



**Transcript of the
NOAA Aquaculture Listening Session National Call-in
Held on May 6, 2010**

Chair: Andy Winer, NOAA Office of Communications and External Affairs

Participants: 77

Public Comments: 9

** Note – In order to meet government accessibility requirements (508 compliance), NOAA is posting a transcript of this conference call online in addition to posting the MP3 audio file online. For any questions regarding this transcript, please contact Kate.Naughten@noaa.gov.*

Operator: Thank you for holding. At this time I would like to inform all parties that your line will be on a listen-only mode until the question/answer segment of today's call. Today's call is being recorded so if you have any objections please disconnect at this time. I would now like to turn the call over to Andy Winer. Sir you may begin.

Andy Winer, Director of External Affairs for NOAA: Thank you all. And we apologize for the slight delay. We had little bit of a technical problem on our end but we've got it fixed now. And we want to welcome you to today's national listening session for aquaculture being sponsored by NOAA.

My name is Andy Winer. I'm the Director of External Affairs in NOAA's Office of Communications and External Affairs, and this is the third one of these sessions I have chaired, and the sixth in a series of these aquaculture listening sessions that we've held across the country.

The agency is hosting these sessions because we are interested in being proactive about how all forms of marine aquaculture develop nationwide including coastal, open ocean, land-based/closed recirculating (systems), hatcheries, etc. This issue is of particular interest to our Administrator, Dr. Jane Lubchenco. And on her behalf, I'd like to extend her thanks for talking your time this afternoon – or this morning, depending on where you are – to phone in and to participate in this process. All of us here at NOAA very much appreciate your willingness to share your thoughts with us.

Now there are a couple of announcements before we get going with the listening session that I'd like would like to make. The first is that we've extended to comment deadline to midnight on May 28. That's a two-week extension. And the second thing is that we've scheduled a seventh

listening session that will be held in Anchorage, Alaska on May 21, from 1:00 – 3:30 p.m. at the Hotel Captain Cook.

I'd also like to tell you who is in the room here with me today. These are the people who will be implementing the policy once it is approved. And with me this afternoon is Dr. Michael Rubino, NOAA's Aquaculture Program Manager; Susan Bunsick, Senior Policy analyst for the Aquaculture Program; and I'm also being joined by several other NOAA staffers who work for the program who are taking notes and listening in.

Now this one is a different session from the ones I've done the in-person so far and at this point I'd like to ask the operator to give us instructions on how you can sign in if you want to speak. Operator could you go ahead?

Operator: At this time, if you'd like to ask a question press star 1. Again to ask a question press star 1. To withdraw your question press star 2. One moment.

Andy Winer: As some context for the session today, and as we're looking online to see who's signing up I'm looking right now and it doesn't look like anybody has signed up yet. So if there are any of you that are out there ... please hit star one.

Operator: One moment, I do have a couple of questions.

Andy Winer: Ok, we have some people that are dialing in. We just wanted to make sure it was working. Sorry for the delay. We just wanted to make sure technically people were in. So, if you want to speak this afternoon it's star 1. And, we see some names coming up. Let me give some context for today's session. Last year, Dr. Lubchenco announced that NOAA was going to develop and implement a new, national aquaculture policy that would, number one, address all forms of aquaculture, seafood production, enhancement, and restoration. Two, supporting development of a robust U.S. marine aquaculture industry that is environmentally and economically sustainable, creating new jobs and business opportunities, and enhancing U.S. food security. Three promote the protection of ocean resources and marine ecosystems and four, addresses the fisheries management issues and opportunities posed by aquaculture.

Now aquaculture issues also intersect with and support many of NOAA's other priorities, such as stock rebuilding and endangered species restoration, habitat restoration, job creation, and ecosystem-based marine spatial planning.

So it is important that NOAA take a comprehensive view to examine the potential future of marine aquaculture in the United States and the likely interactions among the many environmental and socioeconomic issues related to the industry. This national listening session is a step towards crafting a forward looking policy and we want to hear from you and to make sure we have your input as we craft a new policy. We will then take your input and develop a draft policy that will be released for additional review and public comment. Once we have that input, we will finalize, adopt, and begin to implement the new policy.

