#### NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

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#### MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Wednesday, December 19, 2007

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The Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee met in the North Terrace Room in the Don CeSar Beach Resort, 3400 Gulf Boulevard, Saint Pete Beach, Florida, at 9:00 a.m., Anthony DiLernia, Chair, presiding.

#### PRESENT:

# COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

ANTHONY D. DILERNIA, MAFAC Liaison TOM J. BILLY, International Food Safety Consulting

RANDY CATES, Cates International

JOHN P. CONNELLY, National Fisheries Institute BILL DEWEY, Taylor Shellfish

CHRIS DORSETT, The Ocean Conservancy

JOHN FORSTER, Forster Consulting

ROBERT FLETCHER, Sportfishing Association of California

JIM L. GILMORE, At-Sea Processors Association DR. WILLIAM T. HOGARTH, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

CATHERINE L. FOY, Aleutians East Borough STEVE JONER, Makah Fisheries Management

DOROTHY M. LOWMAN, Natural Resource Consultant

HEATHER D. MCCARTY, Heather McCarty and Associates

MARY BETH NICKELL-TOOLEY, Small Pelagics Group of New England

RALPH RAYBURN, Texas Sea-Grant College Program TOM RAFTICAN, United Anglers of Southern California

DR. KENNETH J. ROBERTS, Louisiana State University AgCenter

ERIC SCHWABB, Maryland Department of Natural Resources

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#### OTHERS:

JAMES BALSIGER, NMFS Alaska Region
LAUREL BRYANT, Sanctuaries Foundation
ROY CRABTREE, NMFS Southeast Region
GARY GRAHAM, Texas Sea Grant
MARK HOLLIDAY, NMFS Policy Office
MARY HOPE KATSOUROS, Fish for the Future
Foundation

KATHRYN NOVAK, Ocean Conservancy JOHN V. O'SHEA, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

ALAN RISENHOOVER, NMFS Sustainable Fisheries Office

MICHELE SHEA, Fish for the Future Foundation LARRY SIMPSON, Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission

TYWANNA OTTS, NOAA Fisheries

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#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(9:02:06 a.m.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'm very impressed with everyone being here so bright eyed and bushy tailed given the known state of some of the individuals last evening after the dinner.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: One of our members who was not here yesterday, Eric Schwaab, has joined us today. Eric is back down there in the corner.

MR. SCHWAAB: Sorry I didn't make it. Thank you.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Welcome. We also have another guest at the table, Gary Graham. Ralph, can you introduce and tell us a little bit about Gary, please.

MR. RAYBURN: Gary spent about 38 years working for the fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico through the SEAGRANT program in Texas. He was mentor back in the mid-70s when I got started a couple of years before I went on to other things, and some of the other things he was my mentor, and he's still my mentor. Anyway, Gary wanted to come

and sit in in the group here for a little while.
He wanted to come over and pay respects to Dr.
Hogarth, too. But Gary, you should know, was one
of the principals in the Gulf that helped in the
transition of the shrimp fishery, the use of
turtle excluder devices. He worked on it when
many of the others have already left it aside, a
lot of difficulties there. He's now working with
the snapper fishermen and the shrimp fishermen on
bycatch reduction devices in close relationship
with the staff of the Pascagoula Harvest
Technology Lab and others, but Gary has been a
principal. And, by the way, he also served on the
World Wildlife Fund's selection on the Smart Gear
program, so he's noted internationally for his
gear technology work, so I just wanted to
introduce you to him, and him to you. And Gary is
one of the leaders of the fisheries here in the
Gulf of Mexico, and I appreciate him being with me
today.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Gary, do you have anything you'd like to say to our group before we get started?

MR. GRAHAM: Well, just hello to you,

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and I'm glad to see you again, Tony.

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CHAIR DiLERNIA: Well, it's good to see you. I'll add to Ralph's list of Gary's credentials. He boils some mean shrimp.

## (Laughter.)

MR. RAYBURN: Hopefully, we'll enjoy those in July.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Oh, we hope so, too. We'll be getting to that in a moment.

Actually, while we are in a alone, I have something for the Committee's private consideration prior to this evening. We'll be at the Hogarth's this evening, and we are all going to be saying thank you to Dr. Hogarth, but there is an another member of our MAFAC family that will be leaving us, that's Ms. Laurel Bryant. And so I have a resolution that I would like to the Committee's consideration present for regarding Laurel, and thanking her for her outstanding service to our Committee. And I'll read it, and hopefully we'll have a motion and a second, and we can pass this. We'll have it printed it up and placed in a frame, and we'll present it this evening.

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"Whereas, the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee, MAFAC, was established by the Secretary  $\circ f$ Commerce in 1970 to advise, evaluate, recommend policies and needed program changes on all living marine resource matters that are the responsibility of the Department of Commerce; and, Whereas, MAFAC has been reviewed periodically and determined that the Committee's continuance was in of the Department; the best interest Whereas, served Bryant has the Marine Fisheries Laurel Advisory Committee for the last seven years; and, Whereas, Laurel Bryant has served the Committee with dedication, commitment, and excellence; and, Whereas, Laurel Bryant has taken an opportunity to serve the National Marine Sanctuary program as the Director of Outreach and Communications, and will serve the Marine Fisheries Advisory longer Committee as Executive Director, now, therefore, let it be resolved, the members of the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee convey their appreciation to Laurel Bryant for her outstanding service, and wish her the best in her new position."

Do I have a -- okay. Mr. Fletcher,

1	motion. Mr. Raftican, second. Any discussion?
2	Discussion, Committee? All those in favor of the
3	motion respond by saying aye.
4	(Chorus of ayes.)
5	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Opposed? Thank you.
6	The resolution is adopted unanimously.
7	MR. RAYBURN: Mr. Chairman.
8	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, sir?
9	MR. RAYBURN: Is there any way to add
10	all the names to that resolution?
11	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Pardon me, sir?
12	MR. RAYBURN: Add all our names to
13	that?
14	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Add all our names to
15	that. I'm sure that there's well, I'll ask our
16	sub-staff there, if we could find a way to -
17	MR. RAYBURN: If it's not practical,
18	that's okay, but I'd just add that that's
19	unanimous, and all our names
20	CHAIR DiLERNIA: It was unanimous by
21	the Committee. They're not officially staff
22	because they're well, take a look at it and
23	see.
24	MS. KATSOUROS: The problem is the

frame that we purchased is for an 8-1/2 by 11 sheet, and I think that if we try to put in all the signatures, it may get crowded, but we're willing to try.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, we can sign it on the back.

MS. KATSOUROS: On the back. Okay.
All right. That's fine.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: The next order of business, I've announced yesterday, you know I will not be here tomorrow. And I'm hoping that you'll still plan on meeting in New York.

DR. HOLLIDAY: I thought you said meeting tomorrow.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: No, I'm not going to be here tomorrow. I want you all to meet tomorrow, that's for sure. I'm hoping you all plan on coming up to New York in July. Are there any questions or any -- Mark and I were going over the dates. The meeting -- the travel day would be Monday, June 30<sup>th</sup>. And the working business days will be July 1, 2, and 3. July 4<sup>th</sup> is a national holiday, and you're all invited with families to our annual shindig on the pier.

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Gary, this year we had about 450. Gary was there, and he was boiling shrimp for us, and we had about 450 people this year, and it was really too many. It got a little bit out of control, and so this coming year we're going to drop it down to 300. But if the Committee comes with families, the Committee in itself, and NOAA, between NOAA staff, their families, and Committee, that would be 100 people, at least, of the 300. And you all are invited to this, and we hope to see you all there. But as we get closer, we are going to do printed tickets this year to this event, only to try to maintain some type of control over who enters and who doesn't enter. The pier itself, we're at the capacity, just put so many people on the pier weight-wise, and so ----- especially guys like you and me.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: So just to let you know that day of the event you'll have to arrive early. You'll have to arrive before 6 p.m., and don't plan on leaving before I would say 10:30, 11 p.m. But you have to arrive by 6, if you arrive between 5 and 6 it's even better. And the only

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other thing we'll ask you to do is to bring some type of folding chair, an umbrella chair or something. We just don't have chairs for that many people. You can pick them up in Costco or something for like five, six bucks a piece, and just bring yourselves there that day.

the 30<sup>th</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup>. The evening of the 4<sup>th</sup>, we cannot pay for hotel rooms, so if you're going to stay for the holiday on the 4<sup>th</sup>, that hotel room is going to have to be on your own, but I've been assured by the hotel that they will extend the government rate to you through the weekend, so should you choose to stay for the 4<sup>th</sup>, and for the 5<sup>th</sup> or the 6<sup>th</sup> through the holiday weekend, you can get the hotel at the government rate.

Other than that, should you have -- I also had a dinner boat planned, if folks are interested in that. I'll circulate some social activities, but we had a dinner boat planned for Monday evening. That's the only evening we can get it at an affordable rate, and that would be about \$75 a person. That will be a dinner cruise in New York Harbor, and full dinner on the boat.

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And that will be about \$75 a person.

Also, my wife has been active in putting together, if the wives and spouses want a tour, a private bus tour while we all are working, if those that are not working want a private bus tour of Manhattan, we can do that also, so keep those things in mind.

Does anyone have any questions about that? This will be the last time we'll be together where we can speak about this before the event. Ralph?

MR. RAYBURN: I'm wondering, Mr. Chairman, if we could adjust the schedule so that -- I'm sure you're going to be obligated for a good portion of Thursday in preparation for --

CHAIR DILERNIA: The 3<sup>rd</sup> I will not be there. I will not be meeting with you.

MR. RAYBURN: If there was some way we could even adjust the schedule so as we finish by midday, even if we had to work longer, then those who could come and help, could come help you and stuff like that. That will be your last meeting, I think, so I'd hate for us not to --

Unless he gets drawn out of the hat,

that's right. Anyway, I was just thinking, if we could adjust the meeting, if we started on Monday mid-afternoon or something, and then we were able to finish by midday on Thursday, then perhaps that would give some of us time to help in your preparations.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Well, that would be great, Ralph. Thank you, and we'll try to have the agenda reflect that. Again, we have a responsibility do business, and we have to do that business first. I really hope that we can adjust the schedule to do that, but we do have to conduct our business first.

Also, now that you mentioned drawing names out of a hat, or whatever, it will be -- the July meeting will be my last meeting, unless my name is drawn out of a hat. But even if my name is drawn and I stay, I will -- it would be unfair for me to continue to serve as your Chairman or liaison beyond that next meeting, and so I ask members to consider who would like to come forward in the leadership position, and I would suggest that the Committee elect a new Chairman, or Committee Liaison, or whatever at the conclusion

of the meeting in July.

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Dr. Hogarth, good to see you. Good So keep that in mind, that's something morning. that you all have to do. And if there are folks interested in running for a leadership position, they should let the staff and myself know. Perhaps by then, the charter revisions may completed, and we may have the positions Committee Liaison again, or Chairman again, and perhaps a Vice Chair, or whatever. But you will have to elect new leadership at your next Committee meeting, please be aware of that.

MR. JONER: Tony, where is this location in New York?

CHAIR DiLERNIA: The hotel is -- it used to be a Holiday Inn, it's now a Radisson. It's called the Radisson-Martinique.

MR. FLETCHER: Same place we stayed before.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: It's where we stayed before. It's one of the few hotels that will give us a government rate that's -- hotel rooms in New York City during the holidays go for six to seven hundred dollars a night nowadays, six to seven

hundred dollars a night, which is outrageous, but folks pay it all the time. But they will give us government rate, and it's a clean place. It's a nice place. It's not a big fancy New York City It's not as fancy as this place. place is beautiful, but it is clean, it's nice. And it's centrally located, it's on 32<sup>nd</sup> Street and Broadway, a block and a half from Madison Square Garden, a block and a half from Penn Station, two blocks from Macy's, one block from Fifth Avenue, so it's centrally located. Are there any other Okay. So we will look forward to questions? seeing everyone in July in New York.

All right. Is there any other business before we get to 2020? Okay. Bill, before we get to work, is there anything you want to say this morning.

DR. HOGARTH: Well, I just wanted to take the opportunity to thank all of you for serving on MAFAC. I think that we've been trying to go through a process in which to make MAFAC more of a part of the daily work, and to get you involved in some of the issues that we have to deal with. And I think the aquaculture issues,

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there's been a tremendous amount of work done by
this group. I don't think at any fault of anyone
sitting around this table that that bill is not
introduced or moving. It's just, like I said
yesterday, we have to find a sponsor, so to speak,
and we continue to work on that. And I think if
we don't find a sponsor, then at the next meeting,
we will all be talking about what is another
alternative, because I think the administration is
determined to see aquaculture become a part of
the fishery in the U.S., and some of the councils
are looking at aquaculture. We're taking it very,
very slow with the council process, because we
think the bill gives us more central control, and
a bill we would have, I think, better control of
the various conditions and how you perform
aquaculture in a more consistent manner, and so I
think it gives us a better control overall. But
if we don't, then I think we have to look at what
can we do, because there is a lot of potential,
hopefully a lot of people that are waiting in the
wings to go to aquaculture. In fact, many of the
former members formed a private, or private for-
profit corporation and it's going to be trying to

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get a permit in offshore San Diego to go into offshore aquaculture already, so I think it behooves this country to move in that direction, because I think the issues can be addressed. And I think you all probably discussed those yesterday, but I think we're now centered around probably two major issues, and a third one that I think can be probably negotiated very easily.

The first one is the length of the permit. From a business standpoint, a permit doesn't get you very far with the lending institutions, and so that's one of the big issues we'll be facing. And the of the amount environmental buy-in, so to speak, for environmental cleanup, it's larger than for even the oil companies really, and so we just haven't figured out why it's so -- so there's some real business obstacles right now.

The State opt-out gives the state veto over a lot, but I think that one can be -- I'm pretty sure that one can be fixed pretty easily. I don't think that's a real issue. I think the State would get an opt-out, putting an opt-out up front, and that's what needs to be, so I just

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think we've got to find -- when we get back from the Christmas break, in January, I think Commerce Committee is planning on marking up the bill and moving it, and then we've got to get someone in the House to do the same. The House only has one bill. They had another one they but they haven't offered anything, there is a second Commerce bill, if you haven't seen it, we need to get you copies of it. If you haven't seen it, then we'll get copies before this week is over. We'll get copies made for you, because you should have that to look at, so we need that.

Now, the other is, I think, what you're getting ready to discuss, the Vision 2020, I think it's good. I've heard a lot of good comments, and the comments -- other comments I heard, though, is that we went out and did a recreational constituent plan, we haven't done it on commercial, and that is a very true statement. We've been working on commercial, but more of a region-by-region, and we are in the process of hiring a commercial coordinator that will be just like have with Rachel, between the we

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environmental groups and the Agency -- and we are in the process of hiring a commercial person, and that's one of the things we would like to try to do once the person gets on board, is to work with the commercial industry and see where they would like to see us go with putting some type of plan together for the future of the commercial So that is in the wings, it's just that industry. with the budget constraints and trying to get Magnuson passed on, we haven't done everything we'd like to do.

We brought the charter to you because we do think you all need to look at the charter. We need to make sure the charter reflects what this Advisory Committee really wants to do, and that it feels like it could be effective with this, or more effective. So it's here to be looked at, and make sure that you look at it carefully and move forward.

This business will be good, treatment from various -- the American public, fishermen, and processors, and academia, and all, and we need to keep it that way. We need to make sure that this group represents the broad band of the

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American consumers, and American people involved in fisheries, and so I think it's an advantage to do it.

One thing that I -- I don't know, maybe it's on the agenda today, but one last thing that I didn't get -- there's a couple of things that I didn't get done, that I'd like to see done, is I would like to look more at the role of National Marine Fisheries Service in labeling, or in this process of sustainable seafood, is something that we, as the Agency, should be doing more of, you know, not to be getting into competition with the Marine Stewardship Council at all, but is there something that we could be doing that, as the Agency that's managing this fishery, and doing some inspection, is there something we should be I'm starting to feel like it is, I doing more? just don't know that I will figure that out, so I hope that's something that MAFAC will talk about, because I think it's something that the industry has asked for it, and we thought we owe it to give a reason why or why not. And if we can, then we need to move forward in that, and that will be If not, we just need to say that we're not,

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and put reasons we're not, but I think we should.

And the other is that we're working very hard, but we found it very expensive and hard to get done, is IFQs, but I think the ones in place are working. It's coming in place very well, and we're working on the others, and that's a step to let the commercial industry become more businesslike, and make some more decisions on their own. And I think we need to do it, continue in that direction.

So, me, I just want to thank you. always been one that just -- I think we get good people, and let the good people do their work, and that's what I think the National Marine Fisheries is. There's a lot of excellent people in this organization, and we have a lot of people, good And we've got a people that are willing to help. lot of work ahead of us, so I think the next few years, particularly as we get Magnuson, the reauthorization of Magnuson implemented, it's going think, real, I leadership take some discussion when you look at the Marine Rec Survey, the registrations, and when you look overfishing, and rebuilding, and there's a clause

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1	in there about capacity, that you've got to report
2	on capacity and what to do with the excess
3	capacity is something this body should be
4	discussing. So there's a lot of issues, and I
5	appreciate you all taking your time to work with
6	us. And I'm hoping that we've made the group more
7	functional as we move forward, and you continue to
8	do that.
9	I've enjoyed my seven years. It's been
10	a great seven years. It's just I wasn't ready
11	to leave, but the opportunity came.
12	MR. FLETCHER: Has it been that long?
13	DR. HOGARTH: Seven years.
14	CHAIR DiLERNIA: You're the longest
15	serving, aren't you?
16	DR. HOGARTH: No, because Rollie is
17	still the longest serving. If I stayed, I would,
18	but the first year of mine doesn't really count
19	because I was acting, because they didn't have a
20	AA.
21	MR. FLETCHER: Time flies when you're
22	having fun.
23	DR. HOGARTH: But all over the country,
24	I think we've had some big issues, the fishery in

Alaska calm down, the Hawaii fishery has calmed down, but we have a major issue with Sam, dealing with the Navy, just a couple of issues for us.

MR. FLETCHER: Sea lions.

DR. HOGARTH: And the sea lions California, population in the issues internationally, the collapse of bluefin we've been very effective in the international Magnuson has got a lot more in it on international, Ι and think it's going potentially cause some problems with the countries we deal with internationally, because looks like we are really interfering in their business, so to speak, but I think it protect their fishermen and the resource. So thanks very much, and I won't be out of it. I will still be doing IWC at totally. through June, and so I left here yesterday to go meet with Japan again to get them to not take Humpbacks, which the American public and Australia, most of the world thinks that symbol of whales is Humpbacks, and so take away the Humpback, I don't think there's any future for the IWC becoming the body that it needs

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to be. I thought I had an agreement, and I think I did until we told the State Department yesterday a word that wasn't supposed to be said until Thursday, that's because the State Department had to be the first out of the block, so the embassy in Japan announced it, and now Japan may back out, because we jumped the gun, so to speak, so --

But just thank you, and the group from the Gulf, really enjoyed last night. Gary Graham, and those that have been around me issues a long, long time, and really we've made some And in closing I want to thank all of progress. really have thank the you, but Ι to three Commission Directors, only two of them are here, but whenever we need to do something in federal government, it's always, you can't federal reason, the Commission became so their way of doing stuff. And I don't know what in the world we would have done without the three Commissions helping us through these processes and And it's no secret that I think SEA GRANT ought to be in Fisheries, but it isn't, but we have utilized them quite a bit. I think the only reason we don't use them more is I think that

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people just don't think about SEA GRANT on a day-to-day basis, and I think they could be helpful in several of these issues, in the seafood inspection and safety issues, and the Rec stuff, getting this word out. So thanks to all of you. And let me tell you, without three people that I call on and aggravate all the time, that's Mary Hope and her two daughters, it would be very difficult for us to do.

I'm going to figure out before it's over why Mary Hope loves fishing so much. haven't figured that out yet. She seems to have thing about the fishing industry, and seems like her daughters are becoming just as, I won't say fanatical, but enthusiastic as she is about these issues. So tonight you'll be coming to our house for a reception, I hope all of you come, and that's being sponsored by Fish for the Future Foundation which Mary Hope has, so I just look forward to being with you today. I will be in and out just a little bit, but I'm here, and Laurel is not here, but I do thank her for the work she's done with MAFAC. She's now with the Sanctuaries Foundation, learning and helping them,

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but will be back. And Mark has taken over, and Mark seems to get a lot the stuff in the Agency where we need to have a centralized location to put things, and Mark is one of the brightest, and really does things in an excellent manner.

Most of what we're doing on capacity, what we're doing on Magnuson, Mark had done five And, in fact, Secretary Evans liked years ago. him very much, and so did Secretary Bodman, and then OMB went unglued because we sort of estimated how much it would cost to do it, so the report got trashed, because saying that the we were administration should spend this much money, so just take the money out. The report stands on its own, here are the issues, but it never got much treatment after that, so we did use it in our Magnuson re-authorization. So I know you've got a lot of work to do. I hope you can get Vision 2020.

MS. KATSOUROS: Well, I actually have a question of substance here.

DR. HOGARTH: Okay.

MS. KATSOUROS: You said that capacity was one of the issues that you will be looking at,

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and I know that NOAA Fisheries has probably a bit more on capacity excess, capacity, over-capacity, however you want to call it, than others. And I was wondering what would be the possibility of whether it's MAFAC or anybody else looks at it, that you take those reports that are sitting on the shelf, like you said, the last five years, and see what has been implemented. And if we bring those recommendations to whatever the next step is, so that you're not reinventing the wheel, so people don't think that we're starting scratch. And I think that in many instances, the work that NOAA has done is sometimes over looked, and some of the reports that come out, because they lack those references, are not quite as good as they could be. And I think that whether it's MAFAC or whoever else you select, and since you're still not off the hook, that the report should be least a foundation of whatever is done looking at the capacity issue. Just my own --

DR. HOGARTH: I don't see Alan in the room, and, Mark, I don't know if you know exactly where we are on that report, but we could find out. Hopefully, they're building off what we have

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already done, but I don't know the status right 1 We'll find out. 2 now. DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, he reported to the 3 4 yesterday that it was currently The draft of it is under review. 5 review. DR. HOGARTH: So we do need to get it 6 here, I think. 7 This type of body ought to review that before it's to go outside, so if we could do 8 So just thanks, and I'll let you go back to 9 work. 10 Well, Dr. Hogarth, I 11 CHAIR DiLERNIA: think we all would like to say thank you, also. 12 Thank you for the opportunity to be able to serve 13 the Service. Thank you for your friendship, thank 14 15 you for your leadership, thank you very much, sir. (Applause.) 16 (Off the record comments.) 17 2020. CHAIR DILERNIA: Okay, Some 18 folks have joked that 2020 will be done by the 19 year 2020. I'm not so sure that they were off. 20 What we asked you to do yesterday was, as you 21 22 know, the document was produced by a number of 23 different individuals, a work group that we

ago.

year

convened

over

а

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individuals

And

1	selected topics, and wrote on the particular
2	topics that they volunteered to write on. And we
3	took it, it's been refined twice, and was
4	published, it was posted
5	MS. KATSOUROS: It was approved by
6	MAFAC.
7	CHAIR DiLERNIA: It was approved by
8	MAFAC.
9	MS. KATSOUROS: And MAFAC gave it to
10	the National Marine Fisheries Service as the MAFAC
11	document. MAFAC approved it, and gave it to the
12	Service in September.
13	CHAIR DiLERNIA: At that point, the
14	Service published it, or posted it for comments.
15	And what you have what you received yesterday
16	was a series of comments. And I have to, again,
17	thank Mary Hope and her staff for I don't want
18	use the term "girls", but it is a family event,
19	and it is staff, but Mary Hope and her staff, but
20	staff sounds so formal, also, so I'm not sure how
21	to do it, for the work that they did.
22	We received a tremendous number of
23	comments, and the comments were consolidated, and
24	put together, and organized according to the

different categories that the paper is written along, Commercial Fisheries, Recreational Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Management Tools.

What we asked you to do yesterday was to review the comments, and to use your work sheet. And if there was any particular comment in the package, to identify it on the work sheet, and to present it as we went through the list, and present it to the entire Committee for review. And so barring any additional comments, I'd like to get right down to work, to going to review, or reviewing the comments that were received by the Service, because if there's something we want to include, having read the comments, we'll have to make some changes to the document, and then file the final document. Did I get that right, Mary Hope? Okay. Thank you.

Okay. So let's -- why don't we just go to -- again, this was a great help, the work sheet. The document is behind Tab 9. I'm just so used to going to it, it's easy to see it there. So are there any comments? I guess what I'll do is I'll look for -- maybe I just list it very quickly.

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_	Reviewer Seven, general comments.
2	Ralph?
3	MR. RAYBURN: It seemed like what the
4	comment, at least what I read out of it, was it
5	was asking for a statement of what we meant by
6	"economic status". And if that's not clear, maybe
7	it can be wordsmithed. That's what I read out of
8	it, is that maybe someone else got something
9	else. That should be an easy fix, so if it's a
10	clarification
11	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Under General, Number
12	Seven.
13	MR. RAYBURN: Yes, on General, Number
14	Seven.
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: "Economic status." So
16	you want to clarify "economic status." Yes, MR.
17	BILLY. Yes, you've got to I'm sorry. I'm
18	going to sit this way, because I always sit to my
19	right. My left is
20	MR. BILLY: My suggestion is we just
21	remove "economic status". Just take it out.
22	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Take out the
23	MR. BILLY: Just take it out. It
24	doesn't need to be said.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Any objections to that? Okay. We're on page -- just give me one moment. Page 7, "General Recommendations."

MS. LOWMAN: Just the last two words.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Any objections to that? No objections? I'm going to try to move quickly here on this. MR. BILLY?

BILLY: I have MR. а procedural As I look back through this again, and question. in the context of the Reviewer's comments, there were a few minor, I'll characterize, comments, editorial comments that I identified. And I'm very reluctant to bog down this discussion with those, so let me give you a couple of examples. And then I'd like to have an understanding of how you would like to handle that kind of thing.

This same section we're in on page 7, as an example, it doesn't -- it says "seafood quality", yet it's really talking about safety, quality, and I would argue labeling. And that's -- labeling, part of it relates to accurately informed conservation concerns, and labeling is one way to achieve that. So the question is, those kinds of comments, should we just turn them over

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to Mary Hope, and deal with them on that basis, or how do you want to deal with that?

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Just one second. T'm not sure I understand your question. to mark this, but I am going to ask folks to speak up a little bit. You all are out there, and I've got air conditioning vents right behind me with background noise, and unlike lots of meetings where we have speakers, we have microphone and a speaker, and it doubles as a loud speaker, we don't have that here. So between the acoustics of the room, this noise back here, and my 60 percent loss in both ears from working deck my whole life, it's tough. So forgive me, Tom, if I didn't get all of your question.

MR. BILLY: Yes. It's essentially how do you want to handle any editorial comments, or corrections that would improve the text at this stage, without rewriting the whole thing? I'm not talking about that, I'm talking about refinements in the text beyond what the reviewers have suggested, which we are asked to comment on.

