UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

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MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Thursday, May 14, 2009

The Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee met in the Colton Rooms I and II at the Monterey Conference Center, One Portola Plaza, Monterey, California 93940, at 8:40 a.m., James W. Balsiger, Vice Chair, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

JAMES W. BALSIGER, Vice Chair MARK HOLLIDAY, Executive Director TOM J. BILLY, Committee Liaison BILL DEWEY ANTHONY D. DiLERNIA PATRICIA DOERR EDWIN A. EBISUI, JR. ERIKA A. FELLER MARTIN FISHER ROBERT FLETCHER CATHERINE L. FOY STEVE JONER DOROTHY M. LOWMAN HEATHER D. McCARTY TOM RAFTICAN ERIC C. SCHWAAB

DAVID H. WALLACE

CONSULTANTS TO MAFAC PRESENT:

RANDY FISHER JOHN V. O'SHEA LARRY SIMPSON

ALSO PRESENT:

MATT ATEMSEY
TOM BIGFORD
DAVID CRABB
STAN DEVERUX
MIKE ENG
CHURCHILL GRIMES
HEIDI LOVETT
ALAN RISENHOOVER
LISA WOONINCH

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S (8:40 a.m.)MR. BILLY: Good morning, everyone. [COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Good morning. MR. BILLY: I'm going to work hard to make sure we operate in an efficient manner today and hopefully finish on time or 10 maybe even a little early, we'll see. I understand while I didn't 11 participate, I understand that there were 12 13 several large pizzas that people benefitted from yesterday evening. Sounded awfully 14 good. 15 Anyway, we're going to first deal 16 with administrative matters. It is my 17 pleasure to call on Mark Holliday to lead us 18 19 through that discussion. Mark. 20 DR. HOLLIDAY: Thanks, Tom. 21 Good morning, everybody. I've 22

gotten several questions about getting rides and things back to airports later today or tomorrow. This is the schedule of flights based on your itineraries. Rather than try to match you up with partners, just look in that column H. It may be a little far away, but you can get up and look at it. Those are the times when people are going. If you see a flight, make sure it's to the right airport at a time that looks close to yours. Check with that person, see if they have a car, and you can carpool back with them.

So we have people leaving at various times. Some have left already, some are leaving early this afternoon, some are staying overnight. Rather than try to do that myself, you can just take a look at some of these times. I'll leave this up during the morning here before we get to the report, and you can check with somebody who has a flight close to yours.

MR. BILLY: Okay. I'd like to --

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while I'm staying out till Sunday, I'll be attending a meeting here tomorrow morning and then driving north, so I could drop someone off at San Jose or even San Francisco Airport mid-afternoon tomorrow, Friday. So -- and I have a car.

MS. LOWMAN: Tom, when are you leaving?

MR. BILLY: This meeting.

MS. LOWMAN: No, no. When are you leaving here?

MR. BILLY: Oh, about 1:00.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So I'll leave this up for a little bit. And, you know, check it and we'll ask you to make your arrangements one on one with your potential partner. If you're getting a ride back, there's always the Monterey shuttle. It has 20 different times a day that it leaves from the hotel back to both airports, as a failsafe. Hope this helps make it easier connections. You know, if some of your plans have changed and

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whatever, so this is the knowledge I had coming out here about when people were traveling.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Today's the 14th.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Today's the 14th.

I had to check that.

Okay. So I put on the agenda some of these administrative things because on the last day we tend to lose people as the day goes on. I wanted to try to get maximum participation on important questions like time and place for the next meeting.

At the November meeting last year in New Orleans we tried to project forward and looked at the date for this meeting as well as the fall meeting. We settled into a general idea that for November of 2009, as the month that the location would be back in D.C. We'd flip the sequence. We normally would meet in the spring in D.C. We didn't think there'd be a full complement of

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appointees in the new administration. We let that settle down and we'd meet individually with the new Administrator or others in the spring.

So we were looking at D.C. in the fall. And the week that seemed to work best for people last year and still doesn't seem to have any major conflicts with respect to councils is that second week, Veteran's Day holiday week. So as we did last year, it was the week encompassing Veteran's Day.

So what I propose to do, because I know people's calendars are always in a state of flux and we don't have the full complement of members here today, this happened to me last time, and the people who were here, we might say, it's only fair that those who come should be subject to when we me. But because we do have a portion of members who weren't able to make this meeting for legitimate reasons, I want to make sure that we include their preferences for meeting times as well.

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But right now it would be that second week in November in the Washington, D.C. area.

I was going to post this. I think for Eric's subcommittee we've been using Doodle. It's a little online choose-yourdates, can-you-make-this, can-you-not-makethis program. And I'll do that starting today to get your preferences on that date or an alternate week. But the wildcard is that I wanted to find out from you how important it is to -- you know, Dr. Lubchenco's schedule gets booked up pretty fast, but -is that a make-or-break issue if she can't make that meeting? Is that enough for us to consider an alternative date or is it more it would be our preference to schedule it when she might be able to coincide with the free time on her schedule?

I'm trying to get a sense. Is that a killer for any particular date that we choose in your mind?

MR. BILLY: In our subcommittee

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meeting yesterday, the NOAA strategic planning, it appeared that the planning staff might be ready to schedule a series of meetings for Dr. Lubchenco and other senior people in late September and October or November, where they would have --DR. HOLLIDAY: The stakeholder meetings? MR. BILLY: The stakeholder meetings, yeah. MR. JONER: Regional stakeholder meetings. MR. BILLY: Yeah, but they're also going to be a series in Washington. And one

idea we had was perhaps to tie one of those to our meeting, so I just wanted to alert you to that. Because we would have hopefully provided some input which you will hear about, but that could tie into when we schedule.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay. I hear your Let me clear the first question about point.

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coinciding with Dr. Lubchenco's schedule to attend the meeting. Would that be a high priority or low priority for the group in terms of scheduling our meeting? How many people -- I was just going to do a show of hands to make it easier. I mean is it a really high priority for -- who thinks it's a very high priority to schedule it in accordance with that? 10 (Hands raised.) DR. HOLLIDAY: We've got maybe 11 five people. 12 Medium priority in terms of our 13 schedule? 14 (Hands raised.) 15 DR. HOLLIDAY: Two, eight. 16 And a low priority? 17 (Hands raised.) 18 DR. HOLLIDAY: Again, this is not 19 definitive, but I'm just trying to step 20 through. 21 Heather.

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MS. McCARTY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

about in our subcommittee was that it's possible that we could have spoken either as a small group or as the chair, or however, but MAFAC could by that time have already spoken to Dr. Lubchenco about things that we're working on and the trends and all of that stuff. So it's possible that we could have already taken care of some of that by the time November rolls around.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Oh, I'm sorry.

Yeah, my assumption is that between now and then that representatives of MAFAC will have met with Dr. Lubchenco and the new administration team.

MS. McCARTY: Hence my medium priority, medium to low. It would be nice to get her there, for everyone to meet her, but I think we would have already spoken.

MR. BILLY: Tom.

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MR. RAFTICAN: And independently the Ecosystem Subcommittee came up with essentially the same recommendations.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So that's to Tom's

point about coinciding with the Strategic

Planning Stakeholder meeting that would be

scheduled in the D.C. area. Would people see

that as a high priority for us to schedule, a

medium priority, or a low priority, in terms

of influencing our schedule date for the next

meeting?

Tom's suggestion from the Committee discussion was that it would be nice to coincide.

MS. McCARTY: High.

DR. HOLLIDAY: There was interest in coinciding our meeting date with the schedule for that stakeholder meeting.

MR. BILLY: Just one point of clarification. In my mind at least part of my thinking was we may not get her for three days or even a day, but if she's going to be

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spending time holding these sessions we might have an opportunity to interact as a committee in that framework. So it was like I almost thought of it as an alternative to getting her to the MAFAC meeting, if we can't.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Did Paul Doremus describe the structure of those meetings? They've had one in Alaska back in February. There was a structured discussion about issues that -- and they had small round tables and they broke out into discussion groups.

MR. BILLY: Not really. I mean
I've been going to --

DR. HOLLIDAY: I was curious whether it was the same format and what opportunity there would be to have an exchange directly with Dr. Lubchenco as opposed to making a keynote and then giving it to staff for the next couple of days and she disappears.

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I don't know. So Paul didn't have anything new on that.

MS. McCARTY: We didn't talk about that nor did he give us any particular timing.

DR. HOLLIDAY: There have been --

MS. McCARTY: He did talk about the timing of the planning councils, which might be somewhat separate. And my impression was that -- well, it's always better to get your oar in the water sooner rather than later. And you don't want to come in on the tail end of something like that and try to backfill, or whatever. So I guess the meeting of the group that we talked about was the earlier the better rather than waiting until late in the year.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay. Thank you.

So just by show of hands in terms of hearing what we heard about coinciding with the stakeholder, would people consider it a high priority, a medium priority, or a

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low priority to have where possible to coincide with one of those meetings. Would it be a high priority?

MS. DOERR: Which meetings? I'm having problems down here.

DR. HOLLIDAY: We're trying to schedule our next MAFAC meeting.

MS. DOERR: Yeah.

DR. HOLLIDAY: There are going to be a series of stakeholder workshops sponsored by Paul Doremus' office to help generate the Next Generation NOAA Strategic Plan --

MS. DOERR: Okay.

DR. HOLLIDAY: -- that are inviting constituents, stakeholders, others to inform NOAA. And Paul indicated to one of the working groups or the subcommittees yesterday that there would be some scheduled in the D.C. area end of September, October-November time period. And Tom was expressing the notion that we could schedule our

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meeting, the next MAFAC meeting, to coincide with that, so that we could be full participants in that stakeholder workshop.

MR. BILLY: Heather.

MS. McCARTY: What about we -
DR. HOLLIDAY: Does that -
MS. McCARTY: Sorry. Thank you.

What if we schedule it then but not as a kind of an add-on to one of those but as one of those? You know, as we are a stakeholder group we'd like to have a meeting as part of that process, but not try to hook onto one of the stakeholder groups? Because then I think we'll get short shrift.

MS. LOWMAN: I think so, too.

MR. DEWEY: Um-hum.

MS. McCARTY: I think if we have our own stakeholder group, we are a stakeholder group and we're kind of a representative one.

MR. DEWEY: Good idea.

MS. McCARTY: Ask for it in that

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vein rather than say that we want to hook onto another one.

MR. BILLY: And picking up on that idea, we could even as part of agenda plan dedicate one day to that kind of thought if it works, so that...

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: I don't think you'd want to have the entire agenda be the structured stakeholder process that Doremus intends to run through, but -- I don't know how long the stakeholder meeting is, but the typical stakeholder one is four hours. You might want to have a whole morning devoted to that process.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So I think I have the gist of what you're trying to accomplish there.

The idea that some of you expressed yesterday about the duration of the meeting, we've been using this three-day format. A number of you commented about there's a lot of things going on but very

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little time for getting into depth in terms of the discussion relative to the presentation time. So there are a couple of -- if that's a general feeling of the group with respect to how we structure the meeting, there are a couple of potential remedies.

One is to have fewer items on the agenda, one or two, as opposed to the numbers that we've had, and cover them in more detail and more depth. The other is to keep the number of topics about the same, add a day to make it a longer meeting, because the fixed costs of getting to a destination are sort of the larger cost involved. The additional per diem is sort of the margin -- of the smaller marginal cost.

The other idea is to -- we said we'd look at the idea of an additional, a third meeting during the year. Again there's pros and cons, not the least of which being the cost. But your schedules seem to be sort of the super committed type that's pretty

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difficult to get two dates a year to get your time. So I'm obviously showing some of my preferences, but those are some of the ideas.

I'm trying to make sure that we schedule meetings and that we have satisfactory time scheduled and use it well but serve your needs to be active and compelling participants in this process. So I'd like to get a little bit of feedback and try to schedule the November meeting. But is the three-day format, notwithstanding what we said about the stakeholder day, is that still our target? Do we want to try to lengthen the meeting? Do we want to try to focus on fewer agenda items?

Some open questions that I'd like to hear some feedback on.

MR. O'SHEA: I don't know, I've been doing this maybe six years and I thought I'd have a hard time going down the list of what we covered this week and say I didn't need to hear this. So I thought the topics

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you had this week were really solid.

I'd much rather travel on a Sunday than try to accommodate a third meeting. So I think a four-day meeting if you want to make more time, from my perspective, makes sense.

MR. BILLY: All right. I like sort of the format and the number of topics approximately that we're dealing with we had the last two or three meetings. It might be helpful to think about an extra half a day because then people could travel and get home in the format that we've been doing it of late.

And the other thought I have and it may sound like it's not tied into this but it is, and that is for a while we encouraged the staff to prepare one-pagers or little white papers for what we were being briefed on or going to deal with. And while I know that may be a pain for the staff, it's very helpful for us to prepare for the meeting and

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may expedite the process to make us more efficient. So that's just a thought I wanted to share.

Tom.

MR. RAFTICAN: Maybe to take that one step further, instead of trying to get together three times or an extra day, a half a day may work well, but if we had preparatory documents and maybe a conference call a month in advance or three weeks in advance, I think it would make things -- you know, you could structure a call. could be just a couple hours, but put everybody on it. We get an idea upfront what's going on. And it gives us a chance to better prepare. You guys are usually pretty -- very well prepared coming in, but it gets us all on the same page coming in and it might facilitate the time line a little.

MR. BILLY: Bill.

MR. RAFTICAN: I've been comfortable with the meeting structure we've

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had to date. I think it's pretty well on a number of topics and so on. This meeting worked well, I thought.

With the strategic planning potential for this next meeting, you know, if we're going to dedicate a whole half a day to that, we might want to consider in this situation adding a half day specifically for that so we can still have a full agenda. I kind of like the idea that Tom suggested of staff puts a lot of work in to preparing the PowerPoint presentations, but a one-page summary would be helpful to me as well on the topics that we're going to be hearing about and some guidance as far as what sort of recommendations or advice they might be seeking from MAFAC around these topics would be helpful.

MR. BILLY: Let's hear from you.

Any other thoughts?

MR. JONER: I guess I would -- I'm not a big fan of conference calls even though

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I have to do them all the time. Maybe that's the way. So I guess I'd rather donate an extra half a day of my life than be on another conference call.

MR. BILLY: Martin.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: I'd echo that same sentiment. And I feel a little guilty here because I've been sort of pushing for a fourth day. And I think your idea of a half day is a really good compromise if people don't want to -- or it would be difficult for a lot of people to extend that full day and then travel on the weekend, so half a day would certainly go a long ways towards helping.

MR. BILLY: Okay.

MS. FELLER: Thank you. I mean for my part it would be easier to extend half a day or a day. And I mean I agree with Bill, I like the organization of the agenda and the amount of material. I would have liked more time in subcommittee discussion,

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for sure. And I think that those are things that would probably be well suited to conference calls offline, but you can't substitute face time. And I would really have liked to have had a little bit of time for that discussion. So if that could be accommodated by spending an extra half day that would be good.

MR. BILLY: Heather.

MS. McCARTY: I think half a day is really the same thing as a full day when you get right down to it, travel time, particularly if you live in Alaska or someplace and you got to go someplace. I mean you lose that day anyway, just --

 $\label{eq:MS.FOY: I'm going to second} \mbox{ that.}$

MS. McCARTY: -- neither here nor there. I think that we try to do too much.

I have always thought that and I still think that, even though this particular meeting has been full really good and new information.

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Sometimes in the past I have felt like the information wasn't so essential.

And so I think if you can make a differentiation between essential and new information and older and nonessential information, you clear the agenda a little bit for more discussion, which I also think we need. And that's what we can do when we're together, whereas stuff we don't have to be together for.

So I kind of like Tom's idea of information ahead of time, maybe a conference call. I don't have any problem with that.

But, you know, I get overwhelmed sometimes by the amount of stuff we have to listen to and much rather take the time to talk.

MR. BILLY: Randy.

MR. RANDY FISHER: It would be a little bit helpful to -- I think it's a little unfair to put a lot more work on Mark because I know we do a lot of meetings and I know it's a giant pain in the butt to try and

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get people to give you stuff before the meetings. I mean it's a nightmare. So if we expect that to happen, I think that's not a fair thing, really.

And then the other question is when you prepare the agendas how much in advance is it really possible to prepare an agenda for a meeting like this? I mean just out of curiosity, how...

DR. HOLLIDAY: Agenda preparation one of my more difficult tasks, --

MR. RANDY FISHER: Right.

DR. HOLLIDAY: -- in getting both the attention of the membership to give feedback. My goal has been to have a published agenda mailed out a month in advance of the meeting. I have not met that yet. My intent is to have materials published to the website two weeks in advance for read-ahead materials. And your experience is shared. People come to the meeting with their PowerPoints never having

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seen anything in advance.

So I think there's a distinction between what we can and expect realistically what we'd like to do. For the November meeting last year we had an annotated agenda. We talked about this idea of having a one-page summary, which my staff and I wrote those up for every agenda topic. It didn't seem to make a whole lot of difference to the membership. This is just my impression, in terms of helping people understand. We still had to go through a lot of making sure everybody is on the same page. Some people didn't have time to read them ahead of time.

So in theory I like the idea.

It's something that I have promoted internally in our own meetings in the Fishery Service: Why are we meeting on this topic, what do we hope to get out of it, are their options. And that's a very standard convention. But its utility in real life sometimes is not as we'd like it to be.

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MR. RANDY FISHER: One follow-up to that. I thought the conference call we had with Eric on disaster relief prior to the meeting was valuable because we got through a lot of stuff. So we came -- we cut down the time that we needed by a long ways because we already knew what was going on.

So it seems to me that if we're going to pick a few major topics that are important, then we should identify those and set up a system to do that, and then not expect to have everything in advance, because it ain't going to happen, folks. I mean we're just setting ourselves -- him for failure, mostly, because that's what happens, and I don't think that's fair.

MR. BILLY: Dorothy.

MS. LOWMAN: Yeah. I mean I do
think that even though it's hard and painful
and you get busy with your lives, the
Committee's been fairly good at carving out
some time between meetings, like the 2020

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Working Group and we did the Transition Paper and I think we'll probably have some things to do after this meeting, and maybe that's also making better use of some -- of making a commitment to do some work between meetings is another way to -- and, you know, I mean Eric's group was another example.

MR. BILLY: Martin.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: I hate to be a flapjack, but --

DR. HOLLIDAY: Pancake?
(Side comments and laughter.)

MR. MARTIN FISHER: My original idea about increasing meeting length was so that we could devote a full day whether it was broken up in two half-days of pure subcommittee discussion, because that's where we do our work. And to just give us another half-day, I don't think that's enough. I think if we could commit to another full day of work and however you want to spread out the load, but there's so much to absorb and

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then it takes a little bit of time to process what we absorb. And then just about the time you really coalesce everything in your mind, you're on a plane. And it would be really great if we could spend our last day or the day before the last day purely doing work group stuff. That's kind of why I had been pushing for that, so.

And the flapjack was is that I was deferring to Tom and going anything with, oh, well, a half-day's a good compromise.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: It's a little bit different than a waffle.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Yeah.

(Laughter.)

MR. BILLY: Okay, any other comments on this?

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, why
don't we leave that with Mark and we'll mull
this over. You know, if he had the right
support at least for the NMFS stuff, we
should be able to get stuff out ahead of

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1	time. That will help a little bit.
2	Obviously if the FDA comes in or Doremus from
3	PPI, we have less of an ability to torque
4	that. I think we understand it. We probably
5	don't need to spend a lot more time here.
6	MR. JONER: After all this, what
7	are our target dates, still the same, the
8	week?
9	DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, the target
10	date was the Veteran's Day week in November.
11	MR. JONER: Which is the week of
12	the 9th, right?
13	DR. HOLLIDAY: I believe so, yeah.
14	And I would send out this electronic cast-
15	your-vote
16	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Modified by
17	the stakeholder dates, which we don't have.
18	MR. JONER: Right.
19	DR. HOLLIDAY: I mean I will check
20	that with Paul and the PPI when I
21	MR. JONER: As long as you know
22	for me and a couple others, there's a council

1	meeting the week before, which makes things
2	like conference calls
3	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right. That's why
4	we got to this window of trying to.
5	MR. JONER: just pretty much
6	out of the question for that week, week
7	before.
8	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right. One of the
9	things we do is map out those council
10	intersections and exclude them from the
11	MR. JONER: Which for me also
12	includes conference calls, because I as
13	you notice, I can't do.
14	DR. HOLLIDAY: Can't be doing
15	MR. JONER: Just can't be done
16	during council week. Way too exciting.
17	DR. HOLLIDAY: So a couple of
18	quick things on membership and such I'd like
19	to cover.
20	I should start off by saying this
21	is the last meeting for two members present
22	here, that if you recall we asked for to help

us through the transition, new members to old members, that four of our brethren stay on for another meeting to help with this overlap, and it's my honor to extend my thanks to both Bob Fletcher and Tony DiLernia who gratefully extended their term to help us merge into the new 2009 cycle and carry forward with the excellent work that they have contributed for their two terms plus one year.

So I thank you all and I think everyone here would echo that sentiment, so thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. BILLY: Tony.

MR. DiLERNIA: Thank you very much. I'm going to miss everyone. I hear you planning your next meeting and sadly I'm not going to be there. I'm going to miss everyone. For me this will be the end of 18 years worth of association with the Agency: 11 years as council member and right after

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being term limited out as council member I became a member of the MAFAC, so it's been 18 continuous years. And I've been very proud to work with the Agency.

I said last night over pizza and cocktails that the Agency often finds itself -- folks who work at the Agency often find themselves in a very difficult position. And I stand by that. I really believe that, that folks who work there try very hard and are very dedicated and want to do the right thing for our resources and for our fishermen.

And while I'm on the topic of describing hard work and people at the Agency, I have to make a particular note of the very hard work that our Executive Director has done for us.

While chairman I could not have had a better staff, and the staff was one person and that was Dr. Mark Holliday. And so, Doc, the boss is there and Jim has been great for us, but my day-to-day has been with

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you, Doc, and you've been the one that's been there to make these meetings happen and all, and I really appreciate it. Thank you very much.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Thank you, Tony. (Applause.)

MR. BILLY: Bob.

MR. FLETCHER: I share Tony's sentiments and I've actually been around longer than that.

MR. DiLERNIA: Older than dirt, Bob.

MR. FLETCHER: Fifteen years with the council and then seven years here. It's been a real trip, a real learning experience. And yesterday Heather said something in our subcommittee that I just totally agreed with. She says the NMFS staff are remarkable in their commitment and the time that they put in it. And I share that. And I'm just pleased to have had some small part to do with fitting in the agenda.

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And I think the new players here would remember one very important thing: Go to New York and call Captain Tony.

(Laughter.)

MR. DiLERNIA: You have my number.

MR. FLETCHER: Trip of a lifetime,
I guarantee you. He is Mr. New York. And

don't forget to go to Don't Tell Mama's. And I thank everyone here and it's been a real honor to have been associated with this group and this effort. And I wish you all well.

And if there is ever an opportunity to come to San Diego, hopefully you'll have my number. Thank you.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Thank you. (Applause.)

DR. HOLLIDAY: So on the topic of new members we have published a Federal Register notice alerting the public that nominations are being sought to fill these vacancies on MAFAC. The process is very similar to what we went through last summer,

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that people can self-nominate or be nominated by colleagues or friends. There's not a formal application. You're familiar with it, having been appointed yourselves. But it's not that different from what's been done in the past.

The closing date for nominations is June 5th. And so it's open, it's been open for -- it'll be open for like a month and a half. Up to two recommendations or ref- -- supporting letters are welcome. More than two won't really make a difference, so we try to discourage the sort of blanket campaigns, to get the information necessary.

The one difference this year that

I just learned about through the email this

week is that in the Obama Administration

there is a new -- it's not an executive

order, it's just New Direction on

Appointments to Advisory Committees, that if

somebody has been a registered lobbyist

within the last two years that they are

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ineligible to serve on an advisory committee in the administration.

MS. McCARTY: Federal lobbyist.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Federal lobbyist and there's a definition of what that means, so most people know if they are a registered lobbyist with the Senate or House in Washington, D.C., there's a list, there's a process, there's a website.

I'll circulate this memo for your information, but that's a new requirement in the transparency of this administration, that if you have been a federal registered lobbyist through the House or Senate, that you be ineligible for consideration.

Go ahead.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: One other difference of course is that it's likely that Downtown will play much larger role in selecting the members than in the past. I think Fisheries last selected the names and got them approved. I think that there's

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going to be hands-on. So your advice on what two letters -- I'm not sure that there isn't some advantage to having more letters of support to Lubchenco, so that's something we might think about, so.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, the letters are not required, certainly. But they're encouraged to get, too. And I think the Federal Register notice indicated that was the desire.

MR. BILLY: Dorothy.

MS. LOWMAN: So several people that have been interested had asked me, well, what -- you know, how do they make these decisions and what are there -- and I said, well, you know, my feeling is that they try -- that you guys try to get a mix geographically and among the stakeholders on fisheries issues and that there -- but there's no fixed, so many recreational, so many commercial or anything like that. But it's making sure that there's a good mix.

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But if there's anything more I can rely back.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Directly to that question, that is the process. And so the Charter says the Committee shall be made up of representatives and seek to have a balance of perspectives. And we look at geography, discipline, expertise to try to present that balance of perspectives for the Committee. But you're absolutely correct, there is no quota, there is no seat designated for this sector or this geography. And that changes over time. As people come and go, we may have a slight imbalance one way or another because of resignations or time limits. And we try to focus to rebalance that.

MR. BILLY: Tony, and then Heather.

MR. DiLERNIA: Yeah. The one region that we are -- don't have any representation from is from the Caribbean Sea area. I don't know if any effort has been made to focus on trying to get a member from

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1	there, but I would recommend that when folks
2	make their recommendations, someone from the
3	Caribbean.
4	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Because we'd
5	have a meeting down there then.
6	MS. McCARTY: Yeah.
7	MR. DiLERNIA: Well, it's up to
8	Heather.
9	(Laughter.)
10	MR. SIMPSON: I think our last
11	member was Ragsdale, teaches in the college
12	down there. She was a good member.
13	MR. BILLY: Heather.
14	MS. McCARTY: How many seats are
15	open?
16	DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, we have the
17	four retired term-limited members and that's
18	the one
19	MS. McCARTY: Just those.
20	DR. HOLLIDAY: Those four are the
21	ones we're seeking as of today.
22	MS. McCARTY: And then the next

go-round there will be another chunk of, what, the same or...

DR. HOLLIDAY: Normally we are designed to get seven people -- no more than seven members rolling off at one time. I didn't bring the table with me today, but if you go to the members website -- I mean to the MAFAC website and look at membership, all of your terms, whether you're first or second term, and the expiration dates are there.

So actually some people are coming up on the end of their first term. By the end of calendar year 2010 we'll be processing requests for reappointments. Other people are -- another year class, if you will, would be another year away. So we have -- there will be vacancies coming up as people's interest and responsibilities change, and we'll try to make -- again, the Charter says there's 15 members, between 15 and 21 members. We would like to keep it at full strength, so that's been our intent to keep

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that full 21 appointed members in place.

One, I mentioned Charter on the agenda for today. Recall that at the prior meeting we proposed revisions to the Charter.

We had a subcommittee working on that. I believe Tom was the leader of that effort.

And so we've deferred submitting that because the existing Charter had just been renewed.

We wanted to also -- we knew a new administration was coming into play.

So we're going to start in the cycle, since the Charter would be coming up in February of next year, to get that cycle going for the new provisions that you requested in the Charter for MAFAC. I just wanted to give you a heads-up that would be in the works.

And the last thing I wanted to touch base, and we talked at the beginning of the meeting about because of the change in membership we also need to refine the change in leadership of the different subcommittees,

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as most of our subcommittee chairs were those four people who were term-limited.

So I wanted to just let you know that after looking at those people who have expressed an interest in serving as a subcommittee chair, where they were in their terms, you know, in terms of both experience and that they would be around a while, we asked Cathy Foy to step up and serve as the chairperson of the Protected Resources Subcommittee.

Yesterday we spoke, Heather for the Strategic Planning. Eric Schwaab has agreed to help us on the Redfish Working Group that Bob had been chairing.

