WELCOME

United States Contributions to Global Ocean Plastic Waste Meeting 4

For Zoom participants, send questions in Q&A feature.

Committee Members

Margaret Spring, Chair, *Monterey Bay Aquarium*
Mary Donohue, *University of Hawai'i*
Michelle Gierach, *NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory*
Jenna Jambeck, *University of Georgia*
Hauke Kite-Powell, *Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution*
Kara Lavender Law, *Sea Education Association*
Jay Lund, *University of California Davis*
Ramani Narayan, *Michigan State University*
Eben Schwartz, *California Coastal Commission*
Rashid Sumaila, *University of British Columbia*

Committee Statement of Task

1.) Evaluate US contributions to global ocean plastic waste, including types, sources and geographic variations

2.) Assess the prevalence of marine debris and mismanaged plastic waste in saltwater and freshwater United States waterways

3.) Examine the import and export of plastic waste to and from the United States, including the destinations of the exported plastic and the waste management infrastructure and environmental conditions of these locations.

Committee Statement of Task

4.) Assess the potential value of a national marine debris tracking and monitoring system and how such a system might be designed and implemented.

5.) Develop recommendations on knowledge gaps that warrant further scientific inquiry.

6.) Recommend potential means to reduce United States contributions to global ocean plastic waste.

Agenda

12:10 pm	**NOAA Marine Debris Monitoring and Assessment Project** Hillary Burgess, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
12:55 pm	**EPA Trash Free Waters** Romell Nandi, Environmental Protection Agency
1:30 pm	**Sample Collection and Analytical Considerations for Environmental Microplastics Studies: The Path Forward Using New ASTM Standards** Harry Allen, Environmental Protection Agency Region 9
2:05 pm	**25 minute break**
2:30 pm	**US Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee** Nancy Wallace, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
3:15 pm	*Adjourn open session*

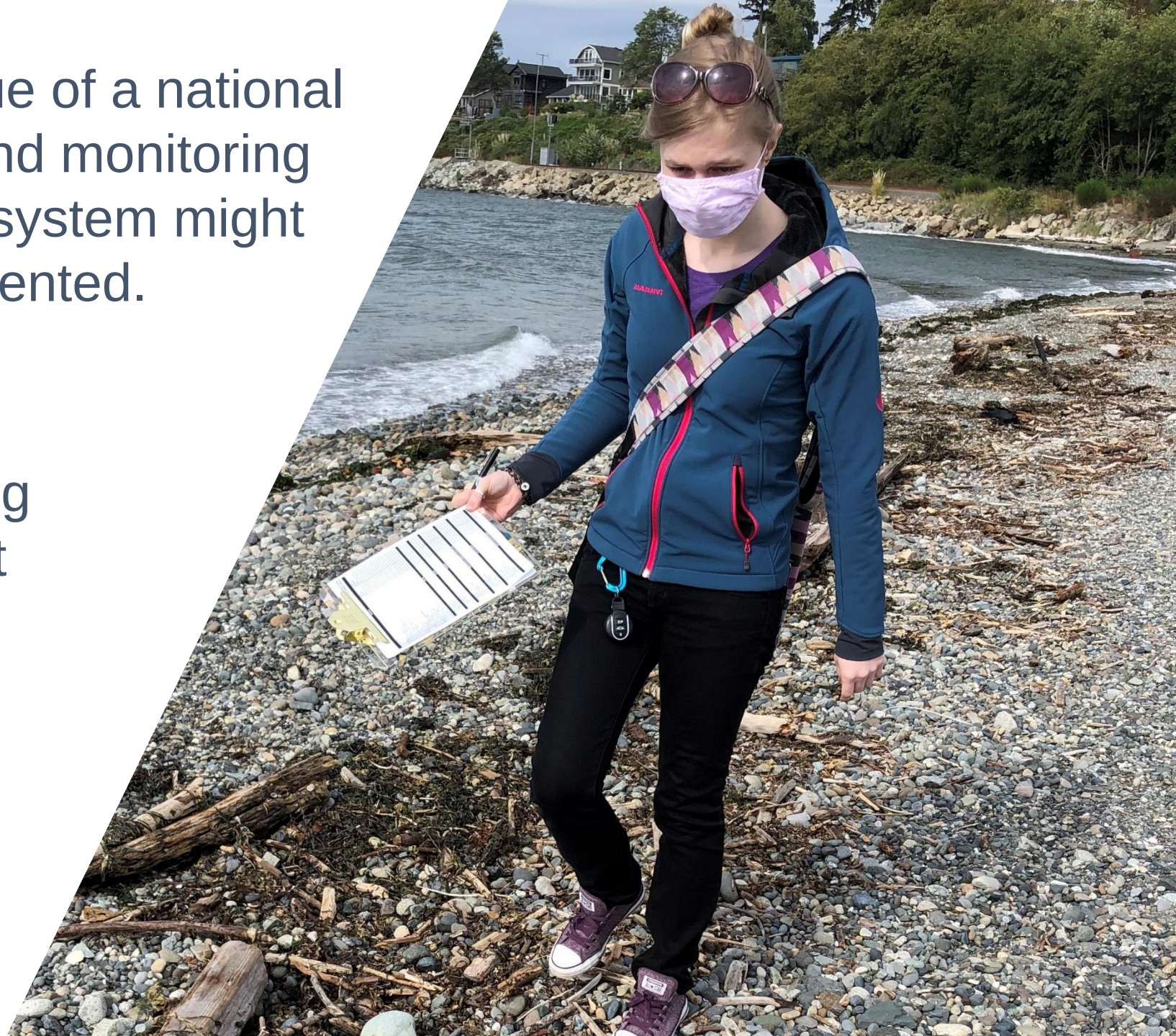
Photo: NOAA

Marine Debris Monitoring & Assessment Project (MDMAP)

Hillary Burgess
Hillary.Burgess@noaa.gov

Assess the potential value of a national marine debris tracking and monitoring system and how such a system might be designed and implemented.

b. assess how the Marine Debris Monitoring and Assessment Project protocols can inform a nationwide shoreline monitoring effort when implemented at greater spatial and temporal resolution



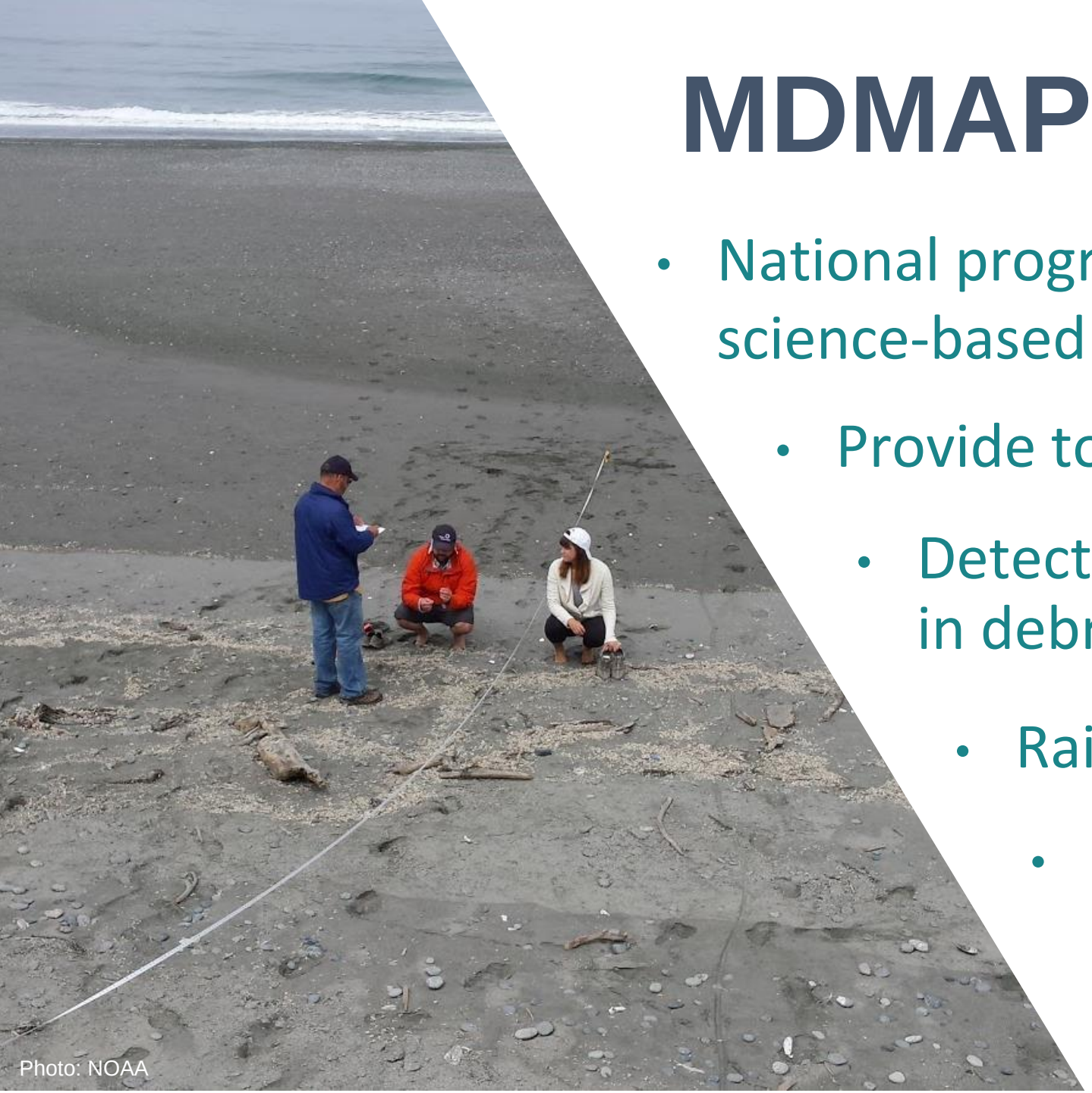


Photo: NOAA

MDMAP GOALS

- National program to support research and science-based policies
  - Provide tools to partners
    - Detect spatial and temporal changes in debris loads by **material and type**
      - Raise awareness
        - Guide and evaluate **prevention**

MDMAP Partners

Virginia Coastal Zone
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Oregon Shores
Conservation Coalition

Boy Scouts of America

MDMAP Methods

- 100m section of shoreline
- Count and categorize items by material, type
- Enter data in NOAA database

