

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant

Strategic Plan



2018-2021



Vision & Mission

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant's vision for the Great Lakes and the southern Lake Michigan region is healthy aquatic ecosystems that support resilient and sustainable communities.

Our mission is to provide unbiased, research-based information to foster an environmentally-literate population so communities and individuals can make decisions that incorporate ecological priorities along with other societal needs.



Core Values

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant seeks to:

- 💧 Build stronger, more resilient coastal communities.
- 💧 Conduct and fund peer-reviewed research that helps communities adaptively manage competing economic, societal, and ecological priorities.
- 💧 Empower people to make informed decisions regarding individual behavior as well as public policy.
- 💧 Support and expand a diverse, well-trained workforce that is literate in the ecological and economic issues that impact coastal communities.

Introduction

The history of Chicago is, in part, a story of expansive growth and productivity with the region's water resources playing a key role in the city's successes. Lake Michigan and the rivers that wind through the city and surrounding Illinois and Indiana communities have helped the region become a transportation hub and business and manufacturing center, as well as a tourist mecca.

Looking back, the Great Chicago Fire may be the city's quintessential history lesson, but the reversing of the Chicago River illustrates the value of healthy waters and the importance of wisely managing water infrastructure in the face of growth and change. In 1901, in a feat of engineering, the river stopped flowing into Lake Michigan and was directed towards the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and ultimately to the Gulf of Mexico. This greatly reduced the risk of wastewater contaminating Lake Michigan, helping prevent water-borne diseases from sickening the city's ever-growing population. It also shortened and improved what was an important shipping route.

In modern times this change is also considered in light of its drawbacks, for example the easy movement of invasive species from one basin to another. But protecting the city's drinking water helped the region grow and thrive. Today, the greater metropolitan Chicago region is the home of more than 9.4 million people and managing water resources is as critical to success and resiliency as it has been historically.







Water Resource Challenges

Some water concerns that loom in the region today are inherited from the past and some pose new threats. For example, with more and more buildings and sidewalks, hard surfaces increase the need for more effective stormwater management. And larger storms are happening more frequently throughout the Midwest.

Chicago's long history of being a leader in commodities trading is a reflection of the rich Illinois and Indiana farmland that covers in much of the two states. But wastewater that flows from the metropolitan area down towards the Mississippi River joins runoff from croplands, bringing too much nitrogen and phosphorus to the Gulf of Mexico, contributing to its Dead Zone.

In northwest Indiana, legacy pollution from steel and other industries has left waterways contaminated long after most of the businesses are gone. Cleaning up these rivers is key to rejuvenating these economically depressed communities.

Concerns also loom for water supplies. Lake Michigan provides drinking water to 8.5 million people, but a proactive commitment to water conservation will be necessary in the region to accommodate increased water demands due to projected population growth and land use changes. Plus, groundwater

withdrawals from the deep-bedrock aquifer have generally been shown to exceed the recharge rate.

Chicago is also a transportation center, which fuels businesses and jobs in the region and beyond, and facilitates moving people and cargo along to their destinations. Behind that though are millions of barrels of crude oil being piped, trucked, freighted, and shipped throughout the Great Lakes and particularly to the southern Lake Michigan region, where refineries are plentiful and tanks are ready for a refill. The benefits and risks—particularly to the Great Lakes—of how crude oil is transported are ripe for discussion.

Going Forward

Communities of the future need to be increasingly resilient to balance societal, environmental and economic goals. The value of thriving aquatic ecosystems, improved water quality, and effective water infrastructure systems goes well beyond human health issues or quality of life. Indeed, tourism provides just one easy illustration of economic benefits from healthy water resources in the Chicago area. In 2015, the city hosted a record 52 million visitors. Tourists accounted for \$14.9 billion in 2015, and an increase of 15,000 Chicago jobs since 2010. The beautiful southern Lake Michigan shoreline is a significant draw, as is the busy metropolis. In Indiana, visitors to the state and national parks' dunes and beaches contribute more

than \$350 million to the local economy each year.

