NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

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COUNCIL COORDINATION COMMITTEE

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MEETING

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 18, 2015

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The Committee met in the Holiday Inn Capitol, Capitol Ballroom, 550 C Street, S.W., Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Kevin Anson, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

KEVIN ANSON, Gulf of Mexico Council, Chair LEE ANDERSON, Mid-Atlantic Council JOHN BULLARD, Greater Atlantic Region ROY CRABTREE, Southeast Region MICHELLE DUVAL, South Atlantic Council * ED EBISUI, Western Pacific Council CARLOS FARCHETTE, Caribbean Council DOUGLAS GREGORY, Gulf of Mexico Council JOHN GOURLEY, Western Pacific Council DON HANSEN, Pacific Council JOHN HENDERSCHEDT, North Pacific Council DAN HULL, North Pacific Council BILL KARP, New England Council DOROTHY LOWMAN, Pacific Council BOB MAHOOD, South Atlantic Council * DON McISAAC, Pacific Council GLENN MERRILL, Alaska Region CHRIS MOORE, Mid-Atlantic Council TOM NIES, New England Council

CHRIS OLIVER, North Pacific Council MICHAEL PENTONY, Greater Atlantic Region GENO PINEIRO-SOLER, Caribbean Council HERB POLLARD, Pacific Council JOHN QUINN, New England Council RICK ROBINS, Mid-Atlantic Council MIGUEL ROLON, Caribbean Council KITTY SIMONDS, Western Pacific Council TERRY STOCKWELL, New England Council * MIKE TOSATTO, Pacific Islands Region BOB TURNER, West Coast Region DAVID WITHERELL, North Pacific Council

ALSO PRESENT EILEEN SOBECK, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries PAUL DOREMUS, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations SAM RAUCH, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regional Programs BILL CHAPPELL, Sustainable Fisheries SARA DECKER, Senator Marco Rubio BRIAN FREDIEU, Sustainable Fisheries ADAM ISSENBERG, General Counsel MARIAN MACPHERSON, Sustainable Fisheries ROB MOLLER CAROLINE PARK, General Counsel for Fisheries WES PATRICK, Sustainable Fisheries ALAN RISENHOOVER, Director, Sustainable Fisheries MATT STRICKLER, House Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Power, & Oceans (minority) KIEL WEAVER, House Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Power, & Oceans (Majority)

* Present via telephone

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	9:06 a.m.
3	CHAIRMAN ANSON: Good morning again.
4	My name is Kevin Anson. I'm the Chair for the
5	Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. And
6	welcome to the CCC meeting. I'll be Chair for
7	this meeting.
8	Just a couple of things before we get
9	started. As you're all aware, we have had some
10	weather issues here in the last couple of days.
11	And that's prevented a few of the folks that
12	would normally attend from coming to the meeting.
13	So, they there's been a telephone
14	number that's been set up for those folks to
15	participate. And I certainly look forward to
16	them participating.
17	But due to that issue with using the
18	telephone, if everyone can kind of keep the
19	background conversations to a minimum so that it
20	is as clear on the other end of the telephone as
21	possible. And then also, to help with those that
22	are listening in as well as any of those that
23 24	might be taking transcriptions of the meeting, if you could state your name, at least for the first
24 25	
∡5 26	couple of times that you make comments, so that the persons listening in can maybe recognize you.
20 27	So, with that, there we're going to
28	go ahead and start with introductions. To my
29	left
30	MR. GREGORY: Douglas Gregory, Gulf
31	Council ED.
32	MR. NIES: Tom Nies, New England
33	Council, the Executive Director.
34	MR. KARP: Bill Karp, Science and
35	Research Director for the Northeast Fishery
36	Science Center.
37	MR. BULLARD: John Bullard, Regional
38	Administrator, Greater Atlantic Regional
39	Fisheries Office.
40	MR. PINEIRO: Good morning, Geno
41	Pineiro, Vice Chair from the warm and sunny
42	Caribbean Council.
43	MR. FARCHETTE: Carlos Farchette,
44	Caribbean Council Chair.
45	MR. ROLON: Miguel Rolon, Caribbean
46	Council, Executive Director.
47	MR. CRABTREE: Roy Crabtree, Regional
48	Administrator, sunny Southeast.
I	

MR. EBISUI: Good morning, Ed Ebisui, 1 Chair of Western Pacific Council. 2 MS. SIMONDS: Kitty Simonds, the 3 4 Executive Director. 5 MR. GOURLEY: John Gourley, Vice 6 Chair. 7 MR. TOSATTO: Mike Tosatto, Pacific 8 Islands, Regional Administrator. 9 MS. LOWMAN: Dorothy Lowman, Chair of 10 Pacific Fishery Management Council. 11 MR. McISAAC: Don McIsaac, Executive 12 Director, Pacific Council. 13 MR. POLLARD: Herb Pollard, Vice Chair of Pacific Council. 14 15 MR. TURNER: Bob Turner, Sustainable Fisheries, West Coast Region. 16 MR. MERRILL: Glenn Merrill, 17 18 Sustainable Fisheries, Alaska Region. 19 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: John Henderschedt, 20 Vice Chair, North Pacific Council. MR. HULL: Dan Hull, North Pacific 21 Council, Chairman. 22 23 MR. OLIVER: Chris Oliver, North Pacific Council, Executive Director from the 24 relatively warm Anchorage, Alaska. 25 MR. ANDERSON: Lee Anderson, Vice 26 27 Chair, Mid Atlantic Council. MR. MOORE: 28 Chris Moore, Executive 29 Director, Mid Atlantic Council. 30 MR. ROBINS: Rick Robins, Chair, Mid 31 Atlantic Council. 32 MS. PARK: Caroline Park, Deputy 33 Section Chief, Fisheries Protective Resources Section, OGC. 34 35 MR. RISENHOOVER: Alan Risenhoover, 36 Office of Sustainable Fisheries. 37 DR. DOREMUS: Paul Doremus, Deputy AA 38 for Operations. MS. SOBECK: Eileen Sobeck, Assistant 39 40 Administrator, Fisheries. 41 CHAIRMAN ANSON: And so if -- do you have the ability Brian or Bill to go ahead and 42 43 recognize any of the folks that are on the phone? 44 Or they can chime in? All right, so those that are on the 45 phone from the Councils, could you state your 46 47 name? MR. STOCKWELL: Terry Stockwell, 48

snowbound in Maine. 1 MS. DUVAL: Michelle Duval, South 2 3 Atlantic Council, Vice Chair, sunny North 4 Carolina. 5 MR. MAHOOD: Bob Mahood, Executive 6 Director down here and we're kind of snowbound in 7 Charleston also. But not by our own devices. 8 Only by the devices up north. 9 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Anyone else on the 10 phone? MR. MAHOOD: I don't believe Ben is 11 going to -- he might be on and off. But I don't 12 13 believe he's on right now. CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. Well 14 15 thank you all. Sorry you couldn't be here. But hopefully we'll be able to incorporate any of 16 your comments in the discussion here. 17 18 Just a couple more things before I 19 pass it over to Ms. Sobeck. Everyone has the 20 agenda. Of course you got your flash drives as 21 well. So between those two items, that's where all the presentations are. You can find those 22 23 and go to the website. 24 So, Ms. Sobeck? MS. SOBECK: Great, thank you. Thank 25 you Kevin and good morning everyone. It's great 26 27 to be here today. It's been -- I've been on the job for almost exactly a year and I do remember 28 29 when I first came to this meeting. I think it was maybe my first week on the job. And I really 30 31 had no idea what was going on. And now I -- at 32 least I know all the things that I don't know. 33 So, I feel like I've made a lot of progress this last year. But no, it feels very 34 35 different to be up here after a year. I've met 36 most of you several times and have a sense of some of the accomplishments and challenges that 37 are in all of our Councils. And I really 38 appreciate the ability to be here today. 39 40 Sam Rauch is on kid duty for at least 41 part of the morning. He will be joining us later today. And maybe he'll be able to call in if he 42 43 can't make it. 44 I'm going to apologize ahead of time for not being able to be here tomorrow as I need 45 46 to co-chair another all-day meeting. But Kitty's 47 aware of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force. But Sam and Paul and Richard, Allen, the rest of the team 48

will all be here to report back to me on how 1 things go tomorrow. 2 So I wanted to just have -- give you 3 4 a couple of minutes of remarks on highlights from 5 the past year and a perspective look at what's 6 coming up this year. But I'm going to keep it 7 short. 8 It has been a busy year as usual. And 9 I don't know if there's any -- if there's ever 10 been not a busy year in the history of NOAA A lot of challenges and issues that 11 Fisheries. you guys are all aware of. 12 13 Everything from Bigeye Amendment 7 in the Western Pacific, deep sea coral work in the 14 15 Mid Atlantic, Sector separation in the Gulf, Steller sea lions in the North Pacific. Every 16 council and every region has its challenges that 17 18 we are working through. 19 But there's still a lot of good news. 20 Over 90 percent of the regulated stocks have 21 catch below their annual catch limits. Additional stocks have come off the over fishing 22 23 and over fished lists. And several more stocks 24 are now being rebuilt. Total landings and values continue to remain high. 25 So, I'm interested to hear about 26 27 progress from a few of our working groups in the 28 upcoming two days. Including the Subcommittee on 29 Allocation and the working group on Operational Guidelines. 30 31 I wanted to let you know a couple of 32 my priorities and milestones over the last -- you 33 know, the last year and the coming year. One of the things we don't talk about too much in this 34 35 group, but I want to make sure that everybody knows that one of our two areas of priority and 36 focus is on the -- focusing on recovery of 37 protected species. 38 I think that when it comes to 39 40 protected species under the Endangered Species Act and the MMPA, we tend to focus on listings 41 and Section 7 consultations and the obstacles and 42 slowdowns that are attributable to our 43 responsibilities toward protected species. 44 And 45 that is as it should be. 46 On the other hand, I think we have --47 we at Fisheries really want to focus on the fact 48 that some species are recovered or recovering.

And we need to make sure that when we have 1 successes that we get the word out. A lot of 2 times these successes are due to hard work by the 3 4 fishing community. As in the reducing right 5 whale takes attributable to fishing gear. 6 And I think that we have decided that 7 we do want to focus on some priority species 8 where a concerted effort can stop declines or 9 turn around a species population to make it be 10 less of a burden on the community. And we will be -- we will be working on fleshing out this 11 priority and identifying a few priority species 12 13 where we think that some concerned attention can really -- if we really focus on those species, we 14 15 can really help turn them around or keep them stable rather than allowing them to remain in 16 steep decline where they actually place more of a 17 18 burden on the other communities that they touch. 19 Last week, let's see, what day of the 20 week was it? Thursday, we rolled out our 21 National Saltwater Recreational Fishing Policy. That was done with the help of all of you. 22 There 23 were meetings -- public meetings associated with at least one council meeting. 24 We announced that we were going to 25 undertake to come up with such a policy at the 26 27 Second Annual Recreational Fishing Summit last And we really pushed through with the 28 April. 29 help of all of our council partners and the rec 30 fishing community had an extensive outreach 31 cycle. Published a draft policy and then came 32 out with a final policy that we rolled out last 33 Thursday. 34 We've also -- I also announced last 35 Thursday that we will have an implementation plan that will be out in the next 60 days. 36 So the 37 policy is the top line document that basically says that throughout our NOAA Fisheries decision 38 making processes, whenever recreational fishing 39 40 interests are touched, that we will at all levels 41 from the beginning through the final decision, make sure that we consider recreational -- the 42 views of recreational fishing partners and 43 44 stakeholders. 45 Does that mean that we're always going 46 -- that we're going to put our thumb on the scale 47 in favor of recreational fishing interests? No, it does not. It means that we're going to give 48

them the -- just make sure that we don't come in 1 at the end of the day and at the end of the day 2 3 say, and what will the recreational fishing 4 community think about this? We're going to just 5 make sure that they are included in our 6 engagement from the get go. 7 Really look forward to getting input 8 from everyone about the implementation plan. And 9 how things are going. And I -- if anybody needs 10 a link to the final policy, happy to provide 11 that. Last week I was at the Seafood Summit 12 13 in New Orleans on a panel focused on bycatch. Т think it's going to be -- I think we've done a 14 15 lot of -- we as a community have done a lot of work on reducing bycatch. 16 I think that the word has not really 17 18 gotten out and I think that's going to be an area 19 of focus in the upcoming year or so to make sure 20 that we continue the good work that we've all 21 done in reducing bycatch. And to make sure that that word gets out. 22 23 So, we -- that's something that we'll 24 be looking at internally in NOAA Fisheries about exploring ways to be more strategic about 25 approaches that we use to minimize bycatch. 26 And 27 to reaching out into communities to make sure that we get everybody's idea. And that the work 28 29 that we are doing is recognized. MAFAC continues to be a productive 30 31 group. There have been two new working groups 32 formed. One focused on climate and one on 33 aquaculture. And we will keep you updated on the 34 work of those groups. 35 Two IUU related items that you might have been hearing about. We released last week 36 the biennial IUU report to Congress. 37 This report identifies and certifies countries engaged in IUU 38 39 fishing and bycatch -- IUU fishing and bycatch on 40 protected species or sharks. So there was basic -- there was some 41 good news in this report. All of the countries 42 that were identified as having vessels engaged in 43 44 IUU fishing in 2013 came into compliance and were positively certified. 45 46 So the sequence if you recall in this 47 process is if a country had vessels engaged in 48 IUU fishing, they're identified in one year. And

then they have two years to work with us to 1 demonstrate that they've dealt with those 2 3 problems. 4 And if they have, they receive a 5 positive certification. That's a good thing. 6 That means that you have brought yourself into 7 compliance. 8 However, in 2013 we had identified 9 Mexico as having a fishery that was -- had 10 problems regarding bycatch of protected species. And we were unable to make a positive 11 certification. So we are continuing to work with 12 13 Mexico. We've had certain assures from them that they are likely to be in compliance in a few 14 15 months. And we will be making a certification 16 decision. We've delayed our certification 17 18 decision of Mexico. So at this point they are in 19 a position of having no certification. 20 We did identify Colombia, Ecuador, 21 Mexico, Nigeria, Nicaragua and Portugal this year as countries that we will be working with over 22 23 the next two years to improve management 24 So we will be reporting back in two measures. years about whether they have addressed the IUU 25 problems that were identified in this report. 26 27 I'm going to give you a little bit 28 later in more detail an update on where we are on 29 the Presidential Task Force on IUU, which is co-30 chaired by NOAA and the State Department. And I 31 want to just make sure that you guys have --32 we're not going to bore you with all of the 33 details of that report. But I do want to fill 34 you in on a couple of recommendations that might 35 affect all of us. And that you might want to be 36 thinking about. 37 I wanted to update you on some changes in NOAA Fisheries' leadership. So, Jennifer 38 Lukens has been named the head of our Office of 39 40 Policy. Jennifer? So you will be working with 41 Jennifer. She will be helping us coordinate a lot of policy and interagency work and MAFAC. 42 Is Brian here? Brian Pawlak? 43 Oh, 44 okay. Brian has a -- Brian Pawlak is the new 45 head of our Management and Budget Office. He 46 works for Paul Doremus. He's in another briefing. I don't know if he'll -- might be here 47 tomorrow? I don't know. 48

But Brian is -- it's great to finally 1 have this position filled. And I think it's 2 really going to help us with our budget strategy 3 4 and implementation. Brian is -- has a long 5 history of working with NOAA Fisheries. Knows 6 our -- both our budget process and our programs 7 extremely well. And I think this is going to be 8 a great fit. 9 Mike Seki has been named the Director 10 of the Pacific Island Science Center. Not a surprise, but really great to have Mike in that 11 job on a permanent basis. 12 13 And our Office of Law Enforcement is really the one senior office that we have not yet 14 15 filled. We are almost ready. We are in the process. It should only be a few more weeks or 16 months before we get that filled. 17 18 And at that point we will have a full 19 senior leadership team at headquarters and in the region. And I think that that really -- that 20 21 kind of stability really will help us move forward on a lot of our priorities. 22 23 My one last announcement, which is probably no secret now, is that one of our own 24 here at the table, John Henderschedt will be 25 joining us in a few weeks as the new head of our 26 27 merged International Affairs and Seafood Inspection Office. And I really couldn't be 28 29 happier. 30 I think it's just going to be a 31 fabulous transition. Nobody understands the 32 council process better then somebody who's been 33 on that council himself. And really knows the fishery service from the outside. 34 Incredible 35 amount of industry and NGO experience. This is an office that one of the few 36 changes that I've made in the NOAA Fisheries 37 organizational structure has been to merge these 38 39 two offices. And we really want to create sort of a new vision of what does Fisheries -- what do 40 we want to get out of some of our RFMOs? 41 Our 42 international arrangements with other countries? 43 How can we help reward U.S. industry, 44 which is the most sustainable industry -- fishing 45 industry in the world? How can we help promote 46 that in a responsible way? 47 How can we coordinate our efforts 48 across these two parts of NOAA Fisheries with

related but often differently managed programs 1 together? And I really think that somebody with 2 3 John's skill and vision is the absolute right 4 person to fill the job. So congratulations John. 5 Can hardly wait until you come aboard. 6 So, we're going to hear details from 7 our -- from our leg affairs office later. We're 8 all trying to get to know the new members and the 9 new committee structures. And a lot of the same 10 people, but sitting in different seats. Some new folks. 11 So it's going to -- it's not all I 12 13 think in place yet. Or I'm not exactly sure how it's all going to work. But we're going to have 14 15 our leg affairs folks make a presentation and a couple of Hill staffers to help start us on our 16 road to understanding our new -- the new 17 18 committee structures and the new players in their 19 new roles on the Hill. 20 And lastly, the President's '16 21 budget. This is -- it's great to have this 22 rolled out before you guys came into town so we 23 can actually talk about something concrete and 24 not speculate at this meeting. Of course this is just the beginning. 25 And Paul is going to help walk us through where 26 27 we are in the President's budget later today and take any questions, talk in more detail about the 28 29 lines that concern you all the most. We all know that this is just step one 30 31 in a lengthy process. I think even though it's 32 just step one, I guess the last -- the only thing 33 I'll say about the President's budget is I think 34 it's started in a pretty healthy place for NOAA 35 Fisheries. We got overall a pretty significant 36 bump up in the ask. And although we know there's 37 a lot of bargaining yet to come, I think it shows 38 39 a lot of confidence in the organization on the 40 part of NOAA and the Department of Commerce and 41 the Administration that they wanted us to start 42 this process in a fairly healthy position. So, I think without more ado, that we 43 44 should get on. We have a meaty agenda. And it's 45 great to see everybody. And I'm going to turn it 46 back to you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you everyone. 47 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you Eileen. 48 Were there any questions for Eileen?

(No response) 1 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. 2 That 3 takes us to our next agenda item, the Council 4 Reports. And what I'd like to do is follow at 5 least a little bit the agenda that's on the 6 website. There's three councils that are listed. 7 I'd like to go through those first. 8 And then the kind of going off the tracks, and finish up with the Gulf Council. 9 So, that said, I'd like to do, if Brian and Bill 10 That would take us to the 11 you're ready? Northeast. 12 Tom? 13 MR. NIES: Good morning. I'm not Terry Stockwell. Terry's on the phone and if I 14 15 say anything wrong, I'm sure he'll correct me. 16 Here we go. We never follow directions, so rather 17 18 than give you three priorities, we're giving you 19 I think that really the last two I'm only five. 20 going to touch on very briefly. I'm going to 21 spend most of my time on the first three. And some of these are things that 22 23 we've been working on for quite some time. Some 24 of these are developing issues. So, it's a little bit of a mix. 25 And I just want to comment that this 26 27 does not in any way cover everything that we're dealing with. But these are just the things that 28 29 we expect to occupy a lot of our time in the near 30 future. 31 Probably the biggest one that's going to keep us busy for the next few months is 32 33 finishing up our Omnibus Habitat Amendment. 34 We've been working on this Amendment for well 35 over ten years. We are expecting a final vote in 36 the next few months. Tentatively scheduled for April. But a potential that it might slide until 37 June. 38 We've done a lot of work over the ten 39 40 years. From developing a model that analyzes the 41 impacts of fishing on habitat. A very detailed model which identifies sensitive areas to 42 identifying EFH. 43 44 This action could dramatically change 45 the suite of closed areas used in New England to 46 mitigate fishing's impacts on EFH to the extent 47 practicable. There's a wide range of 48 alternatives. I'm not going to go over all of

them obviously. But this is just the 1 alternatives on Georges Bank that I've shown on 2 3 the screen here. So you can see that it's 4 extremely complicated. 5 The Amendment has drawn considerable 6 interest from the public. We've received over 7 150,000 organized petition comments. We've 8 received nearly 200 individual detail comment 9 letters from various organizations and 10 individuals. 11 It's going to be guite an effort to sort through all these comments from the public 12 13 comment period which ended in early January. Which is why there's a little doubt whether we'll 14 15 be actually voting in April. It's going to be a very difficult 16 decision for the council. Unlike a lot of 17 habitat amendments that have been adopted in 18 19 other regions, this is addressing areas that are 20 actively fished by the fishing industry and could 21 change their access to very productive grounds depending on what choices are made. And so it's 22 23 become very controversial. 24 I think at the heart of the question is what is the best way to protect habitat? 25 There's differences of opinion whether the best 26 27 way to protect habitat is by large closed areas 28 or by reducing bottom contact by allowing 29 fishermen to fish where they are most productive. 30 And I think striking that balance is going to be 31 very difficult for the council as they make their 32 choices. 33 We're having increasing difficulty with fisheries monitoring issues that stretches 34 35 across a number of our plans. Not only the groundfish plan, but the Atlantic herring plan as 36 37 well, a sea scallop plan. We have a standardized bycatch reporting methodology amendment that we 38 39 adopted a number of years ago. We were sued on 40 it and lost. 41 And in a nutshell, we're revising the SBRM so that it will take away just about any 42 discretion that we have to assign observer 43 coverage to meet management needs. 44 The SBRM 45 amendment will specify exactly how certain budget 46 line items need to be spent and that's where 47 nearly all of our observer money has come from. 48 So, this creates a problem when you're

trying to deal with issues such as bycatch by 1 herring vessels or the groundfish monitoring 2 3 plan. At the same time as this is going to come 4 across, we're working on an industry-funded 5 monitoring amendment which will try and delineate 6 what is the responsibility of industry? What is 7 the responsibility of government? How can those 8 funds be obtained? And we're having great 9 difficulty. 10 We're having extreme difficulty trying to construct legal, cost-sharing mechanisms. 11 And frankly we're befuddled by this because we look 12 13 at other regions around the country where they have significant cost sharing mechanisms. 14 15 For example, Pacific groundfish where they cost share at sea monitoring. 16 And yet in our region, the legal guidance is that this is 17 18 illegal. And so we struggle to understand why 19 there's this difference between the two regions. In any case, it's not clear that NEC 20 21 is going to have any money available to fund the industry portion of any cost sharing program 22 23 anyway. Because in part of the SBRM and budget 24 limitations. So this is all coming to a head very soon. 25 The regional office has told our 26 27 groundfish industry that it must assume the cost of at sea monitoring in August. This is not at 28 29 100 percent of the trips. We don't know what the 30 exact number is going to be. 31 Groundfish revenues are probably at an 32 all-time low right now. There are a lot of 33 vessels whose net revenues on a daily basis cannot afford the cost of an observer. So it's 34 35 going to be difficult to see how the industry is 36 going to afford this. 37 In the same time, we're proceeding very slowly on electronic monitoring. Bluntly, 38 we don't see that being the solution to these 39 40 monitoring problems in the near future. 41 We are continuing to try and move forward on ecosystem-based fisheries management. 42 We're at the stage now, an early stage, we had a 43 44 number of stops and starts on this program over 45 the years where we're trying to decide what is 46 the appropriate approach to take. 47 Gulf of Maine water temperatures are 48 some of the fastest rising water temperatures in

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the world. So we need to get this going. But at the same times, we have to make sure that the approach we take is going to be compatible with the approach taken by other management bodies like the Mid Atlantic. Because the Northeast Fisheries Science Center in the region support both of us. So, we have to be trying to coordinate this.

9 We are also modifying or considering 10 a modification to our herring ABC control rule. 11 We'll take into account the role of herring as 12 forage. So between bycatch, habitat, herring as 13 forage, we've made some strides towards EBFM, but 14 it's not a real formal program yet. And that's 15 what we hope to work forward.

16 There was a couple of other issues 17 that I mentioned. The first is that we expect to 18 get assessments for all our groundfish stock 19 later this year. If any of you have paid any 20 attention to New England, you know every time 21 that we get assessments, something comes out that 22 surprises the hell out of us.

23 So, we're very nervous about the 24 assessments this year. Our most recent assessments for many of these stocks are based on 25 data only through 2010. Given the changes we've 26 27 seen in the ecosystem since 2010, the warming of the Gulf of Maine, there's a lot of us that are 28 29 very nervous about what's going to come out of these assessments at the end of the year. 30

31 We are not expecting that our two 32 major cod stocks are going to show much signs of 33 improvement. And this is a problem because it's 34 one of our key species up here. And then of 35 course we will follow whatever goes on with the 36 Magnuson-Stevens Act reauthorization and the National Standard 1 Guidelines changes. 37 Thank you. 38 I can answer any questions

at the subject of the Chair.
CHAIRMAN ANSON: Any questions for

Tom?

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(No response)

43 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. Thank you
44 Tom. Next we have the South Atlantic's report.
45 And Michelle, you're going to give that report?
46 MS. DUVAL: I am. Can you guys hear
47 me okay? Do I need to yell more?
48 CHAIRMAN ANSON: If you could speak up

just a little bit more. 1 MS. DUVAL: How's this? Is this 2 3 better? That's much better. 4 CHAIRMAN ANSON: 5 MS. DUVAL: Okay. So I think Brian's 6 going to run through the slides for me. So if we 7 could go onto the second slide please. 8 I think the biggest priority that we 9 have in the South Atlantic is our Snapper Grouper Visioning Project, which is planning for the 10 future of the Snapper Grouper fishery. Next 11 slide. 12 13 So just a little bit of background about the project. We kicked this off in 14 15 December 2012 and we invited Chairman Robins down so you'd give us the benefit of the lessons 16 learned in the Mid Atlantic from their 17 18 experience. 19 But basically you know, we'd like to 20 develop a proactive plan for the management of 21 the fishery that addresses stakeholder concerns that incorporates new ideas and solutions from 22 23 our stakeholders. So that we can end up with 24 just a long term roadmap for how we want to see things move forward. Next slide. 25 So we had a lot of work. In the 26 27 spring of 2014 we conducted 26 board meetings in all four States. And staff had their work cut 28 29 out for them to synthesize all this information that we received both by State and by sector. 30 We 31 had a special council visioning meeting that 32 occurred in the fall so that council members 33 themselves could review all the input we've 34 received. 35 And started looking at developing some draft strategies and actions. And we began 36 review of our different strategic goal documents 37 in December 2014. We have four strategic goals, 38 39 management, science, communication, and 40 governance. Next slide. And the timeline for 2015 is just as 41 ambitious. We're going to finish reviewing those 42 Take us out for the draft 43 in the spring. 44 blueprint out for public comment in June, between 45 June and September. And then we're hopeful that 46 by our December meeting, we will have a final 47 vision blueprint approved and prioritized action to include for an upcoming amendment. Next 48

slide. 1 As always, snapper grouper tends to 2 3 suck up the most amount of time for our council. 4 We have several other ongoing management 5 activities including the use of spawning special 6 management zones to try to continue to find ways 7 to provide protection for species such as 8 speckled hind and Warsaw grouper. Trying to work 9 in conjunction with the industry to find where 10 some of these special areas are. 11 One of the biggest things that we deal with, challenges we deal within the South 12 13 Atlantic, is trying to track the ACLs of our species that have exceptionally low recreational 14 15 ACLs. We've tossed around the idea of some kind of recreational harvest tag program. 16 Unfortunately, it's gotten a little 17 18 wrapped around the axle on that. So I'm hopeful 19 that we can move forward. We just need a 20 different alternative because that survey was 21 just not designed to accurately capture these 22 species. 23 We've also been working through our 24 South Florida Work Group to remove some species from the fishery management unit that are really 25 mostly Florida-based species anyway. Next slide. 26 27 And one of our biggest topics over the past year and continuing to be so is 28 29 modifications to the blueline tilefish fishery. We received an assessment at the end of 2013 30 31 that's provided quite a few challenges for the 32 council to adjust. There have been multiple 33 concerns regarding the data that were available 34 for the assessment. We've seen increased catches of 35 blueline tilefish in the Mid Atlantic, so it is 36 currently not regulated there. And we've been 37 communicating back and forth with Mid Atlantic 38 39 Council and staff to examine what our options are 40 for appropriate management of that species moving 41 forward. 42 Another big topic for us is looking at modification of the existing prohibition on the 43 44 use of black sea bass pots while balancing 45 protection of North Atlantic right whales. Next 46 slide. 47 And then we have a multitude of joint activities with the Gulf Council. But I'm sure 48

Kevin and Greg will also mention. Most of those 1 have to do with mackerel. We received a new 2 3 mackerel assessment. So we're looking at 4 modifying the boundaries in the mixing zone as 5 well as potentially discussing some separation of 6 permits. You know, this is a jointly managed 7 fishery and I think in -- over the past year 8 we've seen that there are probably some different 9 management priorities for the two councils. 10 I think some of the other priorities 11 that we have that are joint involve electronic reporting for both our commercial sector as well 12 13 as our charter vessel sector. This is a continuing trend of moving towards electronic 14 15 reporting that started with our head boats in the region and moved onto our dealers last year. 16 17 Next slide. 18 And just a little bit more about our 19 joint South Florida Committee. You know, really this is to try to harmonize what our suite of 20 21 conflicting regulations for those fishermen. 22 Mostly in the Florida Keys, but south Florida in 23 general where they have one set of regulations 24 from one council on one side of a bridge. 25 Another set on the other side of a bridge. And then a third set from the State of Florida in 26 27 between. Next slide. So we've been working really hard over 28 29 the past couple of years to try to adjust this. And sometimes it seems like the more things we 30 31 come up with, the more things we create for 32 ourselves to do. But I think we're hopeful about we'll be able to finalize something and give the 33 fishermen some relief by the end of this year. 34 Next slide. 35 So just a little bit about teacher 36 priorities. Again completing division and 37 contact and trying to see how we can apply those 38 39 lessons to some of our other fisheries. We're 40 always looking to improve our reporting and data collection and that's certainly where the 41 electronic technologies plan in the southeast is 42 aimed at least for our fisheries in the South 43 44 Atlantic. 45 We're always looking to try to 46 increase the throughput of our SEDAR stock 47 assessment process. And you know, we have been working very hard to encourage and support the 48

development of cooperative fisheries' independent 1 monitoring program. We see that there's never 2 going to be more money for science, probably only 3 4 less. So we're looking to try to work with the 5 agency and the industry to find as many 6 efficiencies as possible to get the data that we 7 all need. Next slide. 8 And then of course, you know, there are always areas where we'd love to see 9 10 additional support from the agency, including our stock assessment and fishery evaluation reports. 11 Having those on a more regular basis. 12 13 I've already mentioned the cooperative monitoring and resources to support our existing 14 15 fishery independent surveys and independent data collection. And as well as support to explore 16 some of the data limited approaches to management 17 18 that have been explored by a variety of folks 19 recently. 20 A system for allowing us to have more 21 timely tracking of our ACLs, particularly our recreational ACL. I think that has been a little 22 23 bit challenging and frustrating for folks in the 24 And then obviously we're always looking region. to improve communication, collaboration and other 25 activities in the region. 26 27 So I'm happy to take any questions. 28 Or could you even hear anything? 29 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you Michelle. 30 Any questions for Michelle? 31 (No response) CHAIRMAN ANSON: 32 All right. Moving 33 onto Western Pacific. Ed? 34 MR. EBISUI: Thank you Mr. Chairman. 35 This is going to be a team effort. So leading off will be John Gourley and followed by me and 36 then hitting clean up will be Kitty Simonds. 37 John? 38 MR. GOURLEY: Thank you Ed. 39 We 40 followed the rules and just gave you three top 41 priorities. There was a big fight to get it down to three, but we got three. First one goes into 42 data limited stocks. In the Western Pacific we 43 44 only have four of 115 ACLs that are based on a 45 Basically they're all bottom stock assessment. 46 fish. The main Hawaiian Islands deep seven 47 bottom fish and then we have -- which comprises of six snappers and one grouper. And then we 48

have bottom fish from American Samoa, Guam and 1 CNMI. 2 3 The majority of our other ACLs are 4 based on data limited methods from depaupered 5 fisheries, data depaupered fisheries. West Pac 6 FIN is not really meeting the needs of the 7 council and has evolved over time to become 8 basically a data repository. To address this problem, the Fishery 9 10 Data Collection and Research Committee, the FDCRC was formed in 2014 by the council. The FDCRC's 11 strategic plan is a signed agreement that 12 13 enumerates strategies, tasks and actions to improve data collection and conduct targeted 14 15 research with the ultimate goal of helping in the development of stock assessments. 16 FDCRC is comprised of state and 17 18 territory fishery agency directors, the Guam 19 Bureau of Statistics and Plans, NMFS, Pacific 20 Islands Fishery Science Center, the U.S. Fish and 21 Wildlife Sport Fish Restoration Program and of course the council. As no dedicated funding 22 23 presently exists for this regional plan, the 24 region will rely on competitive RFPs, such as SK to get started. 25 In order to succeed, this program will 26 27 require a continuous and stable funding source similar to the funding line provided to the 28 29 Fishery Commission to collect data in other regions of the U.S. However, it is important 30 31 that the funding be channeled through the 32 council. Annual funding needed to support the 33 FDCRC program is 2.8 million per year. Or a 34 paltry 140,000 per area, per year, for five 35 years. Okay, Ed? 36 MR. EBISUI: West Pac's second priority is the pelagic international fishery 37 management area. U.S. tuna fisheries are not 38 39 only losing in the Pacific, but we are being 40 hammered. The bigeye tuna quotas continue to 41 trend downward. Meanwhile, purse seine, the bigeye catches are on the rise. 42 What's ironic about this entire 43 44 situation is that the purse seine fishery, which 45 is centered around the equator, their bigeye 46 bycatch of juveniles exceeds the entire quota of 47 longline bigeye. So it is the purse seine 48 equatorial fishery that's driving the bus for our

bigeye fishery. And again, the purse seine 1 fishery catches juveniles. The longline fishery 2 tends to be heavily weighted towards mature 3 4 animals. 5 The United States is compliant. And 6 while there seems to be no disincentive to 7 compliance in the area, for example, one country 8 exceeded their bigeye longline quota by several 9 thousand metric tons with absolutely no 10 consequence. The only consequence was an Their fleets continued 11 increase in their quota. 12 to increase. 13 The latest event is that there seems to be some, not some, but a lot of under 14 15 reporting going on where their catches are one third of what they caught in previous years. 16 So there are some issues with this fishery. 17 18 Expenditure to monuments. Last year 19 with the expansion of the Pacific Remote Island 20 Marine National Monument, the President took out 21 410,000 square nautical miles of fishing area to our domestic fishers. It's taken the eyes and 22 23 ears of the U.S. fishermen off the water. It's 24 opened up the EEZ to incursions. And it in effect has promoted IUU fishing. So it's ---25 there are a lot of unintended consequences. 26 27 In American Samoa, our -- the second largest fishery, which is the albacore longline 28 29 fishery, is under heavy competition from heavily 30 subsidized and increasing foreign fishing for 31 albacore. These fleets are able to deliver fish 32 to the canneries without regard to the cost of 33 production, contrary to what the American Samoa 34 fishery experience is. And so it -- that fishery 35 needs help. We feel that no one in the fishery 36 service is not leading as it could in WCPFC. 37 The council has made repeated requests for the 38 Commission to look at spatial management of the 39 40 bigeye tuna which will we think would be much more efficient and much more fair regulation of 41 the fish. Nothing has happened. 42 The council has taken initiative to 43 44 hold workshops on issues of great importance to 45 international tuna fishing. For example, the 46 council has hosted workshops on bigeye movement, 47 small island developing states and disproportionate burden. Workshops on purse 48

seine bigeye management and also longline vesselbased scheme. These workshops were attended by European Union nations, as well as Asian nations. So the council is taking the initiative in trying to do something to the best of its abilities to try and bring some mitigation to what's happening in our area.

8 Another area has to do with diverging 9 reference points between the RFMOs and the 10 council process. For example, under the council process our definitions -- our reference points 11 are over fishing and over fished are our Magnuson 12 13 reference points. Whereas the RFMOs are driven by SPR values. So, these divergent reference 14 15 points could be potential sources for future conflicts and confusion. And we have asked the 16 17 government to please direct its attention to 18 resolving the implications of these divergent 19 reference points.

20 So, next slide please. Oh, that's me. 21 Okay. Evaluating Hawaii longline catch shares. Okay, perhaps the time has come. 22 The Hawaii 23 longline is subject to internationally 24 established quotas in the western and central Pacific, as well as the eastern Pacific. And as 25 I said earlier, these quotas are definitely 26 27 trending downward.

28 There are more longline vessels 29 entering, not really entering the fishery, but 30 becoming active. Previously dormant permits are 31 now being actively fished. Production is good. 32 In fact 2014 has brought record catches to the 33 fishery.

34 The council will be working with the 35 longline industry and others to start to consider fishery rationalization options. 36 I know that 37 that was a bad word a few years ago, but again, perhaps the time has come. This initiative will 38 39 require funding. And we are looking to the 40 government to provide the funding so we can begin 41 exploration in this area. Thank you. Back to 42 John.

MR. GOURLEY: Thank you Ed. The
council five year program priorities. The fiscal
year 2015-2019 program plan and budget was
approved in March 2014. And identified five
program priorities with the first being to review
all the fishery ecosystem plans. The council was

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the driver for the FEP review and updating of the 1 five FEPs. We've got the Hawaiian, American 2 3 Samoa, Marianas, Pacific Remote Island area and 4 Pelagics FEP. 5 We have itemized budgets --- have been 6 developed for FEP monitoring and reviews, 7 integrate ecosystem information and elements into 8 the FEPs, monitoring data collection research 9 programs to support management of marine 10 resources, capacity building and fishery development, international is supporting U.S. 11 Fisheries highly migratory species management 12 13 trade compliance, and then outreach and education. 14 15 Currently, the council staff has started the FEP review by contracting external 16 technical review. Public outreach to council 17 18 family members for review and comment started in 19 November 2014 in the Marianas and will end this The results of the initial 20 month in Hawaii. 21 comments will be reviewed by the SSC with the draft plan, hopefully, being approved by the 22 23 council next month. Due to the history of 24 litigation, comprehensive EISs will be developed for all five FEPs. Work towards this end will 25 commence after the 162nd council meeting. 26 27 Annual funding needed to support the NEPA review of our five FEPs is \$1 million for 28 29 five years. Or about \$200,000 per year for five years. And that's it, unless Ms. Kitty would 30 31 like to finish up. 32 MS. SIMONDS: All right. I just want 33 to add a couple of things. You know, Ed very 34 carefully skirted around naming the country that is scooping up all of our fish in the Pacific, 35 and that's China. China has gone from 100 boats 36 like a few years ago to 400 longline boats. 37 So our U.S. fishery in American Samoa is having a 38 very difficult time catching albacore. And not 39 40 only in American Samoa, but a lot of that swath, 41 Fiji and all those other countries. No one is 42 catching albacore except China. So here's the thing. We were out 43 somewhere two weeks ago in American Samoa and we 44 45 spoke to both canneries, Starkist and Tri Marine. 46 And Starkist told us that over the last several 47 months the only albacore they're getting is from China. 48

Now the interesting thing about that is, that fish is being caught right next door to American Samoa in the Cook Islands. And then that fish goes to China, and then back to the Starkist cannery in American Samoa. That's -you know. The other thing about the importance

of us taking care of our U.S. fishery there is that in order for Starkist and Tri Marine to have contracts with the United States for school lunch and military programs, the fish have to be caught by U.S. vessels. So, this is a -- this is just one of the complex, interesting complex things that happen out there.

15 And so we are asking the fishery service to do an emergency action for us. 16 We will be doing this in March. So that right now 17 18 we have a 50-mile closure to boats over 50 feet. 19 And we want to allow our large boats to go in up to 12 miles to fish for albacore. 20 And we believe 21 that this is a very necessary thing. We're asking this to be a temporary measure. 22

23 But what I just told you about is just 24 what's happening out there. And of course China subsidizes everything. All the shipments, 25 everything for their vessels. And obviously our 26 longline vessels are not subsidized in any way. 27 The U.S. purse seine fishery risks, they=re -- we 28 29 call it subsidized, but they don't call it that. They call it foreign aid. But for our U.S. purse 30 31 seiners to fish in the other countries, we pay --32 the U.S. pays \$21 million a year, since 1988, for 33 access.