Accumulation

- Clean the site
- Search full 100m site

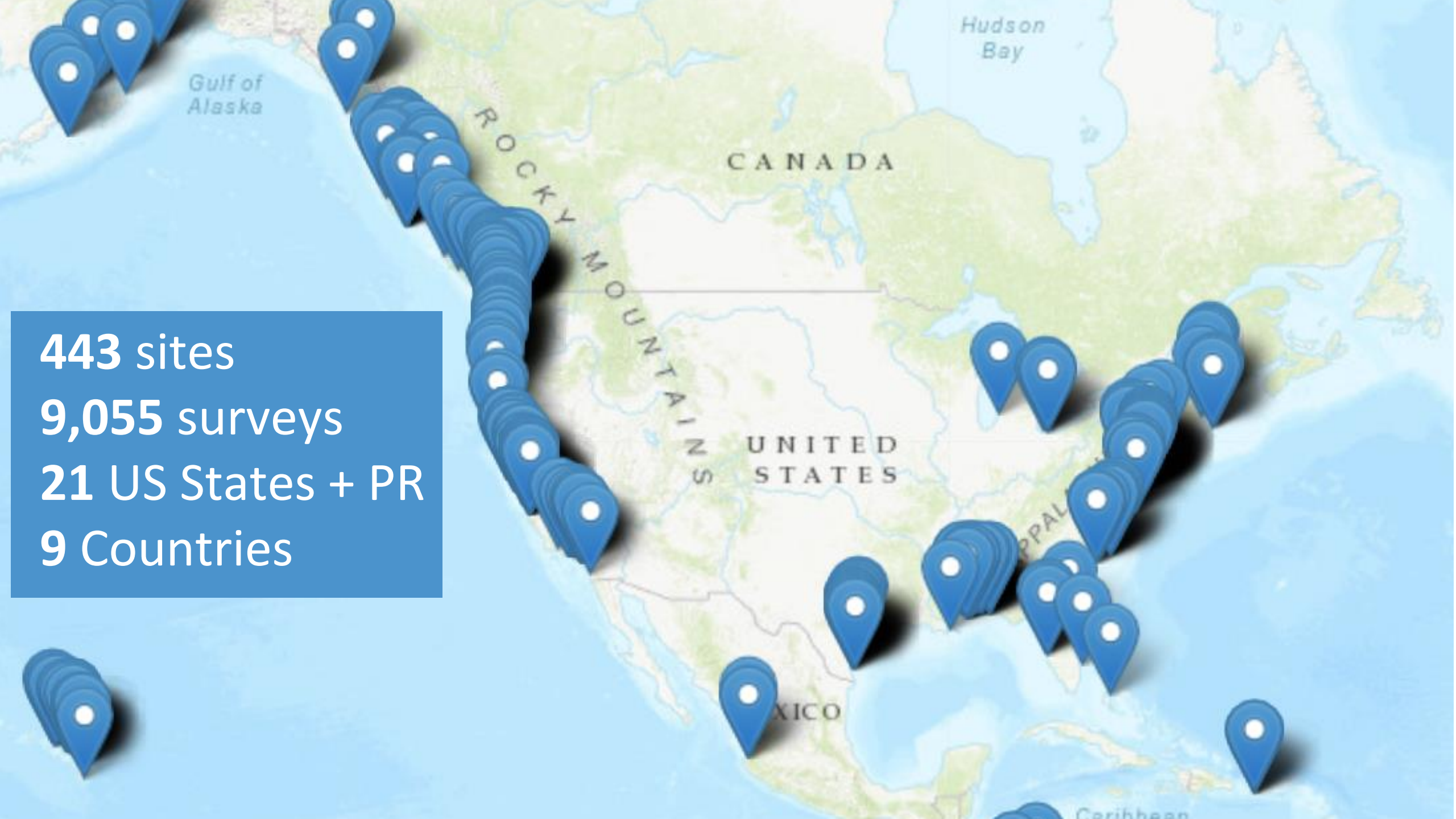
Standing stock

- Leave debris in place
- Search in four 5m strip transects

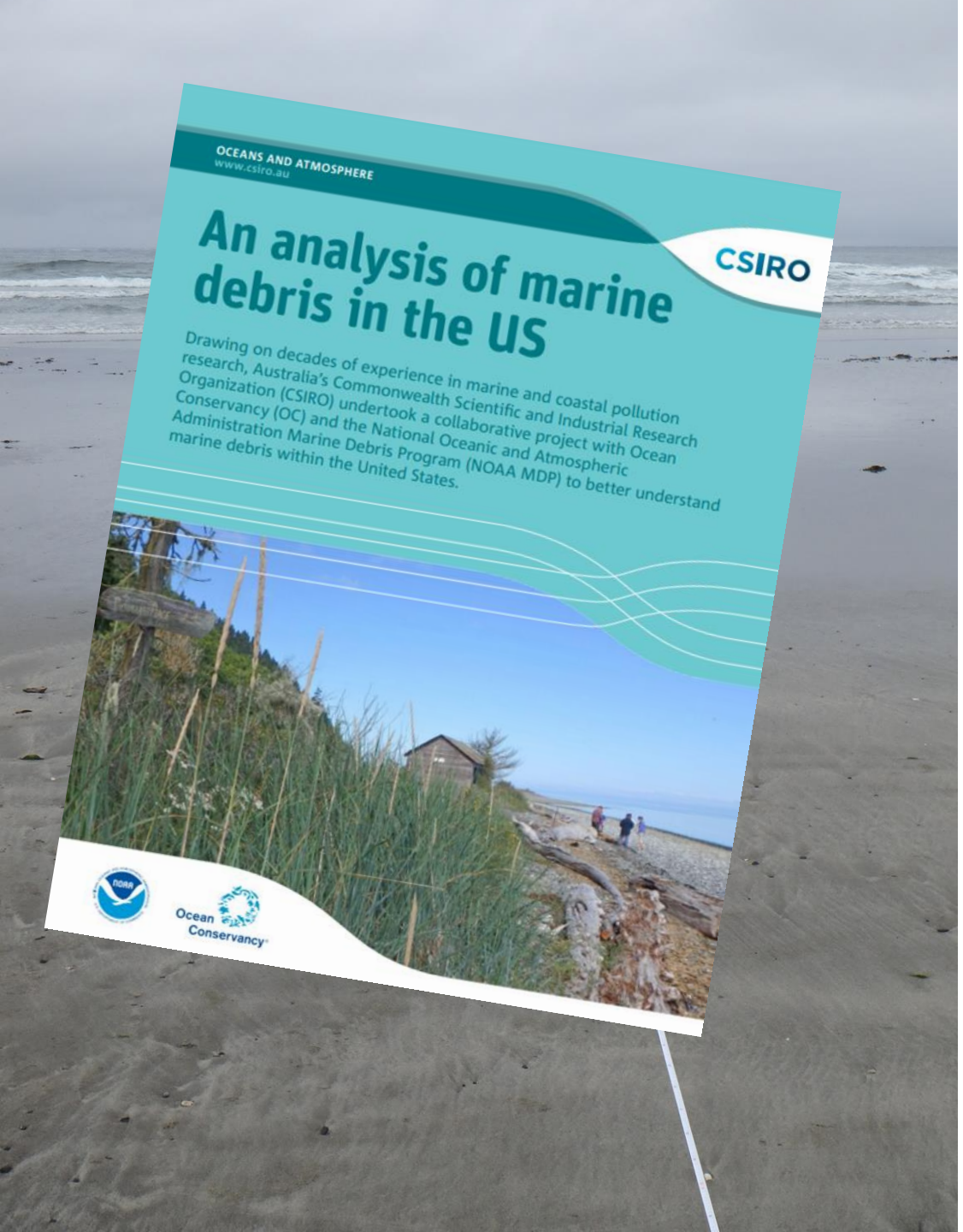
MDMAP HISTORY

- 2009-2012: development + testing
- 2011: Japan Tsunami
- 2012: *Shoreline Field Guide*, recruited partners, launched database
- 2016: Get Started Toolbox launched
- 2017 OC/CSIRO National Assessment
- 2018: Examining Observer Bias study
- 2019: Partner feedback

2021: Iterate



443 sites
9,055 surveys
21 US States + PR
9 Countries



Analysis of Marine Debris Datasets

Partners: Ocean Conservancy, CSIRO

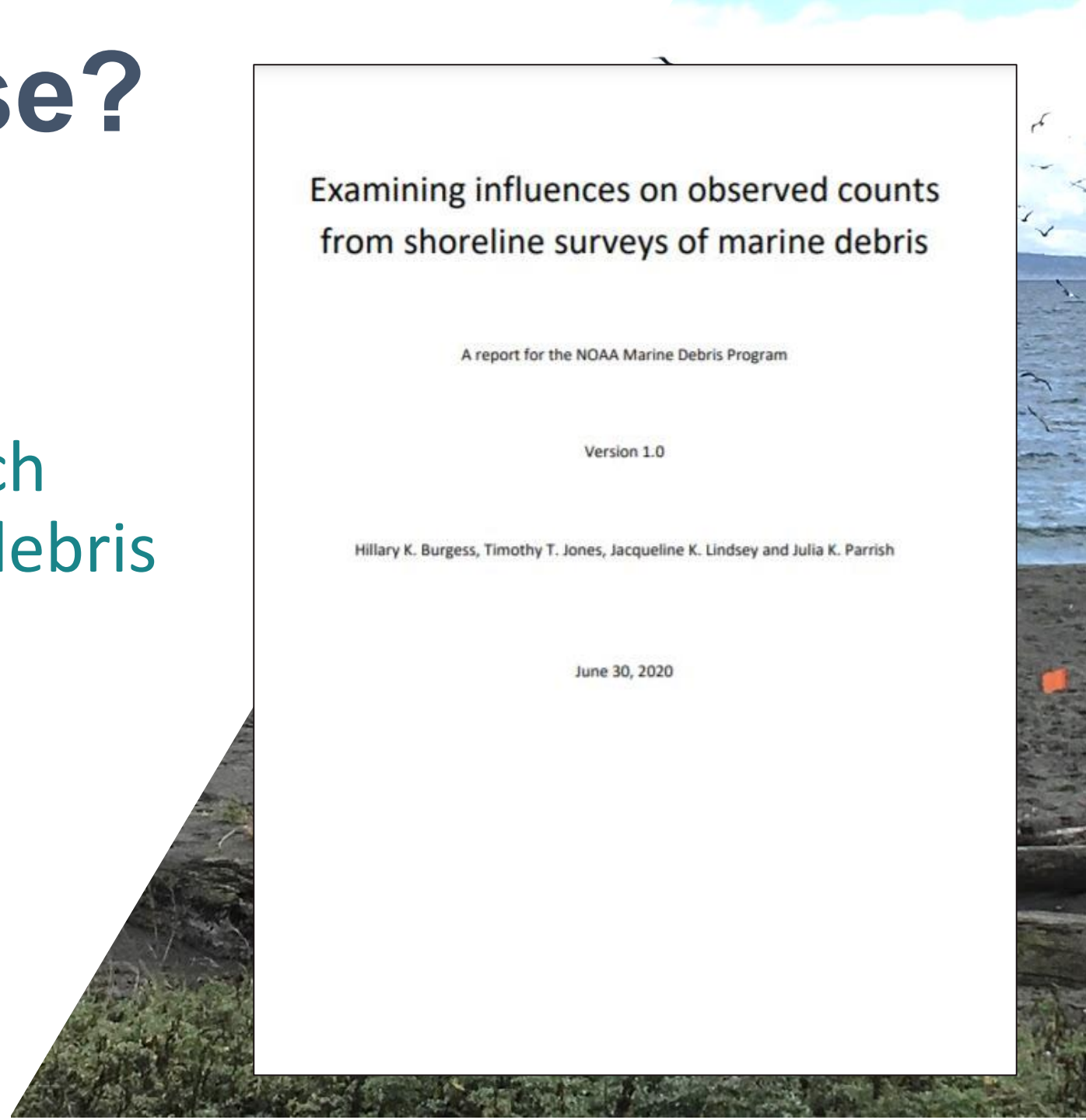
- Total debris loads
- Temporal/spatial patterns
- Policy efficacy
- Comparison of methods
- Recommendations

What's that noise?

