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Resolved that the United States Federal Government Should Establish an Ocean Policy Substantially Increasing Protection of Marine Natural Resources

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2003–2004
Pursuant to 44 United States Code, Section 1333

Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress

108th CONGRESS, 2d SESSION / SENATE DOCUMENT 108–13

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TITLE 44, SECTION 1333 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:

(1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and

(2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representative documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1270.)

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Foreword

The 2003-2004 high school debate topic is "Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish an Ocean Policy Substantially Increasing Protection of Marine Natural Resources."

In compliance with Title 44, Section 1333 of the United States Code, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the topic. In selecting items and websites for this manual, the CRS has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this issue. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles or websites cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its omission.

Some of the U.S. government documents listed in this bibliography may be found in U.S. government depository libraries, which can be identified by local public or college libraries. The Library of Congress cannot distribute copies of these or other materials to debaters. This manual is also available on the GPO Access Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.access.gpo.gov.

The bibliography was prepared by Julie Jennings, Information Resources Librarian, Office of Information Resources Management, CRS under the direction of Sherry B. Shapiro, Information Resource Specialist. Production was made possible by Ann Eschete, Information Resources Assistant.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director
Congressional Research Service

RESOLVED: THAT THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH AN OCEAN POLICY SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASING PROTECTION OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE 2003-2004 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

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Information Resources Librarian
Office of Information Resources Management
Congressional Research Service

With the assistance of
Ann Eschete,
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November 2003

Introduction

The 2003-2004 high school debate topic is "Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish an Ocean Policy Substantially Increasing Protection of Marine Natural Resources."

Human interest in the ocean is as old as human beings themselves. One of the most important works written on the subject first appeared in 1608 (Hugo Grotius' *Mare Liberum*). From that time up to the present day, how to best govern, manage, use, and preserve the sea has been a topic of intense debate. Consequently, the amount of written material available is very extensive.

This selective bibliography focuses only on the past 100 years of ocean policy, concentrating on the United States. It is intended to help debaters identify resources and references on the debate topic. It lists citations to books, congressional publications, magazine and journal articles, and websites on the Internet. The manual is divided into eight subtopics: general, aquaculture/mariculture, coastal management, fisheries management, marine mammal protection, marine pollution, marine protected area management, and ocean politics and policy. Debaters may look for these and related resources at their local high school, research, government depository, and public libraries.

Debaters may also wish to visit the speech and debate websites of the following:

the National Federation of State High School Associations;
http://www.nfhs.org/

the University of Kansas Government Documents Library;
http://www2.lib.ku.edu/%7Epublications/debate03.htm

Debate Central
http://www.debate-central.org

The above websites contain many links to documents and to websites of organizations active in the privacy debate.

Summary

The purpose of the debate manual is to provide students with a brief overview of information concerning the 2003-2004 national high school debate topic, **"Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish an Ocean Policy Substantially Increasing Protection of Marine Natural Resources."**

This bibliography includes citations to books, congressional publications, and magazine and journal articles. This compilation is not intended to supply complete coverage of the topic. Further research on marine natural resources in general, as well as each suggested subtopic, can be conducted at high school, research, depository, and public libraries.

Databases available through the Congressional Research Service's Office of Information Resources Management were used to prepare this bibliography. The manual is divided into eight subtopics: general, aquaculture/mariculture, coastal management, fisheries management, marine mammal protection, marine pollution, marine protected area management, and ocean politics and policy.

General

Borgese, Elizabeth Mann, ed.
Ocean Frontiers. New York: Abrams, 1992. 280 pgs.
Twelve oceanographic institutions from around the world are profiled. For each there is a brief history followed by a description of its primary interests and its accomplishments.

Borgese, Elisabeth Mann, Chircop, Aldo. McConnell, Moira., eds.
Ocean Yearbook, No. 17. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2003. 950 pgs.

Borgese, Elisabeth Mann.
The Oceanic Circle. New York: United Nations University Press, 1998. 240 pgs.
Examines the ocean, how it is approached from various cultural standpoints, how much the ocean is "worth," and how the ocean can be managed to sustainable development.

Carson, Rachel.
The sea around us. New York: Oxford University Press, 1951. 230 pgs.