So you know, things are just not right out there. And I don't -- well, at least the Commission out there, it does have voting for certain things, but to get to the point of limiting you know, the number of boats is just really impossible.

40 So you know, we'll talk to the State 41 Department and you folks. But something needs to 42 be done about this proliferation of vessels, including vessels from the European community. 43 44 So you know, our fisheries are going out down the 45 tube -- and all these other countries are 46 catching fish, and we need to support U.S. fisheries or why are we here? 47 I have other 48 things, but I'll bring them up later.

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CHAIRMAN ANSON: Any questions? Yes,

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MR. OLIVER: Kind of an ignorant question. Kitty, the China -- where are the China vessels fishing? What waters are they fishing?

MS. SIMONDS: Well I have my trusty map So, they're fishing -- if you notice -- if here. you know where American Samoa is, surrounded by foreign countries, right next door is the Cook And so they're fishing in the Cook Islands. Islands. They sell permits to China and Taiwan. 12 And so American Samoa is where some of the vessels come in to drop their catch off at both canneries. But what is happening with the albacore is they're sending it back to China, and 16 then coming back to Starkist cannery.

18 But there's Kiribati right around it 19 and so we're just right in the middle here. And these are the areas that were included in the 20 21 Monument. No fishing. And as we said to the White House, we said there's no other country in 22 23 the world who would not allow their fishermen to 24 fish in their own waters.

So there was a very ugly situation. 25 And we won half of it. And the enviros won half. 26 27 Whatever that means, or we both lost. But there's virtually no enforcement out there okay. 28 29 The Coast Guard can't be enforcing all these The Coast Guard, also, they have ship 30 zones. 31 rider agreements where they enforce for these 32 other countries who are violating our zone. It's 33 messy. We just want to catch fish.

34 CHAIRMAN ANSON: No other questions? 35 So we'll go off the agenda at least. And I just want to give a heads up. We'll have Pacific 36 Council next followed by the Mid Atlantic 37 Council. 38

39 MR. McISAAC: Well thank you Mr. 40 Chairman. Before we start our presentation, we wanted to show that the daffodils are blooming in 41 42 Portland, Oregon when we left. And you may recall that we were one of the councils looking 43 44 to avoid this particular week. Congress isn't in 45 There's just a myriad of other reasons session. 46 why this week is not a particularly good week. 47 But as you can see, out west the 48 daffodils are blooming, the children are playing

and the Congressional offices back there are 1 asking us what we think about the President's 2 3 budget, and we're here. So, combined with the 4 weather, we conclude this week is jinxed and 5 we'll work on the agenda for next year. 6 We have a top three that we would like 7 to bring the group=s attention here. Dorothy 8 will speak a little bit about our groundfish 9 trawl IFQ program that you've heard so much 10 about. Herb will talk a little bit about ESA and 11 Magnuson integration at the Pacific Council And I'll say a few things about North 12 arena. 13 Pacific albacore in our search for some international agreement. 14 15 MS. LOWMAN: Thanks Don. Since the west coast trawl catcher program was implemented 16 in 2011, we've been giving periodic updates to 17 18 the CCC every year. And today I wanted to kind 19 of catch you up on some good news about the 20 program, and also talk about some not so good 21 news. 22 So first the good news. As has been 23 the case in the last few years, the bycatch and 24 discards are dramatically reduced from prior to 25 the program. And fishermen are continuing to work on innovative gear modifications that are 26 27 going to allow those levels I think to be decreased even more. Implement -- changes to the 28 29 --- trading rules have been implemented. And that's allowed fishermen to trade all the way 30 31 through the end of the year and then therefore be 32 able to match their portfolio to their fishing 33 strategies better. 34 MSC certification happened last year for 13 majors, 12 caught species. And the catch 35 share was cited as one of the major factors in 36 reaching this decision by MSC, was they talked 37 about how certifying this was one of the most 38 39 complex fisheries that they have ever certified. 40 In addition, the Monterey Bay Aquarium 41 Seafood Watch Program did a new assessment in 42 2014. And 84 percent of the species have now been upgraded to either a good alternative or 43 44 best choice categories. And prior to that a lot 45 of them had been red, red, red. So that's all 46 qood news. In addition, we have -- work is 47 progressing and to allow electronic monitoring to replace some of the human catch monitoring. 48 As

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you recall, we have 100 percent monitoring 1 requirement for this fishery. 2 3 The schedule is now to have the 4 whiting fishery regs implemented by 2016. And 5 the fix scare and bottom trawl by 2017. And the 6 region is working really hard right now in 7 completing EFP permits that the councils have 8 also supported. That will help to provide the 9 additional information so that we can stay on 10 schedule for these implementation schedules. And the program is paying off in some 11 other ways too that I think maybe weren't as 12 13 obvious. For one thing, we're having fewer lawsuits related to this fishery. And we're 14 15 actually seeing some unprecedented and new collaborations between NGOs and the fleet. 16 Including some ongoing work on thinking --17 18 talking about EFH, potential EFH revisions that 19 are currently underway. 20 So now, the not so good news. So 21 while we've had some impressive accomplishments 22 in reaching the conservation objectives, the 23 success in meeting the social and economic goals 24 are sort of lacking here, falling behind. In many way I think this is sort of a timing issue. 25 You know, we've had costs come on 26 27 line, but the tools and policies to mitigate them have not yet been implemented. Costs have gone 28 29 up even while we're still only accessing 35 30 percent of the ACLs. So you know, there's still 31 a large upside for revenue that's staying in the 32 water at this time. But at the same time we've 33 had cost recovery implemented in 2014. 34 The observer subsidy that Tom spoke 35 about has been gradually decreasing and is scheduled to end in this September. 36 And that means that after that the fleet will cover 100 37 percent of the direct costs of observers, which 38 39 the current rate is about \$500 or more. 40 Observer availability has been also an 41 issue for some of the more remote ports with fewer vessels. And so we are looking forward to 42 seeing the revised observer rules that we're 43 44 hoping that additional entities can be certified 45 to provide observers. And this is important both 46 in terms of observers and dockside monitors. In addition, we have -- we certainly 47 have some key council prioritized council actions 48

and a schedule that requires a lot of work from both the council and the region that are -- that again, you know, I think the fleet had expected to be already implemented. One of these are RCA adjustments.

6 RCAs were put in place as -- to keep 7 the mortality of rockfish down. But now with 100 8 percent accountability, there's ability to allow 9 more access. And therefore more access to some 10 of this -- these sustainable levels of harvest 11 that could be taken out of the water. In addition, we're working on mid water trawl season 12 13 changes to allow better access to some stocks like yellowtail rockfish, which have a strong 14 15 desirability in the market. And we are also working on widow reallocations now that that 16 stock has been rebuilt. 17

18 So we need to get these things 19 finished so that we can you know, provide more opportunities to have the revenue to meet these 20 21 costs. And we need to do them soon so that we don't have unnecessary loss of vessels in the 22 23 fleet. There is another issue. There's -- some 24 of you may have heard about. It's not really in the council purview, but it's really critical to 25 this fleet, and that's the refinancing of the 26 27 buyback loan.

28 There was a strong bilaterally 29 supported piece of legislation that passed the Congress at the end of last year to allow 30 31 refinancing of this loan to bring it back to sort 32 of today's interest rates. But there are current 33 challenges and there's styling that the 34 implementation of this critical need, which we 35 really need to get done since that would give 36 them another two percent of their -- essentially 37 of their gross revenue to be available to meet these challenges that I just identified. 38 And 39 that's it.

40 MR. POLLARD: The situation with Coho 41 salmon in the Columbia River is probably one of 42 the more complex issues of mixed stock 43 management/weak stock management. And lower 44 Columbia natural Coho have been a constraining 45 stock.

46 Now this is one out of perhaps 75 47 stocks that are mixed together in the ocean and 48 river fisheries. Mixed jurisdictions of the

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states and international situation with Canadian Coho and Chinook as well as the U.S. mixed and pretty much equally recruited to the fisheries and ocean -- commercial ocean recreational, inriver commercial and recreational, also tribal commercial and subsistence fisheries, both in ocean and in the river.

8 And in 2002 the Lower Columbia Natural 9 Coho were listed as threatened under the ESA. 10 And they became quite a constraining stock. Over the past two years, the council put together an 11 ad-hoc Coho committee consisting of senior 12 13 scientists from the various jurisdictions and developed what we call shorthand, the Coho 14 15 matrix. An abundance and productivity based sliding scale on harvest that integrates the 16 sustainable fisheries mission with the protected 17 18 species mission of -- in the ESA. And allows --19 well, it addresses the recovery plans and the 20 listing recovery plans developed by NMFS as well 21 as Oregon and Washington.

And the matrix includes a sliding 22 23 scale of some specific fishery allowances that 24 may occasionally go as high as a 30 percent harvest. But most of the time it will be more in 25 the range of 10 to 18 percent. Which is 26 27 allowable and allows the recovery actions to be A good example of the management 28 successful. 29 council and NMFS working together to develop a 30 matrix that has been accepted and is coming into 31 use, with the mixed stock fishery, it's sometimes I mean even less than 32 a very small adjustment. 33 one percent adjustment in the harvest rate on the 34 constraining stock may have some very substantial benefits. 35

And through the use of this matrix, 36 the scientists have been able to show that these 37 small adjustments may not have a great 38 39 conservation benefit to restrict further than 40 they have a substantial fishery benefit to allow 41 some harvest. And it's -- we feel very good about the way this has come out and it's a 42 successful integration of what could be 43 44 conflicting mandates. So, thank you. 45 MR. McISAAC: Thank you Herb. And 46 thank you Dorothy. Our last one here is North 47 Pacific albacore. It's currently one of our, if it's not the most important HMS fishery on the 48

Pacific coast. The stock is healthy. 1 The Pacific Council is advocating for 2 3 the classic United States Magnuson Act type of 4 approach. That would be an OFL type limit 5 reference point, an ACL target reference point, 6 so a buffer in terms of what the biological 7 possible -- biologically possible catch would be. 8 We're advocating for a catch-based approach, not 9 an effort-based approach. And we would also note 10 that the international considerations are proceeding quite slowly. This is all taking 11 place in the western central Pacific arena where 12 13 the United States, Japan, Canada and a couple of other northern Pacific Asian countries are the 14 15 primary players. There's an MFC exercise being 16 considered that could be a very good idea or it 17 18 could slow things down a little bit more. And I 19 guess we'd note while it's going slowly, we need 20 to remember what Kitty was saying about China 21 lurking out there. And when they're done on south Pacific albacore, we don't really want them 22 23 looking to the north Pacific albacore next. 24 Before I go to the last slide, let me say that the Pacific Council has always tried to 25 be a friendly council. And we try to do some 26 27 gifting whenever we can. And so we just had a -we just provided for an important gift to our 28 29 friends in the New England area. And I know 30 we've only got three folks at the New England 31 table now. 32 But we gave them an important gift 33 just recently. 34 (Laughter) 35 MR. McISAAC: And when somebody could 36 have run, as you see they're second and goal with 37 one yard to go and you've got a hulking beastly running back that could run the ball three times 38 to get one yard. Don Hanson called his old pal 39 40 from USC, Pete Carroll and said why don't you 41 throw one to the other team. (Laughter) 42 MALE SPEAKER: And he did. 43 44 (Laughter) 45 MR. McISAAC: And that's all we've 46 got. 47 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you Don. Any 48 questions? All right. That takes us to the Mid

Atlantic Council followed by the Caribbean 1 Council. 2 3 MR. ROBINS: Good morning Mr. If I could have the next slide. 4 Chairman. Т']] 5 run through the Mid Atlantic Council's 2015 6 priorities. 7 Our first initiative is one that's 8 ongoing right now. And this is easily the most 9 significant habitat protection amendment that 10 we've ever considered. It's our Deep Sea Corals 11 I think it's fair to say that it's Amendment. captured very broad public attention. 12 13 It's captured the imagination and interest of the public. And we received over 14 15 120,000 public comments to date. So the level of interest and input that we've had from the public 16 on this has been very exciting. 17 18 You may have previously heard the Mid 19 Atlantic benthic communities described as a mud You know, I think the work that was done 20 flat. 21 by the Okeanos Explorer and the other vessels in 22 the region over the past few years has really 23 provided us with stunning images of the deep sea 24 ecosystem in the region. You know, it was 25 previously largely unexplored. But the impressions I think that we 26 27 took out of those recent cruises were truly eve And the diversity of those deep sea 28 opening. 29 marine communities has been very impressive and 30 one that we're seeking to protect through this. 31 I've thought ever since we initiated 32 this that we would be able to protect the vast 33 majority of deep sea corals in our region while having a minimal impact on our existing 34 And I think the data continue to bear 35 fisheries. out that idea. 36 37 We started this process with an interactive GIS workshop together with coral 38 39 researchers, the fishing industry and other 40 parties. And as we went through that, you know, 41 we had a very good engagement. And what we're proposing to do before we take final action at 42 our June meeting is to have another workshop that 43 44 would allow for additional dialog around the 45 specifics of those discrete zone management 46 measures that we might consider. 47 We're proposing to protect up to 15 discreet zones. Those include all the shelf 48

slope canyons. And it also includes those 1 incised canyons along the coast. We have five in 2 3 They're all very unique biologically our region. 4 and ecologically. 5 Then we're proposing to protect broad 6 And those measures would run from between zones. 7 -- would begin at depths of 200 meters out to 500 8 meters and would prohibit fishing shallower to 9 And those broad zones are based largely on that. 10 a habitat suitability model that combined with all the multibeam sonar imaging that's been done 11 in our region, has a very strong predicted power 12 13 to predict where corals would occur and where suitable coral habitat exists. 14 15 And so you know, as we consider those two different approaches, I think we'll be in a 16 very good position when we take final action to 17 18 have a package that adequately protects corals. 19 But does it to the extent practicable while 20 taking into consideration the needs of our 21 current fishing operations in the region. The next item is our Summer Flounder 22 23 Amendment. It's a comprehensive amendment. 24 Summer Flounder is probably our flagship species. It's very important socially and economically to 25 the region both commercially and recreationally. 26 27 The management plan itself was derived And so most of the 28 from an overfished resource. 29 goals and objectives were oriented around trying to rebuild that resource. As such, a lot of the 30 31 goals and objectives in the plan are out of date. 32 And the fishery has changed a great 33 deal since the 1980s and 1990s when management 34 really first got underway. And we are trying to 35 now go in and update those goals and objectives. 36 We're also doing a comprehensive review of the commercial and recreational management strategies 37 used to manage that fishery. 38 This is a very complex plan because it 39 40 involves state by state allocations. It's a 41 joint plan together with the Atlantic States 42 Marine Fisheries Commission. And as such, you know, as we go through this, it's going to 43 44 require a lot of coordination with the ASMFC and 45 But it's also going to be a very the States. 46 significant undertaking to try to address some of 47 these disconnects between a historical objective

and the current conditions in the fishery.

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In part the resource has expanded and 1 2 that has significant geographic implications. 3 The center of biomass is further north than it 4 used to be. You know, we think that's driven in 5 part by the rebuilding of the resources --- that 6 is the age structure of the population has been 7 restored. And also potentially climate forcing. 8 So, there are a number of issues in 9 play there. But we look forward to getting 10 underway with that this year. The next item is coming out of our 11 strategic planning process. And that is the 12 13 Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management. That's contemplated as a guidance document. 14 15 We developed it through a series of Each one of those of topics has been 16 modules. supported with technical workshops. And so we've 17 18 had a science workshop on the management of 19 forage fish. You know, the science one on that suggests that single species management 20 21 techniques may be inadequate to really 22 effectively monitor and manage lower trophic 23 level fish. 24 So we're developing a forage fish policy. We've also initiated an action to 25 preclude the development of forage fisheries on -26 27 - that are currently unmanaged until such time 28 that we have adequate assessments to ensure their 29 ecological sustainability. So we=ll sort of reverse the burden of proof there. 30 31 And we're also considering climate 32 change in fisheries to have a solid adaptation 33 strategy for that. We've had a number of 34 workshops on that. One was scientific. The next 35 was a workshop that we held jointly with all three Atlantic Coast Councils and the ASMFC. 36 37 And we were discussing the governance challenges associated with that, as fish stocks 38 39 move potentially. You know, how can we be 40 prepared for that with respect to governance? 41 And finally the question of species 42 interactions. These are all issues that came out of our visioning project that our constituents 43 wanted us to see us address more effectively. 44 45 The blueline tilefish issue that 46 Michelle Duval referenced in her presentation is 47 an unplanned and unscheduled priority for us. But one that came to us in December. Our staff 48

reported at that point in time that this fishery 1 had expanded very dramatically in the Mid 2 3 Atlantic. 4 We have a long history of coordination 5 on this issue with the South Atlantic Council. 6 And we had spent a number of years trying to 7 establish a northern management area that would 8 be north of the south Atlantic's management area 9 for these species. As we have an emerging 10 fishery in our area, and we had a couple of member states that took action proactively, 11 Virginia and Maryland back in 2007 and 2009 or 12 13 '10, to manage an emerging fishery. But there was still a significant 14 15 regulatory loophole that existed north of Maryland. And a handful of boats found and 16 exploited that loophole in 2014. And directed on 17 18 it commercially and landed about a quarter 19 million pounds of fish. This fish is very 20 sensitive biologically. It's like putting a red 21 snapper in a blue suit. And so, you can imagine the level of 22 23 concern around this. We're considering 24 requesting an emergency action next week. We have a webinar scheduled next Wednesday to 25 consider that. But look forward to continued 26 27 dialog and coordination with the South Atlantic Council to discuss a longer term solution. 28 29 And that's all I have. Thank you. Be 30 glad to take any questions. 31 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you Rick. Any 32 questions for Rick? All right. Thank you Rick. 33 Next the Caribbean Council followed by the North Pacific Council. 34 35 MR. FARCHETTE: Thank you Mr. Chair. Our top two priorities is to establish the --36 37 well, we have established the Island Based Fishing Management Plans for Puerto Rico, St. 38 39 Thomas and St. Croix. 40 With that we have recently approved nominations of a 15-member advisory panel for 41 each district to review the FMPs and address 42 management recommendations. 43 The AP members 44 represent all stakeholders to include both 45 commercial and recreational fishers, dealers, 46 charter for hire, sport fishers, taco shops and 47 NGOs. 48 Second, as a data for area we have

with the SSN and the Southeast Science Center, Director Dr. Ponwith adopted an alternative for data analysis to comply with our ACLs. And finally, we have finalized the Pan-Caribbean Queen Conch Fishing Management Plan which involves more than 20 countries including Cuba, in coordination with WCAFC, the Western and Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission.

9 This management plan will be 10 implemented by each participant country and is being coordinated by the WCAFC secretariate, Dr. 11 Raymond van Anrooy and the International Queen 12 13 Conch Initiative was started by the Caribbean council in 1996, coordinated with the U.S. 14 15 Department of States. This Pan-Caribbean fishing management plan is a combination of all these 16 years' efforts. 17

18 We also have the participation of the 19 International Fishery Office of NMFS and all the 20 meetings and projects related to Queen Conch 21 Fisheries. We especially want to mention the 22 hard work of Nancy Daves, liaison to the National 23 Marine Fisheries, International Fisheries Office. 24 Thank you Mr. Chair.

25CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you. Any26questions? All right. Next we have North27Pacific Council followed by the Gulf Council.

28 MR. OLIVER: Thank you Mr. Chairman. 29 I will give a brief overview and look to my 30 Chairman and Vice Chairman and perhaps Mr. 31 Merrill to add to it. I don't have a PowerPoint. 32 I promise I'll have one in June.

Our top priority probably is
addressing bycatch of prohibited species. And by
prohibited species I'm specifically referring to
in this case salmon and halibut which are taken,
salmon in our trawl fisheries and halibut in both
our trawl fisheries and longline fisheries.

39And we have implemented caps for40Chinook salmon in both the Gulf of Alaska and the41Bering Sea. Chinook salmon, I don't have to tell42you is an iconic species critical to cultural and43subsistence and commercial fisheries in Alaska.

And looking at our Bering Sea pollock fishery for example, while it is one of the cleanest fisheries literally in the world, I think something like 98 or 99 percent pollock is what comes up in the net. But unfortunately some

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of that other one percent is salmon, Chinook 1 salmon and chum salmon. 2 3 So we've put some -- the council spent 4 a lot of time over the past five or six years 5 implementing caps for Chinook salmon bycatch and 6 chum salmon measures also in the Bering Sea. 7 We're looking at potential additional measures 8 this April. 9 It will be a big agenda item for the 10 council in April is looking at additional restrictions on the trawl, pollock trawl 11 fisheries in the Bering Sea relative to Chinook 12 13 salmon bycatch, and also chum salmon bycatch involved in that consideration as well. There's 14 15 a lot going on with that package, and I won't try to go into the details of it. But hopefully if 16 you have questions, I'll try to answer them. 17 18 The other species that's really 19 captured the council's attention recently and will be a huge item for us this year is halibut 20 21 bycatch. The halibut stocks have been, the exploitable biomass of halibut fish over 32 22 23 inches have been in a pretty steady decline over 24 I guess about the last ten years. And the good news is, there's a lot of small fish, a lot of 25 small halibut, smaller size and age. I guess 26 27 that's also the bad news. So there's in the Bering Sea for 28 29 example, we've gotten recently to the point where the level of bycatch -- our bycatch, we have caps 30 31 for halibut bycatch in both the Gulf of Alaska 32 and the Bering Sea and have for many decades. 33 But those caps were recently --- three 34 years ago we implemented 15 percent reduction in 35 the halibut bycatch caps for the trawl fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. And the council is now 36 looking at a package of halibut bycatch reduction 37 in the Bering Sea literally up to a 50 percent 38 39 reduction in the halibut bycatch cap by the 40 different sectors that fish in the Bering Sea, both trawl fisheries and longline fisheries for 41 42 cod for example. The exploitable biomass in the Bering 43 44 Sea has declined to the point where literally the 45 bycatch cap is higher than what's left over for 46 the directed commercial fishery. There's been 47 concern that some long reliant communities in the Bering Sea, in the St. Paul Island area for 48

example, we're looking at a potential reduction 1 in their fishery to literally where they didn't 2 have a fishery. 3 4 So, the council's been working very 5 closely with the International Pacific Halibut 6 Commission to address this issue. And we are, 7 like I said, looking at a final -- we did initial 8 review of a bycatch amendment package a week or two ago at our last council meeting. And we'll 9 be take -- the council's going to be taking final 10 action on that in June. 11 So that's -- those bycatch issues have 12 13 really been the focus of the council, the council's priority. I guess a second and related 14 15 priority, is while most of our fishers in the Bering Sea are, quote unquote, rationalized 16 either it's some type of IFQ or fishery 17 18 cooperative program. 19 Our fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska, particularly the trawl fisheries are not. 20 We 21 have some semi-rationalized measures like sector allocations for Pacific cod. But we don't really 22 23 have a rationalized fishery in the Gulf of 24 Alaska. So last --- over the past two years 25 that's been a high priority for the council. 26 We 27 last developed a package of measures in October 28 that was centered around a fishery cooperative. 29 Basically a catch/share program that would 30 allocate both target species in the trawl 31 fisheries as well as the PFC species, salmon and halibut. 32 33 And that -- we're doing a lot of background analysis on that. And I'm not sure 34 35 whether that program's going to stay on the same 36 structure that we have in October. We're going to be revisiting that this coming October. So, 37 we'll see where that goes. 38 But that has been a high priority for 39 40 the council. Basically to give those trawl 41 fisheries the tools to deal with bycatch reductions and the tools necessary to continue to 42 minimize bycatch to the extent practicable. 43 44 So, and sort of related but not completely, I would say our third priority is 45 46 further refinement of our restructured observer 47 program. We have long had a comprehensive observer program for our groundfish fisheries 48

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with something on the order of 500 to 600 1 observers per year deploying close to 40 thousand 2 observer days per year in the North Pacific 3 4 fisheries. 5 That was recently -- we're in our 6 third year, what we call a restructured program, 7 which is a fee based program where everybody pays 8 an X vessel percentage on their landings. And it 9 basically --- while we have pretty comprehensive, 10 basically 100 percent coverage on most of the 11 fisheries in the Bering Sea, we don't in the Gulf of Alaska. 12 13 And this program allows us to move that observer coverage around on an annual basis 14 15 to where the fisheries where we feel like the best deployment of the available coverage under 16 that fee program. And including some small 17 18 vessels and halibut vessels that heretofore were 19 not subject to observer coverage. 20 And one problem, this is prime -- this 21 is an industry-funded program, although I think the Alaska Fishery Science Center has a \$5 to \$6 22 23 million a year budget where they administer the But the industry pays the direct costs 24 program. for that observer coverage through this fee. 25 And it's somewhere on the order of \$15 to \$20 million 26 27 per year. 28 Under this restructured program, this 29 is where I put my funding pitch in, it's the -we do -- the cost, because of the contracting 30 31 process, the cost that we estimated, we 32 underestimated what the cost of the program was 33 going to be. And essentially the cost for an 34 observer day under this program is nearly twice 35 as much as the cost per day under the pay as you 36 go program, which was still the case in many of 37 the Bering Sea fisheries. But we're looking at approximately \$1 38 million shortfall in 2015 for our basic observer 39 40 coverage program. And one of the ancillary priorities of the council is electronic 41 monitoring. We've been very aggressively 42 pursuing EM solutions, particularly for our small 43 44 boat, fixed gear fisheries that are -- many of which are -- it's impractical for them to carry a 45 46 human observer. 47 But we want observer coverage or some type of coverage on those vessels. So we've 48

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really been aggressively pursuing an electronic 1 monitoring in particular for those fisheries. 2 3 And so that's an area too that 4 requires funding and we're hopeful that in 5 addition to the money generated under the fee 6 program which could be used to you know, deploy 7 either human or a camera, that internal funding 8 availability that will help us get EM actually 9 implemented in our 2016 Fisheries. 10 So those are, I guess what I would consider our top three priorities. 11 I'll just stop there and Mr. Hull may have some additional 12 13 comments. MR. HULL: All right, thank you Mr. 14 15 Chair. Dan Hull, North Pacific Council Chairman. I'll add to Chris' report with a couple of 16 thoughts and observations. First about the 17 18 council's ability to manage bycatch and quantify 19 impacts and measure the success of our programs. 20 With respect to Chinook salmon bycatch 21 management, I think a couple of important 22 elements stand out in our ability to do that 23 successfully. First, the State of Alaska has a 24 really good accounting annually of the harvests and the spawning populations of salmon. 25 In the observer program in the Bering 26 27 Sea for the pollock fisheries, there's a census of the salmon bycatch. 28 And a sampling, a really 29 strict sampling protocol for genetic stock identification. And then subsequent estimates of 30 31 the river of origin of those Chinook caught as 32 bycatch. And then an approach to turn that into 33 an adult equivalent of the returns to those 34 rivers of origin. 35 And then third important element of that program is our devolution of the 36 37 responsibility to achieve the bycatch reductions to the pollock fleet itself through their 38 39 cooperative agreements and their incentive plans 40 to try to control on the vessel level the bycatch 41 of Chinook salmon. 42 In contrast, halibut's quite a bit differently, quite a bit different. We don't 43 44 have a lot of those same types of elements yet in 45 our management of halibut bycatch. First of all, 46 it requires a really close coordination with the International Pacific Halibut Commission. 47 48 That institution has undergone some

significant changes internally over the last 1 probably three to five years. The stock itself 2 3 has changed significantly as Chris pointed out. 4 I think the average size of halibut, coast wide 5 over the last ten years, has dropped some 30 6 percent or more. 7 And they've also undergone significant 8 changes in their stock assessment methods. So the 9 council is only as good in managing halibut 10 bycatch as the data that and the information it gets about the stock from the Halibut Commission. 11 And that's in progress at the Commission. 12 13 I guess the flip side of that is the Commission is only as good in its stock 14 15 assessment as the data it gets from the council and through our observer program. 16 And so this is particularly important since halibut as bycatch 17 18 is primarily the juvenile fish. It's important 19 to know what the size and sex proportions are of 20 that bycatch. 21 We don't yet have the kind of exact accounting that we need for the Commission. 22 It 23 also applies to the discards in our directed 24 halibut fisheries. These areas are, I think we've embarked on some closer coordination with 25 the Halibut Commission and recently had a joint 26 27 meeting with them. 28 And so I expect further development. 29 But again, with as significant contrast I think between Chinook and halibut management. 30 This is, 31 I guess then leads into what I would say is the 32 critical importance of collecting fisheries' 33 dependent data for catch accounting and for stock 34 assessment and I think especially in the Gulf of 35 Alaska. 36 As Chris mentioned, we've put a significant amount of effort as a council and 37 with the region and the Alaska Fishery Science 38 39 Center in trying to develop electronic monitoring 40 for small boats. And also in the restructuring 41 of our observer program. With respect to electronic monitoring, 42 we do have a plan for a pre-implementation year 43 44 in 2016 in which we will actually be collecting 45 the data on discarded species in the directed 46 longline fleets for vessels for whom carrying an 47 observer is problematic. So, I think we've made great progress in the council generally along 48

with the region and the State agencies has really 1 been actively engaged with all stakeholders to 2 try to make good progress. 3 4 But, with electronic monitoring, it 5 really is critical to have adequate funding in 6 order to develop the technologies and the 7 structure that the agency needs to be able to 8 implement it. And I really think our success in 9 2016 hinges on that. 10 So, I'll turn it to the Vice Chair, Mr. Merrill for, you know. Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you. 12 Any 13 questions? Yes, Don? MR. McISAAC: Thank you Mr. Chairman, 14 15 a question back to the halibut bycatch matter. Ι can't imagine anything getting quite as sticky as 16 what you guys had to go through. 17 18 But my question has to do with the 19 international nature of that, particularly up in 20 the Bering Sea. Does the Russian connection on 21 Pacific halibut come into play at any point in all these discussions? 22 23 MR. HULL: Mr. Chairman, no, it does 24 I don't recall at any of the Commission not. meetings that the Russians have had any input 25 into it at all. 26 27 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, thank you. That will take us last to -- I've asked Doug to 28 29 go ahead and provide the presentation, and I'll 30 remind him that we are ten minutes into our 15 31 minute break Doug, so. 32 MR. GREGORY: Right. Therefore, I'll 33 reserve the right to go first in June. With the Gulf Council, manages the 34 35 fisheries in federal waters across five States and America's sea. If you look at the grant, 36 you'll see lots of bays and barrier islands and 37 overlapping jurisdictions. And that becomes 38 39 important. And at the very bottom right you'll 40 see the Florida Keys, which is our jurisdictional 41 boundary with the South Atlantic Council. Oops, 42 did the same thing. 43 We had three top priorities. Red 44 snapper regional management, allocation issues on 45 red snapper and now on king mackerel, and cross 46 jurisdictional management in South Florida that 47 Michelle Duval touched on in her presentation. 48 We also have some other priorities

real quick. Rebuilding greater amberjack. We're 1 having a difficult time doing that. We have 2 recently made some more changes to try to get 3 4 that. That was not rebuilt within the ten-year 5 time period. 6 IFQ modifications in both their 7 grouper IFQ program and our red snapper IFQ 8 program. Electronic monitoring, and like the 9 other councils, we're eager to expand into 10 electronic monitoring. Our big hang up seems to be the lack of funding by the centers to do that. 11 And of course National Standard 1 guidelines and 12 13 reauthorization. Back to our top priority, red snapper 14 15 regional management. We've been working on this for a couple of years. We would like to try to 16 institute differing regulations among States 17 18 and/or regions. Initially we looked at 19 delegation to the States and now we're exploring 20 the similar flounder model. 21 The important thing here is we're only looking at recreational management; the 22 23 commercial management for red snapper is IFQ that 24 will remain federal. So we're only looking at recreational. And of course allocation as 25 everybody knows is intrinsically difficult, and 26 27 it's even more difficult when your recreational 28 harvest assessments change every year. Your 29 historical estimates change every year. This is a little snapshot of our 30 31 different allocation issues. Of course regional 32 management is an allocation issue among the five 33 Gulf States. We're also looking at, as I mentioned last year, intersector allocations 34 between the commercial and recreational sectors 35 36 of red snapper. The difficulty there is that 37 both sectors are fully utilizing their respective 38 quotas. 39 And now, with sector separation, we're 40 looking at within sector allocations between private vessels and the for-hire vessels. 41 And because of the way the for-hire harvest estimates 42 are made and we don't have individual catch or 43 44 vessel estimates in recreational fishery other 45 than head boat/party boat, the for-hire industry 46 is very eager to adopt electronic monitoring 47 including VMS, which I thought was interesting. 48 Now in king mackerel, that's a fishery

that's above optimum yield. It's been rebuilt. 1 We have got to kind of -- we have different 2 3 fishing zones because it's a highly migratory 4 species throughout the coast. And the fishing 5 zones and seasons were established to give all 6 areas of the Gulf equal access or appropriate 7 access to the resource. 8 We had a shared resource with the 9 South Atlantic Council, and the mixing zone or 10 the shared part of that has changed dramatically in the last stock assessment. 11 So that's going to cause us to reevaluate all the zones and the 12 13 harvest levels in each of the zones. And then we've also got the situation 14 15 where, because of changing recreational estimates, it turns out the recreational quota 16 that was established 40 years ago has not been 17 18 met by the recreational industry historically due 19 to these recalibrations. So they're probably meeting half of their allocation. 20 So we're 21 looking at transplanting some of that quota to the commercial sector. 22 23 South Florida issues, our third major priority is to coordinate shallow water grouper 24 closure so that along the Florida Keys, which is 25 120 mile area, multi-jurisdictional area, that's 26 27 one of the most heavily fished areas in the Gulf 28 of Mexico for, you know, species other then 29 shrimp and red snapper. We need to consolidate regulations to minimize confusion and problems 30 31 both within public and the enforcement people. 32 So we've been meeting jointly as 33 Michelle explained to address this. And we hope 34 to have something to the councils in June with 35 public hearings in July and final results and 36 implementation by the end of this year. 37 With that I'll answer any questions. Thank you very much. 38 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Any questions for 39 Doug? 40 41 (No response) CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. So that 42 wraps up all the councils' reports. And that 43 44 takes us to our break scheduled for today. It's 45 I would say, let's plan on ten 15 minutes. 46 Try to recapture a little bit of the minutes. 47 time and make sure we try to get back on the track. 48

So in ten minutes from now, please be 1 Thank you. 2 back. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 3 4 went off the record at 10:45 a.m. and resumed at 5 10:59 a.m.) 6 CHAIRMAN ANSON: So there were a 7 couple of people that came in during the council 8 And John, if you want to go ahead and reports. 9 introduce yourself. 10 MR. QUINN: John Quinn, the beleaguered Vice Chairman from New England. 11 CHAIRMAN ANSON: 12 Thank you. Thank you 13 for making it. And then we have one other. Sam? MR. RAUCH: Sam Rauch, Deputy 14 15 Assistant Administrator for Regulator Programs at NOAA Fisheries. 16 CHAIRMAN ANSON: And we have one more. 17 18 MR. PENTONY: Thanks. Mike Pentony, 19 ARA4SF from the Greater Atlantic Region. 20 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you. So that 21 brings us to the next scheduled item, which is the Management and Budget Update. Dr. Doremus? 22 23 DR. DOREMUS: Thank you Mr. Chairman. It's a pleasure to have the opportunity to speak 24 to you today about where we stand overall with 25 our budget. 26 27 Before we get underway with the 28 specifics here, I wanted to also add my personal 29 voice to Eileen's in congratulating John 30 Henderschedt to his new position as Director of 31 our International Affairs Seafood Inspection effort. And we're really looking forward to 32 33 getting underway on that front. 34 And also, I do regret not having the 35 opportunity today to introduce to you, those of 36 you who haven't met our CFO and Director of our 37 Management and Budget Operation, Brian Pawlak. He has been acting in that capacity for about 38 nine months. We have had a combination of people 39 40 in that position since I've been with Fisheries; 41 it's a great pleasure to me to have that position now fully encumbered by Brian. 42 43 He has a background in budget. He 44 worked in our Formulation Division. He ran our Formulation Division for a period of time, and 45 has had a number of years in Habitat Program. 46 47 Was the Deputy Director of the Habitat Program. So he has his feet on the ground in 48

terms of our programmatic functions. And he is 1 today -- was going to be here to meet all of you, 2 3 but is doing our budget briefing for the 4 Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. 5 That's a traditional annual budget process that 6 we do. 7 So we're having to send him over to 8 that event. And I'm sorry I'm not able to 9 introduce him to you here today. So he's 10 replacing the last permanent person who has held 11 that person was Gary Reisner. Gary as many of you know, has moved on to be NOAA's Budget 12 13 Director. So we have a lot of Fisheries 14 15 knowledge and expertise downtown and that's a great service to us given the frankly a rather 16 17 complicated nature of our budget. And the 18 challenges that we are all facing in this type of 19 budget environment moving forward. So we're 20 overall in good shape there. And I'll look 21 forward to future opportunity for all of you to 22 meet Brian. 23 We're covering here today the status 24 of where we are in FY '15. In particular we'll look closely at the table for council funding as 25 we do every year at this time. 26 27 And we also want to spend a little bit of our time here today looking at the FY '16 28 29 proposal that was just put out. We have gone 30 through our traditional engagements with our 31 Appropriations Committees on the House and the 32 Senate. 33 And that process is moving forward 34 fairly well. And provided overall look at our 35 budget with some concluding notes. That's really part one in your agenda; that's listed as the 36 10:45 to 11:45 slot. We do have -- and we'll 37 pause at that point for questions, discussion 38 39 about budget. 40 And then we'll move into an 41 administrative update if you will, heads up on 42 our overall approach to records management for the agency, which will affect the work of the 43 44 councils in some measure. As well as a very 45 important few minutes on our S-K Grant process, 46 which you all are contributing to in a rather 47 substantial way. And we want to review where we 48 are and make -- have the opportunity to discuss

what is coming and what to expect. 1 We do have here with us today from our 2 3 Management and Budget Operation, Dan Namur, who 4 is the Program Manager for the S-K Grant process 5 and he may contribute to that discussion. I 6 think Dan's around. He's in the back. 7 He has been extraordinarily helpful. 8 We have quite a big lift in moving that one 9 forward this year. So we'll spend some time on 10 that. Overall, in 2015 our bottom line 11 number as it were is \$958.2. That is down from 12 13 FY '14. But FY '14, as you recall, was a bit of an aberration because it had \$75 million in 14 15 disaster mitigation funds. So overall, for our operations, 16 research and facilities funding, our core 17 18 programs, as we have it here, it's a modest 19 increase, 1.6 percent over FY '14. And we are 20 pleased to be able to work with that in this 21 environment. And I'll go through where our programs evolved during the course of the last 22 23 few years. 24 This is a table we conventionally use. It might be a little difficult to read from the 25 table. But what you have here, this is our 26 27 budget broken down into major subactivities as 28 our budget has been structured up to this point 29 in time. And I'll get into that issue in a little bit. 30 31 But we have our protected resources 32 line, our fisheries resource and management line, 33 enforcement and observers and habitat. Those are 34 the primary programmatic buckets, if you will, of 35 our program. There are a range of expenditures 36 in other activities supporting Fisheries as you've become familiar with. 37 This is one of the areas of our budget 38 and I'm going to talk later. We do have in our 39 40 FY '16 proposal, it is in a different 41 configuration. We have along with other parts of NOAA, are proposing a consolidation of our budget 42 so that it's actually structurally more sensible. 43 44 We have like things with like things. 45 And when we get to this table for FY 46 '16, you'll see some difference there. But that 47 other activity supporting Fisheries is the main 48 thing to change. There's a lot of science-funded

programs there and they got put in different 1 buckets, if you will. 2 3 What I'd like to point out on this 4 table and my laser is a little bit weak and 5 difficult to use, but I won't use it. The 6 enacted line, if you look at the last two 7 columns, that's our request line relative to what 8 actually came forward. 9 And one of the major take aways there 10 just scanning down you'll see that the FY15 enacted and we understand that Congress had just 11 changed its composition. The FY '15 budget was 12 13 largely a continuity budget. And many of the increases that were proposed, with the exception 14 15 of habitat, where we got some unexpected changes in the Congressional enacted budget. 16 In all instances while our budget is 17 18 up slightly from FY '14, in all instances we were 19 down from the President's FY '15 request. That 20 was a very strong request. It recognized a 21 number of significant needs in our program in all areas, protected resources, fisheries, research 22 23 and management, and many of those got pushed to 24 the right. We did see an increase in our habitat 25 conservation and restoration line. There was an 26 27 addition of a \$5 million grant effort there that I'll talk about at a little bit further. 28 29 The other thing I always encourage 30 people to do is also look by subactivity over 31 time. So if you use 2011 as a bit of a reference 32 point, you can see in each of these areas where 33 we are today relative to FY '10, FY '11, which 34 were essentially the high-water marks in recent 35 years for our budget. 36 So while we are up slightly from FY 37 '14, we are trying to move out of a hole from sequestration years in FY '13. We are still down 38 39 about nine percent in our ORF budget off of where 40 we were in FY '10. 41 And you can see that in comparing the first and the last columns where we are today, 42 with the FY '15 being the last column and the 43 44 first column is a few years back in FY '11. And 45 across the board we are with the exception of our 46 enforcement and observers area and our habitat 47 areas, our major lines are down relative to the historical expenditures there. 48

So I wanted to point those major 1 features out about where we are in FY '15. 2 This is our detailed council funding 3 4 table. The primary line is the regional council 5 PPA line that is enacted by Congress. 6 And as you know, we've gone over in 7 great detail in prior years, there are also 8 detailed additional contributions to council 9 resources from NEPA, from our fisheries research 10 and management PPA and specific areas that are broken out here, ACL implementation, regulatory 11 streamlining, SSC stipends and in the peer review 12 13 funding. And that varies by council. And we have the breakout here for each 14 15 of the councils. There's also some expended annual stock assessment money, a small amount 16 that flows to some councils. 17 18 So we have a bottom line on the FY '15 19 number, if my laser seems to last and in the 20 second, is down at the bottom there, FY2015 spent 21 plan, basically \$27.9. So we're seeing an 22 increase of about 2.5 percent available to the 23 councils. It's up about \$670.5 thousand off of 24 last year. These numbers do reflect an across the 25 board reduction that OMB levied on all of our 26 27 PPAs. It was small, .28 percent. Just under .3 So that's built into what you're seeing 28 percent. 29 here as well as our M&A, which is very, very It's the same practice as last year, very 30 close. 31 close to the same amount. Just a small variation 32 in our M&A at 4 percent this year from 3.9 last 33 year. 34 So that's the council funding. We have gone to great efforts -- given the review, 35 the grant renewal process -- to get an allocation 36 from Office of Management and Budget early. 37 And to accelerate that process we have sent some 38 information out to all of you about where we 39 40 stand. 41 We're working very closely on a daily basis through our grants staff. That is our 42 highest priority. We're moving it very, very 43 44 quickly. And we anticipate having most of the grant process done within a few weeks. 45 46 So we are accelerating that as much as 47 the system can tolerate and just wanted to confirm our commitment to doing that and that we 48

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feel like we're pretty close to the end of the 1 line there. 2 3 And with that, let me just make some 4 observations about the '16 budget. It was just 5 released. We were pleased to have it released on 6 time; it has not been in recent years given the 7 difficulties in the last few years with the 8 overall budget environment. 9 We've got a link here to the Blue 10 As is always the case, we make all of our Book. budget information available online. 11 You can actually see our entire Congressional submission. 12 13 If you really want to punish yourself, there's hundreds of pages there that you can work through 14 15 to see the details on what we've asked for, what the justification looks like, at every level. 16 I'll go through the fundamental 17 18 changes in FY16. But I want to do this in the 19 context of the realities that we are currently 20 seeing and expect to hear more in specific terms 21 with the budget on the Hill. As is the case across the board for 22 23 domestic discretionary spending, the President's 24 budget was a very strong budget. We are continuing to see as we did see in '14 and in 25 '15, very strong recognition by NOAA, by the 26 27 Department, by the Office of Management and 28 Budget. 29 Very strong recognition of our program 30 requirements, of shortfalls in key areas in our 31 budget. And a lot of those are recognized here, 32 in very good measure, both with Fisheries' budget 33 and in other areas of NOAA's overall budget that 34 we rely on. And I'll point that out on one slide 35 coming up. 36 This is a very, very strong budget for 37 us. But we also need to acknowledge the overall policy and political environment that this budget 38 39 is being received in. Our discussions with 40 Congressional Appropriations Staff have gone 41 very, very well. But we do not yet know what the 42 top-line pressure is going to be. This is a substantial increase off of 43 where a lot of the thinking has been in Congress 44 45 on appropriations and elsewhere. And I think you 46 can see that a little bit in the FY '15 budget, 47 which basically was a continuity budget with some 48 minor adjustments.