- Partner: UW/COASST
- Number of people, search area, walking patterns, debris sizes, debris colors

...and more

influence the data



Science Recommendations

Control search effort

- Search time, area, number of surveyors, size classes

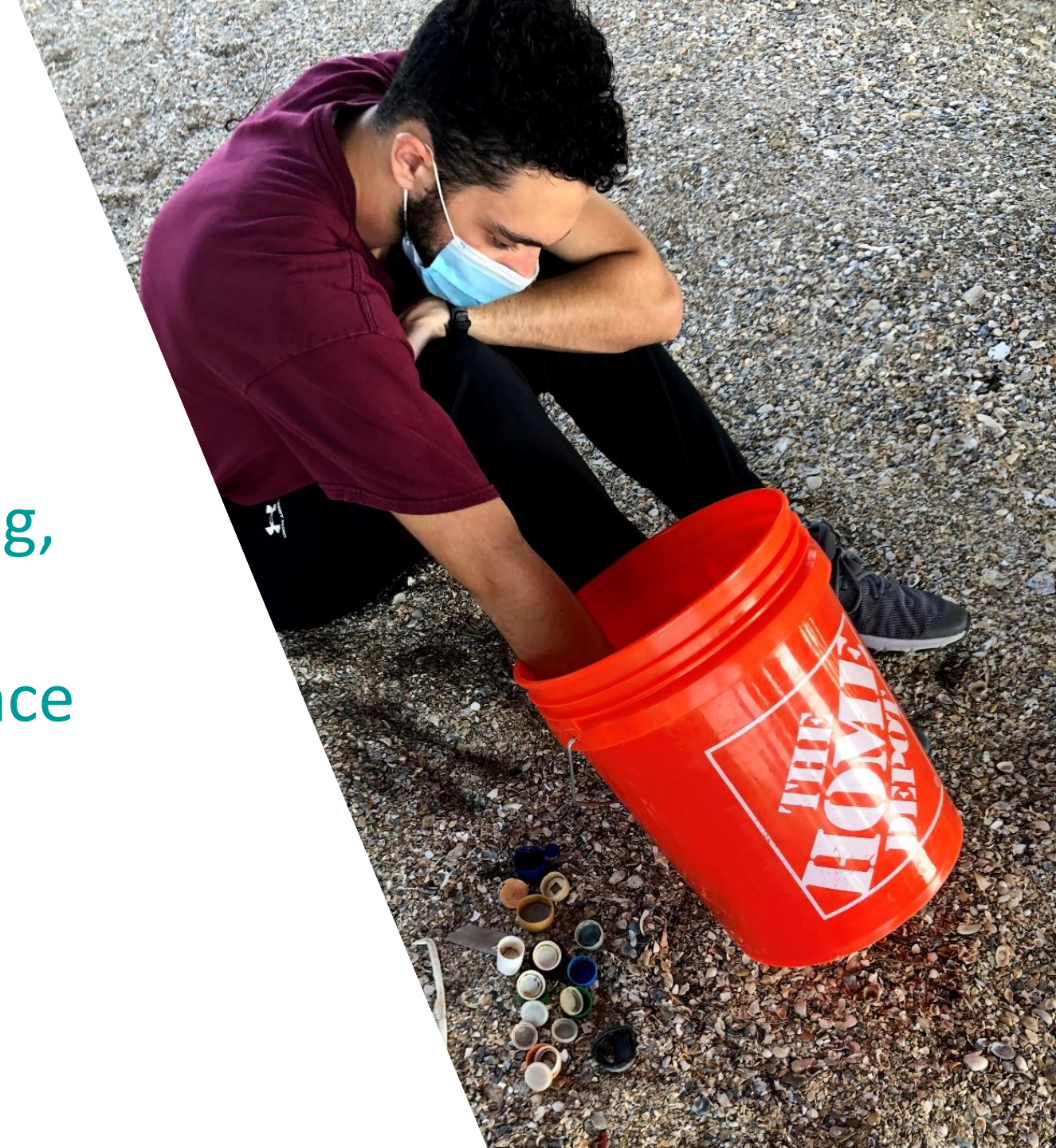
Sample in the back barrier of the shoreline

Account for sampling bias (choose high debris loads, near population centers)

- Supplement self-selection with structured sampling design?

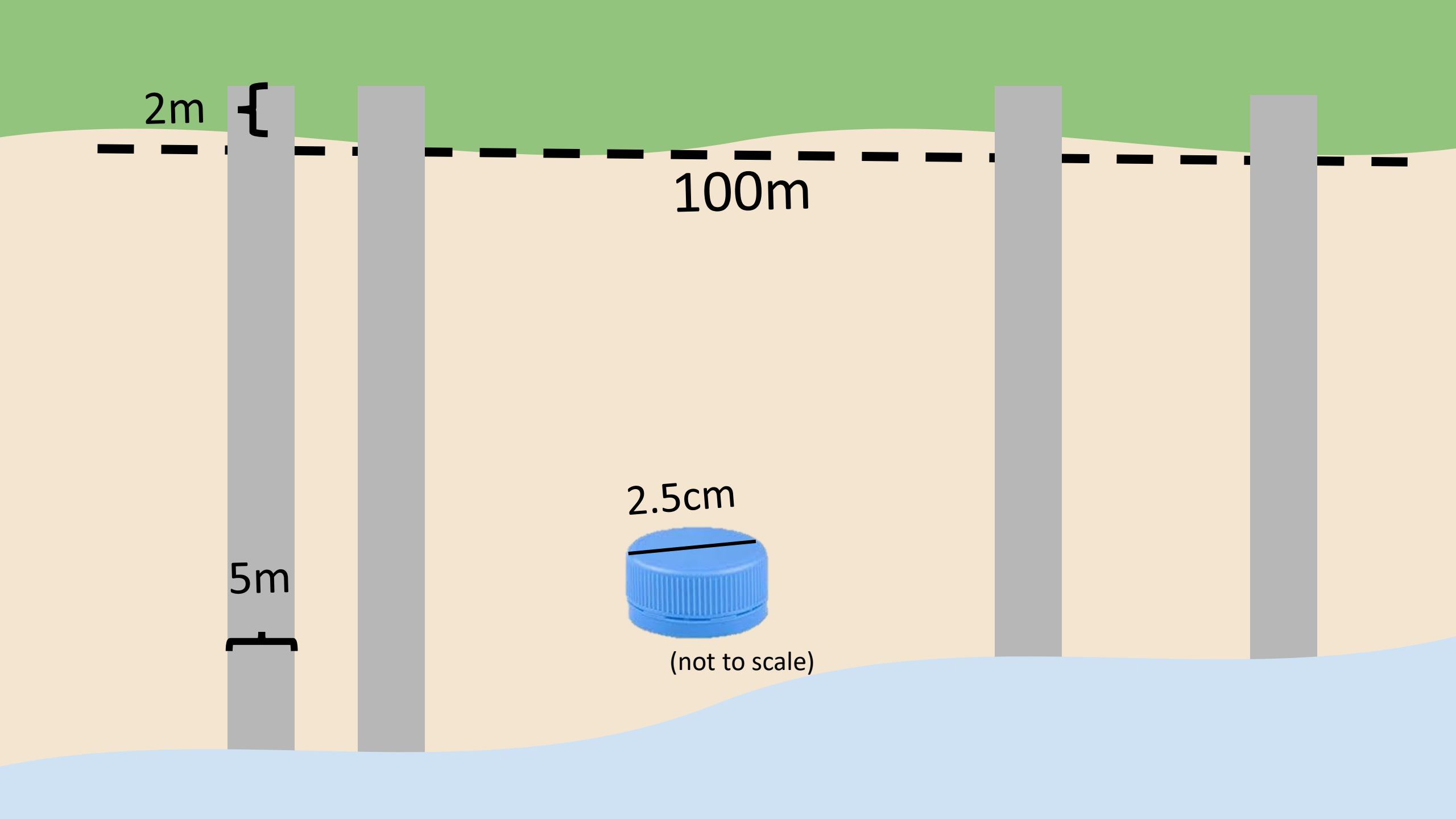
Volunteer Recommendations

- Make data trends more accessible
- Provide resources for training, participating (supplies)
- Improve data entry experience
- Ensure compatibility with clean-ups



UNIFIED Method

- 100m section of shoreline
- Search in four random 5m strip transects
- Count and categorize items by material, type
- Debris removal optional, reported
- Enter data in NOAA database


2m
100m
5m
2.5cm
(not to scale)

One Protocol, Two Approaches

Citizen/ Community Science

- Volunteer, partner led
- Monthly
- Sites self-selected
- Assess local trends

National Survey

- Potentially contracted
- Every ~5 years
- Stratified sampling design to fill spatial gaps

Thank You!