Investing in the two states' water resources will help grow economic and environmental resiliency for the region's future. Fostering healthy aquatic ecosystems, preventing flooding, planning for future water supplies, and reducing pollution help establish fertile ground for growth. Resilient communities are better able to adapt and to thoughtfully prepare for contingencies that may arise from an ever changing world.

Resilient communities recognize that we all need water—to drink, for recreation, to make our city grow. In the southern Lake Michigan region that means we encourage everyone to become stewards of clean water and healthy aquatic ecosystems.



The National Sea Grant Program

Sea Grant was created by the U.S. Congress in 1966 to be a highly-leveraged federal and state partnership to harness the intellectual capacity of the nation's universities to solve coastal problems along our oceans, Great Lakes and islands. The National Sea Grant College Program engages citizens, communities, scientists, organizations and governments to sustain and enhance the vitality, value and wise use of the nation's coastal resources. Administered and supported by NOAA, and implemented through leading research universities, Sea Grant provides unique access to scientific expertise and to new discoveries. Through its scientists and communication, education, extension and legal specialists, Sea Grant generates, translates and delivers cutting-edge, unbiased, science-based information to address complex issues.

Sea Grant is a national network of 33 university-based state programs, the National Sea Grant Advisory Board, the National Sea Grant Law Center, the National Sea Grant Library and hundreds of participating institutions. The Sea Grant network enables NOAA and the nation to tap the best science, technology, and expertise to balance human and environmental needs in coastal communities.

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant (IISG) is focused on the southern Lake Michigan region—104 miles of heavily urbanized and industrialized shoreline in the two states. One third of the population of the Great Lakes lives along the shore of Lake Michigan between Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Michigan City, Indiana.

The program is administered at Purdue University and the University of Illinois, but IISG also works in partnerships with key organizations, institutions, and agencies in the region to reach more audiences and multiply opportunities for success. IISG brings together scientists, educators, policy makers, community decision makers, outreach specialists, business leaders, and the general public to work towards a healthy environment and economy.

Our commitment to partnerships is reflected in our annual \$3 million-plus budget. About one quarter of that funding is through the Sea Grant omnibus. A full half

is due to a number of grants as well as matching funds provided by the two universities. The final quarter comes from a long-term partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO). Through this funding, IISG uses GLNPO data to engage in research and outreach that supports Great Lakes communities.

⑭ Leveraged

⑰ Omnibus



⑳ Total

IISG includes 31 employees with the equivalent of 26 fulltime employees dedicated to Sea Grant work. Seventeen staff members are partially funded through the program omnibus, and the rest are supported through leveraged funds.

The Strategic Planning Process

Strategic planning is an ongoing process for IISG. Our specialists and management team continually listen to user needs, challenges, and goals and incorporate those into our programmatic needs. That said, this strategic planning process officially started in April 2016 when we brought our user advisory committee together with our specialists to explore emerging issues, challenges, and untapped needs. From that conversation, we continued to discuss needs and priorities with project partners, researchers, and university administrators. Coupling local feedback and survey input with more overarching ideas, specialist started defining their programmatic goals and objectives.

Our official strategic planning process began with conversations. We engaged with stakeholders, collaborators, researchers, federal and state agency professionals, and people at our workshops and via a survey to help us understand their concerns and needs. We looked for commonalities and outliers and coupled those with our core mission, vision, and values to identify the topics that our program should focus on in 2018-2021.

Using both the National Strategic Plan as a guiding document and the individual goals and smart objectives of IISG specialists, we outlined the Goals and Outcomes in each of the Sea Grant focus areas presented in this document.

Cross cutting principles

Partnerships, Organization Excellence, Diversity & Inclusion

To make informed decisions about critical issues in the region and the role our program can and should play, IISG relies on input from a cross section of people and perspectives. To this end, our specialists work with over 300 national, state, local, non-profit, industry, and international partners.

To ensure that the views of those groups are represented in our planning and programming, IISG activities are guided by two advisory committees.

