

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE LABORATORIES

FY 2014 PUBLIC POLICY AGENDA

The National Association of Marine Laboratories (NAML) is a nonprofit organization representing the ocean, coastal and Great Lakes interests of member laboratories that employ thousands of scientists, engineers, and professionals nationwide. NAML labs conduct high quality research and education in the natural and social sciences and translate that science to improve decision-making on important issues facing our country.

Priorities for Extramural Research & Training Program Priorities for Federal Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes a Robust Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Science Agencies.

- **Maintain strong support for extramural investigator-initiated ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes research and education programs, via multiple opportunities at the federal agencies highlighted below.**
 - **Implement recent NOAA Science Advisory Board recommendations for increased support of extramural research programs as key to maintaining the health of the NOAA R&D portfolio.**
 - **Incorporate NAML sites as complementary marine and coastal networks to allow for the sharing and integration of data and observations with evolving marine and coastal networks and observatories for sharing and integration of data leading to more cost effective research, availability of valuable technical assistance, and an improved understanding of the relationships among multiple ecosystems.**
 - **Implement an innovative and cost-saving national partnership program to co-locate federal scientists and federal research infrastructure initiatives at NAML sites and facilities.**
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The Role of Marine Laboratories in the Nation's Research and Education Enterprise

Ocean, coastal and Great Lakes marine laboratories are vital, cost-effective, community-based "windows on the sea." They connect communities with cutting edge marine, coastal and social sciences, providing thousands of students and citizens with meaningful, science-based learning experiences. The member institutions of the National Association of Marine Laboratories (NAML) work together to improve the quality, effectiveness and relevance of ocean, coastal and Great Lakes research, education and outreach. NAML labs provide reliable and relevant information to support wise local coastal management and the understanding and protection of natural resources on a national basis. In particular, NAML seeks to:

- Promote and support basic and applied research of the highest quality from the unique perspective of coastal laboratories.
- Encourage wise utilization and conservation of marine and coastal habitats and resources using ecosystem-based management approaches.
- Recognize, encourage and support the unique role that coastal laboratories play in conducting education, outreach, and public service.
- Promote efficient exchange of information and develop collaborations among NAML member institutions and with government agencies.
- Support vital coastal observing systems that collect front line data needed to improve predictions of natural and man-made disasters.

Oceans, Coasts, and Great Lakes are Vital for Economic Growth and the Well-being of the Nation

The ocean is a major economic asset for coastal and land-locked nations. For example, in the U.S. and using 2010 statistics, 52% of the population lived in coastal watershed regions generating nearly 60% of the nation's GDP in 2010. Most imported goods (over \$1.2 trillion/yr.) and exports moved through coastal waterways and ports. Commercial fishing generated over \$32 billion in income and more than one million jobs, while recreational fishing supported \$19 billion in income and millions of additional jobs. Over 25% of U.S. domestic oil was produced from coastal and offshore waters. Oil refineries and wind farms, military installations and assets, rail and road networks,

all crucial for national security, energy, commerce, and transportation, are concentrated along coasts. In our globally connected world, land-locked nations derive many benefits from the ocean such as general commerce and ocean products, and are impacted by the ocean's influence on the distribution of rainfall and heat.

Meeting stewardship responsibilities for the oceans, coasts, and the Great Lakes requires a robust ocean and coastal science and education enterprise. Coastal areas face challenges that threaten our fisheries resources, impact recreational and commercial resources and impact ecosystems. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and its continuing impact on the natural resources of the region illustrates the need for a robust and responsive ocean and coastal sciences enterprise. We must reinvest in the nation's research enterprise that has been responsible for our long-term prosperity and technological preeminence through interdisciplinary research spanning a landscape of disciplines, from physics to geology, chemistry to biology, engineering to social sciences, and modeling to observation.

NAML Concerns with Respect to Federal Marine and Coastal Research and Education

NAML believes that research and education programs at the major federal science agencies with marine portfolios — including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Interior (DOI), the National Institutes of Health (NIH); and the Department of Energy (DOE) — should be viewed as priority investments in the future health and well being of the Nation. While much attention has been justifiably focused on the need for our Nation to continue its support of premier basic research programs, it is equally important to maintain strong support for mission-oriented ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes research, observing, and monitoring programs. Programs that enhance agency internal research capabilities and support the extramural community in competitive, merit-based research provide highly cost-effective returns on investment and distribute economic and societal benefits over a broad array of communities.

National Science Foundation – NSF funds vital basic research that enhances the public understanding of the Nation's oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. NSF also supports science, engineering and education to inform the societal actions needed for environmental and economic sustainability and sustainable human well-being. A sustainable world is one in which human needs are met equitably and without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Meeting this challenge requires a substantial increase in our understanding of the integrated system of society, the natural world, and the alterations humans bring to Earth. NSF's Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability (SEES) initiative (including efforts such as the Coastal SEES initiative, ocean acidification, dimensions of biodiversity, sustainable energy pathways, water sustainability and climate, etc.) is an example of how this vital need is being met. Research in this area as well as in other ocean and coastal areas is supported via a highly competitive, merit-based process through a variety of modes of support at NAML labs involving individual investigators, small interdisciplinary teams of researchers, and students. NAML is particularly supportive of the creation of new research networks that connect NAML labs and other entities in ways that would further enhance other ecosystem networks supported by NSF. NAML believes that research infrastructure support is important and needed to move the research enterprise forward. NAML is concerned, however, that in an era of particularly scarce resources, an appropriate balance must be achieved that protects as much as possible the actual conduct of research and the education and training process that is an inherent part of the research process.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – NOAA is a critical federal leader in ocean, coastal and Great Lakes research. NOAA's extramural support for research and education at marine labs and universities greatly expands its access to world-class expertise and unique facilities, complementing and expanding the work carried out within NOAA labs. NOAA's extramural partnerships contribute invaluable information to our coastal resource managers. These include: the National Sea Grant College (NSGC) Program and Coastal Services Center; Aquaculture Initiatives; Prescott Marine Mammal Program; Highly Migratory Shark Fishery Research Program; NOAA Cooperative and Joint Institutes; the Integrated Ocean Observing Systems; NOAA's Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research harmful algal bloom, hypoxia, and ecological forecasting initiatives; the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NEERS); the National Marine Sanctuary Program; and NOAA's Office of Education.