Photo: NOAA



EPA'S TRASH FREE WATERS PROGRAM

EXISTING LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND EPA PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS AQUATIC TRASH

Existing **legal authorities** to address aquatic trash include:

- **Clean Water Act**
- **Pollution Prevention Act**
- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**
- **Marine Debris Act, amended by Save Our Seas Act of 2018**
- **Save Our Seas Act 2.0**

EPA offices that are working on various aspects of the aquatic trash problem include:

- **Office of Water**
- **Office of International and Tribal Affairs**
- **Office of Land and Emergency Management**
- **Office of Research and Development**
- **Regional Offices**

TRASH FREE WATERS PROGRAM: WHAT IS IT AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

- The Trash Free Waters (TFW) program is a voluntary, non-statutory program that work through partnerships in locations around the country to prevent or reduce trash loadings into the nation's waterways.
- Our place-based efforts are typically led by our Regional offices.
- In other cases, Headquarters has led place-based projects.
- Headquarters provides funding and technical assistance for select place-based projects.
- Headquarters also leads national scale projects.

TFW PROGRAM PRIORITIES

- The program has the following priorities:

1. Support effective regional, state, and local projects.
2. Leverage public and private partnerships.
3. Support research and education/outreach efforts.
4. Provide tools and resources that support high-impact voluntary trash prevention actions.

National TFW Planning Meeting, 2016

TFW PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

- All ten EPA Regions plus three geographic programs have a TFW Coordinator or TFW team who are responsible for:
  1. Developing an annual TFW workplan
  2. Developing and implementing TFW projects in partnership with stakeholders
  3. Reporting against program metrics to HQ each year

- The TFW team in HQ is responsible for:
  1. Defining and guiding TFW program strategy
  2. Coordinating with TFW Regional Coordinators and interagency and intra-agency partners
  3. Providing technical and financial assistance
  4. Maintaining website
  5. Leading national TFW projects
  6. Developing tools and resources

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

- The TFW national program lead sits on the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee (IMDCC), which acts as an information-sharing body for US government activities with respect to marine litter.

- TFW also sits on the federal interagency micro/nanoplastics workgroup, which shares information on federal agency research specific to that topic.

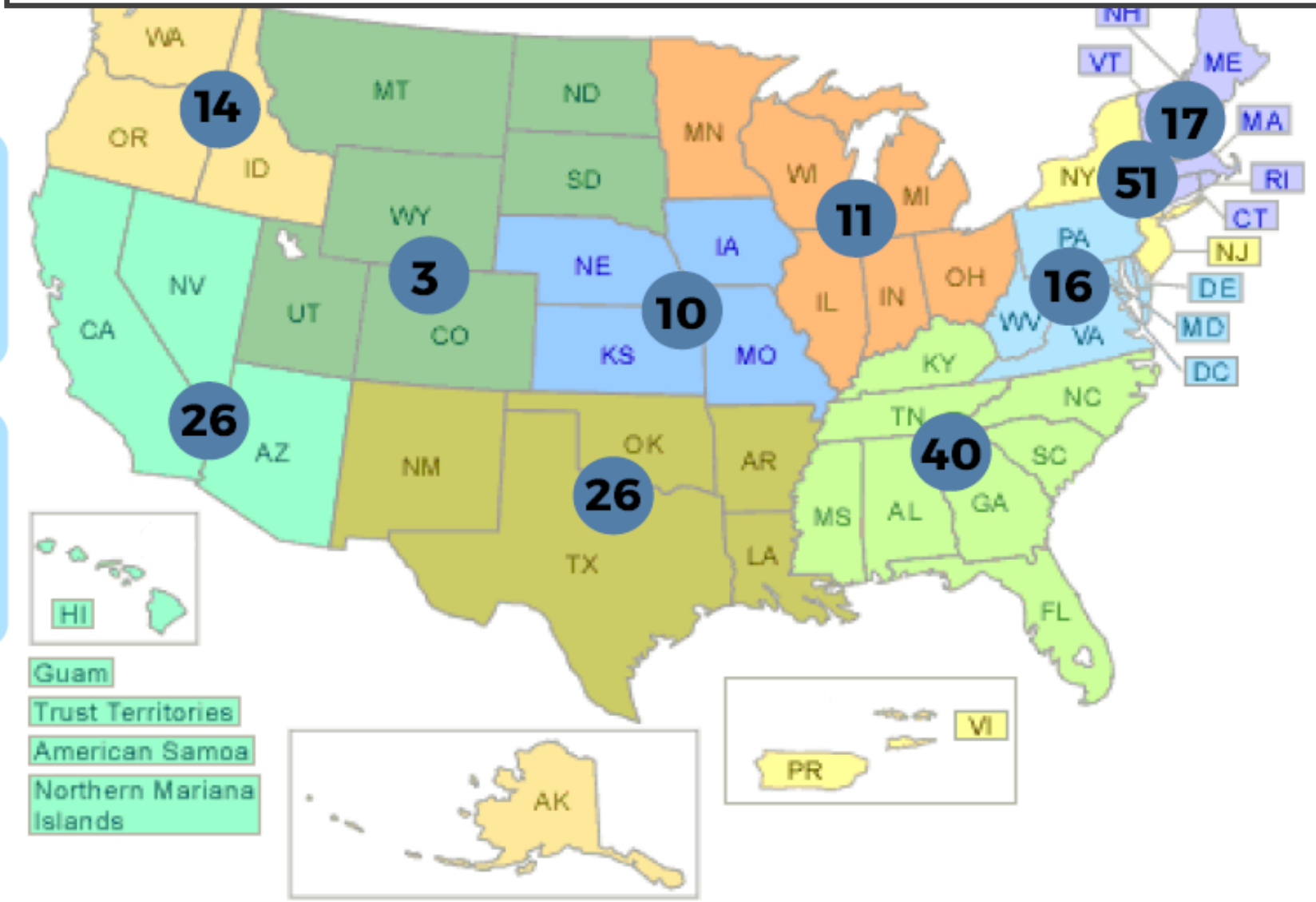
- TFW has worked selectively with other Agencies on particular projects or efforts.

PLACE-BASED EFFORTS

TFW PLACE-BASED PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

214*
total projects with EPA touches

432
partners nationwide



100
verified waterbodies cleaned

$18M+
total dollars leveraged

*Of the 214 projects, 13% are trash capture, 18% are source reduction, 20% are research, 34% are outreach and education, and 15% are other.

PLACE-BASED PROJECT EXAMPLES

- **Trash Free Gulf -** R4, R6, and Gulf of Mexico Division are working collaboratively to develop a geographically-focused TFW initiative to establish a trash-related event database, create an outreach toolkit resource database, and gather and display data on trash removed during cleanup events in the Gulf region.
- **Trash Free St. Louis -** R7 is partnering with the Missouri Confluence Waterkeeper to install 3 different in-stream trash devices on hotspot urban streams outside of St. Louis, MO.
- **Trash Free Mystic -** R1 is working closely with the Mystic River Watershed Association, the Consensus Building Institute, and local stakeholders to develop 2-3 priority trash mitigation projects to inform eventual implementation.
- **Trash Free Texas -** Continued expansion of the "Adopt a Spot" online mapping tool which enables community leaders to identify, promote, and track trash removal activities in their region.

PROJECT SPOTLIGHT 1: PROCTOR CREEK TRASH CAPTURE

- EPA Region 4, The Coca-Cola Company, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), the City of Atlanta, West Atlanta Watershed Alliance, Groundwork Atlanta, and Park Pride partnered to install several innovative trash-trap systems along Proctor Creek.
- In 2019, EPA facilitated a Proctor Creek Stakeholder Investment Meeting with leaders from local government, foundations, non-profits, and businesses to identify resource needs and secure funding for source reduction efforts and trash traps.
- As a result of this meeting, the Coca-Cola Company invested $350,000 in the project through their World Without Waste Initiative.
- As of March 31, 2020, EPA-supported trash capture devices within the Proctor Creek watershed have collected more than 900 pounds of trash.

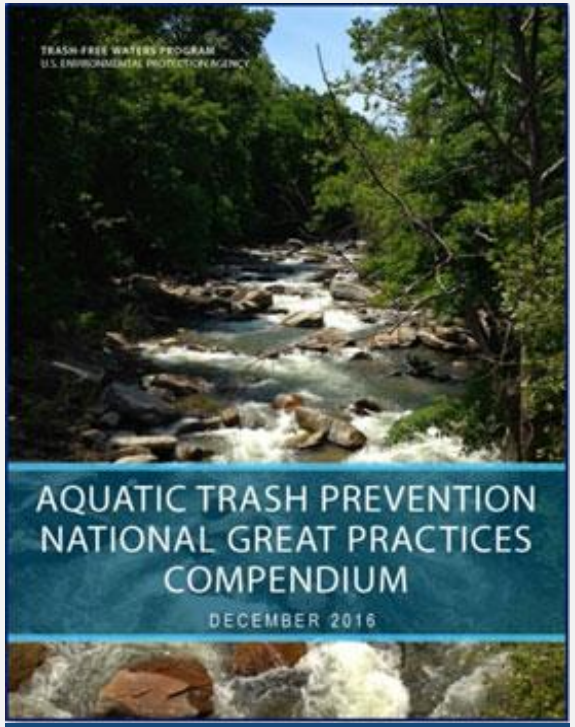
PROJECT SPOTLIGHT II: SANTA MONICA BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM'S RETHINK DISPOSABLE PROJECT

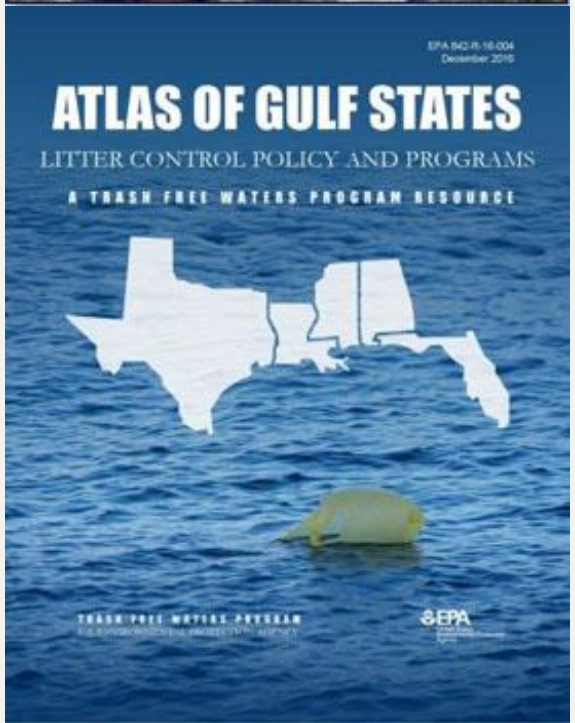
- With financial support from EPA's Trash Free Waters Program, the Santa Monica Bay National Estuary Program (SMBNEP) implemented a one-year pilot project in partnership with Clean Water Action and Clean Water Fund to reduce single use disposable packaging at four Los Angeles restaurants.