Carson, Rachel.
Silent Spring. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1962. 368 pgs.

Dallmeyer, Dorinda G., ed.
Values at Sea: Ethics for the Marine Environment. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2003. 312 pgs.
Partial contents: Environmental Ethics and Marine Ecosystems: From a "Land Ethic" to a "Sea Ethic." – Marine Environmental Ethics: Where We Might Start. – Perceptions of Legitimacy in Conflict between Commercial Fishermen and Regulatory Agencies: Some Ethical Concerns. – Unilateral Trade-Based Measures for Protection of the Marine Environment: A Legal and Policy Perspective. – Involving the Public in Coastal Conservation: Obstacles and Opportunities.

Earle, Sylvia A. Henry, Wolcott.
Wild Ocean: America's Parks under the Sea. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, 1999. 224 pgs.
In this book, world-acclaimed biologist Sylvia A. Earle explores the 12 National Marine Sanctuaries of the United States.

Helvarg, David
Blue Frontier: Saving America's Living Seas. New York, NY: W H Freeman & Co., 2001. 299 pgs.

Marx, Wesley.
The Frail Ocean: A Blueprint for Change in the New Millennium. 4th ed., Hartley & Marks, 2000. 268 pgs.

McGinn, Anne Platt.
Safeguarding the Health of the Oceans. Worldwatch Paper, v. 145. Washington, DC: Worldwatch Institute, 1999. 87 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.worldwatch.org/pubs/paper/145.html]

McGinn, Anne Platt. Starke, Linda, ed.
Charting a New Course for Oceans. In State of the World 1999. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1999. p. 76-197.
Examines the threats to our oceans and recommends actions that can protect ocean health.

National Research Council.
Striking a Balance: Improving Stewardship of Marine Areas. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1997. 192 pgs.
An expert committee proposes principles, goals, and a framework for marine area governance, including new governance structures at the federal and regional levels and improvements for existing governing and regulatory systems.

National Research Council.
Undersea Vehicles and National Needs. National Academies Press: Washington, DC, 1996. 116 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nap.edu/books/0309053846/html/index.html]
To make decisions about the future of the ocean, it is important to create the tools necessary to study it. This book assesses the value of investing in undersea vehicles. It examines their evolution, their capabilities, and the uses that can be made of them.

Norse, Elliott A., ed.
Global Marine Biological Diversity: a strategy for building conservation into decision making. Covelo, CA: Island Press, 1993. 384 pgs.

Orams, Mark
Marine Tourism: Development, Impacts and Management. New York: Routledge, 1998. 176 pgs.
Provides an overview of the history, development, and growth of marine tourism.

Ormond, Rupert F.G. Gage, John D. Angel, Martin V.
Marine Biodiversity: Patterns and Processes. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997. 449 pgs.
Partial contents: Land-seascape diversity of the USA East Coast coastal zone with particular reference to estuaries. – The development of mariculture and its implications for biodiversity. – Protecting marine biodiversity and integrated coastal zone management. – Conserving biodiversity in North-East Atlantic marine ecosystems.

Tacconi, Luca.
Biodiversity and Ecological Economics: Participation, Values, and Resource Management. Sterling, VA: Earthscan Publications, 2000. 254 pgs.

Part One examines how ecological economics is both similar and different to traditional economic paradigms. – Part Two has seven case studies.

Thomas, James D.
Using Marine Invertebrates to Establish Research and Conservation Priorities. In Biodiversity II: Understanding and Protecting Our Biological Resources. Reaka-Kudla, Marjorie L, Wilson, Don E., and Wilson, Edward O., eds. Washington, DC: John Henry Press, 1997. pgs. 357-369.

Thorne-Miller, Boyce.
The Living Ocean: Understanding and Protecting Marine Biodiversity. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1999. 214 pgs.
This book is intended to be a brief introduction to the science and policy of biodiversity in marine environments and the relationship of human societies and governments to the living oceans and the need to protect it.

Wilder, Robert J. Tegner, Mia J. Dayton, Paul K.
Saving Marine Biodiversity. Issues in Science and Technology, v. 15, no. 3 (spring 1999): 57-64.