Administrative Advisory Committee

The administrative advisory committee brings together representatives from the respective colleges and universities that govern IISG to provide oversight regarding strategic matters. These include: policy considerations that affect the priorities and long-term directions of the program; guidance in the involvement of partnering institutions, stakeholders, and the various advisory groups; sources of matching funds; and a communication strategy for engaging local, state, and federal government entities. The administrative advisory committee meets 2-4 times per year. In addition, IISG's director communicates with advisory committee members individually or collectively as administrative issues arise. Committee members are named based on their university position. When a member leaves that position, their replacement joins this committee.

User Advisory Committee

The user advisory committee is comprised of industry, conservation, community, and agency leaders representing the bi-state region and represents our local partners and users. The committee aids in defining IISG's strategic goals, including providing guidance throughout the strategic planning process. The group helps position IISG and host institutions assume a vital role in the science and practice of coastal restoration and management in our region. The committee convenes once per year and interacts via conference call and email as needed.

Program Administration

Administratively, IISG is located at the University of Illinois and Purdue University with personnel and management duties split between the two universities. In Illinois, the program is housed within University of Illinois Extension with reporting lines to the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research. IISG's director, assistant director, and communication coordinator are Purdue University employees, and Purdue oversees the research program and fellowship lead. IISG's associate director, program leader, program communicator, and education coordinator are University of Illinois Extension employees. The IISG management team is comprised of members from each of the chief functional areas—research, outreach and education.

As part of the University of Illinois and Purdue University communities, IISG also supports the diversity and inclusion goals of our institutions. IISG commits to fostering academic freedom, equality of opportunity, and human dignity through assessment based on individual merit free from discrimination in all its forms. IISG will not engage in discrimination or harassment against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, order of protection status, genetic information, marital status, disability, sexual orientation including gender identity, unfavorable discharge from the military or status as a protected veteran and will comply with all federal and state nondiscrimination, equal opportunity and affirmative action laws, orders and regulations.



Estimated Level of Effort by Focus Area

40%

Healthy Coastal Ecosystems



40%

Resilient Communities and Economies



20%

Environmental Literacy and Workforce Development



This nondiscrimination policy applies to employment at IISG as well as access to and treatment in the programs and activities that our staff provide to stakeholders and the public. We work in underserved communities and strive to make science-based information equally accessible to people in the region.

Finally, IISG strives to increase our social diversity because we understand that by doing so we build our informational diversity—our capacity to be creative, innovative, and tackle issues from new perspectives.

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant

Focus Areas, Goals, & Outcomes

In 2018-2021, IISG will direct its efforts in three National Sea Grant focus areas: Healthy Coastal Ecosystems, Resilient Communities and Economies, and Environmental Literacy and Workforce Development. Through these focus areas we will bring information, tools, training, and other resources to decision makers and citizens to help foster a healthy and resilient economy and environment.