- After the project's first year, these four restaurants eliminated 247,570 pieces of single-use disposables resulting in an annual waste reduction of 2,637 pounds.

- The project has since been expanded to other area restaurants.

HQ-LED EFFORTS





SELECT HEADQUARTERS TFW PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Brought together world-renowned microplastics experts for a Microplastics Expert Workshop leading to a report on remaining key research needs.

2. Developed a Great Practices Compendium, an Atlas of litter policies and programs for the Gulf region, and a number of other technical assistance documents.

3. Continuing to distribute a newsletter and monthly news round up to a mailing list of over 2,000 people.

4. Hosted 12 technical webinars (series ongoing on a quarterly basis).

5. Initiated and led a number of place-based projects.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- **Regular Communications:**
  - The Flow – our newsletter, which shares information on TFW projects and relevant news stories.
  - The Rapids – a monthly email with information about TFW-related events, funding opportunities, news & announcements, as well as a summary of the latest research on microplastics.

- **TFW Article Series:** An ongoing series of educational articles to teach the public about various dimensions of the aquatic trash problem and what they can do to help.

- **TFW Webinar Series:** Quarterly webinars, in which experts around the country speak about specific topics of interest and a focus on what stakeholders themselves can potentially do.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA-842-N-20-001
May 2020

THE FLOW OF... TRASH FREE WATERS

ISSUE 13

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This newsletter is intended to provide the latest information to all of our Trash Free Waters (TFW) partners and friends.

The Flow...of Trash Free Waters is our opportunity to highlight recent successes, as well as shine a spotlight on news and other related items. It is produced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with support from IEc. Mention of commercial products, publications, or Web sites in this newsletter does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by EPA, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

HOW'S IT FLOWING?

Administrator Wheeler Discusses Marine Litter During Visit to Brazil

In February, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Andrew Wheeler became the first Administrator to visit the Amazon. He participated in a variety of events in Manaus, Brazil to increase awareness around recycling and projects that address marine litter. "Building partnerships to reduce marine litter is one of my priorities. EPA looks forward to developing collaboration with Brazil to reduce marine litter through the sharing of information and best practices," said Administrator Wheeler.

Among other activities, Administrator Wheeler met with Minister of the Environment Ricardo Salles and Amazonas State Governor Wilson Miranda Lima to discuss shared environmental challenges including marine litter. He joined them to witness the signature of a Brazilian decree to implement a national agenda on urban environmental quality, in partnership with the Amazonas state government. This program promotes stakeholder engagement to reduce the volume of plastic waste transported by the rivers to the oceans.

Following the signing, Administrator Wheeler volunteered with other dignitaries and community members to clean up trash at Ponta das Lajes beach.

Philadelphia "Community Cans" Ribbon Cutting Event

On December 12th, 2019, a ribbon cutting press event was held in recognition of the ongoing Philadelphia Community Cans project. Community Cans is a public-private partnership program through which the City of Philadelphia partners with community organizations, commercial corridor managers, and businesses to increase public trash can coverage along Philadelphia commercial corridors. Community partners take responsibility for maintaining the cans, which are strategically

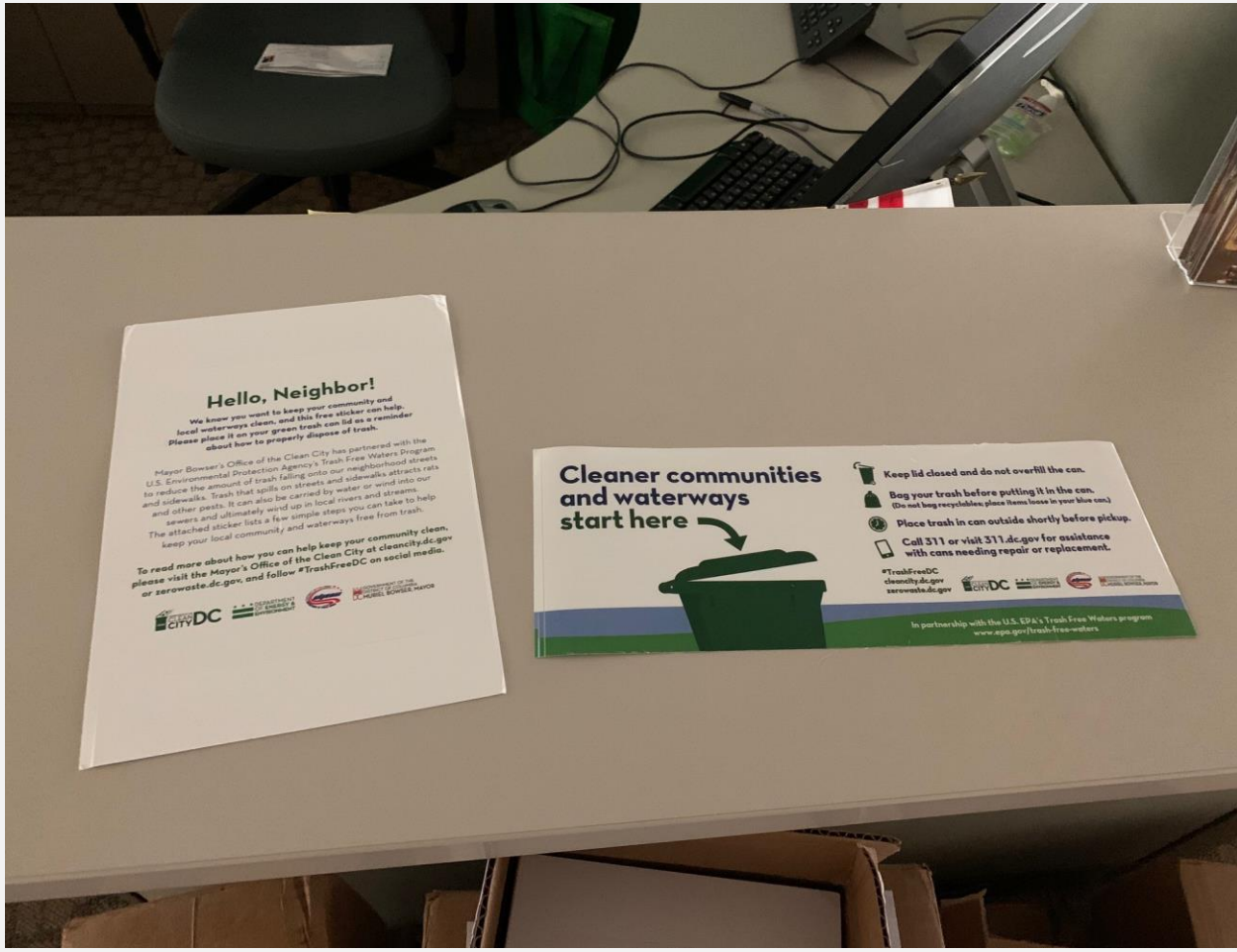
(continued on p.2)

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- **Curbside Disposal Pilot Project:** TFW is working with the Washington DC Mayor's Office of the Clean City and other DC partners to urge residents to take steps to ensure that trash does not spill from their bins on collection day.

- **Transportation Hub Project:** TFW will be creating a toolbox on its website of the best messaging campaigns put out by State Departments of Transportation and Municipal Transit Authorities on mitigating trash pollution from and on roads and transportation hubs.

- **Project Highlights:** The TFW website contains a growing list of project descriptions and accomplishments.



TRASH COMPENDIUM

- TFW has compiled select excerpted permit language from stormwater permits, best management practice effectiveness information, and case studies into a document that should be published by Spring 2021.

- The compendium will be a very helpful resource for stormwater permit writers, municipal stormwater planners, and other audiences.

ESCAPED TRASH ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL (ETAP)

- The ETAP tool was designed to help communities characterize and quantify trash pollution and identify tailored management practices to mitigate trash loadings into waterways.
- ETAP will be published sometime in early Spring 2021.
- Future plans include creation of an app version of ETAP and incorporation of ETAP into the forthcoming California Trash Monitoring Playbook.

STORMWATER-SOLID WASTE DIALOGUES

- Stakeholders in the municipal solid waste and stormwater sectors will participate in a series of discussions in order to identify challenges and opportunities related to addressing aquatic trash through solid waste and stormwater management.

- Through a remote stakeholder engagement process, participants will transfer knowledge and identify product needs.

- Partners include American Chemistry Council, the National Municipal Stormwater Alliance, and KCI Technologies.

MICROPLASTICS RESEARCH

- TFW is coordinating with EPA's microplastics researchers to amplify EPA's work in this area, and to develop projects to further the understanding of microplastics pollution and its impacts.

- The program is currently developing a progress report on based on the 2017 Microplastics Expert Workshop.

- Scoping the possibility of including microplastics in the next EPA National Rivers and Streams Assessment.

REPORT ON MICROFIBER POLLUTION

- In coordination with the IMDCC, EPA TFW is planning to develop a Report to Congress on microfiber pollution, which is a requirement under Section 132 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act.

- In addition to an assessment of the existing knowledge about the microfiber pollution problem, the report will include a 5-year plan for how Federal agencies can work to reduce microfiber pollution.

NEW TFW LEGISLATIVE DRIVER

Save Our Seas 2.0 Implementation

- Stand up a new Trash Free Waters national grant program.
  - Legislation says that EPA may create a new national TFW grants program.
  - Authorization is for $10 million/year from FY21-25.
  - Grants will be support source reduction projects, enforce local materials management ordinances, implement solid waste state or local policies, install trash capture devices, provide education and outreach, and monitor or model reductions in waste flows due to BMPs for the reduction of plastic waste and other post-consumer materials in sources of drinking water.

- Lead office for EPA public strategy on post-consumer materials management and water management.
  - Strategy is to be completed "in consultation with stakeholders."
  - Strategy is to be distributed to states and made publicly available for use by for-profit entities and NGOs
  - Strategy due by December 2021.