Now, as many of you know, aquaculture is an important and growing component of the seafood supply in the United States and abroad. We import over 80 percent of the seafood that we consume in the United States and half of that is from aquaculture.

NOAA recognizes that aquaculture can create employment and business opportunities, especially in coastal communities in the United States, and can help increase production of safe, sustainable seafood here at home. Yet, without proper controls, aquaculture operations can result in water pollution, threats to native stocks, impacts to wild populations and ecosystem functioning, and conflicts with other industries.

NOAA also recognizes that the industry faces a number of challenges that need to be addressed, such as confusing or overlapping laws, regulations, and jurisdictions in the nearshore, no clear regulatory regime in federal waters, and growing competition for space with new coastal and ocean industries.

Now as I mentioned, NOAA has not released a draft policy, but I want to give you a sense of some policy components that we feel are important, so that you have some context for your comments.

The policy should be science based and ecosystem focused; consider competing ocean uses; ensure the long-term economic viability of our coastal communities and businesses; promote innovation within the industry; create a management system that is clear and efficient; promote information dissemination, one, among aquaculturalists, such as Best Management Practices, and two, to the general public about the role that aquaculture can play in supplying safe seafood and well as how potential environmental impacts may be minimized, eliminated, or controlled. And it will define NOAA's role and the U.S.'s role in international aquaculture issues and trade.

We have also provided discussion questions online to help focus the comments and if you'd like to look at these, go to <http://aquaculture.noaa.gov> and click on the link at the top left.

Now let me talk about the ground rules for today and how we are going to proceed. What we'll do is as soon as I am done with this introduction we'll look at the people that are speaking, we'll identify who it is, and then the operator will activate your line and that will allow you to speak. The comments will be limited to three minutes each. And, in addition to speaking here, for those of you who are on the line that don't necessarily want to speak but you want to submit your comments, you can also submit your comments on the website that I mentioned earlier which is <http://aquaculture.noaa.gov>.

And, just a reminder that what we're focused on today is a broad policy for all marine aquaculture; our policy has to address everything from existing nearshore aquaculture to emerging technologies and how the Aquaculture Program integrates with NOAA's broader agency mission.

Now before we start again, if I could ask the operator to come back on one more time and if possible explain to the folks that are listening how it is that they can speak if they would like to do that.

Operator: [Operator gives instructions regarding making a comment.]

Andy Winer: OK, thank you very much. Our first speaker will be Bob Link from Multi Aquaculture Systems. Bob can you hear me?

Bob Link: I can hear you.

Andy Winer: OK, you're up.

Bob Link: Ok, I know you're going about this to get offshore water column leases done. I've got a few comments here. If you can address these, it would make everyone's life a lot easier. One, are you going to zone out the area where people can put sites? Two, are you going to do a complimentary section seven so that they don't end up with that at the end? So, would that be part of the zoning? Three, are you going to provide crop insurance? Four, are you going to do a GEIS? Five, timeline? Six, are you going to issue a general scope? And seven, the value. In other words, if you have an offshore water column lease, will the various people at NOAA and other places, people value that as an asset. In other words, you've gone through x amount of years of getting something permitted ... eight million or two million dollars. And, are you going to value it? And then are you going to help provide crop insurance?

Andy Winer: Bob, this is Andy. What we're trying to do today is we're trying to get your feedback at this point. There is no policy in place and so the purpose of this call is to find out what you think about the issue of aquaculture. And so, if you have concerns and you'd like to present those concerns we're more than happy to listen to them. If not, today's not meant to be a question and answer session. There's no policy for us to talk about, but we're taking input. We've recorded the questions you have and we understand what those are, but are there any comments that you want to make as far as the things you are concerns about. Just to be clear, the policy that we're developing is not just an offshore policy. We're looking all types of aquaculture and so the testimony that we're seeking to take from everybody ... if you want to express a particular concern about a particular type of aquaculture that's fine, but the policy will be all encompassing.

Bob Link: If those are the ground rules then I've made my statement.

Unknown speaker: Can I make a comment?

Andy Winer: Who's that?

Unknown speaker: It's Robert Valenti.

Andy Winer: And who are ...?