On the Ecosystem side, Tom

Raftican led yesterday's session. And since

Tom Billy has been promoted or elevated or

acceded to the Committee Liaison position, he

asked that we find someone to chair the

Commerce Subcommittee behind him so that we

could redistribute the workload, and Steve

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Joner has graciously accepted that challenge to lead that subcommittee. So those will be the appointed people for the subcommittees, but I think the participatory spirit of how this thing works is that everybody really is an active and working contributor to these things, supported by the staff. And that's been a very successful model that I think will bear well to continue. 10 MR. BILLY: Congratulations. 11 DR. HOLLIDAY: So if there are any 12 13 questions, I'm happy to deal with them, but my report is complete. 14 MR. BILLY: Okay. Yeah. 15 MR. DEWEY: Just a question on 16 attendance and membership. 17 DR. HOLLIDAY: Yes. 18 MR. DEWEY: Are there any current 19 members that haven't been attending that we 20 need to be discussing or concerned about? 21

DR. HOLLIDAY: Not as a group I

don't think, yeah.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Thanks.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Thank you.

MR. BILLY: Let's see. So now were going to have a series of discussions on the work that was done by the subcommittees and working group. And the first will be on the Fisheries Disaster Working Group, their report and any recommendations, resolutions they might want to put forward.

So, Eric, the floor is yours.

MR. SCHWAAB: Thank you, Tom.

Just to reorient everyone, recall that we discussed this disaster declaration issue back in November in New Orleans and agreed, as a committee, to task a work group with looking more deeply into various issues related to disaster declarations and coming back to this meeting with a series of recommendations, as appropriate, directed to NOAA, with respect to the current disaster declaration process.

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November was that the process suffers currently from a decided lack of structure and consistency in application, largely resulting from the fact that it is really a politically-driven process. And it is one that often puts the cart before the horse in the sense that there are appropriations decisions that drive disaster declarations and that lead to, you know, I think very inconsistent results around the country in the way that these funds are appropriated, allocated, and effectively utilized.

So we had a work group. We met a couple of times over teleconference. We shared some documents back and forth. And I think that what we have to present before you today, which were circulated by Mark last night, in two forms.

One is specifically a list of recommendations that we're going to also -- that you have projected here on the screen.

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And, secondly, is a draft of a working paper, which I would emphasize the word "draft," because we spent some time earlier this week really focused on getting to the point where we felt comfortable with the list of recommendations.

There is in the draft white paper that you have some additional background related to how we got to this point and to this set of recommendations. But that white paper is something that still needs a bit of editing, both for style and content.

What we would suggest, I think, as a working group, is that we, number one, focus our attention here this morning with the full Committee to getting consent around this set of recommendations. And then perhaps we spend little bit more time sort of cleaning up our working paper.

And soon after this meeting, before we got back to NOAA, signed, sealed and delivered. And we'll close shop as a

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working group.

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Let me just make one other general comment about the scope of this exercise.

There is, as we heard earlier in the week, a rule that has been proposed as we were going through our deliberations.

The public comment period for the rule opened and closed. We made the decision largely based on the discussions that occurred back in November that we felt that our task and our scope was broader in nature, that it was more geared towards sort of the big-picture program, issues and performance.

And that while we had some discussion about the detail of the rule, and certainly some of these recommendations might be useful to NOAA as they reach a final decision on the rule, that the rule itself was not our focus.

And, in fact, the timing of process, even had we wanted to do that, made that very difficult. So these

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recommendations in our analysis of this issue are, you know, more big-picture oriented, with respect to the application of the disaster-relief process.

Substantively, as I said earlier, you know, we feel as a working group that, you know, there are a couple of problems.

And most of these recommendations are geared toward providing NOAA the advice that would position them to add a little more structure to the program.

And some of that might be, you know, within the current purview of the Agency to affect and other aspects of, as you'll see, as we walk through these recommendations, suggest that what we would be saying to NOAA is: Go out and seek additional authority to apply new standards, new principles, new approaches to the disaster declaration process.

And, you know, to be frank, I think, you know, some of these things, if

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adopted, would give, you know, I think NOAA some support that they might need in the political arena to help effect, you know, a more rational outcome and approach to some of these declaration processes and the way some of the funding is used.

I think a general premise that the

-- the last thing I'll say sort of in a

general perspective is that the general

premise that overrode a lot of our discussion

was that all disasters are not created equal.

And all fisheries, upon which disasters are

visited, are not created equal, you know. So

you have some -- so as a basic premise -- I

think we had some conversation about this

back in November.

You know, you have situations where there are, you know, very healthy fisheries that are operating according to fairly static, if you will, management plans and everything looks good.

A disaster arrives, perhaps, in

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the form of a hurricane and you're simply looking to put the fishery back the way it was.

At the other end of the spectrum there are fisheries with, you know, recognized structural problems that are operating perhaps in an environment where, you know, they're trying to achieve certain ascribed management outcomes, but they're not yet there, and a disaster intervenes.

The desire at that point, in application of disaster funding is not to put the fishery back in a place where it was performing, but that you want to help to use that disaster money to achieve already agreed-upon management objectives.

Now the qualifier there is that, you know, you don't take fishery upon -- that is visited by a disaster and say: Well, now that this has happened, let's try to do some new things with this money, you know, that the application of the disaster money should

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be limited to achieving already agreed-upon management objectives.

So there's kind of a fine line there in some regard, but that a lot of these approaches and recommendations that we put forward, you know, were discussed in that sort of an arena in that context.

What you have up before you is a series of recommendations which are loosely categorized in a couple of key areas, one being program, principles, and objectives.

The second being eligibility issues, implementation issues, allocation criteria and, finally, accountability measures.

And so I'll just walk through these sequentially. I'll invite you to stop me anywhere along the way to ask a question, to offer comment. And I would particularly invite members of the work group to jump in at any time.

I think all of the

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recommendations, which are listed as recommendations, the work group is generally comfortable with. The one exception to that is one here at the bottom of this sheet that's listed as a possible recommendation.

And we were struggling. I think conceptually we were pretty comfortable as a work group, but we were struggling with language a little bit. So that's qualified a bit in this presentation here today.

So with respect to general program principles and objectives, you see five recommendations plus a sixth possible recommendation. But essentially what this does is, first, as you see, requests some kind of assessment of pre-disaster fishery conditions that accompany any application to NOAA.

So that to get to this point of, you know, what is the condition of the fishery pre-disaster, and we ask the applicant to -- we recommend to NOAA that

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they ask the applicant to specifically require that kind of assessment of pre-disaster conditions.

Secondly, there's a recommendation that the assessment be required to include supporting information from other management entities where that might be applicable, such as a Fishery Management Council or an interstate commission.

Based on that pre-disaster
assessment, the third recommendation is that
the applicant should be requested to
articulate essentially what desired postdisaster conditions might be achieved through
application of whatever disaster assistance
might be available.

So, you know, effectively this is the place where you say, you know, 'If the fishery was moving in a different direction than the place where it existed prior to the disaster event, what are the outcomes that you might achieve that are already prescribed

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in management plans that may be aided through the application, strategic application, of disaster assistance dollars?'

Okay. So the fourth one is also related to that, to that same issue.

And the fifth one -- and just for the purpose of -- to remind working group members, we talked a lot about eligibility for aquaculture and for recreationally-dependent communities. They certainly, in some cases, already received benefits.

In many cases that's an ancillary benefit, as disaster money is applied to restoring habitat conditions or perhaps rebuilding infrastructure. There are ancillary benefits to, particularly, the aquaculture and some of the, you know, recreationally -- recreational-fishing communities that suffer economically as a result of disasters.

And the recommendations to NOAA on the part of the work group was that these

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aquaculture and recreational impacts be used, not only as a specific -- be eligible to be considered for eligibility purposes, but that they also clarify that they could be directly eligible for disaster funding and other related assistance.

What I started to say a minute ago for working members, is we actually had this down in eligibility. And at the meeting the other day it was recommended that we move it up. So that's why in this draft you see that moved up.

The final point in this general area of programs, principles, and objectives is that we recommend to NOAA essentially continuation of a practice that is already in place, but that has been subject to some fate.

And that is effectively that you can't create your own disaster by overfishing, nor can you create your own disaster by direct application of management

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actions that are undertaken to control ongoing overfishing. So this is sort of an affirmation of an eligibility issue that we felt like we needed to reinforce from now on.

Jim.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So is there any room there in the unusual circumstance where the new scientific information says:

Wow, you guys have been overfishing for four years. We didn't know it till now. And so you create a -- is there room there?

MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah, I think -- the answer is yes. We had that exact discussion where, you know, we didn't know we were overfishing, because we lacked the data.

And so, in fact, if, you know, there's less space than we thought were there, we're not really sure why there's less fish. It could be that we were overfishing, but we didn't know that. So that the general answer is yes. And --

MR. MARTIN FISHER: I'm sorry.

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But doesn't this last recommendation say that
we can't include those situations? It says,
"Preclude eligibility resulting from
circumstances directly attributable to
overfishing or as a result of management
action directly undertaken and controlled."

So what Jim just posed, we're precluding. And I thought we were not going to preclude that.

MR. SCHWAAB: This is specifically why this is listed as a possible recommendation, not because the substance was problematic but because the articulation of it was problematic around this point. And, you know, so --

Heather, you had a comment on this?

MS. McCARTY: Yes. Well, it's kind of going along with what Jim said.

Obviously there's overfishing allowed by regulation in some areas of the country as of that date.

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VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Yeah, the statute, it doesn't outlaw it until 2011. Right. MS. McCARTY: But --VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So that --MS. McCARTY: -- that's a particular example that we talked about that is problematic, perhaps. We talked about it at the meeting, and we talked about it since this meeting. 10 MR. MARTIN FISHER: Yeah. MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah, Cathy and then 11 Dorothy. 12 13 MS. FOY: I think it's just the wording, just to say that as long as the 14 management has done, according to the best 15 available science. Get that little qualifier 16 in there. 17 MR. SCHWAAB: Well, I think that's 18 a different -- I think it gets to the point 19 we discussed at length in the committee, in 20 the work group. But it doesn't get to Jim's 21

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point entirely.

MS. FOY: Jim, would you clarify for me, what do you mean?

MR. SCHWAAB: Well, it's possible that, for example, in Alaska, you think you can take 800,000 tons of pollock in the Bering Sea this year. Next year, when you do the analysis, it turns out that the ACSTS assessment was done wrong and we should have only taken 300,000 tons. So you've got 500,000 tons too much. That's a severe overfished stock now. No fishing on it.

This is all hypothetical, by the way.

(Laughter.)

MR. SCHWAAB: So this creates a great disaster in that pollack fishing community. And it isn't the pollock fishermen's fault, because they were following the rules set out by the North Pacific Fishermen's Management Council, who had bad advice through some accumulation of science or nonscience or data, or whatever.

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1	MS. FOY: But the right foundation
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3	MR. SCHWAAB: Okay. So I think
4	Cathy's point addresses that.
5	MS. FOY: Yes, it does.
6	MR. SCHWAAB: But it doesn't
7	MS. FOY: As long as the councils
8	followed the best advice of the Science and
9	Statistical Committee, which acted upon the
10	best available science at the time, then I
11	mean, as far as I'm concerned, they should
12	constantly be updating the best available
13	science methods. And so it was
14	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Are you
15	MS. FOY: organized
16	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Excuse me.
17	You have a key for eligibility for
18	MS. FOY: For eligibility, as long
19	as we're not allowing the councils
20	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Right. It
21	doesn't
22	MS. FOY: to ignore the advice

of the sciences and the committee.

MR. JONER: Right. And I think that's the key, to have the SSC in there.

MS. FOY: Um-hum.

MR. SIMPSON: And that really addresses Martin's objection, or problem with it, because they have scientifically advice that said that there were more critters out then than there actually was.

MS. FOY: Um-hum.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ [SPEAKER]: Well, that solves it for me.

MR. BILLY: I think there was clear agreement in the working group that is that was a condition that we wanted to account for. And I think, Cathy, your suggestion addresses that. I guess what I was suggesting, it didn't address, was if a decision was made to allow overfishing to continue for some period time, which is different than what you described in Alaska.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: That would

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be other circumstance. So you made clear, I
guess, with the point. So I'm not going to
give an example.
MR. BILLY: Okay.
MR. SCHWAAB: Other Dorothy,
did you have something?
MS. LOWMAN: Well, I guess, you
know, as we know, Congress could go around
and do a line item one, so I think it's fine.
I think we still should keep to this, even
if, you know, and not let someone who has
been disallowed, to overfish, even if they're
given an exemption to still be eligible. But
knowing that, for a while, that they can go
do something separate for them. And probably
would.
MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah. And I think
part of this is I mean, look, we
understand that
MS. LOWMAN: It is a policy.
MR. SCHWAAB: as as, you
know this program has existed. It's really

been driven by these sort	of congressional
actions. And part of this	is intended to
provide a few more sideboa	rds that maybe will
not eliminate that, but at	least constrain
some of those behaviors.	
MS. LOWMAN: Ye	es. And I think as
a policy, we should keep,	that's a clear
policy, if some congression	nal, you know,
delegation not to be na	med decides to,
you know, do something sep	arate, that's their
prerogative, but	
MR. SCHWAAB: S	So we can add that
best available science lan	guage to this and
finish	
MR. [SPEAKER]:	No, that's fine.
(Multiple conve	ersations.)
MS. FOY: In wh	nich I'm sorry.
Which is	
MR. SCHWAAB: I	The very bottom one.
MS. FOY: Okay.	
MR. SCHWAAB: C	Cathy, thank you
very much.	

Martin.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: With the addition of this language, I would advocate to change this from a possible recommendation to a recommendation.

MR. SCHWAAB: Okay. And I was just talking to -- I was just talking to Tom about our process here. And I think what we would like to do is, you know, essentially vote at some point to adopt this sweep of recommendations.

What I would propose that we do
is, is two things. One is sort of stop by
sections just to see if there are any
concerns. And then deal with the entire set
of recommendations in total at the end of
this discussion. Is that fair?

MR. BILLY: Yes.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So maybe just one more time on the other aspect of this that --

MR. BILLY: Yeah.

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brought up. So just again, hypothetically, suppose, for example, someone in NOAA decided that we could allow seven species of groundfish in New England to be overfished for another year. Okay. So a year from now they're going to end that. There's going to be a dramatic reduction. That's going to be a disaster for those guys.

Now if we had end to overfishing this year, it'd be a disaster, anyway. So we're trying to rule out the possibility that, for example, next year New England will not qualify for an example, because we have made a decision to let them overfish those seven stocks for another year. And I am okay with that. But that is the sort of the --

MR. SCHWAAB: Well, it's my understanding that you already cannot create your own disaster by overfishing.

[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Yeah, yeah.
Right.

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1	MR. RISENHOOVER: Eric, we need to
2	go back to language in the Act, which says
3	the basis for the disaster is natural, or
4	undetermined causes, or man-made causes
5	beyond the control of fisheries' managers.
6	My computer won't pull up the exact language
7	right now, but that's the summary.
8	There's already language in the
9	statute that says the reasons for a disaster
10	are natural or undetermined causes beyond the
11	control of fisheries' managers.
12	MR. SCHWAAB: Right. I think
13	MR. RISENHOOVER: So how does that
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15	MR. SCHWAAB: I think our purpose
16	as a work group was to affirm that as an
17	appropriate
18	MR. RISENHOOVER: Right.
19	MR. SCHWAAB: condition.
20	MR. WALLACE: We remain on that
21	mark.
22	MR. SCHWAAB: Right. Now if

1	Congress wants to override that, they're
2	welcome to do that.
3	MR. SPEAKER: Yeah, they will.
4	MR. SCHWAAB: Okay. So we have
5	the language up there the way we want it?
6	MS. FOY: The last sentence. Does
7	that work for you?
8	MS. SPEAKER: No.
9	MS. FOY: It's underlined. The
10	part that gives you your little your
11	loophole is underlined.
12	MR. SCHWAAB: Okay.
13	MR. BILLY: I don't understand it.
14	MS. FOY: You don't get that? All
15	right.
16	MR. MARTIN FISHER: That doesn't
17	fix it for me, Cathy.
18	MS. FOY: All right. What I'm
19	trying to get at is that we don't allow the
20	councils to ignore the advice of their
21	scientific community and the fish beyond
22	capacity, but that the best available

science is one that fluctuates. And maybe there -- we do come up with better physical techniques, different scallop measurements, or whatever, of the two stocks I can think of that we've had, you know, severe changes in what we thought were out there, either for or against.

And then that -- you know, if we have a disaster result from management decisions that are made, according to the best available science, that that still is considered an eligible disaster. But if you have a disaster as a result of political decisions that are not made according to the best available science, then that's your own fault.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So in order to help move things forward if we could --

MS. FOY: Yeah.

DR. HOLLIDAY: We know what intent is, rather than try to wordsmith it at this point, but it sounds like, you know, based on

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1	the best available scientific information at
2	the time these were made, where are you
3	trying to go with the
4	MR. SCHWAAB: Right.
5	DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay. So if
6	everybody could we'll try to help
7	MR. SCHWAAB: Wordsmith, that's
8	the way
9	DR. HOLLIDAY: to get that into
10	the right form.
11	MR. SCHWAAB: Larry.
12	MR. SIMPSON: Yes. Please just
13	keep in mind. I know
14	MS. FOY: Yes, sir.
15	MR. SIMPSON: what you're
16	trying to do and agree with it, but a lot of
17	these fisheries are not just council. They
18	are state fisheries,
19	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right.
20	MR. SIMPSON: oysters and other
21	things. So, I mean, just try to make sure
22	it's worded

1	DR. HOLLIDAY: Right.
2	MR. SIMPSON: to cover both
3	bases.
4	DR. HOLLIDAY: Not too narrow,
5	right.
6	MR. SIMPSON: And don't be myopic.
7	MR. SCHWAAB: Got it.
8	DR. HOLLIDAY: Yeah, we don't want
9	to be shortsighted.
10	MR. MARTIN FISHER: That's a big
11	word for you.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. SIMPSON: That is Dave told
14	me to use that word.
15	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Forgive me for
16	being the pea in the pod. I just through
17	this discussion, I just would like to be
18	clear that a situation resulting in NOAA
19	regulations that allows fishermen to overfish
20	will not preclude the fishermen from being
21	able to be eligible for disaster relief.
22	MR. SCHWAAB: Correct. So as long

1	as the management entities were operating
2	under the best available science
3	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Right.
4	MR. SCHWAAB: and, therefore,
5	did not think they were overfishing
6	MR. MARTIN FISHER: The fishermen
7	would at that point
8	MR. SCHWAAB: the fishermen
9	would still be eligible.
10	MR. MARTIN FISHER: And to me that
11	statement makes them ineligible.
12	MR. WALLACE: Oh, no,
13	MR. WALLACE: We're going to
14	MR. MARTIN FISHER: All right.
15	MR. WALLACE: They're going to
16	redo it.
17	MR. MARTIN FISHER: I surrender.
18	MR. SCHWAAB: All right.
19	MR. JONER: If we just word it
20	something like "subsequent information
21	shows the stock was overfished resulting in
22	reductions," and then they are eligible.

MR. RANDY FISHER: They're going to work on the words. They're going to -
MR. JONER: That is -- that's --

MR. SCHWAAB: I think it was, you know, based upon the best available science.

Moving right along. So eligibility issues, we only have one here. This is something we had significant discussion about, but it really speaks to -- and we've softened this to essentially request that NOAA evaluate the concept and develop some principles and approaches to sort of building new sideboards around high-risk behavior, so you don't apply disaster funds in a fashion that perpetuates high-risk behavior.

The diversity of circumstances out there prevented us really from reaching any agreement going further. I think you know -- I mean there were a couple of examples that were captured in the white paper, you know, one being, for example, building facilities

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in high-risk zones, you know, that are underbuilt for the environment. Another might relate to, you know, somebody who is underinsured for gear, boats, whatever the case might be.

And we, as a work group, weren't comfortable if we could capture the totality of circumstances or the right set of sideboards. And we would simply recommend and request that NOAA evaluate that issue as it moves forward in, you know, applying this program.

MR. BILLY: What's an example of a risk assessment standard in this instance?

MR. SIMPSON: I'll give you one.

I just passed by it the other day. There's an old codger over there in Bay St. Louis, and he's on the Bayou. And this area is highly prized by recreational fishermen. And they said: "When you build this bait shop back you're going to have to put it 20-some feet in the air."

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He said, "The hell I will." And he's blocked it off, and now we don't have bait for that area. And the building is still there. He just wanted to repair it, There's one example right there. you know. So fisheries are losing because this guy doesn't have the wherewithal or desire to do that. And, you know, heck, he ain't got \$50,000 in the whole thing. mean, for crying out loud, he's not putting up the Taj Mahal. He's just selling shrimp. MR. BILLY: Risk to whom? MR. SIMPSON: It's talking about risk assessment, like building codes, partially. That's not the total thing. that's one example. MR. BILLY: Okay. MR. SIMPSON: He's got a boat launch which is shut down, which you've got to have down low.

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I'm not disagreeing with your intent.

MR. BILLY: I understand that.

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MR. SIMPSON: It's a parking lot, the bait thing, the whole deal.

MR. BILLY: That ought to be interesting --

MR. SIMPSON: For NOAA to figure out.

Okay. So moving on, there are four recommendations related to what we characterize as implementation issues. The first one is that, you know, expenditures be consistent with both management plans and in accordance with the assessment information provided in the grant request. You know, essentially spend the money the way that you say that you need to spend the money.

The second one is a recommendation that there be explicit -- an explicit request that disaster funds under this program be coordinated with any other federal or local relief programs where appropriate.

The third one, which is a pretty big lift, but something that we felt needed

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to be put on the table is that we ask NOAA to work with Congress to establish essentially a standing disaster fund and develop some very specific criteria that would be narrowly prescribed to apply that standing money under, you know, really urgent sets of circumstances. And, again, based on some very narrowly-defined set of criteria. And that then we would obviously have to seek some process to replenish that standing fund over time.

And then finally a recommendation on the part of the working group that NOAA work with Congress to essentially remove all of the matching-fund conditions that exist under the current statutes. This is something that often gets done by -- through the appropriations process anyway. And, frankly, one of the points that was made in the working group is that that actually serves as a -- that actually serves, you know, as an incentive to essentially work

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outside of the formal disaster declaration process and continue to put the cart before the horse by going right through the appropriations process.

And if you remove this statutorymatch requirement, you could actually move
more people into the process where you get
the disaster declared, and then you seek the
appropriation.

So I'll stop there for additional comment, questions on implementation issues.

Bob.

MR. FLETCHER: We all know there's going to be another one. And the quicker the nation can respond the better it's going to be for those that are going to be struggling.

I just wanted to say that in the case of salmon on the West Coast, the Pacific States did a remarkable job. Fishermen said it. The Congressional representatives in the affected areas said it. It was a little slower than I think a lot of people felt

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would have been best.

And I'm just wondering if your group discussed the possibility of the regional commissions developing standing programs and policies that could quickly jump into action following a disaster declaration that would allow the affected fishermen to get relief in a more timely fashion, because in the case of the salmon disaster I really felt that that was the only issue that might have been handled a little bit more quickly. So it's just a question.

MR. SCHWAAB: So are you talking about a brand new structure or are you talking about utilizing existing --

MR. FLETCHER: Well, utilizing the existing commissions who are in the areas --

MR. SCHWAAB: -- the existing interstate commissions?

MR. FLETCHER: -- who have the information on who the fishermen are, who are comfortable with interacting with them and

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can if they -- if there was a direction to them that there is a fund available, to make available immediately, and the commissions would leap into action and form committees that would notify fishermen, that would gather eligibility requirements, that would be -- you know, that quick response that I think a lot of us feel is one of the biggest problems when there is a disaster declaration.

MR. SCHWAAB: Well, yeah, Larry should respond to this because I think the discussion in our work group was that, for example, the Gulf States Commission played a pretty important role in that regard.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, there's two or three avenues to this discussion.

Number one that comes to my mind is that you're trying to -- is this the one you're trying to establish the fund?

MR. SCHWAAB: Yes.

MR. SIMPSON: All right. Whoever

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it is, us or somebody else, can do some limited, tightly-constrained things. I mean in my mind there's a place down in a certain area, that you rake that thing off and make sure that you set up a trailer with generators with ice produced. A few things like that. You know, get them back quick, so on and so on.

Then there's another level and that's how you deal with the overall disaster declaration. It comes down to economics and it kind of gets to what I was talking to you about, Jim. If you've got these numbers, the quantifying numbers in effect and so forth, that's what it gets down to, the economics. And that's a high, big part of that assessment and package that goes forward.

And we basically and candidly haven't been doing a very good job of that in the past. And we're trying to develop a cadre of economists and so forth that you could have a quick strike from existing,

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ongoing, normal monitoring-assessment type things that you could put into action very rapidly. But we just didn't have it. Economic information was not readily available and it was an obvious thing that we needed to address in the future.

MR. SCHWAAB: So I guess Bob's question is should there be a specific, an additional recommendation specific to that.

MR. SIMPSON: I think the comment is there needs to be a fund. I mean I don't know how specific you want to get with it.

MR. SCHWAAB: Okay.

MR. FLETCHER: I think the fund needs to be created, but you also need to know what you're going to do with it. And I think the commissions --

MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah.

MR. FLETCHER: -- are in the best place to be able to draw those plans up. So that the minute it happens, the fund is made available and the commission jumps into

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MR. SCHWAAB: Randy.

MR. RANDY FISHER: The other practical problem you run into is you can have all the plans you want, but you have to sit around and wait for NOAA Grants to go through the process. I mean it's a nightmare. You're automatically building in six to eight weeks so the attorneys -- that's not their fault, that's the process. That's when we fix this thing, we got to fix that part because it's very frustrating for everybody that's involved in this thing.

MR. SCHWAAB: So it sounds to me like in this recommendation we want to add --well, we have the response in there.

Jim.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So you basically want to frontload all of that stuff -- and of course Larry's part about --

MR. SIMPSON: Making it discrete.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: The

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commissions could have on hand somehow some collected economic data so you wouldn't have to --

MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah.

 $\mbox{ \begin{tabular}{lll} VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: & -- & go \ out \\ \mbox{ and collect all that.} \end{tabular}$

MR. SCHWAAB: Correct.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: But frontloading the grant part is probably harder, but that's -- but it should be in the recommendation.

MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: We can look at it and somehow you can do some of that ahead of time.

MR. O'SHEA: I think the other thing here is what I think Bob Fletcher suggested and makes sense is that the commissions have, in working with NOAA ahead of time, a sort of basic framework of -- you know, a response that would then be -- each disaster's going to be different.

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2	MR. O'SHEA: But my reaction would
3	be to go to Larry and Randy and say: You've
4	gone through this, what are some key things.
5	And then you know right away, say we have,
6	there's a basic structure that exists in
7	these commissions to help you then modify it
8	to a particular circumstance, because we have
9	nothing right now in the Atlantic states. So
10	that would be helpful.
11	MR. SCHWAAB: So the specific
12	addition I think we're discussing for this
13	recommendation is that we ask NOAA to work
14	with the interstate commissions to develop
15	some of the to basically to do some
16	preplanning.
17	MR. O'SHEA: Right.
18	MR. SCHWAAB: Everybody
19	comfortable with that?
20	MR. RANDY FISHER: Absolutely.
21	MR. DEWEY: The same subject of
22	establishing this one different tract, I just

MR. RANDY FISHER: Yeah.

-- in the white paper we have a discussion anybody talking at OPA, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 as a --

MR. SCHWAAB: Right.

MR. DEWEY: -- a mechanism.

Putting my taxpayer hat on, you know, I guess I get concerned with these disasters that we're doling out a lot of money when we're not in the greatest financial shape as a country right now. And is there -- you know, should we be talking about a mechanism to sustain that fund, as opposed to just say: Congress, stick a big chunk of change in there and keep it there, keep it at a certain level.

I think OPA, I don't know a lot about it, there's probably other people here that do, but I'm assuming that that's fueled by an oil tax that sustains that. And of course that oil industry is -- you know, they're the source of their own disasters. So it's kind of a different situation here.

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You can't really make that direct relationship to fisheries. They're not intentionally carrying a hazardous cargo that's going to create a disaster if it spills. It's a bit of a different situation. And I don't want to suggest that we should be -- you know, fishermen or aquaculture should be paying a tax into a fund, but I'm still concerned about how we're thinking about sustaining this fund.

MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah.