Romell Nandi

US EPA

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Microplastics Pollution – The Legacy and Sentinel of Mismanaged Plastic Waste

Harry Allen
Emergency Response Office, Superfund Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9
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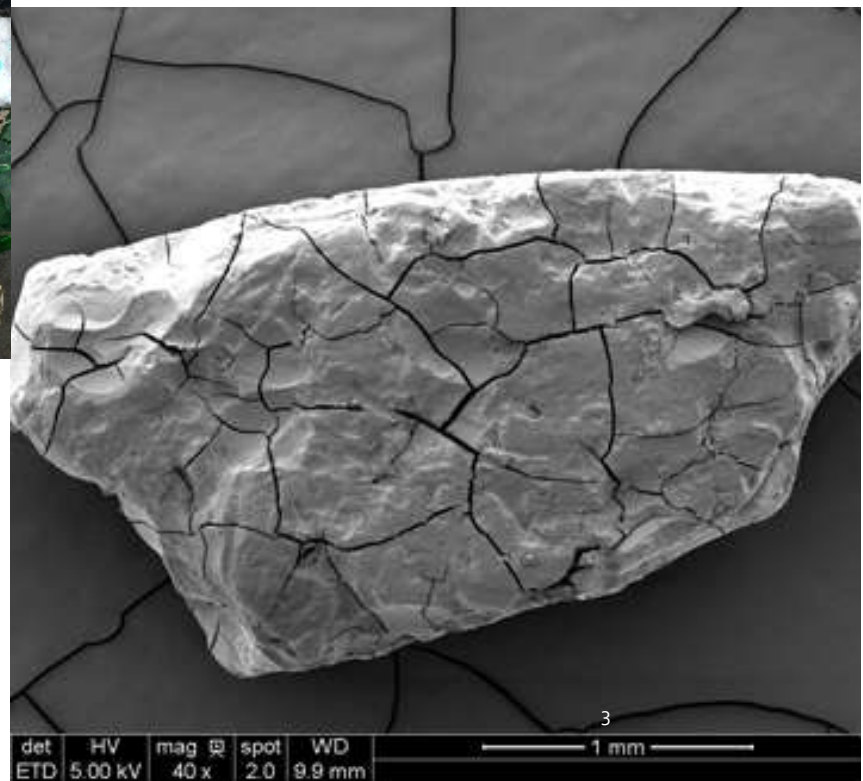
Breadcrumb-Sized Microplastics in our Oceans

- Majority of plastic pollution originates from land-based sources
- ‘Macro’ plastics fragment into smaller plastic pieces and microplastics
- Plastics are ingested by birds, fish and other wildlife or become bio-fouled and sink to the bottom
- Samples from all rivers, lakes, harbors, seas, oceans and even the polar ice caps have demonstrated the presence of plastic particles.

Weathering of Plastics into Smaller Pieces

- As plastics weather in sun, wind and water they break up and change in size and shape
- These particles migrate to waterways and eventually receiving waters (rivers, lakes, oceans).
- The study and understanding of microplastics is essential
- Need for standardization in studies and data
- Risk = Exposure x Toxicity



Moving toward microplastic monitoring

- **Integrating plastic particle analysis with water monitoring**
  - Oceans and estuaries, rivers, lakes and source waters
  - Includes point-source and non-point source monitoring
  - Repeatable and of high quality
- **SFEI SF Bay 2018-19**
- **SCCWRP-UCR SoCal Bight 2020-21**

US EPA Region 9 - TMDL

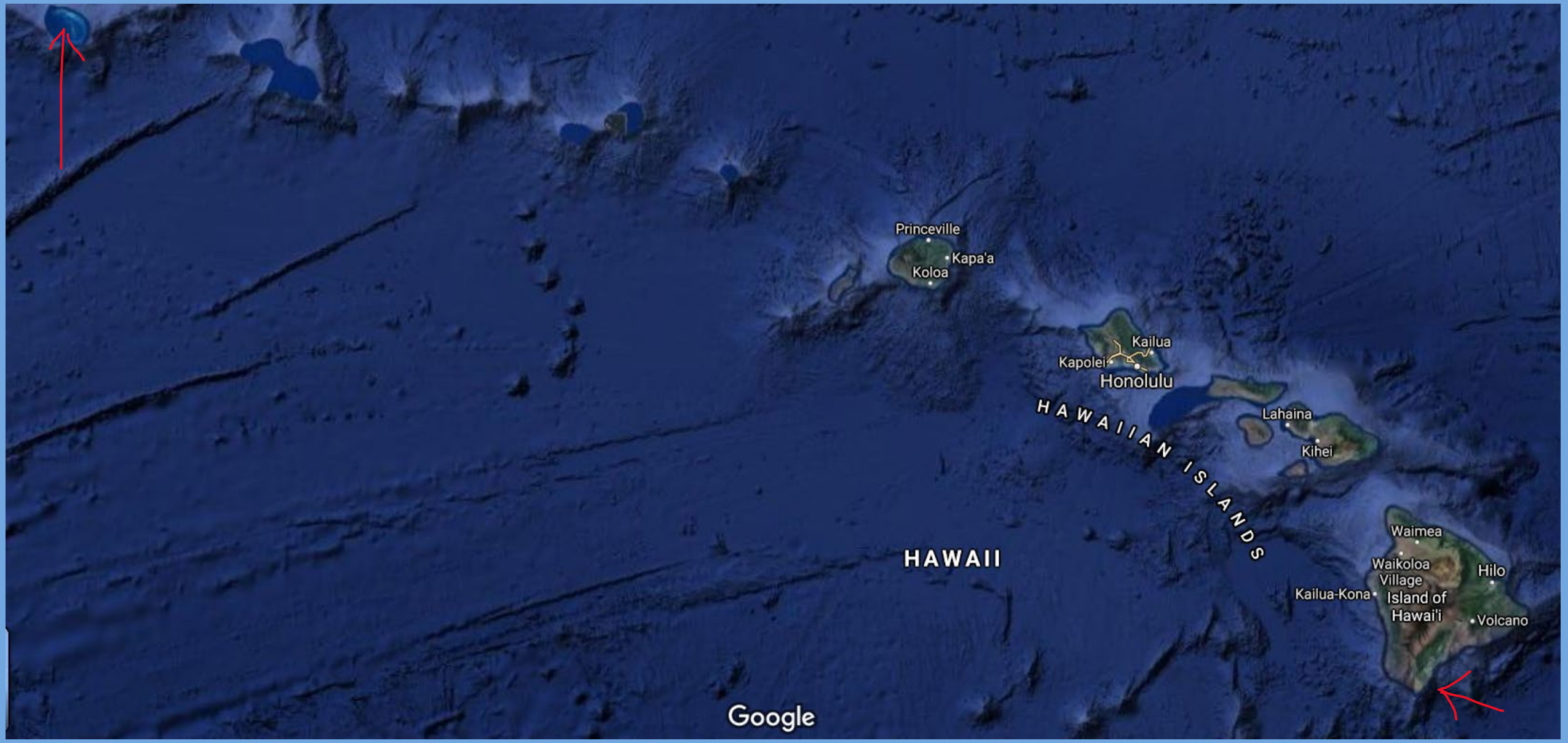
EPA identified two waterbodies that were not included in Hawaii's 303(d) List.

EPA has identified the waterbodies of Kamilo Point Beach on Hawaii and Tern Island in French Frigate Shoals NWHI as impaired by trash and requiring Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) under Clean Water Act, Section 303(d).

The Islands Of Hawaii Hold One Of The Dirtiest Places In The World

Kamilo Point shows just how dire the world's plastic pollution problem really is.

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/kamilo-beach-hawaii-dirtiest-beach-america_n_58e99a38e4b05413bfe3792d


Princeville
Kapa'a
Koloa
Kailua
Kapolei
Honolulu
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Lahaina
Kihei
Waimea
HAWAII
Waikoloa Village
Hilo
Kailua-Kona
Island of Hawai'i
Volcano
Google

Tern Island - Papahanaomokuakea, Marine National Monument



- Views of plastic detritus on Tern Island's "South Beach" (2018)
- Plastic bits are especially visible in turtle nests and tracks.
- Plastic collects at the Wrack line and at the base of vegetation.

State of CA Policy Direction on Microplastics

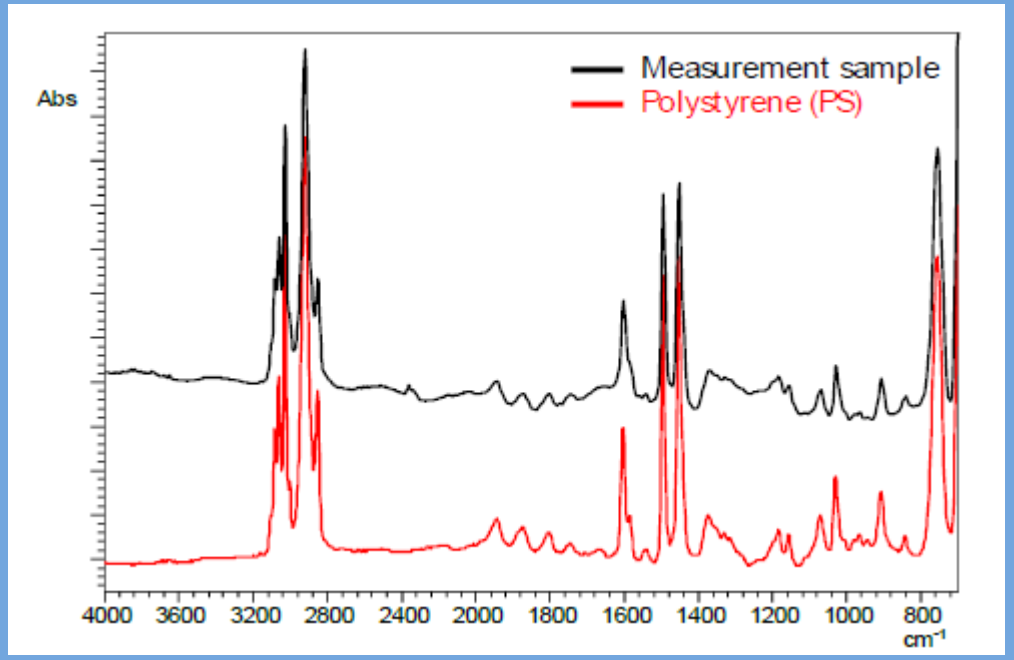
In July 2020, the State Water Board adopted a definition of microplastics in drinking water pursuant to section 116376 to the Health and Safety Code (as directed in Senate Bill No. 1422).

The law requires the State to adopt a standard methodology for the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for four years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water.