There's a great likelihood of 1 something like that in the future. It would not 2 3 be a surprise. There are also a lot of 4 discussions about what the relevant reference 5 point is for our budget. We tend to look at FY 6 '10, FY '11 before we hit the economically driven 7 reductions that showed up across the board for 8 domestic discretionary spending. 9 The sequestration law that was put 10 into place was one measure for dealing with that. 11 And that remains to be fully played out. So a lot of uncertainty. That's the bottom line with 12 13 our budget. We emphasize it every time we talk about it. 14 15 This could go a number of different If it goes towards the President's budget, 16 ways. which we all obviously hope for and are making a 17 18 case for, that would be a great thing. And I'll 19 detail exactly why that's the case in the coming 20 few slides. 21 So starting here, it's the big picture. It's about \$957 million in 22 23 discretionary. That's really where our 24 operations funding is. Operations, research and facilities. This is about a 3.3 increase over 25 the enacted budget. So we're building back 26 27 again, continuing to progress back towards what we might consider to be more reasonable budgets 28 29 given our mission requirements. 30 And this just shows you the big puts 31 and takes with technical adjustments, inflationary adjustments. And the large one is 32 33 where I'm going to focus on, which is where our efforts are outlined and focused on in our 34 Congressional interactions. And that's on the 35 \$55 million in program changes that are built 36 into our budget. 37 This is a real key slide. It really 38 explains the overarching strategy for what we're 39 40 trying to do. We can step through the puts and 41 takes, but they really come down to three 42 fundamental things. The first two, actually all of them, 43 but the third one is an accent on what we always 44 45 call our core mission funding. We have very, 46 very distinct statutory requirements, drivers, 47 Magnuson, ESA and MMPA being the primary ones. 48 We're responsible for something on the order of

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85 statutory requirements drivers. But those are 1 the three that drive our mission. 2 We are in the sustainable fisheries 3 4 business. We are in the business of conserving, 5 recovering protected resources. And investing in 6 habitat science and restoration is required to do 7 those two things. Our budget reflects that. 8 These first two elements involve a 9 series of increases on the order of \$14 million 10 for domestic fisheries management with better science, new technologies. We have increases in 11 electronic monitoring. 12 13 Aquaculture and some habitat investments to improve coastal resiliencies that 14 15 are linked to Fisheries' needs and considerations that go into this category. So that's about \$17 16 million for strategy one, if you will. 17 18 The second strategy on the protective 19 resources front is a very significant series of investments -- just under \$19 million -- that are 20 21 designed to improve our ability to protected threatened and endangered species. 22 23 It centers really on consultation 24 capacity. We are seeing a huge increase in demand. We don't have the capacity right now to 25 meet it. I'll step through that in a few 26 27 seconds. 28 And the more recent one Eileen 29 mentioned, recent activities, a lot of Presidentially-directed focus as well as enormous 30 31 interest in all sectors in IUU came up in their 32 context of some of the discussions and report 33 outs from the councils here today. And we have 34 an increase in our budget that's directed towards that. And it's an area where we anticipate 35 additional focus in the future. 36 So that's our overall '16 strategy. 37 Before getting into the pieces, I do want to 38 highlight where Fisheries stands in the context 39 40 of NOAA's budget. So there is a \$6 billion ask for NOAA. 41 The largest portion of this, close to 40 percent 42 is for our satellite data and information 43 44 service. That's a very capital intensive line of 45 We have some refresh on-key satellite business. 46 technologies that are driving that number. 47 The National Weather Service accounts 48 for approximately 18 percent. And Fisheries is

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third in terms of the composition of NOAA's total 1 budget at just under 16 percent of the budget. 2 3 I do want to highlight, we have strong 4 interdependencies with the rest of NOAA across 5 all of these areas. We are increasingly 6 collaborating with the National Weather Service 7 in a variety of areas where their hydrological 8 and weather predictive capacity has a large 9 bearing on some of our management considerations. We're doing that very heavily out west, related 10 to drought and other matters. 11 12 Other particular areas that I want to 13 In program support, not aptly titled, point out. about 11 percent of the total budget, the biggest 14 15 piece in there is the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations. We are consistently asking 16 for, the Administration supported, we're very 17 18 pleased to see that. 19 But it's a big lift to get the 20 recapitalization requirement acknowledged in our 21 budget for the fleet. So there is a dependency on our ocean going assets. It's in protected 22 23 serve -- the protected suppor -- I'm sorry, 24 program support line that we always go out of our way to point to. 25 We also have a lot of collaboration 26 27 with the National Ocean Service. Particularly on habitat related investments that have the dual 28 29 benefit of improving coastal resiliency as well as conditions for our trust resources and our 30 31 fisheries resources. 32 As well, we have substantial 33 interactions with the Office of Oceanic and 34 Atmospheric Research. Particularly in the 35 climate arena, ocean acidification. The FY16 budget has a very strong increase of over \$20 36 million for ocean acidification we would benefit 37 quite a bit from. As well as a small number in 38 there for aquaculture that would complement our 39 40 activities in aquaculture. Also a program 41 request, increase request in FY '16. 42 So it's not just our piece. It's our interactions with all of these that is going to 43 44 be a considerable part of our ability to meet our 45 mission requirements in the future. 46 So this is the analog to the subactivity table. But in our new structure. 47 Again, the FY '16 budget, with the support of the 48

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Administration, has a simplified budget 1 structure. We simply aggregated largely for 2 3 efficiency but also for sensibility. 4 Our budget was kind of an amalgamation 5 of historical budget items. Some of them 6 earmarks. We had functions split across multiple 7 budgets. It was very difficult to tell, for 8 instance, where some of our science investments 9 were. What we were spending on observers. We 10 had enforcement and observers put together. 11 So we took and essentially kind of rationalized our budget so that we could have 12 13 instead of some total of 50 PPAs, we reduced that substantially. And we're hoping that this would 14 15 be a great benefit to all of those involved in understanding the rationale behind our budget and 16 our presentation of our budget. 17 18 In our program accounts and in 19 operations, research and facilities, we had 37 20 separate PPAs. We combined that in ways to get 21 us down to ten. And they roll up into these 22 subactivities. So these are much more sensible 23 subactivities. 24 When we had for instance fisheries research and management before, it did not well 25 represent what we were actually spending in 26 27 fisheries research and management because we had an enormous amount of activity in the 28 29 subactivities previously called inelegantly, 30 other activities supporting fisheries. A lot of 31 that were actually science investments. Some of 32 them were support for observations and other 33 functions there. 34 So this new structure can totally 35 compare it, but we have crosswalk tables that make that easy over time. But you see the same 36 Here what we did, is instead of 37 type of pattern. providing the historical reference point, we're 38 39 looking at '14/'15 in its various dimensions. 40 So we have our spend plan where we are 41 today in the FY '15 enacted. It's the first two 42 columns. Then you can see the President's request relative to those two lines. 43 The program 44 changes, listed in the second to last column 45 there -- FY '16 program changes -- are off of 46 '15. And you can see where the accumulation of 47 our specific investments play out. 48 So we have about \$29.6 million in

requested program augmentations in our protected resources, science and management. Area, that's the core consultation-oriented focus of our protective resources work. We have \$17.5, as I mentioned, in fishery science and management. And an increase of just under \$4 million for enforcement functions.

Those are where our changes are really concentrated. And what I'll do is step through the actual program changes quickly so you can see what they are.

12 So the first one is really the two 13 components. I mentioned \$17 odd million. The 14 two components of that are the Endangered Species 15 Act recovery consultation related work. That's a 16 \$13.2 million increase. And then a \$5.7 million 17 increase in our EFH related work to support 18 Magnuson.

19We have an enormous amount of growth20in demand for consultation capacity. Think21corals affecting the southeast and the Pacific.22Think the work related to on the west coast23related to drought conditions. Think deep24continued consultation work related to Deepwater25Horizon in the Gulf.

Those are among our major programmatic drivers. We have a strong increase in demand for section seven. In particular consultations. And we have the same and slightly declined staff. And those two things don't go well together.

31 So we're trying to build back that 32 capability so that we do not slow down and 33 inhibit all of the economic activity that resides both public sector spending as well as private 34 35 sector spending. It's dependent on efficient 36 functioning of the permitting process in the Federal Government. So that's the core logic 37 there. 38

39 On the Species Recovery Grants front, 40 we are looking at an increase of \$17 million. 41 This strategy will be familiar to you from prior 42 presidents' budgets. We have advanced this on a 43 number of occasions.

This will provide additional grants to
States and tribes to focus on priority ESA
species. We do have a substantial effort -Eileen alluded to this in her opening comments a substantial effort to focus on recovery and

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to improve our ability to prioritize species. 1 And the focus of species recovery grants in the 2 future would be affected by that prioritization 3 4 process. 5 So that's pretty key. We have a small 6 increase here for Atlantic and Pacific salmon. 7 The Pacific salmon piece is actually a 8 consultation capacity. It's related to the first 9 one that I talked about. 10 And Atlantic salmon is a key issue. We've got a species there hanging by a thread. 11 Our investments, in collaboration with our 12 13 northeast States, are designed to keep that from going completely out of commission. And we hope 14 15 to be able to see Congressional acknowledgment in support of that effort for fish passage, dam 16 removal, continued work to ensure the survival of 17 18 that species, which is very much in question. 19 On the second strategy front, fishery 20 science and management, we have a series of 21 increases here. One of great interest to all of you, referenced a number of times in the report 22 23 outs, the council report outs this morning. 24 Two pieces of our electronic technologies, a \$7.1 million ask on electronic 25 technologies. We don't have dedicated funding. 26 27 We anticipate this year in FY '15 spending on the order of \$3 million on electronic technology. 28 29 We would really like to have the 30 ability with the support to accelerate the 31 application of electronic monitoring and 32 reporting technologies into practice. And that's 33 what these would be designed to do. 34 Building on pilot projects that we 35 have. Work in the northwest, northeast, in the Gulf, elsewhere to tailor electronic monitoring 36 capabilities to specific fisheries and get those 37 capabilities into action. 38 As I think Tom quickly pointed out, 39 40 and I do like to emphasize this whenever we talk 41 about electronic monitoring, reporting, we've been doing a lot of Hill engagement on this. We 42 do want to hasten to add: this is not a solution 43 44 to observer costs. 45 There seemed to be a lot of thinking 46 on the Hill that if you invest in cameras you can 47 invest less in people. We don't see that 48 actually working that way. You're collecting

different information through these different 1 techniques. 2 3 We want to be able to meet our 4 observing requirements in the most efficient way 5 Sometimes that will allow for possible. 6 electronic monitoring; sometimes it will require 7 continued use of observers. 8 So this is not a path towards --9 necessarily a path towards lower observing costs. 10 We want to be as cost effective as possible. We want to invest in these technologies. 11 But what we expect to get is larger, better, more ready 12 13 access to data. But I wouldn't expect necessarily our 14 15 cost structure to ultimately change enormously. That all remains to be determined and this 16 investment will help us figure that out. 17 18 There's a holdover here. The 19 Distributed Biological Observatory is a \$500 20 thousand investment. This was present, you saw 21 this last year. In last year's budget it wasn't It was readded into this request. 22 approved. 23 We have also continued investments in 24 expand annual stock assessments in our National Catch Share Program. This is core business that 25 we've been advancing for a number of years and 26 27 have had fairly steady Congressional support certainly for the annual stock assessments. 28 And 29 more gradually then we had anticipated, but still 30 a strong understanding and support for the 31 continued progress on our Catch Share Program. 32 So those are fairly modest increase 33 requests there. Looking broadly in a number of 34 areas, we're very pleased the recognition here in the President's budget for FY '16 of the need for 35 improved investments in collaboration cross 36 37 sector on aquaculture. So there's a \$2 million augmentation 38 39 There's also \$2.5 million in the Office of here. 40 Oceanic and Atmospheric Research budget line. 41 This is very much focused on the science to accelerate rules that will allow the more rapid 42 implementation and investment in aquaculture 43 44 technologies around the country. 45 I think all of you are well aware of 46 domestic aquaculture production relative to 47 international production capabilities and how 48 much that's driving our total seafood demand and

consumption in the United States. And we believe 1 this is a long term, very important strategy for 2 3 domestic seafood production. A very modest 4 request would be a great assistance to us. 5 We're also recognizing as I mentioned 6 earlier, increased demand for enforcement 7 capabilities related to IUU. So there's a \$3 8 million increase request here as well as an 9 additional \$0.9 that would support supporting 10 capabilities such as but not limited to forensics and some compliance assistance. But the core of 11 that is IUU related enforcement activities. 12 13 Small increase in observers and training here. And we have what looks like a 14 15 very large number. This is the issue that Dorothy mentioned on the refinance of the Pacific 16 Trawl Loan Program. And I'll spare you a really 17 18 long story. If you'd like to get into it, we 19 could. It would take some time. 20 But the upshot of it is, Congress has 21 asked us to refinance that program. The Administration determined that an appropriation 22 23 was required to actually do that. And what this 24 does, this would be the appropriation in FY '16, this would essentially pay off the old loan. 25 The difference between the old loan 26 27 and the new loan, according to OMB's rules for scoring, we would need to return \$10 million to 28 29 the Treasury. That doesn't go to us. That's not 30 a program that we have to implement. That's \$10 31 million that goes to the Treasury that accounts 32 for the differential between the old loan, which 33 was at a high rate, the new loan which is at a 34 lower rate. 35 The Government technically is 36 foregoing an anticipated \$10 million that had already been scored in the budget. So we have to 37 basically make the books whole and \$300 thousand 38 39 of that is basically the one percent required to 40 start the new loan. So that's what that number is. 41 It's 42 not program money that we have to spend; it is 43 pretty much an accounting requirement that we 44 have been recognized through this process that we 45 have been confronted with. 46 So that's there. I guess the good 47 news of the story, while it's been difficult, the 48 Administration does recognize the importance of

this refinance effort and is going to 1 considerable lengths to try to make that happen. 2 3 And I would be happy to talk to those who are 4 interested in greater detail. 5 A few decreases. These are modest 6 decreases and are related to decreases that you 7 have seen before. So about a \$7 million total 8 reduction. Some slowing of the pace under salmon 9 management activity of our Mitchell Act Hatchery 10 Reform effort. There's still considerable investment in that area. This kind of slows the 11 pace a little bit. 12 13 Prescott, we've gone back and forth in recent years on what the right level is. And 14 15 there may still be some discussion on that. But this reduces it to a level that we executed in FY 16 13. 17 18 And we also have here an adjustment in 19 our Coastal Resiliency Ecosystem Grants line in In light of a substantial request that's 20 FY '16. 21 made by the Administration in the National Ocean Service account for a large ecosystem habitat 22 23 management and restoration effort that's focused 24 on coastal resiliency. So that is a large new grant program. 25 About \$50 million in NOS's budget. And this 26 27 reduction of \$5 million is part of that 28 consolidated approach. So that would be 29 continued, but under a program that would be -- a grant program that would be run through the 30 31 National Ocean Service. PCSRF always has been a volatile 32 33 budget number. We're pleased here that the reduction of \$7 million is considerably less than 34 35 previous proposed reductions as our budget has 36 come under pressure. And that compares to about \$65 million, which has been the Congressionally 37 enacted level for a number of years. 38 39 So, we're pleased that at least 40 there's less of a gap between the President's 41 request and prior Congressional funding then has 42 been the case in the past. So, that's our 43 decrease set. And where we go from here, really 44 is to continue to work with Congress, with our 45 stakeholders. 46 We're having constituent stakeholder 47 engagement in a variety of ways to explain the request that you have here. The screen shot of 48

the cover of our Blue Book. We are a long way 1 from an enacted budget. So what we're going to 2 3 do is really focus on what we've been allocated 4 in FY '15 and get the greatest value for the 5 taxpayer out of that. 6 This is our message externally as well 7 as internally. With all the uncertainty in our 8 budget, a lot of the disruption to our external 9 partners as well as our internal staff from 10 budget reductions in prior years, we still have \$958 million to execute on behalf of the American 11 public. And we can do a really good job with 12 13 that. And that's where our focus is going to be going forward. 14 15 And we look forward to continued collaboration with the councils -- an essential 16 element in our core business of fishery research 17 18 and management -- in executing our 19 responsibilities for Magnuson and other areas 20 with that \$958 million allocation. 21 So our success there will largely shape the receptivity of future Congresses to our 22 23 budget requests. And that's where our 24 operational and strategic focus is in the coming 25 year. So I'm going to Mr. Chair, conclude 26 27 here for the budget portion of our discussion. 28 And open things up for questioning before we get 29 into part two, which centers on records management and S-K Funding. 30 31 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you Paul for 32 the presentation. Are there any questions from 33 the group? Don? 34 MR. McISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 35 Let me try to make a few points. The first one is: it's a little tough to react to all this 36 information because we haven't seen it before. 37 So, maybe one comment would be, to 38 whatever extent this could be in the future 39 40 distributed at least the day before, we would 41 have had a chance to think about some of this in 42 a council caucus for example. Or even a week before, sure would make it a little easier to try 43 44 to digest the importance of all this. 45 Let me just offer a few observations 46 and then maybe ask a couple of questions. I'm 47 not sure I've got any of this right because as I said you know, it's first glance. 48

The line item for the council funding 1 in 2015 seems to have gone up a little bit. 2 Ι didn't see the Council and Commission's PPA line 3 4 item in the 2015 clustering of programs. 5 didn't see the Council and Commission's PPA or 6 line item in the 2016 proposals. You mentioned 7 something about reorganizing those. 8 So I'm not sure where we're lumped in 9 If that's under science and management or there. what. But some other scratching I've done, shows 10 that the 2015 Council and Commission's line item 11 was a little bit higher than 2014. 12 13 So it looks like that increase got carried forward to your very detailed table on 14 15 what the councils get. And what slide is that here? Let's see that would be slide number five, 16 I believe. 17 18 So, my first observation is that's 19 good if the Council and Commission's line item has gone up and it's carried forward. 20 I did a 21 quick calculation here and looks like it's up about 2.99 percent, which is not the same as that 22 23 other favorite number we talked about a year ago 24 that's only one percentage point higher. But at any rate, this time it's up. So, my reaction is: 25 that's good. 26 27 It's a question about where we are in terms of being lumped in from the rest of them. 28 29 We don't see on this table that's on number -slide number five -- anything different in terms 30 31 of the other sub-items that the councils have normally got money from. 32 So maybe if you could switch to slide 33 number five, whoever has control of the screen 34 35 there. We see the normal ones. ACL, regulatory streamlining, SSC stipends and the rest. 36 so, it's unclear in terms of a process of as you 37 built these numbers whether you considered any 38 other -- I mean what we've called soft funding in 39 40 the past -- differences for 2015. Yesterday we talked a little bit about 41 In the past we've talked a little bit about EM. 42 Catch Share. I'm going to lump some of this 2016 43 44 discussion in here as well. But anyway, one 45 thing when we look on here is we don't see any 46 new line items where the councils have gotten 47 money. 48 In 2016, in the proposal, it's unclear

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again where we're lumped into. What is proposed 1 for the Council and Commission's PPA? Is it up? 2 3 Is it down? What did you all put in for that? 4 What was your thinking in terms of coming up with 5 a number? 6 We haven't had a chance to provide our 7 input to you on what we think it ought to be in 8 2016. So there's a little bit of a process 9 question there. 10 When you run through the 2016 other special projects, there are many that have some 11 increases. Protected resources, science and 12 13 management, as you indicated Eileen spoke to that in her opening remarks. You emphasized it again. 14 15 That's something you'd hoped to do better on in 2016. 16 Protected resources, science and 17 18 management, makes us think about the council 19 arena; that's where a lot of the real protection 20 can come forward if there's some new twists 21 there. In 2016 is there more money for the 22 23 councils to try to help in that regard? And plus \$5.6 million in 2016; is there any expectation 24 that the councils ought to do a little bit more 25 on that? 26 27 We weren't able to see a line item here for 2015 that said electronic monitoring, 28 29 but we're kind of hoping there might be one. But 30 there's not. Is there one in 2016? 31 Magnuson Act, EFH, there's a whole 32 bunch of them in there that the councils would 33 like to help on your priorities on, but we're unclear whether or not you're providing some 34 35 emphasis on that to the councils or not. 36 So, let me try to go back to my 37 reactions, which again, are a little tough. And what a couple of questions might be. Oh, and the 38 39 last one here before I get to them is the New 40 Horizon money. So I'll have a question about 41 that too. 42 So, first of all, thanks for the presentation. If you could get it a little bit 43 44 earlier to us, that would have been very helpful. 45 But at least it shows some increase in 2015. 46 Let's not miss that that's a positive. That 47 that's a good thing. 48 Your process for 2015 and how you

decided on these line items or sub-line items, is 1 a question: What went into your thinking on 2 3 those? 4 For 2016, again, a process question: 5 What did you consider when you put forward in the 6 President's budget, something for the councils? 7 Is there any expectation that some of these other 8 plus-ups have something in them for the councils 9 or not? 10 And then that last one, of the Deepwater Horizon, when you get all that money 11 Are you going to get any of that money? 12 back. 13 Maybe is the question. So there's a blast. I apologize for 14 15 it. But again, not having seen this until a moment ago, it's a little touch. 16 DR. DOREMUS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 17 18 Thank you, Don, for your detailed questions. 19 Just a couple of observations. 20 One is this information has been 21 available. When the President's budget was released, we put all this information online. 22 23 And I do apologize for not drawing your attention 24 to that. But it has been out there -- not this detailed table, but the fundamentals on the 25 President's request -- have been out there for a 26 27 couple of weeks. And in the future, we'll make it a 28 29 point to draw your attention to when that is This is essentially a synthesis of 30 available. 31 publically available information with the 32 exception of this detailed breakout on the 33 council line, which actually takes a while to 34 compute. 35 Some of the things that get factored into here are in the small print, such as the 36 note at the bottom there that there is rescission 37 for Hollings Scholarship. That's required by 38 39 Congress. There's also the smaller programing of 40 2.28 percent. 41 Okay. Thank you. I didn't include 42 here and should have, relative to your question, a good one. On the '16 Pres Bud, is -- we should 43 44 have added that -- a column here. And I just 45 hadn't thought of it. 46 But the top line there, the Regional 47 Council PPA, which you see moving from '13 and '14 to a request of \$23.233 in FY '15. We have 48

in the President's budget a \$25.1 number there. We do not -- to your question about changing the composition of the additional lines that support the councils under NEPA, fisheries research and management, the specific piece is there and it's been in annual stock assessments.

We don't at this time have any plans to change the composition of funding that would go directly to the councils along those lines. These are well-worked out methodologies to determine by council what each of these pieces is program funding to support those needs. And ACL implementations and regulatory streamlining and the like.

15 That said, if you look at details like our electronic monitoring proposal, there's a 16 portion of that, that's focused on the continued 17 18 technology development research work. And 19 there's a portion that's directed towards the management effort that's required to get some of 20 21 those into place. Which presumably we anticipate 22 would augment our capability to work productively 23 with the councils on the implementation of 24 electronic monitoring technologies.

So these asks can effect what we're 25 able to work on, how we're able to collaborate 26 27 with you and at what speed. But we don't at this 28 time have any proposed changes in '16 in the 29 composition of funding.

You did ask where we fit the Council 30 31 and Commission line. Regional council, it's called here regional council PPA. That is in the 32 33 fisheries research and management. We have a 34 detailed slide which I could maybe page to very, 35 very quickly, although it's out there.

36 We had a slide in backup that shows the composition of each of these major pieces of 37 our budget. We have our budget now centered on 38 39 these four major activities, our fisheries 40 science and management, enforcement, habitat and 41 protected resources.

42 And if you look on the top right box there, those PPAs are the PPAs that fit under 43 44 research -- sorry, fishery science and 45 And the regional councils and management. 46 Fishery Commission's line, or PPA, is there 47 untouched. 48

So that is not changing. It will

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still be as visible as it always has been. 1 Ultimately what gets provided under that line to 2 3 the councils and the Commission is a 4 Congressional allocation. 5 It's a Congressional decision. And 6 what we see with the current year, and what we 7 hope to see in FY '16, ultimately will require 8 that support as you well know. 9 Deepwater Horizon is a big unknown in 10 terms of where as your third major stream of questioning. As to where the litigation is going 11 to bounce on all of that and what resources we 12 13 will technically have to work with. So I really can't speak to how that's 14 15 going to function in the future and what kind of impact that might have on the relevant councils 16 who participate in related activities. 17 18 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Doug? 20 MR. GREGORY: Yes. I want to support 21 some of what Don said. We're you know, at our limit as far as staff time and effort. And 22 23 council meetings time and effort in dealing with 24 what we have. Six years was a big burden to put on 25 us in addressing that. I see if standardized 26 27 bycatch reduction efforts have to be made, that's going to be an additional burden on the council. 28 29 Electronic monitoring, we've already undertaken some of that. 30 And this is all additional workload. 31 32 It would be nice to have some support for those 33 things. But contrary to what Don said, any 34 Deepwater Horizon money should all go to the Gulf 35 of Mexico. 36 (Laughter) 37 MR. GREGORY: So just take it easy. CHAIRMAN ANSON: Yes, Tom? 38 MR. NIES: Thanks Paul. I might 39 reiterate a few of the things Don and Doug said, 40 but I think they're kind of important. And I've 41 tried to wade through your President's budget and 42 your Congressional justification document as 43 44 well. 45 And I struggle to make things match 46 The first thing is that while I'm glad to up. 47 see an increase from last year=s budget, it looks like to me that at least in the New England 48

Council, we're still not where we were in 2010. 1 So you know, we're essentially getting less money 2 3 than we got whatever that is, five or six years 4 ago. 5 And you know, that's starting to 6 become a real problem with us. If you look at 7 how much money we've spent the last couple of 8 years, we've been spending roughly \$4 million or 9 So that's just to do our job. \$4.1 million. 10 The longer we stay at that level, we're going to have to start cutting back on what 11 we're doing. And the way this gets connected to 12 13 the President's 2016 budget is when I read your Congressional justification documents and you 14 15 talk about, I think it's close to a total of \$7 million for electronic monitoring and \$2 million 16 for catch share projects, when I read your 17 18 Congressional justification, it talks about all 19 this stuff you're going to do to plus up support 20 in the agency with additional staff positions at 21 the regions for electronic monitoring and all this stuff. 22 23 And it says you're going to work very 24 closely with the councils in order to get these things in place. But there's nothing in the 25 justification that says any of these dollars are 26 27 going to flow to the councils. There's nothing 28 explicit that says that. 29 And so it makes me very nervous that what's going on here is the agency is staffing 30 31 themselves up to do more at the same time that 32 they're expecting the council to do more with 33 less, effectively. And so this is a problem. 34 So then you know, I go through the --35 both the Blue Book and it looks like you're moving the \$2.5 million from the Inter-36 jurisdictional Fisheries Grants to the Council 37 and Commission's line item if I read that 38 39 correctly in the crosswalk. I think that's what 40 it says. 41 And so, it's hard for me to figure out 42 exactly how all these numbers match out. But when I look at the President's budget and it says 43 44 on the Regional Councils and Fisheries Commission 45 line, fiscal year 2016 program changes, zero. It 46 looks to me like you're anticipating either a 47 flat or nearly a flat. 48 And so I think you just mentioned

something about a \$2 million increase in that 1 line. And I don't see that in this President's 2 3 budget. Or at least I can't interpret it from 4 what's in there. 5 So I guess there's a couple of points 6 The first is you know, are we really there. 7 looking at an increase in the Regional Councils 8 and Commissions line in 2016 or is it obscured by 9 moving these pots of money around? Or is it 10 really going to be a zero program changes? And if you're talking about basically 11 being flat from 2010 through 2016, we're not 12 13 going to be able to help you with all of these initiatives that you're talking about in your 14 15 Congressional justification. DR. DOREMUS: Thank you Mr. Chair and 16 thank you for the questions, Tom, as well as 17 18 Doug. To put things in context and we have 19 talked about this in prior meetings. Fishery is 20 going to great lengths during the course of the 21 strongest downward pressure in our budget from '10 to '11 to '13, '12 and '13 where our overall 22 23 budget went down about 12.5 percent. 24 We held the line on the Council and Commission funding as well as very limited other 25 areas. Enforcement was the only other areas 26 27 where we were able to keep it relatively flat during that time period. 28 29 With the exception of sequestration where it was rule driven and it went through 30 31 every PPA. We did have the additional 32 complication as Don pointed out of a requirement 33 to charge M&A, management and administrative costs on all the PPAs. We've been through that. 34 35 It's a requirement. We're dealing with it and we've made back what that differential is. 36 Nevertheless, I think when you look 37 out of that time period from '10 to today, other 38 39 activities in fisheries were pushed down 40 substantially more than the Council and Commission lines. We lost well over 300 people. 41 We've built back a fraction of that. 42 We're still down on the order of 280 43 44 plus people over that time period. So while yes 45 this budget does, if it is supported, allow us to 46 pull back and put more staff on the ground for things like consultations that had real and 47 immediate economic impacts if we continue to be a 48

bottleneck for those decisions. 1 It does not put us anywhere close to 2 3 where we were back at that same time period. So we're down on the order of nine to ten percent 4 5 The Council and Commission line overall. 6 relative to '10, I don't have the number off the 7 top of my head, I could look at it, but I'm quite 8 certain it's substantially less than that. 9 There is an increase in the '16 10 The number I gave you, \$25.1 has not request. 11 yet been corrected for the M&A charge there. But it will be an increase. And we can give you the 12 13 specific numbers and I'll add them in here. We'll make them available to the 14 15 councils on how the request looks for '16. That's for the first line up there, which is 16 really the primary driver of the bottom line for 17 18 all of the councils. And we are pleased with 19 both the '15 and the '16 being able to see 20 progressive increases so that we can go back on 21 lost ground. But I do what to emphasize there was 22 23 considerably less lost ground on the Council and 24 Commission line then elsewhere in our budget. And we had felt that directly in terms of our 25 staff. 26 27 We'd be happy to provide the detailed historical numbers so that you're interpretative 28 29 would be -- any interpretative questions you have about what has happened over time can be 30 31 clarified. The structural changes we have made 32 in our budget do not affect the Council and 33 Commission PPA. That's not changing. 34 A table like this we'll be putting 35 forward next year once we're able to see when we 36 get an actual appropriation. And we have 37 whatever adjustments to it need to be made. The principal ones typically are, as they have been 38 39 here, the adjustment for Hollings, the 40 Scholarship Program and also the adjustment for 41 any reprogramming requirement that OMB determines 42 is necessary for the overall NOAA budget 43 adjustment process. 44 So these are all very good questions. 45 Everybody has a reference point back in time to a 46 healthier budget. We would all like to be there. 47 We're doing better than a lot of other pieces of the Federal Government. 48

But all of us across the board are 1 2 feeling the same pressures that all the councils 3 And we'll have to work together to be as are. 4 efficient as we can under the circumstances. 5 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. I have 6 actually, Bob LaHood is on the phone. And then 7 followed by John Quinn, then Kitty. Bob? 8 MR. LaHOOD: All right. Yes. Are you 9 getting an echo on your end? 10 CHAIRMAN ANSON: No, but if you could 11 speak up though. Okay. Just a quick 12 MR. LaHOOD: 13 question is all. 2015 and 2016 budgets, there is increases for loss percent. And what -- how are 14 15 the joint -- are there? Are they -- line item questions or is it all in one? 16 DR. DOREMUS: Bob, it was very 17 18 difficult to make you -- make out your question. 19 I think I heard you asking about the joint 20 enforcement agreement funding. Is that what you 21 were trying to ask about? MR. LaHOOD: Yes, correct. 22 23 DR. DOREMUS: Okav. That's a key 24 element of our enforcement line. And we anticipate that being steady throughout this 25 process. To the extent that the enforcement line 26 27 grows a little bit, it is likely that that will. I can provide detailed numbers to you later. 28 29 But the basic story is we don't anticipate any changes in the joint enforcement 30 31 agreement program. We have had some increases 32 there in recent years. And we hope to be able to 33 sustain those. 34 MR. LaHOOD: Okay. Well, that is 35 incorporated within the overall enforcement budget. It used to be a separate line item. 36 And I just wondered if that's still the case? 37 DR. DOREMUS: We can provide 38 39 historical detail and current detail on any piece 40 of this budget at any time. We have tried 41 through this restructuring effort with the encouragement of OMB and others to make the 42 overall request to be as strategic and 43 44 understandable as possible. 45 We would be happy for any interested 46 party, the councils among them, to provide break 47 outs related to the detail on council funding or the detail on any other line such as the JEA 48

component of the enforcement line. 1 But yes, Bob, in the current budget, 2 3 it is within the enforcement line. And we do not 4 foresee changes in that program in FY16. 5 MR. LaHOOD: All right. And I may 6 give you a call and ask a couple of questions. 7 We're going to discuss it at our next council 8 meeting in a couple of weeks. So, if you -- if 9 that's okay, I'll give you a call. 10 DR. DOREMUS: Absolutely Don. Ι encourage you to do that. Sorry we're having a 11 hard time hearing you. But please do call me and 12 13 we can cover any detail you need. MR. LaHOOD: All right. Thanks. 14 15 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, John 16 Quinn. MR. QUINN: Thank you. I've got more 17 18 of a political question then a budget question. 19 Just you know, we know this is the President's 20 proposed budget. And with the changes in 21 Congress, particularly in the Senate, you know, how reliable is this proposed budget for our 22 23 planning purposes going forward? 24 I think this is different than years passed when the different parties controlled the 25 House and the Senate. I think this is the first 26 27 year that both branches are controlled not by the President's party. 28 29 DR. DOREMUS: That is a very good I don't think I can answer that any 30 question. 31 better than you might get from a good read of the current media that follows the Hill and follows 32 33 budget matters in particular. 34 I don't think if you agree that the 35 general account of the circumstances, I don't think anybody expects the President's budget to 36 37 be agreed at anywhere close to its current levels. There's going to be some very, very 38 39 large policy issues way more significant than our 40 specific ask. 41 I do expect the overall level for 42 domestic discretionary spending increases that 43 Congress enacts to be considerably less than has 44 been requested. But we don't know how that's 45 going to shake out. 46 It's a very uncertain environment. 47 There is a lot of strong support and interest in 48 Fishery's programs. We have the great benefit of

having direct and very visible economic impacts 1 and relevance for around the nation. 2 And I think if we can make sure that 3 4 people understand that the value to constituent 5 communities around the country that rely on ocean 6 and coastal resources that we manage, that that 7 will be a helpful thing in trying to sustain a 8 budget like this. MS. SOBECK: If I can just comment. 9 10 You know, we've had our first two presentations of the overall NOAA budget last Friday and the 11 Friday before to the House and Senate Committees. 12 13 And you know, I would say that we had a positive reception. Because we don't know and I don't 14 15 think they know where they're going to end up. But I think you know what, they really 16 wanted to know the details and what our 17 18 justifications were. We really want to help them 19 understand the basis for why we think we need 20 more. 21 And so I think that you know, that's the information that all of us need to get out 22 23 there. I certainly wasn't getting the sense that 24 they were sending us the signal that we didn't have a lot of really good substantial justified 25 asks. 26 27 What I got the message was wow, we are 28 really going to have to know the absolute details 29 and the best arguments you can give us for why 30 you need these. Because it's going to be a tough 31 year. 32 There was no initial indication of 33 hey, this area isn't going to fly or we're 34 getting a lot of pressure. I think everybody's I 35 mean, I hope you guys ask the representatives 36 from the Hill this afternoon I think what their 37 thoughts are. But I think that we're all feeling our 38 way in the dark at the moment. 39 40 CHAIRMAN ANSON: I think you have 41 Kitty followed by Chris Oliver. MS. SIMONDS: I guess my question is 42 It looks like we're you know, three 43 this. 44 percent of your total budget. And my question 45 is, in terms of priorities, where are we with 46 NMFS? 47 In the past we've been told that you know, we're 90 percent of the client and so we're 48

out there to do this, and this and that. And 1 several years ago, there were different 2 3 approaches that we suggested. 4 One was look at our budget and take 5 five percent of all the line items that are 6 effective by us or that we are affected by and 7 give us that percentage. It's so easy to do 8 that. 9 And when we did that actually, I'll 10 show you Hogarth to think about that. It turned out to be a sum that we had all figured out we 11 should get. And that was \$30 million. 12 This was 13 what, seven years ago. Seven, eight years ago. And the thing is that we all have very 14 15 small offices. None of us have increased our, you know, our staff all these years. 16 I don't think any council has more than 20 staffers 17 18 working for them. And as you've heard, I mean, 19 well you know, all of these mandates that we have 20 to abide by, follow, do the work. 21 I mean we end up helping the NMFS by doing preliminary assessments. By hiring PhD 22 23 students so that NMFS doesn't have to do that. 24 And I know that's fed into whatever stock assessments we get. And I just heard we only get 25 four. 26 27 So where are we? How do you think of us? We have all these other you know, applicable 28 29 laws. But it seems to me that they're all creeping up either, you know, unbalanced the same 30 31 as we are. I think that we should be at a higher 32 level. Be thought of at a higher level. 33 I love these philosophical talks. 34 DR. DOREMUS: So do I, Kitty. 35 MS. SIMONDS: I know. Last time I 36 said something to you, you were --37 DR. DOREMUS: I'm just saying we should all be at a higher level. 38 MS. SIMONDS: Yes. No. 39 No, not you 40 all. I'm talking about us, the clients. 41 DR. DOREMUS: Yes. Well we're all in the same line of business. I do think that the 42 budget history that I was just reflecting on in 43 44 response to Tom's question indicates the central 45 role that Fisheries holds the councils and the 46 Commissions in. 47 We have tried to if you will, protect And 48 this line from downward budget pressure.

we've been relatively successful in doing so. 1 We don't ultimately control the 2 3 resources here. We don't have the liberty to 4 move money across PPAs. That would be a program 5 -- a reprogramming request that we would have to 6 get Congressional and Administration support for. 7 But, in any event, we would also need 8 to demonstrate need. Any part of our 9 organization as is true probably across every 10 area of federal and I would say state and other 11 public sector spending that's been under pressure for such a while, increasing something is 12 13 decreasing something else. There are constituencies for 14 15 everything in our budget. And to make a case for doing that would require incontrovertibly strong 16 case for what is not being done today? And what 17 18 is the unacceptable impact of that? 19 So while we all have notions of historical benchmarks, equity notions and other 20 21 kinds of things, these budgets spin on the anticipated impacts of the public expenditure. 22 23 And we hope that our continued collaboration and 24 executing our budget through the councils would allow us to continue to make the case in this 25 adverse budget environment for the entire mission 26 27 function. We routinely deal with as Eileen was 28 29 just saying, the detailed discussions in the House Appropriations and the Senate 30 31 Appropriations staff. They're acutely aware of 32 where we spend our money and what on. 33 And as I said to a constituency 34 survey, every piece of our budget. So we do need 35 to keep the broader context in consideration and 36 ultimately implement the budget that Congress 37 gives us. I think our ability to look at the 38 39 whole and the impacts of our total mission will 40 ultimately be the tide that floats all boats. 41 MS. SIMONDS: That's a very good 42 You're very good. speech. DR. DOREMUS: I would add to that, we 43 44 all speak in Washington in the currency of 45 budget. And people think that if there is take 46 some for you know, any program, that within your 47 increase or decrease is the measure of support 48 for the program.