MR. O'SHEA: On the OPA thing, you go back to the spiller to try to get that foot in. But I think -- so you're right, that part is very different.

What I think the concept is,
there's a standing amount of money ready to
deploy and then you worry about collecting
it. So your concern is, who do you collect
that from. And I think this could be
designed in a way that if a Congressman wants
to put in a disaster thing, it's with the

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understanding it doesn't go to the disaster.

When it finally trickles out, it goes back into the fund. Yet at the trigger point, the fund gets deployed. So rather than getting reimbursed by the spiller, it gets reimbursed by the political process. So I think that was the idea behind it, is to get around the six-month or eight-month time lag from the time they decide to do something to the time it works its way through the process. That's all.

MR. DEWEY: I totally agree with the concept. It's crucial. I mean the guys in the Gulf, the oyster industry down there when they were wiped out by the hurricanes you can they're still -- some of those areas are still waiting for relief.

And we on our oyster seed emergency, we were talking to Congress and to the agencies earlier this year about that disaster declaration. And they said, well, you know that -- it takes well over a year to

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get the disaster declared and then you still got to go get Congress to appropriate you some money. So it was -- that was like a wasted effort, essentially, from our standpoint.

MR. SCHWAAB: All right. On allocation, the first one is pretty straightforward. The applicant should allocate the funds in accordance with the grant application.

The second one speaks to the need for some kind of regulation or criteria that need to be adopted to govern the allocation of lump-sum appropriations that are intended to be divided among multiple disaster declarations. And our recommendation is that there be some specific criteria adopted by NOAA that essentially weighed the allocation of that money based upon the impact of the disaster or some other criteria that might be developed with respect to the grant applications.

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There have been recent examples of this where it just becomes a political free-for-all. And we're trying to provide some advice that will move away from that.

Comments or questions on that section?

All right. The last thing, very straightforward. In the same way that we need upfront assessment and some -- a little more regimentation in the application -- you know, in the application process, we feel like there's a strong need for some evaluation post program implementation, and that evaluation should occur at the program level on a regular basis. That program -- those evaluations should occur for each disaster declaration, so that you have some kind of performance assessment after the fact on which you can build future decisions.

And then, finally, that there be some portion of disaster funds that are allocated to pay for the evaluation process.

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Comments or questions on that. Bill. MR. DEWEY: Eric, do we also need to include -- or maybe it's just assumed, but when you do an evaluation the idea is that there's a reaction to that evaluation if it's poor performance. MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah. MR. DEWEY: Or does there need to 10 be additional wording to reflect that? Well, you mean at 11 MR. SCHWAAB: the individual disaster level. I guess the 12 13 question is --MR. DEWEY: Or on the program 14 level, either of those. When you do an 15 evaluation --16 MR. SCHWAAB: The program level, I 17 think, sure. It sort of goes -- I mean maybe 18 19 it should be said that there be adjustments to the program based on that evaluation. 20 I'm not sure what you do if money 21 is allocated to a state and they spend it and 22

1	things don't work out the way they planned.
2	MR. DEWEY: Well, but it may be
3	I guess my thinking on that second one is
4	that it may be indicative of a programmatic
5	problem
6	MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah.
7	MR. DEWEY: that you need to
8	adjust.
9	MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah. Uh-huh. I
10	think that's a good point. We can probably
11	beat that language up a little bit.
12	MR. BILLY: You could add it to
13	the second recommendation there, "and
14	considered by NOAA management," or something.
15	MR. SCHWAAB: There you go.
16	MS. LOVETT: Up here or down here?
17	MR. SCHWAAB: So the second
18	recommendation, you know, "These evaluations
19	should be considered by NOAA management in
20	future adjustments to program
21	implementation," or something.
22	MR. BILLY: I think there would be

1	a presumption that that would happen, but you
2	could make it explicit.
3	MS. LOVETT: What was the last
4	bit?
5	MR. SCHWAAB: "in making future
6	adjustments to program implementation."
7	MS. LOVETT: I didn't hear the
8	last bit.
9	MR. DEWEY: "program
10	implementation."
11	MS. LOVETT: Thank you.
12	MR. SCHWAAB: So we have a little
13	more clean-up to do on this. I think we have
14	some more clean-up to do on the white paper
15	itself, but I guess what I would suggest,
16	Tom, is a motion that these recommendations,
17	subject to some modification based on this
18	discussion, form the basis of our the
19	Committee's recommendations to NOAA with
20	respect to disaster relief program.
21	MR. BILLY: Do I have a motion?
22	MR. SCHWAAB: I just made it.

1	MR. BILLY: Is there a second?
2	MR. DEWEY: (Raises hand.)
3	MR. BILLY: All right.
4	Discussion?
5	Yes, Ed.
6	MR. EBISUI: Yes, Mr. Chairman,
7	can I show you suggested changes to the
8	possible recommendation, the eligibility
9	section? I will check with and actually
10	Larry, and it does seem to address their
11	concerns.
12	MR. SCHWAAB: Sure.
13	MR. EBISUI: May I show it to you
14	first and then we'll put it up on the screen?
15	MR. SCHWAAB: You can put it up.
16	MR. EBISUI: Okay.
17	MS. FOY: It's a quick fix, Eric,
18	
19	MR. SCHWAAB: Okay.
20	MS. FOY: that may save NOAA a
21	little bit of time.
22	MR. EBISUI: Yeah, it's really

1	good. Really good.
2	MS. FOY: Wordsmithing,
3	discussing.
4	MR. EBISUI: I promise not to put
5	on my lawyer hat, but I couldn't help it.
6	Sorry.
7	MR. BILLY: Is there a discussion
8	on the motion?
9	MS. LOVETT: (Editing text at Mr.
10	Ebisui's direction.)
11	MR. BILLY: Okay. Ed, do you want
12	to say anything about this?
13	MR. EBISUI: Well, I think this
14	covers the situation where that Jim
15	brought up, where unknowingly there may have
16	been overfishing going out but it's not
17	protected until subsequently and it doesn't
18	fault the applicant for that. It addresses
19	Larry's concern that there are state laws and
20	regulations in play in addition to federal
21	ones. And Cathy's okay with this.
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 ${\tt MS.}$ FOY: My only concern was that

until we get the full Magnuson-Stevens, an action, that there is that gap in there that gives the councils leeway to operate in an overfishing status. But we are talking about a short, short time here and disaster relief is looking at a much longer picture. So I'm comfortable with this if you guys are.

MR. BILLY: Okay, good. Thanks.

Other discussion about this or any other recommendation?

Seeing none, I call for the vote.

Okay, all those in favor of the set of recommendations say "aye."

[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.

MR. BILLY: Those opposed?

(No response.)

MR. BILLY: Okay. Carried.

MR. SCHWAAB: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. We'll clean up our report, circulate it, and give everyone one last look, and then we will have completed this task.

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1	MR. BILLY: Okay, good. Yeah,
2	Bill.
3	MR. DEWEY: I just wanted to
4	extend my compliments to Eric. He's done a
5	fantastic job coordinating this Work Group
6	and taking the initiative to get the drafts
7	out to people and so on. And I really
8	appreciate his work.
9	MR. SCHWAAB: Thank you.
10	(Applause.)
11	MR. BILLY: Okay. We're now
12	scheduled for a coffee break, 15 minutes or
13	so.
14	(Recess taken from 10:15 a.m. to
15	10:38 a.m.)
16	DR. HOLLIDAY: Next on the agenda
17	is
18	MR. BILLY: Another meeting that
19	occurred yesterday the day before, is the
20	meeting of the Commerce Subcommittee. And I
21	had the fortune to chair it for the final
22	time, but look on it as a real opportunity.

Because of my background and experience, I am very interested in the work that had been done by FDA dealing with methylmercury in seafoods, in particular, and the application of that work in a broader sense to seafood safety.

I know that Phil Spiller presented a lot of information, and I'm not going to review it. But the Subcommittee had a good, lively discussion regarding the takeaways that members of the Subcommittee had from both the presentation and the discussion that occurred subsequently.

And I have up on the screen sort of the summation of what the Subcommittee reached with regard to this particular area.

And we've written in the form of observation, conclusion, and then some recommendations.

The first is a reflection of an interest shared by NOAA that came out of a National Academy of Sciences' project that

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NOAA was the lead funder of, to look at the whole area of risk communication as it relates to seafoods.

And while they put out a severalhundred-page report, one of the key
recommendations from that body of experts was
that there be greater application riskbenefit analysis in this arena of risk
communication and that risk-benefit analysis
form the basis for formulating communication
to the public and other interested parties
regarding environmental contaminants in
seafood, as well as in foods in general.

So we felt, as a Subcommittee, that we ought to explicitly express or embrace the risk-benefit approach. It was recommended by a body in the Academy. FDA took on a project and tried it, if you will, and came -- and succeeded with it, and now there is, I think, a basis for this Committee to, in fact, embrace the risk-benefit approach in general.

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But I don't think that's enough.

And I think that tied with one of our recommendations, we should also explicitly recommend or encourage its use by FDA for the broader set of environmental contaminants in seafood, and has broader application. The use of science in a way to get a better handle on risks and benefits and create -- make risk-management decisions that are appropriately balanced. So that's what the first item there is as an expression of the desire of the MAFAC Committee.

The second relates to several comments that were made, both after Phil Spiller spoke, as well as in our Subcommittee, about how important it is to better inform the public and communicate about this area, that there is not good understanding.

Phil Spiller, as you recall, indicated that the public advisory that they put out had consequences in terms of seafood

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consumption by pregnant women. I would argue they were unintended consequences, because it's hard to communicate in this area. And that's one of the reasons that NOAA sponsored the National Academies project.

So what we're saying here is that the MAFAC Committee encourages a national cooperative information and education initiative. And there are some models for this in other sectors. Some of you may remember seeing or be familiar with what's called in the meat and poultry arena the "FightBAC campaign." It's fight bacteria, and it's about informing consumers about their responsibilities in handling and preparing meat and poultry products in the home.

And it's a cooperative program
that involves the regulatory agencies, the
industry, consumer representatives. And they
work together to have acceptable messages
that communicate about those responsibilities

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that consumers have.

Well, this could be in a similar vein with various sources of funding a cooperative information and education initiative that addresses not only methylmercury in seafood but other items in this arena as well, so that at the end of the day the public is able to make more informed decisions about their purchases and the consumption of seafood.

Then finally there was discussion about the importance of the ongoing research and that an enormous amount of research is currently being sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services. And the National Institutes of Health and other components of the HHS, such as FDA, are engaged in research in this area to learn even more about both risks from contaminants and about the benefits of seafood.

And being better informed from that scientific research would even

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strengthen our ability to deal with it. So potentially MAFAC then would be embracing the use of risk-benefit analysis, encouraging education and information, and encouraging continued research.

Having taken that position, if that's what the Committee does, then we'd have a recommendation, a couple of recommendations, the first one being that this ought to be -- if NOAA and the Secretary of Commerce accepts the MAFAC recommenda- -conclusions, then we recommend that a letter be sent from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of Health and Human Services expressing NOAA's support for FDA's work on risk benefits in methylmercury and seafood. That would be timely. They'd have the report out for comment, and it would be an expression of support for what they have been working on and continuing to closure on the process that Phil described.

Another recommendation would be

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that NOAA also can play a role. Some of you participated in the Seafood and Health

Conference that was held -- I kept saying two years ago, but it's four years ago -- in 2005 where a strategy was developed to get the NIH and other scientists that are actually doing this research into a room with all the fisheries or seafood stakeholders and allow the results of the research to be communicated in a way where people can understand it and, more importantly, then take advantage of what the scientists are learning in education and communication and otherwise.

So the Committee is recommending that NOAA periodically sponsor additional seafood and health conferences like that to get the researchers together with the stakeholders and hopefully experience the same results.

And then finally there was a discussion led by Randy, but supported by

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others after Phil spoke, and further embraced in the discussions of the Subcommittee about where is all the seafood going to come from if, in fact, there is increases in per capita consumption in the U.S. because of the health benefits or in other countries around the world and that might be wise for NOAA to formulate some sort of the national and international strategy that would affect, then, it's actions on many fronts regarding the expansion of the supply of seafood to meet the demand, both domestically and worldwide.

Obviously this can touch on a number of things. It speaks to effective management of the wild stocks. It speaks to aquaculture, both domestically and internationally in terms of your international actions about encouraging more effective management of the stocks, and so forth.

So there are ways that NOAA could

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formulate such a strategy that would be reflected, then, in its actions towards that kind of an objective. So that deals with the methylmercury in the seafood area.

We then had a brief discussion on the presentation that Tim Hansen made and the other people on their work to draft a NOAA Seafood Safety and Quality Strategic Plan. And this sentence is usually a benign expression of what the Committee talked about. There were several expressions of disappointment, that we didn't have this draft available to us at this meeting, but clearly signaling that we look forward to receiving the draft, you know, after it's been properly vetted, and so forth, so that we can complete our work on something that we recommended be developed.

So that in summary is what was discussed. I like now to provide an opportunity for any of the members of the Commerce Subcommittee to add their thoughts

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or comments.

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Yeah, Bob.

MR. FLETCHER: I agree with what you just said. I really enjoyed the discussion, and it brought home what had been bothering me since 2004 when the advisory came out. And yet we heard before and after about the benefits of seafood. So this approach really does make the most sense. And I was disappointed that we didn't have that draft. I know it's going to be available, I think, next month. And I encourage MAFAC to really take it seriously because I think this is a big step forward in balancing the perspective. And we all hear about the benefits of seafood, but we don't very often hear about the risks versus the benefits.

I wrote down a couple of notes from what Phil said. One of them just jumped out at me. Ninety-nine percent of women of childbearing age receive a net benefit from

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eating fish. One-tenth of one percent of children born to a mother who has eaten fish will lose .04 of one IQ point. I'd say that's an acceptable risk for the true benefits of eating seafood.

So thank you for running that,
Tom, and I thought it was an excellent
discussion.

MR. BILLY: Larry.

MR. SIMPSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I really enjoyed the presentation and the whole discussion about it, also the previous discussion of the selenium side of it. It wasn't part of MAFAC.

A couple of, three things came to my mind in this general discussion. Number one, when you're outreaching education -- and I think that's wonderful -- let's don't forget the roles that all these cooking channels play. And it jogged my memory when you were talking about clean, be careful, sanitation, meat and poultry, I mean all

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these cooking shows stress that. And I know for one my wife watches those things all the time. And that's a good communication way to get things out.

Second was in regard to outreach and education, would it be useful to suggest, either to informally or formally that maybe they -- whoever the entity is, FDA for others, to take some samples, hair samples, because we heard some indication that you can get a read on methylmercury in human populations from hair samples and other things. Maybe sample the council, sample MAFAC, sample whatever. And that would kind of create an interest to determine what kind of role we have as methylmercury eaters.

Number three, I noted that -
MR. DiLERNIA: The few I have left
you'll take.

MR. SIMPSON: Huh?

MR. DiLERNIA: The few I have left you'll take.

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MR. SIMPSON: Yeah, you'll get it off your beard.

(Side comments and laughter.)

MR. SIMPSON: The third thing is I noted that some of the canvassing information that -- what was his name -- Philip?

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Yeah.

MR. SIMPSON: -- Philip was talking about, they sampled water, wouldn't it be more appropriate to do some sampling in fish tissue instead of just the water and that being a proxy for methylmercury. Just a thought, those are my three thoughts, Mr. Chairman. Excellent report, good recommendations.

MR. BILLY: Just to share some information. There is an ongoing -- it's been going on for at least 20 years -- hair-sampling survey that's done by some part of HHS annually. And all the data gets fed into the Center for Disease Control. And one of the things they check -- analyze the hair for

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-- the hair samples for is methylmercury. So there's a dataset now that is monitored.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, that's interesting. And it will be really interesting to get feedback. Like you send off duck wings and everything, and they can tell you where the thing was tagged and everything. If you could do the hair sampling, they could respond back.

Last night I found out something that I want to explore, is Lisa was telling me that you can take a swab, the History Channel, or somebody --

MR. MARTIN FISHER: National Geographic.

MR. SIMPSON: National Geographic.

You take a swab of saliva, or whatever, I

don't know how you do it, I'm going to check

it out, and you can send it in and they will

have a genetic profile, where you can tell if

you're from Europe and what area. And I

thought that was cool. I want to explore

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that. Maybe this would kind of work with that.

MR. EBISUI: They do that on paternity cases.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SIMPSON: I'm 60, so that let's me out of that.

(Laughter.)

MR. MARTIN FISHER: They also said that info to your insurance company and next year you get canceled.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: I want to explore this 60 and you can't have a kid anymore.

(Laughter.)

MR. BILLY: There's also, just so you're aware of it, there is a fairly significant set of seafood sampling programs for not just methylmercury but other environmental contaminants. FDA has one that's called their Market Basket Survey, where they go out and purchase on a statistically designed basis two or three

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hundred foods from supermarkets and other places around the country and then analyze it for a wide variety of things. And that data is in a database that you can access through the FDA website.

There are also then specific surveys that they do on seafood. And usually it's they do it sort of regionally, because they can only handle so many, and they work their way around the country and repeat it again. So there's quite a bit of monitoring that occurs that is informative in terms of levels of not just methylmercury, which, as Phil said, doesn't change much. Dioxins, PCBs, and all kinds of other things, so --

MR. SIMPSON: And I especially liked your back up in the preamble where you talked about -- right there, number 3, include the role of selenium.

MR. BILLY: Yeah.

MR. SIMPSON: I think that needs to be explored extremely robustly.

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MR. BILLY: Bill.

MR. DEWEY: Specific to that point, Mr. Chairman, I note that we don't have a research recommendation to follow that point Number 3. And might I suggest the following: Continue to conduct research on the risks of environmental contaminants and the health benefits of seafood. This should include the role of selenium in mitigating the toxic effects of environmental contaminants. And then I go on to say: capture also this other study that I raised where they're showing increased levels in the seawater, but Phil Spiller didn't know for a fact that it would increase the levels in the seafood, too. So I go on to say: temporal changes in methylmercury levels in seafood and whether there is a correlation to increasing ambient levels in the seawater.

MR. BILLY: Okay. I see a lot of heads shaking. Would you share that with -MR. DEWEY: Yeah. So, Heidi, are

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1	you up and running on email over there?
2	MS. LOVETT: I am.
3	MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman?
4	MR. BILLY: Yes.
5	MS. McCARTY: When she's done with
6	that can I ask that it be
7	MR. DEWEY: It should be showing
8	up in your in-box.
9	MS. McCARTY: so I can read it
10	because
11	MR. BILLY: You bet.
12	MS. McCARTY: because I didn't
13	read it all.
14	MR. BILLY: While you're getting
15	that email can you scroll back to the top?
16	MS. LOVETT: Sure.
17	MS. McCARTY: Thank you.
18	MS. LOVETT: This is a brand new
19	recommendation?
20	MR. DEWEY: Yes, it would be a new
21	recommendation.
22	MS. LOVETT: Okay. Can I add it

at the bottom or are you all still reading that? MS. McCARTY: I got it. MR. BILLY: Yeah. Now is fine. Before the sentence, yeah. MS. LOVETT: Before -- yeah. Ι mean, yeah. MR. BILLY: That's fine. MS. LOVETT: Easier if I do it 10 this way then. (Editing the text on the 11 screen.) VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Mr. 12 Chairman? 13 MR. BILLY: Yes. 14 VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: The focus on 15 methylmercury and selenium is interesting, 16 but now there's new information that I didn't 17 know about that there is a 25-year collection 18 19 of samples of hair for all of these things, that there is a seafood -- whatever you call 20 it -- systematic seafood market survey that 21

looks at the toxins in all these fish. Well,

those are equally interesting, so I'm not
sure why that shouldn't all come together at
once, so we don't look at methylmercury all
by itself and say, well, we can't quite
understand whether Phil said we should eat it
or not, but it's only a small part of the
whole thing. So I'm not sure how you put
that into a recommendation, but we're not
taking a holistic look at all of those risks
and benefits if we're only looking at
mercury.

MR. BILLY: Yeah. That's why the language up higher is -- we use the term "environmental contaminants," --

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So you already have that.

MR. BILLY: -- when you're trying to broaden it out, it captures then what that

MR. DEWEY: So that -- would your concern be addressed by just saying: This should include at a minimum the role?

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VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, I guess...

MR. DEWEY: I guess that these are two areas that we learned about at this meeting today that MAFAC had specific concerns about. So I don't disagree, there's certainly other areas. Obviously this cannot be a comprehensive list of areas that they should be researched. But based on what we've learned in our meeting, that was my thinking of trying to incorporate them into a recommendation.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Mr.

Chairman, I guess maybe my comment is out of time because until we have NOAA's Seafood

Safety and Quality Safety Plan, we don't know. Maybe all of that's in there in an assessment and a trend over time of toxins in hair and all this Market Basket stuff. But it seems that's kind of is therefore that NOAA ought to have and bring all this stuff together.

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MR. BILLY: I know that Tim and his people and Spencer Garrett in NOAA are very familiar with all that and involved.

They help collect the samples and they do -- so there's that kind of involvement. And I also know that Phil Spiller, who used to head the Office of Seafood at FDA, is well aware of that and that's reflected in the study that they did and so forth.

So people that are in the business, if you will, are familiar, but we aren't. And that's part of the reason for the recommendation about the Seafood and Health Conference. There should be more knowledge, public knowledge about all the things that are going on and what they mean, so that people can get their arms around it. That shows the value.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: I guess I'd be afraid that we have to guard against only bringing forward the bad part and not having an equal emphasis on the positive part, and I

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1	know that's in your mind.
2	MR. BILLY: Seafood and health,
3	that's sort of the balancing.
4	MR. SIMPSON: In that regard, I
5	don't know how to handle it, it's kind of
6	tangential, but I would think the group would
7	benefit greatly from hearing Nick's, Dr. Nick
8	whatever the guy's name is, that came from
9	
10	MR. BILLY: Paulson (phonetic).
11	MR. SIMPSON: would benefit
12	greatly, and has a good presentation. And
13	maybe at the next meeting we could try to get
14	him. It's an uplifting thing, it's not the
15	acidification and
16	(Side comments and laughter.)
17	MR. BILLY: That's a good idea.
18	We can get that on the list for potential
19	items.
20	Okay. Yeah, Erika.
21	MS. FELLER: I'm wondering if in
22	terms of making recommendations for research,

if there would be room in there to include
perhaps also looking at demographic
information? I still got the impression from
Phil's presentation that it was a very broad
cross-section. And I would think that there
would be a big difference between the amount
of seafood consumed by someone in Iowa versus
somebody in Hawaii, somebody in California,
somebody in Alaska. And it would probably
assist communication efforts, in particular,
to really kind of identify where there might
be differences and where you need to focus
outreach efforts.

MR. BILLY: Yeah. We could just stick in, once you figure out where, "including demographic information."

MS. FELLER: I would just say,
"include demographic differences" or -- you
know, I don't know, something along those
lines.

MS. McCARTY: Statistics.

MS. FELLER: Yeah.

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MR. BILLY: One amendment that I'd like to -- the lead-in is "NOAA should continue to conduct research," but our observation above is way broader than that. We're also -- we're speaking about what HHS should continue. HHS is spending several hundred million dollars in this area. I don't know the number, I'm out of date, so it dwarfs what research NOAA's doing. diminishing that. I'm just saying, so, I think we should speak something about federal research or ensure federal research is continued, or partners, or something. Got to get broader than NOAA. It should include NOAA, but...

Yeah.

MS. LOVETT: It's under "NOAA should," so do you want it as a --

MR. BILLY: Yeah, that's --

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: You could say, "NOAA should continue to work with federal partners," or something like that.

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MS. LOWMAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Or "other partners to do this research."

MS. FOY: Tom, I'm not talking to the recommendations here, but I'm addressing Jim's point about getting a time series for human hair. I would like NOAA to consider talking to the direct tribes or the museums that the tribes run and getting a historical time as pre-industrialization even.

MR. SIMPSON: Cool.

MS. FOY: We don't tend to think along those lines, but if we're talking about what is natural levels, then we need a much longer time serious than we're going to get just at this, even research.

MR. BILLY: Maybe we should -- one of the things we'd could do is think about the right person that would come to one of our meetings, maybe our next meeting, whatever, that could describe the works that are even done and ongoing in the tribes, with

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the tribes and others along the -- I mean there is a fair amount that's been done. I'm not saying it's adequate. I'm just saying --MS. FELLER: Yeah. Well, you would know more about food to talk to than about that. MR. BILLY: Yeah. Maybe we could be --Tom, I don't know MS. FOY: 10 anybody that's working on that. MR. BILLY: We can certainly do 11 that. 12 13 MR. SIMPSON: Yeah. Always look We need to look back. We did a ahead. 14 process one time in which we took some 15 Smithsonian samples of striped bass to 16 determine the original Gulf race, which is a 17 pure Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and did 18 some DNA analysis. We the commissions did 19 that and that was interesting. But it took 20

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MR. BILLY: Well, NOAA helped the

the Smithsonian samples, it did take.

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FDA do that back in the early '70s and then repeat it on tuna specimens to answer the question about whether the levels of methylmercury were increasing. So there were samples of well over 100 years old. I don't remember the details, and were analyzed and they found the same levels that they were finding.

MR. SIMPSON: This one was prehatchery. That's interesting.

MR. BILLY: That was done in that area as well.

Okay, Tom.

MR. RAFTICAN: We've got a good story. I mean there's a really good story. The consequences of this, to help maintenance organizations, could be absolutely overwhelming when you look at the broad spectrum over the course of years and generations. I would think that there's an opportunity to bring them in and you partner with -- don't simply limit this to federal

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partners. That by bringing in somebody like health maintenance organizations, you get access to their public relations which would be immense. And all of a sudden -- and they like to tell good stories, and you've got a great story here. Let's build it with big partners.

MR. BILLY: I agree. And that's what the Seafood and Health Conference did and can do. You had the American Dietetic Association. That's all the dieticians that plan the meals for schools and hospitals and you see on television all the time. There are 75,000 of them in this organization and they were well represented. And not only did they listen, but they were provided with papers to carry back.

The American Heart Association
that has 40 million members, the same thing.
They spoke at the Seafood and Health
Conference and they participated. Several
food writers for the major newspapers were

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part of it. So it's a way of getting the research together -- and information with the communicators and other stakeholders. that's part of what's included in that recommendation. I agree with you completely. Erika. MS. FELLER: Two things. One, should that recommendation on research be to 10 continue to work with federal and other partners, so it's not just other federal 11 agencies? 12 13 MR. BILLY: Yeah. MS. FELLER: And I wrote something 14 on demographics. Can I give it to Heidi to 15 16 MR. BILLY: Yeah. Good. 17 Any other comments? 18 MS. McCARTY: One more. You may 19 have talked about this while I was 20 concentrating on my own report. It's the 21 whole aspect of public information and public 22

relations and all of that. It seems to me that since the industries that are represented here and are served by NOAA have the biggest stake in getting the good story out. And I don't want to leave it to people like FDA. And so it seems to me that we ought to take a more active role, that NOAA should take a more active role in the public relations aspect of this. And I don't know whether that's really captured here or whether you talked about it at the subcommittee. I apologize if you already covered that.

MR. BILLY: That's the second recommendation, "NOAA should..." Now whether that's adequate or not or captures what you're saying, but that was the intent.

MR. DEWEY: I think Heather's point, if I'm hearing it correctly, is that there's other means besides Seafood and Health Conferences to get that word out.

MS. McCARTY: Yes.

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MR. BILLY: Okay. "...and other means"? That's fine. MR. SIMPSON: We talked about that That's fine. Education outreach. earlier. VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: NOAA's role is fairly clear on sustainable stocks, protected resources. It's less clear that we have a role in identifying whether seafood contributes to the health of the population. 10 And so if you think NOAA has a role I'm interested in hearing that and where that is 11 in NOAA's mandate to do that stuff as opposed 12 13 to leaving that to human -- you know, HHS or some other groups. 14 MR. RANDY FISHER: I think it's 15 interesting too that we're going tell 16 everybody to go eat fish and then we can't --17 we don't have enough of them, so they won't 18 have them. 19 MS. LOWMAN: Yeah. 20 MR. DEWEY: We're going to fix 21

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that problem too.

(Laughter.)

MR. BILLY: That's why we tried to capture that in the supply part of it.

MR. RANDY FISHER: Well, it is a problem.