Acquaculture/Mariculture

Bardach, John E., ed.
Sustainable Aquaculture. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1997. 251 pgs.
Partial contents: Offshore Mariculture – Economic Decision Making in Sustainable Aquaculture Development –The Role of Modeling in the Managing and Planning of Sustainable Aquaculture– Planning, Regulation, and Administration of Sustainable Aquaculture.

DeVoe, M. Richard
Marine Aquaculture in the United States: A Review of Current and Future Policy and Management Challenges. Marine Technology Society Journal, v.34, no. 1 (2000): 5 (13 pages).

Eichenberg, T. and Vestal, B.
Improving the legal framework for marine aquaculture: the role of water quality laws and the public trust doctrine. Territorial Sea Journal, v. 2, no. 2 (1992): 339-404.

Goldberg, Rebecca. Triplett, Tracey.
Murky Waters: Environmental Effects of Aquaculture in the United States. New York: Environmental Defense Fund, 1997. 198 pgs.
Available on the Internet at:
[http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/490_AQUA.pdf]
This report discusses a range of environmental problems that can be caused by aquaculture and a variety of methods available to solve or avoid them. It then gives a number of recommendations for both the private and public sectors to produce an environmentally sound U.S. aquaculture industry.

Goldberg, Rebecca J., Elliott, Matthew S., and Naylor, Rosamond L.
Marine Aquaculture in the United States. Pew Oceans Commission, 2001. 44 pgs.
Available on the Internet at:
[http://www.pewoceans.org/reports/137PEWAquacultureF.pdf]
This report examines the role of the emerging U.S. aquaculture industry in meeting the nation's demand for seafood and its current and potential impacts on the marine environment.

Hopkins, D. Douglas. Goldberg, Rebecca J. Marston, Andrea.
An environmental critique of government regulations and policies for open ocean aquaculture. Ocean and Coastal Law Journal, v. 2 (1997): 235-260.

Kullenberg, G.
Capacity building in marine research and ocean observations: a perspective on why and how Marine policy, v. 22, no. 3 (1998): 185.

Coastal Management

Antunes, Paula. Santos, Rui.
Integrated environmental management of the oceans. Ecological Economics, v. 31, no. 2 (1999): 215-226.

Cicin-Sain, Biliana, and Knecht, Robert W.
Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management: Concepts and Practices. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1998. 543 pgs.
Valuable for background on Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management, developed to facilitate governance of shared marine environments.

Clark, John R.
Coastal Zone Management Handbook. New York, NY: CRC Press, 1996. 694 pgs.
As a central information source for the practice of coastal zone resources management, this guidebook is a compilation of information gleaned from numerous disciplines.

Gibson, Andrew. Donovan, Arthur.
The Abandoned Ocean: A History of United States Maritime Policy. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2000. 362 pgs.

Goodman, S.L. Seabrooke, W. Jaffrey, S. A.
Considering Conservation Value in Economic Appraisals of Coastal Resources. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, v. 41, no. 3 (May 1, 1998): 313 (24 pgs).
Measuring the economic value of environmental quality is useful to evaluate policies that affect the use of natural resources. The conclusion reached in this paper suggests that determining conservation "value" is a complicated endeavor. These findings have important implications on efforts to consider environmental quality in land and coastal use decisions.

Klee, Gary A.
The Coastal Environment: Toward Integrated Coastal and Marine Sanctuary Management. Prentice Hall, 1998. 281 pgs.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/]
The OCRM manages two programs created by the Coastal Zone Management Act – The Coastal Zone Management Program and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. This Web site provides information for coastal resource managers, planners, educators, scientists, and others interested in balancing the conservation and development of our Nation's coastal, estuaries and ocean resources.

National Research Council.
Clean Coastal Waters: Understanding and Reducing the Effects of Nutrient Pollution. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 2000. 428 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nap.edu/books/0309069483/html/]

Clean Coastal Waters explains technical aspects of nutrient over-enrichment and proposes both immediate local action by coastal managers and a longer-term national strategy incorporating policy design, classification of affected sites, law and regulation, coordination, and communication.