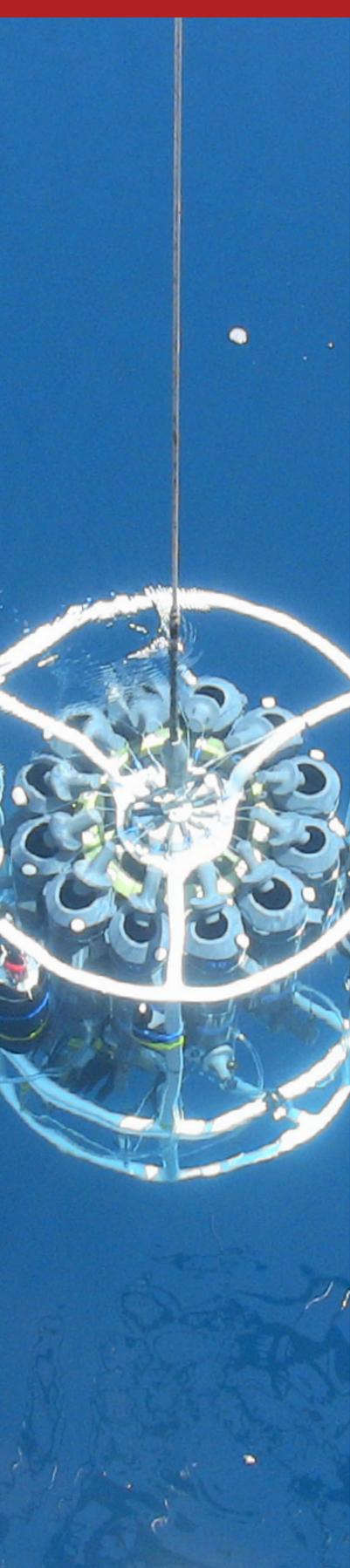
Focus Area

Healthy Coastal Ecosystems

The health of the region is intrinsically tied to the health of the Great Lakes themselves. When the lakes and nearby waterways become degraded by contaminants or invasive species, the toll is taken not just on fragile food webs, but also on communities that depend on these resources for drinking water, shipping, recreation, and quality of life.

Legacy contaminants from industry and other activities along Great Lakes waterways have left many lakes and rivers impaired. While most manufacturers have moved on, they left behind PCBs, mercury, and other toxic pollutants that impair the health of the waterway as well as adjacent communities.

At the same time, emerging contaminants, such as pharmaceuticals and microplastics, pose new threats to Great Lakes ecosystems. IISG research has detected a cocktail of medicines, as well as microfibers, in southern Lake Michigan waters.



Perhaps the most significant threat to the Great Lakes food web is aquatic invasive species (AIS). These species have caused major disturbances affecting the integrity and stability of the lake ecosystems as well as those of inland waterways.

IISG is engaged in addressing these ecosystem threats from a variety of approaches. As the Great Lakes Legacy Act provides support for cleaning up Great Lakes Areas of Concern, IISG is working with the U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) to keep residents engaged throughout the process. Armed with the latest scientific research, IISG's Pollution Prevention Program is creating an educated public that makes decisions that consider the potential environmental and societal impacts of aquatic pollution. And IISG's AIS team is the go-to group for natural resource managers as well as water gardeners and other audiences for information and tools on preventing the spread of AIS.

IISG is working with GLNPO to develop products, tools, and strategies to provide access to Great Lakes research findings from offshore water quality sampling. And, IISG is engaged in initiatives to improve the effectiveness of monitoring programs by developing ways to make Great Lakes data collection and analysis more efficient, dependable, and precise. The program is also leading efforts to coordinate agency and university scientists as they come together to study the Great Lakes in a systematic and comprehensive fashion.

Finally, in partnership with Wisconsin Sea Grant, the programs have led an ambitious research initiative to understand the nearshore food web in Lake Michigan. This collection of studies has been assessing the impact of invasive species in these relatively undocumented lake habitats.

GOAL: Habitat, ecosystems, and the services they provide are protected, enhanced, and/or restored.

Outcomes

- » Scientific understanding and technological solutions inform and improve conservation and the management of natural resources.
- » Ecosystem science and conservation priorities developed through stakeholder participation are addressed.
- » Greater awareness and understanding of ecosystem functions and services they provide improves stewardship efforts.
- » Declining biodiversity, habitats, and ecosystem functions and services are restored and sustained.
- » Improved collaborative planning and decision-making leads to enhanced stewardship.

GOAL: Land, water, and living resources are managed by applying sound science, tools, and services to sustain ecosystems.

Outcomes

- » Communities have access to sound science, data, tools, and the training to be effective in planning and decision-making processes.
- » Citizen science initiatives are engaged and contribute to improving our knowledge with respect to coastal communities and ecosystems.
- » Residents, resource managers, and businesses understand the effects of human activities and environmental change on Great Lakes resources.
- » Businesses, communities, researchers, and resource managers use information, tools, and services to implement actions that protect Great Lakes resources.

Performance Measures



1200

Resource managers will use ecosystem-based approaches in the management of land, water, and living resources as a result of Sea Grant activities.