MR. BILLY: There is language in the Agricultural Marketing Account and there's language in the Magnuson-Stevens Act that combine our -- I don't know, I can't --

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, I

don't think it's illegal for us to do it, but

if you look at what our limited funds are

spent on, if your advice would be to spend

more on doing health studies or more on stock

assessments, so it's a balance there that's

interesting. I'm not sure you should solve

it today. I was just -- that was something

--

MR. BILLY: Well, that's why there was that emphasis on what HHS -- but NOAA can be a partner. And getting the information out and working cooperatively -- that's the

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1	idea, is working together. So I think it's
2	an attempt at a balanced kind of approach or
3	role.
4	One problem, FDA won't promote
5	anything.
6	MS. McCARTY: They what?
7	MR. BILLY: They don't promote
8	anything.
9	MS. McCARTY: That's my point,
10	yeah.
11	MR. BILLY: They don't and they
12	won't. I'll tell you, I worked there.
13	MS. McCARTY: So we need to.
14	MR. BILLY: So someone needs to.
15	So they'll help. They'll be a partner, but
16	they won't put their name on it. So that's
17	why there's this is sort of
18	communication is in the NOAA arena, but it's
19	I don't know.
20	MR. RANDY FISHER: So does this
21	sort of tie back into the discussion about
22	whether or not you're tying yourself in a box

when you -- if you talk about the value of fisheries and you talk about how healthy it is and all that, then you're back into the thing that said, well, are they caught correctly.

And so I don't know where you start putting these little things together. Because if you go out and you start advertising that fisheries are great, then you better have the answer to what we saw it at the aquarium the other night. There's a lot of questions about whether it's caught correctly or it isn't and blah-blah-blah. So if you start down this road you better be capable of answering those questions in a way and have the resources to be able to do that, it seems to me, because it's creating yourself a problem.

MR. BILLY: Okay. We've got it in there, the revised fourth recommendation,

"...and statistics on demographics in order to analyze..." Okay.

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1	I move that MAFAC accept this
2	report and the recommendations.
3	MR. FLETCHER: Second.
4	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: All in
5	favor?
6	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
7	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Any
8	opposition?
9	(None.)
10	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: If not, well
11	done.
12	Oh, do you have more?
13	MR. BILLY: Thank you. Well, we
14	need to decide no, that's it on this, so.
15	DR. HOLLIDAY: We originally had
16	scheduled a larger block of time because we
17	presumed there would be a strategic plan for
18	seafood that would generate a lot of debate
19	and recommendations.
20	MR. BILLY: Right.
21	DR. HOLLIDAY: So half of that
22	agenda time was reserved, and we don't have

1	to have anything to talk about.
2	MR. BILLY: Let's do that. If
3	it's all right with everyone, we'll move on
4	to
5	MR. RAFTICAN: One little. We'd
6	ask to put "federal and other partners in
7	there." We didn't see that.
8	MR. BILLY: Oh, okay.
9	MR. RAFTICAN: Just could we
10	update that? Thanks.
11	MR. BILLY: All right. The next
12	two committee reports, it's been requested
13	that we reverse the sequence and we take
14	first the Strategic Planning Budget Program
15	Management Subcommittee report.
16	MS. McCARTY: Yes. I sent it to
17	Mark. I have it off here.
18	DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay.
19	MR. BILLY: And we'll deal with
20	that before lunch and then move on.
21	MS. McCARTY: All right. Thank
22	you, Mr. Chairman.

The recommendations that the committee made depend on additions to the 2020 document. And I haven't even able to bring it up on my computer, but I know that other people have. And so we can look at it while we're talking about this issue because it's on the website.

DR. HOLLIDAY: It's on the website. We can bring it up here if we want it to refer to.

MS. McCARTY: We can do that, I just wanted to preface the recommendations with that. This group was asked to comment on five different areas. And we only thought we had 45 minutes, so we tried to limit it to in-depth comments on one of those areas and then we also touched on some of the other aspects.

And so the bulk of what we discussed had to do with the strategic planning process that NOAA is undertaking right now. And one of the things -- I'm

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waiting for that come up so that you can read it, but I can read it to you.

DR. HOLLIDAY: We can just get it up in a second, so.

MS. McCARTY: The Subcommittee agreed that the 2020 document that we basically just got finished preparing was useful as a starting point for the discussion of the strategic planning process that's now underway, that we were asked to contribute to.

And so Paul Doremus was in the meeting and did say that our 2020 document adhered to the sort of format that he's looking for with, number one, identifying trends; number two, identifying challenges and opportunities; and number tree, identifying what NOAA should strive to particulars. And so we didn't think we needed to make any changes to the framework but, rather, just to make some additions and sort of update the 2020 before we hand it off

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to them as our contribution to the program.

So we recommended the following additions. And these additions could be made either by inserting them into the document in the appropriate place or by combining them into an addendum, whichever seems to be easiest once we take a look at the structure of the 2020 document and figure out how difficult or hard it would be to insert them. And maybe it might be easier to do an addendum. So that was undecided, but I think we will talk more about that later.

The new information that we talked about over the last two days on changing ocean conditions and marine use planning were the bulk of the additions that people identified. And we formatted them in these suggestions.

1, "NOAA should undertake well designed research on the impacts of changing ocean conditions on NOAA managed fish stocks, depended upon by commercial and sport

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fisheries." And that's not meant to be
comprehensive. I think in part maybe not
just NOAA managed, maybe fish stocks in
general, and maybe not just those two kinds
of fisheries, may be subsistence and personal
use all the other kinds of fisheries as well.
But that was sort of the outcome of what we
thought.

- 2, "NOAA should undertake research on the impacts of changing ocean conditions on fish safety issues." Our chairman was anxious that be part of the discussion.
- 3, "NOAA should undertake research on the impacts of changing ocean conditions on coastal communities."

And, finally, "NOAA should undertake research on the impacts of marine use planning." I objected to the use of the word, and so I took the prerogative as the chair of using a different word.

"Reduce planning on fisheries'
need" or "needs for access to resources with

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production and on the impacts of such planning on coastal and fisheries-dependent communities." So that sort of covered very broadly what we thought needed to be added to the 2020.

Further down in the report we indicate that we believe that there is going to be a lot more detail in the following report from the Ecosystem Committee. And that's why I asked that we go first, because it kind of provides a framework for the more detailed stuff that's coming out of the Ecosystem Committee in these areas. And so this is, again, meant to be comprehensive, but kind of a high level look at what needs to be added.

Did you have a question?

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, under B, just off the top of the page, are you talking about ocean conditions changed so that the fishing boats are sinking or are we worried about contaminants in fish?

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1	MS. McCARTY: We were worried
2	not worried, but we were considering or
3	referring to in the discussion onto the
4	presentations that we had heard, ocean
5	acidification, and so forth, and ocean
6	warming. Any and all of the changing ocean
7	conditions that were perhaps not
8	comprehensive enough
9	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: I was
10	looking at the words "fish safety," so I
11	didn't know. I thought maybe of the safety of
12	the fishery operating.
13	MS. McCARTY: No. it was meant to
14	be health issues.
15	MS. FOY: Heather, could you add
16	"environmental" in there?
17	MS. McCARTY: Yes. I think we're
18	going to add a lot to this.
19	MS. FOY: "ocean and
20	environmental conditions."
21	MR. BILLY: A couple of examples.
22	ciguatera. We think of ciguatera and we

think of the Caribbean. You get much more global or ocean warming and you might see ciguatera off the Mid-Atlantic. And that would be significant. Red tides, domoic acid. So it's not just chemical contaminants, it's what might come with the ocean warming.

MS. LOVETT: Did I also hear somebody say insert "seafood," or is that -- I just want to be sure. Okay. Okay.

MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, I also want to say again that this group anticipated that there would be a lot of additions to this. That this isn't kind of the be-all and end-all language, but rather just kind of a framework to add quite a bit from what the Ecosystem Committee was talking about. So I think we need to understand that going through this.

There was also some discussion on the following points, kind of short of recommendations but just discussion, and we

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didn't really formalize them as recommendations, but they certainly could be, you know, after this discussion: That "NOAA/NMFS should produce new national standards in regards to the above issues." And that was one of Martin's points and he might want to elaborate on that. I haven't captured it in any detail, but if people want him to, we could have him do that now or later.

Second, we talked a lot about the global aspect of the issues of ocean changes and ocean use, the impacts on the oceans and on U.S. fisheries from the actions of other countries. And NOAA, we thought, we needed to take an advocacy position for -- in the development of U.S. policy that protects the interests of this country and its ocean-dependent users. And the Arctic was cited as an example of an upcoming opportunity for that kind of advocacy and leadership.

The next one, "The implications".

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1	Looking ahead to 2035, because I think Paul
2	Doremus mentioned that that was sort of where
3	he wanted to go, rather than just to 2020, of
4	changing ocean conditions, causing losses or
5	even disappearance of some species. The
6	effect, for example, on the implementation of
7	ESA and MMA, which is I think huge. That was
8	something that Vince brought up. And, again,
9	he might want to elaborate on that if we want
10	to discuss it further. I'm just sort of
11	MS. FOY: Heather, MMA, MMPA?
12	MS. McCARTY: MMPA, Marine Mammal
13	Protection yeah, that's right. Sorry.
L4	If you could just go up a little
15	bit and maybe just sort of run through these
L6	because it's not again, it's not detailed.
L 7	No, down I mean.
18	MS. LOVETT: Oh. I'm sorry. This
L 9	is what you want, right?
20	MS. McCARTY: One more.
21	MS. LOVETT: One more.

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MS. McCARTY: Next page.

MS. LOVETT: Next page.

MS. McCARTY: The subcommittee also recommends that additions be made to 2020 asking that NOAA provide definitions and guidelines through a rulemaking process on the LAPP or Catch Share provisions in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, including a discussion of excessive shares, allocations, cost recovery, regional fishery associations, and community associations. Is that right, Dorothy, community associations?

MS. LOWMAN: Yeah.

MS. McCARTY: This section should also include a statement of the need for additional resources to be provided for increased observer coverage and enforcement in relationship to LAPPs. We had quite a long discussion on that section and, gone, I didn't try to capture all of it, so if people want to add to it that's fine.

The subcommittee recommends that after the agreement of MAFAC on the financial

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framework and additions that we just described, that a smaller working group should work on what I look the daughter of 2020 to --

(Laughter.)

MS. McCARTY: -- the rest of the group by email and/or teleconference for final agreement. The additions would include more details, as I've said, from the recommendations from the Ecosystem Subcommittee work on changing ocean conditions and on governance.

So we agreed that that would all be sort of meshed together in this small working group that has yet to be named but would do this in the very near future -- hopefully before we forget what we talked about.

So that's our report on the strategic planning part. Are there are any questions or additions from the other committee participants?

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1	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Well, I could
2	take a I'll throw a spear on what you
3	asked me today, I wasn't exactly prepared,
4	but can you put the first part back up?
5	MS. LOVETT: Um-hum.
6	MR. MARTIN FISHER: I think
7	yesterday the National Centers I was talking
8	about, really more related to the whole Catch
9	Share issue?
10	MS. McCARTY: Oh, I'm sorry.
11	MR. MARTIN FISHER: No, that's
12	okay. But in reality
13	MS. LOVETT: Is this too much or
14	too high or
15	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Yeah, that's
16	good. We're importing 84 percent of our
17	seafood across the board and we're also
18	encouraging aquaculture. It seems to me
19	there should be national standards for feed-
20	base formulas to exclude contaminants in the
21	aquaculture in other countries that we're

importing the food from, as well as the

aquaculture systems that we have here domestically.

And if we have national standards for pesticide use and/or cleanliness of coalfire power plants or other energy-producing sources, we should also be asking other countries that are in the food stream, so to speak, to comply with the same levels.

MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, just to make clear, this wasn't discussed really in that detail by the subcommittee, but that's I think perfectly fine for the whole Committee to take up.

That's what you're suggesting, right?

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Well, yeah, but see that's why I was a little thrown off guard because I really wasn't thinking back globally when I was thinking of the national standards.

MS. McCARTY: Right.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: But they

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1	really do apply or they really could
2	apply.
3	MS. McCARTY: That'd be
4	MS. FOY: Martin and Heather, I
5	know a little bit of clarification. Are you
6	asking NOAA under the Department of Commerce
7	to use their big stick to encourage local
8	consumption or domestic consumption of our
9	own domestic product? I mean is that kind of
10	long term what you're thinking is that we're
11	going to by imposing fees and taxes we're
12	going to shift consumption to more domestic.
13	Martin?
14	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Well, I don't
15	think we've suggested
16	MS. FOY: I'm not sure
17	MR. MARTIN FISHER: people
18	through taxes or,
19	MS. FOY: Say again what you're
20	that was my interpretation of what you said.
21	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Okay.
22	Alright.

MS. FOY: I need clarification.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Sorry. Let me try again. If we have national standards for our domestic production in terms of everything that entails, quality of the food, quality of the water, quality of the production. When it's processed, the procedures in which it's processed. Then we should be applying those same standards towards whatever we're importing into our country for public consumption. Or at least we should endeavor to reach that far. Certainly it's not going to happen overnight and that's a high bar, but why should we allow 80 percent of our seafood that's being consumed in this country to not comply with that standard?

MS. McCARTY: Just a second. Can
I just interpret for a second? I completely
misunderstood what you meant when you brought
up national standards in the subcommittee
meeting.

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1	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Okay.
2	MS. McCARTY: I can see that now.
3	So I just wanted to say that I misunderstood
4	him.
5	I thought you were talking about
6	Magnuson-Stevens
7	MR. MARTIN FISHER: I was.
8	MS. McCARTY: Okay. Because what
9	you're talking about now seems more to me to
10	be standards that would be applied to import,
11	export rules and things like that. Standards
12	not with a capital N, capital S, as in the
13	list of national standards that we currently
14	have in the MSA, but something entirely
15	different than that is what I'm hearing you
16	say now.
17	And I think Mark had a comment,
18	and I don't know whether Eric did to this
19	point is that what you're
20	MR. SCHWAAB: New, both.
21	MS. McCARTY: New point, okay.
22	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Well, first

let me apologize to you. Because when you
asked me to share with the groups, your words
were "with the above," and that's what threw
me off because
MS. McCARTY: I see.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: So I was just
trying to rise to the challenge.
MS. McCARTY: Okay. Thank you. I
think it goes well beyond our discussion in
this particular area of the Subcommittee's
work. I think
MR. MARTIN FISHER: That's true.
MS. McCARTY: there is a whole
different sort of set of standards and
concepts that you're talking about, which I
have no problem talking about, but I don't
I think I misunderstood
MR. BILLY: This is a report of
what the committee talked about
Subcommittee talked about.
MS. McCARTY: And I thought he was
just referring to those particular

MR. MARTIN FISHER: I was.

MS. McCARTY: Okay. Alright.

maybe we should make time later on in the agenda to talk about the thing that Martin is suggesting?

MS. FOY: Yeah. I would like to discuss that further because I don't.... You know, we're getting into a little bit of a Monterey Bay Aquarium role there if we're going to start saying that seems to me like more to the role under FAO or other things to give us the national standards.

MS. McCARTY: So let's just make a placeholder, Mr. Chairman, for the agenda to discuss what Martin is talking about. And let's take it out of where I put it in the report, because again I just missed the scope of what he was referring to.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: And a point of clarification coming. Going back to my -- to what I did share in subcommittee yesterday, let's just bring that focus back to the MSA

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and MSRA and apply to that. And there's
plenty of room and plenty of agreement that
there is room to include national standards
on some of those talking points there.
MS. FOY: So what you're
suggesting is that we penalize other
countries who do not rise to our national
standards of fisheries management?
MR. MARTIN FISHER: That's a
discussion. I think that
MS. FOY: Okay.
MS. McCARTY: Cathy, can we put
that off until
MS. FOY: Please, yeah. I mean
we're still
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Because the
short answer is no.
MS. FOY: Okay. Go ahead.
MS. McCARTY: Did you have a point
that you want to bring up on something else?
MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah. Well, I have
a lot of thoughts, so let me try to make a

process point, a couple of substantive points, and then close with a research point or suggestions. Number one, as I understand this, you're sort of recommending tasking of a group to go back into the 2020 document to address a number of specific issues as are outlined here?

MS. McCARTY: Correct.

MR. SCHWAAB: And yet some of the issues are very -- so my process question is some of these are very specifically oriented toward what NOAA should or shouldn't do when in fact become what we really want is to say what the subcommittee or the work group, or whatever, looks at as far as this next generation of 2020 at this point. Just a question.

Substantively, two points. One, I just think that the focus here on research is maybe -- you know, to that point, that the task of the working group or subcommittee ought to be more broadly defined than just

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'NOAA should undertake research on boom, boom, boom.' You know, to me some broader issues other than research that deserve some focused attention.

MS. McCARTY: I agree.

MR. SCHWAAB: My second ntive point which is -- you k

substantive point which is -- you know, relates to this spatial planning question, which you took out the words, that's coming whether we like it or not. And so it seems to me that on point D we should move from a posture of playing defense to one of playing offense. You know, what are the opportunities in marine spatial planning? And I don't think we should shy away from the terminology that is in general use now. And what are the opportunities there that can be exploited to the benefit of the future of fisheries production and management, et cetera, et cetera.

And so my last process point is a lot of these issues we discussed in the

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Ecosystems Committee. MS. McCARTY: Right. MR. SCHWAAB: And it strikes me that it might be, and I don't want to overly muddy the waters here, that we need to hear the Ecosystems Committee report before we take action and maybe there are elements of this that require really are action related to both subcommittees. 10 MS. McCARTY: But that's exactly what I had said earlier. 11 MR. SCHWAAB: Oh, sorry. 12 I did. I said that 13 MS. McCARTY: right upfront because --14 MR. SCHWAAB: Oh, okay. 15 MS. McCARTY: -- we realized that 16 we didn't have the charge to go into detail 17 on these aspects, but that the Ecosystem 18 19 Committee did. But we are solely acknowledging in this recommendation list 20 that those things need to be added. And that 21 would be our overall recommendation:

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That

1	those discussions need to be made part of the
2	2020 document, to bring it up to date
3	basically before we submit it.
4	And so we I would prefer that
5	you didn't act on the exact wording nor
6	actually do any wordsmithing really at this
7	point.
8	MR. SCHWAAB: Right.
9	MS. McCARTY: But, rather, to roll
10	in the stuff from the Ecosystem Committee.
11	That's what I said, right?
12	MR. SCHWAAB: So the real task
13	you're putting on the table is essentially a
14	commitment on the part of the committee to
15	reopen the 2020 document?
16	MS. McCARTY: Yeah, yeah.
17	MR. SCHWAAB: To include these
18	some ecosystem issues
19	MS. McCARTY: Correct.
20	MR. SCHWAAB: anything else
21	that might arise.
22	MR. BILLY: Yes.

1	MS. McCARTY: That's correct.
2	MR. RANDY FISHER: Is that a
3	motion?
4	MR. SCHWAAB: I can make it such.
5	MR. BILLY: I don't think it
6	needs
7	MR. RAFTICAN: Let me I don't
8	want to jump into quite our report quite yet.
9	But I think the discussions within the
10	Ecosystem Subcommittee, although they ran
11	concurrently with this, ran very the
12	recommendations came up I mean we're also
13	looking at how do you how do you augment
14	2020 to bring it up to date. So, you know,
15	we came to fairly close conclusions in
16	separate agendas.
17	MS. McCARTY: We're not
18	recommending this language, nor that it be
19	limited to this language or anything, Eric.
20	I think you must have missed that when I said
21	that.

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MR. SCHWAAB: Oh, again I'm sorry.

MS. McCARTY: And I also agree with the idea that it shouldn't just be research. All we were trying to do, and I think Mr. Billy was the author of some of that language, it was meant just to draw attention to those subject areas, I think, and I completely agree with you, that research is just the beginning, is the way I look at it.

MS. LOWMAN: Actually I thought in our discussion we really didn't focus on just research. We really did talk about needing to have NOAA take a leadership roll so that in spatial planning, the ability for fisheries to provide -- and to produce seafood for the nation was we were doing spatial planning, we had a front-and-center role, and it didn't.

MS. McCARTY: Yes.

MR. DEWEY: So I just want to support Eric and Dorothy's comments there on D. I agree with that, that it should be more

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positive and broader than research.

And then on A, I wanted to suggest that -- obviously Randy and I weren't in the room, and that we might consider amending that along the lines of "...undertaking well designed research on impacts of changing ocean conditions on" NOAA -- "on fish stocks." I would not necessarily limit it to NOAA managed, depending upon -- depended upon by commercial and sportfisheries and aquaculture, if we could include that.

MS. McCARTY: That's just right there. So I think the suggestion that's been made, Mr. Chairman, to just roll in the stuff from the Ecosystem Committee and maybe have those more detailed discussions at that time would make a lot of sense.

MR. BILLY: Okay.

MS. McCARTY: Rather than trying to act on any wording issues right here. I mean I think the motion that Eric was almost making is a good one, to just deal with these

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subject areas and add them to the 2020
document and then just go from there into the
ecosystem stuff and make the more specific
statements at that time.
MR. BILLY: Have you finished all
of your report?
MS. McCARTY: No. That's just the
first part of it.
VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Can you tell
me what we decided on the national standards
part now? We're going to
MS. McCARTY: We decided to have
that discussion at a different time because
it wasn't something that was done in this
DR. HOLLIDAY: Actually that's
part of it. I heard Martin say he wanted to
reinstitute National Standards, with capital
N, capital S, for the A through D.
MS. McCARTY: He did, in that part
DR. HOLLIDAY: And have separate
discussions with little n and little s.

MS. McCARTY: For the other stuff. DR. HOLLIDAY: For another time. MS. McCARTY: He wanted to keep in A as a discussion point with this committee in relation to those. Yeah. VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So just to help me, that refers then to the ten national standards in the Magnuson Act and so there would be like -- and I know you're going to 10 work on the details, but that would be an 11 instruction for us to try to get legislation 12 13 to change or fix or add to or delete, or something. 14 I see. MS. McCARTY: That's my 15 understanding from --16 DR. HOLLIDAY: Or National 17 Standard Guidelines, correct. Guidelines on 18 19 how to --That was my original 20 MS. McCARTY: understanding of what Martin was saying. 21 DR. HOLLIDAY: So I think there 22

was am important question. Was it national

-- the implication for creating new national
standards was a legislative change associated
with it. The idea of writing National
Standard Guidelines to interpret the current
national standards and emphasize certain
areas is something that you can do without
legislation. So with the intent targeting
new legislative remedies at 11th or 12th
National Standard specifically, or was it to
provide additional guidance and policy
direction under the existing legislative
authority to address these earlier bullets?

MS. McCARTY: It was -- it was a one- or two-sentence discussion. We didn't talk about any of those things. I was just trying to capture the suggestions that people were making. We do not take this to a level of a recommendation from the subcommittee, but I wanted to put it forward as something that had been discussed so that the full committee could discuss it if they wanted to.

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When we come back to this in a week or a month from now, just trying to get a sense of what the committee was. A subcommittee agreed on the first list, A through D, as being recommendations, kind of broad recommendations for inclusion in 2020. We did not discuss these second three items as sort of recommendations to be added either to 2020 or to any other document, but rather I just tried to capture them so that we could have the discussion in the larger group.

Is that a fair enough topic? Did I just respond to what you said, Mark?

DR. HOLLIDAY: (Nods.)

MR. MARTIN FISHER: If you could

-- if you could redefine or add to the

definitions of the current National Standards

and accomplish the same task, that's fine.

The language that is used producing new I

don't think is necessary if you can

accomplish the same task by adding definition

or -- at least from -- and I think that sort

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1	of came from me, so. If we can accomplish a
2	goal, you don't need to go the full
3	legislative process.
4	MR. JONER: Heather?
5	MS. McCARTY: Yeah.
6	MR. JONER: I need to clarify
7	something for me. We have an A&D. I think I
8	understand. A applies basically to
9	production of fish stocks issues such as
10	well, anything that's
11	MS. McCARTY: You're talking about
12	the upper A?
13	MR. JONER: Upper A, right.
14	MS. McCARTY: Yeah. Okay.
15	MR. JONER: So does A apply to the
16	production of fish stocks and D apply to the
17	quality of the seafood?
18	MS. McCARTY: Applies to impacts
19	on stock abundance and the stock health
20	MR. JONER: Right, stock
21	productivity. Yeah.
22	MS. McCARTY: and so on, yes.

1	Bill has added also to aquaculture
2	provisions.
3	MR. DEWEY: So a way to
4	potentially word A to capture what I was
5	saying and just looking at it, would be "NOAA
6	should undertake well designed research on
7	the impacts of changing ocean conditions on
8	aquaculture and fish stocks dependent upon
9	MS. McCARTY: Yeah, let's make
10	that change just now. But again I think the
11	ecosystem should probably have additional
12	wording there.
13	The second one was suggested by
14	was that the change?
15	MR. DEWEY: Yes.
16	MS. McCARTY: Tom.
17	MR. RAFTICAN: And that's seafood
18	safety.
19	MR. BILLY: Yeah.
20	MR. RAFTICAN: Seafood quality and
21	consumer safety, something like that.
22	MR. BILLY: The basic idea is as

NOAA goes about planning these major new
research initiatives on the effects of global
warming, acidification, whatever else, that
it should include consideration of whether
these changes are in the end going to affect
the utility of fish and shellfish for human
consumption.
MR. JONER: And that's Item B?
MS. McCARTY: Yes.

MR. JONER: Yeah. So I guess adding the aquaculture, I just wanted to make sure that A was inclusive enough for all production, not just council-managed stocks.

MS. McCARTY: So if this group wants to have further discussion on the National Standards Aspect, I think they can. But again it wasn't a recommendation from the Subcommittee, so that would be up to you, Mr. Chair.

MR. BILLY: We have new business later on, so we can decide.

MS. McCARTY: And then the global

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issue also was talked about quite a bit, but there was a lot of uncertainty as out how NMFS could really play a role in international politics to the point where we wanted to make it a recommendation, but we wanted to acknowledge that there were these huge externalities, as Vince put it, and that NOAA should and probably would be an advocate for the U.S. position in those arenas.

But, you know, there's all kinds of problems with that. How are we going to cut down on coal plants in China? It's just -- it's a whole realm that we really didn't think that we wanted to get into right then.

So, anyway, shall we go to the transition part?

Okay. We didn't think we needed to talk to much about transition because even though it was listed as a charge to the committee, we felt as though the 2020 and additions to the 2020 and then communicating that MAFAC position to Dr. Lubchenco would be

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the extent of what we needed to do for the transition. That's what we talked about.

And we've already kind of talked about that, so.

The budget, we talked a little bit with the staff members who were in the meeting and we agreed that MAFAC members should try to advocate for the NOAA budget at the appropriate time to the appropriate people.

The performance metrics, we didn't talk very much about that, but we did agree that it was important that performance measures be developed for the establishment of Catch Share Programs, considering it's a big priority. But we didn't really have time to discuss that either, but we agreed that it should be done.

The communications area, we talked quite a bit about that, even though we agreed that the full Committee had had a pretty extensive discussion already and that we

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didn't need to make any further recommendations other than the two that are listed here. Someone suggested that the Agency look to the examples of other agencies. And they also agreed on the need for transparency, transparency, transparency in the Agency's dealings with the public --MR. FLETCHER: There is a little bully pulpit in there, though.

MS. McCARTY: That's right.

So, anyway, that's it, Mr.

Chairman.

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VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: On the performance metrics, of course one of our performance metrics is the number of Catch Share Programs. I gather you're looking for something finer than just counting how many we have in place.

MS. LOWMAN: Yeah. I mean we talked about the fact that you ought to look at are they going to contribute to reducing overfishing, what's going to be the economic

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benefits, and could you measure an economic benefit where there's social benefits or not.

MS. McCARTY: Yeah. It's also a huge ball of wax, when you get into it, speaking of economic benefits and Catch Share Programs, because then you have to try to determine whose economic benefit and the economic losses that might be associated with it in the communities, at least in Alaska it's a huge ball of wax. And it makes it very difficult to really go into the details of how you want to do that. It's a huge problem, I think.

Yeah.

MR. SCHWAAB: So this might be a stupid question, but do we have similar performance measures that are articulated for other management techniques or are we singling out Catch Share systems for special treatment?

MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, Alan had mentioned that this was one of the areas

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where he might need help. I know they have metrics for other parts of their operation.

This was something that was either under development or Alan is trying to find help on it.

Right?

MR. RISENHOOVER: Right. And we do have other performance measures associated with other management structures. For example, all management structures we have the performance measure establishment of ACLs by 2010 or 2011 as appropriate for the stocks. So we have similar kind of high-level ones. Kind of the on-off, yes or no, or accounting ones. But we don't have the more lower level, at least that I know of, or the more finally tuned. Is there an economic advantage to that other than whether the stock's overfished or not overfished? So, yeah, there should be some development there.

But, again, I did talk about, and I think that's why the subcommittee focused

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on it, was the current talk about Catch
Shares and LAP Programs as kind of the next
generation or the next thing in fisheries
management. And I think the subcommittee
wanted to see, well, what are the criteria
for establishing -- not the criteria for
establishing. But the criteria for starting
down that road on a fishery.

And then how do you measure success, whether it worked. There may have been an answer in there somewhere.

MR. SCHWAAB: Just a follow-up point. I just have a basic level of discomfort in singling out Catch Share systems for a level of scrutiny that we don't apply to all of the other approaches that we employ to effectively manage fisheries. And I just -- that's worrisome to me.

MS. LOWMAN: Right.

MS. McCARTY: Interesting.

MR. BILLY: Okay, yes.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: If I may

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respond to Eric. The other management measures, have they been in place for time or are they brand new? I mean this is really brand new and there's an emphasis in the administration to double or triple the amount of fisheries that are involved. So although some of them have been in place for many years, there are issues that haven't really been considered in the establishment of them.

MR. SCHWAAB: I just respond by saying this isn't brand new. I mean we've had some of these systems in place for decades.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: That's what I just said.

MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: But Martin was probably going to make this point, but the new Administrator wants to have Catch Shares for all fisheries, so it probably is fair to focus on that particular management technique. But your point is good, so we

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shouldn't forget that there are other management systems that maybe don't have performance measures and we might want to look at those in a different time. But the fact to me that Dr. Lubchenco thinks that Catch Shares solves every fish management issue puts it on the screen.

MR. SCHWAAB: Just let me be clear. I don't have any objection with gathering additional data around all the issues that come up in the implementation of these kinds of systems. What I don't like is the -- establishing this as a hurdle to cross in the pathway of making a management decision.

So if a particular council wanted to go down this road, that they have to now in the process of applying that as a management technique, address a whole bunch of new research and analysis as a part of that process, specific to a particular fisherman

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MR. BILLY: Okay. We'll start over here. Dave, you were --

MR. WALLACE: The Act sort of specifies a lot of the standards. And, you know, to change some of the standards would require reauthorization of the Act and so I think that we want to try to avoid that. Eric's point is well taken, that the clam ITQ went into effect January 1st, 1990. within months of being 20 years old, it's arguably the best managed fishery in the United States, it's used all over the world as a model on how to do it. And so measuring performance is a good thing, but we can take some other management structures that have been around since the Magnuson-Stevens Act has been in place and show how those structures don't work, those models don't work.

And NMFS is required under the Act to fix those that are broken. And you know one of them is to stop overfishing. And so

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now we -- we've measured those performances and they didn't make the grade. And that's not NOAA's fault necessarily because the councils are the one that put forth those proposals.

And so I don't have any problems measuring performance of stocks as long as we understand that most of the others already have been graded and they got phase.

MR. BILLY: Okay. I want to get clear on what we're doing.

MS. McCARTY: Yes.

MR. BILLY: This is a report of the subcommittee.

MS. McCARTY: No, no, not anymore.

MR. BILLY: And I think that sentence up there fairly accurately reports on what the subcommittee did yesterday. We can add under New Business a discussion that we're starting now if we wish, but the subcommittee hasn't asked the full Committee to do anything other than I guess accept the

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report of what it did.

So, yeah.

MS. McCARTY: Yeah, I agree with you. I think that this is an extremely controversial area. I've got lots to say about it, but I didn't say it at the subcommittees. I don't think it is a subcommittee job to determine how to analyze Catch Share Programs.

And so maybe if this committee really wants to get into the meat of it, we can do that later on today. I'm happy to get into it. I've got lots of thoughts about it, so that's not as a subcommittee recommendation. It's beyond that.

MR. BILLY: Okay. So here's my suggestion. We've now seen the report of the work of the subcommittee. It clearly relates to the next report we're going to give. So my suggestion is that we hold it in abeyance, we hear the next report, and then we'll circle back and see if the Committee wishes

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to accept or amend this report based on what the other discussions were.

MS. FOY: I think that's -
VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: And then we can break for lunch.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Can I have 30 seconds?

MR. BILLY: All right. The floor is yours.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Eric, it's not to redefine MSAR -- whatever it is. It's to give definition to it, because it's ambiguous. And, as we saw yesterday, NMFS has actually taken one of the statements of -- I can't remember that paragraph -- but taken that paragraph and defined it in a finite way.

And what Congress gave us was ambiguous, NMFS has given it definition. So all I'm asking for is for us to give guidance to the councils on what those things actually mean and how they might be applied nationally

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as a standard.

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MR. BILLY: Okay. Thank you.

MS. McCARTY: And if I may be one.

MR. BILLY: Chairwoman.

MS. McCARTY: Yes. Thank you.

The recommendations I didn't break out as successfully as I should have, but I'm learning. I just wanted to point out that the recommendations in the first section under the strategic planning are skeletal and should be run through the process that you just describe.

However, there is one additional recommendation which has to do with providing definitions and guidelines on LAPPs. And that may or man not be part of the discussion from the Ecosystem Committee. I think it probably won't. And so it's possible that we could adopt that recommendation and also the recommendation immediately under it that deals with process going forward with a smaller weapon. So those two

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recommendations, I think, can be dealt with
now and probably should be, otherwise they
might sort of get lost in the shuffle of the
Ecosystem report.
MR. BILLY: Would you be available
over lunch to add them and then
MS. McCARTY: They're here.
They're here.
MR. BILLY: Oh, okay.
MS. McCARTY: What I did was we
talked about the where is it
VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Up a little.
MS. McCARTY: Stop. The top of
the second page. Those two recommendations
there. So one of them deals with LAPPs and
has to do with the guidelines that we thought
were needed and one of them deals with the
process of amending 2020.
MR. BILLY: Okay. So, again, my
suggestion is that we table this, hear the
next report, then come back. And if the
committee accepts the report it accepts

1	these recommendations as guidance to the
2	group that's going to modify the 2020
3	document.
4	MS. McCARTY: Okay. That's fine.
5	It just seemed to me that they were distinct
6	from the ecosystem?
7	MR. BILLY: Does that work for
8	everybody? This is guidance to the drafting
9	committee for the daughter of 2020.
10	MS. McCARTY: Yeah. It kind of
11	it isn't something that the Ecosystem report
12	is going to address, so that's why I thought
13	it could be done.
14	MR. BILLY: That's fine, yeah.
15	Fair enough.
16	You all set?
17	Okay, let's break for lunch. One
18	o'clock.
19	(Luncheon recess taken from 12:05
20	p.m. to 1:14 p.m.)
21	MR. BILLY: All right. The last
22	report from a subcommittee is the report by

the Ecosystem Approach Subcommittee. And we're calling on Tom to share with us the results of their endeavors.

MR. RAFTICAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I'd like to thank
the members of the committee. We kind of got
together yesterday, a little after four
o'clock, and they forego-ed some of their
evening because we ran, I don't know, it was
6:30 or something by the time we finally got
out of here. So thanks for your indulgence.

And also thanks Mark in particular and the staff who helped put together and cobbled together these documents. I know he was up late last night and early this morning. I just want to say it was appreciated.

And the other thing is that in the course of our work, I'm not sure that we exactly went into the dire of 2020, but really looked at working putting together a

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working group or sub-subcommittee out of this to try and -- 2020's a great working document. It's kind of sitting there. And maybe looking at it in terms of putting it -- there are things that we have in here that weren't accurately or timely addressed in 2020. So an addendum to 2020 might be a way of working.

And one of the things that we had also talked about is let's try and get through as much of this as we can. And then along with that, put together a work group on 2020 and probably, in particular, on ocean governance.

Let me quickly run through what happened at the meeting.

Getting together late yesterday
afternoon and especially in light of what we
saw in the presentations yesterday and ocean
acidification, was trying to get our arms
around an awful lot late in the day and,
again, trying to come up with some

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recommendations that we can carry forward out of here.

One of the things, and I think

Eric touched on it earlier, is the things

that we're looking at right now are going to

have to be -- are timely. When we start

talking about things like ocean governance,

and I'll get down a little bit further on it,

that there are a lot of people on that bus

right now and that bus is about to pull out.

And we've got the option of either getting

on the bus in getting close to try and get a

handle on that steering wheel or sitting at

the bus stop. That hand's either going to be

on the steering wheel or at the bus stop

waving good-bye.

So we tried to put together some things, and it may take a little work along the way, and particularly on governance, but again time is of the essence on these.

Ecosystem-based management. One of the things that we got is that there is

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sill a really crying need for science.

Habitat, science, fisheries management, broad based science needs to be done on this.

Looking at inventorying a lot of the stuff that's out there right now. And the discussions along the way also touched upon when you start talking about ecosystem-based management, ecosystems don't necessarily follow in council footprints. And how to integrate those two are going to be an interesting progression down the line.

A quote that councils may not be well positioned to the larger government structure we were discussing. They can be a player on the fishery side, but we may need to think outside the box on this. And, again, this is getting back to -- you know, in the course of the two hours that we met yesterday we weren't able to put together a governance structure for fisheries in the United States, but try to lay some stuff out and, again, address this further down the

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line.

One of the suggestions is that we have a regional group with a similar plan of the CZMA. And, again, this is something to look at. You know, the last thing you need is another major governance structure, but there may be a way of parlaying some of the stuff that's in place right now, using states and regional in a complementary role and, again, with information passing both ways. A CZMA-type structure would also require the states to participate, so there are opportunities there.

One of the recommendations that came out is take a leadership role with respect to energy and fishery issues. Find a way to have a mutual benefit with energy projects. And Randy Cates was talking very specifically about aquaculture and thermal power generation and how the two could be done synergistically -- something else that came up. And there's no way to set up these

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regional management structures without properly legislation. I think Dave Wallace added that. He's right on the money. But maybe there's way of moving ahead and then following up with that legislation afterwards. And I think the recommendations will show that afterwards. We might -- and, again, short-term, long-term actions.

How do you get this stuff, how do you get the bus moving right now, but while you get it moving making sure we are on the bus on this, because these are important questions and they will be answered whether they have our input or not, so let's get involved with it.

And we also touched you don't think the topic of ocean acidification. Now this is important. And this is something that we can probably come forward and put together some stuff on right now.

Let me go through a little more specifically on this.

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MS. LOVETT: Do you want me to go to the top?

MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah, go to the top of that. I was trying to get some of the feedback from the actual committee members in there along the line on how we got to where we're at.

"The Committee recommends NOAA undertake a series of actions with respect to multi-sector use in governance to the oceans. These findings and recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary and NOAA in the form of an addendum to the MAFAC Vision 2020 document."

And, again, this is not redoing
2020, but I think there certainly is a place
to tack this on and it makes sense. Let me
just interject here that this would be maybe
a very good joint venture, subcommittee
working group, and accommodate as many of you
as have interest in this very important
issue. But this is something that maybe

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Heather and I can set up a working group.

We'll set up some conference calls on this

and help us get down the line on this.

The short-term actions that ought to be undertaken with respect to ocean acidification, synergistic ocean uses, and marine spatial planning. A long-term perspective on the ocean governance. And, again, ocean governance is going to take some work.

"Draft ocean acidification

findings and recommendations." This first

paragraph's background on where we came from

yesterday is pretty clear. "MAFAC urges

appropriate appropriation of the funding

authorization by the Federal Ocean

Acidification Research and Monitoring, HR

146, to establish an interagency committee to

develop an ocean acidification research and

monitoring plan and to establish an ocean

acidification program within NOAA."

Pretty straightforward.

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1	MR. BILLY: Do you want questions
2	as you go along or wait till we finish?
3	MR. RAFTICAN: I think, yeah,
4	let's this is actually the first action
5	item. I think probably questions going along
6	are appropriate.
7	MR. BILLY: Okay. Can you go back
8	up to that first paragraph?
9	MS. LOVETT: Sure.
10	MR. BILLY: The second third
11	sentence, "In the short-term, actions can be
12	undertaken," actions by whom?
13	MR. RAFTICAN: Well, I think the
14	first is the action to make the
15	recommendation that we Mark, you were
16	looking to.
17	DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, the intent
18	here was for the first three issues on ocean
19	acidification, synergistic ocean uses and
20	marine spatial planning, there are specific
21	short-term actions. MAFAC, the
22	subcommittee's recommending to the full

Committee to send forward to NOAA, which NOAA would take. So the actions would be undertaken by NOAA in these three areas in the short-term.

Then there's a longer-term

perspective on ocean governance that was not

completely in the span of yesterday's

subcommittee, that continue to be worked on

by the subcommittee and the full committee,

but there will be some findings at the end

with respect to the principles or the concept

that the subcommittee's recommending that

MAFAC take as a way forward, but not a

specific recommendation to NOAA.

MR. BILLY: Got it. Okay. Comfortable?

Heather.

MS. McCARTY: You identify those short-term ones --

MR. RAFTICAN: I think as we go down the line we'll point out each one.

MS. McCARTY: Okay.

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MR. RAFTICAN: And, again, like I said, the reason I kind of jumped right down, ocean acidification, is that the first's one that this is a doable request that we can put forward right now and I'd like to put it in front of the entire committee, and it's something we can move on, in spite of the fact I lost my place.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So, well, just for that first paragraph of "Draft Notion, Acidification, Findings and Recommendation," they're blending the findings and recommendations. But this first sentence of the second paragraph, that's the recommendation. I heard a no to support the appropriation of funding, to authorization this recently legislation which was passed. And implementation needs to have funding behind it. That explains what the funding would be used for.

And then the closing sentence talks about the priority on research to focus

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on these adaption strategies for fisheries and aquaculture.

So we could highlight those two sentences as the actions that the first sentence -- the focal point of what the research would be, hence what the subcommittee would be recommending back to the full Committee for agreement or discussion.

Is everybody clear with that?

Following down, "Draft Synergistic

Ocean Uses Findings and Recommendations."

MR. DEWEY: So before we leave acidification, I wasn't clear on this, and Mark or somebody can advise me on it. But MAFAC's advising the Secretary of Commerce. He's not going to be appropriating the money, so us urging appropriation — that's more of a message to Congress than it is to the Commerce Secretary, so is there a better way to word —

DR. HOLLIDAY: I'm sure there is.

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1	MR. RAFTICAN: what's there?
2	DR. HOLLIDAY: But the intent was
3	yes, the executive branch doesn't
4	appropriate funds, but the message is that
5	it's important from MAFAC's perspective that
6	the Secretary work diligently to obtain the
7	funds necessary to implement that Act because
8	of the imperative and the consequences of not
9	taking those actions. That's explained
10	below, so we could
11	MR. DEWEY: It might be worth
12	wordsmithing it so
13	DR. HOLLIDAY: Yeah.
14	MR. DEWEY: it fits better
15	within NOAA's directive, since we're not
16	advising Congress, we're advising
17	MR. RAFTICAN: The Secretary.
18	MR. SIMPSON: But obviously there
19	are some levels of priority that the
20	Secretary of Commerce can apply to it, so
21	it's both really.
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MR. DEWEY: Um-hum.

MS. LOVETT: Down again?

MR. RAFTICAN: Past the legislation and the appropriation, should follow, and then make sure that it gets interagency appropriations down the line, but we can work on that.

"Draft Synergistic Ocean Uses
Findings and Recommendations. While the
potential ocean governance decisions reflect
competing and conflicting interests or
mandates for use or nonuse of the ocean,
there are also subsets of those uses that
share an affinity. These uses warrant
consideration for planning or prioritization
purposes as a combined unit because of their
synergistic effects. This is in contrast to
competing uses which require conflict
resolution."

And this gets down to our -- where Randy was going with how do we better utilize the ocean and bringing energy and aquaculture together. There are ways of pairing this up.

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For example, "Pairing the use of ocean for energy production with food production could result in the net conservation of ocean space dedicated to consumptive use. Water temperature differential created by energy productions are often seen as a negative externality. However, what such offshore facilities have done is also support aquaculture to form energy to the effluent. They could be recycled in the form of cheaper, heated inflow needed to provide more ideal conditions for food production, thus benefitting both parties."

The same thing, if you're looking at bringing colder ocean water to the surface, that colder may be more nutrient-rich water, there are also some advantages there. But let's look in advance and find out. Let's -- aim for a policy that benefits both, instead of worrying about always the competing interests, let's see if there's ways to work with it synergistic.

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1	Yes.
2	MR. BIGFORD: Just a correction.
3	I'm unaware of any offshore facility that
4	discharges warmer water. They all discharge
5	colder water. They're all taking heat out of
6	the water to warm liquified natural gas into
7	a gas so what they release is colder water.
8	MR. RAFTICAN: And that's what I
9	said. You know, there are other
10	MR. BILLY: This says the
11	opposite.
12	MR. RAFTICAN: It says different,
13	all right.
14	MR. BILLY: Warm water
15	MR. BIGFORD: Yes, I'm not sure
16	I agree I understand the intent to look
17	for synergistic uses, I don't think that
18	there's warm water as a resource out there to
19	tap into.
20	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Maybe not in
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MR. RAFTICAN: Not an offshore

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an offshore one.

one. We actually have got one in California
where one of the coastal power plants is
using it for desalination and they're working
as a matter of fact, it's the first one
permitted in California.
MR. BIGFORD: Yeah. The ones
onshore have got warm water effluent, yeah.
Offshore it's LNG facilities and they all
discharge colder water.
MR. RAFTICAN: Okay.
MR. BIGFORD: Because they're all
taking heat out of
MR. RAFTICAN: Can we take "warm"
out of there?
MR. BIGFORD: Yeah.
MR. RAFTICAN: The cold water can
actually help, nutrient-rich cold water.
MS. FELLER: I think that there's
a broader sentiment expressed in this
section, which is that so often marine
spatial planning and rationalizing the uses
this is on mitigating conflicts, but not

necessarily on revealing places where there's opportunities for synergy. And to me I mean the way I sort of followed the conversation and was thinking about it when Randy was talking yesterday is that this is an important thing, I think, to highlight in MAFAC's recommendations on pursuing marine spatial planning and also as we develop recommendations on regional ocean governance, to really highlight the importance of opportunities for synergies between ocean uses.

So I mean I don't know exactly how you revise it, but I would almost consider shortening it to really focus on broad synergistic effects as opposed to a couple of cases. Those are good examples.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Could you just go to the next scroll please? This was a finding and the recommendation that follows is.

MR. BILLY: That's what I was --

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DR. HOLLIDAY: "Search for creation of partnership agreements for joint and multi-sectoral uses that result in synergistic benefits from areas of common usage." Now you could expand that to explain in more detail that it's as opposed to traditional thinking of conflict resolution as opposed -- there are also opportunities to provide outcomes that are synergistic in nature.

MS. FELLER: Perhaps to be more sort of specific, I would suggest tying this into the following recommendations about how we pursue marine spatial planning and regional ocean governance. I guess I'm just having a little trouble with how identifying these partnerships -- you know, having that as sort of a separate category when making this recommendation about really trying to get a handle on the breadth of ocean uses.

I'm not sure if I --

MR. RAFTICAN: Bill.

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MR. DEWEY: I was just going to suggest if you want to include an example the more obvious one that typically stands out with energy and aquaculture is the structure, utilizing the structures that are out there as opposed to trying to do something with the temperature differential.

MR. RAFTICAN: Are there other comments on this?

MR. BILLY: Yeah. "NOAA search," are you saying there proactively? I mean be an active participant in this kind of process?

MR. RAFTICAN: The sense that I took from the committee yesterday was that this is something that we should look for.

And, yeah, that it actually was a proactive way of moving forward. This doesn't -- and I'm still -- I don't know how we tie this in with where Erika was going, on whether it's part of -- should this be part of the broader picture of marine spatial planning and ocean

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governance or should this be a standalone.

And, you know, it came out of the meeting yesterday as kind of a standalone.

Any other discussion on that?

MR. BILLY: I'd like to add the

word "proactively" after "NOAA." "NOAA

proactively searches..."

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: In a subtle way.

MR. BILLY: Always.

MR. RAFTICAN: I think that --

MR. BILLY: That's good.

MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah. I think that this doesn't -- and, Erika, where you're at, I don't think that this is at all precludes looking within spatial planning or governance. This is an overarching thing that it's time that we actually get -- and I go probably where Tom is -- proactive on how we start making some of these things actually work together and look at it in those terms.

And the discussion we had in the

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committee yesterday on who's the lead agency on these things and are you going to be able to switch MMS around and so, but the thing is if you can get a consideration upfront, it makes it a lot easier than simply addressing a situation when they come to permitting, which is oftentimes when you find out about things down the line. And I think this does standalone to some extent, if you indulge us on that.

Any other questions?

Okay. "Draft Findings and Recommendations for Marine Spatial Planning.

MAFAC concludes that marine spatial planning is a preferred tool for analysis of options for regional ocean governance and policy decisions. MAFAC will continue to evaluate the options for specific governance models with the exception of a recommendation to NOAA in the coming months."

Again, I want to go back to where
I kind of started off here. This is not a

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new concept to the current administration.

This is something that -- and Eric's not here, but I want to echo what he was saying, but as close as I can see with my vision is this is as close to reality as -- this is the way the bus is going.

And we're going to have the opportunity to -- again, do we get on the bus and try and influence marine spatial planning so that it works well for fisheries, or do you kind of sit back and wave as the bus goes by and we are subject to how other people will put the rules in place that govern what we do.

The sense that I got out of the meeting yesterday is that it was a lot better to be one of the bus drivers that's is it doing at the bus stop and waving good-bye to something like this. And, again, try to put our arms around this in 45 minutes in the afternoon was difficult, but we did come up with some draft findings and recommendations

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for regional ocean governance. And I think that they're broad enough that they give us a good idea where we're going. We can go forward with something like this, that actually makes sense to the administration.

And, Jim.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, I didn't mean to interrupt, but before you leave the marine spatial planning, so the last sentence would actually be the recommendation of that part, right?

MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: In other words, in the short run, collect the data, basically. That's the short. And immediately get going, and that's the recommendation for going forward on MSP.

Just that, right, --

MS. LOVETT: Pull it out?

MR. RAFTICAN: Pull it out as a recommendation.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: That was a

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1	question. I wasn't sure that's where we
2	wanted to go, but that's the way I was
3	reading it.
4	MS. McCARTY: I'd like to explain
5	that a little bit more, that one sentence.
6	MR. RAFTICAN: What?
7	MS. McCARTY: That sentence, what
8	does that mean, specifically.
9	DR. HOLLIDAY: If you refer if
10	you want me.
11	MR. RAFTICAN: Mark.
12	DR. HOLLIDAY: The context of the
13	discussion goes back to Charlie Wahle's
14	presentation yesterday. He listed two
15	elements: We have to do some data collection
16	and then we have to apply that in a policy
17	governance framework for how to make
18	decisions and use these tools in a decision-
19	support usage.
20	So during the discussion
21	yesterday, Sam brought out this, well,
22	there's a range of how one could use marine

spatial planning, from just identifying areas of common overlap of uses, and you could collaborate to help point future direction as to the way these areas could be used, then increasingly could use the information to resolve a specific conflict, that if there were two entities that were -- had incompatible uses over that, you could use marine spatial planning to identify that and also help resolve that second part, those decision rules, those criteria, how to evaluate and prioritize those uses.

And then Sam's point was there is a third level that says if you want to go to the next level, you could use maps as a means at the outset out identify zones or areas that would exclude certain uses or identify preferential areas in advance of a conflict arising that would then be the full equivalent of a marine use plan.

We as a committee discussed -- the committee was not ready to identify what

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regional governance model and how marine spatial planning would fit in there, but at the very least the front part of Charlie's progression of we need data and we need these models and to apply them properly, at the outset in the short-term we should not wait to make that decision, but we should continue to establish this base line data collection that would help prepare. No matter what the eventual governance model would be, that information would be essential to have. And you could apply it in different ways.

MS. McCARTY: Okay. Could I ask just a question?

MR. RAFTICAN: Sure.

MS. McCARTY: So what it means is continue to do sort of the mapping of activities that are based on data regarding usage currently underway?

DR. HOLLIDAY: At a minimum that's the short-term that should be supported at the NOAA level, correct.

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1	MS. McCARTY: Data about current
2	usage.
3	DR. HOLLIDAY: And how one would
4	then yes. How would one display and use
5	that, you know, array that in a manner that
6	would be useful to decision-makers.
7	MR. RAFTICAN: Patty, then Bill.
8	MS. DOERR: I think it's more than
9	just the current uses. I think they also
10	should also be working on gathering the data
11	on kind of the state of the ocean, you know,
12	and how where the habitat is, where
13	what the state of the fisheries are, the
14	state of the habitat, and then how those uses
15	affect or don't affect the ocean resources.
16	So I think it's more than just uses. I think
17	it's the whole
18	MS. McCARTY: That's what my
19	question was trying to get to, is if it's
20	just usage patterns or if it's overlaid over
21	habitat, overlaid over whatever.

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MR. RAFTICAN: Habitat was one of

1	the areas that came up and I'm not sure that
2	that conveys it, but it would certainly
3	include it.
4	MS. McCARTY: Okay. Fault lines.
5	MR. RAFTICAN: Was there another?
6	Bill.
7	MR. DEWEY: Well, just I'm trying
8	to understand. There are going to be other
9	agencies and other entities that have the
10	spatial data that's going to build this
11	massive picture of what we have out there.
12	And so is NOAA the most suited to be the
13	collector of all that and the entity to
14	combine it and produce the spatial planning
15	tool or they just want a piece of that and
16	there is another logical entity that is
17	better suited than NOAA to do that.
18	Anybody know the answers on those?
19	MR. BILLY: They may
20	DR. HOLLIDAY: From the discussion
21	on the subcommittee or the real answer?
22	MR. DEWEY: They do make all the

maps.

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MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah. These are the folks that have to make it.

MS. McCARTY: My experience with the mapping capabilities of NMFS/NOAA come from habitat process where essentially this is what they did for the whole North Pacific, they mapped out all of the underwater features that anybody knew about including habitat that they knew about where essential fish, but life stages, and then overlaid that with the usage patterns currently for each of the sectors and the type of gear, you know, by year and then cumulatively and everything else. So I think NOAA has that capability in spades.

MR. DEWEY: So I guess I'm just asking -- to follow on, do we need to articulate that, that it's not just them doing the data but they're coordinating and collecting from all the other entities to build the maps and so on.

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1	MR. RAFTICAN: So it's collect
2	and
3	MR. BILLY: Well, what I was
4	sitting here thinking is NOAA ought to be as
5	aggressive as hell
6	MS. LOWMAN: I agree.
7	MS. McCARTY: Yeah.
8	MR. BILLY: and take the
9	leadership role. It's a perfect fit.
10	MS. McCARTY: It is.
11	MR. BILLY: And it would put NOAA
12	right in the middle of this whole new
13	planning process
14	MS. LOWMAN: Exactly.
15	MR. BILLY: and the related
16	decision-making.
17	MR. RAFTICAN: Tom, if you were to
18	put more teeth in that, how would you do that
19	in that sentence?
20	MR. BILLY: NOAA should seek a
21	leadership role, the lead federal leadership
22	role in MSP activities including the mapping

and establishment of the appropriate decision processes involving all relevant parties. MR. RAFTICAN: Go ahead, Erika first. MS. FELLER: I mean my understanding is NOAA's already in the lead on collecting a lot of the data through the -- I mean, Tom, you probably would know this better than me, but isn't NOAA in the lead 10 Coastal Services Center on the Multi Purpose Marine Cadastre, which is supposed to be 11 pulling all of this information together? 12 13 And I guess the point I would put on it is I think NOAA should take a lead on 14 what you do with that data, developing the 15 decisions and support tools. That's the 16 operational part. I mean a map's not a plan. 17 A map's just a map. 18 MR. RAFTICAN: Hang on one second. 19 Say that the -- Tom. 20 MR. BIGFORD: The Department of 21 Interior has this mandate, so they've been 22

told to do this. The Energy Policy Act in 2005, there's a section in there that tells them to be in charge of the Multi-Purpose Marine Cadastre. They didn't have the technical capabilities, so they went to the National Oceans Services Coastal Service Center for the technical how-to-do-it. So NOAA is very involved in providing the widgets and the software to do this right.