Fisheries Management

Berrill, Michael.
The Plundered Seas: Can the World's Fish Be Saved? San Francisco, CA: Sierra Club Books, 1997.
An overview of world fisheries and their life cycles. Explores the complicated and independent fishery industry and how its uniqueness makes its governance and management difficult. International laws and favorable developments are also addressed.

Crutchfield, James Andrew. Zellner, Arnold, eds.
The Economics of Marine Resources and Conservation Policy: The Pacific Halibut Case Study with Commentary. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002. 240 pgs.
This work presents a complete reprint of Crutchfield and Zellner's pioneering 1960s study about fishery management in the Pacific.

Hsu, Shi-Ling. Wilen, James E.
Ecosystem Management and the 1996 Sustainable Fisheries Act. Ecology Law Quarterly, v. 24 (1997): 799-811.

Juda, Lawrence.
Rio Plus Ten: The Evolution of International Marine Fisheries Governance. Ocean Development and International Law, v. 33, no. 2 (2002): 109-144.

Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.
Towards Sustainable Fisheries: Economic Aspects of the Management of Living Marine Resources. June 1997. 268 pgs. (OECD Code 531997011P1)
Assesses the management and economic performance of over 100 fisheries in OECD countries.

Speer, Lisa. Garrison, Karen. Lonergan, Kyle. Notthoff, Ann. Pulling,Wendy. Powell, Keri. Chasis, Sarah. Stokstad, Paul.
Hook, Line and Sinking: The Crisis in Marine Fisheries. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1997. 175 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nrdc.org/wildlife/fish/rhooksum.asp]
This report gives detailed information about the status of fish populations in the U.S., evaluates the factors contributing to fish depletion both domestically and internationally, and concludes with recommendations to reverse the decline.

Marine Mammal Protection

Evans, Peter G. H. Raga, Juan Antonio.
Marine Mammals: Biology and Conversation. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2001. 630 pgs.

National Research Council.
Low-Frequency Sound and Marine Mammals: Current Knowledge and Research Needs. National Academies Press: Washington, DC, 1994. 92 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nap.edu/books/0309050251/html].
This volume reviews the current state of knowledge regarding the effects of low-frequency sound on marine mammals and makes recommendations for research. In addition, the book describes current federal regulations prescribed under the Marine Mammal Protection Act that govern the taking of marine mammals by scientific research activities, and it recommends changes to expedite the regulatory process dealing with scientific research activities.

National Research Council.
Marine Mammals and Low-Frequency Sound: Progress Since 1994. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2000. 160 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nap.edu/books/030906886X/html/]

National Research Council.
Ocean Noise and Marine Mammals. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2003. 204 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nap.edu/books/0309085365/html/]

Richardson, W. John. Greene Jr., Charles R. Malme, Charles I. Thomson, Denis H.
Marine Mammals and Noise. San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 1998. 576 pgs.

Twiss, John R and Reeves, Randall R., eds.
Conservation and Management of Marine Mammals. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1999. 471 pgs.

Marine Pollution

Boesch, Donald F. Burroughs, Richard H. Baker, Joel E. Mason, Robert P. Rowe, Christopher L. and Siefert, Ronald, L.
Marine Pollution in the United States: Significant Accomplishments, Future Challenges. Arlington, Virginia: Pew Oceans Commission, 2001. 55 pgs.

Available on the Internet at: [http://www.pewoceans.org/reports/022701report.pdf]
This report provides background on the effects of pollution on life in the ocean and coastal waters of the United States for the Pew Oceans Commission, which is conducting a national dialogue on policies needed to restore and protect living marine resources.

Clark, R. B.
Marine Pollution. 5th ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 2001. 237 pgs.
Examines the kinds of pollution that affect marine environments, the costs of curtailing it, and the current state of five seas around the world.

Dow, Kirstin
Caught in the Currents: Pollution, Risk, and Environmental Change in Marine Space
The Professional Geographer, v. 51, no. 3 (1999): 414-426.

Frankel, Ernst G.
Ocean Environmental Management: a primer on the role of the oceans and how to maintain their contributions to life on Earth. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1995. 381 pgs.
Focuses on ocean pollution – its causes, effects, and management. Includes evaluation of a few major regulations and agreements designed to control the environmental impacts of pollution.