25

Sea Grant tools, technologies and information services, will be used by our partners/customers to improve ecosystem-based management.



50,000

People will engage in Sea Grant-supported informal education programs.

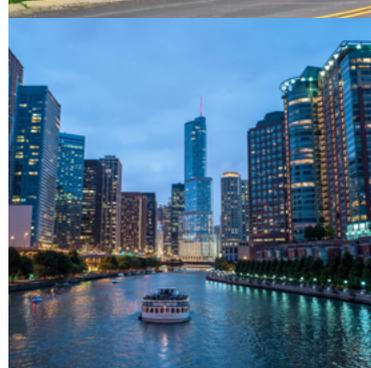
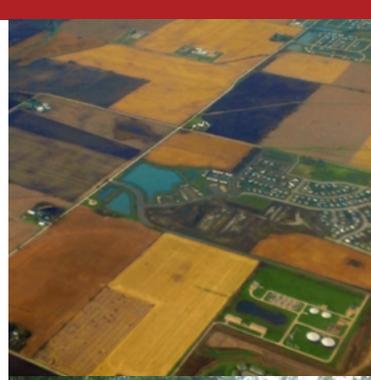
Focus Area

Resilient Communities and Economies

Many communities face the struggle of embracing growth while also ensuring resilience and sustainability. Knowing what is at stake, what is of value, and what is necessary are key to successful planning. And, while we can all do our part to protect water resources, many actions are more effective and efficient taken on as a community choice. Indeed, some can only take place on a community level.

As local decision makers plan for the future in cities around the Midwest, larger storms are happening more frequently, leaving storm pipes potentially insufficient to manage rainfall. And in northeastern Illinois, ensuring an adequate supply of drinking water will require bringing together a variety of stakeholders and creating a combination of strategies.

IISG will continue to provide local decision makers with expertise and tools to help protect natural resources and plan for economic development as they strive for resilience going forward. For example, local planners can use a web-based decision support system to explore policy and management options that can keep aquatic ecosystems from reaching critical tipping points that threaten sustainability in their watershed.





IISG has many data to decision tools to help local decision makers manage their resources. For instance, communities and critical facilities can assess their particular vulnerability to flooding and make necessary corrections. And in Indiana, a community planning program helps local officials in small and large towns collect data on community assets and plan improvements to public spaces.

IISG also brings stakeholders together to develop solutions and strategies, and to be trained in new approaches to develop sustainable land use plans, manage drinking water supplies, address stormwater management, assess crude oil movement, or to evaluate ecosystem services. For example, our rain garden programming is training conservation professionals about using green infrastructure to reduce flooding and protect water quality.

Chicago's greater metropolitan region supports the economic, social, and recreational needs of 12 million people. And the city and its lakefront are a magnet for tourists. IISG's buoys and other resources help inform residents and tourists about ecological as well as weather conditions so that they are able to make wise choices about their outdoor activities.

And finally, Illinois and Indiana provide a great location for aquaculture due to its rich supply of raw materials of fish food and access to large markets. It is essential that aquaculture producers recognize marketing opportunities that sustain and grow their businesses. IISG helps fish farmers find niche markets to make the most of what their products offer to consumers—fresh, locally-grown seafood that are raised using environmentally-responsible practices.

GOAL: Coastal communities use their knowledge of changing conditions and risks to become resilient to extreme events, economic disruptions, and other threats to community well-being.

Outcomes

- » Existing and innovative training programs improve local stakeholders' understanding of changing conditions in their communities and help them implement adaptive strategies to improve resilience and sustainability.
- » Communities, including underserved members, have access to information, tools, and services about how economic activities and trends will impact environmental and community well-being.
- » Communities use information, tools, services, and technologies to develop action plans to adapt and grow resilient economies.

GOAL: Water resources are sustained and protected to meet existing and emerging needs of the communities, economies, and ecosystems that depend on them.