DR. HOLLIDAY: I'll defer the final answer to Mary Hope, because it's the contractors

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job, or MAFAC, to make the changes necessary. I would point out that you completed the document as you saw fit back in the late summer, and so I think there's a fine balancing line rewriting documents and editorial corrections or improvements to it at this stage of the game, going through another round of the document.

heard Tony say yesterday that our goal was to finish the document at this meeting. So to the extent - again, this is just from my perspective - to the extent Mary Hope and her staff work with improving the editorial can contents of it, I'm sure everyone's best interest is producing the best possible product as on the But, in balance, I wouldn't want to open table. the door to wordsmithing the document, because we've been doing quite a bit of that over the last 18 months since we started the project, and I don't think we want to too far in that go direction. Mary Hope, did you have a thought on that?

MS. KATSOUROS: As long as they're minor, and they don't change substance or

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1	anything, that they are minor, we do have the
2	references, Mark, to still add. We have like
3	three pages of references that we've been putting
4	together, that we need to add, and that would be
5	the last part of this. But we are doing those
6	references, so when we give you the ultimate,
7	ultimate because the references were missing.
8	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right. So in hearing
9	that, Tom, I guess the and anyone else who has
10	those types of you asked what's the process,
11	and so I think a direct markup of something that -
12	- of an editorial nature that doesn't change the
13	substance
14	MS. KATSOUROS: The substance.
15	DR. HOLLIDAY: if you could get them
16	passed to Mary Hope and Michelle over the course
17	of today, because tomorrow is the final day of the
18	meeting, and we hope to close this out. That
19	would be the most effective way to serve your
20	needs.
21	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes.
22	DR. HOLLIDAY: Does that make sense to
23	everyone else?
24	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Makes sense. Heather?

MS. McCARTY: I agree. I was also going to say that there's an opportunity tomorrow morning for the subcommittees to meet, or the committees on the different elements, including Vision 2020. That would be the time to go through, if we're going to make any minor changes like Mary Hope was talking about.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Dr. Hogarth, and then Chris.

I read most of these DR. HOGARTH: comments, and I honestly think that there's a lot of meat here, if you want to go back and rethink Vision 20202, it'll take a while. these comments get into of the philosophy of why you said that, or why you're doing that, and a whole different way of thinking. And I'm just wondering how you're going to sit here in three hours, do a lot of this. I mean, it's almost, in my opinion, a rewrite of this comments, if report, these you take them seriously. You're talking about a real rethinking of the report.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. There's hands going up all around. I have Mr. Dorsett. I have

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Ralph, I have Tom. Chris.

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MR. DORSETT: Thank you, and my apologies, but I have a substantive comment, and I missed the June meeting, but provided this couple of times in written form, and that's the statement of the Offshore Aquaculture bill should be passed by Congress, and implemented As Mike had mentioned, he's met with immediately. our group and others about the bill, and while we're close, I can't support that right now. could support a bill for offshore aquaculture, but not this bill. And I've raised it a few times, my apologies, but it wasn't incorporated.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Not ready to -I'd like to get some more comments before we
decide on an action here. Ralph?

MR. RAYBURN: I was just going to say quickly, I think we can hammer this thing on, and on, and on, and wordsmith it to death. It seems to me like if we just stick with the process, and if Chris' comments were not entered in, maybe if there's a way we can restructure that, where it's not specific bill, but the framework bill, but my point really is, I would suggest that we go

through these comments. If there's any that we feel we want to include in the document, that we do that. But we submit what we've done along with the comments to the National Marine Fisheries Service, and they can then review, and see whether or not there's other substantive comments here that they feel like are important to the document, or to their Vision statement, but not try to incorporate everything and rewrite based on these.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Tom?

MR. BILLY: I share the same care today as to this version. And like all documents of type, need continuous updating as more information becomes available, so Ι think approach like Mary Hope suggested with editorial comments and so forth that I believe will just further improve the document produced by MAFAC is a good approach.

With regard to all these reviewers and the public comments, that's actually something that NOAA Fisheries did, not this Committee. We didn't oppose it, but that's -- and so my suggestion is that we can provide some input on how we feel about these reviewers' comments, and

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that would be useful. Ιt might be more appropriate for NOAA Fisheries in finalizing the Vision 2020, publish a notice in the Federal Register, and as part of that process, it provides a summary and reaction to the reviewers' comments that were received, which is typical of a rule making process, or that kind of thing. CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Ι

CHAIR DILERNIA: Thank you. I understand, and I agree. Tom, I have Tom, Mark, and then I'd like to come back to Mr. Dorsett for a moment. Tom.

MR. RAFTICAN: On Chris' comments, he wasn't here in bringing them up. I look around the room, and I've been in Chris' shoes oftentimes. It's not something you want to get into voting to, or anything else, but I think maybe a one line kind of a minority statement --

CHAIR DiLERNIA: You're reading my mind.

MR. RAFTICAN: Put the recommendation, put Chris' comments in there, but as a minority opinion. I mean, it seems like the rest of the room was pretty much on it before, and we didn't have the opportunity to hash it out that fine, but

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maybe just simply acknowledging that there was another opinion.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: All right. Before I take any other comments, my next two speakers are Mark and Heather. Chris, I was wondering, would you feel comfortable crafting another sentence or a line for the Committee's consideration, later on this morning, either for review or a qualifier for that statement, or something that -it sounds like in many cases the environmental community is getting very close to supporting an offshore aquaculture activity, and so you may want for the Committee's consideration to suggest something that, in a sense, supports environmental support for an offshore aquaculture activity, but is not as emphatic as the statement that you took And so while I understand your objection to. position, I would also ask if you could please offer a possible solution to help us out of that dilemma.

MR. DORSETT: Sure.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you, sir. And we'll come back to that a little bit later on this morning. Mark, Heather, did you want to speak to

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1	the point any more, or are we good? Heather?
2	MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, thank you.
3	I think that there's probably, Chris, other
4	segments of the public, and probably even other
5	people on this Committee who share your reluctance
6	to advocate for a particular piece of legislation.
7	I could be wrong, but I'm seeing nods over here,
8	and so I think whatever we do, we shouldn't think
9	that what we say in this Vision 2020 is advocating
10	a particular piece of legislation in its entirety
11	with all the words and stuff. I don't think
12	that's what we need to say. How can anybody say
13	that without having actually the document in front
14	of them? I mean, that would be unreasonable.
15	MS. KATSOUROS: Plus, the document, the
16	bill keeps on changing.
17	MS. McCARTY: Exactly. So we can't say
18	we like this bill right now period, freeze it in
19	time. That's not going to fly for anybody, I
20	would think, particularly those of us who have
21	constituencies who oppose the whole thing.
22	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I have Mark next, and
23	then Larry.
24	DR. HOLLIDAY: Very quickly, it's just

one of the dilemmas of meeting only twice a year
is that between meetings we sort of lose some of
the context of why we chose to go down a certain
path, and so with respect to the public review
process, I just wanted to kind of go back, almost
all the way back to the terms of reference for the
charge, which was we asked MAFAC to produce this
report with broad public consultation, and so our
anticipation was that the Committee would take
their document and seek broad public input to help
craft the Committee's vision for the future. So
had the Agency wanted to go and do its own review
of this document, and say we will take these
comments, and we'll assign them some priority and
weight, we would have done that, but remember, we
posted this on our website so that the comments
came back to MAFAC, to help fulfill that original
charge in trying to get a broad perspective on
your recommendations and your findings. And so
while I'm not looking to shirk any work, and we
look at all comments that come in, and acknowledge
what value they have, I wanted to point out that
the process of you seeking public input on this
was really part of the original terms of reference

we asked MAFAC to undertake. And I think 1 it's an important point to kind of reach closure 2 on that, and see if you like these comments, you 3 4 can reject or you can accept them, you can reject 5 them, you can modify your document, but you've had a broader perspective of people contribute to your 6 laying out the future for fisheries. 7 CHAIR DILERNIA: Okay. One second, 8 9 Eric, please. Let me just point out that we are on General Comment 1 of 37, and we've spent half 10 11 an hour on it. So, Committee, just please keep 12 that in mind. Eric, I'm going to go to you, and then we're going to -- I'm going to ask for going 13 to the next reviewer's comments. Go ahead. 14 15 MR. SCHWAAB: Just to that issue on the aquaculture bill, given the uncertainty of what 16 the bill is at this point, it would seem to me a 17 simple fix would just be to change "the" to "a", 18 and everybody is happy. 19 CHAIR DiLERNIA: I love that. And when 20 we get to that, someone will suggest that change. 21 22 Thank you. You suggest it. Yes. To my left.

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DiLERNIA:

Sorry.

I'm

going

MR. SIMPSON:

CHAIR

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to

sit

there.

MR. SIMPSON: I won't take a whole lot
of time, but Heather keyed in on it, and Chris
brought up a substantive comment. And I think we
ought to dwell on those, and I think we ought to
give our editorials to Mary Hope, and she's the
master that either accepts, or rejects, or
whatever, and then ultimately does it. But on the
issue of aquaculture, Heather was right, that the
and Eric is right, "the" and "a" make a big
difference. And I remember reading it, that's why
I thumbed back on page 18, this is what I think
personally. Some guy said it, but this is what I
think, and maybe it didn't get translated exactly,
but "Congress must establish through legislation
an overarching policy, and a set of mandatory
rigorous national standards for aquaculture
similar", not the same, "similar to those found in
Magnuson and Wild Stock Fisheries in order to
provide the necessary framework to guide any rule
making and subsequent facility for mini process."
Well, that's the concept that I have in my mind,
that we should be advancing here. And I think,
Chris, that's probably acceptable for you, so I

mean, "the", and "a", and I think Eric did it, but I don't know, just say "a", and I'm guided by this. Each segment I may not necessarily agree with, but I think that's what we need to be doing here, is providing a framework.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Well, Larry, thank you, and I appreciate the comments, and they will be incorporated. But I would like to, as someone who has to run the meeting, to try to bring some type of order to the meeting as far as a process is concerned, because we can be -- the comments that we have are very valuable, and they're useful, but if I could try to focus them so that they be made at the time a particular -- when they'd be most appropriate, I think it could speed things up for all of us.

Randy, I'm going to just hold off on you for a second. I'm sorry. I saw your hand up.

I just -- is there -- and I'd like to go back to the worksheet. I would really like to go back to this worksheet. Are there any other comments on Reviewer 7 under General, before we go to Commercial Fisheries? Seeing none, take that out. I'm about to jump to Commercial Fisheries, Randy.

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1	Is it go ahead.
2	MR. CATES: I would think to speed
3	things up, the first question I think should be
4	asked is should any of this be included, and take
5	a vote on that.
6	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Any of the comments?
7	MR. CATES: Correct. Is there that
8	jumps out, that anyone feels is strong enough to
9	even put in the document?
10	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay.
11	MR. CATES: That might speed the whole
12	process up.
13	CHAIR DiLERNIA: That would really
14	speed things up fast. You can go home right now.
15	MS. KATSOUROS: Are we doing it by
16	category?
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. So let me I
18	understand what and, obviously, I see hands
19	that there are some people that want items
20	included, so let's come back to Jim, then
21	Heather.
22	MR. GILMORE: Take a deep breath, Mr.
23	Chairman, stop
24	(Laughter.)

MR. GILMORE: And I notice that Dr. Hogarth has stepped out of the room, so I don't need to contradict him, him sitting right there. Reading through these comments, at least until I got up to the aquaculture part, there were people who took issue with what we did, there were people who were not quite as aspirational in where we were going to be in 2020 as we were. The quality of these comments didn't overwhelm me. There some issues here or there that people might be want to pull out, but I'll just signal intention is not to advocate for any of these to be included in the document, so at least that's one less person who will be talking for the next couple of hours.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Heather.

MS. McCARTY: Ι pretty much agree, though I think we should take it section section, and give people an opportunity to something if they want to. I don't think we should just dismiss it whole. I think it behooves us to take it step by step and take a look at it. We don't have to say yes or no to every sentence, but we can certainly go through it, I think. This

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is our public input, and we need to do that.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Yes. We all have sat at а computer screen or at typewriter to write about an issue that we felt was important, and sometimes I've wondered if the other person that I sent it to had read it or not, and I think we should give it a few minutes some of these comments, so thank you.

Commercial Fishers Review, I'm just going to go down the list, unless -- and I'll read off, and if you have something you want to say to that point, raise your hand. Otherwise, we're just going to move along.

Reviewer Two, Reviewer Three. Mr. Fletcher.

MR. FLETCHER: He says a lot of things, whoever the Reviewer is, but I think one of them that I think struck a supportive chord to me was this idea of the writing the regional councils with the widest possible array of options for imposing any kinds of management systems. After being on the regional council for 15 years, I always advocated giving the councils the most flexibility they could possibly get, and the

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preferred state of this issue, the issued stated in number three, it talks about being in a good place, but maybe that one point needs to be added. That was the only comment I had, was I really like that one comment. Maybe the council should be given more authority to be the ones, they have to deal with the problem because they're right there on the front line with the fishermen. They hear it all, and we really -- we talk about what they've done being here in the preferred state, but not having given them that array of options to get there.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Do you have any suggested language that you'd like to put there?

MR. FLETCHER: No. Well, what we feel the regional councils now have at their disposal the widest possible array of management options to address fisheries management issues, simply. That was the point that I thought came out of this review that I like.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. So the sense is that -- the point that you wanted to make is that the councils have as many tools available to them, not have their tools limited. Any objection to

that? Okay. So we will find a way to include that concept, that thought in the final document.

Anything to that point? Okay. Anyone else on Reviewer Three? Bill.

MR. DEWEY: On his first comment -
CHAIR DiLERNIA: His? Reviewer

Three's?

DEWEY: Reviewer Three's first MR. comment, of course, the second half of that, it struck a chord with me, and I just throw it out to the rest of the Committee, but we believe that much of what is envisioned in the preferred state of the issue is achievable, but reaching long-term potential yield is unlikely to occur because of factors unrelated to management or technology, chief amongst these, environmental from the environmental pressure community, or restrictions on commercial fishing, and loss of working access to waterfront necessary to successfully conduct commercial fishing, processing and distribution to urban areas. is something that crossed my mind when I first reviewed the Vision 2020. Ιt isn't really addressed there, is that, in particular, that loss

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of infrastructure and other challenges facing the fishery. And I just didn't know if it was something that we should address, others feel like that should be addressed in the document or not.

CHAIR Dilernia: Well, let me try this. While I don't take a position one way or another on the statement. I understand the statement. What we're trying to do is refine positions or policies that we have established as our working framework early on for this process. It sounds to me almost like by accepting this, we would be reintroducing an additional and new concept to the document.

MR. DEWEY: I think it would be. That's right. I just put out to the rest of the Committee whether they feel it's important enough to consider doing that, or just to let it go. I mean, I'm fine either way, but it was one thing that stood out to me when I first reviewed the 2020 document.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: So the problem -- again, we get torn between trying to complete a document, and introducing or -- we run the risk of -- by completing the document, we run the risk of

omission, and by trying to be as inclusive as possible, we run the risk of delaying the document again, and so the dilemma is risk of omission or delay.

The third question is, does a new, or additional, or a second document, 2025 so to speak, let's use -- does that evolve from the process that we're about to undertake here? I mean, if we see that there's a number of issues that we -- the public has alerted us to, perhaps a future document would address those issues. I offer that for the Committee's consideration. Eric.

I just wonder if we ought MR. SCHWAAB: not just take a step back and think about the purpose and the value of the document. like, in some sense, we were asked to take kind of a snapshot assessment of the current state, future opportunities that might exist with respect to fisheries management. We, I think, did a pretty That has now been used to sort good job at that. of initiate this dialogue, and it might be that really use this the you could document as beginning of an ongoing dialogue, as opposed to us

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1	trying to create the perfect document, and task or
2	challenge NOAA, or even do ourselves, set up some
3	kind of a mechanism where this can be the start of
4	a conversation, and this can inspire continued
5	thought, and dialogue, and decision making about
6	direction. Just simply say, you know, we took
7	this snapshot, we laid this out as kind of our
8	assessment, we laid these recommendations out, and
9	they should be the basis of this kind of dialogue.
10	And somebody ought to manage that dialogue going
11	forward, and this shouldn't be a static one time
12	thing. Maybe we can in some way characterize it,
13	and use it in that way.
14	MS. KATSOUROS: You could even post the
15	excerpts of the comments received.
16	MR. SCHWAAB: Yes. I mean, I think
17	that NOAA on its own, or on our behalf, could
18	essentially create some kind of an ongoing web
19	dialogue about this.
20	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Well, what I would do
21	is list building on what you're saying, is
22	Mary Beth.
23	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Yes. As someone

who has written comments on things many,

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many

times, the fact that we have 30 pages of people's
comments, I think we really need to consider them.
Regardless of what we've done to date, if we
need to really take them seriously in some
fashion. And I don't disagree, that perhaps we
don't need to make many changes, but I think that
Bill's comment was particularly good, and we
should be creating the process here of those
particular items, how are we going to do this?
Are we going to make a list today, and then
tomorrow the Committee is going to amend the
document, and then kind of come back to the
Committee for our reconsideration, and we have a
final document? It's just a little unclear to me
how we're going to incorporate. I think you need
people put time into making the comments. We
need to consider them, and I think that we should
consider amending the document based on any
comments that people think are substantial. And
then create a document at some point that through
email people are going to say okay, this is our
final document. So I'm a little unclear where
we're at now.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mark, you want to try?

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DR. HOLLIDAY: Yes. I can sort suggest how the process we thought might work for the and half. This next day а morning's discussion was to highlight these issues that were found in the comments that the Committee wanted to adopt or somehow incorporate, so let's use Bill's example as a case.

His point was that in Reviewer Three, the issue of the loss of infrastructure may be a tipping point that may not be recoverable, and may the achievement of these other visions for the commercial fisheries. Ιf the group felt that that message wasn't highlighted sufficiently in the current document, and you agree to incorporate that, then that comment would go to the staff, between now and tomorrow morning they'd try to find a home for that, and either the presentation of the issue, or what the background of the issue, some place to incorporate that kind That would be then discussed at the of comment. Vision 2020 Subcommittee as this is the strawman where they felt its home would be. The Subcommittee would address that, and then they'd have a product at the end of the Subcommittee

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effort to bring back to the plenary tomorrow afternoon and say we've incorporated these comments. These are where they are.

Now the volumes have to be -- I mean, my discussion with Mary Hope was that we didn't think that we were going to be -- have such a volume that this couldn't be done within the time frame based on the type of comments that we had seen in the draft that Mary Hope had put together, so we thought it was doable. But if there's 200 these things it's not going to be doable between tomorrow. But I was thinking a couple of dozen ideas that you felt needed to somehow be blended in here was something that the staff could work on today, the Subcommittee be vetted through them tomorrow morning, and then blessed by the Full Committee tomorrow afternoon. That was the proposed process that we envisioned.

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: I think that process sounds very reasonable, if we just create like probably a short bullet list to sort of get us there.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, that's why I'm taking notes based on these things, and reaching

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the conclusion of what to include, sort of yes or no, and I think that's the part we're struggling with right now, because we're still discussing things very generically, and it's sort of a vote up or down.

Bill made a good point, do people agree with it? Should we try to incorporate it, or Bill

Bill made a good point, do people agree with it? Should we try to incorporate it, or Bill made a good point, but we don't agree with it as a group, and we're going to move on to the next comment.

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: I agree with Bill's point.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So we allocated the whole morning for this. I mean, we had three hours on the agenda, if we want to try to move through this, the 29, 31 commentors. That was the game plan.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Heather, then Bill.

MS. McCARTY: I agree with Mary Beth. I think we have time, and I think we can do it. I don't think that Bill's comment was out of order at all. Though, I do suggest that if we take these kind of comments where they are word for word, where it says, for example, just using this

as an example, "But reaching long-term potential yield is unlikely to occur", I don't know whether we want to make those kind of value judgments that are sort of based on these opinions, but discuss the issue itself, and say should we include this as an issue?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Or the concept, right.

MS. McCARTY: Yes.

DR. HOLLIDAY: But not verbatim. I don't think we were -- I wasn't suggesting we lift comments and incorporate them. Did the commentor or reviewer raise a point that you wanted to somehow blend into the findings and recommendations of the Committee?

MS. McCARTY: Right.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Bill.

DEWEY: And that's where MR. Ι I was not looking for verbatim, but the going. concept of a vision where our coastal communities have maintained the infrastructure, and processing and distribution, et cetera, to support restored commercial fisheries, or whatever. That's where I was going, because that's missing from the document currently.

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1	CHAIR DILERNIA: All right.
2	(Off record comments.)
3	CHAIR DiLERNIA: All right. So what
4	we're going to be doing is
5	MS. KATSOUROS: The commercial acts of
6	
7	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Hold on. Just one
8	second, Mary Hope, please. What I'd like to do,
9	the process that's just been described, whereas,
10	we're going to go through these comments. If
11	there's a comment that we want a sense of having
12	it included, the Subcommittee will meet tomorrow
13	morning. Mark will chair that meeting, and put
14	together the additional comments that evolve from
15	today, and bring it back for the Full Committee's
16	consideration tomorrow afternoon. We're agreed?
17	Okay. Mary Hope, did you have something?
18	MS. KATSOUROS: Right. So we're going
19	to include the one about infrastructure from the -
20	- so we're just going to go down and say yes, this
21	reviewer, no, and just what we want to include.
22	Right?
23	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right. We're good.
24	MS. KATSOUROS: Okay.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: What number was that, 1 Bill, so I don't start over again? Where we were? 2 MR. DEWEY: That was Reviewer Three. 3 4 CHAIR DiLERNIA: Oh, the commercial 5 fisheries. Okay. Reviewer Four, anything? Ken. 6 7 DR. ROBERTS: Ι have comment on Reviewer Three. 8 CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, sir. 9 3 from Reviewer DR. ROBERTS: Page 10 11 Three, I'm zeroing in on the comment, "New types of deal will be developed that 12 are far selective", et cetera. I think we heard yesterday 13 from Alan that Fisheries was going to start a by-14 15 catch engineering research program, Bill? Mark, help me. What was the exact terminology? 16 DR. HOLLIDAY: By-catch reduction and -17 - BREP, Reduction Engineering Program. 18 I think being that the 19 DR. ROBERTS: Committee just learned that yesterday, that's a 20 21 very specific response that Fisheries has already 22 made to the kinds of things that we say on page 17 in our document, the second paragraph. 23 I'm just

suggesting that, Mark, if you and Tony can agree

at some point, maybe you need to have specific reference to the fact that we are knowledgeable that something is already underway there with a specific title. You see our page 17, the second paragraph, "Technological innovation is critical in enabling U.S. fishermen to increase efficiency while" -- what I'm saying is we need to take the opportunity to point out that the Service is already proactive in that area, if we just learned it yesterday. Suggestion.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mary Hope, we are good with that for -- I see you're still writing, Mary Hope. I don't want to go beyond. Okay. Reviewer Four. Okay. Mr. Forster.

MR. FORSTER: These comments are in Comments Seven and Nine, which are the long ones that are appended. In fact, Seven and Nine kind of the same comments. They're from the same draft, substantially, but it's the idea that's expressed in the second paragraph there, or third paragraph, actually, where it talks about the fact that the commercial fishing families have the first rights options and access to develop the future of aquaculture here. And I just thought

that was an interesting idea, and I can see all
kinds of problems with it, maybe completely
impractical, but we have in our other types of
fisheries management, ITQ and private property
rights as a way of controlling and better managing
the fishery. If, indeed, we're concerned with
preserving working waterfronts, and serving the
fisheries infrastructure, is it inconceivable that
we could come up with some scheme where the
commercial fishing community had some entrenched
rights at the start of an aquaculture development?
Now they may not choose to use those rights.
They could have a use them or lose them provision,
they could have a declining value over time, but
in some way could they be given some initial
value, which they could then use to actually
invest, or to then participate in investment. I
mean, it's a huge debate, I can see, but it just
seemed to me it was an interesting idea, and a way
which one might bring commercial fishing community
and the aquaculture community together. It might
be worthy of discussion.

DR. HOGARTH: Well, through the council process, you can do a subset of a certain percent.

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I think you'd have to look at —— because in aquaculture, I don't know that —— I don't imagine you'd be setting any limits to any real physical space which would be controlled, so it's interesting. I just don't know exactly how to word it. You could just say a system should be evaluated.

MR. FORSTER: I mean, I'm sure it's hugely complex. Just some way in which the fishing community would fit in ownership in this, seems to me would actually move this forward quite substantially.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mark.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Just to clarify, if I may. You comment is something that -- MAFAC would recommend that this is something that be looked at and explored, rather than endorsing it. A concept that aquaculture privilege program or some equivalent of granting the privilege of first opportunity for these things be explored as an opportunity, as opposed to an endorsement.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: But consider it a small percentage or something.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, no, I'm just

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saying it's the concept that you're trying to incorporate here, rather than a specific endorsement of that as a policy statement.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I have Randy, and I have Heather.

CATES: I agree with the concept and the intent of this reviewer. Unfortunately, offshore aquaculture hasn't really been a good example of that, thus far. And I would somehow draft language that encourages NOAA some National Marine Fisheries to make this a priority, because, in fact, it's been the opposite. And it is a real issue for me personally, and in Hawaii of who's going to do the work. And it should be for your coastal communities, and we should encourage that. The reality is not the case, and somehow if we can get the point across in NOAA and National Marine Fisheries that this social impact is a very important issue, and we're hearing about it loud and clear in Hawaii.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I have Heather, and I have Tom.

MS. McCARTY: I agree with what these quys said.

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CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Tom.

MR. RAFTICAN: Yes. How do you get beyond where we're going right now, when the biggest problem with offshore aquaculture, or one of the major problems is essentially permitting? You know, you can put in pieces in place and say you've got the first right for commercial fishing, and I don't see -- that looks like something that holds it back. If you had -- other people are interested in working harbors, and that are also involved in the process, and I know this gets beyond the scope of work that we're looking at, but looks something creating offsets at permitting by utilizing commercial fishing. have no idea how to put it out there, but the thing is how -- it looks like it might be a way of working towards a solution.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Do we have -- one second. Do you have a sense of what we're going to do with this, where we want to go with this? Yes, if we want to add it as something that should be looked at further on?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, it's something, I think you have to go back to the general group.

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1	The proposal would be to try to blend this concept
2	into one of the findings in the aquaculture
3	section, and so is the Committee itself endorsing
4	that attempt to do that, or not? I mean, that's
5	the direction that we would need the staff to
6	undertake. Whether the recommendation to explore
7	the statutory or constitutional ability to reserve
8	the right, or the granting of aquaculture
9	privileges to commercial fishing interests is a
10	viable future opportunity for the various reasons.
11	CHAIR DiLERNIA: An exploration?
12	DR. HOLLIDAY: An exploration, right.
13	Not an endorsement of the concept. That's one of
14	those clarifying statements, to try to
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Something that should
16	be explored rather than endorsed, supported.
17	DR. HOLLIDAY: Is that consistent with
18	your original comment, sir?
19	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mary Beth. No. Okay.
20	Okay. So we're good with that. Randy.
21	MR. CATES: Point of discussion. The
22	biggest barrier for commercial fishermen to jump
23	into aquaculture is financing. I have personal
24	experience with that. That's exactly what I did.