Jasny, Michael.
Sounding the Depths: Supertankers, Sonar, and the Rise of Undersea Noise. Natural Resources Defense Council. March 1999. 75 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nrdc.org/wildlife/marine/sound/sdinx.asp]
This report provides the first comprehensive assessment of the growing problem of man-made undersea noise pollution. The study identifies the major sources of noise pollution off the U.S. coast, assesses the government's response, and calls for a series of reforms needed to understand and respond to the emerging risks.

Vidas, Davor, ed.
Protecting the Polar Marine Environment: Law and Policy for Pollution Prevention.
New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000. 304 pgs.
This book examines and compares various levels of regulation in protecting the marine environment of the Arctic and Antarctic.

Marine Protected Area Management

Agardy, Tundi.
Creating havens for marine life. Issues in Science and Technology, v. 16, no. 1, (Fall 1999): 37-44.

Bergen, Lydia K. Carr, Mark H.
Establishing marine reserves. Environment, v. 45, no. 2, (Mar. 2003): 8-19.
Three case studies of establishing marine reserves along the US West Coast offer insights into what works well and what doesn't.

Brax, Jeff.
Zoning the oceans: using the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the Antiquities Act to establish marine protection areas and marine reserves in America. Ecology Law Quarterly, May 2002, v. 29, no. 1, p. 71 (59).
The designation of marine protected areas (MPAs) and no-take marine reserves represents perhaps the most significant development in national and international fishery policy in a decade.

Kelleher, Graeme. Bleakley, Chris. Wells, Sue, eds.
A Global Representative system of marine protected areas. Washington, DC: World Bank. 1995. 4 v.

McArdle, Deborah A.
California Marine Protected Areas. University of California, California Sea Grant College System, 1997. 282 pgs.

National Research Council.
Marine Protected Areas: Tools for Sustaining Ocean Ecosystem. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 2001. 235 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.nap.edu/books/0309072867/html/]
This report endorses increased use of marine reserves, in concert with conventional management approaches, as tools for managing ocean resources. Examples of existing protected areas include marine locations in the U.S. national park system, national marine sanctuaries, and areas closed to allow recovery of fish stocks.

Sala, Enric. Aburto-Oropeza, Octavio. Paredes, Gustavo. Parra, Ivan. et al.
A general model for designing networks of marine reserves. Science, v. 298, no. 5600, (Dec. 6, 2002): 1991-1994.

Sobel, Jack. Dahlgren, Craig.
Marine Reserves: A Guide to Science, Design, and Use. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2003. 220 pgs.
The book describes the need for marine reserves and their potential benefits, examines how reserves can be designed to achieve specific objectives, and considers gaps in our knowledge and the research needed to address those gaps.

United States Department of Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Marine Protected Areas.
Available on the Internet at: [http://mpa.gov/]
This World Wide Web site provides information on marine protected areas (MPAs) as required by Executive Order 13158. It is jointly managed by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Wing, Kate. Chasis, Sarah. Garrison, Karen.
Keeping Oceans Wild: how marine reserves protect our living seas. New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, 2001. 29 p.
Available on the Internet at: [http://nrdc.org/water/oceans/kow/kow.pdf]

Ocean Politics and Policy

Cicin-Sain, Biliana and Knecht, Robert W.
The Future of U.S. Ocean Policy: Choices for a New Century. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2000. 400 pgs.
Provides a comprehensive overview of key issues and concerns that are essential to formulating and implementing ocean policy. Provides an in-depth analysis of the evolution of U.S. ocean policy and a timely discussion of the most important ocean and coastal issues facing the nation.

Clingan, Thomas A.
The Law of the Sea: Ocean Law and Policy. Austin & Winfield, 1994. 638 pgs.

Cuyvers, Luc.
Ocean Uses and their Regulation. New York; Wiley, 1984. 179 pgs.

Jacques, Peter. Smith, Zachary A.
Ocean Politics and Policy: A Reference Handbook. Contemporary World Issues Series. Denver, CO: ABC-Clio, 2003. 267 pgs.
A primer on ocean politics. It includes a chronology of ocean hallmarks, important people and events in the history of ocean policy, statistics and data, and the text of important international ocean documents.