Outcomes

- » Community members understand watershed functions and the services they provide that support communities and economies.
- » Community members have access to sound science, data, tools, and services that help them understand how actions will impact water quality and quantity and are able to make informed decisions.

GOAL: Aquaculture programming focuses on making fish farms in Illinois and Indiana productive and profitable and environmentally responsible.

Outcomes

- » Aquaculturists understand diverse marketing opportunities that can assist them in sustaining their businesses.
- » Aquaculturists have a good understanding of environmentally-responsible fish farming practices.

GOAL: Tourism and recreation are supported and enhanced through new and improved resources.

Outcomes

- » Residents and tourists will use tools and resources that monitor current weather and wave conditions to make informed outdoor recreation decisions.
- » Fishery managers and recreational fishers will understand the dynamics of wild fish populations and food web conditions.

Performance Measures



100

communities will adopt/implement sustainable economic and environmental development practices and policies as a result of Sea Grant activities.



25

communities will adopt/implement hazard resiliency practices to prepare for and respond to/minimize coastal hazardous events as a result of Sea Grant activities.

Focus Area

Environmental Literacy and Workforce

The Great Lakes face many threats—invasive species, pollutants, and climate change, among others. Decision makers, managing a large ecosystem, may come to the task under-prepared. They, along with the general public, may not have a good grasp of the characteristics, functioning, and value of these waterbodies.

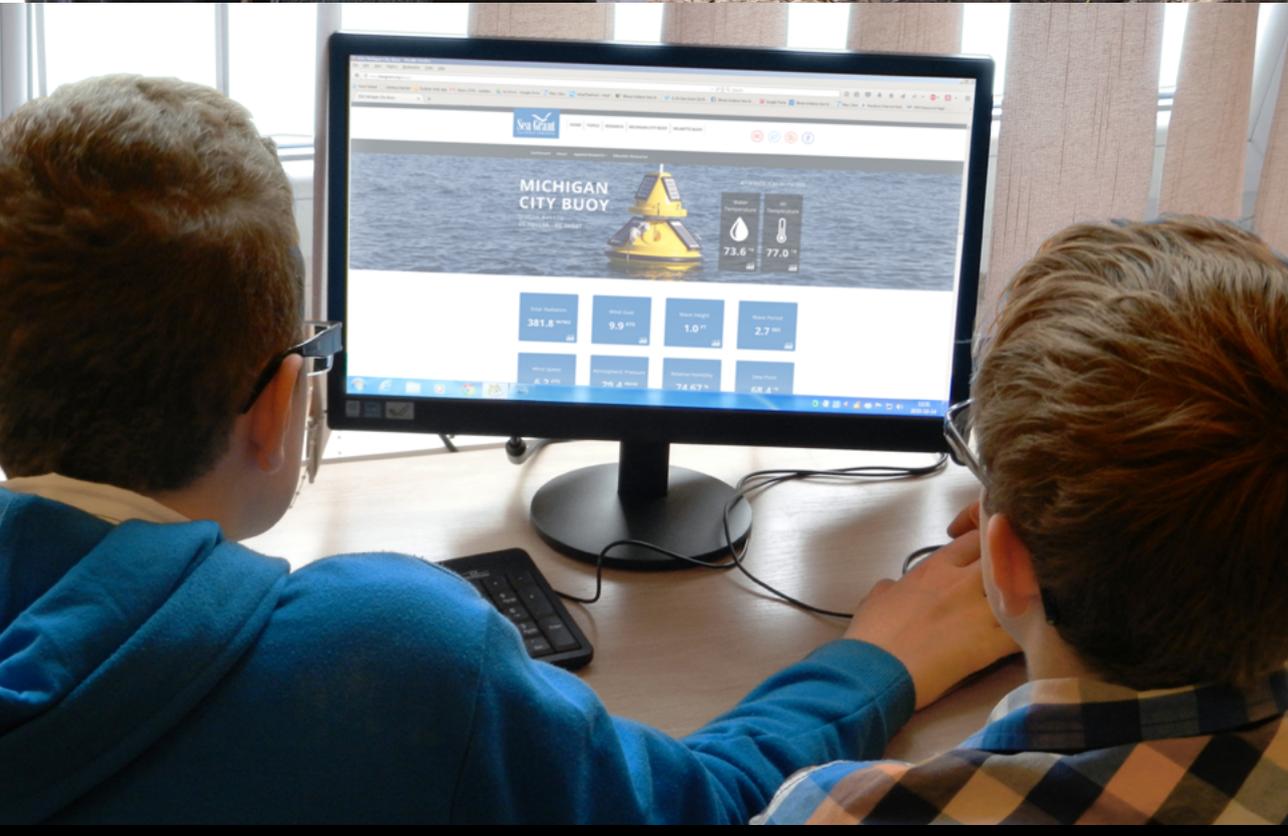
These lakes are also woefully underrepresented in school textbooks and other educational resources. A more Great Lakes-literate public could better contribute to the environmental, economic, and social sustainability of the Great Lakes.