Robert Valenti, Multi Aquaculture Systems: ... same establishment, Multi Aquaculture Systems.

Andy Winer: OK.

Robert Valenti, Multi Aquaculture Systems: And, my comment would be that National Marine Fisheries cease to be involved with aquaculture and give it to USDA. Why? Because National Marine Fisheries is involved primarily, with commercial fishing which is a competitor to aquaculture. They go hand in hand but they have their ongoing problems. And, for years, I've watched National Marine Fisheries say with verbiage that they would like to help aquaculture but unfortunately they do it in such a small, feeble fashion that it is of no value at all. And, since we're talking about commercial aquaculture, I often wonder why so much emphasis is placed on academicians and academic institutions being involved in what is effectively a farming situation. While research is important, I think the overlying effort is always put on research and not on commercial enterprise. Those are my two comments.

Andy Winer: OK, thank you very much. Our next speaker is James Ferro from the Ocean Conservancy. James can you hear me?

James Ferro, Ocean Conservancy: I can. Can you hear me?

Andy Winer: Gotcha. You're up.

James Ferro: Great, thank you. I am a policy analyst at Ocean Conservancy's Aquaculture Program. And as you guys know, we've attended four of the five listening sessions. We've provided detailed comments regarding development of the new national policy and some of the principles and policies that we believe need to be part of that. We have active programs in ocean debris, the arctic, fisheries management, marine protected areas, marine spatial planning and aquaculture. And Ocean Conservancy believes that marine aquaculture, including open ocean aquaculture, has a responsible role to play in our future seafood supply. But to do so, it must be governed by strong, national environmental standards that protect ocean ecosystems from harm.

Today, I appreciate the opportunity to deliver a message signed by over 6,250 citizens. These are members of Ocean Conservancy's ocean action network and they're from every state in the United States, including Puerto Rico and Washington, D.C.

Dear Administrator Lubchenco, we, the undersigned, urge you to ensure that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's national policy on marine aquaculture includes principles designed to protect ocean ecosystems and the communities that depend on them from the potential harmful impacts of an expanding domestic aquaculture industry.

NOAA should use the National Sustainable Offshore Aquaculture Act of 2009, introduced by Lois Capps from California, as a model for an effective and rigorous national framework to guide the industry. Any national policy that emerges from this process should ensure that:

One, open-ocean aquaculture proceeds only under a comprehensive national framework, including new federal legislation, to guide the industry's development.

Two, precaution is the core operating principle for this new use of US ocean waters. Given the inherent risks, uncertainties, and need to preserve public trust resources, NOAA's national policy must ensure vibrant marine ecosystems are protected above all else.

Three, the national framework establishes rigorous environmental standards to guide federal rulemaking and industry performance. These standards must address fish escapes, disease, pollution, chemicals, impacts on wildlife and predators, and reliance on wild fish for aquaculture feed. Standards should be performance-based and should regulate facility siting, permitting, monitoring, and enforcement. For maximum effectiveness, the standards should reward facilities for performance beyond permit requirements, and significantly penalize facilities that fall short.

Finally, in every respect, the development of open-ocean aquaculture should be subject to a full, meaningful public process. The marine environment is a public trust resource held by the government for the benefit of all its citizens. Expansion of marine fish farming should not proceed unless public resources are adequately protected, the public is fairly compensated for the use of its resources, and facility owners are held liable for damages to the marine environment.

Thank you for your attention to this critically important issue, and for the opportunity to comment on the development of a new national policy for marine aquaculture.

Andy Winer: Thank you very much James.

James Ferro: Thank you.

Andy Winer: Our next speaker will be Justine Williams from Food and Water Watch. Justine, can you hear me?

Justine Williams, Food and Water Watch: Yes I can, thank you. Well I just wanted to comment that, you know, you've mentioned that this policy is intended to address all forms of marine aquaculture. But, I think, you know, as several people have alluded to, we all really think that it's fairly apparent that this is really going on to push open ocean finfish aquaculture. But, as we've said many times before our organization, and many of the people that we work with, feel that there are too many inherent issues with open ocean aquaculture and we don't believe that we should move forward with a policy for this at least until we've done some serious research and development beforehand. And, so, I just wanted to mention that I think NOAA should really consider putting a little more thought into some of the others forms of aquaculture such as land-based recirculating marine aquaculture and sustainable forms of shellfish aquaculture. As a gentleman previously mentioned, the offshore aquaculture can be competing with wild fishing whereas other methods provide less of a conflict and could more realistically be seen as fulfilling NMFS's goals to preserve and sustain wild stock and commercial fishing. So, I just hope these others methods will be considered as more sustainable options. Thank you.