And while there is reality to budgets, 1 we all know that. And you all are suffering the 2 same impacts we are from reductions. The budget 3 4 is not the only measure of the strategic 5 significance of a function to the agency. 6 And I just wanted to put that final 7 note there. 8 MS. SOBECK: I would suggest that 9 every member, every council member who has a 10 Representative or a Senator on the Appropriations Committee and on the related other Committees, 11 you should be talking to them. 12 13 One year, you remember when we were having these similar discussions, we all decided 14 15 to visit OAD. And that was a very interesting exercise because it was very you know, forthright 16 about our needs. And so, there are other things 17 18 I'm sure that we can do rather than waiting for 19 the number. 20 So, I'm just suggesting that. 21 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Chris Oliver? MR. OLIVER: Thank you. I have a 22 23 specific question. But I wanted to make a 24 general comment along the lines of Kitty's and Tom Nies' remarks. 25 As we are just ending our five-year 26 27 award and entering a new five year award period, but I tend to use 2012 as the reference point. 28 29 Because I think, it was just somewhere in the middle of our five-year award when we realized 30 31 that we were going to be suffering budget 32 reductions. 33 A lot of us began cutting back on spending. We had contracting we didn't do. 34 Ι 35 have had in my case two or three during that 36 award period, staff moving on and not rehiring 37 those positions right away. And frankly, actually still have one open that I haven't hired 38 yet. 39 40 And so that allowed us to accumulate, 41 I think many of us, many of the councils, most of the councils had some carryover funding from our 42 43 previous five-year award. Substantial in our 44 case. 45 And first of all I want to thank you 46 for whatever role you had in getting that 47 expedited, those approvals for that carryover expedited through NOAA grants. Because it's 48

saving our butt in 2015. 1 But, I just want to be clear that the 2 3 fact that we had that carryover shouldn't be 4 viewed as a reflection of a reduced need. 5 Because I remember arguing in 2011, we were all 6 saying we need more money. \$30 million I think 7 was the number. 8 And we actually took an 11 percent 9 reduction in 2013. And another four percent 10 through the M&A. And last year for essentially a 15 percent reduction in our council funding over 11 12 that two-year period. 13 So, I'm more worried that we're good, in our case, we're fine for 2015. I'm more 14 15 worried about 2016, '17, '18 and the future. And the fact that we're now, you know, we used to 16 argue for \$30 million. Now it's like geez, I 17 18 hope we can get back to the 2012 level. 19 So, I'm really happy to see that 20 there's at least a slight upward trend in that 21 over 2015 and 2016. But I just want to reestablish the perspective of where we're at. 22 23 We're 15 percent down this year from where we 24 were two years ago. And we need to get back up that amount 25 in the future because while we're good for 2015, 26 27 I'm pretty concerned. I want to refill the 28 positions we have open. I want to hire an 29 additional position. At least one. But I'm scared to do it because I'm worried, well, we 30 31 were good for 2015, but I've got to let you go in 32 2016. 33 So, that's really critical to see that upward trend back in '16 and '17. So that was my 34 35 comment. I have a specific question on your 36 presentation, Paul. 37 On the 2016 budget you had a plus up for observers and training on the order of \$44.8 38 39 million. I think it was \$44. One more slide I 40 believe. Ah, no, keep going. Yes. Observers in 41 training with -- oh, from plus .5 to \$44. 42 Okay. So it's basically the same number. But I misread it and thought there was a 43 44 big increase there. But it's essentially flat. 45 But I guess my question still is can 46 you give us a little more detail on where that \$45 million is distributed? 47 DR. DOREMUS: If you don't mind, we'd 48

be happy to talk about the distribution of 1 observer money. It's more detailed then I can 2 3 get into now with the time that we have. But 4 that is something we could follow up with. 5 And yes, that is indeed, the \$44.8 is 6 a total for the program. So it's a half million 7 dollar increase. 8 And I don't know if there are other 9 questions on the budget. But I would like to 10 make one concluding note before we shift quickly given our time to some remaining information. 11 I do want to note and I'm queuing off 12 13 of Chris and thank you for your comments and your observations are well taken. I don't want to 14 15 queue off your sense that you know, we can do okay today but you're worried about '16, '17 and 16 '18, where we're going here. 17 18 That and Kitty's comment about you 19 know, encouraging people to make it clear what 20 our needs and requirements are. We are 21 ultimately working in our view strategically, collaboratively to achieve benefits for the 22 23 American people that are consistent with our 24 statutory requirements under Magnuson, ESA and MMPA. 25 The American people are the client in 26 27 the end of the day. And I really do view our budget holistically in our ability to generate 28 29 value perceived of good value through the types of very democratic decision making processes that 30 31 are embedded in Magnuson and carried out by all 32 of you. 33 That is how we work. It's how we 34 deliver mission solutions that people care about. And that's what's going to determine our 35 circumstances in '16, '17 and '18. 36 So we're, in terms of the federal budget, we're a small boat 37 in really heavy seas. 38 And I think we need to focus on the 39 40 direction of the entire effort to be able to weather this kind of environment and encourage 41 42 all of you to keep our broader mission 43 responsibilities in mind as you do interact with 44 members. Because you cannot take that for 45 granted. 46 We have had strong bicameral, bipartisan support for Fisheries Research and 47 Management in particular. It was deflected 48

substantially less than other pieces of our 1 budget and other pieces of the federal 2 3 government's budget. 4 And with this time period from '10 and 5 '11 to '13, that line went down 4.5 percent. 6 Protected resources went down 19 percent. 7 Habitat went down over 30 percent. 8 So there's different degrees of 9 support and we have the good benefit, the great 10 benefit, and I think it's largely through the combined work of all of us. Of being seen as 11 delivering value proportionate if not well in 12 13 excess of our appropriation. And that's where I hope we can focus 14 15 so that we can continue to sustain increases that we hope future Administrations support beyond the 16 President's budget in FY16. Thank you, Mr. 17 18 Chairman. 19 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you Paul for that explanation. As you mentioned we have some 20 21 time constraints here and you have an additional item under this particular topic. 22 23 So if you wouldn't mind going ahead 24 and then getting into that. We are basically at the break. So you might have to reduce some of 25 our lunchtime to try to get back on track here. 26 27 DR. DOREMUS: I do not want to do that. So in four minutes or less. 28 A big heads 29 up on Records Management. So we have a requirement handling all council records, handled 30 31 in accordance with NOAA Records Management Office 32 procedures across, and this is just one slide on 33 this issue. It is really a heads up. 34 We're looking across our organization, 35 all of our work at Records Management, requirements, we're developing a long term plan 36 to deal with that. It's going to require annual 37 training for all of Fisheries to do. And we're 38 39 trying to leverage that for an appropriate 40 application to councils as well. We have run into a number of different 41 issues with inconsistent adherence to records 42 management requirements. And we have a global 43 44 challenge with handling digital records in 45 We just don't have standard particular. 46 operating procedures for digital recordings of 47 various types and how those get handled. 48 We're clarifying that. There's going

to be new guidance. We're going to ask you as is 1 a requirement for all of us, to amp up our 2 3 efforts on records management so we don't have 4 the inconsistences in application that we have 5 seen and run into problems in specific areas. 6 So that's coming. And we're hoping to 7 leverage our total effort so that it can be as 8 efficient and effective as possible with the training tools, et cetera, for council staff. 9 So we wanted to draw that to your 10 We could talk about that further if 11 attention. you'd like offline. 12 13 S-K. You want a good news piece of This is it. A very substantial increase budget? 14 15 in S-K Grant process for FY14/15. As you well know, we've talked to you before. 16 We're combining FY14 and '15 into one 17 18 large grant process. We anticipate spending on 19 the order of \$22 million. Perhaps more and get 20 that obligated in the third and fourth quarters 21 of FY15. We have been approaching this in a 22 23 completely different way. We've talked to you 24 about it. We've got new priorities. Thank you all for contributing to that. 25 We looked at the regional research 26 27 plans. We looked at all of the input that you all provided and modified, not just the 28 29 priorities but the themes under the detail under each of these themes. And we are going to as you 30 31 know, and have heard from me on a number of 32 occasions, involve you in the process so that we 33 have our feet on the ground in the regions for the evaluation of these proposals. 34 35 This is a competitively managed grant 36 program. It is a funding allocated on the basis That's a first order principal for us. 37 of merit. But we want to make sure that we do respond to 38 39 regional needs and we are looking forward to your 40 continued contribution along those lines. 41 Our evaluation criteria are 42 importance/relevance, scientific and technical merit is the primary one there. The ability of 43 44 the applicant to actually deliver. Do they have 45 a good business plan and are they going to be 46 able to get the results out? That's the outreach 47 and education component. 48 So we are looking at on the order of

285 applications. They have to go through this 1 merit review process. And we're looking at an 2 3 approach that would allow -- what we will be 4 doing is an approach that would allow the 5 councils to comment on this set of proposals that 6 go through basically phase one of the review 7 process. 8 So we're going to review everything 9 for merit. Determine something about double what 10 we actually have funds for as meeting the 11 fundamental requirements. And then we will ask the councils to review for balance and 12 13 distribution. So that is the key thing that we're 14 15 going to be looking at. And I'm going to detail that really in the next slide what that will look 16 17 like. 18 But this is the overall process where 19 we will get your input on balance. We'll go through the constituent review process. 20 And then 21 we'll fund on the basis ultimately of the top 22 applications that go through that three-part 23 process. 24 So the council and Commission contribution centers on the creation of 25 priorities. We already did that. We will 26 27 revisit that in the future is if we hope to have the continued benefit of an S-K Program in future 28 29 funding years. It does seem to be well supported 30 by Congress. 31 Your contribution to identifying 32 reviewers is extraordinarily helpful. And I want 33 to thank you for working closely with your regional fisheries staff as well as with our 34 National S-K Manager. Dan is here with us today. 35 During the whole nomination process for 36 constituent panels in particular. 37 We were not able to do that piece in 38 39 FY13 because the appropriation was received so 40 late. And we view it as a very important step in 41 this year=s process. And your contributions to the selecting people for those panels is very, 42 43 very helpful. 44 So we're going to ask you as this set 45 of proposals comes forward to look at balance and 46 distribution by priority. Do we have the right distribution across these four major priority 47 48 areas?

By project type. By the nature of the 1 applicants and partners associated with those 2 3 applicants as well as geographic distribution. 4 So this is not about evaluating individual 5 It is about looking at what is coming proposals. 6 through the merit process. 7 And to look and see if we have from 8 your regional perspective the right balance 9 across those areas. Particularly the priority 10 type. You know, are we overweighted in one priority and under weighted in another? 11 If we do need to make changes, they 12 13 are going to be based on the merit review outcome. So if we're going to increase the 14 15 balance in one area, we would go up the list of the technical review outcome. It literally gets 16 translated into a number. It's very 17 18 straightforward. 19 And if we were to decrease in area, we would take off from the bottom. 20 The lowest rated 21 one. So it's not about selecting individual projects, it's about looking at balance and 22 23 distribution. 24 Again, the competitive review, merit based competitive review is axiomatic in this 25 whole process. So, I do what to thank you all 26 27 for your contributions. We think that this is an enormous 28 29 improvement to how we're running this program. It's increased in size and it's always been 30 31 significant. We anticipate that in the future as 32 well. 33 And we always welcome your views on 34 how we can improve the process once we get 35 through all of this for FY14/15. It's on rails It's an enormous work effort and we're 36 now. talking about on the order of 900 reviews that 37 need to be done to get to the step where we can 38 ask you about balance and distribution. 39 40 So it's a big effort. I want to thank 41 Dan Namur again. And happy to answer questions you might have about either this or the records 42 43 management topic. 44 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Chris? 45 MR. OLIVER: Thanks. I had maybe a 46 two-part timing question, Paul. And I appreciate 47 that you reached out and asked the councils to help nominate folks for the review panel. 48

We submitted a nomination package that 1 actually included a couple of council members and 2 3 myself. And so, my question is, have the dates 4 of that been finalized so that we're sort of 5 planning as I understood it the week of the 13th 6 or 14th, which is right on the tail end of a 7 council meeting for us. 8 So my question is, had the dates been 9 formed for that? And then my second question, 10 also kind of timing is, you say you're going to have the councils review the initial rank order 11 for balance and distribution. What's the timing 12 13 of that given that we don't necessarily have council meetings occurring right during this 14 15 period? Or we're seeing that as maybe a not 16 necessarily a full council review, but a function 17 18 of council leadership such as the Chairman and 19 myself? How did you see that occurring? 20 DR. DOREMUS: The entire schedule is 21 constrained by the grant cycle for the year and what targets we need to make to be able to ensure 22 23 that we can actually get these funds expended 24 through the grant process in this fiscal year. We've worked out detailed schedules. 25 I don't know the dates off the top of my head. 26 27 But we could provide that detail to you as much 28 as we have it now. And I would anticipate 29 sending out information to you along those lines 30 in the coming days. 31 But we're working off of a master schedule that's driven by the grant's management 32 33 process. And it probably will not give you what 34 you think to be adequate time. I'll tell you 35 that right off the top. And that's the case for 36 every segment of this. Whereas we're doing 855 technical 37 reviews in a really short amount of time. 38 So 39 everything's compressed. Each phase has been 40 given a maximum amount of time. And in every 41 phrase it's not enough. We'll lay out a detailed schedule for you so you can see what to expect in 42 43 the coming days. 44 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Tom? 45 Well, I'm going to talk out MR. NIES: 46 of both sides of my mouth here just to warn you 47 ahead of time. But we really appreciate you giving us a greater role in the S-K Program. 48

I have one question. Either I missed 1 or I don't believe I received any request for 2 naming people for the constituent review panel. 3 4 So if you could resend that to me, it would be 5 appreciated. 6 The other problem is that we're 7 involved in some other technical review programs. 8 For example Research Set Aside Programs that are 9 within our own region. And you combine that with 10 the S-K Programs and you know, typically, my staff gets tagged for technical reviews. 11 And we like to help out. But the 12 13 reality is that our ability to support technical reviews from a wide range is falling. And you 14 15 know, to tie this to your earlier discussion, additional budget support would be helpful. 16 And you know, in the future I don't know how much 17 18 support we're going to be able to give this 19 program. 20 I know this year we had to scale back 21 our technical review. And the amount of staff time we devoted to technical reviews. 22 And I 23 recognize it's kind of shooting ourselves in the 24 foot because we all benefit from the S-K Program. But it's just a reality. 25 We went through a priority setting 26 exercise this past fall with our council. And it 27 was clear that when they give input on what they 28 29 want the council staff to do, performing these 30 technical reviews for external research programs 31 falls pretty low. So that's a problem going 32 forward. 33 DR. DOREMUS: Point's well taken Tom. And we certainly recognize those pressures and 34 35 feel them across the board. Thank you. And 36 we'll make sure you get information sent out 37 before all the constituent panels. Thank you Mr. Chairman. 38 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you. Any other 39 40 Yes, Eileen? questions? 41 MS. SOBECK: Are we about ready to 42 break? CHAIRMAN ANSON: I think we are about 43 44 ready, yes. 45 Hey, I was just going to MS. SOBECK: 46 make one comment about the budget, which is we 47 really appreciate your support and participation 48 in the budget process going forward for 2016.

And we've had a lot of discussions about the 1 points at which we can share with you and work 2 3 collectively towards our budget goals and the 4 points during which we can't. 5 And obviously before the President's 6 budget is released, we really can't share much 7 about how that has been undertaken. And now we 8 are at the point where we can share more. And we 9 are. And this is the beginning of that. 10 I wanted to just make it clear that Paul is our diplomatic spokesperson here. 11 But we all participated. I participated. 12 NOAA 13 leadership participated in the work up of these budgets. The President's budget as you guys know 14 15 full well goes all the way up to the ethereal reaches at OMB and then rolls back down to us. 16 And so, what goes in and what comes 17 18 out is sometimes different. But at the end of 19 the day, I still think that we have an incredibly 20 strong budget compared to some of the other 21 agencies that are out there. And I fully support it. 22 So please 23 don't shoot the messenger. Thanks. 24 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, thank you. So I guess we'll go ahead and break for lunch. 25 We'll still try to maintain the schedule and 26 27 reconvene at 1:45. 28 Brian can we leave the computers here? 29 Will someone be here? Or will it be locked up? You'll be here? Okay. All right, thank you. 30 31 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 32 went off the record at 12:24 p.m. and resumed at 1:46 p.m.) 33 34 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, everyone, 35 we're going to go ahead and reconvene. Our next 36 item on the Agenda is the Legislative Outlook. And then we have our Rob Moller, Kiel Weaver, 37 Matt Strickler, and Sara Decker, here. And I 38 don't know, Rob, if you have any comments, or 39 40 anything, do you want to start it off? 41 MR. MOLLER: Yes. I want to first 42 thank, of course, these three --(Off microphone discussion) 43 44 MR. MOLLER: Oh, okay. Sorry about 45 I want to start just by thanking these that. 46 three for taking the time to come up and do this. 47 We actually sent out a document earlier today that shows each of the committees that have 48

jurisdiction over NOAA and the membership thus 1 far, including the ranking members and chairman. 2 3 So you should have gotten an email from Bill 4 Chappell with that document. 5 So you can, sort of, see how the lay 6 of the land has shaken out and who the committee 7 chair is and ranking members are for our 8 committees and subcommittees. 9 Obviously, there have been some big 10 I know you guys have questions about changes. that and thankfully these guys are here to answer 11 them, probably much, much better than I could. 12 13 So today we're just going to have a quick discussion about, you know, where these 14 15 guys see things going on MSA in this Congress, and, sort of, what their bosses' priorities might 16 be, or will be, going forward. 17 18 So as Kevin said, we have Sara Decker 19 She's the Legislative Director for Senator here. Rubio, and is our main point of contact on the 20 21 Senate Commerce Committee and the Subcommittee for everything fish and MSA. 22 23 Matt Strickler, he works for the 24 House's Natural Resources Committee Minority Staff, and Kiel Weaver, who is the new Staff 25 Director at the House of Natural Resources 26 27 Committee for the new Subcommittee on Water, Power and Oceans, which has jurisdiction over 28 29 fisheries issues. So I'm just going to turn it 30 right over to Sara. I think that's how the coin 31 checked out. (Off microphone discussion) 32 33 MR. MOLLER: No. No. (Off microphone discussion) 34 35 MR. WEAVER: Can they hear me? Okay. So Matt and I have to do this tomorrow about this 36 37 time, so this is a good warmup, so he will quickly find out that I'm a professional smart 38 alec, so welcome to the group here. And this is 39 40 what I'll say tomorrow too, I'm from the Federal 41 Government, and I'm here to help. 42 So I want to recognize Bill Ball. Stand up, Bill. He's actually the expert at the 43 44 Subcommittee. I actually hired him about two 45 weeks ago from Senator Collins' office, which 46 means he is from Maine, and I forget where from 47 Maine; it's along the coast somewhere. 48 I'm originally from Minnesota, so

walleye fisheries I know all about. But, no, that said, for the past 12 years I have been at the Water and Power Subcommittee and dealing with California water. I don't know if anyone knows about that, but three-inch smelt and a lot of salmon have taken a considerable amount of my time over the years, and we still don't have a solution, but hopefully we will get there.

So one of the things I've been asked to talk about today is how this subcommittee sort of came about and sort of where we're going to go with MSA and some other issues.

So I'll just be candid with you; I was sort of handed this portfolio, and when Chairman Bishop from Utah took over, and I think he may have sent all these people out, but Chairman Bishop is the Full Committee of the House Natural Resources Committee.

19 He is from Utah. Not sure how many 20 fisheries there are in the Great Salt Lake, but 21 he wanted to really create an oversight subcommittee, and really wanted to focus on 22 23 oversight. So as a result of that, you know, one of the subcommittees had to go, and so what he 24 ended up doing was he sort of divvied up what was 25 the Fisheries, Wildlife, and Oceans Subcommittee, 26 27 and then divvied it up. The fisheries and oceans part came to water and power, so now it's called 28 29 Water, Power and Oceans. The wildlife part was 30 given to what's now the Federal Land 31 Subcommittee.

And, am I missing anything? So
that's, and then, there was a third thing, but I
guess it's not important. They may kick my butt
for that, but most importantly for this, the
Fisheries and Oceans is here now.

37 So we do have a Louisianan, as a 38 Subcommittee Chair, Dr. John Fleming. Although 39 he is from landlocked Louisiana, I have met with 40 him numerous times over the past few weeks and he 41 has a good understanding of these issues.

42 So we also have five other members 43 from coastal districts, I should say, Louisiana, 44 Alabama, Alaska, South Carolina, and others. And 45 if you look at the subcommittee split, it's very 46 interesting.

We have six people from coastal issues, from coastal states, or from the East,

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per se, and then you have six people from the 1 West, so it's really a composite of people. You 2 3 have, you know, people from the Inter Mountain 4 West and you have people from fisheries areas. 5 So it'll be fascinating to see how we go about 6 doing this. 7 I actually think there will be a lot 8 of good interaction, because those in the Inter 9 Mountain West may not know a whole lot about 10 coastal fisheries and vice versa, so I actually think it'll be a good opportunity to create a 11 12 dialog on that. 13 But I don't want to leave it just to the six members of the coastal fisheries part of 14 15 this subcommittee. I will say that there were other members that are on the committee that are 16 not on the subcommittee, Garret Graves, from 17 18 Louisiana, being one. 19 But there are also other members who, 20 you know, represent coastal areas, other 21 Republicans, I'll leave the Democrats to you, but other Republicans who represent coastal areas. 22 23 And, you know, I have a large 24 spreadsheet that we're going to meet with each and every one of the Republican members. 25 I mean, they go down from Coastal Maine all the way to 26 27 Alaska, of course, but if you look at who's not on the Subcommittee, yes, you'll go from coastal 28 29 Maine to Long Island, all the way down to the Carolinas and, of course, the Gulf. 30 31 And then, if I recall, there's only one on the West Coast and that would be Jaime 32 33 Herrera Beutler, and so, you know, we're going to 34 meet with all those folks. 35 And I'm the kind of guy who, I've been in and out of D.C., or in and out of Congress for 36 18 years, which, you know, to me is a lifetime, 37 and it's certainly not what I presumed that I 38 would be doing, but I enjoy it and I enjoy the 39 40 politics of it and I, obviously, enjoy the 41 substance. And so it'll be interesting. But I will say one of the first things 42 43 that we are going to handle is MSA 44 reauthorization. And I can, if you guys have questions about that, I can be more than happy to 45 46 get those questions. 47 And by the way, I'd rather not speak 48 at, because you're going to hear me speak enough

tomorrow, so I'd rather get some questions from 1 you all. And, you know, we're here to learn. 2 We're here to listen, learn, get that input, and 3 4 then take it back. 5 But, you know, one of the things I owe 6 the Republican members is to simply, you know, 7 listen to them and try to find ways to find 8 consensus. 9 For those of you in the Gulf, I know that there are a number of red snapper issues. 10 And I'm understanding now that there's some sort 11 of "consensus," and I put that in quotes, between 12 13 the five states. I'll be curious to see what that exactly means and how that translates into 14 15 the efforts of the past. But my feeling is this, and poor 16 Bill's heard me say this again and again, if I 17 18 can deal with California water issues and the 19 divisions of that and all the egos with that, I 20 could probably deal with anything, so I actually 21 look, very much look forward to that. But, you know, some of you in the 22 23 audience know that we've been meeting with a lot of people over the last month or so, and I've 24 noticed quite a few things. 25 Each region is very different in, for 26 27 example, Alaska -- and this is just an over generalization -- but Alaska and the Pacific 28 29 Northwest, it's been going along pretty well. And, you know, when people look at MSA they also 30 31 think, hey well, don't fix it if it's not broken. But at the other hand they do have a 32 33 few fixes. But there are others, you know, for 34 example, maybe in the Gulf and sometimes in the 35 Atlantic that people say, "Hey, we need to look 36 at this seriously and make some changes." 37 So there are regional differences and I think whenever we do an MSA it has to reflect 38 that; a one-size fits all policy is not going to 39 40 work. 41 The one thing that I've also heard, particularly in some regions is, you know, there 42 needs to be more data; there needs to be more 43 44 robust science. Now, of course, science is in quotes, you know, and it's either the beauty of 45 46 the beholder, but, you know, there will be a lot 47 of focus on, for example, I mean, I hate to go back to red snapper, but there will be some data 48

collection efforts on red snapper without 1 question. And there ought to be, you know, from 2 what I'm hearing, better data collection period, 3 4 but then the question is, how do you pay for 5 that, and who does it? 6 You know, I'll just conclude by saying 7 MSA is at the top of our agenda and, you know, I 8 would presume that we were going to focus on that in March or April. You know, I would presume 9 10 that the bill that was passed out of the 11 Committee last Congress will be, or last, yes, last Congress, will be the main vehicle thus far 12 and then we'll, sort of, go through the Committee 13 and through the Floor, and see what amendments 14 15 are added at that point. And then, you know, we also are going 16 to focus on something called the National Ocean 17 18 Policy. We're also going to focus on Marine 19 Mammal Protection Act and how it interacts with 20 fisheries. 21 And so, you know, I wrote this on the cab ride down here, and I need reading glasses, 22 23 but the bottom line is, you know, we're going to do a lot of things, but we're obviously not going 24 to do it on our own. 25 I'd like to say, you know, Washington 26 27 doesn't know best. Some people may disagree with that, but, I mean, again, we're here to learn, 28 29 we're here to listen, and, you know, I'm not king 30 for a day, although sometimes I wish I was, you 31 know, we're going to really focus and try to work 32 with you guys as much as we can and go from 33 there. So with that, I'll just defer to you 34 guys. MR. STRICKLER: Hey, everybody. 35 My 36 name's Matt; I work for the Natural Resources 37 Committee on the minority side. Mr. Grijalva from Arizona there is in the Third District, he's 38 our new ranking member. 39 40 As Kiel mentioned, we've had a lot of 41 turnover on our Committee, both member-wise at the top and with staff. We've gone from having 42 two ranking members and a chairman from coastal 43 44 states to a ranking member, and a chairman from not coastal states that don't, you know, have a 45 lot of baseline knowledge, or constituencies in 46 47 fisheries, but I guess that's what we're here for is to help educate and serve them, so looking 48

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forward to doing that. 1 And as Kiel mentioned, the 2 3 Subcommittee on Water, Power and Oceans is going 4 to handle Magnuson reauthorization and all things 5 fisheries. 6 Our ranking member on that 7 subcommittee is Jared Huffman, from California, 8 who some of you all might know. He's a really 9 bright guy. He has commercial and recreational 10 fisheries in his district, so he's really looking forward to, you know, getting more involved with 11 some of these issues and playing a role in 12 13 reauthorization. As I mentioned before, last year, and 14 15 talking to some of you all throughout the year and throughout the process of considering 16 Chairman Hastings' bill and some of the other 17 18 legislation that was moving through Congress at 19 various times, our members have been and remain very interested in seeing, you know, what 20 21 problems can be solved by the revisions to the National Standard Guidelines. 22 23 I know that those were released last 24 month, which we think is a great step. We've taken a look at those and are curious to see what 25 all of your reactions are to those proposed 26 27 revisions and kind of hopefully be able to, you know, to make some positive changes to Magnuson 28 29 implementation through that process. 30 You know, as far as reauthorization, 31 I think, you know, a lot of folks agree that it 32 would be good to re-authorize Magnuson, it is the 33 most important fisheries law that we have. At the same time, we and our members 34 35 on the democratic side, didn't think that the bill from last year, HR4742, was a constructive 36 starting point for a lot of reasons, and so we're 37 looking forward to working with Kiel and Chairman 38 Fleming on the Subcommittee and others, to see if 39 40 we can find a little more common ground this time 41 around. So like Kiel, I'm more interested in 42 43 your questions and what you all have to say, I 44 think, today, and I'm happy to, you know, to 45 answer those at the right time. 46 MS. DECKER: Thank you. First of all, 47 thank you for having us here today. It's a pleasure to be in front of you, a couple of new 48

faces and old faces and great to see everyone. 1 As Rob mentioned, I'm Sara Decker, and 2 3 I'm currently serving as Senator Marco Rubio's 4 Legislative Director, but prior to that position, 5 I was his Professional Staff Member on the Ocean 6 Subcommittee. 7 We are working to have somebody fill 8 that spot, and in the interim you guys are stuck 9 with me. But, as far as committee structure in 10 the Senate, my boss is, obviously, now serving as Chairman of the Subcommittee. 11 We just found out last week our 12 13 ranking member is Senator Peters from Michigan, I believe, also not an ocean's member, but a Great 14 15 Lakes member, so that should add a new 16 perspective. And, of course, at the Full Committee 17 18 level, we have now Chairman Thune, and then 19 Ranking Member Nelson from Florida. So I think that the structure of the Committee says a lot 20 21 about the prospects of MSA going forward. You know, I think last year we did a 22 23 lot of work with then-Chairman Begich, meeting 24 with folks from all over the country to hear some of these issues out and pull together what we 25 thought in the Senate was a workable draft, 26 27 unfortunately, we were never able to introduce the draft we worked on with Mr. Begich, but my 28 29 boss did introduce his own bill, the Florida 30 Fisheries Improvement Act, speaking to the 31 regional differences that I think we all are 32 fully aware of. 33 Naturally, our legislation focused very much on the Gulf and the South Atlantic. We 34 too feel that that bill is probably the best 35 starting point for us in the Senate. You know, I 36 think that hearing the House's time line is great 37 to know, it's why I wanted you guys to go first. 38 I was very curious about that. 39 40 (Off microphone discussion) MS. DECKER: But I do think that if we 41 do do anything on MSA it will happen sooner 42 rather than later, and I think that, I think it's 43 44 going to be, perhaps, even hyper regional focus, given the politics and dynamics in the Senate. 45 46 You know, we know that it's working 47 for a lot of folks, particularly in the Pacific that are happy with the bill; we know that the 48

conservation community is not interested in any 1 broad changes and feels that if it's not broken 2 3 don't fix it. And what that leaves us with is 4 the Gulf coast snapper issue, which I know Dr. 5 Crabtree is very familiar with. 6 So I can tell you that there's already 7 conversations happening at the staff level to 8 sort of figure out how we want to handle that and if we want to handle it legislatively. 9 Conversations are not broader than that. 10 And, I guess, we would be curious to 11 know if they should be broader than that, but at 12 13 this point, you know, particularly, with our Ranking Member also being from Florida, we know 14 15 where we would like to focus our efforts. In regards to the rest of the agenda 16 for the Subcommittee, I think that there will be 17 18 a lot of oversight of the Agency, whether they're 19 happy to hear that, or not, I suppose, and I also 20 anticipate, you know, as Kiel mentioned, there's 21 a focus on the National Oceans Policy. There's also a focus on the current 22 23 sanctuaries nomination process and what that will 24 mean going forward for access to fisheries. And, you know, should legislation be incapable of 25 moving within the first few months of this 26 27 Congress, then I would expect the turn to be much more oversight than a focus on any legislative 28 29 priorities. So with that, I will open it for 30 questions. 31 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, thank you for the comments thus far. Any questions? 32 Don? MR. MCISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 33 34 Don McIsaac, with the Pacific Fishery Management 35 Council. One question about timing, and then, 36 maybe, just a clarification on your request that 37 you want to hear from us, or you want to listen 38 to our perspectives. But on the timing matter, we're going 39 40 to talk a little bit about this tomorrow. Tt's 41 going to be a strong thing on our agenda when we get back together for our annual meeting in June, 42 so when we hear something like something might 43 44 happen soon, is that something that you conceive of happening before June, and that you are 45 46 interested in hearing from us well before June, 47 or is this something that if we refine positions that June is still going to come in advance of 48

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something soon? 1 MR. WEAVER: I'll try that first. 2 Ι 3 will say that the bill that was passed out of the 4 Committee last Congress is going to be the base. 5 But that's not to say that it's going to be the 6 end product. 7 And so what I sort of envision is us 8 marking something up, passing something out of 9 the Committee in April, but it's going to take 10 some time to sort of focus on that when it comes to the Floor. 11 12 Frankly, when you look at something 13 between when it passes the Committee and the Floor, it usually takes a while, so I can't give 14 15 you a definitive time line. But, I will say that June is probably, June/July, would probably be 16 the time, it all depends on how much time we have 17 18 on the Floor. 19 And, frankly, it depends on how 20 confrontational it might be, which is why I'm 21 relying on this guy to be a nice guy and not offer a lot of amendments. But we have to feel 22 23 that out. But I would say that June, you'll 24 probably have some time before June, but my guess is June/July that we pass it. 25 But, again, you know, to be honest, I 26 27 mean, once of the questions I have, and this is internal baseball to D.C., but the last Congress, 28 29 you know, the last Congress' bill that passed out 30 of Committee, normally what happens is the 31 Congressional Budget Office, you know, assesses the cost of these bills and assigns the cost to 32 33 it and, you know, it had a \$1.5 billion cost to 34 it. So one of the questions I have to the 35 Congressional Budget Office is: okay, out of that 36 37 \$1.5 billion cost, how much of that is already ongoing versus how much of it is new? 38 And so to be candid, I mean, I don't 39 40 have an answer to that, yet. So we need to find that out, because, you know, if members from, you 41 42 know, Iowa, or landlocked states come up and say hey, why are we giving \$1.5 Billion to coastal 43 fisheries? You know, I got to come back with a 44 45 response to say hey, bottom line is a lot of this 46 is already being spent this is baseline spending, 47 it's not necessarily new. But, you know, I got 48 to work with CBO in finding that out.

So I guess what I'm, it's a long way 1 2 of telling you that I may have a good goal, and I 3 think my Chairman has told Mr. Young from Alaska 4 that the goal is to pass it out sooner rather 5 than later. 6 My guess is, you know, passing it on 7 the Floor will come June/July at the earliest. 8 But I will tell you this: the goal is to get this 9 out of here and potentially done by the end of 10 the year. MR. STRICKLER: If I could just add a 11 I mean, Mr. Bishop and Mr. 12 little bit to that? 13 Fleming and Kiel have the luxury of being able to drive the train on this. We in the minority kind 14 15 of read and react, so the timing is going to be largely up to them. 16 That said, I would like to reiterate 17 18 that our members don't think that it's 19 appropriate to be considering reauthorization 20 legislation without first hearing from the 21 councils and from others on the National Standard 22 Guideline revisions, which the public comment 23 period is open until June. 24 So to the extent that we hear from people before anything moves, that's great; 25 however, you know, we think that it's important 26 27 to let that process pay out, or play out, excuse me, and give, you know, give people time to 28 29 review and give, you know, good, thorough 30 comments. 31 MS. DECKER: I'll just say, from the 32 Senate perspective, I mean, and from my boss' 33 perspective, we put a lot of effort into this process in the last Congress, and I don't think 34 35 that there's appetite to sort of reinvent the 36 wheel in those discussions and the things that we 37 look at. That said, you know, having just got 38 39 a ranking member, you know, I don't currently 40 have the ability to say how they'd like to run the Subcommittee and deal with the issue, and 41 that's a conversation that I think the members 42 43 need to have. 44 All of that said, I will just 45 reiterate that there's already conversations 46 happening at the staff level, in particular 47 related to the Gulf Coast snapper issue. It's a regional conversation. 48

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And the other thing I'll add is that, 1 you know, the Senate now has a functioning 2 3 amendment process, and so there are many more 4 opportunities for us to move something a little 5 bit more quickly than perhaps we would've in the 6 last Congress. 7 So with all of that said, if you have 8 concerns that we should be aware of that maybe 9 weren't raised in the last Congress, I think 10 those are the issues that I would be most interested in hearing about. 11 And the other thing I will say is 12 13 that, should we go in a regional direction, that's not to say that further down the road we 14 15 couldn't have a more broader overview of the issue, generally, and be looking at a broader 16 reauthorization, so it won't be necessarily the 17 18 first bite at the apple. 19 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. John Bullard? 20 21 MR. BULLARD: Hi. My name's John I'm the Regional Administrator from the 22 Bullard. 23 Greater Atlantic Region, which used to be the Northeast, now Greater Atlantic. 24 And I don't want to talk about 25 Magnuson-Stevens, but you said after that you 26 27 might focus on ocean policy, or ocean planning, 28 and I wanted, and you said you were here to 29 listen and learn, and so I wanted, not knowing 30 what focus might mean, to give you a perspective 31 from our region on that, because ocean planning can be a loaded term. 32 33 And I just wanted to tell you, kind 34 of, what it means in practicality with the two councils that I work with in the Mid-Atlantic in 35 36 New England. 37 And because, one way, when you hear the term ocean planning it's all the agencies 38 involved in the oceans in some way, it can be 39 40 positioned as government over-reach, and it's a 41 bad thing. But in our region there's a lot lease 42 43 sales going on with renewable energy, and I come 44 from a fishing port in New Bedford and the 45 fishing industry there looks at renewable energy 46 and sometimes feels left out of that 47 conversation, or maybe the last to be consulted. And their voice box to be consulted 48

are the councils -- the New England Council in 1 the case of New Bedford, but further down the 2 3 coast it's the Mid-Atlantic. 4 And so the way that you deal with a 5 potential conflict between a fishing industry and 6 an emerging industry, like renewable energy, is 7 with science, first of all, what usage should go 8 where, and then, frequent and science-based communication between various users and various 9 10 regulatory agencies. And that has happened in our regions 11 with the New England Council and the Mid-Atlantic 12 13 Council and BOEM and others, being the forum. And often times the science is provided by data 14 15 provided by the fishing industry, shared with BOEM, by lots of energy meetings. 16 So when you don't call it ocean 17 18 planning, it seems to work really well. And 19 everyone learns a lot from each other and better 20 decisions get made. 21 But it is involvement by lots of government agencies, Coast Guard, BOEM, NOAA, et 22 23 cetera, and convening of existing historical 24 industries like fishing, new emerging industries, like renewable energy together. And it is 25 facilitated, or it can fall under the rubric of 26 27 ocean planning. 28 And all I wanted to say is that I 29 think it is not just a good thing; it is 30 absolutely an essential thing, because without it 31 an industry like fishing gets walked over. And so when something like ocean 32 33 planning gets this moniker that makes it easy to 34 attack just because a) it's big government and, 35 you know, all right, a real service to an industry like fishing that provides a necessary 36 form through the people in this room, through the 37 councils, it's collateral damage, and on the 38 ground this exchange of information is really, 39 40 really helpful. 41 And so when you look at it in specifics, on the ground, that exchange of views 42 43 that use of data and science to make decisions 44 happen better, works. It's just, somehow, the 45 name it doesn't work. 46 And so as you focus on that, after you 47 do MSA, I think if you get examples of things like that, you'll see, well there's some things, 48

they don't necessarily cost any money even; it's just a way of having people come and converse, and you can get examples from the Mid-Atlantic and from New England of how these conversations take place, and they provide a real service, and decisions get made in a much better way. Thank you.