Juda, Lawrence.
International Law and Ocean Use Management. New York: Routledge, 1996. 360 pgs.
This book seeks to place contemporary problems of ocean use management in historical context.

Lamson, Cynthia, ed.
The Sea Has Many Voices: Oceans Policy for a Complex World. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1994. 336 pgs.
The first Canadian book to examine oceans policy in the making. The contributing authors believe that Canadian oceans policy making to date has been reactive, susceptible to pressure from special interest groups, and lacking in continuity or consistency.

Laursen, Finn.
Superpower at Sea: U. S. Ocean Policy. New York: Praeger, 1983. 209 pgs.

Levy, Jean-Pierre
A national ocean policy: an elusive quest? Marine policy, v. 17, no. 2, (March 1993): 75-80.

Mangone, Gerard J.
Marine Policy for America. 2nd ed. New York: Taylor & Francis, 1988. 365 pgs.

Pew Oceans Commission.
America's Living Oceans: Charting a Course for Sea Change. A report to the nation. Recommendations for a New Ocean Policy. May 2003. 166 pgs.

Available on the Internet at:
[http://www.pewoceans.org/oceans/downloads/oceans_report.pdf]
"On June 4, the Pew Oceans Commission released its report on the state of America's living oceans, the first comprehensive review of U.S. ocean policy in more that 30 years. This landmark report provides recommendations for restoring and protecting ocean ecosystems, rebuilding fish populations, controlling coastal development, curbing pollution, and improving ocean governance."

Schrope, Mark.
Troubled waters. Nature, v. 418, no. 6869 (Aug. 15, 2002): 718.
Examines how the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency are working toward creating a regulatory structure that facilitates solving problems like overfishing and ocean pollution.

United States. Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources.
Our Nation and the Sea. A Plan for National Action. A Report. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, Jan.1969. 305 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.lib.noaa.gov/edocs/stratton/title.html]
The report by the Stratton Commission, created in 1968, to address the need for a national plan of action to protect the oceans. This report is considered a seminal work in United States Ocean policy.

Vallega, Adalberto
Sustainable Ocean Governance: A Geographical Perspective. New York: Routledge, 2000. 296 pgs.

Wang, James C.
Handbook on Ocean Politics and Law. New York: Greenwood Press, 1992. 592 pgs.
This comprehensive handbook provides background information and analysis on the full range of contemporary ocean use issues, including the development of ocean law, the evolving uses of oceans, data on living and non-living ocean resources, the environmental impact of pollution, and competing national claims over ocean exploration.

Wilder, Robert Jay.
Listening to the Sea: The Politics of Improving Environmental Protection. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1998. 269 pgs.
Marine law and ocean policy written from a political science viewpoint. Includes an inclusive review of historical national and international ocean policies (including laws) followed by an examination of how ocean policy can become more integrated and holistic.

Wilder, Robert Jay.
The Three-mile territorial sea: its origins and implications for contemporary offshore federalism. Virginia Journal of International Law, v. 32 (1992): 681-746.

Internet Sites

United States Commission on Ocean Policy
Available at: [http://www.oceancommission.gov/]
"U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy is required to establish findings and make recommendations to the President and Congress for a coordinated and comprehensive national ocean policy. The new policy will address a broad range of issues, from the stewardship of marine resources and pollution prevention to enhancing and supporting marine science, commerce and transportation. The Commission's final recommendations to the President and Congress will be delivered in November 2003."

Center for the Study of Marine Policy (University of Delaware)
Available at: [http://www.udel.edu/CMS/csmp/]
"The Center conducts a broad range of research and policy studies emphasizing the application of policy analysis and other analytical tools to the management of ocean and coastal areas on national, regional, and global scales. A major emphasis of the Center has been on integrated coastal and ocean management, particularly on the development of governance approaches that move beyond present single- sector approaches toward multiple-use management regimes."

Pew Ocean Commissions
Available at: [http://www.pewoceans.org/]
The Pew Oceans Commission is an independent group of American leaders conducting a national dialogue on the policies needed to restore and protect living marine resources in U.S. waters. After reviewing the best scientific information available and speaking with people from around the country, the Commission made its formal recommendations to Congress and the nation in June 2003.