- **On or before July 1, 2021:**
  - **Adopt a standard methodology for testing of microplastics in drinking water;**
  - **Adopt requirements for four years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results;**
  - **Consider issuing quantitative guidelines (e.g., notification level) to aid consumer interpretations of the testing results, if appropriate;**
  - **Accredit qualified laboratories in California to analyze microplastics in drinking water.**

Sampling/Extraction/Identification & Analytical methods remain variable

- Sampling approach – Neuston nets 333um allowed particles to be missed, also shed particles into the samples
- Extraction challenges – Peroxide (WPO), KOH, enzymatic digestion is time-consuming
- Polymer identification
  - Microspectroscopy (Raman/FTIR)
  - Py-GCMS – emerging technique
- Quality Control and Standardized Methods



FTIR Identification fish stomachs

Rapid spectral identification with mapping:

Thermo Scientific Nicolet iN-10MX FTIR Microscope

MCT-A detector used for manual acquisitions

FPA detector used for mapping acquisitions

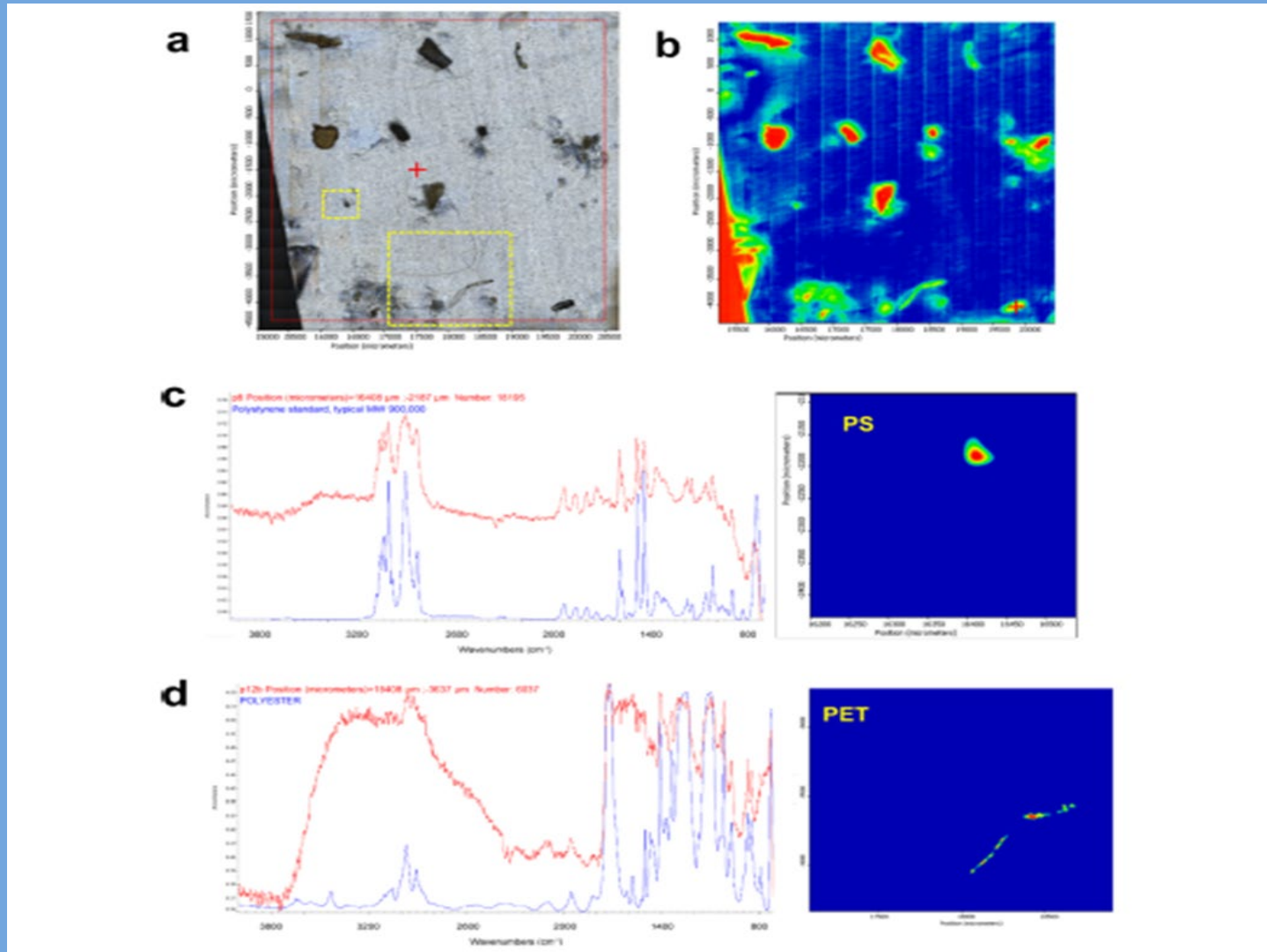


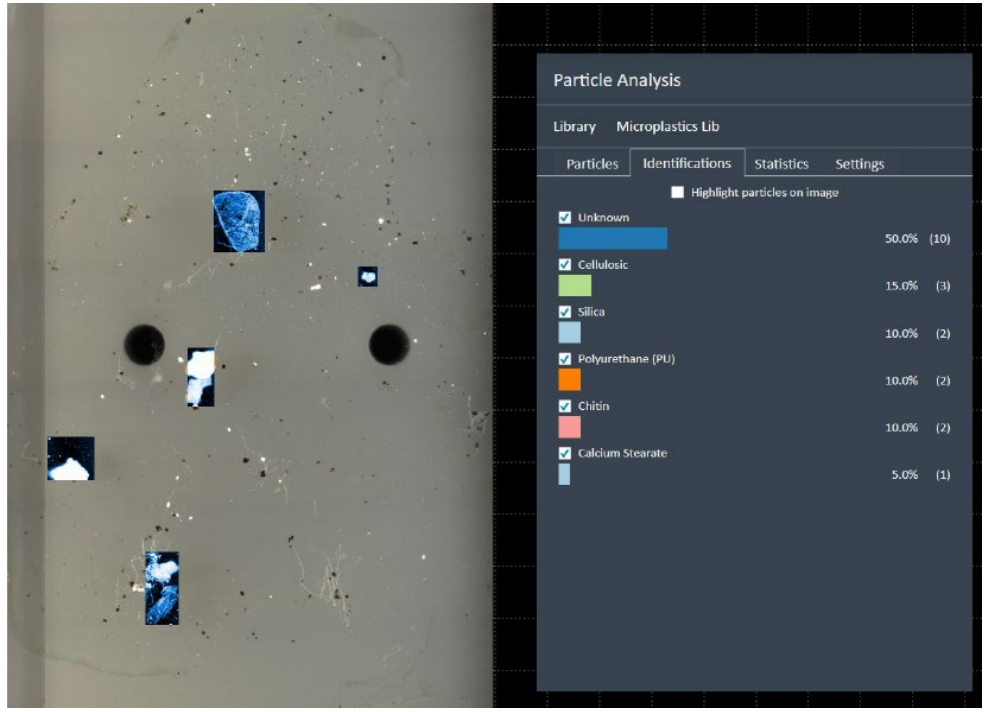
Figure 2. (a) Mosaic of reflected-light images generated from automated FTIR reflection mapping of microplastics extracted from fish stomach L3b. (b) IR intensity map corresponding to (a). (c,d) Details of spectral imaging correlation maps for 75 μm PS and 20 × 700 μm PET fiber, respectively, from areas shown in (a). Manual FITR confirmations are shown next to each.

Wagner et al. 2019. Nondestructive Extraction and Identification of Microplastics from Freshwater Sport Fish Stomachs. ES&T

Wastewater Influent Sample

East Bay MUD, Oakland, CA

~20x magnification

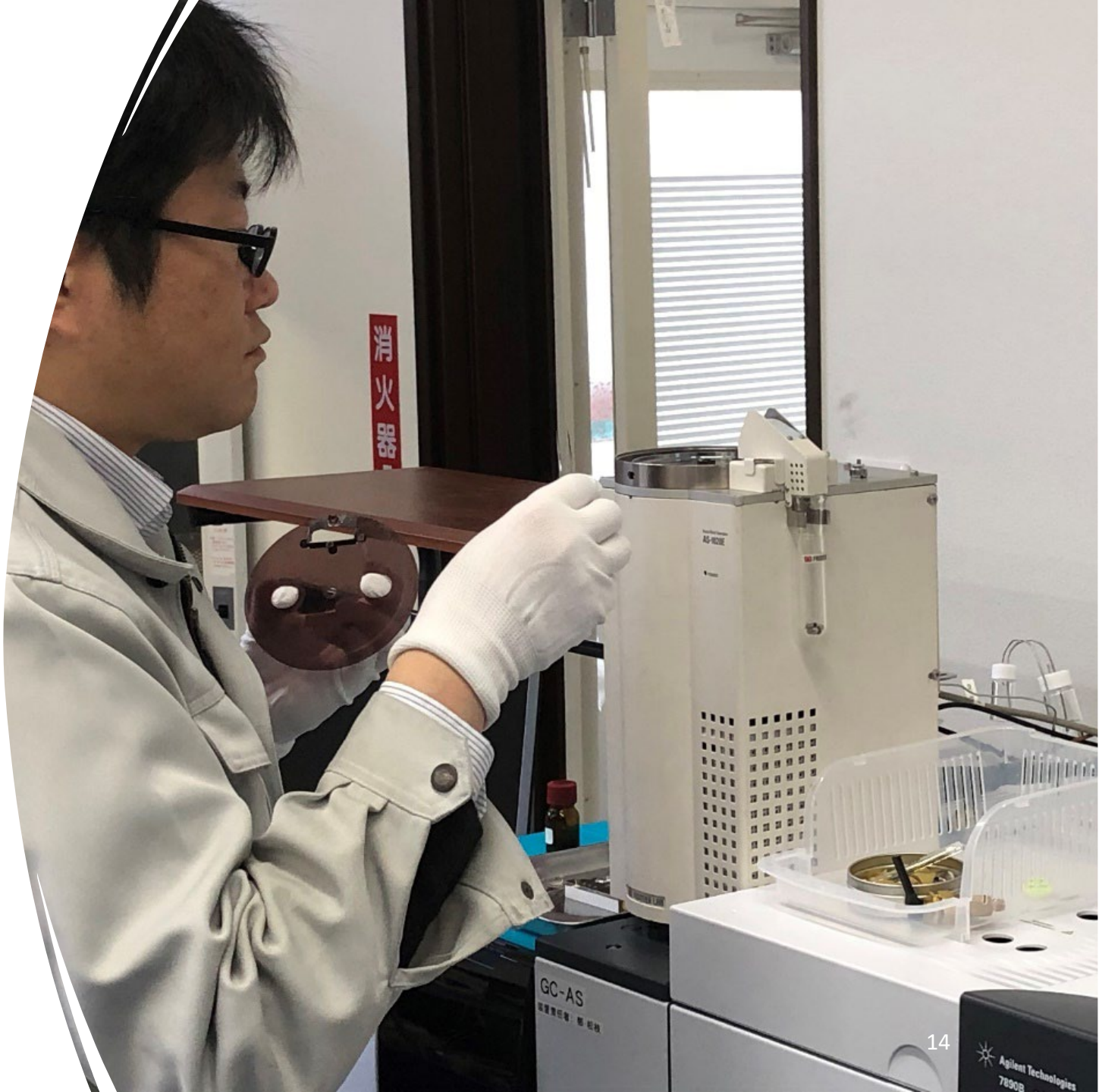


Agilent LDIR

- The Laser Direct Infrared Imaging detector provides compositional analysis of substances using spectral matching
- This helps us get positive plastic counts by polymer type with lots of supporting information.
- Rapid automation – simultaneous analysis