Andy Winer: OK, thank you. Our next speaker is Richard Langan from the University of New Hampshire. Richard are you on?

Dr. Richard Langan: Yes?

Andy Winer: We can hear you now.

Dr. Richard Langan: I didn't think I activated to enter comments at this time.

Andy Winer: OK, thank you. Well, right now, there's nobody else in the queue. So, one last time I'll have the operator explain again how it is if you want to make a comment you can. But as of now there is nobody else that is lined up to make comments. Operator could you give one last call out if these people want to make comments?

Operator: Repeats instructions.

Andy Winer: Right now we have 69 people on the call so we've taken comments from just a few of you so we want to make sure before we terminate this thing ... OK we've got at least one person that's jumped on but if you want to speak you better line up fairly soon because we'll go through these speakers. We've now done our last call. We now have a couple of people who are jumping on, but this will be the last call for speakers. And after we go through the ones who are listed we will wrap up unless somebody jumps on in the meantime. Our next speaker is Paul Olin, California Sea Grant. Paul let me know when you can hear me.

Paul Olin: Good morning or good afternoon as the case may be. I had the opportunity to attend the listening session down in Menlo Park, and while I thought it was informative, I heard expressed a lot of fear that I don't think is really based on the scientific information we've got regarding net pen aquaculture. There are a number of places where it has been done successfully in the United States. And I just wanted to say that we also heard an awful lot about the precautionary principle. You know, when I look at the impending lack of seafood that we'll face here in North America, the United States, and indeed throughout the world, that lack of nutritional seafood and the many health benefits that derive from current or increased seafood consumption gives me great cause for concern and I would suggest that the precautionary principle would dictate that we move forward as rapidly as we can to develop this industry in an environmentally sustainable fashion. Thank you.

Andy Winer: Thank you Paul. Our next speaker is Mark Vinsel, United Fishermen of Alaska. Mark, can you hear me?

Mark Vinsel: Yes, can you hear me?

Andy Winer: I've got you.

Mark Vinsel: Yes, I mostly want to thank you all for scheduling a session in Alaska. We have a lot of forms of aquaculture that are to be successful and generally compatible and symbiotic with our wild fisheries. And the other thing that I appreciate is the point you mentioned about the long term viability of communities. One of the things we find missing in Capps' bill and anything else we've had that we've seen, is a priority for wild, natural fisheries and wild capture fisheries and, up here in Alaska, I think that the long term viability of most of our coastal communities would reply on such a priority. But we will look forward to seeing you all in Anchorage and thank you very much for giving us that opportunity.

Andy Winer: Thank you Mark. Our next speaker ... and if I mispronounce your name I apologize in advance ... it looks like Mike Tlusty of the New England Aquarium. Michael are you on?

Mike Tlusty: Yes I am. And thank you Andy, that is the correct pronunciation.

Andy Winer: OK good.

Mike Tlusty: What I would like to comment on is that I understand the idea for moving aquaculture together as a unit, but I think we need to have an orderly progression for moving forward. There are forms of aquaculture, such as shellfish culture, which could be moved forward in a ... probably at a little faster rate than some of the finfish operations. Likewise, I think it's important to provide for research opportunities. Everybody keeps saying 'we need to test this, we need to prove this, we need research,' but then nobody wants to provide those opportunities. The last I heard, our research efforts in offshore aquaculture and even some of the coastal shellfish-based research efforts can't ... they just aren't surviving. Some are moving to Mexico, others are just totally being cut out of funding, so we really need to make sure research is an integral part of this. We need to have a stepwise progression which we can move forward probably even looking at the less intensive probably looking at that first, but using that as a foundation. And also, some areas are ready to proceed. We've done a lot more modeling ... we're much further along with marine special planning in the East than in the West. And, so if somebody's taking ... the Gulf of Maine is taking the lead in marine special planning, we need to be able to let them go out and let them lead and let them advance and we can't kind of wait for the stragglers to catch up. So, what I'd like to see is a tiered process for how we can move forward as quickly and as efficiently as possible. Thank you.