MR. WEAVER: That's very helpful. I appreciate that. I will say that, I don't know how many field hearings I've done, or how many oversight hearings I've done, probably, probably more than I can count, but, you know, oftentimes when you do those you obviously go into a situation, you know, that you have the answers, but that doesn't necessarily bear fruit all the time.

And so, I mean, one of the things I
expect us to hear more about how government
agencies are actually working together better as
a result of this.

That said, there, of course, other people on the other side of the spectrum, so that would be just one of those things that we go about. But what we're not going to do, though, is not have any hearings and just assume everything is well.

27 Because, to me, what I've heard, and, you know, correct me if I'm wrong, but there sort 28 29 of has to be, there's a lack of transparency, I guess, from the feds, in general, that's been the 30 31 notion anyway, and so one of the things the hearing will focus on is transparent data, 32 33 transparent communication, and all that kind of 34 stuff.

35 And, you know, frankly, if NOAA, which is very good at marketing itself -- I'm used to 36 37 agencies that are, you know, basic, bottom line is they just wants us to go away and then hide in 38 caves; NOAA's the exact opposite. They're very, 39 40 very good at marketing themselves, and so they 41 will have every opportunity to talk about how transparent they are and how well they 42 43 communicate.

MS. DECKER: I just want to concur
with that. I mean, I think nobody is against
having a dialog and making sure that
stakeholders, you know, all stakeholders are
involved in whatever process moves forward, but

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it's really on the Administration to keep that 1 process transparent. And, you know, frankly, I 2 think the mistrust of the planning policy is the 3 4 result of their lack of transparency up to this 5 point. 6 MR. WEAVER: But thank you, though; we 7 appreciate that. 8 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, I have Kitty Simonds, followed by Rick Robins. 9 MS. SIMONDS: Two things. One is, 10 because I knew it was going to be introduced, do 11 all our comments from last year get dumped and we 12 13 have to resend them to you? MR. WEAVER: No, I have all the files. 14 15 MS. SIMONDS: Okay. That's good to 16 hear, though. As do I. MR. WEAVER: You know, if I just had, 17 18 you know, I've finally been cleared to go to the 19 gym, and so I'm going to start taking all my 20 files and reading them on the elliptical and all 21 that. I don't have time to work out like --MS. SIMONDS: Yes, I know. 22 23 (Simultaneous Speaking) MR. STRICKLER: You have our 24 permission to revise and extend your remarks, 25 however. 26 27 MS. SIMONDS: Well, I might just do 28 it. 29 MR. WEAVER: No, I have all them. So no, I don't think you need to resubmit them. 30 31 MS. SIMONDS: My other question is I'm very curious, you mentioned that, that you would 32 33 be, you all would likely be looking at the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and so I'm curious to 34 35 know, are you thinking about adding things, or deleting things, because I hope you get rid of 36 two words: zero tolerance. 37 MR. WEAVER: I think what we'll do, 38 there have been a number of conflicts that we've 39 40 heard between the statutes. And, well, Marine 41 Mammal Protection Act, ESA. MS. SIMONDS: Yes. 42 MR. WEAVER: You know, the whole deal. 43 44 And if you look at, you know, I'm putting on my other hat now for power stuff, if you look at 45 what's happening at Bonneville Dam, for example, 46 47 you have a number of sea lions coming in just gobbling up salmon at the base of Bonneville Dam, 48

and that's a serious issue. And that's just one 1 of numerous things that I've been told. 2 (Off microphone discussion) 3 4 MR. WEAVER: So I don't want to say 5 that we have something specific in mind in terms 6 of legislation, but I think there needs to be a 7 big emphasis on, sort of, where they're 8 compatible and where they conflict. So stay 9 tuned. 10 MS. SIMONDS: Right. Well, our problem is with the false killer whales, they're 11 gobbling up our fish too, and they just leave the 12 13 heads. So that's kind of cute right? You're looking at all these lines and all you see are 14 15 fish heads. MR. WEAVER: 16 Where are you from, ma'am? I couldn't see over there. 17 18 MS. SIMONDS: Honolulu. 19 MR. WEAVER: Oh, okay. All right, 20 thank you. 21 (Off microphone discussion) CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, Rick. 22 23 MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 24 I'm Rick Robins, with the Mid-Atlantic Council. I want to thank you all for the briefing today 25 and being with us to do this. 26 27 I just wanted to see the -- it sounds 28 like the starting points are going to be 29 potentially significantly different between the House and the Senate, if the Senate is going to 30 31 be focused on mainly a more regionally-focused 32 bill. 33 And so given the time line, again, the CCC won't reconvene until June, so I just wanted 34 35 to see if you all were open to the individual councils refreshing their regional priorities and 36 37 transmitting those to you, relative to the reauthorization process? Because, you know, 38 there are a number issues that regionally-39 40 specific that are going to be particularly 41 important. 42 Just thinking about the Northeast, or now the Greater Atlantic Region, we share 43 44 resources together with the New England Council, 45 then the Mid-Atlantic State Fisheries Commission, 46 but one of the challenges we face -- and this is 47 particularly acute, I think looking forward to 48 the next decade -- is just making sure that we

have the tools we need there in legislation to 1 effectively monitor our regional fisheries. 2 And if you look at the provisions for 3 4 the observer program that are spelled out in 5 Section 313 of the Act, those establish very 6 clear authorities and provisions for the North 7 Pacific Council. And those are limited to that 8 Council. But, you know, I think in the 9 10 Northeast Region, we have been significantly limited in our ability to meet our, just for 11 example, our observant coverage requirements. 12 Т 13 mean, there are a lot of factors that restrain our ability to be successful there. 14 15 But we really need a long-term solution that ensures that we have the tools that 16 we need there in the Act to effectively monitor 17 18 our fisheries. And, you know, it may be an 19 expansion of Section 313, but whatever it is, it 20 needs to be robust to the needs of the future. 21 And we've highlighted that some in our previous testimony, but, you know, I think, just 22 23 thinking about it at a reasonable level, we're 24 ultimately going to need to make sure that we have those provisions, or adequate provisions, in 25 the Act. 26 27 And, obviously, the, you know, some of the discussion about monitorings, the shifting 28 29 over, and being driven by changes in technology, 30 we need to make sure the Act is ready for those 31 technological changes, as well. 32 But I think that's going to be an 33 important priority. And that won't be our only 34 regional priority brought up to the 35 reauthorization, but I just want to see if you 36 all are open to hearing from us about updating regional priorities before that June time frame, 37 because if you're going to try to move something 38 in April, I would think that time would be of the 39 40 essence for that. 41 MR. MOLLER: I'm very open to that. MR. WEAVER: When you say tools, what 42 43 do you mean? Do you mean money, or what else? 44 MR. ROBINS: Well it's a combination 45 The, you know, in the Northeast of things. 46 Region, we've had several amendments between our 47 two councils where we identified levels of 48 observer coverage that we wanted to require in

the fishery management plans, and we haven't been 1 able to implement those. 2 And the inability to implement those, 3 4 in part, it's been funding. And one of the 5 difficulties is, you know, we talked about trying 6 to create a cost sharing mechanism, and the 7 industry has come forward and said in some cases 8 that they're willing to fund a certain amount of 9 FC portion of the observer coverage, but we 10 haven't been able to fully implement that yet. And there is an amendment that would 11 essentially be a work around to that challenge, 12 13 but I think, ultimately, those tools need to be specified in the Act. 14 15 MR. WEAVER: Okay. All right, thank 16 you. (Off microphone discussion) 17 18 MR. WEAVER: Thank you. 19 MR. ROBINS: Sure. 20 MS. DECKER: Like I said, I don't 21 think that, you know, I don't think that whatever moves, at least in the Senate, will be the first 22 23 bite at the apple, so we would absolutely welcome 24 any additional, specific comments that you guys feel are necessary. 25 But I would also encourage you to work 26 27 with your delegation state senators on the Commerce Committee with that, as well; I think 28 29 they'd be best positioned to help you with that 30 part. 31 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, Dorothy. MS. LOWMAN: Thank you, Chair. 32 This 33 is Dorothy Lowman, Pacific Council. And thank 34 you all for coming here today; we really 35 appreciate it. Last year, as we were working on 36 the bill that you are going to have as a startup 37 for your markup, we didn't have the National Standard 1 Guideline proposed rules. 38 And, you know, there was a lot of 39 40 discussion, well, does this really have to be in 41 the Act, or could it be handled through the 42 Guidelines, et cetera, but we didn't see any 43 language. 44 So now that they are there and you're 45 thinking about your next markup, I heard Matt 46 talk about wanting to hear our comments on the 47 proposed rule before something was finished, but 48 I was wondering what your strategy is to thinking

about them in the, sort of, bill that will be 1 marked up? 2 (Off microphone discussion) 3 4 MR. STRICKLER: It's not going to be 5 our bill. 6 MS. LOWMAN: So I think I was really 7 directing this towards you, Kiel. 8 (Off microphone discussion) MR. WEAVER: Well, I mean, of course, 9 10 I want to hear from everybody on that, but I 11 guess, my question back to you is, well, do you think there will be unanimity between the regions 12 13 on the Standard 1? I would assume not, but I may be wrong. 14 15 MS. LOWMAN: Well, you know, this is a discussion where, next on our agenda, --16 MR. WEAVER: 17 Yes. 18 MS. LOWMAN: -- as a beginning place. 19 I think in our little meeting yesterday we talked about how important it will be for us to be 20 21 talking about where we have the levels of, and we didn't have a complete consensus on --22 23 MR. WEAVER: Right. MS. LOWMAN: 24 -- the Magnuson --MR. WEAVER: I'll just get a --25 MS. LOWMAN: -- Act, so. 26 27 MR. WEAVER: I'll get a stay for some of that, if that's okay? 28 29 (Simultaneous Speaking) MS. LOWMAN: Oh yes. 30 31 MR. WEAVER: Yes. MS. LOWMAN: Yes. 32 And we hope to, you 33 know, flush that out a lot between now and our 34 June council meeting too, so. 35 MR. WEAVER: All right. 36 MR. STRICKLER: Just to follow-up real 37 quick. And thank you, Dorothy, for the question. You know, we had the Managing Our Nation's 38 Fisheries Conference almost two years ago now, 39 40 and what came out of there is that there were a 41 lot of things that; there were some things that people thought needed to be handled through 42 revisions to the law, there were a lot of things 43 44 that people thought could be dealt with administratively, and this National Standard 1, 45 3, and 7 Guideline Revision Proposal is the 46 47 vehicle for doing that. And what came out of that conference 48

was that potentially as much as 80 percent of the changes that people thought needed to be made to implementing Magnuson can be done in this way. So what we're curious to find out is, you know, how much of that do you all think got in, how good of a job has NOAA done in meeting the needs that everyone has, and can, in a final rule, they do even more, based on the comments that you all

9 submit? 10 So that's the information that we want, and then, after that, then I think the goal 11 would be to see, kind of, what's leftover that 12 13 needs to be done through a reauthorization, if that makes sense? 14

> CHAIRMAN ANSON: Tom.

MR. NIES: I'm Tom Nies, with the Hi. New England Fishery Management Council, Executive Director. I guess, I think a couple of us have hinted at a question, and I just want to make sure I get a clear answer. And then the other is related to the National Standard Guidelines.

The first is that, I think last year 22 23 when we were working on the, when the draft bills were being worked on, the councils all got 24 specific requests from the various subcommittees 25 to provide comments. 26

27 And I'm assuming from your comments 28 that you feel like those requests are still out 29 there, and that we should feel free with giving 30 you those comments and educating you on the 31 implications?

32 The other thing relates with National 33 Standard Guidelines. You know, we get very 34 nervous about the timing of these things, because 35 we've got a draft rule out with a comment period 36 ending June 30th, we don't really know how long 37 the Agency's going to take to refer to the comments. 38

And so often there's a big gap between 39 40 the draft and the final. And so we get, kind of, 41 put in a bind when you ask us the question, well, do you think the draft guidelines address all 42 43 your issues, or not, because the draft might 44 address many of our issues, but we don't know 45 what's going to be in the final.

MR. WEAVER: Okay. Those are both 46 47 fair points. 48

CHAIRMAN ANSON: Any other questions?

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I just wanted to follow-up on Kiel, your 1 statement, I appreciate you all coming and 2 providing your remarks. I'm with the Gulf 3 4 Council, and red snapper is an issue, and so I'll 5 take a few more minutes to talk about red 6 snapper. 7 And that, certainly, we are engaged, 8 at least at the state level, and we had a meeting 9 last week with the state directors, and we'll be 10 supplying you some information on specific ideas and thoughts for the plan, and so be looking out 11 for that in the next couple of weeks. 12 And 13 hopefully that will be useful for you all and the time line that you described. 14 15 MR. WEAVER: Okay. CHAIRMAN ANSON: But, again, thank you 16 for your time. So I guess that will take us, if 17 18 there are no other questions then, for the group? 19 You are all welcome to stay, of course --20 MR. WEAVER: Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN ANSON: -- and listen to the rest of the meeting. But that'll take us to the 22 23 next item on the Agenda is National Standard 1. 24 Sam. (Off microphone discussion) 25 MR. RAUCH: All right, so we've issued 26 27 National Standard 1. I think you've heard a little bit about the history; I won't repeat all 28 29 that history. We have our expert on National 30 Standard 1, who is going to walk you through the 31 high level of presentation, Wes Patrick. He'll come up here and guide you through all the 32 33 details. We're also intending -- and I think 34 many of you know this -- to talk specifically to 35 36 each council. The comment period goes through 37 June in large measure, so that we can have adequate time to talk with all the councils, so 38 that you can fully understand what we're 39 40 proposing here, what the implications are, and 41 those kinds of issues. So without any further issues, I'm 42 going to be up here and can help, but Wes will 43 44 lead us through the presentation. 45 MR. PATRICK: Hello, everyone. So as you've all already heard, we had the proposed 46 47 rule out, it came out in January, the 20th, of this year, and we're accepting comments through 48

June 30th. We did the long comment period to 1 make sure that the councils had enough time to 2 meet a few times and provide us with some good 3 4 feedback. 5 We are going to be setting up some, 6 hopefully, some presentations with you all at 7 your council meetings. We already heard back 8 from many of you, and some of the ones here 9 coming up. 10 Just to give you another, kind of, background slide here is that, you know, National 11 Standard 1 is about achieving optimum yield while 12 13 preventing overfishing, and the last time that we revised these guidelines was back in 2009 when we 14 15 were implementing the annual catch limits and accountability measures that came out of the 16 Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act. 17 18 And since we've implemented those 19 Guidelines in 2009, we've been getting a lot of 20 comments and issues raised by councils and 21 fishery managers, NGOs, a lot of different 22 comments. 23 We had our Managing Our Nation's 24 Fisheries 3 that we mentioned earlier. And so through this process over the last couple of 25 years, we've been taking that information that 26 27 we've been gathering and trying to resolve those 28 issues in this proposed rule that we have. 29 The real takeaway you need to have 30 about these guidelines is that they do not 31 establish any new requirements; they don't 32 require councils to revise their current 33 management plans. 34 What they mainly do is they provide 35 clarity and some potential flexibility in how we 36 can meet the current MSA mandates, and so what 37 this proposed rule does is try to stay within those sideboards of what we have in the MSA. 38 So what you're going to see is that 39 40 we're still, the proposed rule still requires 41 that stocks in need of conservation management 42 must have annual catch limits, the accountability measures, and other reference points. 43 44 And that some of the issues, as you've 45 all mentioned, will hopefully be addressing some 46 of the points raised by Congress over the last 47 couple of years with MSA. 48 And lastly, we wanted to point out

that any type of proposed flexibilities that we 1 have in the Rule still need to meet the National 2 Standard 2 requirements, so using the best 3 4 scientific information available. 5 So we have seven major elements that 6 we're going to be talking about in this 7 presentation. This kind of hits on the 8 highlights of the proposed rule, and it will 9 touch on things like rebuilding, stability, and 10 annual catch limits, and looking at the routine review of management plans. 11 So starting with rebuilding plans. 12 13 There's five sub topics that we cover in the proposed rule. The first one is on calculating 14 15 Tmax, then I'll move into adequate progress, interim measures, extending rebuilding time 16 lines, and then, just continuing rebuilding 17 18 plans. 19 So first up is Tmax. So what the proposed rule has here is that we're trying to 20 21 address the concerns of: how do you calculate Tmax whenever you're developing a rebuilding 22 23 plan? And our current approach now is that you have to calculate that by doing Tmin plus one 24 generation time. 25 However, the calculation of generation 26 27 time can be a data intensive process, because you have to know a lot of information about that 28 29 stock to calculate generation time. And so what we have here are two 30 31 additional methods of calculating Tmax that are 32 not as data intensive but also give you some of 33 the same results in calculating Tmax. The first one is two times Tmin. 34 This 35 was the approach that was mentioned in the 36 National Research Council's report on rebuilding, 37 and it's an approach that New Zealand uses for the rebuilding stocks. 38 And the second approach is the time 39 40 needed to rebuild Bmsy when fished at 75 percent 41 of your fishing mortality rate. And, as you all 42 are probably aware, we already have that in the 43 guidelines, this 75 percent of Fmsy. 44 We say that when you reach the 45 rebuilding plan and you haven't yet rebuilt, you 46 can continue with your rebuilding plan with the 47 Frebuild, or setting 75 percent of Fmsy, whichever is lower. 48

And what this slide here shows you is 1 how these three different ways of calculating 2 3 Tmax compare with one another. As I said, they 4 are very comparable with one another. 5 On the X axis here, what I have is the 6 productivity of the stock. So if you're on the 7 far left-hand side of this graph, you're a slow 8 growing species, like a shark, and if you're on 9 the right-hand side of this graph, you're a fast 10 growing species like tuna. 11 And then, on the Y axis we have years 12 for rebuilding. And so as you can see here, all 13 of these lines here pretty much overlap. You are going to see a little bit of variation here and 14 15 there, but for the most point, they're very similar. 16 The next topic under rebuilding was 17 Adequate Progress. So our current guidelines 18 19 don't really provide any advice on what Adequate 20 Progress is. We do know from the Magnuson Act 21 that the Secretary is supposed to determine if adequate progress is being made in a rebuilding 22 23 plan and that they should be doing that every two 24 years. And in the past, the way that we've 25 done this is relied on stock assessments to 26 27 determine if adequate progress is occurring. But with our implementation of annual catch limits in 28 29 2009, we know that several councils have been 30 using that to look at adequate progress, and 31 there may be some other appropriate measures. 32 And so what we've done here is added in these 33 other ways of looking at adequate progress. 34 We also wanted to point out that, give 35 kind of a definition for what adequate progress is, and it's, you're not making adequate progress 36 if your catch is exceeding your Frebuild, or the 37 associated annual catch limit, and the AMs are 38 not effective. 39 40 And so this isn't if you exceed your 41 ACL for one year; it's if you are continually exceeding your ACLs, or your Frebuild, and your 42 43 accountability measures aren't adequate for 44 correcting that overage, you could be determined 45 to not be making adequate progress. 46 And the other way you can do that is 47 if you have a new stock assessment that 48 significantly changes your understanding of the

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status of the stock. 1 A good example of that is what 2 3 happened a few years ago in New England with 4 Atlantic cod. They were rebuilding the stock and 5 having catch limits less than their annual catch 6 limit, but they got a new stock assessment that 7 totally revised their understanding of the status 8 of the stock, and therefore triggered inadequate 9 progress determination. 10 So following on with what happens when you have an inadequate progress determination 11 with a significant change in understanding of the 12 13 status of the stock is that you can sometimes have the Secretary implement interim measures 14 15 that reduce, but not necessarily, end overfishing. 16 And so in our guidelines, we have this 17 18 section in our guidelines, and it basically 19 repeats verbatim what's in the Magnuson Act. And 20 what we wanted to do in this proposed rule is 21 actually outline, what does it mean, or when can you use interim measures, and what are the 22 23 criteria that's needed to trigger those? 24 And so we've only triggered interim measures twice that we're aware of, in recent 25 history. One was in Northeast, like I just said, 26 27 and then also, more recently, in the Southeast, I 28 think, with tilefish. 29 And so the guidance that we've been providing in the past is what we've put in the 30 31 proposed rule here, which is that, as I said 32 before, there's an unanticipated and 33 significantly changed understanding of the status 34 of the stock that ending overfishing immediately would result in severe social and ecological, or 35 economic impacts, and that whatever measures you 36 37 do put into place, you need to make sure that the biomass must increase during that interim period. 38 Next up is on extending time lines. 39 40 With rebuilding plans, you go through this 41 process of calculating a minimum time to rebuild 42 and a maximum time to rebuild, and then you 43 identify some target time in between that 44 balances out the quickest time to rebuild that 45 stock. 46 And as you get new stock assessments, 47 you might want to revise those reference points. 48 And that can be a process that is very time

consuming to the council process, and so what we wanted to do is try to emphasize that needing to revise, or routinely modify, your rebuilding plan -- or changing these reference points -- isn't always needed.

6 And sometimes the driving force behind 7 those revisions is because you're looking at the 8 biomass of the stock to see how well it's meeting 9 your milestones for rebuilding. And then our, I 10 think, you know, the last year the National Research Council had their rebuilding report that 11 said that we shouldn't be putting so much 12 13 emphasis in looking at the biomass of the stock, but what we should be focusing on is the fishing 14 15 mortality rate for that rebuilding plan.

And so what we're trying to emphasize 16 here is not focus so much on the biomass of the 17 18 stock, which you can partially manage through 19 fishing mortality rates, but also has a huge 20 component to it of environmental factors that you 21 don't have any control over. And so rather than modify your reference points to try to meet that 22 23 deadline that you can't really control, because of environmental factors, let's try to focus more 24 on just maintaining your F below Frebuild. 25

And then the last part under this rebuilding section is about discontinuing rebuilding plans. As you all know, currently, what we do is, once you're in a rebuilding plan you need to stay in the rebuilding plan until that stock's been rebuilt.

But we know, from recent studies, like 32 33 the National Research Council, that there's a lot of scientific uncertainty about the biomass of 34 35 stocks, and that whenever they did a review of our currently rebuilding stocks, 30 percent of 36 those stocks were found to never have been 37 overfished whenever they did a new stock 38 assessment later down the road. 39

40 And so if you're in this situation 41 where you're in a rebuilding plan, but you find 42 out that you shouldn't really ever have been in a 43 rebuilding plan, it can cause some problems.

And so what we're trying to do here is allow for these rebuilding plans to be discontinued, and so our proposed rule here is just outlining that if the Secretary determines that the stock was never overfished, as

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originally thought, then you can discontinue that 1 rebuilding plan. 2 So you have a new stock assessment, 3 4 you find out that the stock was never overfished 5 in the past, like you originally thought, well 6 then, you can come off of that rebuilding plan, 7 if you also find that the current biomass of the 8 stock is not overfished. So there's kind of a 9 two-point criteria there. 10 The next element I'm going to talk about is Improving Management of Data-Limited 11 Stocks. Basically, what we're doing in the 12 13 guidelines here is that we're trying to resolve some of the problems that we've had in more of 14 15 our data-poor regions, where our scientists weren't able to calculate maximum sustainable 16 yield for these data-limited stocks. 17 18 And what that resulted in was that you 19 had several stocks that maybe had an annual catch 20 limit and acceptable biological catch, but they 21 wouldn't have an overfishing limit, because there was no equivalent estimate of what that would be 22 23 in maximum sustainable yield, or its proxy. 24 And since these 2009 guidelines came out, there's been a lot of differently viewed 25 data-poor methods that have been developed to 26 27 help you all estimate what the sustainable levels of catch are for these data-poor stocks. 28 29 And while those estimates aren't MSY-based in some cases, they do provide you with 30 31 a sustainable level of catch. And so what we're 32 clarifying in the guidelines here is that when 33 you can't estimate MSY, or MSY proxy, it is okay to calculate some sustainable level of catch and 34 35 still set your annual catch limits and overfishing limits with those new methods out 36 37 there. So I just have a couple of examples 38 here of ones that councils are already using and 39 40 we just highlighted those in the guidelines as 41 appropriate ways of calculating catch, like, Only 42 Reliable Catch Methods, which they use down in 43 the Southeast, or the Depleted Correction Adjusted Catch is a method that they commonly use 44 45 on the West Coast. 46 Let's see here. We also wanted to 47 emphasize that, in our guidelines here, that 48 another approach for managing data-poor stocks is

using stock complexes, which is basically putting 1 a lot of data-limited stocks into one complex and 2 measure them as one unit. 3 4 And in our guidelines we found that 5 sometimes whenever you have this stock complex 6 and you would go in and assess one of those 7 stocks within the complex, it would often be 8 taken out of the complex, because our guidelines 9 would say, well if you were able to identify the status of the stock, you should be managing it on 10 an individual basis. 11 But then we also said later on in the 12 13 guidelines that if you have an indicator stock we would like you to use that in your stock complex. 14 15 And so there was some discontinuity in what kind of guidance we were giving on these stock 16 17 complexes. 18 And so what we've done is we've taken 19 out that statement about needing to manage stocks on an individual basis, and that where 20 21 practicable, we would prefer that indicator stocks be left in the stock complexes to better 22 23 manage them. So here's another section that is on 24 stocks that require conservation and management. 25 This was essentially a lot of revisions to the 26 27 quidelines. It looks like a lot, but what all 28 29 we've really done is consolidated the guidance that we had in National Standard 1, National 30 31 Standard 3, and National Standard 7, on what stocks need conservation and management. 32 33 And so currently what we have in the guidelines is that guidance for councils for 34 35 identifying what stocks need to be included in 36 the FMP occur throughout those three guidelines, 37 and it can be confusing. So what we've done is consolidated all 38 of that information, we haven't really deleted 39 40 any of that guidance, we just put it all together 41 and we moved it up to the General Section of the National Standard Guidelines, so that it's all 42 43 there in one place. 44 And what those guidelines say is that stocks that need conservation management and need 45 to be included in an FMP are those stocks that 46 are predominantly caught in federal waters and 47 are overfished, subject to overfishing, or likely 48

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to become so. 1 So if you have those two criteria, 2 then you should be including an FMP and you 3 4 should have annual catch limits, MSY estimated 5 for those stocks, et cetera. 6 We also have a list of ten other 7 factors that come from National Standard 7 that 8 kind of lay out all these other factors that 9 councils have been using over the years for what stocks could be included in the FMP. 10 This list of ten factors aren't must 11 be included in the FMP, these are factors that 12 13 you can consider, as well as other factors that you might come up with. 14 15 So it's not exhaustive list, but it gives you some guidance on what kind of other 16 factors you might want to consider for including 17 18 the stock in the FMP. 19 So for example, if we were to look at 20 Number 6, the fishery is important to the Nation 21 and to the regional economy. Just because maybe that stock is important to the regional economy, 22 23 doesn't, by itself, maybe mean it needs to be included in the FMP and managed with ACLs. 24 You might want to have multiple objectives that gets 25 you into that next level. 26 27 It's only those first two criteria about, in federal waters, and you're overfished, 28 29 or likely to become so that definitely gets you 30 in the FMP. 31 And through this process of consolidating the different guidance we had in 32 33 National Standard 1, 3, and 7, we re-labeled what stocks are in need of conservation and 34 35 management, and then we had stocks that are not in need of conservation and management, and we 36 37 have other managed stocks. And we realized that the last time 38 that we went through the guidelines and created 39 40 new categories it caused some frustration, 41 because it meant that the councils needed to go through and revise their FMPs to use these new 42 43 terminologies and align with the annual catch 44 limit terminology. 45 And so in this round we were trying to 46 minimize any of your council's work to have to go 47 through and re-categorize stocks again. And so basically, what we say is that, currently, what 48

you have in your FMP as stocks in the fishery, which is the old term, are stocks that require conservation and management, and we're going to assume that those stocks are equivalent.

The same thing for ecosystem component species. We're going to assume those are equivalent to stocks in need of conservation and management.

And then there's this oddball group here, other managed stocks that are stocks that are captured in two different FMPs. One FMP will be the primary FMP, the other FMP will be the secondary FMP. And you really only need to have your annual catch limits and reference points and stuff described in the primary FMP, not in the secondary.

17 The next element is on Ecosystem 18 Approaches to Management and Optimum Yield. So 19 our guidelines, we've heard a lot from the 20 councils and from stakeholders that we weren't 21 very clear in how optimum yield aligns with 22 annual catch limit framework.

And so we're just clarifying here, as many councils here have already done in their guidelines, is that optimum yield is equal to annual catch limit. If you were to do that on an annualized basis, it's the same thing as MSY's equivalent to the over fishing limit.

29 We also put in the guidelines some new 30 ways of calculating maximum sustainable yield. 31 Currently, the way that we calculate maximum 32 sustainable yield in most cases is on an 33 individual basis.

34 And what we wanted to do is introduce 35 this term called aggregate maximum sustainable 36 yield that scientists have been using for years, 37 but you don't often see it in FMPs, because it's one, not what we're used to, because we're 38 supposed to be, in the past we had used status 39 40 determination for individual species. Aggregate 41 MSY, what it does is it treats multiple stocks 42 together and calculates the maximum sustainable 43 yield.

And so the reason that we wanted to introduce this is that it takes into account some of those multi-species interactions that go along with ecosystem-based management, and it may come in handy with the optimum yield specification, if

you wanted to try to identify optimum yield at 1 the higher fishery level, rather than on an 2 3 individual species level. 4 And the last point I'll make about 5 this slide is that, in the past when we've been 6 talking about optimum yield specifications, we've 7 always had it in there as a quantitative 8 analysis, and that's caused some problems with 9 different councils where maybe they don't have 10 the information on socioeconomics of the fisheries. 11 12 And so whenever you go through your 13 analysis you have, maybe, a lot of quantitative information about the biology of the stock, but 14 15 not so much the socioeconomic factors. And so we're just clarifying in the guidelines here 16 that, when you don't have the quantitative 17 18 information to do these analyses, a qualitative 19 approach is acceptable. This fifth element is to provide more 20 21 stability to catch levels in fisheries. This is one of the major things that we've heard over the 22 23 last couple of years from you all and from other 24 stakeholders, is that our annual catch limit framework has thought to cause instability in our 25 fisheries, and that we do these knee jerk 26 27 reactions to when we have a new stock assessment, we have to reset ACLs, and it can cause this 28 29 instability in the fisheries. 30 And so we have three main things here 31 that we have in the guidelines, to try to help 32 stabilize these levels of catch in fisheries. 33 First one is our multi-year overfishing 34 definitions, which is relating to how we make status determinations for our stocks. 35 36 The second one's going to be on 37 phase-in of stock assessment results, and so that's how do we react to new information from 38 stock assessments? 39 40 And then the third one is about 41 carryover of unused portions of annual catch limits, and that's more related to how we handle 42 43 projections from stock assessments, and also 44 address some of these safety at sea concerns with how fishery managers have to work with this 45 46 annual catch limit and developing quotas. 47 So the reason that we keep hearing and 48 recognize that there's issues with stability with

fisheries is that we, of course, work in a very 1 uncertain field where, even though we have stock 2 assessments for these data-rich species, there's 3 4 often a lot of uncertainty related to them. 5 And so for example, you all are 6 familiar with retrospective bias where the stock 7 assessment's most uncertain point often is the 8 newest, or terminal year, point in the stock 9 assessment. 10 So if you had a stock assessment in 2014 that's looking at the first year of data is 11 in 2012 that data is usually the most uncertain, 12 13 often because of these retrospective biases. And as you look further and further back in time 14 15 those uncertainties tend to dissolve away and become more accurate. 16 Another reason that we're looking at 17 18 stability in fisheries is because we recognize 19 that the reference points that you all use will 20 vary from year to year. 21 And so for example here, what I've done is I looked at some West Coast fisheries 22 23 that have stock assessments every couple of 24 years, and what we have is their reference points for Fmsy, Bmsy, and maximum sustainable yield. 25 And you look down at the bottom here, 26 27 what you can see is that the average variability in those reference points from one assessment to 28 29 the next varies by 20 percent. And so you can 30 definitely recognize that whenever you get a new 31 stock assessment and these reference points 32 change that can sometimes result in very 33 different changes in catch, even though, maybe, 34 your catch has been stable but the reference 35 points have started changing. 36 So one of the things that we're 37 introducing in the proposed rule here is that maybe we can look at multi-year overfishing 38 definitions to try to smooth out some of this 39 40 uncertainty from stock assessments. 41 This might come in handy whenever you're trying to look at the status of the stock. 42 So this is more of, you've done the stock 43 44 assessment, you're trying to determine the 45 status, and may or may not affect how you show up 46 on these Red Lists with the different groups out 47 there that do eco-labeling. 48 And so currently what we do in our

guidelines is you look at the most terminal year in a stock assessment and determine the status of that stock. Is it overfished? Is it under going overfishing, or not? What we want to do is try to minimize some of those false negatives and false positives that occur from the stock assessments.

And so through a multi-year overfishing approach in the proposed rule, we're saying that you can look at a three-year period from the stock assessment to look at the status of your stock.

As long as you go through the process, if you do decide to use this approach, that documents how this approach will not jeopardize the capacity of stock to produce MSY.

And so what that might look like is, what the Southeast is already doing and as, you know, a good example that we built our proposed rule off of, is the snowy grouper stock assessment.

They realized that they do have a lot of uncertainty in that terminal year estimate from their stock assessment, and so what they've been doing is using a three-year average from their stock assessment.

And it shows that if you use the
three-year average here that the overfishing rate
here, or the fishing mortality rate, is actually
below the overfishing level.

31 So if you're below the green line 32 here, you're not overfishing. And they have a 33 ratio of .59, so they're well below the 34 overfishing level. But if they'd only looked at 35 the last data point in their stock assessment, it 36 would have showed them up here around 1.2 and 37 they would have labeled them as overfishing.

38 And so understanding the uncertainty 39 related to your stock assessment and using a 40 multi-year approach can help resolve some of 41 those false negatives and false positives.

42 So the next one was on Phase-in of ABC 43 Control Rules. So this is basically a tool that 44 we're using to try to minimize those dramatic 45 shifts in catch that can occur from stock 46 assessment to stock assessment.

47 They've been used in other places like 48 the International Pacific Halibut Commission, as

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used in the European Union has these types of 1 control rules. 2 And just like the multi-year 3 4 overfishing approach, we're proposing in our 5 guidelines that you can use a phase-in approach, 6 if it doesn't exceed more than three years, and 7 that you provide a comprehensive analysis of how 8 this phase-in control rule prevents overfishing, and when the control rule should and should not 9 be used. 10 So you might find some situations, 11 such as a declining population, where using a 12 13 phase-in approach isn't maybe a proper tool to So with this approach you'll want to make use. 14 15 sure that whatever method you use doesn't jeopardize the capacity of the stock. 16 Example of how a phase-in approach 17 18 might work is here I have what you're used to is 19 an overfishing limit, it's the red line at the 20 top, and the blue line down at the bottom is your 21 acceptable biological catch. And for this example I'm going to 22 23 pretend that the ABC is 75 percent of OFL. And 24 you can see that this assumes that there's a stock assessment every three years. And rather 25 than have projections, they just set their 26 27 overfishing limit as the static level for those 28 three-year periods. 29 And so you can see that, here in 2014, 30 they got a new stock assessment, it says that the 31 catch should be something much lower. So they 32 would need to reduce their catch, if they were to 33 use their ABC Control Rule, as written, reduce it from 500 metric tons down to 360 metric tons. 34 35 And so what a phase-in approach could 36 do is, maybe, you could phase-in that catch over 37 that three-year period. And so rather than taking that 140 metric ton cut in the first year, 38 maybe you take only, say, 100 metric tons, or 60 39 40 metric tons, in that first year and continue on 41 until you finally hit that point in your third 42 year. And just to note here that that dotted line in 2015 is still below the overfishing limit for 43 44 that year, so this would be acceptable. Lastly, Carry-over ABC Control Rules. 45 46 This is something that we put in, as I said, as a 47 way to improve safety at sea, but also, looking at how we use projections from stock assessments 48

and thinking about how much of the catch do we 1 actually take of our annual catch limit, and how 2 does that affect next year's yield? We also have 3 4 used this a lot in catch share fisheries over the 5 past, and the more recent years we've been using 6 it in other fisheries. 7 And we actually got sued over the way 8 that we were using carryover a year or two ago, on where the catch limit was being set above the 9 10 acceptable biological, ABC, set by the SSC. So the reason we lost on that is because we're not 11 allowed to set catch above what the SSC has 12 13 specified. And so we've put this into a control 14 15 rule so that we can always modify our ABC with the carryover approach. Or, if your carryover 16 never, say, if you have an ACL that is set below 17 18 ABC, and the amount of carryover you have doesn't 19 exceed the ABC, well then, maybe, you don't need 20 to mess with an ABC calculation, because you 21 already have that buffer built into your existing 22 system. 23 And I understand that's the way that 24 several of the councils have been handling carryovers, that there's already a buffer between 25 the ACL and the ABC, you might have that 26 27 flexibility to take some carryover without 28 adjusting your ABC. 29 But if your carryover's going to 30 exceed your ABC, well then, you will need to 31 modify your ABC so that it's in line with the 32 court case. 33 So what we have here is in the guidelines is we recognize that carryover is a 34 35 very useful tool in fisheries and want to 36 encourage its use. 37 And I have an example here, you know, it's just like your cell phone bill where you can 38 carryover the minutes, you can carryover the 39 40 catch that you didn't use in last year's fishing 41 year to the next year, because you realized that in fisheries we kind of always assume that we're 42 43 going to catch the ACL perfectly, especially in 44 these stock assessments where we have projections of catch. 45 And if we don't catch ACL perfectly, 46 47 well then that's some additional biomass that could be taken in the following year. And our 48

example here, what we've done is we're saying 1 that it's not really a one-to-one carryover, 2 3 because you could account for a thing such as 4 annual survival rate and natural mortality. 5 The sixth element is on Defining 6 Depleted Stocks. This is something that we've 7 been hearing for decades. I think we actually 8 had this in a proposed rule in 2005. And we've 9 decided to bring it up again here in this 10 proposed rule, which is that we understand that our current definition for an overfished stock 11 means that the biomass of the stock has fallen 12 13 below this limit, the minimum stock size threshold, and when it does we call it 14 15 overfished, regardless of whether that decline in the population was due to fishing, or 16 environmental factors, or some other unknown 17 18 factor that we don't know. 19 And so our stakeholders have been saying for years that, you know, when we call it 20 21 overfished it puts the onus on the fishermen as the cause when maybe they weren't. 22 23 And so what we did here was try to 24 separate out the difference between what an overfished stock is versus a depleted stock. And 25 what we're trying to resolve here is that, if we 26 27 keep both definitions of an overfished and a depleted stock, we need to have some period of 28 29 time where we know for sure overfishing hasn't been occurring, so that your scientists can 30 31 easily identify an overfished stock versus 32 depleted stock. 33 And so if your -- depleted is whenever 34 you have declined below your minimum stock size 35 threshold and the stock hasn't been experiencing 36 overfishing at any point over a period of two generation times of the stock. 37 Or, if you have a stock that's already 38 overfished, it's in a rebuilding plan, and you've 39 40 been rebuilding that stock for years and you've 41 reached your Ttarget time, or your target time to 42 rebuild, and the stock, its biomass, hasn't shown any significant signs of increase, despite being 43 44 fished at, or below, levels consistent with Frebuild, then you can call that stock depleted. 45 46 Depleted stocks still need to have 47 rebuilding plans, however, but what a depleted stock does is it changes the onus from it being a 48

fishing-related cause to something else, and so in that process in your rebuilding plan, you might want to focus on some other non-fishery-related issues like looking at habitat, or other environmental mitigation issues.