That goes back to MMS, who's still in charge. But we, NOAA could put itself in a position to be in charge of applications of that Cadastre, including marine spatial planning. But it was in the Energy Policy Act, so DOI was given the lead, obviously because of energy. It's in the new energy law. But NOAA could have broader applications, beyond energy, getting into the kinds of things that MAFAC was interested in.

So don't -- DOI's got the mandate.

We ought to be really careful about the

words that we choose. Just my suggestion is

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you be careful with the words that you use so it doesn't appear that you're confronting DOI, but you're assist go them in finding another use for their data or the data they collect.

MS. FELLER: Or the data that they've asked NOAA to manage for them.

MR. BIGFORD: Yes. NOAA does have some of the assets. And, as was mentioned, EFH is one of them. That's in a program that I manage. That's one. But there are hundreds of thousands of data layers that could be useful for other applications.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So one of the tools you might overlay over that is actually the thing we decided to let stand alone in the top paragraph which is synergistic uses.

MS. FOY: You could say seek to lead the federal collaboration, and it would be...

MS. LOVETT: Should I take out or

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1	keep
2	MR. RAFTICAN: Let it sit right
3	now.
4	Let's focus on what data and what
5	uses then. Does that Again, taking what
6	Tom said into consideration.
7	MR. BILLY: Just put in the word
8	"a" instead of "the."
9	MS. LOWMAN: "a lead
10	federal"
11	MR. RAFTICAN: "a lead
12	federal" instead of "the lead
13	federal"
14	MS. FELLER: Maybe perhaps NOAA
15	should play a lead federal role, since the
16	data-collection effort is underway.
17	MS. LOVETT: I'm sorry. I didn't
18	hear that.
19	MR. RAFTICAN: Seek by
20	MS. FELLER: Perhaps to my earlier
21	comment, add after "priority setting and
22	arbitration of conflicting uses," a third

1	one, "and identification of opportunities for
2	synergies between uses, " or something along
3	those lines to hook into the earlier
4	recommendations.
5	MS. McCARTY: What was the rest of
6	that?
7	MS. LOWMAN: "opportunities for
8	synergies"
9	MS. LOVETT: "synergistic
10	opportunities"
11	Is there something else to that?
12	MR. RAFTICAN: Everybody fairly
13	I can't tell if it's after lunch or
14	everything's okay.
15	MR. JONER: Both.
16	MR. RAFTICAN: As long as we got
17	that.
18	MS. LOVETT: These are three
19	separate things?
20	MR. BILLY: Well, I want to pick
21	up on what Tom said. So Interior has the
22	lead as it relates to energy use? Is that a

way of

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{BIGFORD}\colon$$ Well, they have a lead on --

MR. BILLY: Energy and minerals.

MR. BIGFORD: They have the lead on the developing the multi-purpose Marine Cadastre, but it's in the Energy Act so I guess Congress' intent was once they develop that they apply it in energy, but it could be used elsewhere too. Synergistic applications.

DR. HOLLIDAY: There are many competing inventories of information that are out there. NOAA through the MPA Center has spent the last three years identifying marine protected areas across the nation. So the notion that it's an exclusive territory of MMS to do this is, I think, a false one. And it's within statutory authorities of other agencies to continue to produce these things.

Charlie's research project on the California Ocean Atlas is, again, another

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example of people out there doing these things. And from the discussion of the subcommittee, there was -- again, we're kind of going beyond what the subcommittee's range of discussion was, but the subcommittee was concerned about how do you reconcile these different activities, because there seem to be multiple paths that are being taken that ought to be brought under some one umbrella and at least for consistency of how and where the data are captured and specified, that there be some uniform -- a greater degree of uniformity was a concern that the subcommittee addressed.

MR. RAFTICAN: Heather.

MS. McCARTY: Seems to me that it's more important to determine authority exists in the decision-making process as how the space is used rather than who is going to make the maps. I mean you could have control of the maps, but it doesn't mean you have control of the decision-making process that

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determines how things are used. And so that's just kind of a general comment. MR. RAFTICAN: That's a good general comment and we'll get to that. mean that really gets to ocean governance. MS. McCARTY: Yeah. MR. RAFTICAN: Which is -- if this one looks difficult, the next one was a degree of magnitude of four or five. 10 Are we comfortable with where this is going? 11 Tom, could I get an official or 12 13 unofficial comment on that? MS. LOVETT: (Editing text.) 14 DR. HOLLIDAY: This is back to 15 Charlie's presentation and what I understood 16 the subcommittee was focusing on. We're at 17 the top third of this. We wanted NOAA to 18 focus on spatial data planning and tools in 19 "Spatially explicit 20 the short-term. ecosystem information collecting explicit 21

ocean use information, " and working on the

definition of decision-support tools, but because we hadn't made any recommendations on the governance framework of how those -- who would be using those tools to make what decisions, that the policy framework and leadership was an open question that the subcommittee wasn't willing to endorse NOAA and say: This is how we think you should use it, because we hadn't decided is it a regional ocean council or is it some other entity that would use that tool.

So when I was trying to explain it this was the top third of what the subcommittee heard from the Charlie, that no matter what governance structure you choose down below, you can do this top third and it will still be a valuable investment of your time and energy, even if you've not been able to reach agreement yet on these latter two bullets on the presentation.

MR. RAFTICAN: And you start to build into the partnership.

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1	Heidi, can you bring that back up?
2	MS. LOVETT: Yes. Sorry.
3	MR. BIGFORD: So you wonder
4	whether I think the end of that top paragraph
5	has the right language?
6	MR. RAFTICAN: Yes, the
7	recommendation paragraph.
8	MR. BIGFORD: What catches me is
9	"arbitration of conflicting uses." That puts
10	us in a role, would put NOAA in a role that
11	is huge.
12	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: It's kind of
13	developing a decision tool that might look at
14	it.
15	MR. DEWEY: It's not saying NOAA's
16	the arbitrator, it's providing the tools for
17	
18	MR. BILLY: Ought to add the word
19	"support arbitration"
20	DR. HOLLIDAY: Well, it's to
21	assist in priority setting, to assist in
22	arbitration of conflicting uses.

1	MR. RAFTICAN: The data is the
2	priority
3	DR. HOLLIDAY: It says
4	"identification of synergistic
5	opportunities."
6	MR. BIGFORD: Okay. So the
7	support tools apply to all three?
8	MR. DEWEY: Yes.
9	MR. BIGFORD: That will be all
10	right. That's not how I read it.
11	DR. HOLLIDAY: What are we doing,
12	we're doing it to these three functioning?
13	MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah.
14	DR. HOLLIDAY: But it's not
15	they're describing it as NOAA mandates and
16	responsibilities.
17	MR. BIGFORD: Yeah. And going
18	back to the top line there about NOAA being a
19	player rather than NOAA do it, I think it
20	could be an appropriate role for NOAA. It
21	would be an expansion of what we do now. I

think it would put us in a good position.

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would be a challenge. Yes, it could be a lot of work. But it could be work at a table we'd like to be at. MR. RAFTICAN: Precisely. Is everyone else comfortable with it as it sits now? MR. BIGFORD: Jim, are you comfortable with me committing the Agency to do much more than we ever had before? 10 VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: I think we have committed to saying this is a good 11 sentence that MAFAC can recommend to the 12 13 Department of Commerce. MR. MARTIN FISHER: What about 14 politicians. 15 MR. RAFTICAN: "Draft Findings and 16 Recommendations for Regional Ocean 17 Governance. MAFAC will continue 18 19 deliberations on the most appropriate model for regional ocean governance. 20 indications of support have been found to 21

process the results in the federal

leadership, a creation of a national policy framework or strategy by some regional governance structure. This framework will be then implemented by members of the regional partnership, i.e., federal, state, and local governments, and stakeholders using the existing authorities, then applying them to carry out the national strategy. Analysis will continue over the coming months by MAFAC members in the interval between now and the fall MAFAC meeting."

Figure 5 is a soft-hard look at governance. And I don't know if we got that available to put up there, but --

MS. LOVETT: Which one?

DR. HOLLIDAY: It's a PDF file.

MS. LOVETT: Oh, I'm sorry.

DR. HOLLIDAY: So there was discussion in the subcommittee about these different models of what the roles of regional councils would be. There was an opinion that the regional council -- Fishery

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Management Councils wouldn't be the new
entity, that there probably would need to be
something else. We weren't quite sure what
that would be, but we did feel that there
would be a need to have some perhaps
overarching federal strategy or framework for
decision-making that whatever the entities
were, whether they were regional, Fishery
Management Councils, or these interagency
state alliances, would then continue to do
the business that they had authority to do,
but do whatever it is whatever decisions
they made underneath this framework for
strategies for ocean policy. So it was this
combination of a collaboration as opposed to
an overarching federal new federal entity.

MR. RAFTICAN: Heather, a question? All right.

MS. McCARTY: Yeah, I have a couple questions. I can't see the...

MR. RAFTICAN: Well, and it scrolls down to another.

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1	MS. McCARTY: Yeah, I see that.
2	MS. LOVETT: Do you want me to go
3	down there?
4	DR. HOLLIDAY: This was sent out
5	to everybody last night.
6	MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah.
7	DR. HOLLIDAY: You may not have
8	seen it on the email, but the notion was what
9	Sam was describing in words, this was a
10	picture that described the top part of
11	this, I could just very briefly describe it
12	if you want. The top part.
13	MS. McCARTY: Where is this from?
14	DR. HOLLIDAY: This is from a tech
15	memo that I wrote in 2005 on the design of
16	regional ecosystem approaches to management.
17	It was a NOAA work group that looked at how
18	we would do governance under an ecosystem
19	approach to management of living marine
20	resource, not just fisheries. And it was
21	only for illustrative purposes. It was more

to show how you do inter-regional, inter-

sectoral governance in a collaborative fashion as opposed to a directed fashion of a federal agency being responsible --

MR. RAFTICAN: There's a fair amount put together on this. This is one of the things that may look as a guideline. And, again, this is not something we're looking to adopt right now. It's like if we can move in that direction. And, again, precisely what you were looking at in the Strategic Committee of putting together a working group, we put it together, you are all individually, collectively welcome to come along as part of that working group, because it's going to take an awful lot to put this together. But if we can get a number of these documents out, you take some time and review the documents, and then we'll put together -- and it will be, I'm sure, a series of conference calls to try and put together something that we can actually recommend down the line.

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And, again, I think getting online, would step back on the spatial planning, gets us at least on the bus, and then we come forward with a governance model.

Time is of the essence on this, but again this is something that's going to take a lot of inputs from a lot of different areas.

MS. McCARTY: Can I ask a question, Tom?

MR. RAFTICAN: Sure.

MS. McCARTY: You said that Sam talked about something in the committee meeting. And maybe you could just kind of briefly go through that. And my questions are to try to find out what -- whether there is a direction that NMFS/NOAA is already going with this. And, if so, if there is, what that might be because I think, you know, we talked about this at the beginning of the meeting. It helps to know sort of where the Agency might be going so that you sort of

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waste your time going out in some other direction and ranging too widely. So that's why I'm asking.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Please, you know Sam proposed something that's a lot like this. I must admit I wasn't participating a lot, I was listening, so Mark was more involved so he might have a better description. But to answer the last part of it, I don't think we know that NOAA has in mind a favorite model for developing the regional management structures.

Now the one that was proposed by

Sam, which comes from this, is a reasonable

look, but it's certainly not the only one

that people have considered in the past. But

the paragraph that was on the page before

this said something like -- I forget the

words -- well, Mark probably remembers them.

Something to the effect that we have a

preliminary -- what did it say? -- an early

indication of support. So that I think is

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probably an accurate description of the subcommittee as they were sitting here after Sam described it. I think generally most people nodded and thought it made sense.

MR. RAFTICAN: And, again, the devil's going to be in the details in this stuff and that's why it's going to take a while. But talking -- again, using basically a CZMA model, Coastal Zone Management Act model, how do you put something together that ties the states -- there are requirements by the states that have to be met by the feds. And I'll let Mark talk on this.

DR. HOLLIDAY: I just wanted to clarify. These are all attempts to try to clarify what took place at the subcommittee.

And so if you went back to my presentation and there was this range of hard to soft governance from independent sectors doing their own thing without any guidance to the other extreme, which was one federal entity that was in charge of everything and

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prescribed how it would be, this is a model of somewhere in the middle looking at a collaboration model, that's based on -- the top part of that graph was simply "A national policy, framework, or a strategy that sets some principles, some overarching guidelines." Then the implementation of that would then be left to these regional whatever entities that are defined. They could be the states under a more rigorous Coastal Zone Management Act Program that has particular objectives and goals set out that would be -- but anything that you do would then be compliant with the national strategy.

So we'd collaborate in these different groups, Regional Fishery Management Councils, managed fisheries, but as long as they are consistent with whatever those principles were for a national ocean policy, the councils would still have their understanding -- authorities of how to manage fish. And of course states under the CZMA

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would still have their authorities to do planning and coastal zone management under their authorities, under CZMA. So it's this middle ground of governance model that was expressed as neither extreme seemed to be quite of interest to the subcommittee.

And I think Sam was reflecting on discussions that have been taking place of the last month or two on national ocean policy guidance that Dr. Lubchenco and others at CEQ are looking at moving out on these JOCI recommendations and coming out with statements on what the Obama Administration would like to see happen that's probably in that collaboration, transparency, stakeholder involvement, and participation -- are all catchwords of importance. And that seems to point us towards this middle ground of collaboration rather than the hard or the soft middle ground.

MS. McCARTY: Thank you. That's very helpful.

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MR. RAFTICAN: And, again, there are pieces in place right now that will work effectively within some type of system. We move down the line, we take a look and see how fast to put these pieces together. And, again, the effort will be how do you start moving these parts so that we come out with a whole as we move down the line?

Bill.

MR. DEWEY: So this sounds like something that MAFAC wants to grapple with and make a recommendation on. And we've learned quite a lot about it at this meeting. You know, Mark gave us a nice presentation. We had some read-aheads on it. And we've got the JOCI report and their recommendations. You know it seems like a logical next step is for a subcommittee, this subcommittee or a group of people interested in trying to advance this to commit to reading those materials and scheduling a conference call. You know, maybe somebody

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taking a lead on this in some sort of a white paper, recommendation, something that we could react to instead of just --

MR. RAFTICAN: I think there actually are a number of white papers and research on this -- in a number of different ways, I figure about a half dozen documents that are at least, Mark, that kind of got forwarded along the line that had I been doing my homework I could have given you a little bit broader expertise on this right now. But the thing is there is a fair amount written how this could be accomplished in different types of scenarios.

And I think you take a look -- you know, the one that we had up here is complex, but at least this gives us an idea. And this is kind of more of the middle road --

MR. DEWEY: I mean this diagram's part of a report that Mark also sent out to the subcommittee.

MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah. There was a

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white paper done on that.

MR. DEWEY: And so that's a good piece of information.

The other that I was curious about, Mark, you referenced in your PowerPoint that NOAA had internally done some surveying amongst their staff about the regional organizations and what was out there and how it was working. Is that something that MAFAC could be made privy to, what the outcome of that was and more information on the big eight that you talk about?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Sure.

MR. DEWEY: I'm kind of intrigued there. With Secretary Locke before from the West Coast, you know the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health may be something he may be tuned into. I mean maybe there's an opportunity to look specifically at that, anyhow.

MR. RAFTICAN: And that was precisely what we wanted to do. And, again,

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put together this and, again, get as many people involved as possible. Get the information out to everybody in advance so that you've got time to read it and we can get time to kind of go over this. Sit down with a conference call.

And, again, I think it's going to end up a series of conference calls. The stuff that we're dealing with is going to be — it's relatively easy to talk in broad terms on this. We will get down to specifics and how they get hammered out is going to be intricate. We have expertise in wordsmithing some of this, but we can put something together.

But, again, having the background, going from that, and then evolving down to when we can get together, get some type of a document on it, again before the next MAFAC meeting. I'd like to see in actually half that time if we could do it, but that would be my target date to get -- and probably a

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series of meetings.

And, again, I think where Heather was on strategic planning adds an element of where we are going on this and we may want to tie this in together.

MS. McCARTY: I was just going to bring that up. I think -- I'm trying to roll this into what we might be adding to the 2020 document. And I think all we can add right now, if we want to do this right now, which we do -- I think we do, anyway. We haven't decided on that. But given that we might decide to do this soon, we might be able to only identify the trend and then be challenges and opportunities, but not really identify the recommendations because the recommendations would come from this other subgroup that hasn't yet arrived at the recommendations. But certainly we need to identify it as an issue in the 2020 document.

Is that kind of what you're thinking --

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MR. RAFTICAN: I was thinking that we put together, we work on this and come out with the addendum to the -- our work product be an addendum to the 2020, that we could move forward with it. You could probably work as a standalone recommendation but also, because it would update things that went forward in 2020.

MS. McCARTY: Your work product won't be ready until the beginning of next year, presuming that you get going now and present it to the next MAFAC meeting, which is in the fall. So I was thinking short-term because we're going to try to just add things to the short term. That what we could add is sort of the beginning of the discussion, identifying this as an issue, and not try to incorporate any recommendations because that would be too far down the line.

And then later why make a recommendation, then add it to this too if you want to, but for the purposes that we're

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going to use this for right now, which is in the transition, you may not want to wait for all of that work product.

I don't know, I'm just -- top of my head, I don't know.

MR. BILLY: One other bit of information that certainly guided Heather's work group is that the NOAA strategic planning, they're shooting towards having, I don't know what the term was, but sort of the principles of the strategic plan -- I'll say it that way -- ready by early September, so that this public process can occur and they can test out there stakeholder reaction to their thinking with a goal of having a first draft of the statistic plan by September.

So if we're meeting in November, you see sort of a sequence, and get something to the strategy planners by August but not have results of our committee deliberation maybe until after that, but before they finalize anything.

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MR. RAFTICAN: Mark.

DR. HOLLIDAY: I'm reacting to Heather's suggestion. I think it would be appropriate to have that same format that we used in 2020 in pointing out the trends and that early on. From a tactic standpoint if there was support for the subcommittee's recommendation about an initial reading of the principles, because as a FACA committee if you agree to that today, you could then wordsmith and fine tune that, you think and expand on that. If you left that off the table today and decided during the summer that was important to you. You really can't go forward with that all you reconvene as a full committee and the public endorse that. So it's sort of a tactical nuance that I thought you should be aware of.

MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah.

MS. McCARTY: I see what you mean.

And I was thinking the first part, the short-term recommendation, could go forward

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1	it this body agreed on it. But the final
2	recommendation on ocean governance is down
3	the road a piece.
4	DR. HOLLIDAY: Yes. Correct.
5	MR. BILLY: Okay, let's move on.
6	MR. RAFTICAN: Other discussion on
7	that?
8	Does this initial this
9	paragraph serve as a good short-term step in
10	the direction that we want to go?
11	MS. McCARTY: The one starting,
12	"In the short term"? You mean that
13	paragraph?
14	MR. RAFTICAN: No, the following.
15	MR. BILLY: "The
16	Recommendation"
17	MS. McCARTY: The following.
18	MR. RAFTICAN: Drop another
19	"Recommendation" down before the word "MAFAC"
20	in the final paragraph.
21	MS. McCARTY: Oh, sure.
22	MS. LOVETT: It's a

1	recommendation?
2	MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah.
3	Is everybody comfortable? Erika.
4	MS. FELLER: Well, I guess I'm
5	kind of reading that as though it were a
6	scope of work.
7	MR. RAFTICAN: A what?
8	MS. FELLER: As though it were a
9	scope of work for some kind of work group; is
10	that what you're
11	MR. RAFTICAN: Yes.
12	MS. FELLER: envisioning it
13	would be?
14	MR. RAFTICAN: Essentially, yes.
15	MS. FELLER: And so the work group
16	would be charged with trying to identify some
17	kind of white paper, maybe recommendations
18	about a national policy framework or what
19	would
20	MR. RAFTICAN: Come back with a
21	national governance framework. And, again, I

think the information is -- you can't -- this

is a FACA public meeting. It would take another public meeting to put that in place, so we're looking at moving ahead of this direction, clearly stating that we're moving ahead with this direction, but bringing a work product back to the next MAFAC in November for full concurrence.

MS. FELLER: I've been in a lot of meetings on regional ocean governance and I kind of wonder if the timeframe between now and the next MAFAC meeting is a complete like policy framework. Or could we come up with, you know, a series of principles that would -- should drive a regional ocean governance framework and identification of some of the key policy considerations. But I guess I'm trying to think of something that moves you down the road of getting towards a regional ocean governance framework that would be informative to what NOAA's doing on strategic planning, is trying to come up with our own recommendation for what that framework would

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be, the right thing, is the question, in my opinion. It's sort of an opinion, though, too.

MR. RAFTICAN: I would think that the part of our role is trying -- you know we certainly got an iron in the fire here.

Maybe the biggest. And coming forward with these types of recommendations is going to be very important.

I think that, you know, we may have some types of draft recommendations that come out as a result of where we go on conference calls. I think your input after sitting through an awful lot of this would be extremely helpful. But I think you put the general out there and say, hey, look, this is the direction we're going. And in time certainly we'll have recommendations back.

And how we structure those recommendations is probably -- that's something that we can handle within the framework of a number of conference calls,

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but I think we need to get something on the board right now. And this is probably a pretty good stalking horse that gets us through to November. And the whole focus of November is coloring it as best we can.

I also think that it's going to be very difficult to try and start coloring that horse today because we could be here for longer than the room's going the objection lit.

MS. FELLER: Could I just follow that?

MR. RAFTICAN: Sure.

MS. FELLER: I guess I would just

-- maybe we could include something that one
of the first things I think that the working
group should do is to come up sort of a
specific and achievable scope of work. I
agree with you on having something general at
this time, but I'm just concerned about
setting us up for...

MR. RAFTICAN: Tom.

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1	MR. BILLY: I would the last
2	two sentences, I'd switch them.
3	MS. LOVETT: That looks like the
4	last two.
5	MR. BILLY: So it "an early
6	indicate"
7	MS. LOVETT: Here?
8	MR. BILLY: Yeah. Then the lead-
9	in to that last sentence now would be, "It is
10	envisioned that"
11	MR. RAFTICAN: Are we getting
12	closer?
13	Okay. I got one nod. Any hey,
14	you know, understand that this is the big
15	enchilada here, where we're literally trying
16	to design ocean governance for
17	MR. BILLY: A lot of nods.
18	MR. RAFTICAN: for just U.S.
19	territorial waters. It's going to have to be
20	broad coming forward from here. And, again,
21	it's going to be even more difficult working

Tom.

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to particulars.

1	MR. BILLY: I think you got a lot
2	of nods, so I think we can move on.
3	MR. RAFTICAN: Okay. There's a
4	series of recommendations here. We're going
5	to take them on as a whole.
6	Can I get a motion to accept
7	MR. BILLY: This is your last one?
8	MR. RAFTICAN: This is the last
9	one.
10	MS. DOERR: How are we looping
11	these into Heather's subcommittee?
12	MR. BILLY: We're going to come
13	back to hers right now.
14	MS. McCARTY: Well, that's why I
15	was asking those questions. I I don't
16	know yet.
17	MS. DOERR: I mean it's more of a
18	procedural
19	MR. RAFTICAN: I think maybe
20	Heather's subcommittee
21	MS. DOERR: question do we talk
22	about

1	MR. RAFTICAN: would be a good
2	one to tie in
3	MS. DOERR: that before we vote
4	on this?
5	MR. RAFTICAN: with with the
6	fourth one here, because we clearly are
7	moving forward on a subcommittee here. And I
8	would certainly, going forward, be would
9	want to work with you together on this
10	standalone.
11	MS. McCARTY: But more than that,
12	what I'm interested in knowing is that
13	assuming that we're going to have a product
14	in two or three weeks in the form of a 2020
15	revision to provide to the strategic planning
16	process, I want this body to agree on how
17	much of this should be part of that. That
18	was what my earlier question was going to.
19	Do we put just the recommendation
20	of the short-term and then wait for the rest
21	of it. Or do we put all of the
	1

1	Or that's the general question.
2	MR. BILLY: Well, my view is if we
3	now through a motion and voting accept these
4	recommendations, they are then the
5	recommendations of MAFAC and it would we
6	would look to the drafting team to figure out
7	how to incorporate what parts of the is the
8	into 2020
9	MR. RAFTICAN: The other the
10	recommendation as we go forward is a letter
11	to the Secretary right off the get-go
12	MR. BILLY: Yeah, they're still
13	they're still the recommendations of April
14	MR. RAFTICAN: Yeah. Are you
15	comfortable with that?
16	MS. McCARTY: Yeah.
17	MR. RAFTICAN: Patty, are you
18	comfortable?
19	MS. DOERR: Yeah. Yeah.
20	MR. RAFTICAN: Okay.
21	MS. DOERR: I mean I have another
22	question. I'm sorry, I'm the new girl here.

So if we're going to be including the recommendations in a letter to the Secretary, will there be an opportunity to put just a little bit more meat on it in terms of detail?

MR. RAFTICAN: These are the recommendations that would forward right now. The meat will come down -- that's what we're trying to do down the road as quick, in particular, --

MS. DOERR: Well, like for the -for that top one there on the screen, I mean
we can go into a little bit discussion as to
what the data collection elements are. And
so is that something we could do in the
letter to the Secretary or does that need to
be done here? It's kind of --

MR. RAFTICAN: That was why we tried to cover it and went down to try and look at each one individually and say if you've got anything else you want to add or subtract, do it and then, you know, kind of

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1	check the box as we go down. So this is how
2	the recommendations would go forward to the
3	Secretary
4	MS. DOERR: So it
5	MR. RAFTICAN: as they're
6	stated now.
7	MR. BILLY: But we can, when we
8	get to New Business or the Action Items and
9	Next Steps, we can talk about that as
10	something that ought to be on the agenda for
11	the next meeting, something we want the NOAA
12	staff to do, a paper on, something we're
13	going to do ourselves. There's
14	MS. DOERR: Well, I mean I would
15	just
16	MR. BILLY: But we can't change
17	what happened yesterday. If you get a sense
18	of what I'm saying. This is the report of
19	the subcommittee.
20	MS. DOERR: Yeah.
21	MR. BILLY: So we're going to get
22	that, but we can

1	MR. RISENHOOVER: Patty was in the
2	subcommittee.
3	MS. DOERR: Yeah, and I was
4	yeah, I was
5	MR. BILLY: Did you talk about
6	details of that?
7	MS. DOERR: About the letter to
8	the Secretary? Well, my question was
9	procedural because I'm just trying to
10	understand
11	MR. BILLY: That's okay.
12	MS. DOERR: if this is going to
13	be lifted into and placed into the letter to
14	the Secretary. And if that's the case, then
15	I would like to see an additional sentence in
16	that top recommendation just specify, to kind
17	of go back to the conversation Heather and I
18	had about what kind of data to specify that
19	it's data on both uses and ocean resource
20	commissions.
21	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: But you
22	can't lose track of the fact that this is a

1	subcommittee report, so unless you discuss
2	that in the subcommittee you can't add it
3	here now.
4	MS. DOERR: Though we did, I
5	think.
6	MS. FELLER: Mr. Chairman, I have
7	a recommendation.
8	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: That's the
9	question, yeah.
10	MS. DOERR: Yeah, but I think we
11	did.
12	MS. McCARTY: I have a
13	recommendation
14	MR. BILLY: Yes, ma'am.
15	MS. McCARTY: for each one of
16	the recommendations, somebody makes a motion
17	and puts on the table the wording, however it
18	appears here, and then people as a whole, as
19	a whole committee, can offer amendments to
20	that language and then you pass the amended
21	language as a recommendation of the full

Committee. That way it makes the transition

from the subcommittee report to a MAFAC action. So you could move each recommendation separately, which is the way it probably should be done and say, 'I move that MAFAC recommend,' and then give the language. And then you can say whatever you want, I mean theoretically. You can add, subtract or do whatever, and then that becomes the motion that MAFAC says yes or no to. That's what I would recommend procedurally.