	II we le going to try and encourage that, somenow
2	we've got to create an atmosphere that commercial
3	fishermen can do that. Right now, a big
4	corporation is the only one that can afford to do
5	this. Somehow we've got to create an atmosphere
6	that family, a fishing family, it's not knowledge,
7	it's not the lack of experience, and it's not the
8	lack of will, it's the lack of financing.
9	CHAIR DiLERNIA: And you may want to
10	list that tomorrow during the Subcommittee
11	meeting, and have that listed as a future
12	discussion point, or something the Committee
13	recognizes should be explored in the future.
14	All right. Reviewer Five, Six.
15	DR. HOGARTH: For those of you who are
16	often in DC, the Executive Office Building
17	evidently is likely to burn down.
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Say again?
19	DR. HOGARTH: The old Executive Office
20	Building is on fire. I'm seeing fire trucks. I
21	guess the White House was evacuated.
22	CHAIR DiLERNIA: It's right across the
23	street. Any idea what the cause is?
24	DR. HOGARTH: The fire trucks are

1	pouring water all over the old Executive Office
2	Building. People were moved.
3	CHAIR DiLERNIA: That was a pretty
4	building, too, it's a very pretty building.
5	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: It is a really
6	nice building.
7	DR. HOGARTH: Didn't mean to interrupt,
8	because you were moving fast.
9	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, we were going
10	fast. I got
11	(Laughter.)
12	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Reviewer Seven. Oh, I
13	love it. We're going good now, we're smoking.
14	We're downhill on skis and it's greased. Seven.
15	No. We have Eight.
16	MS. KATSOUROS: No, everybody didn't
17	comment on all the
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Nine. Good.
19	Thirteen. Twenty-five. Okay. Recreational
20	fisheries. Just one second. Yes?
21	MS. McCARTY: Reviewer Nine.
22	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Nine.
23	MS. McCARTY: On page 5, you went
24	through that pretty quick. That's United

Fishermen of Alaska, and we have that branch. 1 That's a big group, and one that took a lot of 2 time in putting together their comments, and so 3 4 I'd like to go back to that. I think that's one 5 of the ones that's in the appendix. CHAIR DILERNIA: Sure. 6 MS. McCARTY: So I just wanted to put a 7 marker there. 8 CHAIR DiLERNIA: You want to discuss it 9 now, or you want to come back to it? 10 11 MS. McCARTY: No, I have a feeling we're going to talk about aquaculture at the end. 12 CHAIR DILERNIA: Okay. We'll get back 13 All right. Recreational fisheries, 14 to it then. 15 Reviewer One. Mr. Fletcher. MR. FLETCHER: He makes valid 16 some points, but I don't know that they're appropriate. 17 We're talking about a desirable state in 2020. 18 It's like this reviewer's commenting on some areas 19 that are shortfalls today. Just a comment. 20 CHAIR DiLERNIA: Is there anything that 21 we could take out of Reviewer One's comments that 22 should be incorporated? I actually made under 23

Reviewer One, the very last bullet that he makes,

I put a notation there. Again, I'm not going to introduce it. You may want to look at it. Is there anything from his specific comments that you would like to see included, either blended into the document, or as a future discussion point, as a bullet later on?

Well, there still is a MR. FLETCHER: lack of good quality stock assessment support the management of recreational fisheries. It's true for commercial, but I think what we're getting at the problem with data, we're still -- I think we all know that we don't get the kind of mean, look what money. I the Ocean Commission said, we've got to spend a huge amount more money to have good sense of where we are, so intelligent management. can have Maybe from that needs something to be put into document that we've gotten there at 2020. They have better stock assessment information.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I don't see proposed language here. I don't disagree with your comments, Bob. I'm not sure how -- maybe you want to offer some language later on today, or tomorrow in the Subcommittee for inclusion. Okay. Anyone

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else on Reviewer One on Recreational Fisheries? 1 Reviewer Two. Randy. 2 like the point about 3 MR. CATES: Ι 4 banning a recreational caught fish. think 5 that's a real big issue in our area. If you're commercial, you're commercial. Ιf 6 you're 7 recreational, you're recreational, and you've got to play by the same rules. 8 CHAIR DiLERNIA: I don't disagree with 9 you at all. 10 11 MR. FLETCHER: I agree. CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes. We leave 12 can that in somehow? I mean, any objection to that? 13 DR. HOLLIDAY: So your vision for 2020 14 15 is that there would be a policy, a federal policy prohibiting the sale of recreationally caught 16 fish. 17 DiLERNIA: Sounds like CHAIR what 18 that's evolving from, yes, which is a new -- yes, 19 I see Mary Beth there. I'm going to get to her. 20 Which is a new concept that has not been discussed 21 22 in the paper, which maybe becomes a bullet point or a future point for future discussion, rather in 23 24 the sense we being into the paper, because what

	we're trying to do is edit what we have. We don't
2	want to introduce today totally new concepts and
3	write whole sections on them. I don't disagree
4	with you, Randy, at all. Mary Beth.
5	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Well, that's kind
6	of status quo. If you sell a fish, that's
7	commercial. If you
8	CHAIR DiLERNIA: You can sell bait with
9	the fish down in Florida, can't you?
10	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: A recreationally
11	caught fish, my understanding is that you cannot
12	sell it.
13	MR. O'SHEA: North Carolina you can.
14	MS. LOWMAN: Oh, you can?
15	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: You can in Hawaii.
16	MR. O'SHEA: The rest you can sell.
17	MS. LOWMAN: You can in Hawaii.
18	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Well, you
19	certainly can't
20	MR. O'SHEA: The whole United States,
21	Mary Beth.
22	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Oh, my God. It's
23	a learning experience for me.
24	(Simultaneous speech.)

1	CHAIR DiLERNIA: We sell red snapper
2	off the back of the boats in Brooklyn every day,
3	and I just can't figure out how they caught them.
4	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: I didn't think it
5	was legal.
6	CHAIR DiLERNIA: No, it's legal in
7	certain places.
8	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: You can legally go
9	and catch fish, recreationally.
10	DR. HOLLIDAY: Some sections, yes.
11	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes.
12	MR. SIMPSON: It's part of you bought a
13	license, how you catch them doesn't make a
14	difference.
15	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: We're just stuck
16	in the Northeast over there in different concepts
17	of
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Tom.
19	MR. BILLY: I think we should put ideas
20	like this in a parking lot for future
21	consideration by the Committee. We don't even
22	have the facts, but we're learning them on the
23	fly.
24	CHAIR DiLERNIA: It should be

1	something, your parking lot, or someplace where
2	for future discussion, items that have been
3	identified by the reviewers that should be
4	examined. Reviewer Seven, Recreational Fisheries.
5	Chris.
6	MR. DORSETT: This is a point raised by
7	Two, Seven, and Nine, I thought was a good one,
8	and all I think we have to do is take on page 7 of
9	the 2020 document, number one under Commercial
10	Fisheries, "Achieve and maintain ample levels of
11	stock", and put that into the recreational
12	category, as well. I think that makes sense
13	there.
14	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Chris, you were
15	looking away from me when you were
16	MR. DORSETT: Sorry.
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Which is fine, but
18	again, my background noise, could you say that
19	again, please?
20	MR. DORSETT: Reviewers Two, Seven, and
21	Nine brought up a fact of achieving and
22	maintaining sustainable stocks, which is the first

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CHAIR DiLERNIA: Sure. Yes. Thank you. Dorothy, is that why your hand was up?

MS. LOWMAN: That's why my hand was up.
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Wonderful.

Okay. Reviewer Eight. Vince.

Vince O'Shea. Thanks. MR. O'SHEA: Thanks, Mr. Chairman. On the first paragraph, the last three sentences that start, it starts with, "Anglers are conservationists first and foremost", and then it goes on. But I really like these three sentences in here, and I think they say -particularly, they speak to the end-state where talks about contributing the to overall atmosphere surrounding fisheries management. the last sentence, that "sustainable management of rec fisheries will only be successful with the of salt full support and investment water anglers." I think that's a critical concept that needs to be built into our end statement here. And there's а lot of organizations that working very hard for this conservation ethic, and I think that statement would give them credit for the good work that they're doing there. So I'd throw that out to the group. If you buy into the value of that statement, I would be willing to look a little bit closer at the document and find a place to park that, but I find it hard to argue with anything in those three sentences. I think they're quite visionary, as a matter of fact.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: No -- Tom?

MR. RAFTICAN: Just on Vince's point. And I think in the second to last paragraph there, "NOAA Fisheries is planning for future management decisions, plan implementing a variety of programs to enhance the conservation ethic of recreational anglers, not just proper release techniques", fits right in with that.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Great. Okay. So we'll either find a way to weave those statements into the document, or make them bullet the of recommendations at end the document. Vince.

MR. O'SHEA: I see Dr. Holliday taking notes there, but good MR. BILLY here suggested those things may fit in the conclusion sections, Mark, just insert it into the conclusions.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Reviewer Nine.

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1	Eleven. Seventeen.
2	MR. SIMPSON: I wonder if we bid on
3	Eleven, I wonder if we
4	(Laughter.)
5	MR. SIMPSON: Gulf Coast State to get
6	them.
7	(Laughter.)
8	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Reviewer Eighteen.
9	Nineteen. Reviewer Twenty.
LO	DR. HOGARTH: It looks like
L1	MS. KATSOUROS: They are, I think.
L2	(Off the record comments.)
L3	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Reviewer Twenty-two.
L4	Twenty-three. Twenty-four. Twenty-five. Yes,
L5	sir. Tom.
L6	MR. RAFTICAN: There is an amazing
L7	consistency among a lot of this, and maybe
L8	something in the conclusion should say other
L9	things note that many were interested in this,
20	but here you're looking at very specific
21	management measures, as opposed to a long-term
22	vision. I don't know if there's some way of
23	acknowledging I mean, there's a lot of

correspondence on red snapper. It's not my issue,

but the thing is, it's probably garnered more press than anything else there. I'd hate to be the people out there thinking well, they ignored us again.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank Reverend Zales for that.

DR. HOGARTH: But it doesn't hurt to say I think the --

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes.

DR. HOGARTH: While many comments were received on red snapper, just as a --

(Simultaneous speech.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Go ahead, Mark.

DR. HOLLIDAY: I mean, for all of the people who commented, one option is to acknowledge their comments, and say this is what -- when you send back the document to those entities that commented, you could acknowledge how you dealt with their comments, and say we're recommending that they go to the council, venue instead, or whatever, to acknowledge the time and energy they spent in providing you some input. I mean, rather than try to fit it into the document itself and acknowledge specifically these people did these

1	comments, but we rejected them. That could get
2	somewhat tedious.
3	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, I agree with Mark
4	there. I mean, we
5	MS. KATSOUROS: I think we actually
6	reviewed all the comments. Some of them were
7	beyond the scope. I mean, we could include in the
8	statement, MAFAC at their December meeting going
9	through, however, some of them were beyond the
10	scope of the present document. I think that's
11	very fair to say.
12	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Comments while
13	valuable were not appropriate to the particular
14	issue.
15	MS. KATSOUROS: Or just beyond the
16	scope.
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Beyond the scope.
18	MS. KATSOUROS: You know, species by
19	species.
20	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay, Ralph. I see
21	Ralph's hand.
22	MR. RAYBURN: Is the intent to put all
23	these comments in the document as an appendix,
24	recognizing that they were received, or just

1	discount any ones that are not incorporated into
2	the publication?
3	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I don't think we're
4	doing
5	DR. HOLLIDAY: It's your report, but I
6	would advise not to try to incorporate that as an
7	appendix. Take a short break?
8	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, why don't we take
9	a break. Good idea. Before we is there
10	anything else on recreational before we go to
11	aquaculture, because once we go we're going to
12	take a short break before aquaculture. All right.
13	Let's take a 10-minute break.
14	(Whereupon, the proceedings went off
15	the record at 10:37:44 a.m., and went back on the
16	record at 11:03:27 a.m.)
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Let's reconvene.
18	Folks, we have two sections left, Aquaculture in
19	the U.S., and management tools for the future.
20	And I sense that there might have been some
21	there's some folks who have some discussion items
22	particularly around the aquaculture section. So
23	getting right to it, Mary Hope.
24	MS. KATSOUROS: There may be a little

confusion in the numbering because the draft 1 that's on our website is not the same draft that's 2 in the notebook. It was just reordered where 3 4 aquaculture became before management, and I just 5 wanted people to know that. It's no big deal. CHAIR DiLERNIA: It's a numbering --6 there's nothing of substance there. 7 MS. KATSOUROS: Yes. 8 CHAIR DiLERNIA: It's just web pages 9 with numbers. Okay. Aquaculture U.S., Reviewer 10 11 those comments from Reviewer Two. Does anyone want to include, subtract, anything? Very 12 Reviewer Four. Yes, Steve. 13 good. JONER: Going back to Reviewer's 14 MR. 15 comments on the other section. CHAIR DiLERNIA: Reviewer Two? 16 MR. JONER: Reviewer Two's, which was 17 Reviewer Four, I think, on page 3. Back on page 3 18 in commercial, it says -- or 19 in the General Section, Reviewer Four will be included in 20 commercial and aquaculture, so I guess that's what 21 22 that means. Duplicate it. MS. KATSOUROS: 23 Yes.

MR. JONER: The other is that there's a

bit of schizophrenia within the commercial fishing industry on aquaculture. And my experience in trying to promote aquaculture by the fishing industry as a means of maintaining their market share, which is so important, and maintaining their livelihoods is that their first thought is, well, more fish means lower price. And quota shareholders look on it as well, you have to quarantee that my quota share will maintain it's quarter of a million dollar value, or whatever. And then you hear comments from maybe not this one, but the other reviewer, but if we do that, the commercial fishing families have to be first So there needs to be something, and it's in line. probably, I don't know, on the document, page 22, I guess, "Proposed Action."

I think Randy talked about funding, and there is something right in the middle of the page, page 22 under Proposed Actions, "Develop economic policies, making the resources of the fisheries finance program, capital construction available to aquaculture businesses", that should either be expanded or another one added to have a pilot program, regional pilot programs promote

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diversification within the fishing industry. I just thinking off the top of my head, so this --

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I'm listening. Go ahead, go, go.

MR. JONER: That promotes diversity by encouraging investment of existing commercial fishing operations into aquaculture. And then this recognizes the role that they have, and it -somehow you have to break the ice here with these communities, and show them that it's really their best interest, and that it's not going to be a threat to their commercial harvest. It's going to be a supplement to it.

They have the infrastructure in place to do it, and that's the message I've tried to deliver, is a commercial fishing vessel has everything you need. You have people that know the waters, you have a vessel capable of going out there in almost all weather conditions, you have markets, you have everything you need, you just don't have enough fish. And how do you get more fish, you grow them. So I think that's really important to have this promoted, and encouraged, and assisted through National Marine Fisheries

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Service. And I don't know if that's exactly the 1 appropriate place, but that's my guess. 2 DiLERNIA: Well, what 3 CHAIR you're 4 saying, basically, suggesting simply adding 5 another bullet to page 22 for the Proposed Actions. Okay. I see two hands, I see Bill Dewey 6 7 and Heather. Bill, and then Heather. MR. DEWEY: To this point, Mr. Chair, 8 that the bullet, the third bullet that exists 9 there, I was thinking of just -- when Randy spoke 10 11 the same issue earlier, that that potentially just be amended by inserting Marine 12 after "prosperous", and deleting in the U.S. EEZ 13 to make it more general, and applicable to near-14 15 shore waters, as well, if that was appropriate. CHAIR DiLERNIA: I'm going to ask you 16 to repeat that in a second, see if the staff can 17 pick up on it. Okay? Could you repeat that 18 again, Bill. Then, Heather, we'll come to you. 19 MR. DEWEY: So in the second line after 20 21 "prosperous", insert "Marine", so "prosperous 22 Marine aquaculture", and the delete "in the U.S.

MS. KATSOUROS: That's good.

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EEZ."

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1	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Heather was next in
2	line. Larry, I'll get to you in a second.
3	Heather?
4	MS. McCARTY: Yes, I like that, what
5	Bill just said, but what I was going to point out
6	pertaining to what Steve said, is that Reviewer
7	Seven and Reviewer Nine, which people have pointed
8	out is pretty much the same language, which makes
9	sense because I think the same company wrote it,
10	but they also talk about regional pilot programs
11	for aquaculture. And I think that that goes along
12	with their's, as well, that part of those reviewer
13	statements, so I concur with Steve in having that
14	language somewhere.
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I'm going to look to
16	staff again now. Are we until Mary Hope looks
17	up.
18	MS. KATSOUROS: Okay.
19	CHAIR DiLERNIA: We're good with that?
20	Yes? You're better than me. I'm not sure I
21	would have been able to get all that quick.
22	Larry?
23	MR. SIMPSON: Just a comment, Mr.
24	Chairman. I agree with Bill that support

environmentally sound and prosperous aquaculture in the U.S., but this is a federal policy. And, of course, if you delete it, it still talks about EEZ in other places, it's fine, but I have ultimate confidence in the states to do their near-shore things.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Well, speak up for both me and for Chad here, please.

MR. SIMPSON: I have ultimate confidence in the states doing their thing in their area of responsibility. I mean, it's not a big issue.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Randy?

MR. CATES: I have a question. What we want is fishermen to have the chance to get into aquaculture, if they wish, and the barrier is funding, financing. Is there a way -- and the question is, is there a way to give credit when you go to apply for a loan for having that experience, being a commercial fishermen, such as you come out of the military and you can get a VA loan, or something, because it's good business to have these people with the experience working on the ocean. That's environmentally what we want,

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but the barrier is, unless you have all the money the world, getting that loan to an aquaculture venture is going to be very tough. And I don't know if it's feasible to do that. Under National Marine Fisheries Finance program, you have to be fully capitalized or you don't get the loan, and Ι don't know that commercial fishermen are going to be able to do that jump. That's my fear, so can we create a situation that will allow that?

MR. JONER: Mr. Chairman, couldn't this be done on the pilot programs where you bring in commercial companies, the folks from Bainbridge Island, the sea cage - what's the name of that company? NETSIS, yes. Bring somebody like that in as part of the pilot project for providing -- that's going to be the biggest investment, isn't it?

MR. CATES: Pilot projects are great, but once you get through the pilot project, as I did, and now you want to create a business, and I was a commercial fisherman. I went through the pilot project, the lightbulb turned on and now I want to do it, getting the financing to do it is

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the biggest barrier. And what we've seen is, ultimately, you have to team up with corporations, and that's a tough thing. And I'm just wondering if we somehow incorporate and create an atmosphere that makes that leap easier.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I have no comment. I hear what you're saying, Randy. I don't know where the Committee wants to go with this. Bill?

MR. DEWEY: To that point, one of the more successful programs I'm aware of in the United States from shellfish aquaculture has been the CRP project in Florida with the job retraining taking fishermen that were affected by the net ban, and training them through the federal —there's federal dollars for the job retraining program, making those fishermen clam farmers, and it was very successful.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mr. Forster.

MR. FORSTER: To that point, and there's a classic example, but the shellfish industry where you can take a few acres of beach, and plant some shellfish from existing sanctuaries is a totally different concept than the sort of thing this guy does. And we need to face reality.

If we're going to go offshore fish farming, we're talking million dollar plus investments. I mean, that's just the way it's going to be. And I totally agree with Randy, if we can find some way involve the existing constituency in enterprise, we should try to do so, but let's not for pretend that it's feasible individual fishermen without much -- limited financial resources to get into this business, because it's going to be a real struggle, especially if we're talking EEZ situation.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. I don't know what to tell you, Randy. I don't know where we can go. You want to keep the thought and work on it, and bring it back to the Committee tomorrow?

MR. CATES: Maybe language just somehow encouraging NOAA and National Marine Fisheries to investigate and come up with a program.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Fine. It's -- I don't think you'll find a single person around the table that disagrees with you, so it's a wonderful concept. How you want to build it into the document - and, again, I'm being presumptuous, but I don't see any hands objecting. John. Mr.

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MR. CONNELLY: Okay. Randy, on page 22, are there words around VA there about just responding to the program CCF that could be expanded to get at that, that maybe you could propose this afternoon or tomorrow?

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mr. Forster.

MR. FORSTER: I don't have the words to put in the document, but somehow, I think it was suggested idea of just to embrace the pilot projects as part of this, which somehow implies maybe some level of persistence at some point in time. That could be a way. And the other way, it seems to me, would be to regionalize it. rather than trying to have a whole national policy of the industry complicated, take a region and say let's start here, and see whether it can be made to work here, and branch, go out from there.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: All right. Well, there seems to be agreement around the table. I'm hoping that between staff looking at it and the Subcommittee tomorrow, somehow some of that language could be incorporated into the document. It will be a shame for it to be lost because of

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the agreement that we have here. Mr. Roberts.

DR. ROBERTS: I agree with what was just said. Randy, the thing that aquaculture has, and I think a couple of the reviewers, and even we referenced, should be a parallel treatment of financial and technical resources that are available in agriculture to aquaculture. We say that basically in the document.

The National Marine Fisheries Service financial assistance program, whatever they are, capital construction fund or whatever that's left now, in no way parallel what the farm credit system is in agriculture. They have three banks in agriculture. You've probably been through The Land Bank, which lends money for land, the Production Credit Association, which production money, variable inputs up to seven years, and then the Farm Cooperative Bank, which grants loans to groups of farmers that want to get into processing; Sunkist Citrus products and some other ones around that are very famous. And so that's the approach agriculture has had. had those resources for years, and if the parallel is not there in the fishery service, particularly

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the Bank of Co-ops, which would allow a group of like-minded fishermen to get together. They don't all have to be working day-to-day in an offshore aquaculture operation, but if they actually banded together and had a loan through Bank of Co-ops, they could operation as a cooperation. But we're far away from that in what resources we have in the Fisheries Service financial program, so the parallel would probably, if it was implemented in the Fisheries like it is in agriculture, would probably give you what you want. It won't put all, like John is saying, it won't put all the people in the million dollar offshore businesses, but it sure wouldn't hurt, either.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Hopefully, we'll be able to come up with some language later today or tomorrow to include that sentiment in the document. So anything else on aquaculture, Reviewer Seven, or Reviewer Nine? Let's take them together. Heather?

MS. McCARTY: Yes. Reviewer Seven and Reviewer Nine, as I said, I think are pretty much the same. If you look on page 19 of the reviewer document, under "Programmatic EIS", I'm not

suggesting that we take this language whole, but I would like to capture some of these concerns from the public. One of them, as I've already stated, came from the United Fishermen of Alaska, which was a huge group, which represents I think like 80 percent of the fish that's taken out of the North Pacific around Alaska. It's a big group. Jim Gilmore's group belongs to UFA, for example, contributes to their meetings, so I'd like capture their concerns, and maybe insert some of that language into the aquaculture section, just to reassure them and others that this group listening, and that those concerns are valid. So perhaps just that last paragraph, I'm thinking out loud here, just to get the concept on the table, just inserting that last paragraph without the first but sentence, just saying something like, "In the process of developing aquaculture, these issues and concerns will be considered", or something like that, and then just list those.

I'm particularly interested in listing the last part of that, "Impact some small business in coastal communities", because that's not really

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captured too well in the document that we have. So I've said this before, and I'll probably say it again, but I think that needs to be captured somehow. I hope we can support that.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mr. Forster.

MR. FORSTER: Can I just speak to that a little bit? The second paragraph of that same section that Heather is talking about talks about, "The PEIS shall incorporate research from a pilot program." I hate to go on about this, but to me, that's a perfect compromise. Yes, let's do the PEIS, but let's link it to this concept of a pilot program so we actually get something in the water, and we get some activity going that people can see, and things that we can measure, including So if we -- instead of just economic impacts. talking about an EIS or PEIS as sort of a generic thing, which can take years, and just disappear into the distance, we actually link it to the concept of а demonstration or pilot scale operation, either regionally or nationally, seems to me that would be a big step forward.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I agree. Are we good with including that to that point? Mary Beth,

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yes?

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Yes, I just wanted to support Heather's comments about including something about the impacts on smaller businesses in coastal communities, because I think that for many people who question whether aquaculture is going to be good or not, if we could just have a reference like that, that yes, that's important. We need to address that in some fashion, I think would really be helpful.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: So we're in agreement.

I'm looking over at Mark here, who's making comments in the margin, and Mary Hope, are we good with that, to include that?

MS. KATSOUROS: Yes.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Wonderful. Thank you.

That's very good. Thank you. Anything else on aquaculture before we go to management tools for the future?

Okay. Management Tools for the Future

- Reviewer Two. Any comments? Reviewer — I'll

let you get there, take a moment or two. Reviewer

Three. Mr. Fletcher.

MR. FLETCHER: At one point, we had a

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lot more discussion about the pros and cons of the concept of marine protected areas, and they kind of all went away as this document was refined, Ι know it's a hot topic. But reviewer brings back some of the issues, maybe he goes too far with it, but I'm reluctant not to the comments consider some of that they made regarding the whole approach to management by use of marine protected areas, marine managed areas.

We kind of just brushed over it in our issue statement number one. And I don't know that -- I mean, we're in the process in California of going through a bloodbath on this whole thing. Maybe in 2020 it will all have gotten beyond it, but there's just no sense for any of us right now that having gotten it, we'll survive it. quess I'm just in some ways saying that probably need to be more sensitive to the comments that this reviewer put on the table relative to that.

I don't have an answer to it, Tony, and I know you always want the guy or gal that speaks up to have the answer. I don't.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes.

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MR. FLETCHER: But I don't think what we've done so far is sufficient.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Reviewer Two,

Management Tools for the Future, "Aggressively

protect those vulnerable resources, work

cooperatively with" --

MR. FLETCHER: Not just Two, Three.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Three. Okay. Three. (Off the record comments.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: We don't address MPAs at all. That was -- you're right, Bob, at one time it was included, and somehow it got -- MPAs set aside onto the back burner. whoever had originally volunteered maybe to write, didn't write on the topic, or -- well, we have it? Okay, page 24 of the document. "Marine managed of MMAs, example place-based areas, are an management, resource management, have been proven effective tool supplement to traditional management techniques. Examples include seasonal fishery closures, MPAs, and no transit zones." Page 24 of the document, and then the action is "Place-based management involving living marine resources must remain under the jurisdiction of

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NOAA Fisheries. NOAA Fisheries should champion place-based management in partnership with NGOs, fishermen, and other marine resource stakeholders." Page 24 of the 2020 document. So what else do we want to say about it? Tom?

MR. RAFTICAN: Just to jump ahead, Review Eight has, "Language should be added to the document similar to that included in MSRA", and it just gives a little bit of background on the MPAs, and maybe that might address at least some of Bob's concern, our concern.

Eight is kind of MR. FORSTER: Yes. restating some of what Reviewer Three's comments think just saying were. And Ι that, preferred state of the issue at 2020 on page 24 said, "Unique habitat, essential fish or marine critical habitat, mammal or rarely occurring marine ecosystems are protected with marine managed areas, developed with stakeholder advice I'm not sure that's realistic, and support." based on what we're going through right now. I agree with Tom, what he said about Reviewer Eight.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: All right. We have a

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discussion developing. Mary Beth, and then Chris.