Andy Winer: Thank you. Our next speaker is Bill Silkes of the American Mussel Harvesters.

Bill Silkes: Thank you all for having this conference and the point I would like to make is the development of any policy within NOAA or any regulation that may develop as a result of the policy should begin with the preamble that the development of a sustainable aquaculture industry in the United States should be a national priority. Well I will talk to some of the issues as to why and it's primarily jobs, traditional fishing industry jobs as well as vibrant coastal community jobs. And then it's the trade deficit. The wholesome foodstuffs. All of the things that have already been enumerated. But, again, the policy should begin with a statement that of sustainable aquaculture development is a national priority. Thank you.

Andy Winer: Thank you. Our next speaker is Neil Sims, Ocean Stewards Institute. Neil, can you hear me? Looks like Neil's disappeared.

Neil Sims: It's me.

Andy Winer: Your name disappeared from my list. So go on ahead Neil, you're up.

Neil Sims: Ok, thank you very much. I've already submitted written comments on behalf of both the Ocean Stewards Institute, the open ocean mariculture trade association, and Kona Blue Water Farms, our commercial operation out here in Kona, Hawaii. I'd just like to make a few other comments here on some of the thoughts that people put forward here this morning. The suggestion has been made that the Capps' draft is a good place to start the discussion, that's a good framework. The Ocean Stewards and Kona Blue would say yes, it's a good place to start, but there are still some very deep concerns with the provisions that are in that draft. Primarily I think the the biggest concern is that it's designed to be bureaucratically very cumbersome and, through the regional PEIS process, it is more of an impediment to the development of a national aquaculture industry rather than a mechanism for the development. The fact that the regional PEIS's have to be approved for all regions before any permits could be filed is a little bit counter intuitive ... that's not what we really should be doing. We need to allow this industry to grow. We have to have a national open ocean mariculture industry here. There are concerns that have been expressed here and in a number of the other written comments here, but we have been in the water in Kona for five years. We have done the serious research and development that Justine Williams has requested that we do, we've been doing it for five years and the overarching message is that there is no significant impact from our operations here in Kona. We've done 500 tons a year of sashimi grade Kona Kampachi and you can't even tell the impact on the water quality. There's no difference in water quality from up current and down current of the net pens. People suggest that we should be doing land-based aquaculture or shellfish aquaculture ... I've been involved in this for 25 years. I've done shellfish aquaculture. Our original permit application here in Kona was for a pearl oyster farm in the open ocean. But that ran into problems with potential entanglement with marine mammals. We've done land-based finfish production here for two years and we know what that's like. It doesn't work on an economic basis and it really is more like a factory farm when you crowd fish together in tanks on land.

I'd like to concur with Paul Olin's suggestion that the precautionary principle needs to be adhered to here. And while Jamie had suggested that the risks and uncertainties of open ocean aquaculture mean that we should move forward cautiously, I would say to the contrary Jamie that the risks of inaction are such that we must move forward here. The precautionary principle compels us to do something because there are jobs ... as commercial fisheries are coming under increasing pressure and buy-back programs and IFQs are being implemented ... we need to find alternative employment, alternative use for those waterfronts. And we need to find alternative sources of seafood that are not involving just chasing wild stocks further afield. So the precautionary principle is something that we must adhere to and it compels us to action. Thank you very much.

Andy Winer: Thank you Neil. Our next speaker is Matt Parker, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Matt Parker: Yes, good afternoon. The one comment I would like to make is something that some of our marine aquaculture folks have already run into and that's the transport of a species that they've grown that may be a federally-managed species or a state-managed species. Each time they ... they've produced it in a licensed aquaculture operation in our state but other states don't want to have those species going through their states because it's a federally-managed species. So, some sort mechanism making it easier to transport those species across state lines to

markets where they'll be sold for a premium product. That's one big hindrance the folks here in North Carolina have had with their land-based marine species they've been growing. Thank you.

