences of management actions in the MPA network; use indicator species to evaluate MPA effectiveness; apply attributional science on human activity to evaluate effectiveness of management actions, including the MPA network.support collaborative research and monitoring of MPAs with CDFW and other partners; support research on role of MPAs in mitigating climate change effects. See 11.6 , 11.7 , 23.6 , 23.7 , 3.12 .	76	6	18	
C10. Research/Monitoring Focus: Socioeconomic Value: Use socioeconomic reports/studies/research to highlight the benefits of protecting sanctuary resources. See 9.4 .	53	12	35	
C11. Research/Monitoring Focus: Fishing and Vessel Use Activity: Collect higher resolution data to monitor fishing; monitor vessels with data acquisition from radar stations, drones, satellites, electronic monitoring, AIS recorders; consider a mobile app for recording vessel sightings (e.g, like WhaleAlert). See 10.6 .	41	18	41	
C12. Research/Monitoring Focus: Study impacts of human activity and how to mitigate. See 11.11 .	65	18	18	
C13. Research/Monitoring Focus: Seabirds: Expand partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to monitor migratory birds. See 11.8 .	59	12	29	
C14. Research/Monitoring Focus: Air Quality: study the impact of pollutants [from ship traffic] on air quality in Ojai and Simi Valley. See 15.1 .	0	71	29	
C15. Research/Monitoring Focus: Deep Sea Coral: study/monitor corals to track impacts of hydrocarbon extraction, including methane hydrate harvesting. See 19.3 .	35	24	41	
C16. Education Focus: Increase visitor education on potential impacts of recreational use. See 11.12 .	59	6	35	
C17. Education Focus: Increase science training or funding to K-12 schools and other education providers such as museums and nonprofits. See 13.1 .	35	6	59	

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C18. Education Focus: Expand educational programs to provide ongoing (not one-time) experiences (e.g., beach cleanups, letter writing to officials, citizen science, broader integration with curricula). See 13.1 .	41	0	59	
C19. Education Focus: Engage in more opportunistic outreach opportunities, including with new partners/collaborators (e.g., Patagonia). See 13.5 .	41	0	59	
C20. Education Focus: Use the Channel Islands Boating Center to offer more hands-on learning to high school and community college students. See 13.6 .	47	6	47	
C21. Education Focus: Tap into youth climate movement as a conduit for sanctuary conservation messages. See 13.10 .	47	12	41	
C22. Education Focus: Conduct public outreach campaigns based on highlighting profiles of sanctuary users (e.g., such as port workers, scientists). See 13.8 .	35	6	59	
C23. Education Focus: Learn from and engage with a broader range of potential educational partners/programs; help other organizations to develop their ocean environmental agendas. See 13.7 , 13.11 .	53	6	41	
C24. Education Focus: Marine Debris: Provide better information to the public on marine debris impacts in the sanctuary; help message the need for broader action. See 16.9 .	81	0	19	
C25. Education Focus: Diversity & Inclusion: Ensure all aspects of education and outreach include strong consideration and inclusion of diverse audiences. Work with other government agencies to be more inclusive of minorities and language minorities. See 29.1 , 29.3 .	82	6	12	
C26. Education Focus: Diversity & Inclusion: Explore new partnerships to expand on-site education, nonconsumptive recreation, and other visitation opportunities for underserved populations. See 29.4 .	71	6	24	
C27. Education Focus: Explore partnerships to promote water safety skills for underserved populations. See 29.5 .	29	18	53	

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C28. Outreach Focus: Conduct an assessment of how to most effectively raise public awareness about the sanctuary. See 31.7 .	24	12	65	
C29. Outreach Focus: Target lower income constituencies with promotional outreach efforts to share information on how to access sanctuary resources. See 31.3 .	47	12	41	
C30. Outreach Focus: Target sanctuary resource users to increase regulatory compliance. See 31.4 .	59	6	35	
C31. Outreach Focus: Recreational Fishing: Do more to promote this activity, including: advertising and outreach to the sportfishing public; educational activities (classes, lectures, presentations to sportfishing organizations); and inclusion of sportfishing as a primary activity in all CINMS public outreach materials. See 31.5 .	24	29	47	
C32. Outreach Focus: Newsletter: Consider resurrecting the AloI'koy (printed sanctuary newsletter) or similar outreach materials. See 31.6 .	6	24	65	
C33. Outreach Focus: Lectures: Create a lecture series for local audiences. See 31.8 .	35	12	53	
C34. Outreach Focus: Visitor Center: Build a sanctuary visitor center. or increase CINMS presence at existing visitor centers. See 31.9 .	20	20	60	
C35. Outreach Focus: Visitor Center: Increase CINMS presence at existing visitor centers. See 31.9 .	65	6	29	
C36. Volunteer Programming: Continue to support the work of the Channel Islands Naturalist Corps. See 13.12 , 31.13 .	82	0	18	
C37. Volunteer Programming: Place volunteers into new citizen science roles, including removal and recording of island marine debris. See 16.8 .	53	0	47	
C38. Volunteer Programming: Support youth involvement in community engagement through internships, volunteer opportunities, and job skills training. See 13.9 .	65	6	29	