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Yes, I think we should maybe consider the language in Reviewer Eight's comments second to my, I would suggest, language οf the document stating that designation of marine managed areas should scientific based on the best information available, include criteria the to assess conservation benefit to the closed area, establish a time line for review of closed area performance that is consistent with the purposes of the closed area, be based on an assessment of the benefits and impacts of a closure. I'm not sure we need to exactly take that language, but that concept, that acknowledge that closed areas management tool that is currently being used, but we would hope in the future that they be based on the best scientific information available, that there would be criteria to evaluate them over time.

I mean, what I think a lot of people's fear is it's closed, it's closed, it's gone. And based on what is arbitrary in some people's eyes, so if we're looking at a system in the future that

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1	thinks it's a good management tool, okay, that's
2	fine, but there should be some kind of criteria
3	that goes with that, and should be acknowledged in
4	the document.
5	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Chris had his
6	hand up, and then I'll look for some type of
7	agreement where we could go with this. Chris?
8	MR. DORSETT: Mine is on a slightly
9	different topic.
10	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Thank you
11	for holding off like that. So would you what I
12	heard Tom and Mary Beth saying is Reviewer Eight's
13	comments could be used to satisfy the concern that
14	Bob Fletcher has that's being raised by Reviewer
15	Three. Bob, are we good with that?
16	MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes? Okay. Good.
18	Mary Hope, good?
19	MS. KATSOUROS: Good.
20	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. Very good.
21	Okay. So we're good with that. I'm going to go
22	to Chris.
23	MR. DORSETT: Thank you. This is
24	another one where I provided some comments in the

past, but they weren't incorporated. I had an objection to the place-based management involving living marine resources must remain under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries, as it seems to imply that the sanctuaries have no role, and they do under the law. And I really don't know how to address this one. I guess you could take out Fisheries, and just make it NOAA.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: That's it, just making it NOAA. Folks, any objection to that?

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: No objection.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you.

(Off record comments.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: The problem Chris has is that the Marine Sanctuary program is NOS. Correct? And NMFS also has closed areas, so if we state NOAA Fisheries, that doesn't recognize NOS's involvement in this, so by just making it NOAA, you recognize both agencies within NOAA. Now if there's heartburn with that, let's see it. Eric?

MR. SCHWAAB: Well, I think that you could do that, but you'd basically -- the genesis of that statement goes back to the debate over the roles of the fishery managers, versus the role of

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the other entities with respect to these closed areas. So I think you ought to recognize, if you make that change, you're essentially rendering pretty pointless that whole statement, because it goes back to that core issue, that the fishery managers feel like they should be in the driver's seat on these decisions, as opposed to somebody else, including the sanctuary system.

Now I don't have a big dog in that fight, but I think you have to recognize that if you make that move, you're essentially gutting this recommendation.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Committee, where do we want to go? Do you want to leave NOAA Fisheries in there, or just make it NOAA? Mary Beth?

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Personally, I'd leave NOAA Fisheries in there. Certainly, in our region we have sanctuary that's very active, they work with the council, council and NOAA Fisheries manage the marine resources in the sanctuary, and it's a cooperative effort, but clearly, the lead is with NOAA Fisheries, so I would leave it in there.

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CHAIR DiLERNIA: Other comments? 1 Ralph. 2 MR. RAYBURN: If it's the same issue 3 4 like with the monument in Hawaii, that that falls 5 under a different management regime for fisheries, and this is а question both in fisheries 6 management, likewise, if something like that was 7 to occur in another area, you'd have that same 8 9 difference of management regime between the 10 agencies. 11 CHAIR DiLERNIA: Larry. MR. SIMPSON: Ι it's 12 agree stated either NOAA, NOAA Fisheries, and I don't have a 13 dog in that particular fight. It does say that we 14 15 think that this is how you ought to do marine protected areas. We have, in the Gulf, a proposal 16 which is coming by executive order, which we don't 17 agree is the way to handle this. 18 KATSOUROS: And that's how 19 MS. the monument was done, too, by executive order. 20 CHAIR DiLERNIA: 21 Mark. 22 DR. HOLLIDAY: Ralph, you asked Bill to comment on it, but just in terms of background, 23 24 the issue with respect to sanctuaries and lead for

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Fisheries management or living marine resource stewardship. It did have its origins Western Pacific where the council and the Marine Sanctuaries program were at odds over who had the authority to manage the living marine resources. Not being able to put a sanctuary in place, and it of overtaken by events Antiquities Act in the creation of the monument for the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, made the whole thing sort of moot. But the issue kind of does remain, that the Regional Fishery Management Councils have sort of the right of first refusal to manage the living marine resources within their areas of jurisdiction. If they choose not to do that, then the sanctuaries, as part of sanctuaries plan, can develop regulations controls over the behavior of any individuals for any commerce or non-commerce purposes sanctuary. And it's an ongoing issue within NOAA, and it kind of goes to the question we're going to be talking about this afternoon, about sort of these integrated policies from different statutes and where they come together under the Marine Mammal Act, ESA, Magnuson Act, Sanctuaries Act,

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Coastal Zone Re-Authorization. They all objectives that lay out the future of who responsible for these stewardship choices, and sometimes they're inherently in conflict, or at least confusing as to what the roles and responsibilities, division of labor might be.

It's kind of a long-winded answer to your question, but it did arise as а very significant point of contention between the councils and the sanctuaries programs in the Western Pacific.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Ralph.

We could do that. MR. RAYBURN: Ι mean, when we discussed this area, and that was on my mind, not that that makes any difference, but there was a conflict. And what we were trying to say here was management of living marine resources should be done by NOAA Fisheries, or at least that Recognizing the conflict, at was my thought. understood it, with least as much as Ι sanctuary program, so I think it kind of relates to what Eric was defining. That is an issue, and if we dodge it, then we just say NOAA because then we don't -- pretty much status quo.

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But what we're really saying is it should be done by Fisheries, and maybe even with consultation or something, but it should be done by Fishery managers.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Eric.

MR. SCHWAAB: Having led you down this path, let me -- I'm sitting here reflecting, and I'm thinking if we do incorporate some of that other language we talked about with respect to performance criteria, then I think that probably satisfies a lot of the concern, particularly from -- on the fishing side of this equation. It might allow you to leave it sort of at the NOAA level, providing the performance criteria that we talked about, and those evaluation criteria we talked incorporated. think will about are Ι that probably mitigate some of this concern. That's just my opinion.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Go ahead.

DR. HOGARTH: We tried to do something with this in Magnuson, and lost. It wouldn't be put in, that Fisheries should. They said it should be understood, but where to address that was in the Sanctuary Act, which is floating around

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now, but the Sanctuary Act now that's floating around takes charge. It makes it very clear that Sanctuaries will manage fish, as well as the sanctuary, period. So it went from one direction to the other, and that's on the Hill right now.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mark.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Just a technical warning or clarification. We talk about -- the document 2020 talks about marine managed areas, which is our sort of -- this is the dictionary here, the very general term "marine managed areas". very specific type of sanctuaries are marine managed area under very specific authority under the Sanctuaries Act. Marine protected areas are also a specific example of a marine managed area that are being created under principally the President's Executive Order for marine protected areas, so just not to confuse the issue, but you need to keep straight in your mind these different authorities, and the different meanings of that. And Larry's point earlier about a proposal create a series of marine managed areas, MPAs in the Gulf of Mexico, we had tentatively scheduled an agenda item to talk about that at this meeting.

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The representatives, we couldn't get them here in
time, so we deferred that to the July, potential
agenda for the July meeting to talk about the case
example, they call it Islands in the Stream in the
Gulf of Mexico, series of marine protected areas.
But a more generic discussion about this idea of
setting aside areas, either under the this
would be, again, under the Antiquities Act, a very
encompassing authority to create these entities,
versus under the Marine Sanctuaries Act, or under
the Marine Protected Area Executive Order. So
it's important to keep in mind where they come
from, because they have different these
different authorities have different meanings, and
different abilities to reconcile who's in the lead
for that relative to regional councils, or
relative to NOAA line offices, or relative to the
White House, in terms of making public policies.
Sorry to jump in.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: No, we're fine. There's another hand. Vince.

MR. O'SHEA: Well, based on both what Dr. Hogarth said, and what Dr. Holliday just said, I'm wondering if it would be helpful to make the

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1	exceptions that you do know about, and then say
2	outside of those exceptions, place-based
3	management for living marine resources should stay
4	under NOAA Fisheries, and then you avoid the whole
5	issue of appearing to be going after the sanctuary
6	program, moving the sanctuary program. That was
7	just I thought that's where Dr. Holliday was
8	going.
9	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Say that one more
10	time, Vince, please.
11	MR. O'SHEA: Just say the exception of
12	the Marine Sanctuary program, and any other
13	if you said MPAs, you think they're special
14	jurisdiction, with the exception of these two, all
15	other place-based management things should remain
16	under NOAA Fisheries. That would seem to address
17	Dr. Hogarth's report that they tried to get the
18	sanctuary thing moved around, and weren't able to
19	do it. And I don't know if that addresses
20	MS. KATSOUROS: But that means you've
21	already given into that one, because
22	MR. O'SHEA: I see Chris nodding his
23	head. He's the guy that started I mean, had a

concern.

1	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Mary Beth.
2	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: I would agree with
3	Mary Hope. Certainly, in our region, NOAA
4	Fisheries has the lead on managing marine
5	resources both inside the sanctuary, and outside
6	the sanctuary. And I think that is the right way
7	to go, and I think that in lieu of all these other
8	people trying to go at it from different acts and
9	things, it's getting very confusing. I would
10	really like to see this group say that NOAA
11	Fisheries is going to manage marine resources.
12	And I'm sure
13	MS. KATSOUROS: That's what the law is.
14	MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: We might not
15	resolve this, because I think we're not going to
16	have total agreement around the table, but that
17	would be my preference.
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: One second, the boss
19	wants me.
20	(Off the record comment.)
21	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Say again.
22	DR. HOGARTH: There's \$6 million of the
23	`08 budget for NOS to build a Center for Coastal
24	Fisheries and Habitat Research.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: It's one of the 13 pages of earmarks?

DR. HOGARTH: No, that's straight in their budget. They have 13 pages of earmarks.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Jim.

MR. GILMORE: Breaking my vow of silence --

(Laughter.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Father Jim.

MR. GILMORE: I think we're up to page 24 of this document. We've done a pretty good job of dealing with this document on a consensus basis, and I'd like it to end that way. look at this page, this is not a very well thought It starts off by using the term "Marine managed areas", as a way of being as broad as Then all of a sudden it evolves into possible. only addressing MPAs, and then we get into the statements about the proposed action should be that something remain the way it is, although it's in dispute that that's the way it is. And I just think what this would benefit from would be to get Chris and several interested people together, and come up with a page that is more thoughtful and

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MS. KATSOUROS: Let's just make sure we're including the latest document --

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Chris just said yes. Larry.

MR. SIMPSON: Му advice, and I'm through, I'm taking the vow of silence. It's been my experience over 30 years that marine fisheries short-rift, whenever is you deal with oil companies, whenever you deal with Corps of Engineers, whenever you deal with monument areas, Dry Tortugas, national -- the Islands, whatever that thing is.

MS. KATSOUROS: Islands in the Stream.

MR. SIMPSON: No, no, no, not that one. The Islands, the chains of barrier islands, and how they say you can and can't -- my comment is Fisheries needs to be involved in all of those decisions. And I personally kind of like them running it, but I mean, druthers are one thing, but at least involved. I mean, for years you have -- you people don't deal with oil and gas like we've dealt with down here. It's just a second thought, Fisheries. And that's my comment about

1	this whole issue, just have them involved.
2	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Dorothy.
3	MS. LOWMAN: Well, I'm going to support
4	Jim's idea of Chris and others interested, because
5	we have this opportunity tomorrow to have the
6	groups work on it, and then they could come back
7	with a page for the review, so it wouldn't really
8	delay it, Mary Hope. But with that sort of
9	deadline on it.
10	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I love it. Thank you.
11	It's a wonderful suggestion. It's a good way to
12	build consensus on it. Thank you, Jim. So that
13	brought us to Reviewer Seven or Eight? Where
14	MS. KATSOUROS: It's seven now. We
15	haven't decided what to do with Seven.
16	CHAIR DiLERNIA: We haven't decided
17	what to do with Seven yet. Any comments on Seven?
18	DR. HOLLIDAY: Look to your left.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I'm going to put a
21	string here, a bell or something.
22	MS. LOWMAN: Well, I think Reviewer
23	Seven makes one good point, we have a whole issue
24	statement on encouraging the use of market-based

1	mechanisms to address allocation issues between
2	sectors, but we don't have anything in the general
3	recommendations for that under management, so I
4	would just suggest we put a one-liner in that
5	section so that we have something that is then
6	fleshed out in an issue statement. And we have
7	the fleshed out part, but we have no little one
8	sentence under the general bullets up front.
9	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Good. Okay. Reviewer
10	Eight. Reviewer Nine. Reviewer Twelve.
11	MR. SIMPSON: Got to relate to that old
12	folks and air conditioning comment.
13	(Laughter.)
14	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Fourteen.
15	MR. JONER: Fourteen needs a little
16	work.
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes. Fifteen.
18	Sixteen. We are done. We are done.
19	MS. KATSOUROS: There are not that many
20	comments that we are actually
21	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Alright. So right now
22	we have staff going to work on incorporating some
23	of the comments, making some changes. Chris is
24	going to work with some folks on some new language

1	on sanctuaries.
2	MS. KATSOUROS: No, those are the
3	marine protective
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes, that whole issue.
5	MS. KATSOUROS: Yes. We'll print out
6	the latest and give you that page.
7	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Tomorrow morning
8	Heather.
9	MS. McCARTY: I just wanted to say,
10	Mary Hope just said the latest version, maybe we
11	could all have that, not just Chris, if we could
12	all have the latest on that page, or whatever.
13	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay.
14	MS. KATSOUROS: Okay.
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: What is it, \$2 a page
16	they're charging us?
17	MS. KATSOUROS: Yes.
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: A page, \$2 a page here
19	at the Business Center.
20	(Off the record comments.)
21	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Alright. For
22	tomorrow, so we'll try to get everyone okay.
23	Tomorrow the Subcommittee is going to meet here at

9:00 they're scheduled for.

1	DR. HOLLIDAY: The room opens at 8, if
2	you'd like to meet at 8. I think you need to
3	determine what the other committees are going to
4	need, and how we'll use the other two rooms that
5	we have so we get the right people to the right
6	places.
7	CHAIR DiLERNIA: All right.
8	DR. HOLLIDAY: Some people would like
9	to attend more than one Subcommittee meeting.
10	They don't all have to run for the full three
11	hours, so I think we'll know by the end of today,
12	based on this afternoon's discussions, what the
13	charges are to the different Subcommittee groups,
14	so it would probably be a good idea to
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Wait.
16	DR. HOLLIDAY: settle that before we
17	close up business today. But we do have the
18	option, we have two other rooms, small rooms,
19	nicer chairs, but not the view.
20	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I've been looking at
21	Chad for two days. He's a good looking guy to
22	look at.
23	DR. HOLLIDAY: I know, he's been
24	looking at you, too.

1	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I feel bad for him.
2	DR. HOLLIDAY: So that would be my
3	recommendation, if we want to see where this
4	afternoon's discussions go, but there will be
5	opportunities for the various committees and
6	working groups to meet tomorrow, and how we decide
7	to organize that we'll decide by the close of
8	business today.
9	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. If there's
10	nothing else, we're going to break for lunch.
11	We'll be back in an hour. Dr. Hogarth said he'd
12	be back at 1:00 also. Thank you, everyone.
13	(Whereupon, the proceedings went off
14	the record at 11:50:54 a.m., and went back on the
15	record at 1:22:52 p.m.)
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18	MR. GILMORE: Okay. Well, good
19	afternoon everyone. Tony has asked me to fill in
20	here for him, and tackle this issue of ocean
21	policies, agencies, priorities, and it's an
22	opportunity for MAFAC to step forward and set some
23	agendas. Mark has put good thought into this in
24	the form of the annotated agenda items, the first

item under Tab 7. And he has modestly put as the last item there under that tab the hypothetical paper for discussion purposes that folks might be taking a look at, as well. And I guess before we plunge into the open discussion, I'd just ask Mark if he has any comments that he'd like to make for us.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Thanks, Jim. I put this on the agenda in partial response to the feedback I got when I asked folks for agenda items. Some comments came back in with respect to how are we going to resolve some of the varying roles responsibilities that NOAA has in front of it for the next several years, linked back to linked back to current legislation pending that's been introduced, or contemplated being introduced, such as the Oceans Bill, or NOAA Organic Act, for Zone Management example, the Coastal is currently under re-authorization, and all of these have some impact on the future policy direction for NOAA, and in particular, fisheries.

Coupled with that, we talked a lot about already this transition period, this window of opportunity as the administration changes with

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the next Presidential election, and, of course, the administrator of NOAA would be changing at that point. With Bill's retirement, we'll have a change in leadership at the Fisheries Service, and so understanding what our policies are today, and providing а reference point for future administrations for purposes of continuity, well as guidance and direction in the future, we thought it would merit discussion on the part of MAFAC members what role and what responsibilities identifying priorities, identifying would undertaken in the that be next administration, and laying out a vision, and this quidance of areas for MAFAC that might help shape the charge of the Committee over the next of couple of years, as well, would be the objectives for the discussion.

So in providing some background if you look through Tab 7, you have material, different pieces of information that other organizations other pieces of information, or documentation on the legislation, for example. We didn't necessarily expect everyone to read all the material, but it's there for your use,

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background, the legislative drivers, for example. And this all ties back to one of the -- I think the objectives that we'll be working on in the Fisheries Service and NOAA is, what are we going to be doing next with the recommendations coming out of the Committee on Ocean Policy, the next round of the U.S. Ocean Action Plan, the Executive Branch response to that, as we've included in the background documents the status of where we are today on the first round of recommendations actions that the administration has undertaken. the administration Department and The working on what are we going to tackle next, and what priorities, and what precedence that should in our public policy choices is something that I thought MAFAC would have an interest in, and this agenda is designed to kind of test those waters and see if there are things that you'd like to develop and discuss with respect to creation of an Ocean Policy Statement, or multiple statements about where we should be going and what issues should be the focus over the next few years with respect to developing those kinds of statements, and MAFAC's role in that. So that's the genesis

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of the idea, kind of reflecting what's going on legislatively, what's going on in NOAA, and some suggestions from MAFAC members about topics for this meeting.

MR. GILMORE: Thanks, Mark. I think we've got an interesting lump of clay here before us to mold as we see fit, so I guess with that, we'll just open up the floor to left or right. We intend to call more prominently on the left, those of us who have come from that --

(Laughter.)

MR. GILMORE: I don't think it reflects a political bias, geographic. I'm forgetting this is being recorded. Go back in my shell again. I'll take a vow of silence.

MR. RAYBURN: During this lull here, we had called upon to have Scott Rayder come down to one of the Congressional Districts in our state, and Scott was meeting with several university groups there, as well as kind of doing this open forum. And one thing that struck me, and I don't know what to do with it, but it struck me as the way the appropriations are positioned now, where NOAA and NASA are in the same Congressional, or in

the same, I guess, Senatorial Committee, and how -- what a great job NASA does in their public relations efforts. And even though you don't know whether there's a space shuttle up or not, they apparently, walk still, the halls with pictures of the planets and all that, and Rayder was saying a lot of those, if you look closely, are from a NOAA satellite. But, anyway, the that they build an excitement of concept was exploration, and of future, down to the public school level where all the kids want to be an astronaut or something like that. And it seems like in strategic planning for а NOAA in Fisheries, somehow we ought to try to recapture some of the spirit.

Like when I'm sitting here, you know, my dad told me when I was going through junior high that there's a way to feed the world from the ocean. And even though from then on everybody has told me no way, it'll never happen, but it's still kind of why I ended up here. And I heard somebody else say that, Brian Baird, I guess, at the California Commission was talking to a group of SEA GRANT folks out there in the fall. And the

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reason why he was doing his deal was because, it
sounds kind of crazy, but I guess we all have
those moments. When he was growing up he was
reading like Bonzo Goes Fishing or something. He
actually got the book, and Bozo the Clown is out
fishing, and does this and that. But that
captured his spirit as a kid, and now he's
progressed into a fairly significant role of
decision making in that area. So it seems to me
we need to kind of find a way, and maybe it's just
I'm old and all, and I've lost the fire, but we
need to find a way to recapture that spirit of
exploration, of opportunity, of the dependence or
our human species on the oceans, and the
resources, and the living resource of the ocean,
something like that, in some kind of strategic
effort, all the way up to starting at the
kindergarten level, bringing it all up so kids
want to either go fishing, or be involved in
marine science, or go to the bottom of the ocean
and explore what's out there in living resources
and find from that then how their future will
relate. So, like I say, I don't know if that
makes any sense or not, but just seek to find that

excitement in oceans again, if it ever was there.

It was for me at one time, to find that excitement again in the dynamic strategic planning process.

MR. O'SHEA: Thanks. You know, Mark, when I looked at this document, and it's a very similar point to what Ralph made, but I see it in a slightly different context; and that is, what we think the Agency is going to do, or what Ocean Policy is going to be in the next 10 years needs to be linked to the fiscal resources that are going to be provided for that.

Now Ralph mentioned sort of creating this excitement, and try to do what NASA did, but part of my job is to try to get resources. And the whole climate on the Hill has changed. I mean, the demands, and the things that trigger Congressional funding are things that weren't on the landscape 20 years ago. We're fighting two wars right now. We're going to have to pay for the consequences of that, there's foreign aid that's going to flow out of that. There's health insurance, there's Social Security, and the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative that Admiral Watkins

and Mr. Panetta are on are trying to do something about the funding issue. And I've watched them the last two years look for different things. been four different runs made offshore oil trust. Stevens was one, but there's three other guys that have stuff, so I think the macro thing, to me, is not -- I would click up a level from where Ralph is saying we've got to get the excitement. I think the bigger issue is, the strategic issue is how do we pay for this? And maybe the traditional sources payment aren't going to be available. We need to look at new ways. And it may not be politically correct, but we're with friends here. Maybe the folks that are closer to the coast need to pay maybe the folks that benefit from more, t.he If we can't sell it resources need to pay more. to the whole country in Congress to send money to the oceans, then the alternative is to look for other sources.

So, Mark, I think the way I would look at it is link, strategically try to link anything that's going to look forward to where you want to be, and what you want to do, needs to have fiscal

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resources paralleling that, because if we don't get the money to do it, it's not going to happen.

And I think you and I are both saying the same thing, Ralph.

MR. RAYBURN: Yes. I mean, I --

MR. O'SHEA: But I think it's going to be -- I think it's bigger than just trying to put Dr. Ballard on a poster, and walking around the Hill. That's going to help, but I think it's a much bigger issue than that.

MR. CONNELLY: Vince, to that point, I would caution against creating а ghetto for ourselves where the coast starts to become seafood thing. I would much rather run this out and engage the heartland in this. And, certainly, that's how we're coming at this from a health benefits from message, that that divorced mother Paducah, Kentucky is -- she's and two in essential part of this whole thing, so she should want a functioning seafood community in the U.S., as much as someone in Portland, Maine. So I would rather not create the ghetto for ourselves, and just go coastal, but rather find a say we'll pathway into the heartland and get them engaged in

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our issue, so they feel some connection to us.

MR. O'SHEA: I don't disagree with that, if you can make it work.

MR. GILMORE: John Forster, and then Eric.

A thought, maybe a naive MR. FORSTER: one, but it seemed to come out a bit this morning, and I think it touches on all of what's just been said, is that it seems to me there's an essential of struggle going between the idea on conservation, and the idea of utilization of the And even just the word "resource" can mean different things to different people. A resource to a coastal landowner is you look out and have a lovely view. A resource to the guy in Kentucky is fish, and seafood, and business. And somehow coming up with a statement, we need to go back to Ralph's idea of creating some excitement. to get back to this idea that the sea is there as a resource to be used. I hate to say that word, because it's politically incorrect, but we need to find ways to capture the things that can contribute to us. If that means zoning, so be it. that means, whatever it takes, some way or

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another we're being swamped and overtaken by a conservation movement, which will very quickly tie up any productive resource that is open to us, and that would seem to me to be not a good end result.

MR. GILMORE: Eric.

MR. SCHWAAB: I guess I would raise the question, are we talking about development of a National Ocean Policy NOAA Statement, Ocean Policy Statement championed National by And I would argue that what we need more is NOAA? the latter, in that when you look at the policy documents, or the study documents that have come out, and I sort of lost track. I mean, at one time there was a federal coordinating body that was dealing with all of these issues, and seemed to me that one of the real places where we could achieve some big gains, even within existing resources, is to just get better alignment of the federal agencies around these key issues that are important to oceans. And if you can get the USDA, Interior, and Commerce within the and administration all aliqued around some priorities, I think that would be something worth helping NOAA to develop to advance within this or

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MR. BILLY: When I first looked this, thought about NOAA Ocean and I Policy Statement, I had several initial thoughts. One was that we're a Fisheries committee, MAFAC. And Fisheries is one small part of the oceans, so it into thinking about well, what are talking about here? And, particularly, what the purpose would be. And I see some potential value in our working on a policy that would be used to influence use of the oceans worldwide for food purposes, as an example.

I think NOAA, and I've believed for a long time that NOAA should play a stronger role in the international community regarding the use of the for food. And this oceans becomes particularly important think about as we growth of aquaculture, and it versus management, and some of the other objectives that NOAA Fisheries has in this arena, and that we noted in our 2020 document.

There's a broader picture that would be all uses of the ocean, for military purposes, for oil production, and all the competing, potentially

competing uses. And maybe there's need for some thought in that area, as well, so that in the end, Fisheries gets its fair shake in terms of the competing interests and uses of the oceans off the coast of the United States, and worldwide.

I think what I concluded was that we need to be, based on our discussion, be very clear on what our intent, or our purposes are for this, how broad it's going to be, because we don't begin to have the expertise in this room, if it gets very broad. There's a lot of other uses of the ocean.

There was an article in the paper, Washington Post, a few days ago about the first, or one of the first LNG plants being put in 12 miles off the coast of New Jersey. And it's going to be a full functioning LNG operation, and that's the first of many. They're working on it all around the coast. There's another use that's going to come about, and there are probably many other examples. So I just think we need to spend some time getting very clear on the framework, and the purposes for which we would pursue this area.

MR. GILMORE: Heather.

MS. McCARTY: Thank you. When I read
this, I thought that it was designed to elicit
some discussion and recommendations about how
responsibilities that NOAA has are divided amongst
the various pots in NOAA. That's what I thought
it meant. It seems as though there are different
aspects of NOAA that are doing different things.
We just had a little discussion about before
lunch. NOS is over here, they're doing the marine
sanctuary stuff. The folks at NMFS think that they
should be managing the fisheries in those and
around those sanctuaries, but it seems that,
perhaps, they're not going to be, things like
that. That's what I thought it was. I thought it
was more internal, so that was my impression,
entirely different than what you thought. And I
do think there's utility in both, actually. And
being a little bit immersed in some of the
internal NOAA stuff, I think there's need there to
sort of assign roles and responsibilities, it
seems to me.