National Geographic
Available at: [http://news.nationalgeographic.com/oceans.html]
A collection of stories about the oceans and its inhabitants.

Natural Resources Defense Council
Available at: [http://www.nrdc.org/water/oceans/default.asp]
"With a range of strategies, NRDC seeks to preserve and restore the extraordinary diversity of ocean life and the quality of coastal waters. For nine years, we have published critical information and garnered extensive media coverage about beach pollution, leading to increased beachwater monitoring and public notification of pollution problems. We are promoting the designation of "wilderness waters," ecologically sensitive ocean areas afforded the kind of protection we've long given to special places on land. We work to ban offshore oil and gas drilling in sensitive coastal areas. And we actively promote sound coastal zone management on both coasts."

MareNet, the Worldwide Network of Marine Research Institutions and Documents
Available at : [http://www.marenet.de/MareNet/marenet.html]
"MareNet is a distributed information service. It uses the information which can be found on the web-servers of the worldwide distributed marine research institutions and departments of universities seen as a distributed database. The restriction to those

professional institutions which are accepted by the learned societies ensure the quality and relevance of the offered information. MareNet serves only professional specific information posted by the scientists themselves. Therefore MareNet complements the services of commercial providers."

Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences
Available at: [http://www.vims.edu/dcop/]
"The Department of Coastal and Ocean Policy's interdisciplinary research covers the spectrum of basic and applied science on coastal resources. Scientists work closely with estuarine and marine industries, the public, and state and federal agencies to integrate sound scientific principles into the management of coastal resources. Research in the Department is conducted by both faculty and professional scientific staff. "

World Resources Institute. Coastal and Marine Resources.
Available at: [http://www.wri.org/wri/biodiv/marihome.html]
"World Resources Institute (WRI) is an environmental think tank that goes beyond research to find practical ways to protect the earth and improve people's lives."

WorldWatch Institute
Available at: [http://www.worldwatch.org/]
"Founded by Lester Brown in 1974, the Worldwatch Institute offers a unique blend of interdisciplinary research, global focus, and accessible writing that has made it a leading source of information on the interactions among key environmental, social, and economic trends. Our work revolves around the transition to an environmentally sustainable and socially just society—and how to achieve it."

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Available at: [http://www.noaa.gov/]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Oceans, Coasts and Estuaries
Available at: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/]
Information on publications, partnerships, and regulatory programs designed to strengthen the health of the oceans.

International Organization Websites

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Fisheries Department
Available at: [http://www.fao.org/fi/default_all.asp]
"The mission of the Fisheries Department of FAO is to facilitate and secure the long-term sustainable development and utilization of the world's fisheries and aquaculture."

United Nations Environmental Program. Marine and Coastal Areas
Available at: [http://www.unep.org/themes/marine/]
A collection of data, maps, and development trends regarding the world's oceans.

UNESCO (United Nations Educations, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). Ocean Portal.
Available at : [http://www.oceanportal.org/]

"Ocean Portal is a high-level directory of Ocean Data and Information related web sites. Its objective is to help scientists and other ocean experts in locating such data & information."

Selected Laws, Treaties, and Conventions Related to Ocean Management and/or Conservation

Treaty of Washington between U.S. and Great Britain (1892)
North Pacific Sealing Convention (1911)
Oil Protection Act of 1924
1945 Truman Proclamation on the Continental Shelf
1945 Truman Proclamation on Fisheries
International convention for the regulation of whaling of 1946
Submerged Lands Act of 1953
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953
Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1958
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1960
Commercial Fisheries and Research Development Act of 1964
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965
Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act (1966)
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972
Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (1972)
Oslo Convention of 1972
Endangered Species Act of 1973
National Marine Fisheries Act of 1976
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982
1983 Reagan Proclamation of the Exclusive Economic Zone
1988 Reagan Territorial Sea Proclamation
Ocean dumping ban act (1988)
U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of 1992 (Rio Conference)
Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996
National Aquaculture Policy, Planning, and Development Act (1998)
Oceans Act of 2000
Executive Order 13158, Marine Protected Areas (May 2000)

GAO

United States General Accounting Office.
Information On Ocean Disposal Of Municipal And Industrial Waste. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, May 18, 1983. 48 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://161.203.16.4/d42t14/121441.pdf]
This report examines the practice of dumping municipal sewage sludge into the ocean. The interest in this activity was based on economics, a lack of disposal alternatives, and the belief that ocean dumping is environmentally safer than other disposal methods.