Sea Grant's strength is in translating and delivering cutting-edge, science-based information to address complex issues and is well suited for filling this literacy gap. Increasing literacy across the basin can be accomplished in many ways, though one of the most effective and efficient ways is through working with educators who bring new knowledge to their students. In turn, these students are often inspired to engage in community stewardship—helping improve their local environment and inform their neighbors. These efforts can also encourage young people to one day be scientists who conduct aquatic research or resource managers who guide the responsible use and conservation of Great Lakes ecosystems.

What's more, IISG education efforts go beyond the classrooms, into museums, at fairs, and in workshops, where audiences of all ages learn about Great Lakes conditions and concerns.

Through program specialists and funded researchers, IISG provides opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to get real experiences in labs, the field, or in communities. These students participate in research, project development, or problem-solving experiences.

Developing a workforce that can play a role in achieving sustainability and resilience in the region will provide multiple benefits. For example, the greater metropolitan Chicago region has experienced a slow recovery from the recession, particularly for lower-income southern communities. These communities also are the most prone to flooding impacts so financial support is there to install green infrastructure.



IISG will help these communities leverage stormwater infrastructure investments to provide workforce and economic development opportunities and jobs. We will also train college students and community volunteers to understand local water resource issues. With this education, they can provide leadership in the community regarding watershed issues and at the same time, enhance their skills and employment opportunities.

Finally, IISG works directly with fish farmers and helps other get their businesses off the ground by providing research-based production techniques and marketing recommendations that guide them towards profits.

GOAL: An environmentally literate public that is informed by lifelong formal and informal opportunities that reflect the range of diversity of our communities.

Outcomes

- » Great Lakes residents and tourists will have a better understanding of Lake Michigan ecosystems and ecosystem threats.
- » Teachers and students are better informed in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields and can employ their knowledge to support sustainable practices within their communities

GOAL: A diverse and skilled workforce is engaged and enabled to address critical local, regional, and national needs.

Outcomes

- » Community members are enabled to explore and pursue the variety of occupations that are essential to sustain the nation's coastal communities and ecosystems.
- » College level courses and internships provide increased literacy, experience, and preparedness in areas of watershed, coastal, and marine ecosystems for students particularly those from underrepresented groups.
- » The existing and future workforce, including in aquaculture and aquaponics, is able to adapt and thrive in changing environmental, social, and economic conditions.
- » Undergraduate and graduate students particularly those from underrepresented groups, are supported and have access to formal and experiential learning, training, and research experiences.

Performance Measures



400

P-12 educators will be engaged in Sea Grant-supported education programs.



25

products will be used to advance environmental literacy and workforce development.

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant is one of more than 30 programs of the National Sea Grant College Program created by Congress in 1966. Sea Grant is a partnership of universities, government, business, and industry that addresses marine and Great Lakes needs to enhance sustainable coastal economic development. Funding is provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Sea Grant, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Purdue University. The University of Illinois and Purdue University offer equal opportunities in programs and employment.