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14 15 And the last element I have here is about Improving the Routine Review of Fishery Management Plans. And so this is, basically, a reflection of things that we've been hearing from our stakeholders, in that, we recognize that the councils have very busy agendas, and some stakeholders believe that some of the goals and objectives of these fisheries need to be re-evaluated on a more regular basis.

16 For example, looking at the allocation 17 of how harvest is distributed among different 18 sectors of the fishery. And also, if you have 19 more up-to-date goals and objectives of your 20 fisheries, they become more relevant whenever 21 you're looking at your optimum yield 22 specifications for your fishery, also.

23 So what we have in the proposed rule 24 is that you should reassess the goals and objectives of your fishery on a regular basis. 25 We do not define what a regular basis is, only 26 27 that it's set upon the schedule that the council agrees upon, will be a review period every five, 28 29 ten, 15, 20 years, whatever they agree is a 30 regular basis.

31 We did give you all an example, though, in proposed rule, like in the Magnuson 32 33 Act they have the catch shares re-evaluation 34 period, which I think is, the first time is seven 35 years, and then after that it's five years after 36 you review the performance of these catch share 37 programs. And so we gave that as an example, but, again, we didn't define it. 38

39 So just to summarize, the main points 40 is that what we're trying to do here is improve 41 and clarify and streamline the guidelines to one, 42 recognize the great things that the councils have 43 been doing and put those into the codified text. 44 We're trying to stay within the guide

rails of the Magnuson Act, and trying to address
all of the different comments that we've been
receiving over the last five, or six, years,
since we've been implementing the annual catch

limits. 1 And if you want we have a lot more 2 resources online, if you'd like to go visit that. 3 4 We also have a redline version that you can 5 download and see all the individual comments, or 6 revision stuff we made to these quidelines. With 7 that --8 MR. RAUCH: All right. So that was a lot of information, as I said, we're going to try 9 10 to get to all the councils, but we're happy to take questions now while you've got the expert 11 12 here. 13 Let me just reiterate at the outset, our purpose here was, after listening to a lot of 14 15 what we'd heard through Managing Our Nation's Fisheries and everywhere else, is to make the 16 changes that we thought the statute gave us, the 17 18 flexibility that we thought the statute gave us 19 that we were willing to make. 20 There are some things we've heard, a 21 few things that we've heard that we can't address. This works within the current statutory 22 23 construct. 24 This deals with a lot of the kind of issues we've heard from people who thought there 25 should be more flexibility. They thought that 26 27 there needed to be more stability, this sort of 28 the tyranny of the last data point, something we 29 heard a lot of, so this is an attempt to address 30 a lot of that. But, Mr. Chairman, we're happy to 31 take questions now, if there are any questions. 32 CHAIRMAN ANSON: And, are there any 33 questions? Don. 34 MR. MCISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 35 Sam, you heard the folks earlier say that, perhaps, compared to all the ideas that came out 36 in our Nation's Fisheries 3 Conference that maybe 37 80 percent could be taken care of by National 38 Standard 1 Guidelines. 39 40 One of the slides here said it doesn't 41 look like there would be a mandatory FMP 42 amendment, by any of these ideas. So could you 43 44 speak to whether or not you see this as a major 45 overhaul that could be accomplished this way, or 46 not, or if when you went through this you 47 thought, well, this will certainly take care of 48 the councils' concern about Magnuson

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reauthorization on that, or this, or the other 1 things? 2 MR. RAUCH: So the one thing that we 3 4 heard repeatedly through the entire process is 5 that there was not a need for a major overhaul. 6 Almost universally people believe that the 7 Magnuson-Stevens Act was working, but there was a 8 need for some small changes to the whole issue. So it's not a major overhaul. 9 We didn't hear that. We didn't hear a need for 10 What we heard is that people were -- there 11 that. was a lot of fish being left on the table, a lot 12 13 of economic value, actually, more so than the fish, more economic value being left on the table 14 15 by the constant raising and lowering of quotas every year, in response to the last data point. 16 We heard in a lot of data-poor 17 18 fisheries that we hadn't give clear guidance that 19 not every fishery can be managed as if it's the 20 Alaska pollock fishery. All right? That there 21 are a lot of fisheries around the country in which we have very limited data, and to try to 22 23 model them on a data-rich fishery creates inequities, creates difficulties, not only for 24 the councils, but for the fishermen and the 25 scientists who have to deal with it. 26 27 So part of what we're trying to do is 28 outline tools that the councils can use, with our 29 blessing. And many of the tools we have on here 30 are tools that one or more councils have already 31 used, to say this is an acceptable approach. This addresses a lot of the concerns 32 33 we had by the fishermen in this part of the 34 country, to look at somebody that what we're 35 doing in another part of the country and it works 36 there. So they give the councils tools to do 37 that. So there are not in here requirements 38 on the councils to change what you've done, other 39 40 than we believe you should set out that process 41 for regularly reviewing your goals and objectives. 42 43 But, it does give you the flexibility 44 when you're doing a fishery management plan, a few more tools that you've had that we've 45 pre-cleared that says these are the kinds of 46 47 things that you can do, to try to give some stability, or flexibility, or to deal with 48

data-poor situations, or these other things that 1 we've mentioned. 2 So I don't know what percentage, 3 4 didn't you do the report on Managing Nation's 5 Fisheries 3? You can calculate up how many of 6 these that that addressed. I don't, we didn't do 7 that percentage. 8 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Doug. 9 MR. GREGORY: Yes, certainly, in the 10 Gulf we don't have the, I guess, the major problems in the Caribbean that Western Pacific 11 does, with terms of catches and stuff, but the 12 13 thing that's been causing us a lot of trouble is the incidental species that are caught by a major 14 15 fishery, and they're very minor components of the catch, to the point where they'll never be a 16 stock assessment. 17 18 The different techniques that were 19 listed on one of the graphs, slides, aren't 20 applicable. So what it does is it forces the SSC 21 to develop arbitrary methods of pigeon-holing these stocks into ACLs. 22 23 And if we could consider these stocks ecosystem species, or something, where they 24 didn't require ACLs, then our headaches would go 25 away, the scientific community's headaches would 26 27 go away, because they really don't appreciate, 28 you know, being forced into developing arbitrary 29 approaches to things. So the Item Number 2, if the stock is 30 31 caught in the fishery and if the fish are kept, 32 you know, that's the dilemma we have, and this approach doesn't seem to obviate that. 33 34 MR. PATRICK: So just to address that 35 point, we were trying to resolve that issue with our old definition for ecosystem component 36 37 species, which had those, had four criteria that, two of them were problematic. 38 One was that the stock had to be a 39 40 non-target, and the other one was that it was 41 generally retained, and that seemed to be one of the main problems for not being able to classify 42 43 stock as an ecosystem component species. 44 What we've done in these guidelines is we've taken away those four criteria, actually, 45 two of those criteria, because we still say that 46 47 if you're likely to become overfished, or you know that it's overfished, or undergoing a 48

re-fishing, well then, you're in need of 1 conservation and management. That was part of 2 our old guidelines, too. 3 4 And so what we've done is try to 5 streamline what stocks should be in the fishery, 6 or in need of conservation and management, and be 7 less stringent on what these EC species are. 8 And so if your stock assessment 9 scientists, or SSC, recognize that these minor 10 components of the fishery aren't overfished, 11 aren't overfishing, or likely to become so, then they should have no problem adding them as an EC 12 13 species. CHAIRMAN ANSON: Thank you. And thank 14 15 you for the good presentation. (Off microphone discussion) 16 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Yeah it's, it's 17 18 almost appropriate. It's almost siesta time. 19 So, Chris. 20 MR. OLIVER: I have two questions. On 21 the defining depleted stocks, and it's I'm thinking of a particular, a specific example in 22 23 the North Pacific, the walleye and the blue king crab, which hasn't been fished for decades, and 24 the small amount that's taken is by catch and 25 some other fisheries, but we've done the 26 27 calculations that basically say, there's nothing we can do that will either effect, or affect, 28 29 rebuilding for this stock. And so the way that this was phrased, 30 31 you still would require rebuilding plans, so it doesn't get us out of that sort of circular, 32 33 circular situation where there's nothing we can do in a rebuilding plan. 34 35 And so is there, I don't know what my question is there, exactly, but I don't -- what's 36 37 the net effect really of providing a definition 38 for depletage? (Off microphone discussion) 39 40 MR. RAUCH: First of all, we can't 41 change the congressional requirement. The stocks are technically overfished by the congressional 42 43 definition -- the statutory definition, I'm 44 sorry, the statutory definition, and if you're 45 overfishing you have to do a rebuilding plan. 46 47 It does change the kinds of measures that you might put in a rebuilding plan. 48 You

might recognize that their current depressed 1 status is not being influenced by fishing, at 2 this point. 3 4 The only way to rebuild that might be 5 habitat improvements, or other kinds of things 6 that can address the more systemic issues. So 7 you could lay out a plan for that that does not 8 require, does not focus so much on fishing. 9 But we cannot exempt you from the 10 requirement to have a rebuilding plan that is a 11 statutory requirement. Do you want to add anything to that? 12 13 MR. PATRICK: Only that another way that you could look at it, too, but I'm sure you 14 15 already have, is looking at whether the environmental conditions that that species of 16 crab is experiencing, is it a long-term or 17 18 short-term effect that would make you consider 19 revising the reference points, if you don't think 20 that that population can rebuild to your 21 reference point, based on older data of when the environment was different to a new environment 22 23 that maybe will never support that stock to rebuild to the old levels. 24 (Off microphone discussion) 25 MR. OLIVER: Follow-up. So this may 26 27 be an example of where these revisions, sort of, partly get at some of the concerns that came up 28 29 last year, but there may still be legislative 30 action in tandem that would fully affect, I 31 guess, some of these issues. 32 But my other question has to do with 33 allocation and I know we've had a lot of discussion and some debate about the initiative 34 to mandate the councils' revisit allocations, and 35 36 I know we're going to get to that later in the 37 Agenda. But I do note that two, or three 38 places in this proposed rule it refers not only 39 40 to reviewing objectives, but to reviewing 41 allocations. And, I guess, my question is, what is the net effect of that in here, why is it in 42 43 the NS1 revisions, and what's its relationship to 44 the Agenda item we're going to talk about 45 tomorrow? 46 (Off microphone discussion) 47 MR. RAUCH: So the relationship to the -- so if one requires you to revisit, in order to 48

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc. Washington DC make sure that your optimum yield is set in the manner that meets the best needs of the country, the best interest of the Nation, you have to continuously determine that it meets the best interest of the Nation today, not three decades ago.

That is one of the drivers for something we've talked about a lot here. I've asked you a lot. In order to do that you have to be able to look at all your goals and objectives. One of them is the allocations.

In determining what is the best 12 interest of the Nation today? That involves a determination of what the allocation today is the right allocation.

NS1, as part of our overall objective, 16 would ask you to set a regular schedule for 17 18 looking at that. It doesn't say that you have to 19 go through the full amendment, but to, much like 20 you look at your catch share issues today and say 21 is this still meeting the needs for which we thought when we designed the program? You would 22 23 do something similar to the rest of your goals 24 and objectives and let people know when that's going to happen, so that it is not, it is not 25 random. 26

27 Now, right now you're going through 28 the allocation trigger question, which is a very 29 similar kind of question, figuring out what your review process should be, when should the 30 31 councils look at it? So we do see those as related. Allocation is merely a subset of the 32 33 broader issue, but you can apply many of those 34 same principles that you're going to talk about 35 in the allocation triggers to this kind of 36 question.

37 And we intentionally leave it somewhat broad, recognizing that different councils will 38 want to address these on different cycles. 39 And 40 that's okay, as long as folks know when that's 41 going to happen. That's what we're asking for. MR. OLIVER: And so if this rule sets 42 out that requirement, is it moot, our discussion 43 44 that's slotted for later in the meeting, or --45 MR. RAUCH: Well it's a -- first of 46 all, it's a proposed rule, so it doesn't mean 47 anything at this point, is what, I think, Tom said earlier. 48

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But, no, I don't think so. I mean, I 1 think that that discussion is talking about how 2 3 the councils might want to, in particular, apply 4 something like this for the allocation part of 5 the question. I view that as a subset. 6 I mean, if you look at the National 7 Standard 1 Guidelines Requirement, it is very 8 And I think that the effort that the CCC broad. 9 is undertaking is an effort to put some of its 10 own internal boundaries on that, or provide some of their own guidance to the councils on how you 11 might want to do that. Alan, did you have a 12 13 follow-up on that? MR. RISENHOOVER: No that was really 14 15 the point. This is, kind of, what needs to be done. How you do it is what the CCC Subcommittee 16 is looking at, in particular, allocation. 17 18 MR. RAUCH: Yeah and as Wes pointed 19 out to me, there is -- because this was meant to be in NS1 Guidelines, but it also, it accumulates 20 21 parts of 3 and 7, there's also a general revision to the -- this requirement is in the general 22 23 section, so you asked why it's in NS1, it's not technically in NS1 it's in the general, the 24 revisions toward General Guidelines. 25 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Tom. 26 27 MR. NIES: I guess I'm struggling to understand a little bit about rebuilding and 28 29 requirements, or not having the requirement to 30 modify rebuilding periods and extending time 31 lines. 32 You know, the Slide 12 says you're not 33 required to revise Frebuild throughout the course 34 of a plan, the primary objective is to maintain F 35 less than Frebuild. 36 And it says unless adequate progress is not being made, and I assume that means the 37 official Secretarial determination that adequate 38 progress is not being made. 39 40 And it just seems that you could very 41 easily, and I can probably think of one or two examples, get in a situation where your catch has 42 43 not exceeded your ACLs, so you don't get a 44 determination that adequate progress is not being 45 made, but your biomass isn't increasing 46 appropriately, because your Frebuild really isn't 47 low enough. 48 And it seems like this is tap dancing

around the statutory requirement to have rebuilding accomplished by a certain end date. So I struggle to understand exactly how these two provisions interact with each other and don't conflict with the statute.

MR. PATRICK: So within the statute, you know, we are supposed to develop a rebuilding plan to try to rebuild stocks within ten years, where possible, unless the life history of the stock doesn't allow for that, or other conditions like international.

12 And so the approach that we've used in 13 the past has been somewhat focused on what is the biomass of the stock. And as we've learned over 14 15 the years, and as other research groups have analyzed what we've been doing, rebuilding plans, 16 we're kind of coming to the realization that 17 18 we're focusing too much on trying to make a stock 19 rebuild when, maybe, the environment isn't trying 20 the same thing.

21 So we can't make a stock rebuild within a certain time frame if the environment, 22 23 or average recruitment isn't going to cooperate 24 And that's caused some problems where with us. you get toward the end of a rebuilding plan, and 25 some stakeholders and councils have looked at 26 27 dramatically reducing the fishing rate, in order 28 to rebuild that stock by that specified time, 29 which was based on a stock assessment projection 30 that was done, maybe, five, ten, 15, 20 years 31 ago.

32 And we know that the uncertainty 33 related to those projections are enormous. And 34 so trying to, you know, push a stock to rebuild 35 within a certain time frame, based off an old 36 estimate, we were trying to de-emphasize and look 37 more at, you've gone through the process of identifying how quickly you'd like to rebuild the 38 stock and you've applied an Frebuild to it, and 39 40 we would prefer to just focus on the fishing 41 mortality rate of the stock.

And the stock will rebuild, on
average, on Tmax, but if it doesn't, it's more
than likely related to environmental factors that
were out of our control. Does that help any?
MR. NIES: Yeah, I think I understand
the logic pretty well, coming from New England.
But, I guess, with the adequate progress line,

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when you say, and maybe I'm misinterpreting this, 1 when you say, Paragraph 1 on your Slide 10, 2 3 catches greater than Frebuild, do you mean that 4 the F that resulted from the catch is greater 5 than Frebuild, or the catch was greater than the 6 catch that was projected to come from Frebuild? 7 MR. PATRICK: You could use both. So 8 we were trying to use language here where we were 9 looking at adequate progress, and we're supposed 10 to do it every two years. You may not have a 11 stock assessment done every two years, but you 12 might want to rely on the comparison of catches 13 to your annual catch limit that also aligns with your Frebuild. 14 15 And so we were trying to write this requirement so that it was flexible for those 16 councils that maybe could use stock assessments 17 18 every two years, or those that, maybe, had to 19 rely on their annual catch limits, catch relative 20 to annual catch limits. 21 So I would assume that we always would prefer a stock assessment that tells us what we 22 23 think the appropriate catch amount was, but 24 whenever you don't have that information you can rely on your catch relative to ACL. That's where 25 we were trying to make that determination more 26 27 flexible, depending on the data that you have. CHAIRMAN ANSON: 28 Rick. 29 MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 30 My question relates to rebuilding, also. And I'm 31 looking at the slide that has those options for 32 stocks requiring more than ten years to rebuild. 33 And it appears that you've explored some 34 flexibility for those stocks and alternative 35 methods. But, you know, there's still an 36 37 incongruity at the ten-year mark where, you know, if a stock can be rebuilt within ten years, for 38 39 example, if you had a stock that could be rebuilt 40 within eight, or nine, years, you'd have to do 41 that, whereas, if it's longer than that, you're 42 going to treat it very, very differently. And, 43 you know, I guess, it appears that the guidelines 44 can't remedy that incongruity. I mean that, you said right up front 45 46 that you're operating within the current 47 statutory framework, you know, I don't know if 48 there was any exploration of those stocks that

can be rebuilt in less than ten years, but it 1 seems like that's still one of the constraints 2 we've had. 3 4 I think the example that we've 5 discussed in the past was spiny dogfish where, 6 you know, the initial rebuilding period was five 7 years, whereas, if it had been Tmax plus a 8 generation time it would have been closer to 30, 9 you know, you would have had a very different set 10 of consequences. 11 I mean, if we had had that range of flexibility in approaching a rebuilding schedule, 12 13 we might have been able to optimize a schedule that would have considered the biological, as 14 15 well as some of the economic considerations. But, I wonder, was there any 16 expiration on the stocks that can be rebuilt 17 18 within ten years, or was that simply off the 19 table? 20 MR. PATRICK: I think your assumptions 21 are correct in that we weren't able to look at those stocks that could rebuild within ten years, 22 23 because of that statute. And so the only places where we could 24 try to help out in rebuilding with this 25 computation of Tmax is with those stocks that are 26 27 greater than ten years, and looking at the type of data you need to calculate Tmax and try to 28 29 provide some flexibility there. 30 (Off microphone discussion) 31 MR. RAUCH: And I think, and you guys can correct me if I'm wrong, when we looked at 32 33 this nationally, there are only a handful of stocks that actually are less than ten-year 34 35 stocks. 36 Most of the stocks are greater than 37 ten years already, so this does affect the majority of our stocks. There are ten or so -- I 38 don't know what the actual number is, maybe it's 39 40 a little bit more than that, that can be rebuilt 41 in less than ten years, where that dichotomy, or that disjunction, that ten years may make a 42 43 difference. But the majority of our stocks are 44 already beyond ten years, and so this would apply to all of those. 45 46 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Chris Moore. 47 MR. MOORE: Thanks, Mr. Chairman. I've got two questions, one for Sam and one for 48

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Wes. Sam --1 MR. RAUCH: Which one first? 2 3 MR. MOORE: Yes, Sam. 4 MR. RAUCH: Okay. 5 MR. MOORE: So I'm a little caffeine 6 deprived this afternoon, but I really didn't 7 understand your answer to Chris' question. And, 8 specifically, if this proposed rule became the 9 final rule, what would it require the councils to 10 do, as it regards to allocation and/or planned 11 goals and objectives? 12 MR. RAUCH: So what it would require 13 you to do, well, first of all, it's guidelines, it doesn't require you to do anything. It's the 14 15 National Standard 1 Guidelines and these are our guidelines. 16 MR. MOORE: Right. 17 18 MR. RAUCH: What we would like you to 19 do is to articulate for the public, or articulate 20 a schedule, at which you would regularly revisit 21 your goals and objectives and determine whether those are still the right ones, or not, or 22 23 whether you wanted to tweak them. 24 It doesn't mean that you have to do a fishery management plan amendment, but to go 25 through a process to decide whether you want to 26 27 do a fishery management plan amendment. So to let the public know, we are 28 29 going to in ten, we are doing this fishery 30 management plan now, in ten years we're going to 31 revisit it and then you will have an opportunity 32 then to come back in and see whether it worked, 33 or not. 34 But it doesn't require you to do a 35 fishery management plan amendment, at that time, 36 just to determine whether or not the goals and 37 objectives are still the ones, whether you're still getting the goals and objectives and if 38 those are the right ones now. 39 40 Many of these goals were set in the 41 '80s. But, so it doesn't actually require you to do it, but what we want you to do is to set, is 42 to articulate for the public a schedule at which 43 44 you will look at these things. 45 MR. MOORE: Thanks. Thanks for that, 46 Sam. 47 MR. RAUCH: Okay. 48 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chair, one more. So,

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Wes, you have a slide. I just lost it, it's an 1 ABC carryover. It's like towards the end, like, 2 3 four. 4 Yes that one. Can you explain that to 5 And, specifically, how does this work if you me? 6 have a target out within a given year? How do 7 you not exceed your target up, if in fact you're 8 carrying over, I think in your example you say, 9 500 metric tons? 10 MR. PATRICK: Sure. So under this example here, we're going to pretend that we did 11 a stock assessment and we have, at least, a 12 13 two-year projection that says in year one the overfishing limit is 200,000 pounds and in year 14 15 two it's 205,000 pounds. And we're going to also assume that we 16 know that the ABC control is going to be some 17 18 percentage of the OFL. And whenever you come 19 through we're going to also assume that ACL 20 equals ABC, which most councils have. 21 So in this first year you only caught 169,500 pounds, and so that left 500 pounds, or 22 23 metric tons, whatever units you want to use, left 24 those on the table. And your stock assessment projection 25 model would assume that you caught those fish 26 27 perfectly. It assumed that you caught 170,000 28 pounds, but because you didn't, that means 29 there's 500 extra pounds of fish out there that 30 you could add to next year. 31 But in this example, we're taking into account natural mortality, because we know some 32 33 of those fish will die from the first year to the 34 second year, so that's going to leave us over 35 here on this, let's see here, that's going to 36 lead us over here where we have, instead of 500 37 pounds leftover, we're only going to carryover 410. 38 And so next year's overfishing limit, 39 instead of doing 205,000, now it's going to be 40 41 205,410, and then we can apply your ABC control 42 rule again to that, and that's going to be, instead 174,250, it's going to be 174,498. 43 44 So all we're doing is taking away 45 those assumptions from the stock assessment and 46 those projections about, if you were to catch 47 your ACL perfectly, this is how much we think you 48 can take in the following year.

If you don't do that and leave some on 1 the table, how much can you carryover to that 2 following year and bump up your OFL and your ABC 3 4 and your ACL to take advantage of those loss 5 yield? 6 MR. MOORE: So, if I may, Mr. Chair, 7 just as follow-up. So you actually then have to 8 do a recalculation and you have to go through a 9 new, or an updated year assessment, before you 10 actually could figure out how much you can 11 carryover, is that what you're saying, or are you saying there's an automatic, sort of, way of 12 13 doing this without additional stock assessment analysis? 14 15 MR. PATRICK: We think that you can use this without updating your stock assessment. 16 If you could update your stock assessment, that 17 18 would be the best way to do it. So if you were 19 able to turn the crank, and get the new numbers, 20 that works the best. 21 But from talking to Rick Methot, the stock assessment process, you can do other things 22 23 like, he talked about how you can develop, when you do a stock assessment you could have your 24 stock assessment scientists develop a matrix of 25 what if statements, what if we only took a 90 26 27 percent, 50 percent of the catch and it would 28 give you what the new value of the overfishing 29 limit would be for the following year. And then, I'm assuming also that your 30 31 SSCs could come up with an approach where they 32 could do this kind of analysis themselves on an 33 annual basis to revise those estimates, too, so 34 you don't need to update your stock assessment, 35 but it would be the best way. 36 MR. MOORE: Thanks. CHAIRMAN ANSON: Don. 37 MR. MCISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 38 A follow-up on that. You indicated earlier that 39 40 some of these things are being used in certain 41 parts of the country already. The to address safety at sea issues 42 43 caught my eye. If there was a need to do this 44 that's unassociated with safety at sea, but maybe business planning for a catch year program, you 45 think that's an eligible consideration here? 46 47 And I'm not sure if those three bullets at the bottom get to the point of, you 48

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led up to carryover. We had talked about ten 1 percent carryover in our council arena, for 2 example. 3 4 So in the guidance, if it was adopted 5 now, as proposed here, is there a limit on the 6 amount of carryover, and is that at safety at sea 7 issue some sort of critical qualifier? 8 MR. PATRICK: So the safety at sea is not a qualifier for using this carryover 9 10 provision. I brought that up, because it was one of the primary things back in the day when it was 11 just primarily used for catch share fisheries. 12 13 That made it a very appealing type of management tool, because it meant that these 14 15 folks with their catch shares maybe didn't have to go out at the end of the year and try to use 16 up their entire quota. If there was a bad storm 17 18 they could carry that over to the next year. 19 And so those good management tools 20 have spilled over into non-catch share fisheries. 21 And like you said, there were some councils, or some discussions of being able to carryover large 22 23 portions of catch. 24 And in some cases that large portion of the catch that they did do at some councils, 25 exceeded the SSC's recommendation for ABC, and we 26 27 got sued over that and lost. 28 And so any type of carryover that we 29 have that our proposed rule lays out is that you need to make sure that it still prevents 30 31 overfishing and that the amount of carryover doesn't exceed the ABC specified by the SSC. 32 33 So the reason we put it in this ABC 34 Control Rule Section of the proposed rule is so 35 that if it did happen to exceed what you thought 36 the ABC would be for this year, that the SSC 37 could take that opportunity to go through and revise their ABC Control Rule so that it wouldn't 38 be illegal under that case law that we've had. 39 40 MR. RAUCH: Yes, the issue with just 41 the ten percent carryover that was the measure, the kind of measure that we lost on, and the 42 situation there was a declining stock. 43 44 The new stock assessment comes in that 45 approves his stock, but the stock was more 46 healthier, and the new stock assessment says it's 47 not as healthy and we have to cut the cord a lot, and so can you carry that over? 48

If you carry it over ten percent that 1 would result in overfishing in the next year when 2 the chords are reduced, and so you can't just do 3 4 a blanket ten percent, or a de minimis carryover, 5 it's essentially, the word de minimis, well, what 6 the court said is, yes, you have to evaluate the 7 impact of that carryover on overfishing. 8 And that's what we're trying to say 9 here, carryover is a good useful tool, to safely 10 say well that's a good use for it. It's a tool, but we do have to evaluate the overfishing 11 implications, you can't just do a blanket ten 12 13 percent carryover, without analyzing what effect that might have. 14 15 CHAIRMAN ANSON: And so, I guess, Wes, or Sam, a stable fishery, I didn't catch it 16 earlier if you described what a stable fishery 17 18 is, is that just one that's frequently assessed 19 and it's, you know, it's not the, ABC's not being 20 exceeded, is that a stable fishery, or what does 21 that mean? MR. PATRICK: So a stable fishery, 22 23 related to carryover, or just our general statement about how to stabilize the catch in 24 fisheries? 25 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Well, you just had 26 27 the title up there, Stable Fisheries, so for as 28 it relates to carryover ABC and a --29 MR. PATRICK: Oh, okay. 30 CHAIRMAN ANSON: -- stable fishery, 31 what is a stable fishery? 32 MR. PATRICK: So in my example here, 33 yes, it was trying to look at fisheries where you know that carryover wouldn't contribute to more 34 35 overfishing in the stock. 36 Just like Sam just said, is that, yes, 37 there is going to be ebbs and flows in the population of the stock, but if you have one that 38 is continuing declining carryover, you'd have to 39 40 be very careful on how you use that, if at all. 41 MR. RAUCH: Yes. So let me tell you some of the things that we've heard, in terms of 42 43 economic stability, a fisherman goes out there 44 and fishes at 100 fish this year. And next year's stock assessment comes back and says well, 45 you need a huge reduction, you can only catch 30 46 47 percent. Well, that's going to destabilize it, right, because he's going to have to take those 48

economic losses. 1 The same would be true if it went up, 2 though, if they say, all of a sudden, now you can 3 4 take 10,000 fish, then there would be no 5 infrastructure to be able to do that. 6 And so stability is an effort to try 7 to get to where you can own the value of the 8 fishery, by giving the fishermen a little bit 9 more certainty that they will get a similar 10 amount of fish every year. That's what, when I'm thinking about stability, I'm looking at it in 11 terms of those economic terms. 12 13 Now there are environmental primers that you still have to deal with, you can't allow 14 15 fishing, those kind of things. But in the efforts to try to build in some stability there, 16 so that we can eliminate where we can some of 17 18 these wild swings that we've seen in some of our 19 fisheries, which doesn't do anybody any good. 20 And, as we've seen in the most, we're reacting to 21 the most uncertain data point when we do that. CHAIRMAN ANSON: Do we have any other 22 23 questions? All right. Well, Sam and Wes, thank you very much for the presentation. 24 MR. RAUCH: Thank you. 25 CHAIRMAN ANSON: That puts us a little 26 27 ahead of schedule, and so we could do a couple of things here. I'm going to throw out some 28 29 suggestions, or some options. We could take the break now, a little earlier, and then continue on 30 31 with the rest of the Agenda, we could go forward with the rest of the agenda items without a break 32 33 and finish up a little early, potentially, any thoughts? Take a break? All right, so we'll 34 35 take a break. 36 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 37 went off the record at 3:40 p.m. and resumed at 38 4:05 p.m.) CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, we're 39 40 going to continue on with the Agenda. The next 41 item is, Eileen is going to talk about the Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing 42 43 and Seafood Fraud. 44 MS. SOBECK: Great. Thanks. I wanted to give you guys a short overview of where we are 45 on this issue, partly because this is probably 46 47 the main area where Dr. Sullivan, the NOAA Administrator, has really dug in and spent 48

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personal time on a NOAA Fisheries issue. 1 And so it's been a good, but 2 3 different, point of entry. But she's interested. 4 She's been really depending on NOAA Fisheries and 5 the support that we've been giving her, along 6 with Russell Smith, from the NOAA International 7 Office, to help her formulate her views. 8 But there are a couple of portions 9 that may well affect you guys more directly than 10 others, so I wanted just to do a quick recap on where we are and what you might want to be 11 looking for in terms of milestones on this in the 12 13 upcoming weeks and months. So as you know, this Task Force arose 14 15 out of our ocean conference hosted by Secretary Kerry last spring, and there was a Presidential 16 Memorandum that set up this IUU and Seafood Fraud 17 18 Task Force. 19 It does acknowledge that IUU fishing 20 is a global threat to sustainable management of 21 the world's fisheries, and it undermines efforts to enhance food security, and it allows for 22 23 unfair market advantage to nations and parts of industry that engage in IUU fishing, to the 24 detriment of fisheries like U.S. fisheries that 25 are sustainably managed. 26 27 There is also, in addition to the IUU portion of the Task Force, the Task Force is also 28 29 charged with looking into seafood fraud, which is 30 focused mainly on seafood mislabeling, with 31 respect to species, country of origin, quantity, 32 quality, and which undermines the economic 33 viability and the ability of consumers to make 34 informed purchasing choices and threatens 35 consumers' confidence. 36 So where are we, the NOAA is Co-Chair of the Task Force. Dr. Sullivan is our 37 representative, along with Department of State, 38 under Secretary Cathy Novelli, is the State 39 40 Department Co-Chair. 41 And as you can see, with the agencies listed below there are a number of different 42 agencies that have been actively engaged in the 43 44 work of the Task Force. It has been an inter-agency collaborative effort. 45 46 And, actually, I think that one of the 47 main benefits we're going to get from this Task Force is having a number of these agencies, among 48

them, FDA and Homeland Security, give some of our 1 seafood enforcement at the border issues a higher 2 3 priority. 4 And we have engaged at a pretty high 5 level on those efforts and I actually think that 6 that's going to pay off. Some of these areas 7 we've been trying for a number of years to get 8 some traction, and we've had good interactions at 9 the staff level, but I think that we have an 10 opportunity here to bump this up a couple of 11 priority levels. Because these other agencies' 12 13 sustainable fisheries is not necessarily their highest priority, and so having this window of 14 15 opportunity for the President and the Administration to tell them that they need to pay 16 a bit more attention is one that we want to take 17 18 advantage of. 19 Yes, the President, this is Okay. 20 just the, kind of, basic milestones, the 21 Presidential Memorandum came out in June of last Then there was a period of public 22 year. 23 engagement where we got feedback. There was a Federal Register Notice. 24 There were a number of public meetings. There 25 were some demarches that went out to some of the 26 27 major nations that we have significant fisheries 28 imports from, to get their input. 29 Then in December, the Task Force put Those recommendations 30 out 15 recommendations. 31 are final. We did solicit public input on the 32 implementation of those recommendations, and the 33 comment period on asking for that input on implementation closed, I think, January 20th, 34 35 towards the end of January, and so we are 36 currently reviewing the public comments and 37 developing an implementation plan. So of the 15 recommendations, they 38 fall, generally, into four categories, 39 40 International Governance, Enforcement, 41 Partnerships, and Traceability. The international recommendations are 42 The first seven 43 the first seven. 44 recommendations, the first one has to do with Port State Measures, specifically, securing U.S. 45 46 implementation legislation and seeking global 47 entry and to force of the port states measures agreement, by getting the requisite number of 48

other nations necessary to sign on. 1 Number 2 directs us to help develop, 2 refine, and seek RFMO, adoption of best 3 4 practices. Number 3, regarding Maritime Domain 5 Awareness, is focused on ensuring that IUU 6 fishing is included in the larger U.S. Government 7 Maritime efforts. 8 Number 4 is to use existing and future free trade agreements to combat IUU and seafood 9 fraud. Number 5 is to pursue international 10 commitments to eliminate fisheries subsidies that 11 contribute to excess fishing capacities and 12 13 overfishing by 2020. Number 6 is a capacity building 14 15 measure, which directs us to work with partners to prioritize sustainable fisheries management 16 and efforts to combat IUU and seafood fraud. 17 18 And Number 7 just addresses diplomatic 19 efforts, generally, to maintain IUU fishing and 20 seafood fraud is a priority and to enhance 21 international political, the will to make this 22 happen. 23 I don't mean to minimize these, these are all extremely important, and I think that 24 NOAA fisheries has an interest in, essentially, 25 all of these. We don't necessarily have the lead 26 27 on these, but to the extent that you all have any 28 recommendations about how these should be 29 implemented, by all means, let us know. 30 Enforcement recommendations. And I know we have, 31 I think I saw Todd here, yesterday? 32 If anybody has questions about these, 33 we have a number of recommendations that pertain 34 to enforcement. Number 8 directs us to develop a 35 strategy with deadlines to optimize the collection, sharing, and analyses of information 36 resources, including forensic analysis. 37 Number 9 directs the agencies to 38 leverage existing and future customs mutual 39 40 assistance agreements to make sure that we can 41 exchange relevant information and work with foreign customs administrations. 42 43 Number 10 requires us to standard, or 44 directs us to standardize and clarify identification rules and try to adjust U.S. 45 Tariff Codes to enhance identification in trade 46 47 of species that are subject to IUU fishing. Obviously, that's a heavy lift over a significant 48

period of time. 1 Eleven is, I think this is an 2 interesting one to improve, information sharing 3 4 for enforcement purposes, and develop tools for 5 state and local action. 6 Some of the transactions that have 7 been identified in this process having to do with 8 seafood fraud and improper species identification 9 of what the consumer is getting, some of those 10 are happening at the state and local level and the reality is NOAA, FDA, there's probably no 11 federal enforcement authority, so we need to work 12 13 with our state and local partners to see that they are appropriately engaged. 14 15 And that leads us to the last, which is to really identify what authorities, if any, 16 are lacking to accomplish some of the goals that 17 18 folks really want us to have to combat IUU and 19 seafood fraud. I think that one of the things that we 20 21 did accomplish in the discussions surrounding this Task Force is that federal agencies don't 22 23 necessarily have a firm understanding of what each other's authorities are, and that Customs, 24 we don't necessarily have a perfect understanding 25 of what authorities Customs and Homeland Security 26 27 has, they don't have a perfect understanding of 28 our authorities. 29 We all didn't necessarily understand what FDA's authorities are, and so I think that 30 31 there are some potential enforcement gaps, and if people want us to enforce particular links in the 32 33 supply chain, or particular kinds of activity, we 34 will need some additional enforcement authority. So that is what the aim of Number 12 is. 35 36 The third category is Partnership Recommendations. Just one in this category. 37 Ι think that there was a consensus during the 38 outreach effort that there were a lot of good 39 40 ideas from harvesters, importers, dealers, 41 retailers, processors, NGOs, about what priorities are out there, how they should be 42 43 addressed, what can be done by the private 44 sector, what should be, must be done by the Government? 45 And I think that we're all looking for 46 47 a more regular forum to enhance those collaborative efforts and make sure that we have 48

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a constant back and forth flow of information. 1 And then, the final category are the 2 3 Traceability recommendations. And in a minute 4 I'm going to ask Sam to talk a little bit more 5 about what this might mean. 6 Interestingly, there are only two of 7 the 15 recommendations that pertain to 8 traceability, and I think it's worth emphasizing 9 that, you know, there are a lot of other, you 10 know, the first 13 really are important for us to get a handle on IUU and seafood fraud, it's not 11 all about traceability, but this was an area that 12 13 there was, of course, a lot of input from the public and from all sectors of the public. 14 15 So the first recommendation, Number 14, directed us to identify and develop a list of 16 information and types of operational standards 17 18 and gave us six months to figure out what those 19 types of information, operational standards, should be, with input from industry and other 20 21 stakeholders, regarding a traceability system. And then, Number 15 gives us 18 months 22 23 to establish the first phase of a risk-based 24 traceability program to track seafood from the point of harvest to entering into U.S. commerce. 25 So Sam's going to talk a little bit 26 27 about those two elements in a minute, I just want 28 to talk to you for one more second about where we 29 are and where we're going. 30 The next steps is that we did receive 31 public comment, 48 comments, through the Federal Register Notice, many of them quite comprehensive 32 33 and lengthy. 34 And then, interestingly, 28 countries 35 responded to the demarches we sent out, so a lot of nations that export to the United States have 36 37 views about what we're going to do. We are in the process, as we are 38 reviewing these public comments, to develop a 39 40 Task Force report with further implementation 41 steps. 42 And we are going to be at the Boston 43 Seafood Expo in March and expect to have an 44 opportunity for stakeholder engagement at that 45 event. So hope to see some of you there. 46 And we will keep you up-to-date. 47 There is a Web page, so if you're looking for the text of the Presidential Memorandum, or the text 48

of the specific recommendations, and when we have 1 the implementation plan it will also be posted on 2 this Website, and we will be happy to give you 3 4 more detail, if you need it. 5 And before we end, I want to let Sam 6 opine a little bit more on what, parse out a 7 little bit what those last, the Recommendations 8 14 and 15, what we think they mean. Thanks. Thank you, 9 MR. RAUCH: All right. 10 Eileen. So before I talk about the details, I want to reiterate a point that the efforts here 11 apply both domestically and internationally. 12 13 Some of the tools that we were talking about are different, but in part, because of Free 14 15 Trade Agreements and everything, we have to maintain equity in what we apply internationally 16 that we make sure we also do domestically. 17 18 The fact of the matter is we think, 19 domestically, we manage our fisheries very well. We think that there is very little IUU fishing 20 21 and what little there is, some of our enforcement agents here do a really good job dealing with it. 22 23 Seafood fraud's a little bit different NOAA Fisheries doesn't have a lot of 24 issue. great tools to deal with that, unless you are 25 partnering with our Seafood Inspection Program. 26 27 We're concerned about that, but on the IUU, at least, we have a robust program that deals with 28 29 it, and we've been dealing with it for decades. So let me talk about the traceability 30 31 aspects. And at the moment it keys on species that are at risk of significant IUU fishing, or 32 33 seafood fraud. So that is a subset of all of the species that we deal with. 34 35 There is a goal in the recommendations 36 of eventually going to a more comprehensive, 37 system dealing with something broader than that list of at-risk stocks. 38 And, at the moment, the 39 40 recommendations are all focused on for 41 enforcement purposes only. The federal government would collect this information, share 42 it with the various enforcement elements within 43 44 the federal government, but not share it with the 45 public. 46 In part that's because of the Magnuson 47 Act, which is one of our main information collection tools, precludes sharing this, because 48

of the confidentiality requirement. 1 But there's also part of this that 2 would look at mechanisms to be able to share it 3 4 more broadly. It doesn't say that that's the 5 ultimate goal, unlike the conferences system. 6 So right now, though, I want to talk 7 about how we're going to, how this envisions it 8 being implemented for those at-risk stocks. The 9 first step is to identify what kinds of 10 information you would need. And there's, in the recommendations 11 there's examples, it's basically the who, what, 12 13 where, when, who did the fishing, what's the name of the vessel, what the fish was, what kind of 14 15 gear? Where? Where has been a big issue, 16 because, currently, in many instances we can 17 18 collect a generic where, you know, off the State 19 of Virginia, maybe, but for a longitude thing we 20 don't collect very many questions, and that's 21 very difficult. So getting the specificity for where down has been an issue, will be an issue. 22 23 So you would do that. The operational standards, we've got a lot of questions about 24 what that is. Well, what that is, file it 25 electronically. No matter what we do we want it 26 27 electronic. 28 For the international things, does it 29 have to be filed with the International Trade Data System, or the system that Customs 30 31 maintains, is there a form? This is what we mean by operational standards. How you actually have 32 33 to file it. How long do you have to keep that information? Is it verifiable? Those are 34 35 operational standards, as opposed to the types of 36 information. 37 So within six months you identify that, and we're still working out exactly the 38 details of that, but at some point they, my view 39 40 is there will likely be a set of minimum 41 standards that we would like to seek, recognizing that in many of the fisheries we collect much 42 43 more of this data. 44 I mean, we have fisheries around the country that collect a lot more data than I can 45 see are going to be needed for traceability, but 46 47 there'll be a minimum set. 48 Then, once we've collected that, we