MR. BILLY: Finished your report?

MR. RAFTICAN: I'm finished if --

yeah. So if you want to take those recommendations one at a time, that would...

MR. BILLY: The floor is open.

MR. RAFTICAN: I will go ahead with this recommendation, take them one a at time, move them, and just be done with them.

Make a MAFAC recommendation and so you can work on them via emails during the interim, because it's been publicly adopted, and then

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to revise it at the next meeting.

MR. RISENHOOVER: Okay. Let's scroll back to the first recommendation.

MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, I move the following, that "MAFAC urge appropriation of the funding authorized by the Federal Ocean Acidification Research Monitoring act of 2009, to establish an interagency committee to develop an ocean acidification research and monitoring plan and to establish an ocean acidification program within NOAA" and that the "Creation of an observational network and subsequent modeling should be a high priority for NOAA and any other agency whose mission is dependent on healthy oceans.

A NOAA ocean acidification program should prioritize interagency coordinated monitoring and research on the consequences of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems. And research should include adaption strategies of fisheries and aquaculture and techniques reflectively conserving marine ecosystems as

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1	they cope with more intense and widespread
2	ocean acidification." That's probably way
3	too long, but
4	MR. DiLERNIA: Second.
5	MS. McCARTY: Great.
6	MR. SIMPSON: Why don't you just
7	say, 'I recommend what's on the board'?
8	Because we can read.
9	MS. McCARTY: Because I wanted to
10	get it
11	MR. BILLY: Okay. We have a
12	motion that's been made and seconded.
13	Discussion?
14	(No response.)
15	MR. BILLY: All those in favor?
16	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
17	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
18	(No response.)
19	MR. BILLY: So carried.
20	Okay, the next one. Okay, the
21	floor's open.
22	MS. FOY: Mr. Chairman, I would

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like to move that "MAFAC recommend to NOAA
that they proactively search for creation of
partnership agreements for joint multi-
sectorial uses that result in synergistic
benefits from areas of common usage."
MR. RAFTICAN: Second.
MR. BILLY: Okay. The motion has
been made and seconded. Discussion?
Heather.
MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, I
think we need to add a little language to
that the make it clear as to what we're
talking about, because it won't have the
benefit of the preceding necessarily.
MS. FOY: So we'll make a friendly
amendment to the motion. Heather, would you

MR. BILLY: I'm going to circle
back and accept the report, if that helps
you.
MS. McCARTY: Yeah. No, it does
help, but I think just the recommendation

1	should say something like
2	MR. BILLY: Have at it.
3	MS. McCARTY: "Creation of
4	partnership agreements to a joint and multi-
5	sectorial ocean uses" or just add the word
6	"ocean," you know. Friendly.
7	MS. FOY: Friendly accepted.
8	MR. BILLY: Any other comment?
9	(No response.)
10	MR. BILLY: Okay. All those in
11	favor of this recommendation as it now
12	records say aye.
13	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
14	MR. RISENHOOVER: Opposed?
15	(No response.)
16	MR. BILLY: Thank you. Passed.
17	MR. BILLY: The floor is open.
18	MS. McCARTY: Go ahead.
19	MR. RAFTICAN: I recommend that we
20	adopt the language in this recommendation,
21	the third recommendation here.
22	MR. DiLERNIA: This is the third

1	recommendation of the Ecosystem Subcommittee
2	Report, correct?
3	MR. RAFTICAN: Yes.
4	MR. BILLY: Yes.
5	MR. DiLERNIA: Okay. So
6	recommendation Number 3 of the Ecosystem
7	Subcommittee Report.
8	MR. RAFTICAN: Second.
9	MR. BILLY: Okay, discussion?
10	I think we could remove the word
11	"Therefore."
12	Other discussion?
13	MR. RAFTICAN: Okay.
14	MS. DOERR: I'd like to amend it
15	to add a sentence at the very end that says:
16	This essential data would include
17	information on both ocean used and the
18	location and condition of ocean resources and
19	habitat.
20	MS. McCARTY: Could you repeat
21	that?
22	MS. DOERR: I can hand it to you.
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1	MS. McCARTY: No, okay. Just read
2	it, really.
3	MR. RAFTICAN: I take that as a
4	friendly amendment.
5	MS. FOY: Second.
6	MR. BILLY: Okay. We have a
7	recommendation that's been amended by or
8	changed by friendly amendment. All those in
9	favor?
LO	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
11	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
12	(No response.)
13	MR. BILLY: Thank you.
14	The next one.
15	MR. DiLERNIA: Number 4.
16	MR. SIMPSON: This will be 5.
17	MR. DiLERNIA: 5.
18	MR. SIMPSON: That was 4 you just
19	did.
20	MS. McCARTY: I move the
21	Recommendation 4 or 5
22	MS. FOY: The last.

1	MS. McCARTY: the last
2	recommendation that "MAFAC continue its
3	deliberation on the most appropriate model
4	for regional ocean governance" period.
5	That's my motion.
6	MR. BILLY: Okay.
7	MS. FOY: Second.
8	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Second.
9	MR. DiLERNIA: That leaves it nice
10	and wide open for you to fix.
11	MS. McCARTY: The rest of it is
12	speculative.
13	MR. BILLY: Okay. We have a
14	motion that's seconded. Discussion?
15	Yes, Bill.
16	MR. DEWEY: I was just playing
17	around with some alternative wording,
18	actually, for that first sentence. I'll just
19	throw this out there for discussion purposes.
20	"MAFAC will continue it deliberations on
21	regional ocean governance to advise NOAA on

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the preferred model."

1	MR. DiLERNIA: Make it a
2	substitute motion.
3	MS. McCARTY: That's a friendly as
4	far as I'm concerned.
5	MR. DEWEY: Does that work?
6	MS. LOWMAN: Yeah.
7	MR. DEWEY: So "MAFAC will
8	continue its deliberations on regional ocean
9	governance to advise NOAA on the preferred
10	model."
11	MR. BILLY: Okay. We have a
12	motion with a friendly amendment. Any other
13	discussion?
14	MS. FELLER: Did it say "on the
15	regional ocean governance" or just
16	MR. DEWEY: That's fine as it is
17	there.
18	MS. FELLER: Okay.
19	MR. BILLY: All those in favor?
20	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
21	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
22	(No response.)

1	MR. BILLY: Motion carried.
2	Are there any other that's it?
3	MR. RAFTICAN: That's it.
4	MR. BILLY: Okay. I would like to
5	entertain a motion to accept the Report with
6	the other language that's not in the motion.
7	MR. WALLACE: So move.
8	MR. BILLY: A second?
9	MS. McCARTY: Second.
10	MS. FOY: Second.
11	MR. BILLY: Okay, any discussion?
12	(No response.)
13	MR. BILLY: All those in favor?
14	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
15	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
16	(No response.)
17	MR. BILLY: Thank you. A good
18	job.
19	Okay. Now let's circle back.
20	MS. McCARTY: Oh, yay.
21	MR. BILLY: Do we want to get back
22	to Heather's subcommittee report?

1	MS. McCARTY: Can we do it the
2	same way, just by making motions?
3	MS. LOWMAN: Yeah, I think that's
4	the way to do it.
5	MS. McCARTY: And then the
6	discussion takes place with you as the chair?
7	MR. BILLY: Bill.
8	MR. DEWEY: So I apologize, Mr.
9	Chair. I didn't speak up in time on this
10	prior committee report. We never did
11	actually go back and fix the language and the
12	example that was used for "synergistic." We
13	all acknowledge there were some problems
14	there with
15	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Cold
16	effluent heating.
17	MR. DEWEY: Yes.
18	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Yeah.
19	MR. BILLY: Yeah.
20	MS. McCARTY: Didn't we fix it?
21	MR. DEWEY: We did not fix it.
22	MR. BILLY: Oh, I thought we did.

MR. RAFTICAN: I thought we did during the course of -- I thought we fixed it.

MR. DEWEY: I made the suggestion that we use the structure example as opposed to the temperature example, but we never actually did go in and amend the wording to reflect that. And so --

MR. BILLY: I think that's a good idea.

MR. DEWEY: You know, since that was not actually left -- we need to fix that.

What I was going to suggest is after the first sentence, and you don't need to start typing yet, just see if people accept this, that we insert a sentence, "Energy projects require structures which could serve to secondarily support shellfish or finfish culture systems." So that would just be putting in an example there to follow that.

So it would still read, "For

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example, pairing uses of the ocean for energy
production with food production could result
in net conservation of ocean space dedicated
to consumptive uses." Then you go on to say,
"Energy projects that require structures
which could serve to secondarily support
shellfish of finfish culture systems," and
then delete the rest of the paragraph.
MS. LOVETT: Delete the rest after
"water on"?
MR. DEWEY: Yes.
VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Can we just
adopt that in principle and have that be
edited offline?
MR. DEWEY: That's fine. If
people are comfortable with it. I judge
MR. BILLY: I see a lot of heads
nodding. Okay.
Thank you.
MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, there
are a couple of things in this report that

emerged during the report that weren't really

1	part of the report, so are we going to take
2	those items up under New Business rather than
3	in this particular place?
4	MR. BILLY: Yes.
5	MS. McCARTY: Okay.
6	MR. BILLY: What were they?
7	MS. McCARTY: Well, there was the
8	whole National Standards thing.
9	MR. BILLY: I got that down.
10	MS. McCARTY: But not it wasn't
11	associated with this particular area.
12	MR. BILLY: Okay.
13	MS. McCARTY: And
14	MR. BILLY: Yes. Okay. The floor
15	is yours.
16	MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, I
17	move, and this is not necessarily going to be
18	in order. I mean it's not going to be
19	exactly what it says, just and I haven't
20	written it down yet, but I move that MAFAC
21	through a working group develop revisions to

the Vision 2020 document in a timeframe to

make it useful to the NC	AA Strategic Planning
Process and that we add	sections having to do
with changing ocean cond	litions and ocean
governance as per the re	commendations in
those areas recently pas	ssed.
MR. MARTIN FI	SHER: Second.
MR. BILLY: C	kay.
MS. McCARTY:	And under discussion
we may want to detail th	ose, but we already
kind of did. And does i	t work for everybody
just to say that and the	n just
MR. BILLY: I	t does for me.
Anyone?	
Yes.	
MR. MARTIN FI	SHER: Yes.
MR. BILLY: T	The answer's yes.
So can we get	it down on a piece
of paper? We could vote	e on it, but I mean
VICE CHAIR BA	ALSIGER: It's
recorded.	
MS. McCARTY:	I think she's got
i+	

1	MR. BILLY: We've got it recorded,
2	all right.
3	There's a motion that's recorded
4	and seconded
5	MS. FELLER: Can you just repeat
6	it one more time?
7	MR. BILLY: Sure, for
8	clarification. Sure.
9	MS. McCARTY: The motion was that
10	MAFAC through the use of a working group
11	develop the additions to the Vision 2020
12	document in a timeframe to be useful to the
13	NOAA Planning Process, having to do with
14	changing ocean conditions, ocean governance
15	as per the recommendations just passed, and
16	you can refer back to those in detail, but I
17	don't think we need to go through them all.
18	MR. BILLY: The ones we just
19	talked about.
20	MS. McCARTY: Yeah.
21	MS. FOY: I would like to ask for
22	a clarification. Heather, are you suggesting

that we revise the document or that we include addendums?

MS. McCARTY: Well, I'm leaving that up to the group because --

MS. FOY: Well, then I would make a friendly amendment to your motion that we stick on the end of that in whichever format is most useful to NOAA.

MS. McCARTY: That sounds fine.

That's friendly. I don't think it's clear to

me yet, Mr. Chairman, as to which method

would work the best.

I'm looking at I think not the final version in print. This is September '07. The final version is online and I'm now being able to look at it, and it's slightly different than this one of September, but not real different.

What it is basically is just a few pages of recommendations followed by these appendices that are like white papers on various subjects. And I don't think that the

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1	white papers need to change. I think, you
2	know, once this working group gets into it,
3	they can look at the different
4	recommendations and add to those and then
5	perhaps add another white paper based on the
6	recommendations that were passed as a result
7	of your work.
8	And then this could be, as they
9	say, a living document. You could add the
10	recommendations as they are formed down the
11	road.
12	MR. BILLY: We have a friendly
13	amendment.
14	MS. FOY: Yes, sir.
15	MR. BILLY: And it's been second?
16	MS. LOWMAN: No. It's friendly,
17	though, so we don't do it.
18	MR. BILLY: I'm sorry.
19	MS. FOY: It doesn't need it.
20	MS. McCARTY: No, it's a friendly.
21	And let me just say also, Mr.
22	Chairman, I think maybe we also then ought to

look at some of these more specific things
here that may not have been dealt with in
your recommendations, but first I wanted to
get all those recommendations in there. That
doesn't mean that that's the only thing that
we might want to add. So people might want
to add other stuff or make other changes.
And I think that I anticipate doing that.

MS. FOY: As far as discussion on the motion, my only concern is that we -Vision 2020 is a document produced as a committee. We need to bring the document back with the revisions and ensure that it still meets the approval of the committee.

MR. SIMPSON: Oh, yeah.

MS. McCARTY: That should have been in the motion. That should have been in the motion.

MR. SIMPSON: Yeah, you can have a subcommittee speak on behalf of the full committee.

MS. FOY: No.

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1	MR. SIMPSON: That's kind of
2	understood.
3	MS. McCARTY: That was in this
4	report, but I didn't put that in the motion.
5	Why don't you make a friendly amendment?
6	MS. FOY: Oh, I would like to
7	amend the motion that after the Working Group
8	has completed their revisions to the
9	document, the document is brought back to the
10	full Committee for acceptance.
11	MS. McCARTY: That's a friendly.
12	MS. FOY: Larry, you don't look
13	happy.
14	MR. RANDY FISHER: Final action,
15	approval, or something like that.
16	MS. FOY: Yeah. Yeah.
17	MR. SIMPSON: In other words, the
18	full Committee is the final authority. The
19	subcommittee is
20	MS. McCARTY: Absolutely.
21	MR. SIMPSON: just making
22	recommendations.

1	MR. BILLY: Is there a second?
2	MS. McCARTY: That's a friendly
3	amendment.
4	MR. SIMPSON: Second.
5	MR. BILLY: Oh, yeah. Help me.
6	MS. McCARTY: And just to say, I
7	think that's going to have to be done by
8	teleconference.
9	MS. FOY: I agree. I agree. It's
10	something needs to happen in the time
11	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: As long as
12	that's not a decision made to keep Joner out
13	of it because we already know he won't do
14	something with phone calls.
15	MR. JONER: I'll listen in.
16	MR. BILLY: All right. We have a
17	motion that's been seconded. Any other
18	discussion?
19	(No response.)
20	MR. BILLY: All those in favor?
21	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
22	MR. BILLY: Opposed?

1	(No response.)
2	MR. BILLY: Okay, carries.
3	Madam chairwoman, I would like to
4	make a suggestion. As I recall this, if we
5	adopt this as the report of the Subcommittee
6	then is that sufficient to without going
7	we didn't have specific recommendations.
8	We could modify the text, but
9	MS. McCARTY: I think the way we
10	did it with the other subcommittee was we
11	accepted the subcommittee report but we also
12	made specific recommendations and the exact
13	wording was important.
14	MR. BILLY: Okay.
15	MS. McCARTY: I think if people
16	want to include any other recommendations
17	that might go into the revisions, that they
18	should do so specifically.
19	MR. BILLY: Okay.
20	MS. McCARTY: That's just my
21	feeling.
22	MR. BILLY: My only concern about

that is that as we discuss this as a subcommittee we specifically talked about not making recommendations and now if we're going to modify the report of the subcommittee to include recommendations, that's of some concern to me.

MS. McCARTY: Well, we did make some recommendations and we made some discussion points. And the recommendations that we made are these A through D, which I'm just sort of looking at now to see if they're covered by Tom's committee recommendations that were accepted.

MS. LOWMAN: I mean I think, you know, we have the issue of some of the changing, for example, the acidification and its impacts on food safety and stuff like that. Those are in report. There may not be something on coastal community, I can't actually remember right now, but I don't think that that constrains the Working Group from adding that in without there being an

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actual, explicit motion on it. I mean the motion that you have in there is to revise it, to be clear that it has the guidance for the strategic planning and that it looks at the trends and the opportunities and et cetera. And that can include all of that, I believe, as we develop it in the Working Group. MS. McCARTY: Did you have a 10 question? MR. BILLY: Yeah. What would you 11 like the Committee to do? 12 MS. McCARTY: With this? 13 MR. BILLY: Yes. 14 MS. McCARTY: I think that's all, 15 as long as people accept the fact --16 MR. BILLY: So we'll adopt the 17 report of your subcommittee? 18 MS. McCARTY: Yeah. 19 MS. LOWMAN: Well, Heather, I 20 think there might be some other ones under 21 22 Transition that may --

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1	MS. McCARTY: There are.
2	MS. LOWMAN: desire.
3	MS. McCARTY: I'm just talking
4	about ocean governance
5	MS. LOWMAN: Yeah. Right, right.
6	MS. McCARTY: and ocean
7	conditions right now.
8	MS. LOWMAN: Right. Right.
9	MS. McCARTY: As far as making
10	motions goes. And so what I'm looking at
11	these four right here,
12	MS. LOWMAN: Right, and these
13	four.
14	MS. McCARTY: and asking the
15	group if they think those are adequately
16	covered or if they need to be specifically
17	talked about in a motion for the Subcommittee
18	or the group to work on, the Working Group to
19	work on.
20	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: What if I
21	made a motion to include those four as topics
22	that the subcommittee should look at and make

1	certain that they're included in their
2	discussions?
3	MS. McCARTY: I would second it.
4	MS. LOWMAN: Yes.
5	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: That was my
6	motion.
7	MR. BILLY: Okay, a motion made
8	and seconded. Any discussion?
9	(No response.)
10	MR. BILLY: All those in favor?
11	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
12	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
13	(No response.)
14	MR. BILLY: So passed.
15	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: So now down
16	to Transitions, right.
17	MS. LOVETT: Scroll down.
18	MS. McCARTY: I think the
19	Transition Mr. Chairman, I think the
20	Transition thing is something that we've all
21	agreed on and I don't think there needs to be
22	a motion. And I don't think the budget thing

1	needs to be a motion.
2	And that whole Catch Share thing,
3	I don't even want to talk about it anymore.
4	(Laughter.)
5	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Heather.
6	MR. BILLY: Okay.
7	MR. RANDY FISHER: I second that.
8	MR. BILLY: Okay. How about
9	Communication?
10	MS. McCARTY: I don't think we
11	need a motion on that either. I think these
12	are just guidance.
13	MR. BILLY: The chair would
14	entertain a motion to accept the full report
15	of the subcommittee.
16	MR. WALLACE: So move.
17	MR. RAFTICAN: Second.
18	MR. BILLY: A second?
19	MR. RAFTICAN: Second.
20	MR. BILLY: Any discussion?
21	(No response.)
22	MR. BILLY: All those in favor?

1	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Aye.
2	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
3	(No response.)
4	MR. BILLY: Done.
5	Break.
6	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: What about
7	our public comment, do we have to do that on
8	time?
9	DR. HOLLIDAY: Let's dispense with
10	that.
11	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Dispense
12	with it by not having it or
13	DR. HOLLIDAY: No. So we have a
14	somewhat special circumstance here that a
15	member of NOAA wishes to speak during the
16	public comment period to MAFAC. So we're
17	going to allow that now.
18	Come up to the table and introduce
19	yourself at one of the microphones and state
20	your affiliation for the record. And you have
21	five minutes.

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MR. ENG: Thank you.

Good afternoon, everyone. I appreciate you providing a little bit of time for this. I wanted to just respond briefly to some of the things that we heard here and reinforce those from our standpoint.

[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Who are you?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Introduce yourself and your affiliation, please.

MR. ENG: Yeah, I was just getting to that. My name is Mike Eng. I am the Resource Protection Coordinator at Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Our Superintendent and Regional Director spoke with you briefly the first day. And I know several of you from previous context.

I am the Sanctuary's lead on our MPA planning process. And you may have gotten some sense from Superintendent Michel's presentation that we really are trying to approach this in a bit different way than it has been approached in the past.

Specifically what I wanted to do

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was just respond how much I appreciated Mark's presentation yesterday about regional governance and how we are exploring and looking for opportunities to put this MPA planning process into a more integrative kind of approach to ecosystem-based management. We're actively exploring those opportunities with the National Marine Fisheries Service at the regional level, both the Northwest and the Southwest, as well as with the Pacific Fishery Management Council. We're not sure where that's going to lead, but there seems that there is a burning needed for more integration, more coordination across the ocean on the West Coast.

And we think that addressing the needs of the Sanctuary in terms of our MPA needs are not that dissimilar from EFH, for instance. And we know that there is going to be a review of the EFH closures coming up.

We want to explore opportunities for coordination and integration there.

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We're looking at a broad array of possible ways that we can better coordinate and integrate our actions. And I thought that what Mark presented is really the direction that we want to go and I think it's a very important one.

We need to develop tools for science-based ecosystem-based management.

We're very interested in that. We're also exploring the potential role of integrated ecosystem assessments to inform our decision, hopefully in concert with other agencies as well.

I guess what I wanted to convey to you ultimately is that we are trying to look at this MPA planning process in a much more integrative way perhaps than has been in the past. We still have our agency mission.

That's not going away. We're still pursuing that, but we really would like to do that in greater concert, coordination, and integration with our interagency partners,

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both within NMFS and also with the State. As you know, the State of California has moved forward with a MPA process. Those MPAs have been designated here in the central coast.

We want to make sure that we are integrating with those existing MPAs and also the direction that things are moving. We're very excited with the initiative that the Nature Conservancy is working with down in Morro Bay and working on community-based fisheries. Again, we want to explore how we can be supportive of that and really look at the Sanctuary's role in a very integrative manner along the central coast and hopefully along the whole West Coast.

Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Thank you.

MR. BILLY: Thank you very much.

Any questions?

No.

MR. ENG: Thank you.

DR. HOLLIDAY: Okay. Thanks.

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MR. BILLY: Let's take a break.

About 15 minutes, then we'll finish up.

(Recess taken from 2:54 p.m. to 3:06 p.m.)

MR. BILLY: Okay. The last item on our agenda is New Business and the Review of any Action Items or Next Steps.

In the course of our discussion there were a couple of areas where we talked about the possibility of addressing them under New Business. That included an item about National Standards that would apply to imports and LAPPs.

My suggestion to the Committee is that we determine now whether these are items that we'd like to put on the list for consideration at the next meeting. In 45 minutes we're not going to address things of this nature. I think there needs to be some preparatory work. So I'd like to open the floor for any thoughts on that.

Yeah, Tony.

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MR. DiLERNIA: Mr. Chairman, I
won't be here for the next meeting, but it
seems to me that these are two very important
issues and to discuss them cold without a lot
of background and preparation, I think while
they deserve a lot better attention and
thought than perhaps we could give them,
without any type of documentation or
preparatory material.
So, again I won't be here, so
but my suggestion would be to make them your
first two action items for your next
Committee meeting.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Tony?
MR. DiLERNIA: Pardon me?
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Make a motion.
MR. BILLY: We don't need a
motion.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Oh, okay.
MR. SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I
think that's a good idea. It would give us
people a little time to distill our thoughts

about these things before the next meeting to kind of focus our comments and where we were to go, so I think that's a good plan myself.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Thank you. Yeah, Dorothy.

MS. LOWMAN: I think that maybe
Heather and I had our signals crossed a
little bit, but I think that maybe this goes
back to something we may have wanted to still
have had one more recommendation from our
strategy committee related to LAPPs, that's
fairly simple and actually relates to
something that's already in progress, I
think. And then -- so if I could have the
liberty of possibly making one other
recommendation for one other motion -- or
making a motion for one more recommendation.

And then we can talk about -- and what I would propose then would be to move that: MAFAC recommends that NOAA provide definitions and guidelines for a rulemaking provision on the LAPP provisions and the

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MSRA, including excessive shares, allocations, cost recovery, regionals, fishery associations, and community associations, as soon as possible.

And if I can get a second I'll speak to that?

MS. McCARTY: Second.

MS. LOWMAN: You know, it's pretty clear that for this administration Catch

Shares are going to be an important priority.

And having been involved in a Catch Share development without guidelines, it's been a struggle.

and I think Alan has been working on them and has already talked to us about potential having something that would come up, but I think to provide additional things to say this is important, let's get it going as soon as -- let's get it on the -- you know, out there in a proposed rule as soon as possible, I think, would be very good.

And then I would -- and after we

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take care of that then I think maybe we could think as New Business working on how do you have performance standards or the sort of larger one that we were sort of getting wrapped around the axle earlier.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Heather.

MS. McCARTY: Mr. Chairman, thank you. I agree with Dorothy. This is something that Alan spoke about to the full group, as to seeking guidance. And, again, having working on the development of these programs — actually in the process right now the North Pacific Council is working on a brand new program for rockfish in the Gulf of Alaska, at issue right now, immediately, at the next council meeting in June is what does the MSA actually say about the definitions for these things.

And the Agency's already thinking about putting forward a proposed rule on this and I would encourage MAFAC to pass a motion supporting that, just that, just give us some

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guidance, give us some rulemaking that shows us what you think the Magnuson-Stevens Act means by this. I think it would be very helpful to every council.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Jim or Alan.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, I've lost track exactly where we are on publishing the rule and I'm sure Alan has not, so. And he probably knows whether any of the things that Dorothy mentioned, excessive shares, cost recovery, et cetera, are all those in the rule -- in the descriptions?

MR. RISENHOOVER: Yeah. Right now we don't have a rule --

MS. LOWMAN: Right.

MR. RISENHOOVER: -- together.

We're still working on some issue papers.

The list you gave, the four or five things,
sounds very similar to the list I gave
earlier in the week, so I think we're on the
same wave length on the big issues. It's
whatever some of the smaller ones may be.

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I tried to remember what our
schedule was earlier in the week. I've now
just called it up again. So by July I should
have some internal documents and then we'll
start looking for putting those into a rule
and get them published. I think I had said
late summer, early fall, something like that
earlier. That's still the schedule or
that's the draft schedule. Nothing's
MS. LOWMAN: Yeah. I mean I'm
sorry.
MR. BILLY: Okay. Martin and then
Tony and then Eric.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: I'm going to
defer to Dorothy. She's right there on the
sizzle edge.
MS. LOWMAN: Well, no, I'm just
you know, I guess it's just and maybe it's
almost redundant, but I do feel like this is
something that sometimes has been a struggle
to get moved forward. And if it helps at all

or makes clear that we -- to just emphasize

what we see as an urgency, to get this kind
of guidance. I think it would be useful for
MAFAC to do that at this point.
MR. BILLY: Tony.
MR. DiLERNIA: If you go with
Alan's schedule, he publishes a proposed rule
or a draft rule, it's just in time for MAFAC
to review it and to comment at this November
meeting.
MR. BILLY: So we need this?
That's what I
MR. WALLACE: Yeah, I
MR. BILLY: Yeah, Dave.
MR. WALLACE: I guess why do we
need a motion to say do something they're
already doing? I'm bewildered.
MR. BILLY: Okay. Thank you.
Eric.
MR. SCHWAAB: Well, I mean first
of all, there's been a motion made. I don't
even have it in front of us to really, not

having a tape-recorder memory, there are

elements of this that we're now talking about that I can't even remember where they fit.

So my second issue relates to, you know, the synchronization between what we might suggest in this and what the Agency plans or doesn't plan and is already doing or not doing in relation to what the motion that I can't see is -- says. And so for a whole bunch -- for those reasons and others, Mr. Chairman, I would move that we table this until the next meeting.

MR. BILLY: Okay. There's a motion -- yeah.