MR. GILMORE: One thing Mark and several of us got together over lunch and talked a

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little bit, and one of the key things we talked
about was the obvious, and that is there'll be
someone coming on board shortly to fill Dr.
Hogarth's shoes, and then not too far down the
line, there will be a new administration. And
MAFAC has a strategic planning opportunity or
strategic planning exercise looking at how it
tackles these issues with an audience that is
either going to be there's going to be an
Acting, I assume, for some period of time, and
then somebody all new from maybe a new party, and
whether MAFAC wants to take that opportunity to $-$ -
I don't know if you'd do it as a stepwise
approach, as a set of priorities to be looking at
over the next 12 months, and then something that
would be a second tier of priorities that you want
to emphasize for the new folks coming in, for
those of us who are cycling off of MAFAC, you're
going to have a lot of new players to deal with,
as well. Doctor?

DR. HOGARTH: I think that during the transition, and there'll be a transition regardless, whether it's Democrats, Republicans or Democrats, or another, there are transition

together, but there also documents put are transition teams that talks to various people. And I think that would be an opportunity for I think, because they ask the type of advisory committees that you have, so they know who to -- potentially who to talk to, so I think from that perspective, you want to put some type of a paper together, position paper, some thoughts hands that you could get into the of the transition team, it would be a very valuable time to do it. Now I'm not saying what to put in it, I'm just saying that if you want to know what the atmosphere, I think that's where it would happen, potentially quickly, is that during that time frame.

MR. GILMORE: Ralph.

MR. RAYBURN: It just occurred to me, I'm curious about I guess relative to MAFAC, and so this is just kind of simple, but relative to MAFAC, what -- how has it changed our, or MAFAC's, importance with the establishment, or the legitimization of the council, or the coastal coordinating council, or whatever it's called. It's that body now that represents the regional

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management councils. It seems now that they're
legitimate in Magnuson, as I understand it, then
they almost fill that role that MAFAC is trying to
be dealing with, right, relative to fishery
management-type issues, because they are
legitimate now, and coming together, and can make,
I guess are they operating as a FACA Committee?
And, if so, then we I think some of this class
that we came in with, we're all looking to make it
more strategic, MAFAC more strategic in the
overall, and not so much and I think we've
moved in that direction with a lot of guidance
from leadership. But I guess getting back to my
question, does MAFAC have a role now? Why would
our position be different than what this council's
coordinating group position might be, and what if
they differ, how we coordinate, or are we going to
be giving separate signals, they're going to be
doing a document for transition, we try to put
something together for transition. I would assume
that the new administration would be more looking
at the regional councils' opinions than what this
FACA group is doing. But is there some issue
there that we ought to get to first?
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DR. HOGARTH: I'm not aware of any.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Just take a stab at a Ralph's talking about Council response. the Coordinating Committee, which in the Magnuson Act was formalized as an entity, as a non-FACA group, FACA-exempt should be considered. But, again, that's within the realm of Fisheries Management Council responsibilities, and this is just personal view. I've always thought of MAFAC, even though Fisheries is in the title of the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee, it's a much larger of issues that successful universe surround management of living marine resources and just mission of NOAA, not only а fishery management plan-type execution of a program or an So, in my view, I don't think things have really changed the roles and responsibilities. You call it legitimizing the councils, I mean, the council chairs, executive directors have meeting for many years. I think Magnuson simply addressed this issue of could they meet in a FACAexempt way, and solve some of the institutional problems, but I don't think it was really creating a different mandate for that group to carry out

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that, or in any way lessen the roles and responsibilities envisioned for MAFAC.

DR. HOGARTH: Yes, Mark is right. What happened there was the councils, if they wanted to give us any advice after they met, it had to be individual letters from individual guests, and everybody thought that sort of crazy to go back home and have to write, and so this was just more of a mechanism to say that there should be a coordinating council that with can deal the Agency, and give them advice without having these other problems, the FACA problems, so that's what that whole -- the bottom line, the way to deal with the system.

MR. GILMORE: Bill, did you have a comment?

I did, or a question, MR. DEWEY: quess, maybe for Bill and Mark. On the second page of the first handout in the binder there, there's reference to the NOAA Ocean Council discussing the development of NOAA Ocean Policy Statements. And I'm just wondering what relationship is between MAFAC and NOAA. Is the concept that we would be giving advice to that

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council in the development of policy statements, or that MAFAC would be developing these policy ---- I'm trying to understand.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, I don't think there's any one answer to your question. I mean, the NOAA Ocean Council is comprised of NOAA representatives to advise internally the management of NOAA on bringing ocean issues to the executive management, so all the assistant administrators, their deputies the and at management level are advised by, there's probably close to a dozen different NOAA units that tackle atmospheric issues and ocean issues, et cetera. So the NOAA Ocean Council is looking at developing transition documents for t.he next NOAA administrator, just to institutionalize, if you will, what's the NOAA position on these things, so there's a ready reserve of information for the next administration on where things stand.

I think the task that is being contemplated for MAFAC is -- again, part of the charge to the group is to look out and see what are the priorities on a broad level that may go beyond today. What are the issues that are being

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contemplated for the next administration	to
undertake, as opposed to where we are today	on
current issues, and current policies. So there	e's
a little bit of a time dimension differer	ıce
between what the NOAA Ocean Council may be looki	ing
at, as well as scope, I think in terms of	a
broader and in response to Heather's commer	nt,
this notion of, I think it is a continuum.	I
think an Ocean Policy Statement could be whatev	ver
you want it to be, but it does represent fr	com
internal, fixing your internal house of what	:'s
happening within the roles and responsibilities	es,
and the division of labor with line offices with	nin
NOAA. Then you can go up a little higher, a	and
it's what's the role of NOAA with respect to oth	ner
agencies that share responsibilities for livi	ing
marine resource management. You can kind of go	up
the scale and then say okay, how does livi	
marine resource intersect with these oth	
sectors, these multi-sectors for energ	
transportation, commerce, from an ecological a	
an ecosystem perspective, and so there's th	
continuum of where could you provide guidance a	
policy advice on the direction so that t	:ne

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statutory responsibilities that NOAA has been
given responsibility for are fulfilled in a
effective and efficient way. And those are the
ones we're in charge of, but we're also kind o
stakeholders to other federal agencies or state
entities and internationally, where other entities
are making policies that affect our ability to be
successful, and how do we represent ourselves, and
produce statements of guidance, direction, and
policy that would help, again, ensure the
appropriate role of NOAA in these other venues, so
it's not one or the other. I think it's sort of
this continuum, but the question is where would
MAFAC, if at all, want to make any statements
about a policy statement, and why would it be
helpful? And those are some of the trigge:
questions, and what would it look like, what would
the scope be? These are things that I don't thin
we would I was not anticipating would be
completed by tomorrow, certainly, but it was
something that it sounded consistent with the
charter and the charge to the group, and because
of the timing, it's there are these changes
going on, there's all these legislative drivers

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that are talking about different roles and
responsibilities, and some of them seem to be in
conflict, or at least in competition. And in
other cases, we're not sure where NOAA should play
in that, and should we be passive, or should we be
aggressive, should we be leading the charge?
mean, Oceans 21 talks about the nation's ocean
agency, NOAA, doing blah, blah, blah, blah. Does
MAFAC think that's a good idea? Where do you come
out on some of these legislative initiatives that
are being proposed? And then scaling back down,
to within the Coastal Zone Management Act, here's
a role for NOS, and here's a role for National
Marine Fisheries Service, as we were talking about
this morning, and sanctuaries, and MPAs, kind of
at a micro level. So where do you want to make an
impact, and you can do that by exercising your
policy prerogatives to make these statements and
provide advice to the NOAA administrator. And it
could wind up being part of a NOAA position, or
department position, or just MAFAC's advice. I
don't know if that helps.

MR. GILMORE: Dorothy, and then Ken.

MS. LOWMAN: Well, I do see it as very

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important, and I think it's also an opportunity
because we're in this timing of a soon to be
transition time, it seems to me that working first
at the NOAA level, because even as there are
competing uses when you look at beyond Fisheries,
there's competing uses, and the competing mandates
just within Fisheries, and in all the things we've
identified with 2020, for example. I mean, and to
try to take the next step and say in the short
term, and then in the longer term, how do these
pieces fit together in a most effective way? And
then I think that would get easier then to go and
get the appropriate budgets for doing them, if you
really show you have an integrated plan, and you
understand there are some timing issues, some
priority issues, and that those are somewhat
fleshed out in a policy statement, or strategic
sort of plan that could then then I think
you're also in a better position to go and
effectively create a good position when you're
talking to other agency folks in a broader scale
of all the ocean uses. So I think this is going
to take us I mean, I don't think we're going to
do it in a day, but if we could start to outline

1	some of the steps would be, and some of the pieces
2	that you want to be sure to have in there would be
3	useful.
4	MR. GILMORE: Ken.
5	DR. ROBERTS: Mark, the National, NOAA
6	Ocean Council is going to develop policy
7	statements, and I understand from you they're
8	going to be more shorter term administrative
9	transition kind of things.
10	DR. HOLLIDAY: That's what's
11	contemplated, yes.
12	DR. ROBERTS: Okay. They go into the
13	NOAA Executive Committee, so there's a body who
14	receives those, and takes some sort of action. Do
15	we know when the Ocean Council is going to develop
16	one on Fisheries?
17	DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, it's
18	DR. ROBERTS: I know they have
19	different time frames.
20	DR. HOGARTH: Jim has been sitting on
21	the Ocean Council for me, because I got so tied up
22	in international stuff, he could probably speak to
23	what it is.
24	MR. BALSIGER: Well, since Bill has a

short term, I'm going to correct him. I don't sit at the Ocean Council for him. Actually, Pat Montanio does.

DR. HOGARTH: Pat, yes.

MR. BALSIGER: I co-chair the NOAA Ocean Council, but I'm not supposed to have a Fisheries hat doing that, so Pat Montanio actually the Fisheries input. We struggled at the Council NOAA Ocean to try to find policy statements that were narrow enough to be useful, other than things like we want resilient coasts. We can all agree with that, but Mark's example that you brought up at the micro level, you called it, is who should manage fisheries, sanctuaries or -- I mean, NOS or NMFS. We can't decide that, and so, frankly, I don't think that the NOAA Ocean Council's policy development so far has useful or helpful at all to the NOAA Executive Trying to solve that, we put together a Council. group of people at a little different level, including Mark, who are trying to corral some of these issues, because the Assistant Administrators and their appointees, the Deputies who sat there, weren't willing to horse trade, so the policy

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statements that we developed so far I don't think are useful, and the documents that Mark is working on, and the idea of having something -- I guess the idea that we might put them in a transition document that new administration might see, see the kinds of general things we're pursuing as Ocean policy, that might focus a little bit, and I'm looking forward to seeing what those are. I think we're going to see them January 7<sup>th</sup> or something like that, the first week of the New Year. And there's been pieces that have shipped back and forth, that give me some positive thought that maybe we'll finally make some progress, but I'm not sure that answers your question.

The Vision 2020 document is a much better policy document than anything the NOAA Ocean Council has done so far, but we haven't given up.

DR. ROBERTS: That answers my question very clearly. He says the light is green, it's not red, and it's not amber, but somebody else above us is going to be issuing policy statements that we may come into conflict with, or be in the wrong time frame with. So I think the door is

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wide open, and that makes a lot of comfort to me.

We have two changes in administration. We have

the change with Bill in administration, we have a

change politically about a year from now, so it's

very important to go ahead with that information.

DR. HOGARTH: Jim, and I could this. One of the problems we've got in NOAA right now is we've got too many groups. We have the Ocean Council, we've got the Research Council, we've got the PPI, which is planning and something else, and then you got the budget process, which really has solid control over the programs because that's where the money is, so you get there and fight for the budget process, which so far I think has gotten us maybe a dollar. I'm not sure we've gotten a dollar out of that process, honestly. And then you've got the NEP, which is the all the deputies meetings, and then you've got the next group which meets, and then you've got the Admiral making the decisions. And there's no real --

(Laughter.)

DR. HOGARTH: -- operate the program through the matrix, so the matrix just sort of dies, so to speak. And we're just not very

efficient. And I've said that. And I think the
best thing could happen to NOAA is to reorganize,
and I think the Admiral knows that, but trying to
do it at this stage of the game, but I think
whoever comes in as head of NOAA in 2009, that
should be their first goal. That's what they
should, I think, tell whoever is trying to hire
them, unless you let me reorganize NOAA to make it
more effective and efficient, then doesn't take
the job, because there is a lot of overlap, there
is a lot of this going on. I'm not badmouthing
anybody, I'm not burning any bridges. I think
it's just a fact of life, and I said it all along.
Fisheries would lose in this process, or they
gain something in this process, but overall, I
think the work would be more efficient, and maybe
we'd get along a bit better with the Hill, because
I think even the Hill is somewhat concerned,
sometimes who is NOAA. They know who the Weather
Service is, and they know who NMFS is at times,
but I never forget, I went to Mississippi not long
ago to a groundbreaking with a Senator, and they
said who do you work for? And I said NOAA. He
said. "What's that?" And I said. "I work at the

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National Marine Fisheries Service." Oh, so I mean, if that's --

MR. SIMPSON: You know who that was.

DR. HOGARTH: That was the guy on the budget, you know, the end of the program. NOAA Fisheries, and with now then that even confuses people more, but Ι think it's opportunity for -- we really tried to get MAFAC involved, and I think we've got an opportunity to The light is green. If you want to say do that. something, I think transition is the time to say it. And if you want to say something about MAFAC, it's time to say it. You're supposed to give You don't have to burn bridges, or be advice. nasty in giving advice. You can give it in a positive, constructive way.

MR. GILMORE: Му exit interview question is the NOAA Organic Act, the only one I've really looked at is the one that's in Oceans 21. is helpful Ι mean, that а piece of legislation? Is that harmful piece of а legislation?

DR. HOGARTH: Well, NOAA thinks it's helpful to them. Still got to figure out what

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happens to Fisheries, because Fisheries is not part of the Organic Act, so you've still got to do something with them, we're not. And that's one of the issues, what do you do with trail-along to fix Fisheries?

MS. KATSOUROS: Unless they take Fisheries back, and make it its own agency.

DR. HOGARTH: Then you'll never have the money. And that's the other thing, we don't have champions on the Hill any more. I was sitting around, and we talked about And people said Stevens was in trouble, so this. Stevens was going to be re-elected, and I was just looking at a budget passed by the House with all the earmarks, and so he's not very effective, but he got 15 earmarks for Alaska and Shelby got 21 for Alabama, and `08 is in control, we got six. So if he's not very effective, how do you get 15 earmarks for Alaska, and these help us, because when he doesn't have Alaska, use the money that goes to the Senator, we get to work with the states, and all. But the ones from Shelby all go to the State of Alabama, or to the University of Alabama.

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1	MR. SIMPSON: Teep Vernon. Sometimes
2	that's a bad thing.
3	DR. HOGARTH: I saw the pages of
4	earmarks, I was looking at it to see what they
5	were, and how they happened, and it's passed by
6	the House, but Shelby and Stevens got 36 earmarks.
7	I don't think anybody else was close to
8	MR. BALSIGER: Was it passed by the
9	House, or the House and the Senate?
10	DR. HOGARTH: The House has passed it.
11	The Senate right now is adding, the latest I was
12	told at lunch is that they may have already done
13	it, but they may make a few minor changes, but the
14	main change is they had \$36 million for the war in
15	the House, and said they will approve that. So
16	they expect to have a budget wrapped up by Friday.
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18	MS. KATSOUROS: Bill, but you've got no
19	new starts. All the new money for, my
20	understanding, I could be wrong, I just got a
21	call, that there was no new starts. The money
22	that was for Magnuson-Stevens implementation is
23	gone?

DR. HOGARTH: Right, no new starts.

MS. KATSOUROS: So, I mean, if -- and I'm not --

Let me tell you this. DR. HOGARTH: You'll get a presentation tomorrow afternoon. talked to John and we're having the budget office put together a few slides, so that you'll be able to understand it. They will be here tomorrow by lunch, so you'll get a presentation on it, rather than me trying to go through it. But there are some -- we'll be able to operate, but there are some bad things in here. But I don't see much ---- I do see about \$3 million for aquaculture, and then that's the money for aquaculture. I can't believe it, in Alaska, for aquaculture in this budget.

MS. KATSOUROS: I'm not a MAFAC member, and I'm probably speaking -- but, you know, NOAA does have some statutory requirements, and they get a lot of money, whatever you want to say, I mean in diminishing in hard times. And if one looked at what their statutory responsibilities are, like Magnuson-Stevens, et cetera, and you add up the money, what happens to all the rest? And how can you get a new bill, and then not have any

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money to implement it? You just say well, we can't implement it? And you know the deadlines you heard about. I mean, has the NOC looked at that?

MR. GILMORE: We've talked a little bit about the who, that is the next Bill Hogarth, and then the next, next Bill Hogarth, we talked a little bit about the what. Dorothy made a suggestion about getting down to brass tacks over what it is that we want to tackle here, if we want to tackle everything, or some things. Ralph tackled where yesterday. Are we going back to Hawaii?

MR. RAYBURN: Oh, yes. And there was a time frame connected with that.

MR. GILMORE: And there was a time frame connected. It's an opportunity. I mean, first of all, MAFAC, the way that we've tended to my sense, primarily dealing with operate now, Fisheries issues. That's why I asked the question Are we doing what the Councils are earlier. already doing, and now they're legitimizing this Maybe, maybe not, but we need to -- and group. nothing is good. I mean, the only reason why

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we're sitting around today I think is because Dr. Hogarth felt MAFAC was good from the get-go, and he put some folks on it, and he filled it out, but he's willing to spend time with us and stuff like But it seems to me that we need to, in my own mind, try to keep the focus on all living marine resources under the jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce. And I suspect all those living marine resources fall under NOAA, but it's not just fish management stuff. I mean, it can be -- we should be over -- in my opinion we should be understanding what's going on in sanctuaries that NOS is managing, and have the NOS folks come to this, and have them recognize that MAFAC is the Secretary's Committee, it's not just NMFS Committee, and we're not just talking Fisheries type issues relative to Magnuson, even if it extends into the habitat.

We seek right at this point to elevate us up to the NOAA level, so that we're all living resources. We deal with the issues discussion here between sanctuary management of fisheries and NMFS management of fisheries in this type of forum. And maybe have the people we can try to

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better understand where the issues are to deal
with some of the issues that maybe can be dealt
with, at least to give, wherever our heart is, at
least to give an opportunity to provide a venue
for the decision makers that are having to deal
with that at some level, and then make advice to
the administrator, or to the Secretary, this is
the way we understand this, this is the way we
ought to go. But then we're elevating ourselves
up so we can look at all the line offices. Maybe
it's satellite data collection, and what can we
gain from that, that would be useful in advising
the Secretary on all living marine resources under
his or her jurisdiction at some point in time.
And we start bringing those issues in more than
perhaps maybe a lot of the interest, details of
Magnuson Re-Authorization. That's critical, no
doubt, but we're kind of down there, and we need
to be up here. And then when we're up here, then
I think our strategic view, and the relevance of
our strategic view in developing a strategic
statement may be a whole lot more on target with
what, at least in our charter, says we're supposed
to be doing. And so, I mean, in that regard, it

would seem we capture living marine resources in a vision statement, utilization, conservation, long-term management, ecosystem relationship to -- I'm sorry, ecosystems management relationship to sustained, those living marine resources, things like that.

I mean, in my mind, if we're getting to a strategic statement, it would include all that, not only just the organisms themselves, but all the other resources that NOAA has that will help the decision makers in managing those living marine resources, whether they're managed through sanctuaries, or MPAs, or regional councils, or international fisheries, or regional management organizations at the global level, stuff like that. If I'm just rambling, I'm sorry, but I thought you had dead time, and so it's --

(Laughter.)

MR. GILMORE: But I think, first of all, we can sit here and develop a strategic statement, but where we typically operate, it's only good for one line office, for example. We really ought to be -- and I think that's where we're heading, but we need to kind of vision the

NOAA concept. And maybe at that point then NOAA
administrator would see this as a relevant use of
his time, or her time, to come in and hear what
the discussions were, just like it's my
impression, and I may be wrong, but the
administrator never misses a Science Board, a
Science Advisory Board meeting, or there is always
high-level folks there. The same kind of role
could be seen for this MAFAC, as they have their
Science Advisory Board meeting. And I guess
that's still relatively new, but I get the
impression everybody gets excited when there's a
Science Advisory Board, the Administrator is
always there, or somebody key is always there. I
may be wrong. And I'm not taking anything away,
because like I say, we wouldn't be here unless
Bill Hogarth had an interest in seeing MAFAC
prosper. And I think because of his interest in
it, we might be now able to take the next step and
try to reach a little higher, that otherwise we
couldn't have done five, seven years ago when he
first took on this challenge of making us
something. Does that make any sense? So,
strategically then, can we vision at a NOAA level

all living marine resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce, and what would be our strategic statement to reflect on those? Tom, did you want to build on that?

MR. FORSTER: This is not normally the sort of things I get involved in or speak to, so But I wanted to this may not make any sense. speak to what Ralph just said, and Bill said it, If he really had his way right now, he'd too. reorganize NOAA to make it more efficient. seems to me we keep coming, we're bumping up other bits all these that against may be functional, may be dysfunctional, but one way or another are not operating efficiently together. So the central part of our message is to the new guys to say look, get this agency organized in an efficient way so it functions to deal with these things, and then maybe you can come up with some suggestions. But in some respects, I mean, we could look to Bill to say what would you do? And then, if we think it makes sense, we probably will, then that's our recommendation.

MR. GILMORE: Yes. I won twenty bucks from Ralph here today, because I said I bet we can

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get Bob Fletcher to say sea lions.

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(Laughter.)

DR. HOGARTH: It didn't take much.

MR. RAYBURN: He had a big meal, though. You can -- he had a big lunch, so you've got to give him a little time.

MR. GILMORE: I supplement that from the income that I made off listening to Admiral Lautenbacher say no stovepiping.

(Laughter.)

MR. GILMORE: No stovepiping, no stovepiping, no stovepiping. And my quess is that it didn't quite work out the way that he pushed long and hard. But here's something sort of coalescing around this idea that maybe we're looking less at 12-month near term advice Bill's successor, and establishing ourselves as we our under charter, as appointed bу Secretary, and advising NOAA, and that we want to be positioning ourselves for being relevant and helpful to the next administration, and drawing on the expertise here from Bill, and Mark, and Jim, and others about where the stovepiping is continuing here, and how we need to -- and the

advice that we can provide to an incoming NOAA administrator for how to ease the tensions, or how to proactively deal with getting things banged for diminishing bucks. But is that the direction this Committee would like to position itself for?

MS. McCARTY: Yes.

MR. GILMORE: One comment that was made was that if we're meeting on a July/December type of cycle, that there should be a transition team formed for the next administration by that time, assuming we're not debating it in the Supreme -- might Court who have over gets several I don't know. transition teams to meet with. But to position themselves would people want bу have ideas December, they would for NOAA organization that they would want to be sharing with the incoming administration? Tom?

MR. BILLY: There's an assumption that whoever the new administration is will want to keep NOAA intact. I know several years ago, when Clinton came in, they looked real hard at some major departmental reorganization. It takes a lot of political push to do that, and in the end, they failed. But one example is to change agriculture

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to the Food Department, and to move things like NOAA Fisheries and some other entities into that out of NOAA. So we ought to get clear in terms of what assumptions are, about this administration, and what they're going be thinking about, the overall structure of I haven't heard much yet, but sure it's coming.

MR. GILMORE: Eric.

MR. SCHWAAB: No, we're not moving it under Maryland's D&R.

(Laughter.)

MR. SCHWAAB: Going to make one more attempt to make it bigger, because I agree with everything that you just said, Jim, about sort of positioning NOAA more effectively, but I think that, Tom, the best defense sometimes is a And some of the biggest challenges good offense. that our coastal fisheries face originate from places where other people hold the key to the whether solution, it's U.S. Department of Agriculture, and all the farm build programs the Mississippi River Basin. I mean, you name the 16 other opportunities about that, and I think

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we're making a mistake if we're not saying to NOAA you need to assert leadership on policies issues, and attempt to do that for the administration in ways that help to organize and guide some, and align some of the programs that some of these agencies have their hands around. And this, I was going through this Ocean action plan because I think it's that cabinet committee on Ocean policy, and I sort of suspect they're still out there dabbling around, but suspect they need leadership. And if NOAA isn't standing up and saying here's what the other federal agencies can do to better protect coasts and oceans, and to better address some of the concerns that we have, then I think NOAA is

MR. GILMORE: Heather.

missing an opportunity.

MS. McCARTY: It sounds to me like we have maybe sort of internal advice and external advice, and maybe two different sort of focuses. And maybe you shouldn't try to do them both together, but maybe separate parts of the whole, something like that.

I also wanted to ask a question. I

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don't know who to, but these two bills that we have in here, does it serve any purpose at all to comment on parts of those bills at this point, or is it too early, or what? I haven't been following their progress really, I just looked at it.

I don't think it's too DR. HOGARTH: I think what it seems to me going to early. happen, and everybody has got their own opinion, but talking to various people, they're really trying their best right now to get a bill, the budget bill, I think they've done some other things, still working on seafood safety and health issues. We get a lot of these other bills sort of sitting around resolved before the break elections, and so that will be the fast and furious when they come up. And if you wait until July, I think that anything you want to comment on, it may be too late at that point, because I think July or August, they take the 4th of July, then they need to take August off, and some question that that August will we even be back in session with the election. And then we've got to go back through the whole budget process again.

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We know they want to do the `09 budget before they 1 leave, because they don't want the public to go to 2 election and say they haven't got an `09 budget. 3 4 MR. GILMORE: Randy. 5 MR. CATES: My understanding the revised offshore bill, accepting comments up to 6 January 15<sup>th</sup>. So I think MAFAC needs to hurry and 7 make any comments. 8 9 DR. HOGARTH: And we're going to get you copies of that. You won't have it before you 10 11 leave here, but they'll mailed. You'll get copies of that bill. 12 The other question I have 13 MR. CATES: is regarding this two-page document, talks about 14 the Secretary of Commerce, Point One, Priorities. 15 being aquaculture legislation 16 And number one signing the law. Is there a plan right now of 17 what he plans to do, how to accomplish that? 18 Well, we have sort of a 19 DR. HOGARTH: course of action that we've outlined, but to be 20 honest with you, I'm not sure where he is. 21 We 22 talked about it. He is doing things on the Hill. He has contracted with some, whether he plans on 23

doing it again, I think we convinced him that he

should wait until after Christmas, January or February. But he has the list of contacts and things that he's going to do. Yes. And then we have an action plan.

MR. CATES: I would think if we're the Advisory Board for him, personally, we're mandated to, maybe MAFAC should consider at least offering our help, just stating that to him. We're here if you need advice or help.