United States General Accounting Office.
Marine Pollution: Progress Made to Reduce Marine Pollution by Cruise Ships, but Important Issues Remain. Washington, DC: U S General Accounting Office, February 2000. 75 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/rc00048.pdf]
Officials from the Coast Guard, the Department of Justice, and the Center for Marine Conservation (a nongovernmental, science-based advocacy, research, and public education organization that monitors marine pollution issues) indicate that cruise ship companies are making progress toward changing a maritime "culture" that once permitted discharges of garbage and oil from ships before international standards and U.S. laws to control such discharges were adopted.

United States General Accounting Office.
The Law of the Sea Conference--Status of Issues, 1978. U.S. General Accounting Office. Washington, DC. March 9, 1979. 60 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://161.203.16.4/f0302/108788.pdf]
An objective of the Law of the Sea negotiations has been to establish effective environmental protection against existing or potential sources of marine pollution.

United States General Accounting Office.
Need To Strengthen Coordination Of Ocean Pollution Research. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, July 14, 1982. 22 pgs.
Available on the Internet at: [http://161.203.16.4/d42t14/118934.pdf]
A review to examine NOAA's implementation of the National Ocean Pollution Planning Act to discover if the Act had improved the coordination of Federal ocean pollution research development and monitoring.

United States General Accounting Office.
Ocean and Coastal Activities: Information on Federal Funding. Washington, DC: U S General Accounting Office. August 11, 2003. 27 p.
Available on the Internet at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d031070r.pdf]

Selected Government Publications

The Marine Mammals Commission compendium of selected treaties, international agreements, and other relevant documents on marine resources, wildlife, and the environment: Second update. BOOK. 2000.

Contains the complete texts of international legal documents concluded between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 1998, plus several older documents not in the earlier compendiums. 1383 p. ISBN: 0-16-050688-3/stock number: 052-003-01487-4/$70.50

Compilation of Water Pollution Control, Environmental Protection, and Related Laws, Volume 2, February 1998. BOOK. 1998.

Includes: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund); Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, Titles 1 and 5; Act of March 3, 1899 (Rivers and Harbors Act), Sections 9-20; Act to Prevent Pollution From Ships; Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, selected provisions; and Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, selected provisions. 567 p. (ISBN: 0-16-056177-9)/ Stock Number: 052-070-07160-5/$32.00.

EPA Action Plan for Beaches and Recreational Waters: Reducing Exposures to Waterborne Pathogens. BOOK. 1999.

Identifies EPA's multi-year strategy for monitoring recreational water quality and communicating public health risks associated with potentially pathogen-contaminated recreational rivers, lakes, and ocean beaches. 27 p. Stock Number: 055-000-00623-7 / $3.75.

Fisheries of the United States . . .

Contains preliminary reports on commercial and recreational fisheries of the United States with catches in both the United States and foreign Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ). Provides timely answers to frequently asked questions. 2001. BOOK. 2002. 140 p. Stock Number: 003-020-00177-7 /$21.00

Neptune's Table: A View of America's Ocean Fisheries. BOOK. 2002.

Describes America's fisheries resources and the Americans who fish for them. 220 p.; ill. ISBN: 0-16-051192-5/Stock Number: 003-020-00175-1/$39.00.

Our Living Oceans: Report on the Status of United States Living Marine Resources, 1999. BOOK. 1999.

Reports on the biological health of fish and other marine plants and animals found in the United States. 311 p./Stock Number: 003-020-00171-8 /$45.00.

Compilation of Selected Acts Concerning Marine Resources, Including Fisheries, With Amendments Through the End of the 107th Congress, April 2003. From the House Committee on Resources. 672 pgs. Stock Number: 052-070-07391-8/$50.00.

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