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are to work with our fellow agencies in 1 identifying what the at-risk species are. 2 Now, domestically, we've been looking into this. 3 Ι 4 think we collect the who, what, where, and when, 5 in some fashion, on the vast majority of our 6 federal fisheries. 7 It's not 100 percent, but it is, seems 8 to me, it's maybe more than 70 percent. And I 9 don't know the exact percentage. And it varies 10 in different parts of the country. It actually varies into one that is a federally-collected, or 11 whether the states collect it and share it with 12 13 us. But we collect the who, what, where, 14 15 and when, on the vast majority of domestic federal fish stocks, and many state stocks, as 16 well. Certainly, Mid-Atlantic States Commission 17 18 where you've got a better sense of that, there 19 may be some purely state stocks in other areas of the country. But, in the U.S. we collect that. 20 21 So as I've been trying to think about what definition of at-risk stocks we would apply 22 23 that would actually increase the data collection 24 requirement in the United States, and it's not clear to me that there are any. There might be. 25 There might be a stock which is 26 27 at-risk of significant IUU fishing or seafood fraud that we currently don't collect the who, 28 29 what, where, and when. But I'm having trouble of thinking of what that would be. 30 31 I think that it is very likely for domestic stocks, when we do the list of at-risk 32 33 stocks, it will be some subset of stocks that we currently collect in some fashion that kind of 34 35 information, but there may be others. For the domestic stocks, if indeed we 36 come up, we find at the end of the day that there 37 is an at-risk stock that we don't collect the 38 who, what, where, and when, the recommendations 39 40 envision that we, as a federal agency, will come 41 back to you for federally species to try to create a data collection program for that. 42 I think it's unlikely that we'll be 43 44 doing that, but it may happen. And we would work with you on that. We would say this stock is 45 at-risk of illegal fishing and we need more data 46 47 on that. The kind of thing that we talk about with you all the time. But I think it's very 48

unlikely we'll do that, because I would imagine 1 we already have a data collection program, and we 2 won't know until we go through the process. 3 4 That'll be domestically. It's also 5 possible that there will be a state species, in 6 which case we'll reach out to our state partners 7 similarly. That, whether we can actually get a 8 program implemented, or not, remains to be seen, 9 with our state program, partners. 10 Internationally, we collect, there is a much smaller subset of fisheries that we 11 collect that who, what, where, and when, data. 12 13 Some of our tuna fisheries we do. The two fish fisheries from Antarctica we do, and a few 14 15 others. We usually collect them through the electronic forms that apply at the border through 16 17 Customs. 18 But at the moment that's all we do, 19 and it is unclear, right now, whether we have the 20 authority to impose a stronger requirement on 21 those international stocks. So if, indeed, we find that an international stock is subject to 22 23 significant IUU fishing, and I think we will, and we find that we currently don't collect that data 24 at the border, and I think we will likely will 25 find that, unlike domestic fisheries, we are 26 27 still working with our friends at the Customs Agency about how, how and under what authority we 28 29 would go through and impose additional data 30 collection on importers. 31 So I can't talk about that, because we're still working through that. But the idea 32 33 is that we would do that, for a list of at-risk stocks we would either, under existing authority, 34 35 or we would seek authority to impose similar data collections on importers to the kinds of data 36 37 that we impose on ourselves. So when we do that at the port of 38 entrance, so that's, for importers, the point of 39 40 first sale, point of entry, where ever you file 41 your Customs form there, we would then, so that's, within 18 months they want that program 42 43 to be up and running. 44 It's unclear exactly, we are working, in the next report we will spell out more of what 45 we think that up and running looks like and 46 47 what's going to happen between now and 18 months from now. 48

But there will be some sort of process 1 in which we identify the at-risk stocks, which we 2 will come back, if we think that there is one, 3 4 domestically, that we need more information to 5 come back to you. If we think there's one 6 internationally, when we go through whatever 7 process we identified to do that. 8 Within a year we are supposed to 9 evaluate the program and come up with proposals 10 for how you would expand it to be more comprehensive, which is to mean all fish stocks, 11 and also, what it would look like if you were 12 13 going to share it more with the consumer, which we currently are not envisioned, this system is 14 15 not envisioned to do. So that is, basically, the 16 Traceability Program, as it's laid out there. 17 It 18 is an important piece, it is not the only piece 19 in there, but it is an important tool to get at 20 this IUU issue. 21 MS. SOBECK: And I'm happy to open it up to questions, and would only note that, you 22 23 know, the Administration takes this seriously and has really been pushing us to deliver and to come 24 up with these recommendations and the 25 implementation plan. 26 27 We made it really clear that part of 28 what makes U.S. fisheries sustainable is having a 29 viable and real enforcement effort, and that if we wanted to expand, to encompass all of the 30 31 kinds of recommendations that were made here, we would need some additional enforcement resources, 32 33 and you see that reflected in the President's budget that \$3 Million Dollar bump. 34 So just 35 mentioning that. It continues to get high-level 36 Administration attention, so it is going to 37 happen. So with that, we're happy to open it 38 up to questions and, you know, stay tuned for the 39 40 implementation plan in the next few weeks, or 41 couple months. CHAIRMAN ANSON: Kitty. 42 43 MS. SIMONDS: Just to say that, we 44 sent in four pages of comments. And, obviously, 45 we agree on many of these things. I guess, the problem is the how, because if you expect our 46 47 territories to inspect logs and things like that, you know, they're going to need training and 48

funds to do that. 1 In fact, the biggest bust that 2 3 happened out there was not on the water, but was 4 at port in American Samoa. Those logbooks of a 5 Spanish purse seiner was reviewed, you know, and 6 that's how they, they had to pay \$5 Million 7 So I mean, for us out there that's Dollars. 8 important, port state inspection. 9 And the other thing is that, you know, 10 one of the things that's talked about is curbing I, you know, China is the biggest 11 subsidies. company that, I mean nation, that subsidizes 12 13 everything. I wonder how you'd go about dealing with China and curbing their subsidies? 14 15 I mean, these are really, really difficult things to do. And, obviously, when we 16 go to these international meetings and 17 18 conservation measurers are agreed upon, the U.S. 19 is the only country that comes back and does 20 regulations, domestic relations, you know, the 21 foreign countries don't do that. So I mean, that's another problem that 22 23 we have out there. Because when all the 24 countries report back in, everybody makes a checklist of yes, yes, yes, yes, but you can 25 never, I mean, you know, you don't know, because 26 27 they don't have legislation, so people are just 28 BS'ing, is what's happening. 29 I mean, there's just a lot to deal 30 That's all I'm saying. Because we, you with. 31 know, we witnessed many of these problems ourselves out there, so I wish you luck. 32 33 MS. SOBECK: I think you're absolutely 34 right, these solutions are not going to be easy 35 and it's not as if we haven't been trying to 36 tackle some of them for many years. 37 And I guess all I can say is, you know, we have the opportunity here to get some 38 support from some of the other federal agencies 39 40 and to, sort of, get a bit more awareness and 41 maybe a bit more, in terms of resources. 42 That being said, we can't snap our fingers and have an immediate solution. 43 You 44 know, a lot of these are going to be over time 45 and we're setting time frames and being pushed to 46 meet them, so hopefully they'll be, but I hear 47 you, and I think we tried over and over and over 48 again at every opportunity at these Task Force

meetings to, you know, point out that our 1 industry is sustainable and has done that at a 2 significant price, and so we're happy to do all 3 4 of these things that are, hopefully, going to 5 result in a more level playing field. But, yes, we've got a ways to go. 6 7 MS. SIMONDS: Well here's an example, 8 a Costco in Honolulu, they sale fish from Indonesia, and they use our Hawaiian name, 9 10 Opakapaka. And that's not Opakapaka. So, you know, I suppose, as long as the stores, and some 11 of them do that, all the fish are labeled from 12 13 the Philippines, or from here, or there, that does happen in certain stores, but that's one 14 15 that has always bothered us all these years about using Hawaiian names on fish that comes from 16 other countries. 17 18 MS. SOBECK: But that's a good example 19 of that's not a violation of federal law, right? 20 So --MS. SIMONDS: Not yet. 21 MS. SOBECK: Yes, exactly. But, I 22 23 guess, I'm just saying, so the question is how 24 are we going to address that? And I do think that there has been an educational process that 25 there were a lot of Task Force members and 26 27 members of the public, who thought that we could 28 do a lot that we can't do, in terms of 29 enforcement. 30 And that's a good example, you know, 31 why aren't the feds in there doing something about that? And so the question is, if people 32 33 want us to do that, we have to get the authority, 34 or we have to figure out who has it and try to 35 implement it effectively. Sam, what were you --MS. SIMONDS: Well, what we try to do 36 37 is work with the State, of course, you know, so I wasn't saying that you should do that, I was just 38 giving you an example of, you know, one of those 39 40 seafood labeling things that you had up there. 41 MR. RAUCH: If I could? That, I don't know the details of that, the two things that 42 you, there is a country of origin labeling law, 43 44 so all food products, unless it's processed, have, and it sounds like they do that. 45 46 But that may well be fraud, if 47 something is marketed as one thing and it's not. But all frauds aren't federal. So that is a, 48

usually, fraud is a state law, or local law, 1 issue, consumer fraud, and that's how it's 2 3 prosecuted. 4 That is why one of the provisions, 5 which one was it, 11, was to provide tools to 6 state and local governments, so that they can 7 better prosecute that kind of fraud. 8 A lot of that is genetic testing of the seafood. The state, they don't even know who 9 10 to ask to verify whether this species is the right species. Well, we can help them with that. 11 We can help them with kind of the model pleadings 12 13 and things like that. We can't bring cases for them, but we 14 15 can make it easier for them to bring cases. And that's why Number 11 is very important to get to 16 that kind of thing. 17 18 CHAIRMAN ANSON: Any other questions? 19 All right. Well, thank you, Eileen. That takes 20 us to our next topic, and that's Update on MSA 21 Operational Guidelines by Marian Macpherson. MS. MACPHERSON: 22 Okay. Hi. I'm 23 Marian Macpherson. I work in the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, and have been working with 24 many of you guys on the Operational Guidelines 25 Project for a while, so I don't need to spend too 26 27 much time talking about the background. But, basically, just as the overview, 28 29 what are they? They are the document that we have for explaining how the councils can work 30 31 together to comply with all of our legal requirements that come from Magnuson Act, and all 32 33 the other applicable laws we have to comply with. And the first operational guidelines 34 were developed back in 1979, and they have 35 36 changed periodically throughout the years when 37 there's been a need, change in the law, change in other situations, and the last update was in 38 1997, although, we did a draft in 2005, that was 39 40 never finalized. 41 So why are we doing it now? Lots of good reasons. A big one is just to reflect the 42 43 changing relationships, the working relationships 44 that have evolved between NMFS and the councils over the last few years, we've made a lot of 45 progress in moving ahead, in terms of teamwork 46 47 and better transparency, and our guidelines need to reflect that. 48

Also, back in 2013, the Office of Inspector General did a review of our procedures for doing rulemaking and the Magnuson Act and they found, for the most part, we were doing things right, and that we were complying with all our requirements, but there were some ways we could improve.

And one of their recommendations was that we finalize the 2000 draft operational guidelines. So we developed a response to those recommendations, and we sent in an action plan explaining that it really wasn't appropriate to finalize the 2005 draft, because things have changed since then.

We've adopted a lot of those recommendations. We pilot tested some things that didn't work out well, and we're currently in a different spot and we think we can make better process by moving forward with something new.

20 So we've been working, the CCC 21 convened a subcommittee back in 2013. This is 22 the progress we've made on this initiative, this 23 most recent initiative, and the schedule that 24 we've submitted, we've been following along the 25 schedule, was to begin with developing, take a 26 fresh look at our goals and objectives.

Are we still, what are trying to achieve with this? And we've worked with the CCC Subcommittee to do that. We presented an options paper last February at the meeting here to, you know, illustrate different approaches of moving forward.

Out of that effort, we developed the idea of having a best practices workshop, which Fisheries Forum helped convene press in Seattle last summer where we had council people, agency people together in an facilitated room, just sharing approaches that work.

I mean, just having each region 39 40 council share how the details actually are 41 working today in their particular areas and everyone trying to learn from each other, what's 42 43 working, what can we memorialize, where do we 44 have commonalities that, you know, that we can describe, uniformly, in a national document and 45 where are things really functioning fine through 46 47 more region-specific agreements? 48 So based on that information, we've

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put together this draft, which is highlighted in 1 red, this is today. This is going to be most 2 3 people's first opportunity to really talk with us 4 about what the draft looks like. It's our first 5 draft, so I just want to point that out. 6 We're looking for feedback on 7 approach. Some of the details haven't even been 8 filled in yet, if this is a good approach, then 9 our target for finalizing this document is in 10 September, so we've got some time to work on it. But we just want to see, are we going in the 11 right direction, based on where we've been so 12 13 far? Okay, so what is the approach? 14 15 Basically, we have a very short operational guideline document, it's four pages. It has an 16 introductory section that sets forth our goals 17 18 and objectives, and then there's a set of six 19 overarching guiding principles and a discussion 20 of how those can be used at the region council 21 level. It then includes another 26 pages of 22 23 appendixes that build on some of the information 24 in previous drafts that are not crafted as guidelines, per say, and that are intended to be 25 able to, sort of, be living documents, because 26 27 they will evolve over time as our relationships 28 evolve. 29 But the idea was to lay them out there to enhance transparency, I mean, among ourselves 30 31 for us to learn from each other and for the 32 public, also, to be able to easily identify how 33 to effectively participate. 34 So what are the goals? The goals that 35 we were trying to achieve were, basically, to promote and continually improve the quality of 36 fishery management decisions and documentations, 37 and then also promote a better process, a timely 38 effective, and transparent public process. 39 40 So objectives help us achieve those 41 goals are simplifying and speeding the flow of 42 work, increasing transparency, and where 43 appropriate, achieve standardization, recognizing 44 that it's not always appropriate in every 45 situation, there are reasons for the variations 46 that we have. 47 So the guiding principles, these are 48 the heart of the draft operational guidelines.

The intent of this approach would be, this would 1 be the part that's not so much of a living 2 document, not as regularly changing and adapting, 3 4 but these are, not necessarily carved in stone, 5 but more permanent principles that we need to 6 keep in mind. 7 It basically talks about how important 8 our partnership is. That the Agency and the councils are working together to achieve common 9 goals and with that in mind, we should be able to 10 share our documentation where it's appropriate, 11 and achieve efficiencies that way. 12 13 The concept of frontloading. That really came forward in the 2000 draft, is the 14 15 idea of getting, preventing surprises at the end by having people who were going to be reviewing 16 the document, or providing pieces of it, or 17 18 input, get everybody working together, as much as 19 possible, early in the process and providing 20 early input. 21 And a lot of that is currently being achieved through the Fishery Management Action 22 23 Teams and our disciplinary plan teams and that 24 sort of thing. That was a good thing to see at the Seattle workshop of how much of that is being 25 implemented as the best practice. 26 27 So management decisions need to be supported by facts and analysis in the record. 28 29 So that just gets down to, basically, common 30 sense, but an acknowledgment of how important the 31 record is and how important it is to have all of our analysis of all our applicable laws available 32 33 while the decisions are going through the 34 process. 35 Clear and concise document. That's just an important goal, to be clear and concise, 36 and promoting meaningful public participation. 37 And there's a new emphasis here on making it 38 meaningful, not just identifying opportunities 39 40 for public comment, but giving the public the 41 tools they need and the directions and the navigational tools to know how to make their 42 participation as effective as possible and really 43 44 inform the decision-making process. 45 With those guiding principles in mind, 46 we then attached the appendixes where there's 47 terminology, there's going to be some terms, you know, thrown out there. 48

The description of the process. And 1 this is where, if you're looking at the '97 2 3 document and wondering where it went, a lot of 4 that information got carried forward, which was 5 just useful descriptors. It's been updated to 6 more realistically reflect reality. 7 The descriptions of the phases is in 8 that section. That section's been slightly modified to highlight some extra steps in the 9 10 phases that we thought were worth talking about. That term, sorry for the 11 ROAs. acronym, Regional Operating Agreements. Every 12 13 council region here, I believe, now have their Regional Operating Agreements, which set forth, 14 15 you know, the plans and the relationships for who's going to be doing what during the fishery 16 management process. 17 18 This document contains a five, or 19 six-page overview of Regional Operating 20 Agreements, how they're structured, what's in 21 them, to give, you know, to identify the commonalities, give the public an idea of what 22 23 they are, but then at the end the additional 24 resources section at the bottom there actually links out to each council's individual Regional 25 Operating Agreement. 26 27 So if you're a member of the public wanting to participate in a South Atlantic 28 29 Fishery Management Council Action, you can go 30 find out what their Regional Operating Agreement 31 says and how the specific details of that 32 relationship between the agency and the council's 33 working there. 34 We have a section on the OAL, sorry 35 for the other acronym, Other Applicable Laws Section. The idea is to have a very brief 36 37 overview checklist identifying what all the requirements are, where they effect the process 38 and where you can go for detailed guidance on 39 40 those laws. And then we've added a new section on 41 rulemaking issues, kind of comparing the, and 42 43 it's also in a checklist format, currently, so 44 I'll see what kind of comments we get from you on 45 that. 46 But there are several different 47 rulemaking authorities that we have under the 48 Magnuson Act, and the considerations that each of

them have for timing, for different comment 1 periods, for teaming, people seem to be 2 3 interested in that and so we try to provide a new 4 section. 5 The documentation section would be 6 where we provide guidance on records. We wanted 7 to provide examples, you know, that different 8 councils have different templates, different 9 models for combining their FMPs, and underlying 10 analyses. 11 We're looking for really good models so that people can see, you know, you can see 12 13 what each other are doing, you can see if there's a model that you like, the public can see what 14 15 things look like in the different regions, and then the additional resources would just be the 16 out links to other policy directives, regional 17 18 operating agreements, and other useful documents. 19 So really, we wanted to present this 20 to you and get reaction on the approach and hear 21 back from you. Do you guys want to add anything? CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right. 22 Thank 23 you, Marian. Any questions, or comments? Kitty. 24 MS. SIMONDS: Well, just to say, good iob. I like it. It's very easy to read. Even 25 my council members won't be bored reading this 26 27 document. So really, I mean, after, you know, 28 29 what, have we been talking about this for a 30 year-and-a-half, but I think it reads well, and I 31 think it's good. Thank you. 32 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, Alan. 33 MR. RISENHOOVER: Just one quick thing, if you do have comments we need to keep it 34 35 moving. So I think I'm hearing a general 36 consensus from Kitty that folks think it's going 37 in the right direction, and I agree. It's very aspirational instead of very, you know, got to do 38 this step then this step then this step. 39 40 Yes, bureaucratic. So it's very 41 aspirational. It may need some smoothing, some organizing, some this that and the other, but 42 hopefully the Subcommittee, or working group, 43 44 whatever it was, can get some comments back to us 45 and we can get another draft out and, you know, 46 maybe finalize this thing before September. 47 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, thank you. 48 Well that wraps up the items that were on the

printed agenda, but there is one other item that 1 Alan you would like to bring up? 2 MR. RISENHOOVER: Yes, just a couple 3 4 things. We all go to a lot of meetings and this 5 meeting, like any other meeting, is pretty complicated to do, and yesterday was a little bit 6 7 of a challenge for us. 8 So I just want to thank Brian, back 9 there, who, yesterday, as near as I can tell, had 10 no water and no electricity, but still went into the office to get all the materials, so that we 11 could be comfortable today. I don't know if he 12 13 went into the office just because he thought maybe there was heat, but he drove in. 14 15 Yes, he clipped the beard yesterday. So thank you, very much, Brian, for all your 16 efforts. And then, also, I think you all know 17 18 Bill. 19 And Bill has been doing CCC meetings 20 before there was a CCC, back when we called it 21 the councils chairs meeting and we're eventually told there were no council chairs meetings, so 22 23 that resulted in the CCC. But Bill has let me know that he's 24 going to retire in a couple of months. 25 So this may be, well no, this will be Bill's last CCC 26 27 meeting. So I just want to recognize him and we 28 29 will do all the appropriate retirement things in 30 a couple of months when he decides to go, but I 31 think we're all going to head to the bar tonight where there's probably going to be a band 32 33 playing, but if you see Bill in the bar tonight, and he's got an empty hand, shake it, or put a 34 35 drink in it. 36 But, I just want to say, Bill, thanks 37 for, you know, the ten years I've been doing this you've always been there and they've always come 38 off well, and we've always had everything smooth. 39 40 So for me, and I think the rest of the CCC here, 41 thanks, Bill. (Applause) 42 43 CHAIRMAN ANSON: All right, with that, 44 we'll recess for today and see everybody tomorrow at 9 o'clock. 45 (Whereupon, the meeting in the above-46 47 entitled matter was concluded at 4:51 p.m.) 48

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<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Council Coordination Committee

Before: NOAA

Date: 02-18-2015

Place: Washington, D.C.

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

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COUNCIL COORDINATION COMMITTEE

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MEETING

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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 19, 2015

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The Committee met in the Holiday Inn Capitol, Capitol Ballroom, 550 C Street, S.W., Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Kevin Anson, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

KEVIN ANSON, Gulf of Mexico Council, Chair LEE ANDERSON, Mid-Atlantic Council JOHN BULLARD, Greater Atlantic Region ROY CRABTREE, Southeast Region MICHELLE DUVAL, South Atlantic Council * ED EBISUI, Western Pacific Council CARLOS FARCHETTE, Caribbean Council JOHN GOURLEY, Western Pacific Council DOUGLAS GREGORY, Gulf of Mexico Council DON HANSEN, Pacific Council BEN HARTIG, South Atlantic Council * JOHN HENDERSCHEDT, North Pacific Council DAN HULL, North Pacific Council BILL KARP, New England Council DOROTHY LOWMAN, Pacific Council DON McISAAC, Pacific Council GLENN MERRILL, Alaska Region CHRIS MOORE, Mid-Atlantic Council TOM NIES, New England Council

CHRIS OLIVER, North Pacific Council MICHAEL PENTONY, Greater Atlantic Region GENO PINEIRO-SOLER, Caribbean Council HERB POLLARD, Pacific Council JOHN QUINN, New England Council RICK ROBINS, Mid-Atlantic Council MIGUEL ROLON, Caribbean Council KITTY SIMONDS, Western Pacific Council MIKE TOSATTO, Pacific Islands Region BOB TURNER, West Coast Region DAVID WITHERELL, North Pacific Council

ALSO PRESENT

SAM RAUCH, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regional Programs BILL CHAPPELL, Sustainable Fisheries JESSICA COAKLEY, MAFMC KELLY DENIT, Sustainable Fisheries BRIAN FREDIEU, Sustainable Fisheries ROGER GRIFFIS, National Climate Coordinator GEORGE LAPOINTE TERRA LEDERHOUSE, Habitat Conservation RICHARD MERRICK, Director, Scientific Programs ALAN RISENHOOVER, Director, Sustainable Fisheries

* Present via telephone

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Kevin Anson

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:01 a.m.)
3	CHAIR ANSON: We are going to continue
4	with the agenda and we are going to start with
5	the first item, the Climate Science Strategy.
6	Roger Griffis, if you are here you are here up
7	front, okay. Welcome. Are you ready to begin?
8	MR. GRIFFIS: Sure. Good morning and
9	thank you for the opportunity to brief you on the
10	Draft Climate Science Strategy that NOAA
11	Fisheries Services developed over the past year.
12	I know that at least three of the councils have
13	already had briefings on this and I welcome input
14	and feedback from you all, sharing some of the
15	questions that we got at your briefings. And I
16	know that three of the councils have not, so we
17 18	welcome your questions as well.
10 19	My goal today is to describe the rationale for why we developed the strategy, the
20	content, some of what it says, and then
20	specifically clarifying our request to you for
22	input review and input on the strategy.
23	So, we developed the strategy, as you
24	know, in part to respond to the growing demands
25	and requirements for information to fulfill our
26	mission on how climate is affecting our marine
27	and coastal systems. The goal is to increase the
28	production, delivery and use of climate-related
29	information to support agency and stakeholder
30	decisions. And as I said, our request to you is
31	for your input on the strategy to help improve
32	the strategy and make sure it is articulating
33	both the information you need and how that
34	information should be delivered.
35	I don't need to remind you that our
36	world is changing. It is changing dramatically
37	in all sorts of ways. And these are the
38	findings, some of the key findings from the most
39	recent IPCC 2014 report particularly related to
40	the changing climate and its effect on oceans.
41 42	And as you can see, the findings are pretty dramatic and should give us pause. The climate
42 43	change in ocean acidification are profoundly
43 44	altering ocean ecosystems globally. There is a
45	projection and some current observations of
46	negative impacts expected for fisheries globally.
47	Some positive projected impacts expected,
48	particularly for high latitude fisheries with
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warming ocean temperatures and changing ocean conditions in high latitudes.

But these changes in climate and oceans will exacerbate other stressors and those stressors will exacerbate those impacts. And the combination of these changes present significant challenges for fishery management in changing conditions.

9 And as you all well know, we have 10 known for over 100 years, perhaps 200 plus years, that climate dramatically effects ocean 11 That is not news but the pace and 12 ecosystems. 13 scale and change of our global climate is projected to have some serious impacts on our 14 15 marine ecosystems. So, changes in climate, increasing temperature, perhaps changes in 16 precipitation, increasing CO2 levels dramatically 17 18 and directly and indirectly affect the physical 19 chemical conditions of our marine and coastal 20 ecosystems.

Increasing ocean temperature, the oceans absorb about 50 percent of the increased heat that has been generated by this blanket of CO2 around the planet. So, oceans are the giant buffer of the planet at the moment and they are absorbing most, at least half of that heat load that we are trapping.

28 There are some consequences of that: 29 declining sea ice, increasing sea level. Most of the sea level rise that we have observed globally 30 31 is due to that warming ocean temperature. Water 32 expands as it heats. So, the sea level rise is 33 largely attributable to the physics of water 34 expanding. And of course the great concern is 35 that most of the models, until recently, have not incorporated the additional water being added to 36 the ocean with the melting of ice caps. 37

Changes in fresh water in coastal 38 39 areas affecting estuaries. And of course, this 40 whole other issue of great concern of changing 41 ocean chemistry and ocean acidification because, 42 again, the ocean is one of the major buffers of the planet. The ocean is absorbing about 25 43 44 percent of all the human-emitted CO2 that has 45 gone up in the atmosphere. About a quarter of 46 that goes into the ocean. So again, the oceans 47 are buffering but that buffering has consequences for the ocean ecosystem. And of course, those 48

physical conditions have serious implications, 1 both direct and indirect on the biological 2 3 resources that we are all concerned about; 4 changing temperature, sea level, other kinds of 5 things, salinity, can have direct effects on 6 productivity, survivorship, species distribution, 7 species abundance, and then the mixture of those 8 species as well. And then of course, changes in 9 those things can directly affect fishing 10 activities and other human uses of the oceans, including subsistence use and public health. 11 So, that is the context within which 12 13 the National Marine Fisheries Service developed this climate science strategy, realizing that we 14 15 are facing some dramatic additional challenges in fulfilling our mission from fishery management to 16 endangered species conservation to habitat 17 18 conservation. This Draft Climate Science 19 Strategy was developed to articulate, as clearly 20 as we can, the challenges we face and the 21 information that we need to be producing and providing you all so that you all can do your job 22 23 for fisheries management in a changing world. 24 And these kinds of changes, as you know, have some implications for fishery 25 management with climate change and variability 26 27 affecting ecosystem impacts, such as productivity, the distribution of key habitats, 28 29 even the interactions of those species or even the direct effects on species themselves, growth, 30 31 maturation, recruitment, mortality and the 32 distribution. Those are the fundamental building 33 blocks, as you know, for many of the key tools 34 that guide us in fishery management. 35 Changes in those things, either at an 36 ecosystem level or on the species-specific population level can affect key things that we 37 use in fishery management, such as the biological 38 controls and reference points, stock 39 40 identification, bycatch, rebuilding plans, et 41 cetera. So, there are, as you know, and as we 42 43 are increasingly discovering, a cascade of potential impacts on the fishery management from 44 these changes. 45 46 So, this strategy was developed to 47 help identify the key needs so that we can provide that information to you for effective 48

fishery management in changing times. 1 This is kind of a cartoon version 2 3 representing much of the input that we have 4 gotten from you or your science center partners 5 or other partners in each region, representing, 6 kind of articulating some of those changes on a 7 global scale. And my main point here, I will 8 just click through it, is that no matter what 9 region you are in, your ocean system is changing. 10 And one of our major challenges, as you know, is to distinguish between what we might 11 call the natural variability or that natural 12 13 cycle from a more long-term trend or shifts in that cycle, which is really what we refer to as 14 15 climate change. In this case, this climate strategy is 16 designed to provide better information, provide 17 18 you with better information on both of those 19 aspects because we can't understand one without 20 the other. 21 If you look, as I said, in the Arctic region, we have got concerns warming oceans, loss 22 23 of sea ice and impacts upon fisheries, rising sea 24 levels, as well. That is what the little thermometer is to represent, ocean temperature 25 changes. The ruler is sea level rise. 26 27 In the Western Pacific, of course, 28 again, concerns about increasing ocean 29 temperatures, affecting reef systems and 30 productivity in the broader Pacific. Obviously, 31 sea level rise, also some concerns about 32 protected species that depend on those shallow 33 island areas. The west coast having a long 34 history of tracking decadal shifts in climate and 35 ocean conditions, a very complicated system, an upwelling system but, obviously, some concerns 36 about probably our most well-documented example 37 of ocean acidification and hypoxia, hypoxic 38 39 waters being upwelled into those coastal 40 estuaries and affecting shellfish; concerns about 41 sea level rise on the west coast; and then 42 particularly and perhaps most well-documented on the west coast are shifts in temperature, shifts 43 44 in species distribution and concurrent effects on 45 fisheries and fishing; and also lots of concerns 46 about sea level rise and its effect on nursery 47 habitats in the estuaries. 48 The blue dots representing changes in

precipitation, which also affects salinity, of 1 course, in those coastal areas, and the 2 3 productivity of those nursery areas. 4 So, my main point here is that we know 5 that changes are happening but there is a 6 tremendous need for more information to 7 understand both what the natural variability and 8 where that natural variability may be shifting in 9 a more long-term climate change-related way. And 10 the better we understand these trends, the better 11 we confide information to you to prepare and respond to these changes in fishery management. 12 13 So, just capturing some of these changes in the observations and concerns in 14 15 particular regions, many regions have been observing shifts in distribution. 16 Some places observing changes in productivity. 17 18 In the Arctic regions, as I said, 19 projected impacts of reduced sea ice on Arctic 20 food webs and particularly pollock productivity. 21 Across the Atlantic, a number of concerns but increasing research and understanding potentially 22 23 projected impacts on, again, primary 24 productivities, zooplankton and some key stocks. Now, the subtropics, expanding species 25 thermal habitat and expanding species 26 27 distribution from south up into northern waters, 28 the Atlantic croaker on the east coast and the 29 Humboldt Squid on the west coast examples. Tropical areas, climate-related 30 31 stressors were a major driver in the recent ESA 32 coral listing and so great concern about the 33 health and future of reef systems. And the 34 broader Pacific projected declines in the Central 35 Pacific primary production zones and other kinds 36 of findings. 37 These are just a sampling of the kind of research that has been done, the kind of 38 projections that are being done that indicate 39 40 that, that suggest that we actually need quite a 41 bit more information to be able to prepare for and anticipate the kinds of changes that we are 42 43 going to be facing, so that we can make effective 44 management decisions. 45 So, and lastly, of course, probably 46 the most challenging aspect of this is to then 47 understand what the implications may be for the people that depend on these resources. This is, 48

perhaps, as I said, the most challenging part. 1 How do we track these changes and their impacts 2 3 on fishing communities and how do we better 4 assess what is vulnerable and who is vulnerable 5 and what is at risk? These are illustrations of 6 two projects underway by the fisheries service, 7 developing indicators of vulnerability for 8 fishing communities. This is showing the east 9 coast but it is now nationwide. And some 10 interesting work assessing the vulnerability of fishing communities on the right, Alaskan fishing 11 communities, given some projected changes and 12 13 vulnerability of fish stocks in the Alaska region. 14 15 This is probably the most difficult and our least well-studied area to understand the 16 implications of these changes. 17 18 So, obviously, a number of key 19 information requirements to be climate ready, to 20 be able to make fishery management and other 21 decisions in a changing world. Some key information requirements: 22 23 one is having our finger on the pulse of the 24 system to understand what is changing. We don't want to manage to a system that existed 10 or 20 25 years ago. We need to understand what that 26 27 system is now and what it is going to be What is changing and can we have early 28 tomorrow. 29 warnings of what is coming up? Why is it changing? 30 This is 31 absolutely critical so that we can better 32 forecast what is coming up. If we don't 33 understand why things change as sea temperature 34 changes, what the connections are when one 35 species moves and how it affects other species, 36 we will not be able to effectively project what is coming up and plan for the future. And that 37 is that key other point. How will it change? 38 39 What will the future hold five years, 10 years, 40 25 years from now? I know that seems like a long 41 time for all of us. I know fishery management doesn't usually function on a 25-year scale but 42 we need to be thinking about what is coming and 43 44 how it will change out into the future on a 45 variety of scales. 46 And finally, how should we respond? 47 How can we prepare? How can we manage to perhaps build these resiliencies in not only the natural 48

resources but perhaps in the fishing communities 1 and the fisheries themselves? Can we provide you 2 3 all with better evaluation of management options 4 through management strategy evaluation through 5 other tools so that you have the best information 6 in front of you for your fishery management? 7 So, that is the context for why 8 developed the draft climate science strategy. It 9 was important to acknowledge that the world is 10 changing, our marine ecosystems are changing, and we have got to have better information to be able 11 to prepare for and respond to these changes. 12 13 The goals are to increase, then, the production, delivery and use of climate-related 14 15 information across the agency to support The strategy identifies seven key 16 decisions. objectives that we believe are core information 17 18 requirements to meet NOAA Fisheries information 19 needs in a changing climate. And it is intended to guide our science enterprise at a whole 20 21 variety of levels. And in fact, it is intended to help guide that broader science enterprise 22 23 that we depend on, our partners in the academic 24 community, our partners in state agencies. We are trying to help galvanize our broader science 25 enterprise, as well as our own fishery science 26 27 centers and other tools, our partners within 28 NOAA, help guide that enterprise by clearly 29 articulating our requirements so that we can 30 better harness their tools and harness their 31 efforts, we well as shape our own. 32 Specifically, this national-level 33 climate science strategy is intended to provide a 34 framework, then for the development of regional 35 action plans that will be developed over the 36 coming year by each of our fishery science 37 centers with partners. Because the answer to the question of what information is needed is really 38 39 regionally-specific. These broad seen 40 objectives, we believe, capture the seven core 41 areas and type of information that are needed. 42 But in fact what is needed is for each region to look at those and say which of these can we do 43 44 well now; which of these are we weaker on; and 45 what are our priorities for the next three to 46 five years? And that is what those regional 47 action plans are designed to do. 48 So, the climate science strategy, as

I said, designed to meet climate-related information requirements across the Fisheries Service mission areas. It was specifically designed by looking at not only fishery management requirements but our ESA requirements, our Marine Mammal Act requirements, aquaculture, habitat, NEPA. We looked across these and we said what is the core climate-related information this agency needs to do its job in a changing world.

And out of that, we looked across the 11 science enterprise from the observations through 12 13 the research and modeling, the synthesis and assessment, and then into the delivery of 14 15 management advice. And it was out of that we developed, identified these seven core areas that 16 we believe the agency has got to build capacity 17 18 on, in order to provide the information you all 19 need that the red arrows represent.

And so the seven areas actually track across that science enterprise because the increases, the strengthening of our science enterprise to deliver climate-related information has to come across end-to-end across that spectrum. And those seven areas that I am going to show you next cross that spectrum.