DR. HOGARTH: My point, I'll try one more time, and then I'll try to shut up. I think that would be very helpful. They know that you all have been involved in many of the issues think if so Ι you -- MAFAC has been involved, and you support a bill, but the bill needs to be such and such, something like that, I think it would be very supportive, and you'd like to be part of seeing a bill that's acceptable to the industry and to others, adopted. I think we made it very clear to the Hill that we are willing to change the administration's bill. We call it -- put that to the side. Ι mean, the administration bill is there, but we're willing to work to make this bill work. But if it's going to

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be a bill that nobody is going to be able to afford from an industry standpoint, there's no sense in going through the millions of dollars that we're going to spend for doing PEIS and this type of thing, so we've got to be realistic about what type of bill is passed, also. I think we worked around the environmental safeguard side of it. It appears to me we've got basically two issues, like I said this morning, funds and the link to the program. That seems to be what we heard from the NGOs the last meeting we had with them several weeks ago.

MR. GILMORE: All right. Let's take a five minute break, collect some thoughts. We've got until 3:00, I think, to come up with some direction for a Subcommittee meeting tomorrow, to flesh out something to come back in the afternoon and see if we can get the agreement of the group on. But I think what we need are some -- I think we -- I don't know if we have a consensus, but I think we're moving in the direction of a NOAA-wide initiative on our part to help move the agency forward in a more efficient, effective manner with our advice. And I don't know, at least on my

	part, I know I don't know the agency well enough
2	NOAA-wide to see what all the walls are that we've
3	said are there, that need to get knocked down. But
4	let's just take a couple of minutes, and maybe
5	have some folks talk among themselves, and see if
6	we can't come up with a laundry list. It doesn't
7	have to be perfected, but something for a
8	Subcommittee to start chewing on tomorrow. How
9	does that sound?
10	DR. HOGARTH: And how about the R&D
11	programs? They're giving Massachusetts \$2 million
12	to assess the scallops on their own. And Alaska
13	has several million dollars to implement Magnuson.
14	MR. GILMORE: Five minutes, and then
15	we're back.
16	(Whereupon, the proceedings went off
17	the record at 2:26:45 p.m., and went back on the
18	record at 2:45:23 p.m.)
19	
20	MR. GILMORE: All right, everyone. I
21	know you took advantage of that short break to
22	reflect and to refine the ideas, and to come in
23	with a laser-like intensity for instructing the
24	Subcommittee, whoever that group might end up

1	being tomorrow, since all folks are welcome, on
2	how we move forward, how we narrow down the scope
3	of this a little bit, how we figure out what is on
4	the table, commenting on legislative proposals
5	before Congress or not, picking issue areas that
6	are important, and trying to provide a little bit
7	of a road map for next generations of NOAA
8	administrators, and assistant administrators for
9	Fisheries. And I just have a sense that it's been
10	distilled to the finest points.
11	And so with that, I know that each
12	comment will be pithy, and helpful, and move us
13	toward a great Subcommittee meeting tomorrow
14	morning. No pressure.
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I want to see him
16	spell "pithy".
17	(Laughter.)
18	MR. GILMORE: All right. So we refined
19	it, we figured it out, we have a plan. Wow.
20	Heather, thank you.
21	MS. MCCARTY: I've taken a vow of
22	silence. No.
23	(Laughter.)
24	MS. MCCARTY: No, I'm kidding. I wish

I could. I think there's two things that we
definitely need to do. One of them is to put
together a short paper for the transitional
purposes, that talk about the things that this
group would like to see happen in the
administration of NMFS, and the role of NMFS
within NOAA. I think that's a short-term type of
thing, rather than a long-term, though I do think
there's parts of the Vision 2020 statement that
could be used or useful in that.
CHAIR DiLERNIA: You chair
MR. GILMORE: I just want to take that
page out of the book, and say did I did they do
that right, Heather? You were volunteering to
work on a paper?
work on a paper?  CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thanks. I got that.
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thanks. I got that.
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thanks. I got that.  You got that right. That's the way it works. Yes.
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thanks. I got that.  You got that right. That's the way it works. Yes.  MS. MCCARTY: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thanks. I got that.  You got that right. That's the way it works. Yes.  MS. MCCARTY: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I could have a co-chair, that would be fine.
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thanks. I got that.  You got that right. That's the way it works. Yes.  MS. MCCARTY: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I could have a co-chair, that would be fine.  MR. GILMORE: I'm sure there will be

similar line. We've done a lot of work on the

2020 document, and it reflects some of our best
collective thinking about how things are or should
be in a number of areas related not only to
Fisheries management, but other important areas
related to Fisheries. And we can use that as the
foundation, it would seem to me, to have a
discussion as soon as we want about, given that
document, what are the three or four things that
we collectively feel are most important to
emphasize to the new administration. For example,
it could be something like improving the science,
the data, analysis of data. There could be
another one on aquaculture in terms of the follow-
through. There could be others like that, as
well, something in the area of seafood safety and
quality, and so forth. But we could have that
discussion, and pick what we think are most
important, and then dump the 2020 document on the
table along with this analysis that says here are
what should be your priorities for the next four
years in terms of Fisheries and related matters.

MS. LOWMAN: Well, I think you could go a step further, and sort of see what those most important paths or objectives are that need to get

to these general policies that we've laid out in Vision 2020, to make progress in the next four And then you could look at how do the years. different parts of NOAA need to work together on them, or how do you -- looks at their relationships to that, beyond just NOAA Fisheries. MR. GILMORE: That's sort of a personal

interest of mine, something I'd like to mention ecosystem based management. Everybody says we're heading there, and yet know we practically speaking that things within the bureaucracy inhibit the type of coordination that make that a road smoother to success, rather than have somebody inherit a yes, we understand, we're gungho on this ecosystem based management thing, and they find out two years later that internal division have precluded the kind of advancement.

MS. LOWMAN: I mean, I'd be happy to volunteer to be co-chair, with this as being part of the whole --

MR. GILMORE: Tom, you had a comment?

MR. RAFTICAN: Yes. Just Vision 2020
is basically right now a 13-year plan. What we need really is just a 5-year plan, and that's --

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what you can honestly expect to look at. And maybe, instead of just putting the upsides on all these things you want, you might want to put an appendix with some of the downsides on it, because that's really where the money -- the rubber meets the road.

MR. GILMORE: Further comments?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Heather, could you go back, and you mentioned -- in your opening statement, I thought you said there were two things that you were thinking about. And we heard the one, was there a second one that we cut you short on?

MS. MCCARTY: No, I don't think so. Well, there's a couple of things that we need to do, I said, and I just talked about the best one.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Right.

MS. MCCARTY: The second one, I believe, may be to comment on legislation. If there's a time element there, we were talking about that earlier over there, and I don't know if it's actually possible to do any comments at this meeting. But if it's not, then there ought to be — Jim's team or whatever maybe could comment, and

1	send out to the rest of us, if we decide to do
2	that, before July, because there might be a time
3	issue there.
4	DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay.
5	MR. GILMORE: There are a few pieces of
6	legislation referenced in here. I mean,
7	obviously, there's the aquaculture bill, there's
8	Oceans 21, there are a number of different things.
9	I've been a little I'm a skeptic about MAFAC
10	getting into commenting on legislation, just
11	because I feel that we do a good job of working to
12	consensus, and that my thought is once you get
13	into legislation, it's really the details that
14	matter, and you can move along as a Subcommittee
15	of like-minded people working on something and
16	bring it to the Committee, and have it be
17	fractious, and I don't know. I just maybe it's
18	because what I do every day that I find the
19	complications in it, but
20	MS. McCARTY: I agree with that.
21	MR. GILMORE: I'm a skeptic on it.
22	But I yield to the will of the

It seems to me that we can say all we

McCARTY:

comment.

MS.

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If I could, just one

want, but if there's legislation that flies in the face of what we want, then we've wasted a lot of time. And that may happen anyway, but I was thinking specifically Oceans 21, and maybe the other Organic Act. I'm just hoping that John Connelly will jump in on some of this, because I know he does a lot of that sort of work. Maybe commenting just to each other is useful, and maybe commenting to the leadership is not necessary, if we comment to each other. But just to sort of develop positions, and kind of get it straight as to what it really means for NMFS and for NOAA.

MR. 21. CONNELLY: On Oceans specifically, the industries with whom we deal broadly, both the broad fishing and related seafood industries, and then other users, to use John's word, the oceans are not real excited by it at this point, and have made it clear, concern is -- there's not a sense that it will go any place However, no one wants to put the in the Senate. Senate in the position of having to consider this bill, but Mr. Farr does have a good relationship with Ms. Pelosi, and the Speaker has committed to him that she wants to help him on this. This is

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an issue for Farr.

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DR. **HOGARTH:** And just to speak that, and there is some concern, I think, right now with the hearing that the Resource Committee had about science really which about flexibility in Magnuson, that if that opens up, that may open the door really for Oceans 21, and relevant things. If you look at Magnuson, nobody wants to open Magnuson, but it may get the door to Oceans 21 to be opened up, so that hearing that they just had on flexibility.

MR. GILMORE: Randy.

MR. CATES: Ιf Ι understand we're discussing whether or not to comment legislative issues? I would approach is as advisor to the Secretary, we basically just offer -- we're a tool for him. If he wants us to comment on such legislation, then we would. Ι don't know if it's appropriate as a group to go in Maybe you guys have more experience and comment. But our role is an advisor to the with that. Secretary. Maybe we need to remind him from time to time that we're here, we're available, this is our position, if you need us.

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MR. GILMORE: I'm more comfortable with that, than more of a -- a more aggressive posture, personally. Heather.

MS. McCARTY: Remember what we did with MSA, the re-authorization? Didn't we have pretty extensive briefings, discussions about different aspects of that? That was very helpful to the individual groups and constituencies that are represented here, and that was really a good thing, so that might be a useful thing that MAFAC could have done, just for our own edification.

MR. GILMORE: So you're thinking for future MAFAC meetings, we will get a legislative - have a legislative session?

MS. McCARTY: Yes.

MR. GILMORE: Who was on the strategic committee planning -- who prior this was to I quess I'd just ask the Subcommittee discussion? members, do you feel like you're raring to go at 9:00 tomorrow morning to fashion something? Do you feel like you've heard enough discussion here to give you something to chew on and come up with afternoon for the something by tomorrow Committee's consideration? Ralph.

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MR. RAYBURN: Yes. It's things like what Steve Murawski is pushing in that ecosystems approach to management, and his -- the PowerPoint that he has, he rolls out, really comprehensive NOAA-wide type of ecosystems based management that it engages some of the elements I think that Eric was talking about relative to this farm bill, I don't know, stream flows, fresh water inflows, fisheries, data stuff, all collection, that ocean systems and all that, so even something along that scale, if that reflects -- to me, that's -- I saw him give it I think at the meeting that Mark had the re-authorization thing. for us, extremely powerful message that he brings in that. And it's got that NOAA-wide coverage, because he controls, Ι guess, а budget in ecosystem, so a powerful tool for us to into, and, again, use to elevate our focus, or elevate MAFAC's focus a little bit above just the day-to-day Fisheries types issues that other folks are dealing with. So I would suggest that as a possible source for consideration in developing strategy for the Committee, or for NOAA.

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MR. GILMORE: And also mindful of, I think it was Heather's comment about keeping this type of a tier, where we're recommending to NOAA, NOAA-wide recommendation, and at the same time keeping in mind that we want to have advice going to NMFS, as well, on perhaps a different set of issues.

I think this has been a good discussion. I'll be real interested to see what happens in the Subcommittee tomorrow. I guess unless folks have more they want to say, I'd say we'll just move on, and see what happens tomorrow.

I might have to go do a DR. HOGARTH: whaling issue real quick. I hope I'll be back shortly, but Ι just to tell want you, the reception at our house tomorrow is very, informal, that means so, Ralph, you can wear your shorts if your wife says you'd like to. It's very informal. We look for all of you to be there. Fish for the Future is sponsoring this. It's just at a house with not much furniture, but that means we can just move around, but we look forward to seeing all of you. And I hope to be back, but after yesterday, the issue blew up, and we've got

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1	to do the news media now, so I've got to talk to
2	the Washington Post and Japan real quick.
3	MR. RAYBURN: And there's a shuttle to
4	your house.
5	DR. HOLLIDAY: Yes. While we're
6	talking about the reception, you should know that
7	we're providing van shuttle to Bill's house at
8	5:45 and at 6 p.m., two rides over there, and
9	there will be one coming back at 8:30 p.m. If we
10	need another run, we'll make arrangements for
11	that. I also have a mini van. I'll pick up
12	stragglers, or take stragglers back as need be, so
13	it's not far to walk either, if you really want
14	to.
15	DR. HOGARTH: Yes, there's not a lot of
16	parking.
17	DR. HOLLIDAY: So we have a hotel van.
18	I think it holds 11 people, so I think a couple
19	of trips. You meet in the lobby there will be
20	two runs, one at 5:45, one at 6, and then a
21	straggler mini van bus.
22	CHAIR DiLERNIA: What's the address?
23	DR. HOGARTH: 4649 Mirabella.
24	CHAIR DiLERNIA: 4649

1	DR. HOLLIDAY: It's on the everyone
2	sees the invitation from yesterday.
3	DR. HOGARTH: Gulf Boulevard. So you
4	got Exxon on one corner, and Mobile at 46 <sup>th</sup> Street,
5	46 <sup>th</sup> Avenue. A local bar is right down there on
6	the corner. Don't stop there. It's a lot of fun,
7	but don't stop there.
8	DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay.
9	DR. HOGARTH: And there's a sign that
10	says Mirabella. And I'll be back shortly, I hope.
11	DR. HOLLIDAY: Thanks, Bill.
12	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Our next item
13	is, where are we, safety, seafood. Right?
14	Seafood Certification Standard. It says there's
15	supposed to be a break in-between. You folks need
16	a break, or you want to go straight through?
17	Those of you want a break, raise your hand. Okay.
18	I don't see anyone voting for a break, so MR.
19	BILLY, it's all your's.
20	MR. BILLY: Thank you. The subject
21	area
22	DR. HOLLIDAY: Tom, we have a
23	conference call that people had asked from you
24	had asked to tie into NMFS Headquarters, and the

1	Partnerships and Communications Division, the
2	people with Fish Watch, so we asked them to dial
3	in.
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: So should we wait
5	until 3:15, the time on the agenda, when it's
6	scheduled to start? All right. You want to have
7	folks get up and stretch and everything until we
8	get this going? Yes.
9	(Whereupon, the proceedings went off
10	the record at 3:05:18 p.m., and went back on the
11	record at 3:10:39 p.m.)
12	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Tom, it's all
13	your's, please.
14	MR. BILLY: Okay. The next subject is
15	Seafood Sustainability Certification and
16	Standards, and some of you will recall that we
17	began the discussion last meeting. Ralph chaired
18	a work group that had some initial discussions
19	about what's going on in this arena, and it led to
20	a decision to have a more in-depth discussion for
21	this next meeting.
22	What I thought I'd do is first call
23	your attention to Tab 8, the Annotated Agenda, and
24	there are associated with this Annotated Agenda

some more detailed information in the background documents, including the current National Marine Fisheries Service Policy Directive on Private Sector Certification, the U.N. Code of Conduct of Responsible Fishing. There is an example of a Canadian Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing Operations, obviously, from Canada. There is the Marine Stewardship Council background material that gives you information about how that is working, and then information and some examples of a NOAA Fishery Seafood cards associated with the FishWatch.

Mark, I don't know if you want to say anything in terms of helping to set the stage for this discussion. I'll provide you that opportunity.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay. Thanks. I'll try to be brief. Again, the reason for this being on the agenda is multi-fold. One, it is part of the follow-up from the June meeting when there was about some discussion the impact of MSC certification on the Fisheries Service, and some ideas about how to move forward on that. But in the interim, we've launched the FishWatch website

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as one of our attempts at improving public
knowledge and understanding about seafood
sustainability from the National Marine Fisheries
Service perspective. We did promise to follow-up
and share with you the current policy that we have
in place with respect to private sector or third-
party certification, so that's one of the
background materials. And so, the notion was we'd
have a discussion today to look at the general
question of evaluating what role the federal
government should have, if any, in developing any
further a sustainability standard or a mark for
wild caught or aquacultured, or both, fish or
fishery products through some sort of
certification or sustainability standard. And so,
what we hope to generate was a discussion of the
pros and cons, your thoughts about whether this
was a good idea. If it was, what form it might
take. If it was a bad idea, why was it a bad
idea, so that we could kind of reach closure or
the open question of what is the agency's policy,
what is NOAA's position on federal sustainability
standards? Are the current actions and activities
with respect to the Magnuson Act, national

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standards sufficient? If not, what should we do instead or in addition to? And so that's the nature of the discussion we hope to get moving today.

Again, not that we'd reach conclusion by the end of tomorrow with a final product, or a final recommendation, but to initiate that dialogue and see where we want to go with this. And depending on what the Committee decides, we may see, if a Subcommittee would take the charge to work further on it, or if we reach the decision that there was nothing to be done, we'd move forward, move on. So that's sort of my take on where this came from, and what we hope to achieve.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Thank you very much. Beyond the current policy of the National Marine Fisheries Service, we learned at the last meeting, and have received now more detailed information and access to the FishWatch website. And Ι thought it would be worthwhile to set the stage a discussion to give update an FishWatch, and where it stands, so I'd like to call on Alan to set the stage, and if his staff calls they'll be available as further in, а

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resource for any questions.

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MR. RISENHOOVER: Okay, just briefly. As you know, we discussed Thanks, Tom. the FishWatch website at the last MAFAC meeting. We took some of that input, rolled it back into the website. Again, our focus was trying to be on what the facts are, so if you've looked at that website, we tried to put those facts right up is it over-fished? front on, Is over-fishing occurring? So we tried to get that up front.

We also did add several things that were suggested by MAFAC, specifically the seafood and health link, so that now links off FishWatch to our seafood and health site. There's also a link on there to our seafood inspection program that Tim mentioned yesterday. So we're trying to build out that sort of thing, but the focus is still on let's get the stocks up there, and what their status is. So we launched the site August at the National Seafood Cook-off, and asked folks to give us comments over a 60-day period. We got probably close to 1,000 comments, and about 90 percent of those were positive. Some of them, what we categorized more as negative was why isn't

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this stock up there, why isn't that stock up there? So, overall, it was a positive response we got from the folks around the country.

So we had started with 25 species back in August, we're up to 36 now, so we've added 11 over the last three to four months. And our goal is to have another 20 up in the coming months, so we've got 20 under development, and the under development part means we've identified which ones we want to put up, and we're working with our science centers and regions to get the facts on them before we go forward.

I guess the final thing I'd mention is we're going to have a second release of the website at the Boston Seafood Show this March, or February, whenever it is. We're going to have another press event, hopefully to point people back towards the site, so that it keeps somewhat fresh in people's minds, and we still get a lot of folks hitting at it.

We did do an analysis early on on the number of hits the FishWatch website is getting.

Our most popular website is the protected resources website, and FishWatch moved immediately

into second. So we are getting a lot of folks looking at the site, and still some comments trickling in on it. So that's where we are now, is trying to again focus on getting some more stocks up on it, and then re-release it, or release it a second time, or try to get some more press on it in February or March.

SIMPSON: Tom, are other people MR. being asked by FishWatch to comment, because I've been asked -- my office has been asked to comment a couple of times, and I thought that was real I don't know if they used them or not. good. That's good, that interaction, before it went on the thing, we were asked about а couple of species.

MR. RISENHOOVER: We're trying to collect data from a variety of sources, make sure that runs through our regions and centers to verify it, and then it goes on. And also including links to other relevant information.

We also are trying to keep a protocol in place for keeping the site updated, so as things change in the regions, or there's a new stock assessment from a center that we have points

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of contacts in all regions and centers, that on a basically monthly basis, verify the data on there. It's one thing to have this site up there. It's much tougher to keep it current, and so when the status of a specific stock changes, and we change our quarterly report for the performance measures I mentioned up there, that there's also feedback loop that keeps the site up-to-date, as well.

MR. GILMORE: I'm wondering if there's a budget for FishWatch promotion, thinking about your comment about relaunching again at the Boston Seafood Show, and then maybe reaching beyond that so that John would know the types of meetings that go on out there with dieticians, and chefs, and all sort of -- the people who really need the information probably more so than those of us in the commercial fishing industry.

MR. RISENHOOVER: Right. Michael Kelly, who will hopefully call in in a few minutes here, does have an outreach plan basically for it. So depending on resources available, where could we show it again? Who could we meet with to talk about how it's used, how to make it better, so we do have that. I haven't set a specific dollar

amount budget, but we do have some resources to keep the site maintained, to keep the information up-to-date, and then also get the word out.

MR. BILLY: John.

MR. FORSTER: A couple of questions. Do you sense, do you have find in any sense you're in competition with the other programs that are out there? Are you harmonizing with them? I mean, how do you interrelate? And I guess another one would be, given that 80 percent of our seafood is imported, how much does FishWatch integrate with any of that, if at all?

MR. RISENHOOVER: Okay. On the first question, we haven't really harmonized with the other sites. Those other sites have their own criteria for their seafood cards, or what, so what we tried to do is say under the government's management, these resources are either overfished, over-fishing is occurring. We talk about what their biomass is. We don't take that next step of saying because of these factors, you should, or you shouldn't, or you should avoid, or On some of the health concerns, we do eat less. link directly to the FDA site for folks to get

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more information. We've taken from other sites some nutritional information and put up there, but we haven't tried to say they're right, they're wrong, or how we fit together.

Now I have heard some of those other sites have been looking at our's, and updating their sites to reflect the information on our's, but yet, they still take that next step of making a decision, or trying to propose a decision on whether consumers should buy it or not. We don't take that step.

MR. FORSTER: And on the import?

MR. RISENHOOVER: And on the import, again, as I mentioned, we're trying to focus on domestically federally managed species right now.

Once we get a good handle on that, I know we need to move to seafood and health. We need to move to aquaculture, we need to move toward importing. So I'm not sure of the phasing of that, but those are comments we've gotten from a large number of folks, and the people running it do want to move into those, but we're trying to get a good number of our domestic slots up there first.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Randy.

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1	MR. CATES: You have on the list here a
2	question about labeling. What are your plans on
3	that?
4	MR. RISENHOOVER: Well, as far as
5	labeling goes, I think that's what this discussion
6	is for. We haven't, on the FishWatch website,
7	labeled it as good, bad, or indifferent. We just
8	tried to present the facts, and then the consumer
9	can make up their mind.
10	MR. BILLY: We'll come back to that
11	question. Any other comments on FishWatch?
12	Suggestions? Ralph.
13	MR. RAYBURN: Yes. Thank you, Mr.
14	Chairman. Does your tracking system allow you to
15	deal with demographics, either regional or
16	otherwise, on the FishWatch, or just purely
17	and, also, does it allow you can you follow
18	how deep down into the website people go? Is that
19	also a part of the feedback you get on the
20	numbers?
21	MR. RISENHOOVER: We should be able to
22	I don't know. There's two types.
23	MS. BRYANT: You can do the second
24	part, but not the first part. It's not going to

come from region, it is going to come from site how many clicks, was it a direct click, or was it an off. I mean, you're going to get that kind of detail, but not any kind of demographic information.

MR. RISENHOOVER: Right. There's two types of the way we measure people going to the site. One is whether it's just an initial hit, and then there's some way they can tell if they spent time at the site, or did a link under the site. So we have two measures of people that maybe just go look and say no, that's not what I want, and go away, as well as others that may drill down.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Very good. Thank you. Now I want to draw your attention to the set of questions, the trigger questions on the second page of the Annotated Agenda. And those questions need for additional federal is there a are, sustainability standards for seafood? If so, what form should they take? General quidance, or specific standards, or something else. What would the federal be scope, if there are such sustainability standards, being wild versus

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seafood resources? Should it be limited domestic production, include imports, or boundaries in of the definition terms of sustainable seafood, and then what role the Agency should play. And I should add here the states, because the states manage some of fish stocks, and it would seem to me that it's not just federal agencies, that we ought to, point, at some consider how the states fit into this in terms of sustainability standards as one possibility.

So those are sort of -- that's the general set of questions, and I'd like to open up the floor for your both general and more specific comments, or questions. Randy.

MR. CATES: I'll get to the question I had earlier on the labeling. Even in Hawaii, we have a similar program, Hawaii Seal of Quality. And it's working pretty well, and I would encourage this program to adopt such a thing. The business actually pays for it, and it's a very simple, you have to qualify for it. And it's a marketing thing, and it's working well.

MR. BILLY: I'd like to -- yes, sure.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Just follow-up. It's a

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1	label for seafood quality, or seafood
2	sustainability, or I'm not sure I understood
3	what it signifies.
4	MR. CATES: What our seal signifies is
5	that it's grown in Hawaii, so it's a Hawaii
6	product.
7	DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay.
8	MR. CATES: And you have to have a set
9	of best management practices, criteria that they
LO	come and actually inspect our facility and see how
L1	we grow things. It's more on the agriculture
L2	side, but it is branched off into seafood now.
L3	And it's actually, I can get labels and put it
L4	on every package.
L5	MR. BILLY: Who verifies the label?
L6	MR. CATES: The State of Hawaii.
L7	MR. BILLY: The State of Hawaii?
L8	Department of Agriculture?
L9	MR. CATES: Correct. And in this case,
20	National Marine Fisheries could do a very similar
21	thing.
22	MR. BILLY: John.
23	MR. CONNELLY: Just by way of openness,
24	I'm on the MSC Board of Directors. I went on

there in May. That should not color my comments. And I do not think NMFS should get on this at all. I think Mark's memo from `05 states that the standards we have in place define sustainability is in the United States, and that a fishery that operates under that plan, or under those standards, and a product out of the U.S. waters under a fishery plan is, by definition, By that memo, it is there. And that sustainable. I think, NMFS should spend a hell of a lot more money in communicating those messages, that things are well managed in the U.S., with a few is exceptions, and that where industry, government conservation groups and the work together to develop a management plan to rebuild those few. But I think money, that a considerable amount more needs to be spent in communicating the current status of stocks, rather than going down a path of some kind of NOAA seal or NMFS seal, and a

First, from a market standpoint, and there are some markets that need this mark. In the U.S. there's not money. Maybe the Upper East Side of Manhattan, maybe Wellesley, Massachusetts,

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couple of reasons why.

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maybe South Beach, but Paducah, Kentucky doesn't need this mark, doesn't want it, will not pay for it, which really is the second point.

There is no premium in these marks, whether it be government marks, or third-party marks, independent marks. Businesses do not get any more for the extra cost of going through certification, and our research, other research shows that there is just an expectation of the American consumer that things are managed well. expectation It's just kind of an οf that happening.

secondly, from And. а market perspective, the issue of accreditability of a program, and if NMFS is to go down this path, it would need to look at how the FAO sets quidelines for what an accreditable program would need to look like, which would involve third-party certification, which is -- I just don't think a government agency should be looking at a thirdparty to accredit its work, or to certify its work. So I'm sure we'll have other comments, but those are kind of my opening anti comments.

MR. SIMPSON: Intuitively, it seems to

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me the federal government should be in this. Ιt never was, in my mind, something that the domestic consumer or markets needed, or necessarily wanted. After looking into the sustainability label some time back, one industry in the Gulf of Mexico, I was amazed and appalled at how much it cost. I was also amazed and appalled at how, I don't know, unverified, or unchecked the big name, MS big name, MSC uses itself to sit itself promoting as far as its authority, when most of it comes from another source. I was told that industries need this sustainability to make inroads or satisfy activities in foreign markets. And I got the sense in my mind that some of these industries were being held hostage by this, so I have mixed emotions about this.