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C39. Volunteer Programming: Consider citizen science opportunities for private aircraft owners. See 31.12 .	24	29	47
C40. Chumash Collaboration: Work with interagency and other appropriate partners to incorporate Chumash input into interpretive signage on the islands. See 17.2 .	82	0	18
C41. Chumash Collaboration: Collaborate and/or consult with all Chumash bands, regardless of Federal recognition status, on sanctuary management. See 17.3 .	59	6	35
C42. Chumash Collaboration: Understand and remove barriers to the continuation of indigenous traditional knowledge; use best practices from NOAA Sea Grant Report, "Traditional and Local Knowledge: A Vision for the Sea Grant Network". See 17.4 .	82	0	18
C43. Chumash Collaboration: Officially define Chumash rights, claims, and privileges with respect to sanctuary resources. See 29.7 .	22	22	56
C44. Partnerships & Community Engagement: Increase support to partners (including Channel Islands Naturalist Corps Volunteers, Native American Chumash, University of California-Santa Barbara ocean sciences, other national marine sanctuaries, the Sierra Club, Surfrider Foundation, and other organizations), and Continue to collaborate with the community on planning and management. See 31.13 , 31.2 .	59	6	35
C45. Partnerships & Community Engagement: Continue to partner with the UCSB Bren School on projects that inform sanctuary management. See 31.11 .	76	0	24
C46. Partnerships & Community Engagement: Continue to partner with CDFW on creating outreach materials on sanctuary and state resources. See 31.1 .	88	0	13
D. Specific Regulatory Actions Suggested			
	<i>Percent YES</i>	<i>Percent NO</i>	<i>Percent MAYBE</i>
D1. Boundaries: Expansion of sanctuary outer boundaries in consideration of a variety of issues. See 3.11 , 3.15 , 8.1 , 9.3 , 10.2 , 11.2 , 19.7 , 20.7 , 25.2 .	41	41	18
D2. Boundaries: Maintain current sanctuary boundaries. See 25.1 , 25.3 , 14.3	63	6	31

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D3. MPAs: Do not create additional fisheries closures, including for commercial rockfish. See 4.1	38	31	31	
D4. MPAs: Increase the amount of area open to commercial fishing for groundfish. See 4.2 .	13	69	19	
D5. MPAs: Alter the federal portions of the Gull Island, Footprint, and Santa Barbara Island marine reserves (no-take zones) to allow for recreational take of pelagic fish species. See 5.3	13	69	19	
D6. MPAs: Change state marine reserve regulations to fishing at Scorpion Anchorage. See 5.5 .	6	75	19	
D7. MPAs: Expand no-take areas of marine reserves and marine conservation areas, for a number of reasons: to enhance the beneficial “spillover” effects of these areas for recreational fishing, to increase species density/diversity/abundance, to increase recreational value, to protect whale habitat and migration areas. See 5.4 , 9.2 , 10.3 , 11.3 ,	31	44	25	
D8. MPAs: Changes to the Channel Islands MPA network are not needed at this time; any consideration of future changes should be done with CDFW. See 14.3 .	31	31	38	
D9. MPAs: Designate a “marine preserve” at the site of the <i>M/V Conception</i> tragedy. See 17.1 .	19	38	44	
D10. MPAs: Exclude drilling and boating from MPAs. See 18.4 .	0	81	19	
D11. Sanctuary Regulations: Maintain existing sanctuary regulations, for a variety of reasons. See 9.1 , 11.10 , 14.3 , 19.8 . Including existing exemptions for military activities. See 6.1 .	38	25	38	
D12. Fishing Regulations: Use fisheries management approaches such as prohibiting certain types of gear (e.g., nylon driftnets), using temporal zoning, and setting quotas based on fish censuses in/out of MPAs. See 10.4 , 10.5 , 10.8 .	25	31	44	
D13. Pollution Regulations: Prohibit plastic pollution. See 16.3 .	19	38	44	
D14. Shipping: ATBA: Consider expansion of Area to Be Avoided (ATBA, a designation by the International Maritime Organization) for whale protection and noise reduction. See 18.2 , 28.11 .	40	40	20	
D15. Shipping: Establish speed limits for vessels within the sanctuary. See 28.12 .	53	7	40	

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D16. Shipping: Move shipping channel (Traffic Separation Scheme) further offshore; move TSS to the south side of the islands; consider the work of the CINMS advisory council's Marine Shipping Working Group. See 28.11 .	27	20	53	
D17. Permitting: Remove permitting barriers to access/specimen collection. See 27.1 .	20	47	33	