Andy Winer: Thank you and I'm going to give the last warning because we have our last speaker up now, so if anybody wants to jump on, now would be the time to do it. Our last speaker right now is Kevan Main. Hello?

Kevan Main: Hi, can you hear me ?

Andy Winer: Got you.

Kevan Main: Hi. My name is Kevan Main and I am with Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida. I wanted to echo the comments made by a number of the speakers. First of all it's critical that we move forward with developing a U.S. marine aquaculture industry as soon as possible. With the collapse of seafood species around the world in terms of fisheries development and also with the huge level of imports that we're seeing we need to move forward at this time. The U.S. has lagged behind other countries developing marine aquaculture primarily because of the substantial emphasis by federal agencies ... the lack of substantial emphasis by federal agencies and support to develop the technologies for the species that we grow here. Aquaculture development in the United States is going to be developed in a number of different forms. There's going to be land-based systems like we have currently, there's going to be recirculating aquaculture systems and certainly offshore aquaculture has got to play a role if we're going to compete in terms of development of large volumes of seafood. And so while I believe we need to take a careful approach in designing environmentally responsible aquaculture technologies. We need to move forward and we need to do so right away. Thank you.

Andy Winer: Thank you very much. We've had one last speaker join us and that is Kevin Bright.

Kevin Bright: Hello?

Andy Winer: Hello Kevin, we can hear you. Go on ahead.

Kevin Bright: Hi, Kevin Bright, American Gold Seafoods. We are an aquaculture production company in Washington State and I just want to comment quickly... just looking at seafood trends. I just got a thing today talking about salmon and seafood production and two-thirds of the salmon produced on a global scale comes from farms and one-third of the production on a global scale is coming from wild fisheries. And it's not that wild fisheries are declining, actually Russia has increased its harvesting so the amount of wild fish on the market has basically remained the same or even increased a little bit over the last ten, fifteen years, but what's happened obviously is that salmon farming has come along and it's gone from being basically ten percent of the world production to now two-thirds of the world's production of salmon. So, I don't want to get on salmon but it's a good example of how successful aquaculture can be at producing a new supply of seafood for the world economy. And, as some other callers have spoken, we're facing a shortage of seafood, we're facing basically increased population and an increased demand for seafood and that protein source and we're going to see basically a decrease in the amount of

sustainable seafood out there. So, what's going to happen? The price of seafood's going to go through the roof and we're going to start seeing developing countries lose that protein source. So, as someone said earlier, the precautionary principle is certainly where we should be going but we should be forward thinking and looking at what's going to happen down the road. NOAA needs to look at what's going to be happening to seafood prices, what's going to happen to the supply of seafood out there. And I think, basically, we're going to have to take the precaution of getting a little more proactive and get into aquaculture. My one point is, I'm watching the rest of the world go ahead and develop aquaculture while we sit here in the U.S. and lag further and further behind. I think we can learn from what other country's mistakes were and what other country's successes are and develop realistic regulations and policy and that's what NOAA should be looking at ... setting forward a policy that's achievable, regulations that are achievable to promote this. This is a domestic supply. I'd love to grow fish here employ people here in the United States of America and produce food for domestic supply. So, those are my comments. Thank you.

Andy Winer: Thank you very much and that concludes our comments for today. For those of you who were on the call but did not make comments, we would encourage you to submit comments that you have online and also to encourage anyone you know who is interested in this topic to also submit comments online if they would like to do so. The website is once again <http://aquaculture.NOAA.gov>. And the deadline for comments is May 28 at midnight so we would hope that you would take the time to give us your thoughts on any aspect of a potential aquaculture policy. So I want to thank all of you for taking the time to be with us today and we look forward to all of your input and we will be back in touch. Thank you. Bye.

Operator: That concludes today's conference. Thank you for your participation.