I don't necessarily think that it's something that you could make a big industry out of within NOAA Fisheries, but at the same time, I think they're just as credible as some of these other entities to make this pronouncement that they are, these fisheries are sustainable.

And as a last side note, I never really thought about involving the states. I mean, why

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would you want to be involved in oyster production, or spotted sea trout? I mean, that doesn't -- it never really occurred to me, because it's not a great commodity. Anyway, my thought, my initial thought.

MR. BILLY: John wants to give a direct response, and then --

MR. CONNELLY: Larry, to the point of NOAA should be involved in this, my argument is I think Mark's `05 are involved. defines how the government is involved in this Where industry, process. we, as and where government have utterly failed is communicating that, absolutely failed. And because we have failed, it has left a wide open field for others to come in and fill, and others have come in and filled that field. And in other markets, it is a requirement in Europe. The MSC mark is requirement in most markets in Europe now. Certainly the UK, Netherlands, the Dutch Retail just announced earlier last week that all 4,500 stores if they're going to sell wild capture fish have to have MSC, and the aquaculture people.

MR. BILLY: John.

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MR. FORSTER: Yes. Touching all those points, John says that there's no premium out there for certification, and I'd have to agree But, nonetheless, it's being demanded by some of the biggest buyers in the country, and to say well, NMFS is doing it, communicate it more. Go back to 80 percent of the seafood is imported, and NMFS actually doesn't have any direct management control over that. we do have all these self-appointed groups who in a way is a classic example of the free market at work. It's not a bad thing. And I'm just finding myself wondering whether the role for NMFS would be as an auditor of those various - touch on Larry's point, really - that NMFS could weigh-in, and just basically comment, audit, however you want to express it, that some of these standards, which are, to my way of thinking, not always well thought through, and some even portray a little bit of prejudice. And to be an arbiter there might be quite a useful role. And then let the free market work. Hell, if Wal-Mart wants to use MSC, or Global Gap, or whoever it might be, let them do it. That's life. That's between Wal-Mart

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and their supplier. But it would be nice to see some way of keeping some of these groups honest, because they're operating independently. There's a temptation, there's no risk, and they're not responsive to any form of democratic process.

MR. JONER: I love it as turn-about.

NMFS can go there and comment on how well they're managing their certification. Take them to court, let's sue them.

MR. BILLY: Tony.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Thank you. I'd like to build on what John Forster just said. And I didn't know I was going to be doing it Thanksqiving raised mУ hand. But Ι had conversation with the executive chef for Wegmans Supermarket chain, prepared foods, which is very large in the northeast, very upscale. They go into upper, middle class, and upper middle class neighborhoods, lots of prepared foods. not sure where their reach goes beyond the northeast, and he said to me, "Oh, yes, all of our seafood is going to be -- the Wegman family has decided that all the seafood that we're involved It will be with, will be green. It will be safe.

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sustainable." Well, sustainable, and safe, green, all different issues, and this is executive chef of the very large supermarket chain, and I sit here and I say well, those are different aspects of it. And, basically, what they were looking for was some type of just a sticker on the package, Randy's sticker, whatever that says yes, it's okay.

I'm reminded of the Palm Card, I forget which environmental group produced a few years ago, that had the critter. And it was either green, red, or yellow. And they walked in with those, and folks, okay, if it's green, we'll buy And if it's red we won't, and maybe once a month we'll buy the yellows. But it has to be very simple. It has to be very, very simple, and it has to give the consumer information. The consumer is asking for it. And if we just address the consumer's request and needs, we will be supporting the industry. It's that simple. Something has to go on the package, whether it's -- and I think John's concept of let's keep those groups that want to certify, let's keep them Let's find a way, rather than us doing it

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ourselves, or NMFS doing it, let's - like Steve just said - let's review them, instead of them reviewing us. But it was very clear to me that this is the direction they were going in. And they didn't really fully understand what they were trying to do. They just knew the customer was asking for some type of additional certification, and they were going to present it to them. Thank you.

MR. BILLY: Tom.

MR. RAFTICAN: I heard what John said, and then John also answered it, and that you've got Wal-Mart opting for MSC certification. This is going to make an impact in Paducah. The other thing you have to recognize is when you're talking about such a widespread thing like this, we, NOAA does a good job of managing its fisheries. perfect by any stretch, but a good job. of the worldwide market, we do a hell of a lot better. And, again, there are clear exceptions to this rule, but my God, it cost us more money to do that, take advantage of it. I'm not sure how to do that, but there clearly is an option to have free market enterprise help pick up the tab for

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1	the extra cost of our doing business.
2	MR. CONNELLY: How do you mean the free
3	market?
4	MR. RAFTICAN: If we have if you can
5	show that this is clean caught fish, that it's
6	produced sustainably, that it's safe, I mean,
7	that's what most of these people are asking for.
8	And if you're doing it as a matter of course, for
9	NOAA, and 80 percent of the seafood you import may
10	or may not be, take a bow for what you're doing.
11	MR. CONNELLY: I'm with you. That's why
12	I argue that if we collectively over the last 10,
13	15 years had communicated that to the state
14	fisheries, then Wal-Mart would not have used the
15	MSC process to get around some issues.
16	MR. RAFTICAN: We've done a better job
17	managing the last 10 years, too.
18	MR. CONNELLY: But it's not, as I
19	mentioned at lunch, it's not good enough to do
20	good. You need to tell people about the good that
21	you do. And we've started the first part, but we
22	haven't done the second part.
23	MR. BILLY: Tony, or Randy.
24	MR. CATES: I've gone through all this

personally with my business. I've been evaluated,
a couple of those cards. I've had meetings with
companies like Whole Foods, trying to figure out
what they want. A couple of things, we've got to
advertise, NOAA has to advertise the good work
that it has done. Labeling it as domestic is
going to become a very important issue for our
fisheries. It's going to be a selling point.
You're going to buy salmon caught from the U.S.
waters versus somewhere else, or you're going to
have this fish, so we need to advertise the good
work that we're doing. And most important thing
is, these other companies, or these other labels,
the most important thing in the whole project is
credibility. It has to be credible. And that's
what's missing with some of these other cards,
they're not credible. And I could tell you first-
hand experience, that once you lose that
credibility, you cannot find one of those cards in
Hawaii today. You could two years ago, you cannot
now. They won't use them.

MR. BILLY: Yes. I'd like to add some thoughts that I have on this to the discussion.

One is that the label is something quite different

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than a website, or cards, or other means of
communicating about fishery products. The label
is pretty strictly regulated. There are federal
regulations in place, Food and Drug Administration
is the regulator. NOAA Fisheries helps with
regard to the voluntary seafood inspection
program, but follows the FDA regulations. And
it's no small matter to sort through putting some
kind of additional mark on the label with respect
to the availability of that mark to all product of
a similar nature, and that comes under the
Commerce Clause of the Constitution. And I bumped
into that a couple of times in my career, where
you can't make it available to one part of
industry, and not another part of the industry,
and that compounds the matter with regard, for
example, to imports. So you would need to really
think through, if it's going to be federal, how
you're going to meet the legal requirements for
what goes on the label, and make sure that it's
accurate, and reliable to the consumer.

Another issue is the issue of, if I'm a major producer of some particular type of breaded product or canned product, I source raw material

from 10 different countries, how am I going to
insure that all of those countries have
sustainable fishery management systems in place?
If you don't, and you include it on part of your
labels, but not others, you are going to quickly
run into the Food and Drug Administration, because
they believe that kind of thing is misleading to
the consumer. How is the consumer to know? Are
you implying that all of that product is, or how
are they to make the decision in terms of what
they're buying? So there are a number of issues,
is all I want to point out. It's not a simple
matter at all. If we, as a group, want to
encourage NOAA to pursue this, and in particular,
to develop some sort of a mark, federal mark for
it. And then the issue of states comes into play,
too, in terms of other broader interests, and
aquaculture, as well, salmon from aquaculture,
versus wild, how to sort that out. And what the

I just wanted to share that from my background and experience in this area, as further consideration for this.

MR. GILMORE: Larry referred to the

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standards would be.

fact that there are hostages in these labeling programs, so I'll speak from the perspective of a hostage.

(Laughter.)

MR. GILMORE: Maybe we have Stockholm Syndrome here with MSC. We've got our issues with but we recruited Mr. Connelly to be our inside agent on the Board. But I think what we lose sight of is that there were three or four different fights going on here. And we're trying to see if NMFS can tackle the whole enchilada. just don't think that's practical. I think that the point that 80 percent of the seafood imported. Are we going to set NOAA up to start determining sustainability standards for all these imports? I hope not. But let's try to parse out what some of the fights are, and figure out where the Agency can play a constructive role.

And I think to the extent that there are -- as a seafood producer, and as someone whose exports comprise two-thirds of what we're doing, we don't want to promote domestic seafood. We want people to eat seafood. We want to feel good about it. We want them to think it's healthy, we

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want them to think it's nutritious, we want them to think it's a good value, we want them to think eat seafood, and not -- don't eat the Russian fish fingers from Gorton's. Only eat the American produced fish fingers from Gorton's, believe the message needs to be simple, not unlike Green Peace, which believes the message should be Ban this, ban that, stop this, stop that. simple. We want to make it a simple message. And I think that the simple message for NMFS is not to get bogged down in trying to develop a sustainability standard, trying to figure out whether you're saying domestic or import is sustainable.

The particular fight that NFMS has is that, and it gets kicked off every year where the status of stocks comes out, there's over-fishing going on, and there are over-fished stocks, and the spin machines begin with people who want to say the oceans are in crisis. And we don't have, and John has said this straight out, you do not have an effective response from the Agency to say that fisheries in the United States, which is the only part of the fight that they come with. They can't deal with the Chilean sea bass controversy,

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or this controversy, or that. What's in their bailiwick that U.S. fisheries are producing fish in a sustainable manner. And I think that's all you can really ask the Agency to do, given its charge as a management agency. I know preaching to Mark, he agrees whole-heartedly with it.

The example we used at lunch today is that NMFS always tells people that there isn't over-fishing going on, and so what's the word. You just say over-fishing. How many negatives do we have to string together here, instead of saying these fish stocks are sustainably managed. This is the percentage of fish stocks, this is percentage of landings being sustainably managed, simple, direct messages. And I think that's where the Agency needs to focus, and we can deal with these other possible situations with business-tobusiness things, where somebody doesn't want Green Peace hanging from their corporate headquarters in Amsterdam, and so we'll work out a deal with the World Wildlife Fund, and if the program, buyers express an interest in it, suppliers make decisions, and we all go about our way. That's a different fight, and it's just the way it has to

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be. It's not clean, it's not pretty, but it's just the way it has to be.

Everybody that's over here MR. JONER: said the word "sustainability". And when I've been suckered by NMFS into being on a panel, and I'm giving the message that the opposition doesn't want to hear, they don't like my definition of sustainability. And according to them, there really isn't a definition of sustainability. So my big fear in this, this is directed to John, is that is this a moving target, or is this word, this concept nailed down to where it can't change? NRDC will come to a Pacific Council meeting and the council is doing say that what on the rebuilding plan is right, it's not not sustainable. Now we'll go to court, and convince judge of that. So I think that could be possibly the role for NMFS in this, is to making sure that there is a standard that's adhered to, and that -- I'll be a little bit facetious, say that it doesn't change where the boats all have to use biodiesel, or drink only free trade coffee, or whatever. But have it nailed down, and not be this moving target, because sustainable

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different things to different people.

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MR. CONNELLY: Just a couple of points, Steve, and I will get to your's. First, there is -- seafood does have a requirement to label its products wild or aquaculture, and as country of origin, whether U.S., China, Scotland, or Costa Rica. So we already have that ability don't have ability, that we that we have requirement to label a product. And we already have that ability to say where a product is from.

And as far as the cards, and I'll speak for NFI here, we don't like the cards because they take complex fisheries issues and we call it fisheries management by graphic balance. If you have 10 green, you have to have 10 red. Well, that's entirely a simplistic way to take very complex situations from a globally sourced product in order to get it on a two-by-two card. It's kind of -- but it's entirely simple for a consumer, we'll grant that.

And the benefit of the MSC, and we don't endorse the MSC. We participate on it because some of our major fisheries are involved, and we want the program to improve significantly,

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and they are improving. But the benefit of the
MSC is you want them. You don't have to do this.
If you're driven into it by your customer
relationships, that, as Jim said, is a business-
to-business deal, and if you don't like it, there
are people that tell us, there are I've had
shrimp companies basically tell Wal-Mart we don't
want your business because of the way you're going
to prescribe something to us, so they lose the
Wal-Mart business. Frankly, right now they're not
having a problem selling shrimp. But companies
make that decision as to want to go down the Wal-
Mart path or not, and so the carrot versus MSC,
there are some benefits to MSC. And credibility
of these programs, or Tony, I think to your point,
the FAO spent a fair bit of time, as they normally
do with stuff, developing guidelines for what a
ecosystem excuse me, a certification in ar
eco-label program should entail, and so there is a
guideline out there already that whether it be
NMFS or others, and someone should scrub all the
existing programs against those internationally
accepted guidelines, and find out where people
are. I think that would be very helpful for

someone other than a business to do, because we'll be perceived as self-serving.

And finally, Steve, I told you I'd get to your point. I just instruct, again by Mark's memo, which is behind Tab - I'm sorry, I have my own book. Behind Tab 8. If you pull up Mark's the one, two, three, go to paragraph, it talks about primary objectives of NMFS, steward of most living marine resources, et cetera, et cetera. Halfway through there, it talks about the ten national standards prescribe the principles of sustainability that fisheries must follow as U.S. law on sustainable harvest. So when I talk about sustainability, I'm going to our government resource, the policy that developed by our government. And when people don't like that, I say well this is part of being in a democracy. You don't like the government's choice, change government. But right now I have a document from the U.S. government that defines sustainability, in my mind. Mark, I really don't have this talk with me about sustainability, so I'm not sure, Steve, that's helpful.

MR. JONER: Actually, I actually read

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that. It didn't sink in, maybe because of my drama of being a hostage myself, a hostage to Wal-Mart, of all places, which I'm sure has stores conveniently located in Paducah, Kentucky, or the neighboring cities.

MR. BILLY: Ralph.

MR. RAYBURN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. May I reflect on the discussion from our last meeting, and that's when FishWatch was just still being developed before the roll-out in New Orleans in August or so. Some of that passion that I had at that time was led by, you know, being involved in this Wal-Mart initiative to an extent, just kind of got in the back door and continued going. I started talking with some folks, as exactly what they were expecting out of some of the domestic fisheries that I have an interest in. In fact, Chris and I have been working with these folks for a while to see what we can do about that, but one thing that struck me, and I was sort through why a third-party is trying to required. And the response, basically, was that the consumer doesn't trust the government, and so a third-party has to come into that, and somehow

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they trust the third-party, they don't trust the government.

Well, they're kind of thinking, well, with all the money that we put into managing our fisheries to whatever levels we do, sustainable, to meet those standards, and how could you not And the fact that third-parties come trust that? to the government to get the information to make the determination of whether or not it's managed sustainably or not, and without the government, then they don't really have anything to make that judgment on, so it seems really -- so we really --Τ worked with Michael Kelly a lot this FishWatch deal, tried make and we to some constructive input so that this could, at least, initiate the tool whereby a consumer, if they were interested in a fishery, a domestic fishery, you will, would have a source, a government supported source to go to, and learn about the fishery. Yes, they have to determine what's overfishing, or over-fished, and how that all meet. You don't have a clear yes or no, buy or don't, so we were really looking at this FishWatch thing as maybe, sort of labeling, an access point. And I

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think the vision that Michael had, anyway, and I
don't know how high up it went in his
organization, or his structure, was to have
kiosks, or have some kind of quick check in front
of the seafood counter so they could just plug
that in. The federal government is managing this
fishery, and it's sustainable, everything is
great, to answer those kinds of questions. And
so, I really thought this FishWatch was a tool,
maybe complicated, maybe not, but it's complete,
or it's got a good start, I think, where we can
have people go to that. So it seemed to me like
it, for the and I only say domestic, because I
think maybe NMFS does limit it to domestic, but
certainly they're involved in international
affairs, too. Regional management organizations,
I guess, so there may be some extension of that
into international, but it seems to me like it is
a role of NMFS to be involved in some kind of
consumer education, or consumer activities that
would support the sale of seafood, and how far you
want to go with that. So I guess my comment would
be, I think it is relevant to the government to be
involved in this, not necessarily to compete

against the certification, but to provide good, sound information to the citizens as to how to market seafood.

And that kind of rolled into me talking too much at another meeting, and Ι got responsibility of setting least up, or at developing for a proposal, a symposium at the next American Fishery Society meeting in August to deal with eco-labeling. And the context, or least its theme basically is who's holding the cards sustainable fisheries, seafood? Is it. government, or is it the third-party certifiers. And I have to submit that next month as to whether or not we get that symposium, but if so, the meeting is in Ottawa, Canada. We've touched base through just kind of various groups. We've got some Canadian folks who have been strung out for eight years on trying to get a certification through MSC, and hopefully we get government interest in it, too. And it may be something in the long range, Mr. Chairman, on this, it may be something that this MAFAC group, oryour Subcommittee may even want to look Ι at, proposed earlier, just as a sponsor in name, and

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sit in on that. And if it's a value, and if we do
get the symposium, and it looks like the
presenters, 20 or so, 30 presenters are worthy,
may have a panel discussion to kind of continue
this, see what we could bring back to MAFAC at the
LV. I'd be gone, but at your meeting, whenever it
would be in the late `08 period, and see whether
you could flesh out something, what the issues
are. So I just propose all this came around
since our June meeting. I've kind of been into
this, and it seems like maybe this is a venue that
may be worthwhile. I'm not sure, like I say,
whether it will make it or not, but it's been a
good response so far. And people that I think are
I mean, including the author of the FAO eco-
labeling guidelines has agreed to make a
presentation. At least, that's my understanding.
She's out of Rhode Island, so it could be a good
venue to consider, and I'll be happy to provide
you information as it develops, if there's
interest.

MR. BILLY: Thank you. Larry.

MR. SIMPSON: Yes. Initially, I want to say, intuitively, that NOAA Fisheries should be

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involved in this. I didn't mean as necessarily better to the MSC, or the other ones. But in some fashion, either commenting, evaluating policy statement, I don't know, whatever. But I have a question. Why does Wal-Mart require an MSC certification? Why does a foreign country require an MSC certification? Why can't they have a substitute certification?

MR. business CONNELLY: From а perspective, I'll give you a cynical answer, I'll give you a business answer on Wal-Mart. business answer on why the processors don't want multiple certifications, because if we're in the If Wal-Mart says A, Costco is going to automatically say B. A could be the absolute best program around, but because Wal-Mart is taking their competitor in the marketplace is There's no way in hell that they will say Wal-Mart did something right. They have to do B. If Costco does B, Kroger is going to go to C. the processors would rather have some competition to MSC, but not have 50, because then every retailer is going to want something different, that totally disrupts and how

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package product, and process product. 1 2 make sense? MR. SIMPSON: I mean, that's an answer, 3 4 but you aren't getting to my point. 5 MR. CONNELLY: I'm just letting you know some limited number of competition to MSC, 6 7 most processors would welcome. The question --SIMPSON: No. Why does Wal-Mart 8 MR. 9 say, I've got to have MSC? I'll answer that. MR. GILMORE: 10 11 MR. SIMPSON: Because they can? Because World Wildlife MR. GILMORE: 12 Fund is very influential, and they got together 13 with Unilever 12 years ago, and Unilever 14 15 worried that Greenpeace was going to be propelling off their corporate headquarters, and they worked 16 think, a very reasonable sustainability 17 Ι That's never been an issue for us with 18 standard. And Unilever at that time owned 19 the program. Gorton's of Gloucester, and had Igloo brands, and 20 Bird's-eye brands, and our biggest customer came 21 22 to us and said we feel very warmly about this program, and we bet you do, too. 23

MR. SIMPSON: Kind of like when Senator

Hollings said the SEA GRANT program does include the South Atlantic. Oh, yes, sir.

(Laughter.)

GILMORE: And for us, again having NMFS involved in something like this, doesn't help us where the eco-label is showing a benefit, and in the European market. The consumer, they might not have quite figured out They figured out the World who the MSC is. behind it, and those Wildlife Fund is consumers respond very favorably to anything that's carrying a logo that the World Wildlife Fund says is deserving of carrying the logo. that's a good deal. I mean, when I talk about it here in the United States, I can't find journalist that's ever heard of the MSC. soon as I mention the World Wildlife Fund, people are impressed.

MR. CONNELLY: The other part of that was --

MR. SIMPSON: It's all the wrong reasons. It ought to be about whether or not you're sustainable or not, instead of --

MR. CONNELLY: Wal-Mart is running a

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business, and so businesses have to look at stuff
in different ways. They want to open up 1,500 new
stores, so if you think Wal-Mart has penetration,
Wal-Mart wants to open up 1,500 new stores, and
they have basically penetrated Bentonville,
Paducah, they have basically penetrated rural
markets, so as they move into more suburban
markets, they have a huge image issue. So Wal-
Mart has to open up 1,500 new stores. If they
want to feed those stores with fish, they do need
sustainable sources of fish. There's absolutely
no doubt that for the amount of fish that Wal-Mart
sells, they need sustainable sources. But they
also have very significant siting problems. And
when you think of Wal-Mart, at least as many of
your comments are going to be about union issues,
are going to be about lack of healthcare for their
workers, et cetera. And so part of this is Wal-
Mart's, and I do believe that they see a business
value in a lot of their sustainability
initiatives, but part of that strategy at Wal-Mart
is also to say, we're a changed corporate
citizen, so that my wife as a suburban kind of
mother of four isn't going to go out in the picket

line when Wal-Mart want to go into our town. Because as they open up 1,500 new stores, what they want to avoid is the siting fights. And MSC is one small part of a much broader sustainability initiative at Wal-Mart.

MR. BILLY: There is a parallel to some degree, as I think about it, in the food safety area, and that is, and I'll use one example, the inspection mark the Department of Agriculture puts on meat and poultry products. That inspection mark, which is the little round symbol, this is packed under federal inspection. Well, what comes with that is not only systems that address the safety of those products, but also how the animals are handled, there's a whole set of regulations on There's a set of regulations regarding the that. sanitation and water potability in the plants, and so forth.

In other words, there's a fairly complex suite of efforts that go into qualifying a product to meet that. But the cost of that program for the consumer, in terms of tax dollars, is \$1 billion a year. That's how much is spent currently on the inspection program for meat and

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poultry products. And it's not a simple matter, it's complicated, and so again, that speaks to the government versus private, what are we really after here?

I just wanted -- that's an example of something that's been around for 100 years, it works. A lot of consumer confidence is in it, but it's not cheap, and it's complicated to make it work effectively. Randy.

MR. CATES: I think you gave a very good example of that. I mean, all these points, they've all got value to them. I think as far as, if we were to do a system, it could be funded and paid for by the business. I mean, actually, what we're talking about is advertising what we already know to be true, that our products are sustainable. We have sustainable fisheries, we just need to advertise that.

I'm less concerned about the international imports, getting worried about whether they're sustainable or not, because we're tasked with our fisheries. What we want to say to our consumer is, our fisheries are sustainable. I think of the FDA and the drug business. I don't

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really, to my knowledge, don't have a third-party certifying a drug. And I wouldn't trust it. I trust the FDA saying this is safe or not safe.

MR. BILLY: Bill.

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MR. DEWEY: So the shellfish story, least on the West Coast, people are interested in sustainability certification for a variety reasons, been pursuing it. As yet, haven't found anyone that will do aquaculture, that want to do aquaculture products, as yet, but we're working on And WWF has re-initiated their efforts with the mollusk dialogue. And that said, I think I'd like in Jim to speak support οf and John Connelly's comments that suggest that NOAA probably not the appropriate place to do that. And I also want to speak in support of comments as far as messaging from NOAA relative to our fisheries. And just the negatives, and how many negative ways can you say it, I think absolutely right, Jim, and actually, just go on FishWatch site here now, and looking sustainability status, the way they present it is Over-fished, over-fishing, no. no. I mean, there's a different way to say that positively.

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And Ι wanted to on John comment Forster's point, that maybe there is a role for NOAA reviewing the various different in certification programs that are out there. is doing that now, and whether it's NOAA, or maybe it's more appropriate for the National Research Council, or National Academy of Science, something like that to do a review of all these various programs, so that there is some sort of scrutiny and consistency between them, might be a good idea.

MR. BILLY: Okay. John.

MR. FORSTER: Yes, and I'm probably just said, but echoing what's been what hearing is that this is going to be a real sort of nightmare for NOAA to get into de novo, as were, and reinvent a whole lot of new standards. But I'm also hearing that this is not something I feel that NOAA needs to abdicate, leave it to all the other people out there to sort of do whatever they're going to do, be it Wal-Mart or whoever. And so, is there a compromise? Bill just touched on that, and maybe there are other ways of doing it, other agencies that could

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do it, but as somebody that's involved with a company that is trying to import or export seafood into this country right now, it would be helpful to have recourse to some agency that's responsive to the electoral process, and is a government agency, to say look, are we being asked to be on the reasonable things or not? And then it's a decision, it's a business decision, you make your decision. But to have some recourse when one feels one is being a little bit held up and backed up against the wall, I think would be helpful.

MR. BILLY: There is a precedent for that in the NOAA voluntary inspection program. Ι don't think the project still exists, but for some number of the supermarket industry years, developed a special set of standards for the fish And it involved the sanitation related counters. to the counter, the products and their labeling, the training of the staff that served or cut up the fish, and how the fish were stored in the back of a store, and received and all that. And it was a set of standards developed by the Supermarket Institute, but it was managed and audited by the NOAA voluntary inspection program. And they would

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determine whether a store or a chain of stores met the basic standard requirements, and then would continually audit, and all that was done at the expense of the stores, and the Supermarket Institute.

There are probably people still around that remember that, and how it worked, and what, if any, problems occurred, so there is some precedent for that kind of role, at least with regard to the voluntary inspection program. Other comments?

Following DR. HOLLIDAY: up on point, part of the Annotated Agenda also talked about, if it's not a federal responsibility, are there other entities, are there organizations in the industry, and one of the reasons we put the Canadian Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in place, it wasn't the Canadian government that took FAO's document, it was the Canadian industry that took that, and developed that into a set of criteria and standards. And each sector of their industry adopts that as a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing on their own. It's not a it's -- it's government labeling, not а an

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support, so each sector, the British Columbia Fisheries, will vote to adopt that Code of Conduct, and they made minor variations on the FAO one, but it's not the -- the point is, it's the Canadian federal government doing It's taken an international standard or framework for sustainable fishing practices, adopted it to the nation of Canada, with the assistance or the support of the Canadian government, but it's not a federal activity, so there are options that are sort of in-between. It's a third-party, versus a federal or state entity. That, again, is sort of a hybrid in-between, could be an auditing role for a governmental agency to ensure that validity and credibility of it, but it's some other established framework, and it goes to nothing being prescriptive per se, sort of a guidance on how one would carry that

MR. BILLY: Please.