MS. McCARTY: I know the motion to table can't be discussed, so I'm not going to discuss that, but I would like to say that we had basically a request from Agency personnel to support this. It was taken up in the Subcommittee on Strategic Planning. We made a recommendation in the Strategic Planning Subcommittee Report. We sort of mistakenly attached it to the 2020 revisions, but when I

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made the motions and when others made the
motions about the revisions to 2020, we did
not include it. Of course it really didn't
fit in that. But we made the recommendation
to support this guideline development because
we were asked specifically to do so by NOAA.
So that's the background. Just the
background because you weren't in that
subcommittee meeting, I don't think.
MR. BILLY: Now a motion to
MR. SCHWAAB: And I didn't hear
Alan say that when he gave when he spoke
to us earlier, so.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Mr. Chairman,
doesn't the motion to table
MR. BILLY: So there's a motion to
table yes.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: need a
second?
MR. BILLY: Yeah.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: It didn't get

1	MR. WALLACE: No, but she
2	MS. FOY: It does need one to
3	pass.
4	MR. WALLACE: jumped in,
5	because I'll second the motion.
6	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Oh, okay.
7	Fine.
8	MR. BILLY: Okay. So there's a
9	motion seconded to table the motion Dorothy
10	described.
11	DR. HOLLIDAY: I think Patty's
12	MR. BILLY: Any further
13	discussion?
14	DR. HOLLIDAY: trying to get a
15	copy of that to be displayed.
16	MS. McCARTY: I'm just sending it
17	to him because it was in the
18	MS. LOWMAN: I just gave it to
19	Heidi.
20	MR. BILLY: Okay.
21	MR. SCHWAAB: Well, it might be

1	MS. McCARTY: Well, it's moot
2	anyway because they're doing it.
3	MR. BILLY: That's kind of the
4	point.
5	MR. SCHWAAB: So, in other words,
6	you're going to withdraw your second of the
7	earlier motion.
8	MR. BILLY: All right. The motion
9	to table, that motion that's been seconded,
10	any I guess we just vote. All those in
11	favor?
12	MR. WALLACE: Aye.
13	MR. BILLY: Of tabling.
14	MR. SCHWAAB: Aye.
15	MR. BILLY: Aye.
16	All those opposed?
17	[COMMITTEE MEMBERS]: Nay.
18	MR. BILLY: Okay. The nay's have
19	it. Yes.
20	MR. SIMPSON: Since it failed and
21	there's now discussion, Dorothy, are you
22	looking for a checklist of what to consider

1	in LAPPs or guidelines of what you can do?
2	I'm unclear as to what you need as far as
3	guidance to develop a LAPP.
4	MS. LOWMAN: You know, I mean we
5	have a lot of words, ideas that are in the
6	Magnuson Act, but there's a lot of you
7	know, a variety of beliefs what that might
8	mean or might not mean and what might be.
9	You know, if it came forward would it be
10	approved or not approved, you know, including
11	things regional and fishing associations
12	MR. SIMPSON: So you're looking
13	for
14	MS. LOWMAN: I think are a
15	really big one
16	MR. SIMPSON: So you're looking
17	for legal advice on specific elements of a
18	LAPP?
19	MS. LOWMAN: Or guidance on sort
20	of as you're developing it so you don't go
21	down the road and sort of be off in something

that's going to have problems when you come

2	MR. SIMPSON: I mean can you give
3	me an example of one or two?
4	MS. LOWMAN: Well, you want to
5	hear some
6	MR. SIMPSON: I mean you could
7	take some of the existing ones and say here's
8	some things that you can consider, not all of
9	which would necessarily apply to region or
10	circumstance. I mean is there some real
11	I've only been doing this 31 years, maybe
12	there's some other things I don't know.
13	MR. BILLY: Okay. Martin and then
14	Tony and Heather, then Erika.
15	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Thank you, Mr.
16	Chairman.
17	For me one of the big buzzwords in
18	the MSA/RA is "to consider," that the
19	councils must consider x, y, z; x, y, z. And
20	that consideration is open to interpretation,
21	that if you consider it you don't have to do
22	i+

for it later.

MR. WALLACE: That's absolutely right.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: All right.

But depends on who's interpreting it. NOAA
has interpreted "consideration" in two or
three different ways. So hopefully, maybe,
we can get closer to a base line definition
of what "condition" -- of what the parameters
of "consideration" are and that would provide
-- I sat on the ad hoc for grouper IFQ, sat
there for two and a half years. And we
knocked our heads against the wall and came
back around and back around and back around
ad nauseam because we didn't have any
parameters of guidance of what those
definitions actually meant.

MR. SIMPSON: You're talking about substantially, whether or not to weigh the boat or not the weigh the bought.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Exactly, all of the above. So is it not -- how would one ask the question, Alan, is that what you guys

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1	are endeavoring to do with this proposed
2	rule, is to tighten up the definitions of
3	what those terms mean?
4	MR. RISENHOOVER: Right. Right
5	now the areas we're working on, one is
6	definition of a LAPP, to try and clarify what
7	is and isn't a LAPP. We're looking at
8	allocation issues. We're looking at cost-
9	recovery issues. We're looking at the
10	Regional Fishing Association and Community
11	Association issues, how those relate
12	together. And maybe two others that
13	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Cost recovery?
14	MR. RISENHOOVER: Yeah.
15	DR. HOLLIDAY: Excessive share.
16	MR. RISENHOOVER: Yeah.
17	MR. MARTIN FISHER: And excessive
18	share.
19	MR. RISENHOOVER: Right. And so,
20	again, it would be a proposed rule. And what
21	our goal here is, is where does the Act need

clarifying. And we're going back to the 2500

comments or so we got a year or so ago on the
statute and trying to see what people think
need to be clarified. Again, the purpose of
the guideline would be to try to indicate
what NOAA is concerned about that a council
must, should, or may do in developing these
guidelines I mean developing these
programs.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Can I respond
quickly? With a question.
MR. BILLY: To whose question?
MR. MARTIN FISHER: To Alan. I
have a question to Alan if that's all right.
MR. BILLY: He was answering your
question.
MR. MARTIN FISHER: I have another
one.
MR. BILLY: Well, I'm going to go
MR. MARTIN FISHER: Okay.
MR. BILLY: onto Tony.
MR. DiLERNIA: It's my

understanding the Agency has been working internally for a couple of years on developing papers and all as far as how you develop your proposed rule. So clearly the Agency has done a lot of work on this already. It's not published yet, but this work has been ongoing.

Now if MAFAC, -- Alan, if this

Committee -- Mr. Risenhoover, this Committee

recommends that NOAA provide definitions and

guidelines to a rulemaking process on LAPPs

provisions of the MSRA, including excessive

shares, allocations, cost recovery, Regional

Fishery Associations, Community Associations,

as well as develop performance criteria

related to the LAPPs as soon as possible,

would that be available for the November

Committee meeting?

MR. RISENHOOVER: I believe so.

That fits our current schedule, yes.

MR. DiLERNIA: I move the question, Mr. Chairman -- I move the motion

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1	for vote.
2	MR. BILLY: Okay.
3	MS. FOY: I'll second. Sorry. I
4	shouldn't say without I went out of turn.
5	It's Eric's. He had his hand up before me.
6	MR. BILLY: The question is
7	called. So we're going to vote. All those
8	in favor?
9	MR. SCHWAAB: I don't understand
10	why. There were there were people that
11	were waiting to talk and now you're going to
12	rush this through.
13	MR. DiLERNIA: Okay.
14	MR. SIMPSON: It's a motion. The
15	discussion is still on the floor. It's a
16	motion. Discussion's still available.
17	MR. SCHWAAB: Do I have to speak
18	for that motion or can I speak to the
19	original motion?
20	MR. BILLY: We're pretty flexible.
21	MR. SCHWAAB: I was getting
22	worried about that

MR. BILLY: It won't be dark too soon, so go ahead.

MR. SCHWAAB: Well, I have questions and a couple of comments and perhaps some suggestions. First, I didn't understand Alan -- and if I could direct a question to Alan whether a decision has been made definitively to put forth a rule?

MR. RISENHOOVER: No. We're still looking at the internal papers to see if we need one. My thought is we will. Again, that's just my thought right now. And that the time line for that would be late summer, early fall to get out a proposed rule.

MR. SCHWAAB: And the primary
purpose of that is to provide, as I
understand it, the work that you're doing is
to provide some standardization around the
country to some of these questions, as
opposed to having each individual council
sort of lend its own set of definitions?

MR. RISENHOOVER: Right.

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1	MR. SCHWAAB: Is that accurate?
2	MR. RISENHOOVER: Yeah.
3	MR. SCHWAAB: And then finally the
4	final question is, is performance criteria a
5	part of that internal deliberation?
6	MR. RISENHOOVER: Not as specific,
7	but again part of this you know, the Act
8	talks about what the goals of the program
9	should be. The performance would come in at
10	some point of once you start establishing a
11	program, you look at the goals of that and
12	then you see how that program once
13	implemented would perform against those
14	goals.
15	MR. SCHWAAB: So I could offer a
16	proposed amendment to the motion and let the
17	makers of the motion decide whether it's
18	friendly or not?
19	MR. DiLERNIA: Smile and make it
20	friendly.
21	MR. SCHWAAB: That the motion read
22	that that MAFAC recommend that NOAA provide

1	definition and guidelines through a series of
2	I don't know if "white papers" is the
3	right term and possibly, if appropriate,
4	rulemaking process on the LAPP or Catch Share
5	provisions in the MSSR, MSRA, including but
6	not limited to excessive shares, allocations,
7	cost recovery, Regional Fishery Associations,
8	and Community Associations as soon as
9	possible and taking out as well as "develop
10	performance criteria related to LAPPs."
11	And if those amendments were made
12	I would be in a position I would support
13	this.
14	MS. LOVETT: Take out that? I'll
15	just
16	MS. McCARTY: Just underline it.
17	MS. LOVETT: Yeah, I should have.
18	MR. DiLERNIA: Eric, why do you
19	want to put the white papers out in the
20	public? It's only going to muck things up.
21	MR. SCHWAAB: I'm not saying that
22	we I'm not saying that. I'm just saying

1	that I think that the decision has that to
2	for us to support a process forward that
3	is based on entirely on rulemaking is perhaps
4	a bit premature and could perhaps create
5	expectations that would be used against
6	movement forward in some management
7	decisions.
8	MR. BILLY: Just a question tied
9	to so they produce the series of white
10	papers, but there's nothing to suggest that
11	they would ever see the light of day.
12	MR. DiLERNIA: The white papers
13	exist already, internally.
14	MS. FOY: It's not friendly.
15	MS. LOWMAN: I don't think it's
16	friendly.
17	VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: It's not
18	friendly, so there's no second to it.
19	MR. BILLY: Yeah.
20	MR. DiLERNIA: You don't put a lot
21	of white paper stuff out there for everybody

to look at and muck things up. What proposed

1	rule would react to that
2	MR. BILLY: Heather.
3	MS. McCARTY: Thank you, Mr.
4	Chairman. I agree with Tony. I think that
5	well, your amendment, you'd have to make
6	the amendment, I guess, and then we'd vote
7	and
8	MR. SCHWAAB: You don't guys
9	concur.
10	MS. McCARTY: And I guess to
11	explain a little bit more about the dilemma
12	that people find themselves in, somebody over
13	here asked for examples, in Alaska I'll give
14	you an example. And lots of times examples
15	from Alaska don't apply anywhere else, but
16	they just will. There is
17	MR. SIMPSON: Does that tell you
18	anything?
19	MS. McCARTY: Yeah. There is a
20	discussion ongoing about whether processor
21	shares what exactly processor shares

Whether processor linkage really is

means.

processor shares. And that's a very specific discussion that's underway in the particular program that I'm working on. And nobody knows the answer. And there's no guidance from NOAA GC. And I had a long conversation with Sam about this when he was still here, because that's where he came from, as you know. And he said there is a technical guidance paper that is helpful to a certain point, but it doesn't provide any legal guidance. And so there is none.

And any kind of white paper, I believe, in this particular circumstance would muck it up -- not necessarily muck it up, but it would not be any more helpful than what we've already got, which I find very helpful but not -- it's not definitive. And a proposed rule, then if it passes through the public sieve, then becomes the final rule and becomes enforceable. And it becomes regulation and then everybody knows what they're working with. Right now they don't.

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And it's --

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MR. SIMPSON: So what you're trying to get is support for a council position, where the council doesn't have a position yet obviously? If the council had a position then they would run it up, which is the way you do it.

MS. McCARTY: No, no, no. Not at all.

MR. SIMPSON: It's just which way you do it.

MR. BILLY: Erika.

MS. FELLER: I mean there's a similar, I think, couple of examples coming out of the Pacific Council in the IFQ that they're working on as well and they have to relate to the definitions of what constitutes excessive shares and how control rules work, as well as Regional Fishery Associations and Community Fishing Associations and how they work.

And, again, you know, obviously I

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have an opinion about these things, but there is no guidance, no legal framework to define how these things should work, how National Marine Fisheries Services will review what they get from the council on this program, exactly how this is supposed to play out, and the councils really have no guidance to -- I mean the technical guidance is helpful. But, you know, I just agree with what Heather said in terms of its limitations. So I really think that rulemaking is important.

MR. DiLERNIA: I have a question.

MR. BILLY: Okay. There's people

MR. DiLERNIA: Okay. No.

MR. BILLY: Thank you. Dave.

MR. WALLACE: Well, you know, I guess, Erika, your argument is -- I consider the exact reason that the guidelines, if there's going to be any guidelines -- Congress wrote the guidelines. You know, there is law -- the law specifically says

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in line.

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some things that -- they can be interpreted in different ways. But -- and you know just as well as I do that the difference between the councils and how they see the world and how they manage their fisheries are entirely different.

Heather's absolutely right.

Alaska is different in the way they manage their fisheries than any other council in the United States. They're much different there.

And sometimes they're put up is the benchmark for how it's supposed to be done.

On the other -- but there are other councils who do things much differently that are just as effective as the New England Fishery -- the North Pacific Fisheries

Management Council, and so flexibility is needed so as to be able to take the councils' philosophies in different regions and their different issues that they have to deal with and mold a management structure around their local conditions.

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And so if you ask Sam -- if you ask Alan to write a group of guidelines, they're going to be very broad based they're going to have to take in all these various considerations and then you're not going to be actually getting what Heather wants. And it's more like we prohibit this and we prohibit this and we allow this. And I'll just go back and say when we worked the Surf Familiation Coop (phonetic) IFQ, it took ten years to get it because it is a whole series of compromises within industry themselves that then meshed with the council's philosophy and was thought of well enough by the National Marine Fishery Service to implement.

And so it becomes very, very
difficult. For example, I have never been a
big advocate of processor shares, and for a
whole bunch of good reasons. But the North
Pacific Council decided that processor shares
in a particular fishery was possible and

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expedient and they did it. So every council should have the ability to create LAPPs that suit their particular circumstance.

MS. FELLER: Can I?

MR. BILLY: Okay. Martin.

You were on --

MS. FELLER: I just wanted to respond really quick since the comment was directed at me.

MR. BILLY: Sure.

MS. FELLER: Well, I mean with all due respect, I definitely agree, different situations require different measures and that's why we have a council system. But some of the provisions that are up there, as they appear in Magnuson, are incredibly broad and require further clarification I think to assist the council in making a determination of how those applications apply to their unique circumstances.

For example, there is a broad national rule on doing exempted fishing

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permits. Every council has its own set of council operating procedures for how they choose to implement their exempted fishing permit operations, but they're guided by a national regulation. I would argue that the same thing is needed for Limited Access Privilege Programs. And I mean, in particular, the Regional Fishing Associations and Fishing Communing section is very high level. And I think it is a provision that it would be really incredibly helpful to have the National Marine Fishery Service that do a rulemaking that says: This is how we think that these sorts of things should play out.

MR. WALLACE: Well, I'm just going to suggest to her that she just said regulations. I think --

MS. FELLER: Rulemaking.

MR. WALLACE: -- that, you know, there may be some rulemaking, but I can't imagine that Sam is going to write a group of regulations and then try to -- and then take

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1	them out to public comment and try to
2	implement them. You know, we can you can
3	put forth a group of guidelines. That
4	doesn't necessarily mean they're hard and
5	fast, because they have to be flexible.
6	MR. BILLY: Martin.
7	MR. MARTIN FISHER: I'd like to
8	add something, but in order to add something
9	I need to ask a question so that I understand
10	it.
11	(Laughter.)
12	MR. SIMPSON: Don't explain it,
13	just jump in it.
14	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Good enough.
15	MR. SIMPSON: It's always easier
16	to ask forgiveness.
17	MR. MARTIN FISHER: You said that
18	you received 2500 public comments in response
19	to what?
20	MR. RISENHOOVER: In I don't
21	remember the date exactly, but we did go out
22	and we asked publicly through the website for

comments on the provisions in the Magnuson

Act where folks thought they needed to see

clarify in those.

Those comments are summarized and

posted on our website.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Okay.

MR. RISENHOOVER: So perhaps if

MR. RISENHOOVER: So perhaps if folks go and look at that they can see the kind of comments we got. And we asked a number of trigger questions as well. You know, what are the types of things that people need additional information and clarification on. And so we're reviewing those comments now.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Did you pose on the website the reason you were asking for these comments was that you were going to initiate a rule?

MR. RISENHOOVER: That's my -- I believe so, but I can look here real quick and --

MR. MARTIN FISHER: The only

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reason I ask is because it seems to me that some of these programs have been instituted, there's been time for some assessment of their success and people may have other things to say that they may not have before.

And I was wondering would it be really a pain in your butt to reopen the public comment period?

MR. RISENHOOVER: Well, when we issue a proposed rule there will be a public comment period.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Okay.

MR. RISENHOOVER: Yeah. We're not going to go straight to final on this. We did -- yeah, I think it termed as an ANPR.

It wasn't a formal regulatory ANPR, but we put that out. We got the comments. The next step is to develop what the Agency thinks should be included in a proposed rule.

That's the step we're in now. We've been struggling with it for, granted, a year or so. Could we do better? Yes. But we

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haven't, we've been busy on some other quidelines.

The next step is to issue a proposed rule where there will be a minimum of a 30-day public comment period. My guess is it's going to be a little longer than that.

So once we get the comments from that public comment period, then we'll go forward with a final rule so that it includes the guidelines.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: And I don't need to add anything to the motion. Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ BILLY: Okay. Dorothy and then Tony.

MS. LOWMAN: I appreciate and I really think we do need flexibility with the councils. In fact, I've always been -- you know, really that's a strong part of what I've always believed we need. But I also think that there are things -- and I mean

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cost recovery is -- you know, what does that Does it mean just the incremental Does it mean from what should be done. part. And then what's the extra for LAPP. how much does LAPPs have to bear the burden, you know, for some of this cost recovery, for example, if you do like LAPPs. And that influences how you design it because then some people say, well, we can't do that because we can't get the cost recovery, but we don't even know what is cost -- is going to be cost-recovery-ed or not. So there's a lot of these questions and these things do take years to do.

And unfortunately when it goes to the Secretary for review they can either do thumbs up or thumbs down. And if you have some guidance to know that if you tweaked it this little way, you know, that might not be the answer. It would be helpful. And what we had heard from Alan was that he wasn't sure they were going to do a rulemaking

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1	process, and so that's the reason for this
2	proposal.
3	MR. BILLY: Tony.
4	MR. DiLERNIA: Thank you.
5	Alan.
6	MR. RISENHOOVER: Yes.
7	MR. DiLERNIA: Is it possible that
8	when the lawyers get a hold of your proposed
9	rule that you want to publish before November
10	that it could be delayed, once they start to
11	look at it?
12	MR. RISENHOOVER: Yes. And they
13	would either say what we have in there needs
14	changed or they would see things that they
15	need added or that we need a better record
16	on.
17	DR. HOLLIDAY: The attorneys are
18	part of the process to develop these.
19	MR. DiLERNIA: My next question is
20	
21	MR. RISENHOOVER: But I think Mark
22	did

MR. DiLERNIA: -- if this bill should pass, will it help you in getting the proposed rule out on the street faster?

MR. RISENHOOVER: I would think so. I can't say definitely. I think this conversation is leading me in a direction that there's a bit of interest. I'm fairly thick, but it's seeping through.

MR. BILLY: Okay. Jim.

VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: Well, Alan's last comment was more or less what I was going to say, is that, you know, obviously we see a value in doing this, so that's why he's been working on it. So the motion really is to the point: Give it more priority. And whether that will have an effect or not it depends on whether the Secretary appreciates the attitude of this Committee and he will say: You're doing it, but do it faster. So that's basically the validity of this motion, is do we want to speed this process up. The process is ongoing. We're going to get

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there, but do we want to bump it up in the task list. That's all it's about. MS. LOWMAN: Exactly. MR. BILLY: Okay. Ed. MR. EBISUI: Thank you. You know, I got -- please forgive me if I made some erroneous assumptions, but I'm trying to play catch-up here. My understanding is that the Agency is obligated to promulgate whatever regulations it needs to implement the Act. And what that motion is saying is that we recommend that NOAA does what it's supposed to do and, in reality, is already doing. Now the criteria that we've been talking about are the same ones that Alan said they're already -- you know, the Agency's already moving in that direction. So I'm kind of wondering what the value is --VICE CHAIR BALSIGER: It's the last four words. MR. EBISUI: -- in the motion. MR. MARTIN FISHER: "...as soon as

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1	possible."
2	MR. EBISUI: The "as soon as
3	possible" part.
4	MR. BILLY: The last four words.
5	Okay.
6	MR. EBISUI: Does that help?
7	MR. BILLY: Alan?
8	MR. RISENHOOVER: If I could just
9	clarify some things without stimulating more
10	conversation or discussion.
11	(Laughter.)
12	MR. BILLY: There is no chance in
13	the world that's possible.
14	MR. RISENHOOVER: Yes. First of
15	all, I may have opened the little federal
16	door too much in talking about these white
17	papers. My intent is not to release those.
18	Those are something my staff is preparing for
19	me as a decision tool on what we should put
20	in the proposed regulation, so I have no
21	intent of releasing those. Okay.

Second of all, the guidelines

would outline what the Agency sees the
councils must do relative to LAPPs, should do
relative to LAPPs, may do relative to LAPPs.
Much like the ACL guidelines we issued
earlier this year.
And what we would base that on is
the public comments. We'd look at the
congressional record. And then look at those
items where we think there needs to be that
further explanation to help guide the
councils in the future.
And then, finally, I am too now
looking for my LAPP documents on the web and
unable to find them, and that will be
remedied as well. Thank you.
MR. BILLY: All right. We have a
motion that wasn't seconded.
MR. SCHWAAB: Which one?
MR. BILLY: Yours.
MR. SCHWAAB: Oh, I'm not going
I just
MR. BILLY: So are you going to

1	withdraw that or going back to the original
2	
3	MR. SCHWAAB: I offered that as a
4	friendly amendment
5	MR. BILLY: Can we get the
6	original back up there
7	MR. SCHWAAB: to
8	MR. BILLY: Can we get it back up
9	there? Yes.
10	MR. SIMPSON: I really like Eric's
11	"including but not limited to." I really
12	like that.
13	MS. LOWMAN: We would consider
14	that friendly.
15	MR. BILLY: Okay.
16	MR. WALLACE: And I like taking
17	out the performance criteria related to
18	LAPPs, because I felt that that actually
19	muddied the water and not clarified
20	MS. LOWMAN: Yeah, I think that's
21	fine, too.
22	MR. SCHWAAB: Yeah, I agree with

1	that.
2	MS. LOWMAN: That's friendly also.
3	MR. BILLY: Okay. Yes?
4	MR. SCHWAAB: So if you accept
5	taking out the "performance criteria" and
6	include the "not limited to" and reject the
7	other amendment, then I'm good.
8	MS. LOVETT: I'm sorry. Tell me
9	one more time.
10	MR. SIMPSON: Two out of three,
11	you're in the hall of fame.
12	MR. BILLY: All right. Now there
13	is a call for a question that was
14	MS. McCARTY: Shouted down.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MR. BILLY: I was trying to think
17	of kind words.
18	that was seconded right? It
19	was
20	MR. DiLERNIA: Well,
21	MR. BILLY: It was shouted down
22	for sure.

1	MR. DiLERNIA: There's no further
2	discussion I think.
3	MR. BILLY: Now is there any
4	further discussion?
5	(No response.)
6	MR. BILLY: Okay. All those in
7	favor of this amendment?
8	MR. MARTIN FISHER: Aye.
9	MR. BILLY: Opposed?
10	(No response.)
11	MR. BILLY: You got it. Thank
12	God.
13	MR. EBISUI: Wait, wait. I'm
14	sorry. I thought Mr. Chairman, I
15	apologize, I thought we were speaking to the
16	motion on the amendment. You are speaking to
17	a motion
18	MR. BILLY: The motion.
19	MR. EBISUI: as amended?
20	MR. BILLY: Yes.
21	MR. EBISUI: I'll vote no.
22	MR. BILLY: Sorry. I misspoke.

1	No? Okay. Thanks.
2	Any others?
3	(No response.)
4	MR. BILLY: Okay. I think we're
5	done . Do you have anything else, Mark?
6	DR. HOLLIDAY: No, sir.
7	MR. MARTIN FISHER: I do.
8	MR. BILLY: It's small. It better
9	be good.
10	MR. MARTIN FISHER: It's pea
11	sized.
12	MR. SIMPSON: The last time I
13	heard that Bobby Augar (phonetic) said we
14	were going to take one more agenda item and
15	we got out of there at ten o'clock.
16	MR. MARTIN FISHER: I think it is
17	good.
18	MR. JONER: Martin, this is
19	definitely not a short stack.
20	MR. MARTIN FISHER: With
21	blueberries. Takes longer to eat it.
22	MR. BILLY: Come on, Martin.

People want out of here.

(Side comments and laughter.)

MR. MARTIN FISHER: My question is to Mark primarily that it would be not -from my perspective it would be nice if we could sort of track what we have done in previous meetings and see the fruits of our labor.

And I was wondering if there was any way that not a performance review but sort of that you could give us a summary every meeting about what has actually transpired with the recommendations that we've given to the Secretary in previous meetings?

DR. HOLLIDAY: Sure.

MR. BILLY: The answer is sure.

MR. MARTIN FISHER: Well, that's only with the consensus of the Committee -- of MAFAC, I mean.

MR. BILLY: I think it's -- people

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speak up if they don't agree, so -- and some are anxious, so I think we're fine.

Any other comments?

(No response.)

MR. BILLY: Okay. Well, I'd like to acknowledge the work that Mark did and help organizing this and his staff.

(Applause.)

MR. BILLY: And I'd like to thank all of you for your hard work. I think we accomplished some real important things at this meeting and it's very much appreciated. Thank you.

Heather.

MS. McCARTY: I hate to bring it up, Mr. Chairman, but we have these two working groups to appoint or nominate each other for, so I think, if I may, that the 2020 group can be quite small and very short and it can accomplish these changes in a very short period of time, that anybody wants to work on that should say that they would like

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to. And I'd like to head it up. And if
people want to be on it, let me know or
let you know you want to be on it. So
somebody should keep a list. I have paper.
MR. BILLY: Mark, you're on.
(Side comments and laughter.)
MR. BILLY: Tom.
MR. RAFTICAN: And to follow up on
that, there will be another Working Group on
governance issues and that probably will not
be as small, but if I could get a show of
hands of people who would like to be on that
and
(Hands raised by Ms. Foy, Mr.
Wallace, Ms. Lowman, Ms. Feller, and Mr.
Dewey.)
MR. BILLY: You wanted a show of
hands for who would be on your
MS. McCARTY: Yes. Right now:
Eric, Tom Raftican, and Dorothy.
Dave Wallace, Martin Fisher,
Cathy

1	Patty. On 2020.
2	You? Small but short.
3	MR. BILLY: I don't know if I
4	qualify as short, but I'm willing to help.
5	MR. RAFTICAN: One more time:
6	Dave, Patty,
7	MS. LOVETT: Everybody on that
8	side.
9	DR. HOLLIDAY: Heidi, are you
10	MS. LOVETT: That's what I was
11	asking, is who
12	DR. HOLLIDAY: Just make sure that
13	Heidi gets this down, so I know Tom, but.
14	MR. RAFTICAN: All of us.
15	MS. McCARTY: I've got the 2020
16	group.
17	MS. LOWMAN: Patty too.
18	MR. DEWEY: Erika.
19	MR. RAFTICAN: Erika.
20	MR. DEWEY: Heather.
21	MR. RAFTICAN: Heather.
22	MR. DEWEY: No one's writing.

1	MR. JONER: Patty, was that you?
2	MS. DOERR: I'm sorry?
3	MR. JONER: You were on the
4	Governance?
5	MS. LOWMAN: Governance.
6	MR. BILLY: Okay. Meeting's
7	adjourned.
8	(The MAFAC hearing was adjourned
9	at 3:49 p.m.)
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