- End-

NOAA Aquaculture Listening Session #6				
National Call-In				
May 6 2010 @ 02:00 PM CT				
	First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Speaker
	Meeting Chair:			
1	Andy	Winer	NOAA	
	Participants			
	David	Alves	NOAA Northeast Regional Office	
2	Robert	Bacon	Sea Grant	
3	Lucas	Barrowman	Cleanfish	
4	Jessica	Beck	NOAA	
5	Kristin	Bellantuono	State CT Dept Of Enviromental Protection	
6	Mark	Berrigan	FL Dept of Agriculture and Services	
7	Kristi	Birney-Rieman	EDC	
8	Jenna	Borberg	Oregon Governor's Office	
9	Kevin	Bright	Seafood Industry	x
10	Teri	Byron	WA State Dept of Ecology	
11	Rod	Campbell	FWS	
12	Carrie Dr	Castille	Louisiana Dept of Forestry	
13	Jenne	Colleluori	Wegmans Food	
14	Greg	Course	Private Citizen	
15	Scott	Doyle	NOAA	
16	Michelle	Duval	NC Division of Marine Fisheries	
17	Chris	Earle	ICF International	
18	Ashley	Erickson	Congressman Sam Farr	
19	James	Ferro	Ocean Conservancy	
21	Suzanne	Forbes	FMI	
22	Gil	Griffis	United Soybean Board	
23	Flint	Harding	Martek Bio Sciences	
24	Jeffrey	Harris	LA Department of Natural Resources	
25	Heather	Havens	Congress	
27	Karen	Hyun	National Resource Commitee	
28	Gwen	Ilaban	Concerned Citizen	
29	Fritz	Jaenike	Harlingen Shrimp Farm	
30	Dave	Jones	Livefuels	
31	Liz	Karan	Pew Environment Group	
32	Dale	Kelley	AK Trollers Assoc	
33	Jessica	Keys	Oregon Governor's Office	
34	Gene	Kim	NOAA Sea Grant	
35	Marcos	Kroupa	Aquaculture Industries	
36	Richard	Langan	University of New Hampshire	
37	Jim	Laurenson	ICF	
38	Bob	Link	Multi Aquaculture Systems	x
39	Erich	Luening	Aqua Culture North America	
40	Teri	Macias	Institute for Fishieries Resources	
41	Kevan	Main	Mote Marine Lab	x
42	John	Mann	HDR	
43	Toni	Massar	Scientific Associates	
44	James	Mitchell	Food & Water Watch	
45	Lissa	Morgantaylor-Jones	Livefuels	

	First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Speaker
46	Maria	Murray	Office of Education	
47	Joe	Myers	New Jersey Agriculture	
49	Linda	Odierno	National Agriculture Assoc	
50	Richard	Oestman	ICF International	
51	Paul	Olin	CA Sea Grant	x
52	Kevin	O'Sullivan	State of Alaska	
53	Matt	Parker	NC Dept of Ag	x
54	John	Reghi	NOAA Enforcement	
55	Corey	Ridings	House Natural Resources Committee	
56	Jill	Rolland	USDA	
57	Mike	Rushton	ICF	
58	Christine	Santora	IOCS	
59	David Dr	Scarfe	American Veterinary Medical Association	
60	Cyres	Schmidt	OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife	
61	Steve	Schneider	MD Department of Natural Resources	
62	Donna	Schroeder	Minerals Management Services	
63	Bill	Silkes	American Mussel Harvestors	x
20	Neil	Sims	Ocean Stewards Institute, Kona Blue Water Farm	x
64	Jack	Sobel	NOAA	
65	Chris	Stock	Private Citizen	
66	Paula	Terrel	AK Marine Conervation Council	
67	Michael	Thusty	New England Aquarium	x
68	Marti	Townsend	Kaata	
69	Jay	Udelhoven	Nature Conservancy	
71	Robert	Valenti	Multi Aquaculture Systems	x
70	Jose	Villalon	WWF	
72	Mark	Vinsel	United Fisherman of AK	
72	Noreen	Walsh	USDA	
73	Dave	Whaley	House Resources Committee	
74	Sherman	Wilhelm	FL Dept of Ag & Consumer Services	
75	Justine	Williams	Food & Water Watch	x
76	Meagan	Wylie	San Diego Coast Keeper	
77	Erik	Zlokovitz	MD DNR	
	NOAA Staff			
	Chris	Botnick	NOAA AQ Program	
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