NAML strongly supports recent recommendations made to the NOAA Science Advisory Board that calls for priority support for NOAA extramural programs. Increased extramural research enables NOAA to leverage its R&D investment with the resources of the nation's leading university scientists resulting in greater and faster scientific advances at lower costs. A predictable and reliable partnership with the extramural research community is critical to NOAA's long-term success. As available resources become scarcer and major program reorganization is being considered, NOAA should enhance its partnership with the extramural research community in creative and innovative ways. NOAA should expand its efforts to co-locate agency research staff and infrastructure at non-Federal marine labs. Such actions will not only result in significant cost savings, achieve a greater return for its investment, and increase scientific collaborations and productivity. A robust NOAA budget directly coupled with solid support for extramural partnerships is essential for NOAA to serve national needs.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration – Part of NASA's mission is to develop an understanding of the total Earth system and the effects of natural and human-induced changes on the global environment. Oceans play a major role in influencing changes in the world's climate and weather. Long-term ocean data from satellites make it possible to employ modeling techniques for global mapping of seasonal changes in ocean surface topography, currents, waves, winds, phytoplankton content, sea-ice extent, rainfall, sunlight reaching the sea, and sea surface temperature. Studying these patterns at a global scale can help forecast and mitigate the effects of floods and drought. Ocean observing satellite images tell us about the most fundamental climate changes. Satellite data have improved forecasting model capabilities to predict events such as El Niño and other global and regional climate cycles. Expanding NASA extramural support will further develop the ability to better predict ocean phenomena.

Environmental Protection Agency – EPA is an important source of support for marine laboratories and EPA's own laboratories are a critical part of the marine science community. EPA's Office of Research and Development and Office of Water provide essential resources to marine labs nationwide, fund research grants in various environmental science and engineering disciplines, and engage the Nation's best scientists and engineers in targeted research complementary to EPA and other federal research activities. Unfortunately, support for research has declined dramatically over the past several years within EPA, and the EPA's Science Advisory Board has called for renewed investments. Enhanced support for extramural research programs at EPA is essential in helping to mitigate and adapt to environmental change.

Department of Interior – DOI is an important federal player with respect to the ocean and coastal community through the research supported and conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) via the Coastal and Marine Geology program and the National Biological Service. Greater partnership with NAML Labs would provide USGS and BOEM with needed access to sound marine science information to support their role in the management of ocean and coastal resources.

National Institutes of Health – National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) – NIEHS Centers for Oceans and Human Health fund research on marine-related health issues, such as developing techniques for more accurate and earlier detection of harmful algal blooms with the goal of preventing or reducing exposure, and studying the health effects of eating seafood that harbors toxins produced by harmful algae. NIEHS grantees examine the health effects of consuming seafood containing pollutants such as PCBs and mercury, identify indicators of recreational water contamination and illness, and exploring compounds from marine organisms that hold promise as therapies for neurodegenerative disorders, cardiovascular and infectious diseases, certain cancers, and other conditions.

Department of Energy – DOE's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy division has initiated significant efforts to understand and develop sources of renewable marine energy from tidal, wave, and current sources. Environmental effects and conflicts with existing ocean uses must be evaluated as these U.S. coastal energy sources are developed. The Nation's marine laboratories are uniquely distributed and serve as ideal locations for much of the research needed to rationally develop this energy source. Opportunities to partner with the Department in these areas should be strongly encouraged.

Education, Diversity and an Ocean Literate America

The U.S. continues to be at risk with respect to student achievement in science, technology, engineering and math among industrialized nations, as well as, emerging industrializing nations. Therefore, it is critically important that we improve ocean literacy and workforce development among all sectors of our diverse nation. NAML labs seek to expand the engagement of individuals from groups that have been historically under-represented in ocean research, education and outreach through their own and university programs at marine laboratories. This is particularly important in fulfilling the goal of achieving a diversified STEM pipeline for future science and ocean workforce needs. Marine laboratories play an important role in formal and informal education and workforce development by providing students with a place to learn. Marine labs serve as primary training grounds for experiential ocean education and are committed to enhancing diversity within the field of ocean, coastal and Great Lakes research and education. By fostering relationships with community colleges and minority-serving institutions (MSIs), marine labs provide distinctive learning opportunities for underrepresented groups, allowing students to achieve a greater understanding of oceans and coastal ecosystems and providing them with a sense of stewardship.

NAML laboratories continue to strongly support partnerships with Federal agencies to address the ocean education needs of the Nation. These include the NSF’s Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation, Centers for Ocean Science Education Excellence, Research Experiences for Undergraduates, and Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings programs; NOAA’s Expanding Partnerships Program in the NOAA Education Office and the National Sea Grant College Program; and EPA’s Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Fellowship Program. The importance of marine labs in support of coastal states’ Environmental Literacy Plans is essential in developing a literate public. Investment is needed today in coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes education programs at NAML labs that support formal and informal learning at all age levels, by all disciplines, and for all Americans.

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