DR. ROBERTS: I concur with Jim, and John, and Bill, the business people here. But I'm looking at one of the other business people next to John there, Randy, and I think Randy is

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interested in labels, or some visual recognition for the consumer. And maybe there's a point here where the sustainability, the 10 points that Mark says the fishery service is involved in, that is synonymous with sustainability, we're marketing that on FishWatch. I mean, people can go and they can -- but maybe there's -- we need to do more marketing of what is already there. And maybe there's a mark or a label that would satisfy a few people who would be willing to use it, if it was made available to them, and that's wider marketing outside of the website. And that may be something your Committee, Subcommittee wants to talk about, is there some potential better way to market what's already being said to be sustainable, other than just the website. And that's probably a long discussion.

Well, MR. CATES: the point Ι was thinking earlier, and the question to both of you folks is, what would stop a company that harvesting product that determined а is sustainable from making its own label as sustainable under National Marine Fishery standards. Can you do that? I mean, the consumer

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-- this is Marketing 101. The consumer wants -MR. BILLY: As long as it's true.

MR. CATES: If it's on the website, and labeled as sustainable?

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes.

MR. GILMORE: I think it would have to read it's not over-fished.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: No over-fishing occurred.

MR. BILLY: Ralph.

When FishWatch was rolled MR. RAYBURN: out in New Orleans, there were a lot of, well, decals, and bags and all that, that I understood there was a promotional aspect about that. idea was to try to get fish counters and stuff to have some visible thing. least Ι mean, granted, people aren't walking around with their Blackberries or something to just dial FishWatch and see whether that fish is there, but there was at least an initial effort on making some more visible marketing tool, if you will, if nothing more than just to reflect to the consumer that there is the FishWatch website out there to

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check that. I'm not sure how successful that was, whether it's just something people felt like they wanted to do, but at least that point, plus the idea of trying to have some type evolve if the resources were there, into some type of kiosk around those seafood bays or seafood markets and such so that somebody could check it out fairly quickly. I think they tried, is what I'm trying to say. I'm not sure how effective it was, or whether that program continues, or what.

MR. BILLY: Mary Beth.

MS. NICKELL-TOOLEY: Well, one thing is seafood is already labeled, you know its point of origin, whether it's U.S. or Thailand, or wherever. I think it's really more about getting the point out that all U.S. seafood is managed in even Atlantic sustainable manner, Cod, it's under rebuilding program. Ιt meets the standards of the land, meets the standards, the national standards and everything else. So U.S. consumers should feel comfortable buying any U.S. product, and feel that it's sustainable, so how do you get that out?

Well, when you get into requiring

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additional labels, Gorton's of Gloucester is people found it very problematic just dealing with point of origin. When we had a sardine plant in Eastern Maine, certain times of the year they buy the product from Canada, so they had to switch They have to have two different cans now to out. meet that standard, and if you added another one on top of that, then maybe they have to have four different, I don't know. So it gets sort of problematic; so I think it's really more about getting out the message that all U.S. seafood is managed in a sustainable fashion, that every U.S. should feel comfortable buying consumer any product that was landed by a U.S. fishery.

MR. BILLY: Thanks. Laurel.

MS. BRYANT: I just wanted to kind of mention some of the discussions I've had recently, now that I'm on detail to the Marine Sanctuary Foundation. It's a huge issue. There's obviously growing interest, as you're all aware of. One of the things in describing FishWatch, and kind of keeping it separate, as kind of that neutral arbiter that's not trying to be an advocate one way or the other, one of the things that I believe

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pointed out that it also provides is that
sustainability is not some static end-state. It's
a very dynamic process. It's something that has
to be worked on all the time, and so I keep
referring, and I think somebody else here said it,
as well, is those ten national standards. It's
looking at that. You can have a fishery that
perhaps is sustainable one year, and two years
later, perhaps an El Nino moves in, and all of a
sudden by-catch goes up, and that becomes an issue
that is and it's a dynamic process. And that's
been kind of the learning curve I've been going on
with some of the folks that I've been discussing
with, those 10 national standards. It's being
monitored, somebody is surveying. This is part of
what U.S. fisheries are, and if they are managed
according to those 10 national standards, part of
a plan, that kind of scrutiny and review is part
of their sustainable status. And I just, when
we're looking at labeling, and all of them are,
it's not a definite, static end-process. It's
dynamic, and I think that needs to be kind of
included in the discussions and how it's
considered.

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1	MR. BILLY: Thank you. Cathy.
2	MS. FOY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd
3	like to speak to Mary Beth's comment. I believe
4	the problem that NOAA has, the public does not
5	trust that we are managing our fisheries well, so
6	I think it does put NOAA in a very strange
7	position of having to blow our horn as a
8	government agency, but the truth of the matter is
9	that the bad perception is out there, and you have
10	to counter it, so I don't know if it means to do
11	labels; I don't know. FishWatch, however you do
12	it, public perception of our fisheries has to be
13	changed, because the other message is out there,
14	that we're harming our environment, that it's a
15	constant thing on the news.
16	MS. LOWMAN: It's on the Simpsons.
17	MS. FOY: Yes. It's on the Simpsons.
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: The Simpsons?
19	MS. LOWMAN: Yes, it's a terrible half-
20	hour show, let me tell you.
21	CHAIR DiLERNIA: When it's made for that
22	level, you know it's become part of the American
23	fabric.

NICKELL-TOOLEY:

MS.

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The perfect shock

of the show was at New England.

MR. BILLY: People have been sitting here listening, that believe you don't have a dog in this fight, then you have spent -- any other thoughts?

MS. McCARTY: I agree with Jim Gilmore's comments, and Connelly's and others. I think like that, as well. I don't think that NOAA should be getting into this with a view towards putting together a sustainability standard that's any different than what we already have. I think that the public perception is the issue, and anything - any money that's spent by NOAA or NMFS on that will be well spent.

MR. FLETCHER: After listening to the discussion, I tend to go the way Heather has gone, but I've also felt that a FishWatch approach to be a tool, and maybe it needs to be expanded a little bit, because I've heard a comment here earlier that there are some stocks that are over-fished, that are being managed in a very responsible way. The subject of a recovery plan, the harvest is very limited, there is no over-fishing occurring, and the stocks that are being harvested under that

recovery plan should not be considered red and stay away from them, because what little there is being harvested is within that recovery process. And I think FishWatch can expand a little bit to identify that, but beyond that, Ι think Fisheries, or NOAA shouldn't be in the business of trying to get involved in this, other than the possible idea of looking some at of these and if certification programs see they meet certain basic standards.

MR. BILLY: Jim.

MR. GILMORE: If I can just turn the conversation just a little bit, to go back to our last meeting. One issue that we had raised was a request that the Agency sit down with the Marine Stewardship Council and discuss the way these independent certifiers operate coming into U.S. fisheries.

We take a lot of the Agency's time, in my view, we, as a client working with our certifier, in asking for information, and making additional data requests or what have you, and the policy of the Agency is, you're a constituent; you can ask for information. We'll provide it to you.

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You don't get any special priority. And the
Agency has been wonderful to work with in that
regard. And I think we have to think about, as
more U.S. fisheries get into this MSC program, ir
particular, to really just, as much as I would
really like there to be at least one viable
alternative, because monopolies are not a good
thing to deal with, for now, at least, the MSC is
the game in town. And there are a lot of
fisheries getting into this. There are a lot of
fisheries in the Alaska region in this program,
and I would like to see the Agency lay down the
law with the MSC about the time commitments that
they're willing to adopt. And when the pollock
fishery was certified, the certification report
was, I'll say, introduce my bias, flawed, but ]
thought very unprofessional in its treatment of ar
agency that had gone very much out of its way to
accommodate these certifiers. We fired that
certifier, and we've got a very good working
relationship with our certifier and the Agency,
and it's been a good group. But I think we need
to be thinking about, if the MSC continues to
grow, the impact that will have on time by the

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Agency, and the Agency setting some parameters.

And the other issue is one that is Point Six under this NMFS policy directive on labeling programs, and that is that NMFS is under no obligation to change its scientific or management operation to satisfy conditions of continuation of any private sector certification Any changes that are desired of NMFS with respect to scientific information or management addressed through the formal should be fishery management council process of FMP amendment, the development and/or NMFS or planning, programming, budgeting and execution process.

Subsequent to the certification of the pollock fishery, the MSC changed its procedures to instruct its certifiers to -- I'll say be more professional, more collegial, but not deferential. And what I would like to get to -- a point is where these certifiers come in and they study a fishery for a couple of years. They're well regarded professionals, but so are the people that they're working with in the Agency, and those people have been working with these fisheries a

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lot longer with an excellent track record. And I would just like to see the Agency impress upon the MSC, which the actions of oversees these accredited certifiers, that we need to be mindful of the burden that this imposes on the Agency, and do expect you to be deferential to the we professional fishery managers in the Agency. I'd like to, I guess, reiterate the motion, I think it was a motion that was adopted at the last meeting that we make that meeting happen.

MR. BILLY: It hasn't, as far as you know?

MR. RAYBURN: The motion was to have other countries, too. I think we had five or so countries that were going to get together. Wasn't that part of it?

MR. Just within the CONNELLY: MSC governance, I'll encourage them to meet. The the Canadians and New Zealand governments already asking for something like this, because these are countries that have gone through this now a couple of times. By far, though -- the U.S. is by far the largest supply into this system. think of the 25 have 13 that we must

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certified, and well over half that are undergoing certification right now. And our argument would be that there are three principles in the MSC process. The third is you'd have a functioning management system in place, and there's only so many times it needs to be looked at. If I'm going to get a physical exam, I don't mind once, I don't mind twice, but I don't need 23 every year. Especially, proctology.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR DiLERNIA: I knew he was going there.

MR. BILLY: On that, I'll call on Heather.

MS. McCARTY: Ι agree with Jim completely. The other thing I wanted to bring out is some of the people have said that the Agency should be looking at the certifiers, should be sort of overseeing the certification groups. Ι don't think that could really happen very effectively, because, as we've seen, really what the certifier group, MSC, for example, is doing is looking over NMFS, and so it would be, I think, inappropriate to have NMFS sort of looking over

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them. Though it might be satisfying, it probably would be inappropriate, so I think the NRC or something neutral should be the body that did that, but I think it could and should probably be done down the road, but not by the Agency.

MR. BILLY: Ralph.

I don't understand. MR. RAYBURN: So what if the NRC looks at the MSC program, if the is European community demanding MSC, what difference does it make, any more than difference apparently it makes if NMFS fishery is sustainable, and MSC says it's not, you I mean, you're managing for a sustainable fishery, but somehow MSC says no, it's sustainable, then I mean, I quess it seems to me like I'm not sure where we go with that but, why Why bother checking over other, other bother? than your own satisfaction. If MSC has done such a good job of locking up the European Community and other major markets that you're going to, then what difference would it make to say the MSC has its own little agenda going?

MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, could I respond to that?

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MR. BILLY: Sure.

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MS. McCARTY: You could say exactly the for why should the NRC look same thing at aquaculture, or why should the NRC look at the CDQ program, or why should it look at anything? so that people can understand it more fully, and make their own judgments. And I think the MSC, in particular, maybe there's other groups, as well. I'm not just picking on the MSC, but there may be other groups that perhaps are not as solid their methods, so I'm suggesting just look at it for that reason.

MR. RAYBURN: Just for information, basically.

MS. McCARTY: Yes. There are being changes made for the better, but down the road things change again, maybe for the worse. Who knows?

MR. BILLY: Also, in other venues there are ways to have separation of function; risk assessors and risk managers separated organizationally, but still under one -- at some point, reach a common leadership, so there might be ways to look at how to do that in another way,

just as a comment. I'm not arguing for it, just other ways to deal with it. Mark?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Just to comment about NRC or someone else, I think it's important to keep in -- to make sure you know what you're asking, or the charge to the group, because I think there's a difference between an audit of how well MSC or an organization is carrying out its charge, versus sort of a survey of the different programs that are out there, and how well are they complying with some established FAO guidelines that the U.S. may be a signatory to. So depending on -- I think it might be appropriate for NOAA to conduct one, but maybe, perhaps not another type of review study. And the other part of it is, if you go to NRC, bring your checkbook, because it's going to cost you a quarter of a million dollars. Somebody else might be able to do it, so I think those kinds of studies should be done. I'm just not sure it's black and white who should do them. Ιt might depend on what you're asking, what charge would be.

MR. BILLY: Bill.

MR. DEWEY: I guess to that point is --

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I was commenting on it, what was going through the back of my mind was the MSC monopoly, and that if there was a review being done, others might step up to the FAO guidelines to be seen as more competitive against the gold standard. If you just reverse, it could show that MSC is the gold standard, and cinch the deal for them, but that was what was going through the back of my mind.

MR. CONNELLY: There are competing programs out there that are called Friend of the Sea, and there's a question as to whether they meet the FAO guidelines or not, but there is competition out there. And businesses are looking at it as to which one is credible, and which isn't.

MR. BILLY: Ralph.

I understand it fully, and MR. RAYBURN: if the Committee likes it, the FishWatch deal that the folks working on the FishWatch program all tried to get it out for years, have really been strained. And there's got to be a decision point, I suspect, since it's, as I understand it under sustainable fisheries is whether or not that's something folks feel is that important and

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relevant to NMFS' mission, or is it something that is just superficial to it all, and not to go on. I get the impression that there are those kinds of decisions that need to be made, and from the discussion I've heard, Ι don't hear а consensus that FishWatch is making any difference, or if it's of any value. I mean, Bob mentioned it I tried to reflect that it was a was a tool. but others have said it doesn't really tool, matter much, so I was just kind of curious whether or not we have any -- am I misreading what folks say? Do they think it's a valuable tool or not? Should we try to work more closely with Alan and sustainable fisheries, and the folks doing that in partnership and cooperation, or whatever?

MR. BILLY: My sense from listening to everyone is that there seem to be a view that it's a positive development. They're off to a good start. We've heard about some changes that might be considered in terms of how they're describing the status of stocks, over-fishing, use some different words and that kind of thing. And, in fact, perhaps the opposite, that it needs to be promoted more widely. And some of the early

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discussion about different shows and that kind of thing, so I don't -- I have a different reading on that. It's new and it's off to a good start, but maybe we can provide some further guidance on how to make it even better. They may need a little more time.

MR. RAYBURN: I might say one thing, and I think it's -- and Laurel, correct me, but it seems to me, when it originally started, the concept was just to be more high-profile on the status of stocks. And it really -- we through a little transition period, or it seemed to me we did, going from just a reflection on actually status οf stocks, to а consumer education, seafood consumer education type of And in that transition, perhaps, the term from over-fished and over-fishing kind of were retained in that sustainable fisheries-type of report, and didn't really maybe make all transition needed to be, if, in fact, the tool is to be a seafood consumer education tool, rather than a sustainable fisheries report. So that's my understanding, but I'm not sure that's correct. But that's certainly the way I've seen this evolve

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in the last year or so that it's been put out for us to look at.

MR. BILLY: John.

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MR. CONNELLY: Just from our viewpoint, as Bob mentioned, it is a tool, but you don't build a whole house with a hammer. It is one tool that is out there, and I quess our exhortation to NMFS and NOAA more broadly is that you need to fill up the tool box with а lot more vehicles, communications a lot or more communications tools, and to get that house built in a hurry, because right now we're living in a hut, and I have no idea where this analogy is going.

## (Laughter.)

MR. RAYBURN: But a storm is coming; right?

MR. BILLY: All right. I think I'm going to wrap this up. And these are just my notes in preparation for the Commerce Subcommittee meeting tomorrow morning starting at 9:00, location to be announced. As I listened to the whole discussion, I sort of developed a sense of three areas that the Committee, the Subcommittee,

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and then the Full MAFAC Committee might want to consider for a resolution on. First would be this whole area we just talked about, about education, and promotion, that broader education and promotion effort, and what fisheries management is about. Obviously, FishWatch is one tool, but perhaps others, and that we should encourage the Agency to develop a whole program or strategy in this area, as it relates to sustainability, and the existing standards, and all the other things we've talked about. So that's one item.

A second would be the possibility of NOAA Fisheries carrying on a review of what's going on out there, and some of the -- I mean, this in the sense of a review now, not an audit, a We've heard about two or three different review. kind of certification programs; are there more, what standards are they applying, fact finding, getting information, who's participating, whatever we can find out about that kind, the existing state of play out there, and we would need to figure out whether that's just domestic, international, if we want to look more broadly or That's something that NOAA could carry out, not.

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and it would inform then.

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The third item Ι the wrote was possibility of some audit role for NOAA. If it's shown that there's a need, which is not clear to me, but maybe there is. Maybe there is some sort of an audit role that could be played by NOAA or someone else in this arena, if it's shown that that's needed in terms of consistency, perhaps recourse and the problems that develop, that kind thing. So I wanted to encourage both the members of the Subcommittee, and the Full Committee to think about those areas, and others, and, obviously, this is all subject to change as we go through our further discussions tomorrow morning. Tony.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Tom, yesterday's discussion, there was quite a bit of discussion on seafood quality and safety questions.

MR. BILLY: The three items that Commerce Subcommittee has been asked to deal with are aquaculture, whatever we choose to say about what's developed so far, what else remains to be done. The second is seafood quality, safety, and labeling. And the third is this subject that we

1	just finished discussing, so three hours, an hour
2	on each item, and we may or may not have a
3	resolution for the Full Committee to consider on
4	each. Any other thoughts? Ralph.
5	MR. RAYBURN: Would you consider whether
6	the group thinks it's viable to be a part of the
7	American Fishery Society symposium on eco-
8	labeling? Would that be one of your topics?
9	MR. BILLY: We'll talk about that at the
10	Subcommittee, and then
11	MR. RAYBURN: Whatever works. I just
12	thought it might be an interesting venue. Thank
13	you.
14	MR. BILLY: Any other thoughts? Okay.
15	Thank you all very much.
16	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I'd like to take it
17	back for a moment or two before we adjourn. For
18	tomorrow now we have, Mr. Gilmore, your strategic
19	planning committee is scheduled to meet. Tom just
20	mentioned his committee. Mr. Fletcher, your
21	committee is not going to be meeting. Right?
22	There's no need for it, your subcommittee?
23	MR. FLETCHER: Well, if at all, we need
24	to look at next steps for the working group's

1	involvement. There's not a lot available for it
2	right now, so I think there's not a whole lot of a
3	report that needs to be developed.
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Okay. Then finally,
5	2020 will meet again tomorrow. I've asked Dr.
6	Holliday here to chair that meeting for me in my
7	absence, because I will not be here tomorrow.
8	MR. FLETCHER: The charter amendment
9	committee.
10	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes. Charter, that's -
11	- I didn't write it down here, yes. Tom, you have
12	that also. You have to work with that tomorrow.
13	How many rooms do we have?
14	DR. HOLLIDAY: We have three rooms.
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: We have three rooms.
16	DR. HOLLIDAY: And they're available
17	beginning at 8 a.m. They don't have to meet for
18	the entire time, so we could swap out if we wanted
19	to do consecutive meetings, different groups.
20	MR. RAFTICAN: The charter shouldn't be
21	taking too much time. We could do it after that.
22	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Say again.
23	MR. RAFTICAN: Bob, the recreational
24	data shouldn't take too much time. We can use the

1	same room after that.
2	DR. HOLLIDAY: I thought he said no.
3	CHAIR DiLERNIA: You're not going to
4	meet. All right. So Rec is not going to meet.
5	But that still gives us four meetings, strategic
6	planning, commerce, 2020, and charter.
7	MR. BILLY: Well, how about if, whoever
8	is going to be involved in the charter, we do it
9	at 8 or 7:30 over breakfast.
10	MR. RAFTICAN: We could do that. I
11	don't think it's going to take a long time. I
12	think it's kind of setting up we don't have the
13	materials we need in front of us, so just kind of
14	set it up, get email addresses, contact
15	information, and get ready for a next step there.
16	So we could meet at 8:00 right here, and we can
17	be done by 8:30, I would bet.
18	CHAIR DiLERNIA: All right. And
19	everyone else is comfortable with their other
20	Committee assignments for tomorrow? No questions?
21	DR. HOLLIDAY: We will attend. Some
22	people know where they're going to be going. Tom,
23	who is helping you with that endeavor?
24	MR. RAFTICAN: Bob, Catherine, Tom.

1	CHAIR DILERNIA: Charter, right?
2	MR. RAFTICAN: Charter.
3	MR. RAYBURN: But isn't the 2020, isn't
4	it your Executive Committee, plus Heather and I?
5	Or you've got another 2020?
6	CHAIR DiLERNIA: 2020?
7	MR. RAYBURN: Yes.
8	CHAIR DiLERNIA: No, 2020 is the
9	Executive, and you and Heather. But the problem
10	is they're going to be meeting
11	MR. RAYBURN: Yes, that was going to be
12	my point. Most of the folks in that Committee are
13	tied up.
14	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes.
15	MR. RAFTICAN: What time are they
16	meeting?
17	MS. McCARTY: So we need to stagger it.
18	MR. RAFTICAN: Start this one at 8, and
19	start the others at 9.
20	MR. RAYBURN: Don't worry about it,
21	Mark. It all works out in the end.
22	DR. HOLLIDAY: I'm using pencils.
23	MR. BILLY: Tony, I just want to observe
24	for the record that your proclivity to the right,
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	<u> </u>
not the left may have resulted in all of	the
people involved in the charter are all on	the
right side of the room.	
(Laughter.)	
CHAIR DiLERNIA: Anyone on this	side
want to volunteer for the charter? No, we do l	nave
a problem as far as when folks meet, as far	· as

is concerned, because -- Jim, how long are

your -- your meeting is going to take three hours,

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a couple of hours. Right?

MR. GILMORE:

We're going to do it in an

MR. RAFTICAN: But you're starting at 6:30. Right?

hour and a half so that we can accommodate --

DR. HOLLIDAY: It might be advantageous to start the Commerce Committee and the Policy Committee, have them both start at 8.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Commerce, and then --

DR. HOLLIDAY: With the idea that by the time 11:00 rolls around, those Subcommittees will be done, and the Executive Committee and others could meet to talk about the 2020. Because you've got a lot to do on the Commerce. You've got three separate activities. You guys might be done, and

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1	you might not be. Okay.
2	MR. GILMORE: No, I have no idea.
3	DR. HOLLIDAY: You have no
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: All the Committee
5	meetings are open to all the other members, also.
6	It's simply a matter of by organization,
7	people are assigned to different Committees, but
8	we're all free to attend.
9	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right. Well, I'm just
10	trying to give people the opportunity to them by
11	trying to stagger them in a manner that makes
12	sense.
13	CHAIR DiLERNIA: I agree.
14	MS. McCARTY: So everybody except the
15	Vision 2020 meets at 8, and then the Vision 2020
16	meets at 10.
17	CHAIR DiLERNIA: You're asking the
18	question, and I'm looking to Mark as
19	DR. HOLLIDAY: Yes, I'm looking at Tom
20	because I don't know if his group would be done in
21	two hours.
22	MR. BILLY: Yes.
23	DR. HOLLIDAY: You would be done. And
24	at that point, at 10 you could have the charter

1	group, and does the charter and 2020 overlap?
2	MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
3	DR. HOLLIDAY: Yes.
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Charter and 2020
5	overlaps.
6	DR. HOLLIDAY: So one could be at 10,
7	the next could be at 11. I think the
8	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Charter is going to be
9	quick.
10	MR. RAFTICAN: Charter is going to be
11	quick.
12	DR. HOLLIDAY: I think Vision 2020 we'd
13	want to reserve a little bit of time, more than an
14	hour.
15	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes. You're going to
16	start at 8, you're really going to want to break
17	at noon for lunch. Charter, 10 to 10:30, and then
18	2020, 10:30 to noon?
19	MR. RAFTICAN: Yes.
20	DR. HOLLIDAY: And what's the largest
21	group?
22	MR. FLETCHER: We've got the afternoon,
23	too.
24	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Well, afternoon we're

1	supposed to report out. Yes.
2	DR. HOLLIDAY: No, we're reconvening at
3	one to report out.
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes. The largest group
5	would be
6	DR. HOLLIDAY: Review of the action, any
7	summary the wrap-up is at 4, for the day, and
8	any other new business, that sort of thing.
9	CHAIR DiLERNIA: The largest group,
10	Commerce probably.
11	DR. HOLLIDAY: Do you want to meet here
12	at 8:00? Okay. So the Commerce Subcommittee will
13	meet in this room from 8 to 10. Okay? And
14	Executive Board Room One, which I have it's on
15	the first level, I have directions to it. It's a
16	ten-person room, and that would be the strategic
17	planning group. And you want to meet for two
18	hours, 8 to 10?
19	MR. GILMORE: Sure.
20	DR. HOLLIDAY: And the third group,
21	we're not going to meet until those two finish.
22	Right? At 10:00 to 10:30, you're going to run
23	your charter group.

CHAIR DiLERNIA: Do it here.

DR. HOLLIDAY: In the North Terrace 1 Room. Right? 2 CHAIR DiLERNIA: Yes. 3 4 DR. HOLLIDAY: So anybody from strategic 5 planning could come back and meet at 10 to 10:30 to talk about the charter. And then from 10:30 to 6 7 noon in this room, the Vision 2020 group would do their thing. 8 CHAIR DiLERNIA: 9 Great. if you want to DR. HOLLIDAY: 10 So 11 charter, or Vision 2020, or Commerce, it's in this If you want to do strategic planning, it's 12 room. in Executive Board Room One on the first floor. 13 CHAIR DiLERNIA: That's it. 14 15 DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay for everybody? CHAIR DiLERNIA: Before we break, 16 T'd just like to -- is Laurel here? She's not here. 17 Well, we'll see Laurel later on to see -- I wanted 18 to thank her for -- this will be the last time 19 we'll be meeting. I won't see you here tomorrow. 20 just wanted to -- I won't be here tomorrow. 21 22 I'm sorry, I have to go back to New York early. wanted to thank Laurel publicly for all the work 23

and

us,

for

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she's

done

for

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Committee,

particularly on my behalf, all the work she's given me, and helped me over the years. I really appreciate it, and I'll see her later on this evening.

And in the same light, I'd like to thank

Mark for taking over the Committee, and running

with it. He has a very small staff. Do you have

a staff at all at this point? It's small.

DR. HOLLIDAY: What time is it?

CHAIR DiLERNIA: And it's a lot of work, and I really appreciate it. And to you all folks, too, please. Thank you very much for -- I may get a little frustrated up here at times, but I know we're all working towards the common goal, and everyone has in their heart the good of our nation, and our nation's fisheries, and that's all I can ask for, so thank you very much. And I'll see folks tonight at Hogarths, and a question. Ralph?

MR. RAYBURN: I assume we're not going to sign Laurel's -- you're just going to sign it for us. Is that it?

CHAIR DiLERNIA: The way the frame is constructed, we can't sign it. I'm sorry.

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1	MR. RAYBURN: No, that's fine.
2	MR. FLETCHER: The bus is going right
3	out front here at 5:45.
4	CHAIR DiLERNIA: That's right.
5	MR. FLETCHER: Tony, thank you.
6	CHAIR DiLERNIA: We're adjourned. My
7	pleasure. Thank you.
8	(Applause.)
9	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
10	was concluded at 4:56 p.m.)
11	

**NEAL R. GROSS**