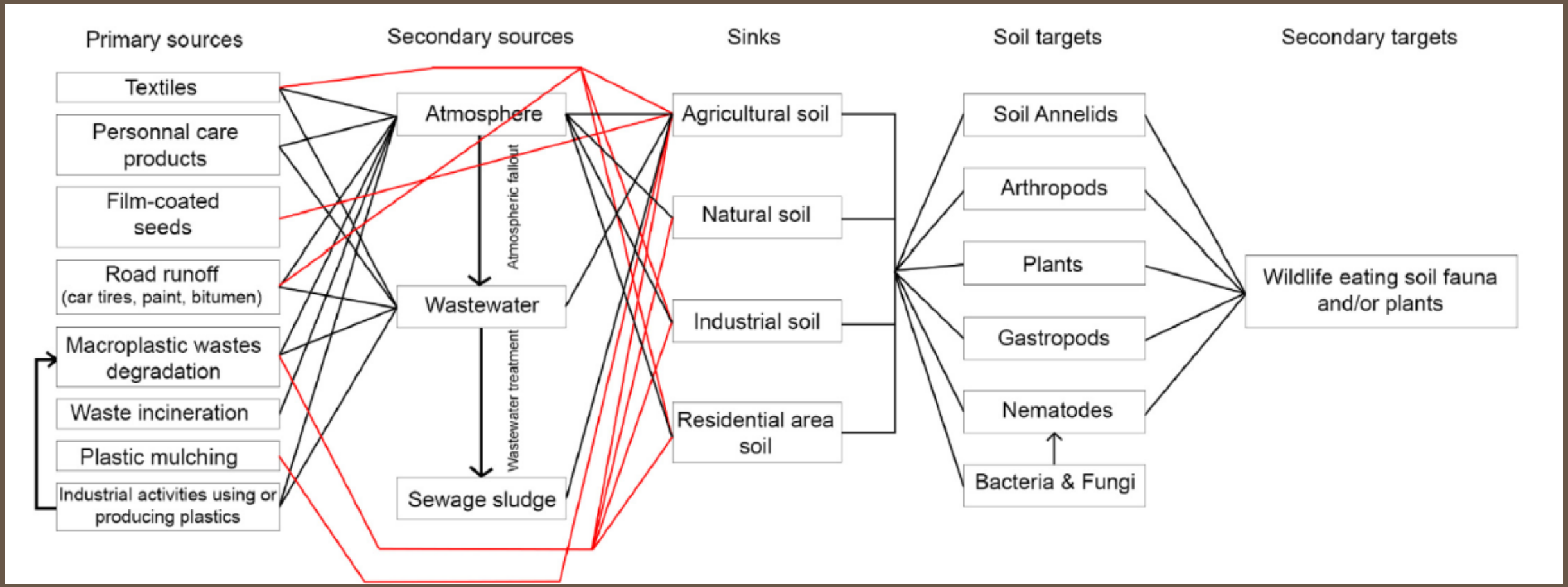
Mass-based Methods – Pyrolysis/GCMS (Frontier Analytical)

- Flash pyrolysis (between 500-600°C) of a sample yields pyrolyzates which evolve into the GC column.
- A mass spectrometer detects the pyrolyzates and produces a pyrogram
- Plastic polymer contents are identified by peak height and retention time and their mass is estimated.



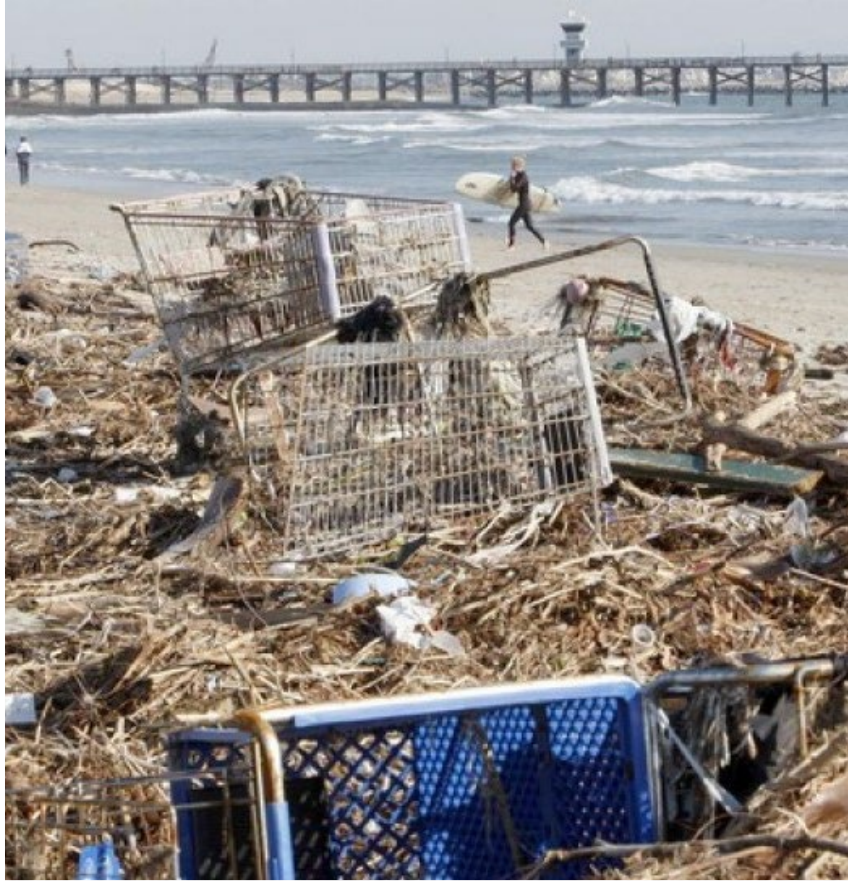
EPA Region 9 & ASTM International D19

- Began a microplastics method development in "all waters" and funded significant research (June 2016).
- Multiple partner organization to develop standardized methods and practices for identifying microplastics in water.
  - Published methods for collection and sample preparation
  - Pending: reference sample preparation, analysis with Pyrolysis-GCMS and FTIR microspectroscopy.
  - Partners include: CA Department of Public Health, Pima County Wastewater, Agilent Technologies, Shimadzu Corp., Easy Bay MUD, LA County Sanitation and Frontier Analytical (Japan)



Example Conceptual Model

- Land-based environmental exposure estimation conceptual model from (Jaques & Prosser, STOTEN 2021)



Stormwater discharge, Los Angeles, CA

Web Resources

- Opportunity Project StoryMap: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/df9267f53b284f138cacdb6b9db8038d
- Draper Microplastics: https://www.draper.com/business-areas/global-challenges/planet/microplastics
- "Plastic Wars" PBS Frontline https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/plastic-wars/
- Microplastics Health Effects Webinars: https://www.sccwrp.org/about/research-areas/additional-research-areas/trash-pollution/microplastics-health-effects-webinar-series/

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BREAK

Please return at 2:30 pm EST / 11:30 am PST

INTERAGENCY MARINE DEBRIS COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Nancy Wallace, Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Marine Debris Program
Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee Chair

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
February 2021

Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Photos: Chesapeake Bay Program, NOAA, and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

INTERAGENCY MARINE DEBRIS COORDINATING COMMITTEE

"There is established an Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee to coordinate a comprehensive program of marine debris research and activities among Federal agencies, in cooperation and coordination with non-governmental organizations, industry, universities, and research institutions, States, Indian tribes, and other nations, as appropriate"

ORIGINAL IMDCC MEMBERS

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Chair)
Environmental Protection Agency (Vice- Chair)
United States Coast Guard
United States Navy

Photo: NOAA

2018 IMDCC MEMBERS

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Chair)
Environmental Protection Agency
United States Coast Guard
United States Navy
Department of State
Department of the Interior
- *National Park Service*
- *Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement*
- *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

Photo: Unsplash

CURRENT IMDCC MEMBERS

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Chair)
Environmental Protection Agency
United States Coast Guard
United States Navy
Department of State
Department of the Interior
- *National Park Service*
- *Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement*
- *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

Marine Mammal Commission
United States Agency for International Development
Department of Justice
White House Office of Science and Technology Policy
United States Army Corps of Engineers

Photo: NOAA

Photo: NOAA

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

Biennial report to Congress

Includes:

- Status of recommendation implementation
- Summary of NOAA marine debris inventory
- Review of NOAA Marine Debris Program
- Review of U.S. Coast Guard programs
- Estimated federal and non-federal funding

FY 2018-2019 report under review

PURPOSE OF THE IMDCC

Coordinate marine debris activities among federal agencies

Quarterly meetings

Opportunities for information sharing

Photo: Dev Dharm Khalsa/NPS

Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

INFORMATION SHARING

Useful platform for sharing information on agency activities

EPA Gulf of Mexico Grants

BSEE and U.S. Coast Guard using marine debris calendars

Department of State participating in GIANT OCEAN Consortium

COLLABORATIVE AGENCY PROJECTS

NOAA-National Park Service developing marine debris displays

Microplastics study on National Park beaches

Joint proposal to APEC between NOAA, Department of State, and USAID

Photo: Nate Toering/NPS


Photo: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

MOVING FORWARD

Updated IMDCC Charter

New process for formal membership

Increase membership among federal agencies

UPDATING 2008 RECOMMENDATIONS

Biennial report focuses on addressing 2008 recommendations to IMDCC

Recommendations now out of date

IMDCC looking to update

Photo: Susan White/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Photo: NOAA

PLASTICS AND THE IMDCC

Removal
Prevention
Outreach and Education
Research
Monitoring and Detection
Emergency Response
Regional engagement
International engagement
International grants
Recycling
Waste Water/Storm Water
TMDLs
Place-based management
Enforcement
Port Reception
Innovate material design

THANK YOU

Nancy Wallace, Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Marine Debris Program
Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee Chair

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and Medicine
February 2021

Photo: NOAA

THANK YOU

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