27 So, these are the seven areas identified in the climate science strategy, the 28 29 core seven objectives that the strategy says are critical to providing the information to 30 31 decision-makers in a changing world. I usually 32 start at six because it works across the number 33 six, the status, trends, and early warnings. This is that what is changing. One of the key 34 35 areas identified by the strategy is we need to increase our ability to track the change and 36 provide early warnings of impending changes. 37 And that is what that first building block is. 38

39 Five is then use that information 40 combined with process research to understand why 41 things are changing. Those two things are critical to then four, having more robust 42 projections of what the future conditions are 43 44 going to hold and that is really critical to 45 effective management. And then those three 46 things enable us to provide you all with some of 47 the more specific critical tools you need: 48 robust management strategies, evaluations of what

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the management options are, and the pros and cons 1 of those, and also the uncertainty and the risks 2 3 in each of those. 4 Having, three, an adaptive management 5 process then enables us to use this information 6 and be responsive as we see the results. 7 And then, finally, number one, to have 8 climate-informed reference points, the guideposts 9 by which we make the actual management decisions, 10 ensure that those guideposts are informed and as realistic as we can make them, given the changes 11 that we are seeing and the changes that we 12 13 anticipate. Finally, the base of the pyramid is 14 15 the science infrastructure necessary to deliver the other layers on top. If we continue to have 16 degradation of our fleet or other core 17 18 observation capabilities, the other pieces of a 19 science infrastructure, we will not be able to 20 deliver this kind of thing. 21 So, those are the seven core elements of the draft climate science strategy. We would 22 23 be happy to talk more about the details of those and I hope that you will look. The strategy has 24 about a page and a half, two pages on each one of 25 those, that goes into more detail and also has 26 27 specific recommendations on how to move forward on each one of these. 28 29 The strategy also identifies several 30 immediate actions. So, each of the seven 31 objectives, as I said, has a specific example, 32 specific actions that we believe are necessary to 33 move forward quickly on those. Overall, though, 34 we identify three immediate actions that we 35 thought were just critical to move this whole enterprise forward. First, was to conduct a 36 living marine resource vulnerability analyses in 37 each region. Again, this is a proven approach to 38 understand what is at risk. What are the most 39 40 highly vulnerable species or communities in each 41 of these regions that enables us to then identify what we might do about it and perhaps where the 42 43 information gaps are. 44 Number two is maintain and develop these ecosystem status reports to track change 45 and provide early warnings. Many regions are 46 well on their way in doing this but this bubbled 47 up. It was clearly one of the key tools to 48

enable you to both track the change and then 1 anticipate what may be coming one, two, three 2 3 years down the pike. 4 And then third, increase the capacity 5 to conduct climate-informed management strategy 6 evaluations, that is to evaluate what all of this 7 science is saying and what the management options 8 may be and to be able to give you the best 9 possible evaluation of both what the 10 uncertainties are, what are we confident about, 11 and what the potential management scenarios may be, if you choose door number one, or door number 12 13 two, or door number three. The strategy also identifies a series 14 15 of actions to move this portfolio forward over the near-term, mid-term, and longer term. 16 The first would to be complete these region-level 17 18 action plans. As I described, this is where this 19 strategy becomes real, becomes tailored to each 20 of your regions. Our vision is that each of the 21 regional action plans will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the science enterprise in your 22 23 region to do this strategy. And then, based on 24 that, identify the priorities for moving forward over the next three to five years. This allows 25 us to clearly say to both our partners, our 26 27 funders, and our stakeholders that we understand the challenges, we have assessed the information 28 29 we need, and we have made it specific in this 30 region. We know what we need to do our job. 31 Number two, strengthen climate-related science capability nationwide. At the heart of 32 33 this is also being able to use more effectively the information we have. We believe that we can 34 better harness the information we have in new 35 36 ways. 37 Three, is increase resources for process-oriented research. One of the critical 38 gaps that came up over and over again is 39 40 understanding why things are changing and what 41 the implications are. There is a critical need for that kind of process research at this stage, 42 43 if we are going to improve our ability to 44 forecast or project future conditions. 45 And lastly, establish climate-ready 46 terms of reference across all of our mission 47 mandate areas, so that we are very clear, as an agency, where we should be using this 48

2 Expected results. This is a snapshot 3 4 of how we believe by implementing this strategy, 5 we can more effectively fulfill our mission and 6 help you all do your job in a better way. We 7 believe that by improving our observations, and 8 tracking, and early warning systems, we can do a 9 better job of tracking ecosystem changes and 10 provide those early warnings. We believe that implementing the strategy is going to increase 11 our understanding of the mechanisms of change and 12 13 the vulnerability of stocks. It is critical to then asking the next question of well how might 14 15 we manage to reduce risks. How might we manage to increase resilience. This strategy puts a 16 premium on improving our modeling and forecasts 17 18 so that we can give you a better glimpse into the 19 crystal ball for the future. Climate-sensitive stock assessments 20 21 and biological reference points, as you know, are critical to making effective management decisions 22 23 in changing times. And we believe that the heavy 24 emphasis in this strategy on strengthening our ability to provide you with management strategies 25 that consider a climate and changing world is 26 27 really critical to ultimately having robust 28 management action. 29 So, our requests. Our requests, as I 30 said in the beginning is we invite you, please, 31 to look at the draft strategy. We want to make 32 sure that it resonates with your needs. Help us 33 strengthen it. Because this is the clearest and 34 strongest statement by this agency to date that 35 the agency is concerned about a changing world, 36 that changing oceans will affect and are affecting mission and that we have a clear idea 37 of what our science and information requirements 38 are. We want to make sure that this represents 39 40 the science and information requirements that you 41 think are most important. Secondly, we hope that you will join 42 with us in developing of the regional action 43 44 plans. As I said, this is where it becomes real 45 for you and working with your fishery science 46 centers and other partners, identify your 47 critical needs over the next three to five years, given the kinds of climate-related changes that 48

information, how we should be using it, and how

effectively to use it.

you all are experiencing. 1 So, in summary, we have developed a 2 3 strategy because there are huge demands and we 4 know that we have core requirements to consider, 5 ecosystem conditions, changing climate-related 6 information in doing our mission areas. Our goal 7 is to provide, increase our ability to provide 8 you with the information you need to make 9 climate-ready fishery management decisions. We 10 hope that you will give us some input on the 11 draft strategy and engage with us as we try to train all of our partners in helping us fill 12 13 these critical information gaps. Thank you very much. 14 15 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Roger. Any Yes, Rick. 16 questions? Any comments? MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 18 Roger, thank you for the presentation. We 19 appreciated the opportunity, as a Council, to 20 have this presentation at our last meeting. And 21 I see this initiative very much supporting a lot of the concerns that we have and efforts that we 22 23 have ongoing at the regional level. Climate 24 change has been presented as a global phenomenon that also has a lot of heterogeneity within it. 25 There are important regional differences in the 26 27 impacts. As it turns out, the mid-Atlantic is one of the hot spots around the world, in terms 28 29 of anticipated extent of changes. And our 30 approach to this has really been grounded in 31 wanting to understand what the implications are 32 at a regional level, with respect to anticipated 33 changes in the marine ecosystem, anticipated 34 implications for our managed species. 35 And so one of the initial engagements 36 we had, and this goes back probably a year and a 37 half or two years with the science center was the idea of having a risk assessment of our species. 38 And I believe that will be completed momentarily, 39 40 so we are looking forward to that. 41 But I think one of the challenges is 42 figuring out on the management response side, 43 figuring out how to set a system up that on the 44 one hand is adaptive and responsive to changing 45 conditions and, on the other hand, strikes an 46 effective balance and isn't so sensitive that it 47 chases noise. But I think one of the challenges 48 for us is just figuring out how to maybe better

detect fundamental changes in the system, when 1 there is a true shift in the system state or a 2 3 regime shift, being in a better position to 4 detect those types of fundamental changes, so 5 that we can respond from a management standpoint 6 as opposed to just using long-term averages of 7 recruitment when in fact environmental conditions 8 have changed. I think that is probably one of 9 the biggest risks to us is just related back to 10 the business of projecting performance of a 11 stock, without taking into consideration those changing environmental conditions. 12 13 So, those are areas of interest for We happen to be on the east coast in-between 14 us. 15 two other councils. So, as conditions change, we are very concerned about the governance 16 implications of that and we have been working on 17 18 that over the last couple of years. 19 But I see this complementing, at a 20 national level, a lot of the concerns that we 21 have had at a regional level. Thank you. CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Rick. 22 Anyone 23 else? Don. 24 MR. McISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One maybe technical question and then a question 25 on the regional action plans. 26 27 On slide seven you have some kind of impacts of particular areas. 28 And at the 29 beginning, you said well, there could be some positive impacts as well. So, for the Pacific 30 31 you indicated primary production or something 32 like that as an impact. I wasn't clear if that 33 was a negative or a positive impact. When you 34 think about primary production, we, of course, on 35 the west coast, think of the upwelling zones. 36 Slide number seven, yes, there we go. So, we think of the west coast and the 37 upwelling zones and these have actually been 38 pretty strong in recent years, particularly for 39 40 So, this is declines. salmon. 41 So, I was wondering if you could speak a little bit to what positive impacts you were 42 43 referring to to begin with. And then under this 44 one, where it is a decline in primary production 45 zones, if that is relative to the west coast or 46 is that the central Pacific Ocean, or Hawaii, or 47 where? 48 MR. GRIFFIS: Yes, thank you for the

question. We were trying to pull out some 1 examples of, in some cases, individual research 2 3 or sets of research and that one, in particular, 4 refers to the Central Pacific, work by Jeff 5 Polovina, and others, to the Pacific Island 6 Fisheries Science Center and teams that have been 7 looking at projections of climate-related 8 projections of what it might mean for 9 particularly the Central Pacific. So, that is 10 what that one refers to. And many of their projections are showing declines at various 11 levels in the primary productivity and also the 12 location of some of those production zones. 13 So, that is what that refers to. I wasn't trying to 14 15 refer to the upwelling system. The IPCC spoke specifically in 16 reference to high latitude systems, primarily 17 18 subarctic systems as far as places where the 19 projections just are showing potential increases in productivity and fisheries as well. And so if 20 21 you look at the projections for productivity of subarctic systems, say Norway and across places 22 23 like that, it is partly a combination of warming 24 ocean temperatures and the impact on primary productivity there. And that was the basis for 25 their projections but it is a narrow band, a 26 27 narrow band in high latitude areas. 28 MR. McISAAC: Yes, thank you, Mr. 29 Chairman. The question about regional action plans, I think you have got Slide 16 talks about 30 31 them being developed in 2015 and looking for 32 input maybe from the councils. So, I think we 33 have got some of this scheduled for our upcoming 34 March Council meeting. In our arena, once a 35 year, we try to take on the State of the Union address, so to speak, the state of the ecosystem 36 so that the rest of the year will have a little 37 information on that. We have got a fisheries 38 ecosystem planned. 39 40 So, with regard to integrating these 41 regional action plans into our current FEP system 42 and when do those come about, I am wondering if you could speak a little bit more to your 43 44 expectations of Council involvement. 45 MR. GRIFFIS: Well, we are hoping that 46 the Council will provide input to the regional 47 action plans. Again, these are designed to identify the core information needs, again, 48

building off of a climate science strategy. 1 So, if you look at what the mid-Atlantic is doing, 2 3 for example, there, they have had a series of 4 workshops to identify both the challenges for 5 fishery management but also the information needs 6 in a changing oceans. And out of that, they have 7 identified a series of information needs. And 8 that information, I think, is, in the mid-9 Atlantic going to be a real anchor point for the 10 regional action plan in the mid-Atlantic region. So, I think many of the activities you 11 are already doing may identify, have identified 12 13 information needs that you think would be, could be brought into this process. 14 15 I am probably being a bit optimistic to think that they can be done in 2015 but we are 16 setting ourselves a goal. The idea is that the 17 18 Fisheries Science Center will lead these, that it 19 will be as inclusive as possible, so inviting 20 input from the Council, our regional office, our 21 multiple partners in our science enterprise. And so, I can't speak in detail about the 22 23 requirements or burden or the ask to you. Ι 24 think it will be a general ask that you provide input on your views and what the priority needs 25 are. 26 27 I think it would be useful to have you all help us assess the strengths and weaknesses 28 29 of the region in doing the kinds of things that the strategy has. In your region, for example, 30 31 you have a very strong, I would say a very strong 32 state of the ecosystem report, based on years of -- you have one of the longest track records of 33 observations of the regions. You have teams of 34 35 people pulling that together. So in some sense, 36 that may be a real strength for you and you may want to look at other areas as greater priorities 37 for investment in the coming years. 38 Thank you. CHAIR ANSON: Kitty. 39 40 MS. SIMONDS: Thank you, Roger. Nice 41 to see you again in another life. 42 The Council has a Climate Change Committee and the chair of the Climate Change 43 44 Committee is Eileen Shea, who we know very well. 45 And what they are doing is developing the climate 46 change policy for the Council to adopt and they 47 have been working for several months on this. 48 And so in March, the Council members

will be reviewing this draft policy and, 1 hopefully, adopting it. What we are doing now, 2 3 also earlier, we talked about how we review all 4 of our ecosystem plans and looking at what is 5 missing, and obviously climate change is missing 6 from our FEPs. So, this will help the staff and 7 others to finally get what we need to include in 8 our plans. 9 And we were talking about the specific 10 -- we know and Jeff noted for us that our longliners are catching bigeye a little farther 11 to the east now. You know those that are fishing 12 13 in the northern part above Hawaii. And so that is very interesting. Pretty soon all the bigeye 14 15 will be next to the west coast. And hopefully, we will be able to 16 continue to fish for bigeye. We don't want it to 17 18 go too much into California because then we won't 19 be able to fish in California. So, anyway, we 20 need to like somehow figure out a way to get 21 those fish not to go that far. (Laughter) 22 23 MS. SIMONDS: Hey, it's for real. 24 CHAIR ANSON: All right. Anyone else? Is there -- who is on the phone? 25 Terry, Michelle, Bob, are you with us this morning? 26 27 MS. DUVAL: I'm here. It's Michelle. Good morning. 28 CHAIR ANSON: 29 MS. DUVAL: Good morning. 30 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone else on the 31 phone? 32 All right. Do you have any questions, 33 Michelle? 34 MS. DUVAL: No, I'm good. Thank you. 35 CHAIR ANSON: All right. Doug? Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 36 MR. GREGORY: 37 Thank you, Roger, for coming to the Gulf Council last month and giving the presentation. And now 38 39 you have agreed to give the presentation and we 40 plan on reviewing it in our Sustainable Fisheries 41 Committee at our March/April meeting. So, I 42 appreciate that. 43 To me, this is probably the most 44 important initiative NOAA could possibly do. 45 Everything else we do is like working on the 46 margins. This is going to dominate the impacts of our stocks. And the biggest unknown that 47 scares me is acidification. We don't even know 48

what the prey items are for our major fish 1 larvae, juvenile fish in the oceanic environment 2 3 and the impact of acidification on their prey 4 items is going to have impacts and is going to 5 hit us before we even know what they are. And we 6 will be reacting to that. 7 So, anything that could be done to 8 address that aspect of it, what our major 9 fisheries are praying on, the copepods, the 10 theropods, whatever, and the impact of acidification on that I think is going to be 11 incredibly important. Temperature changes are 12 13 tangible. They are easy to see, easy to track. So, I think they will be less challenging but 14 15 they will be challenging enough. And I appreciate all this and I appreciate the 16 initiative. Anything we can do to help, we are 17 18 more than willing to do. 19 MR. GRIFFIS: Thank you for that. т 20 appreciate that. I, of course, appreciate the 21 invitation. And thank you, too, having your SSC look at the strategy I think will be very useful. 22 23 Thank you.

24 You reminded me of two things and, Mr. Chairman, I don't know if you all have already 25 had a briefing on the President's budget, but I 26 27 was reminded that there are at least two small items, perhaps others, that do address the 28 strategy, would fill some critical needs 29 identified in the Draft Climate Science Strategy 30 31 in the President's budget request. And so I would be happy to provide information on that at 32 33 a later date, if you all didn't already get that kind of lens and look at the budget request for 34 NOAA and the Fisheries Service. 35

The other thing I wanted to flag for you all is that the research arm of the U.S. Congress, the Senate, our Senate Commerce Committee recently commissioned a study by the Government Accountability Office, GAO, their research arm, specifically on climate and fisheries management.

There are three questions on it. The
first question is: What has the National Marine
Fisheries Service been doing to provide
information to understand the impacts?
The second question specifically
refers to you. It says: What information needs

do the Councils have? What actions have the 1 Councils been taking? And so I have flagged it 2 3 for you because you are named in this study and I 4 anticipate that the study team will be contacting 5 you, if you haven't already been contacted. We 6 have given three initial briefings to help them, 7 the study team get their head around these 8 issues. We flagged a series of actions that 9 either you have taken or information needs that 10 the science center has been working on. So, I 11 flag it for you as a heads up. CHAIR ANSON: 12 Thank you. And we did 13 receive a briefing on the President's budget but I don't believe that we got into too much details 14 15 specific to your two items that you mentioned. So maybe if you could distribute the information 16 to the group as it relates to this specific item, 17 18 that would be great. 19 MR. GRIFFIS: Yes, I would be happy to 20 and there is particularly -- Doug reminded me of 21 it because there is quite a health request to increase research on ocean acidification impacts. 22 23 Thank you. 24 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you. All right, seeing that there are no other questions or 25 comments, we are a little bit ahead of schedule. 26 27 And we had a break scheduled for the next item. So, I was just wondering if we want to continue 28 29 on with that, have the break now. Dr. Merrick, 30 unfortunately, is having some transportation 31 problems and is not here yet. But George 32 Lapointe could give his presentation now and then 33 maybe we could take a break after his 34 presentation, if that is okay with everyone. **All** 35 right? 36 All right, so George, you are up! 37 Thank you. MR. LAPOINTE: I was going to make a 38 39 crack to Doug Gregory about reporting on some of 40 the work around the margins after Roger's ocean 41 acidification discussion. But you are right, it 42 is a huge issue. 43 Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome 44 everybody. I appreciate the opportunity to talk 45 to you about the electronic technologies 46 initiative of the National Marine Fisheries

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Migratory Species has put together. 1 It is not on my slides but the policy 2 3 directive from 2013 said the regions should put 4 together these regional electronic technology 5 plans that contain regionally-specific 6 information about how they plan to incorporate 7 electronic technologies, electronic monitoring, 8 electronic reporting and VMS. Those plans are 9 complete for all regions and HMS, the rollout was 10 actually yesterday. It was a NOAA email and the plans are posted. And before I go farther, I 11 want to thank the regional offices, the Science 12 13 Centers, and the Councils for all the help and input in putting those together. It was a lot of 14 15 work in addition to their extra work. And I was a pest over the last couple of years but they are 16 a great information source and a way to move 17 18 forward. 19 And the other thing, with respect to 20 the rollout and the people in this room, I have 21 gotten a fair amount of interest from individuals and organizations wanting to see the plans. 22 And 23 so how is that going to manifest itself, I'm not 24 quite sure but the groupies for electronic monitoring, you can rest assured, will make 25 contact and keep things going. 26 27 I saw a note from somebody vesterday about the pressure for electronic reporting with 28 29 the party charter fleet in the Gulf. And so the very reasons that the plans were put together 30 31 will continue after the interest in the plans. 32 I put this slide together and it was 33 in your briefing books and I apologize for it. 34 It looked great on paper. It looks like a mess 35 here and so I broke it into four parts to make it a little bit easier. 36 37 What is in the plans? You know with respect to electronic reporting, there is 38 electronic reporting in every region and there is 39 40 plans for expansion in Alaska to the additional 41 state fisheries. The west coast wants to expand to all fisheries. 42 43 It says no expansion in the next two 44 years in the Greater Atlantic Region and that is 45 because they are doing a fisheries-dependent data 46 modernization process that they are going to 47 complete by 2017. I suspect they will follow 48 shortly thereafter. But it shows a lot of

activity with electronic reporting. This is no surprise.

One of the changes I want to make to this table is to change, break it out into daily reports or electronic fish tickets and harvester reports or e-log books because I think that is an important distinction.

8 And the data modernization process is 9 something that the New England or sorry, the 10 Greater Atlantic Region is doing but there is interest in other regions as well. And this is 11 one of the things that Mark Brady of NMFS Staff 12 13 is pushing with respect to integrated -- data integration and permit matching, just so that 14 15 when we move towards electronic reporting, you get the maximum amount of efficiencies out of the 16 process, in terms of getting data in and then 17 18 getting the data back out of the system.

19 For electronic monitoring, the Alaska 20 region has four electronic monitoring programs in 21 place. HMS is starting the electronic monitoring in their longline fishery of June this year. 22 In 23 the next couple of years, we are going to see a 24 fair amount of electronic monitoring come in place. The fixed gear fishery in the Alaska 25 region. The west coast groundfish fishery has 26 27 four components and I have one here but probably 28 two sectors in groundfish are going to be moving 29 ahead with electronic monitoring in the next 30 couple of years. Other regions are interested and we will have to see. I will discuss later I 31 32 think that the interest in electronic monitoring 33 will accelerate with the experience of the 34 implementation of those three electronic 35 monitoring programs that are coming online in the next couple years. 36

37VMS we use all across the region and38there are some plans to expand it.

One of the things that there wasn't 39 40 much information on in the plans is the use of electronic technologies for recreational 41 fisheries and there is a lot of interest in this. 42 So, I just put this up here. 43 The west coast is considering projects for electronic technologies 44 45 in their recreational fisheries. The southeast 46 region is this deep in it because rec fisheries 47 are their biggest fishery and there is a fair 48 amount of interest in specific components of

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electronic reporting in the highly migratory species plan.

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And I should have mentioned when I started that this is reporting on what is in the plans and there may be other things going on in the region that I either missed or people didn't put in their plans. And so, that is an important addition that we should pay attention to as well.

9 One of the big drivers for electronic 10 technologies from the industry and from the agency is cost. And the plans have a fair amount 11 of information on cost estimates. 12 The Greater 13 Atlantic Region doesn't right now because they are doing their cost analysis. And I think this 14 15 is one of our collective weakest thoughts right now is we haven't done a good job of cost 16 accounting to know what it costs to put these 17 18 programs in place and move them ahead. And we 19 are working on a cost accounting process for electronic technologies project as it moves 20 21 ahead. There is a group called the Electronic Technologies Working Group internally in the 22 23 agency and we are going to soon be reporting to 24 leadership about getting that process started so that we get more concrete cost information for 25 ourselves and for stakeholders as well. 26

27 One of the interests on the part of the Agency in their policy directive was whether 28 29 the plans contain cost share components. And Alaska has cost share components in them and the 30 31 west coast has it in groundfish. The south Atlantic -- the Gulf, rather, has a cost share 32 33 component with electronic reporting in the shrimp 34 fishery but this is something that is in the 35 policy directive and we are discussing increasingly but needs more work and we will be 36 working on it internally and you will hear about 37 that in the future. 38

39 One of the things, when I first 40 started the draft plans, I looked at them and it 41 must have been on one my grouchy mornings. т 42 said oh, what is in these things. And they 43 actually paint, when I got past my grouchy stage, they paint a really good picture of what is going 44 45 They show this mosaic of the use on nationally. 46 of electronic technologies and that there is a 47 lot of activity that is regionally-specific. And so, I think that it provides us the information 48

to move ahead with. It shows the level, a lot of 1 interest in electronic technologies -- sorry for 2 3 the redundancy -- the national picture 4 nationally, it also shows that to move these 5 plans ahead, we need support for implementing the 6 regional planning components. And I suspect that 7 you discussed the President's budget initiative 8 for electronic technologies yesterday. And it 9 allows comparison among the regions to focus on 10 future electronic technologies where it lets you look at what is going on in the various regions 11 and seeing what may or may not be appropriate for 12 13 you regions in the future.

One of the things I mentioned a little 14 15 bit earlier, the three electronic monitoring projects with catch accounting that are coming 16 along, Alaska fixed gear, the west coast 17 18 groundfish and east coast groundfish I think is 19 going to give us a huge learning opportunity in 20 the next couple years about what works and what 21 doesn't, how you put these things together. And 22 so I think it will inform your, our future work 23 very significantly. And some of that will be 24 stuff we want to learn and is positive and some of it is going to be the normal stumbling that 25 comes with an iterative process. 26

27 We had a call, Dorothy had a call to kind of close the door on the National EM 28 29 Workshop. And I think it was Dan Hull who said this is hard, you know putting all the components 30 31 together of interest in the industry and 32 determining costs and determining capability, and 33 the science questions that people push back on. And so, we can expect or I expect this rapid 34 35 evolution of information and we are going to need collaboration and communication to move forward 36 37 with it. Things are going to come up that work and we want to share that with other areas. 38 Things are going to come up that don't work and 39 40 we are going to have to move our way through them 41 in fairly short order to make these work. 42 Some of the things that aren't in the

regional plans, one of the things that Mark Brady mentioned was the fisheries dependent data integration in the records and interest in matching processes. And clearly, it is in the Greater Atlantic region and they plan on expansion to other regions. And so this is

something I think that is, it is going to be done 1 nationally and it just wasn't identified in some 2 3 of the other regional plans. 4 I had put in R&D needs for 5 implementation and then I crossed it out because 6 I was editing this just the other day. And I 7 think a number of the plans do identify R&D needs 8 for EM implementation but I think I need to go 9 back to the plans and see what kind of national 10 picture that paints. And I am interested in 11 people's views on what other missing components there might be. If there are things in the plans 12 13 or the summaries that I missed or if there is things that you see that we need to concentrate 14 15 on as well. Some of the ongoing needs for the 16 electronic technologies effort. I had mentioned 17 18 briefly the cost accounting for all ET projects. 19 We are coming up with a template that we are 20 going to hopefully roll out soon through 21 leadership to get a better cost accounting both 22 internal costs and external costs of ET projects. 23 Collectively, we aren't able to say this is what 24 it costs to put EM in place or an electronic reporting process. And so we are working on 25 that. 26 27 The cost sharing information we are looking for as well in various ET projects, both 28 29 cost share provisions, which aren't -- they aren't mandatory in the policy directive but 30 31 there is a discussion about where it is 32 appropriate, where cost share provisions should 33 be and a discussion on transitions as well. If 34 cost sharing is applicable in a particular 35 electronic technologies system, what is the 36 transition plan from getting from Point A to Point B. 37 And then the R&D issues that we need 38 39 to improve our ability to incorporate electronic 40 technologies. For EM, clearly, there is an 41 interest in electronic image recognition, which 42 is being worked on and we aren't there yet. Mark Brady went to a conference about a month ago on 43 44 automatic image recognition and he said, boy, we 45 haven't made much progress in the last couple 46 years. And so that is a huge need as we move ahead for fisheries dependent-data and fisheries 47 independent data collection. 48

The issue of data storage and data 1 transfer are big issues just because of the 2 3 volume of information that is generated, 4 particularly by EM, terabytes of information. 5 How we store it, I think you guys have discussed 6 who stores it, and the confidentiality issues. 7 That is not an R&D need but how we store it and 8 transferring that electronic data as well. 9 The next steps moving forward are the 10 policy directive calls for review of regional plan progress by the Science and Regulatory 11 Boards twice annually. And the criteria that are 12 13 set up are the number of FMPs with defined fishery-dependent data collection monitoring 14 15 goals, the number of FMPs reviewed to determine where additional electronic technologies would be 16 appropriate. And as appropriate, the number of 17 18 FMPs with ET incorporated in the fisheries-19 dependent data collection programs. 20 In summary, I think the regional 21 plans, as I mentioned earlier, showed this nationwide picture of efforts on ET tailored to 22 23 regional needs and capabilities. I think that 24 our learning, the potential for learning in the next couple of years for EM programs in 25 particular is huge and we should look forward to 26 27 both the opportunity and the work that is going And then we are working on the 28 to entail. 29 ongoing process to evaluate progress by regions, 30 incorporate new electronic technologies program 31 and continue R&D. 32 And that is my presentation for this 33 morning. So, I am happy to answer any questions 34 or take comments. 35 CHAIR ANSON: Alan. MR. RISENHOOVER: And just quick 36 George said about the plans, yes, they should all 37 You should have received a link to 38 be posted. 39 those. So, if you didn't let us know, we may 40 just go ahead and repost a link. So, folks can look at all the work that went into those plans 41 42 and let us know what you think. MR. LAPOINTE: 43 I did get, I think a lot of us got an email yesterday from the 44 45 outreach folks that have links to all the plans. 46 And I have clicked on all of them and they are A little light reading. 47 all there. 48 CHAIR ANSON: Any questions? Dorothy.

MS. LOWMAN: Thank you. Thanks, 1 George and thanks for your continuing work on 2 3 this. 4 So, you mentioned the fact that there 5 is likely to be a lot of learning in the next 6 couple of years and that there needs to be a 7 So, I process for sharing that learning process. 8 guess you said that you identified the need but 9 what is your thinking about how best to do that? 10 Because not only within the regions but then opportunity for different councils who have to 11 sort of work on what is the level of design that 12 13 Council should be in and how might this work and what are some of the lessons learned. 14 15 MR. LAPOINTE: Sure. I have thought about a couple things. Clearly, just ongoing 16 communication is part of it but I think, and I 17 18 don't know the exact timing and it is not a 19 second national workshop but I think, as programs are being implemented, getting the practitioners 20 21 together, inside the agency and outside it would be a really good thing. So, the work of people 22 23 saying here is what works and here is what 24 doesn't and why in particular fisheries and to share that information because I think it would 25 be a very useful allocation of people's time. 26 You know, you could say we could share it all on 27 the internet but it is not the same as getting 28 29 together. So, I think that externally and 30 internally, getting people together to say what 31 works and what doesn't, to help with that 32 learning process would be good. 33 You know working through continued communication with the Councils and communication 34 from the Councils about what is happening I think 35 is useful as well. I listened to your Council 36 quite often through the webinar and it is 37 interesting to hear the discussions. And you 38 39 know your methodical process, and I mean this in 40 a good way, of if a problem comes up you have to 41 deal with it and if a problem comes up then you have to deal with it. And it illustrates all the 42 steps, kind of the back office steps that you 43 need to pay attention to in moving programs 44 45 ahead. 46 So, I think the experience of like you 47 are undergoing that Alaska is undergoing would really benefit other people as well. 48

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MR. PINEIRO-SOLER: Thank you. George, have you thought about a pilot project for some areas, in particular, sectors, for example, charter boat operators, and sort of the regions where there is perhaps an easier group to tackle?

8 MR. LAPOINTE: I think one of the 9 things the regional plans probably missed is the 10 amount of pilot work that is being done around the country, or pilot work or pre-implementation, 11 depending on what you want to call it. 12 But there 13 is a lot of activity in different regions on both electronic reporting, well, particularly in 14 15 electronic reporting, both in the commercial sector and in the for-hire sector and private 16 rec. Some of that work is, in my view, people 17 18 get a hold of technology and they think it can do 19 everything and they kind of overdrive the system 20 and we don't have the backup system to go along 21 with it. The same thing happens in EM. People think that the cameras, it is like getting an 22 23 NCIS camera on top of a boat and they think we 24 can get everything. So, just all those processes going along is difficult. But there is a lot of 25 pilot work that, again, is tailored to the 26 27 region.

I have talked to, I used to call them, 28 29 the Point 99 folks were working in the Caribbean 30 about electronic reporting there. To get good 31 reporting and electronic reporting very 32 regionally specific and so I think there is a lot 33 of working going on that isn't identified in 34 these plans but is helping move things along. 35 And one of the things that has to be

36 moved along at the same time as our management 37 and science community's ability to take the data 38 and use it and what we need is community 39 acceptance and their desire or willingness to get 40 electronic monitoring in place.

41 One of the things the GARFO plan mentions is that there is kind of an ambivalence 42 towards electronic monitoring in a lot of their 43 44 fisheries. And so, if you want to use it in 45 fisheries-dependent data collection, you have got 46 to bring the community along to want to 47 incorporate it as well. 48 CHAIR ANSON: Sir, go ahead.

MR. HULL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and 1 thanks, George, for your presentation. 2 I am 3 pretty sure on the teleconference I used the word 4 painful as well as hard. And it is extremely 5 hard because not only do you have to have all the 6 right people at the table but everybody has got 7 to work very carefully to define what kind of 8 research or pilot project you are doing that will 9 actually lead to implementation. And then it is 10 just not easy at all. My question, maybe not for you but for 11 Alan for Sam is to what extent did the regional 12 13 implementation plans influence the 2015 and 2016 budgets. And we saw some of those figures 14 15 yesterday. And if so, how specifically? In our work in developing EM, 16 obviously there has been a lot of discovery and 17 18 discussion about the need for infrastructure for 19 the Agency for developing field services, Council 20 staffing. It has been a huge undertaking for us 21 and it has consumed a significant amount of time by our staff and by stakeholders, in order to get 22 23 as far as we are. It is really difficult. 24 MR. RAUCH: So, in response to that, the plans themselves, which only came out within 25 the last couple weeks, didn't directly influence 26 27 that. The development of the plans, though, the 28 ideas behind it, we have been talking with the 29 regions and we know -- we weren't actually surprised by any of these plans. 30 31 The issues that you talk about did 32 influence us. This is one of the reasons there 33 is a budget initiative. We recognize this is not 34 something you can just take out of hide. This is 35 going to require additional resources. And there 36 are two kinds of resources. There is, 37 explicitly, the resources for the management part of that. And if you recall from all of the 38 discussion yesterday, the budget had two pieces. 39 40 One was management and one was the rest of it, 41 recognizing it takes a lot of work to get these out of the pilot phase into implementation and 42 43 work on the regulatory side. 44 So, those were those two components 45 and that was influenced by a lot of the 46 discussions that we had in developing the plan. 47 But since the plans didn't come in, it is not 48 that you can say if you add up these particular

actions, they will equal that budget initiative. 1 That is not -- we had to estimate what the budget 2 3 initiative would be well before we knew what the 4 actions, the explicit actions were. 5 So, in the future years, there might 6 be more of an alignment between sort of the line 7 items and the regional plans and the budget. 8 Right now, it was a ballpark estimate of what we 9 needed to do that. 10 MR. HULL: If I might, Mr. Chairman, just to follow up. Then, since the 11 implementation plans are now out and there is 12 13 some more specific information about progress in the different regions, will that influence the 14 15 decision-making about how those monies get spent? MR. RAUCH: I think the President's 16 budget is out. And so the first decision, of 17 18 course, will be for The Hill and Congress. And 19 we will have to see what Congress does. A lot of these plans went to The Hill as an example of how 20 21 we would spend those monies that we have asked 22 But we can't appropriate those monies in for. 23 any more detail until the Hill sort of tells us 24 what the funding will be. They do influence us in determining 25 how we want to go about things that were done by 26 27 us, in terms of what we would like to see out of Because the regional implementation 28 these plans. 29 is a bottom-up process. It is not something --30 while we can set the goal of actually 31 implementing systems, that is just a national 32 The details are difficult, complex, goal. 33 thorny. It has to be worked out from the bottom-They have to have an understanding from 34 up. 35 industry from the Councils and all that. So, they will guide us but in terms of 36 the actual budget allocation, we will have to see 37 what Congress does with that request before we 38 39 figure out how to spend the money. 40 MR. LAPOINTE: The other thing that 41 comes to mind from my perspective on that is as 42 you are working on your respective EM projects is to get a better accounting of the costs. 43 So, I 44 mean you can imagine if I was with Congressman 45 X's office, I would say well, what do you need to 46 spend on EM project in your particular region. 47 And we are getting better at getting those 48 estimates but that is going to be one of the

things we have to concentrate on, so we not only know how to move a program ahead but what the specifics are, as we get those estimates. We don't have them in.

CHAIR ANSON: Tom.

MR. NIES: George, thanks for the presentation. Are we making progress on being able to handle and use the data and figuring out how it interacts with observer data and how it affects SBRM requirements and that type of thing? I don't hear a lot of talk about that. So, it is hard to understand where we are on that side of the deal, the downstream use of the data.

MR. LAPOINTE: I think that we are making, you know, we are going to start using it for catch counting. So, there is methodology to do that. I sat in on a meeting with the Maine Coast community sector and they are going to use a model similar to what is being done like the BC model where they audit ten percent and they match it up for the Maine regions, VTRs and other regions are moving toward the same model.

I think that the Science Center community is still working on some of those data integration issues and so that is an important element as well. And it reminds me, I should put it in a presentation. So, a lot of work has been done and there is going to be learning and continued work in that vein, as we move ahead. That is probably something that some

30 31 of the proponents of EM don't pay as much 32 attention to early on and it is one of, I think, 33 the learning curve issues that is tough. When I 34 went to that meeting at the GARFO Region, my 35 first observation to both the agency folks and 36 the sector people was there are some issues when people talk past each other and you kind of 37 assume that somebody is going to make it work out 38 39 and that is, again, another one of those really 40 tough issues that you have got to go stepwise on 41 to make it work. So, not only do you achieve the 42 benefits of using EM, in terms of people say cost and we don't know if that is going to be -- what 43 44 kind of cost savings are going to be there but 45 burden on crews and vessels and whatnot and how 46 you integrate the science is something that we 47 have got to continue to work on. CHAIR ANSON: John Bullard. 48

MR. BULLARD: George, thank you for your help on all of this and being such a nice, loveable nag because we appreciate it and we need it.

And the cost savings, I want to probe that a little bit because there are images that people have on this that you know it is easy and the cost savings are going to be there. I think you kind of alluded to that in your last remarks there. And that there is, perhaps, widespread industry support. And as we work, for example, with that Maine sector that you have been talking to, we find some of these images, as you get into it, aren't so true or maybe they aren't so true that industry support varies. What would you expect with the fishing industry, especially in your state of Maine? Everyone has at least one opinion, maybe more. And so, it is difficult.

19 But one of the things that is especially difficult is this prevailing attitude 20 21 that all of this is going to produce savings, when at least our feeling is maybe this will 22 23 prove, I hope it proves to be wrong, is that 24 right now it looks like it is more expensive. And I am still not exactly sure why that is but I 25 don't know if you want to comment on it but it 26 27 looks right now that this technology can produce 28 more costs of analysis than savings.

29 And that may be something. I mean the folks in the Maine coast sector are interested in 30 31 this for all kinds of reasons. It is a way to 32 get observers off the boat. They want to be on 33 the vanguard. They think there might be savings 34 There are all kinds of motivations for it there. and some people don't want to be on it so 35 36 motivations are different. But the cost savings and the prevalent factor that this produces cost 37 savings, that can be harmful, especially if isn't 38 true. And I just want to know what your thoughts 39 40 are on it because you have dug deeper into this 41 and all over the country on it. What are your 42 thoughts on that?

43 MR. LAPOINTE: I think that is a great 44 question, John. And unfortunately, the answer, 45 in part, is we don't know.

46 That is why we are pushing so hard on 47 the cost accounting because if you are talking to 48 a fisherman, the costs for an industry member

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might be less because they are not paying for an 1 observer, they are paying for, you know if you 2 3 use a west coast example, installation of 4 equipment and the maintenance of the equipment. 5 And then the Agency does what I call the back 6 office analysis. And we haven't done a good job 7 of saying what that is. And so if you are a 8 proponent of EM, you will say well, Mr. Regional 9 Administrator, what is the cost of running the 10 program in your region? And a lot of the times, our answer is well, we can't tell you or we 11 haven't documented it. So, we can't really argue 12 13 back or counter that argument with what appears what the real costs are. 14 15 So, I think that is an incredibly important component of moving this ahead. 16 And then the second component is there 17 18 are EM systems that are -- you know, clearly cost 19 is an issue but the burden on the crew and the vessel is another issue as well. 20 There are some, 21 you know the vessel size is clearly an issue. In those fisheries it is clearly an issue in the 22 23 Alaska fish gear fishery. You know, some of the 24 boats down in the south Atlantic are open console boats that are 24 feet long. They can hardly get 25 two crew members on. And there are some 26 27 observation issues there. And so they are testing EM systems for 28 29 smaller boats. And so people have to be honest about their motivation and then we have to 30 31 respond as best we can and increasingly better in 32 terms of what the total cost is so that we can 33 make that comparison. 34 CHAIR ANSON: Any other comments? 35 Those listening in on the phone, do you have any 36 questions? All right. 37 Kitty? MS. SIMONDS: Just to say that EDF has 38 been going to The Hill to try to get more money 39 40 for this line item. And so I am wondering if other Councils were contacted by Sara. Anybody 41 else? Any Council contacted about what it would 42 cost for you folks to you know there is the NMFS 43 44 component and there is a Council component, too. 45 Well, I will send you the presentation 46 if none of you were contacted. But they are 47 working on The Hill to get more money for that line item number 16.

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MR. LAPOINTE: Kitty, there are a 1 number of groups who are interested, obviously, 2 3 in more rapid implementation of EM and other 4 electronic technologies and EDF is one of those 5 groups. And when I saw one of their 6 presentations, the numbers they had were very 7 different than we would write in this room. In 8 New England, for instance, one of their early 9 presentations had moving from pilot projects to 10 every permitted vessel in the groundfish fishery like in two years, which we told them we think is 11 a wildly, an improbable assumption to make. 12 13 MS. SIMONDS: So, did they listen to you and change things? 14 15 MR. LAPOINTE: I think they have. And I think the plans and I think outside interests 16 in increasing EM allow us to have a better 17 18 discussion. You know we may, in the President's 19 budget may say that, what is the line, is it like 20 \$7 million for next year, \$5.5 and \$1.5 million 21 for electronic technology? And they may say \$12 It puts us all in a much better 22 million. 23 position to have the conversation as opposed to 24 us saying we need \$7 million and nobody else saying we need anything. 25 And so I think they are pesky 26 27 stakeholders but they are there and they are helping move things in the right direction. 28 29 MS. SIMONDS: I think their figure was \$2 million above the President's budget. 30 31 CHAIR ANSON: John. 32 MR. BULLARD: Kitty, they have 33 certainly talked to me and one of the issues on cost is they feel it is in their interest to 34 35 assert that electronic technologies save money as 36 a way of arguing for investment in electronic technologies. And so whether it saves money or 37 not, they think it is a very important argument 38 to make that it saves money. And I am not sure 39 40 it does but they don't want to hear that it 41 doesn't save money because they are arguing that it is worthy of investment. That is what they --42 43 that is their argument. 44 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone else? Dorothy. 45 MS. LOWMAN: Well, I am not sure that 46 this deserves a lot more conversation. I do know that I think when they were working on that 47 project they did work with different people and 48

sometimes there were some stakeholders. A lot of times there were people who were working on issues related to the implementation plan. I know that we had a draft of the implementation plan out that they heavily utilized in that vein.

So, I think their goal is to just try to, I think frankly, support the administration's request is really what they want to do.

CHAIR ANSON: All right, Don.

MR. McISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just to make one point of budgetary emphasis on a distinction of this last discussion, yesterday we talked about whether or not in fiscal year 2016 there might be an electronic monitoring line in the big table for councils. So, what we are aware of, as Kitty indicated, is that a lot of the push in Congress, not just from EDF but from others, is designed to have a specific allocation for the council activity that is required. CHAIR ANSON: All right. Well, George

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MS. LOWMAN: So, George, I have one other question. You know mentioned some R&D related to data transfer, storage, et cetera, and then you mentioned that there were other issues related to those that weren't R&D but I guess I didn't quite hear kind of what is the process to try to address some of those. Because they sort of interact even with the R&D, in terms of who might be interested, how it might be structured, et cetera, knowing who can handle it, who can hold it, who can reserve it, et cetera. So, I am wondering if you have any comments on that.

34 MR. LAPOINTE: Sure. We have had
35 internal discussions on both. I mean the data
36 storage and the data transfer issue.

And when I first got started on the project, you know going into it with little information, I said well, you know, there has got to be some way to figure out how to send that data electronically. And the data set size, as you know are huge.

And there was a conference I was at and I was talking to a guy who was working on the Google Car Project. And I said well, if somebody knows how to handle big sets of data, Google should be it. And so I sat down with this person and said, you know, what do you do when you send

a data file that is this big? He said I put it 1 in my pocket and bring it back to the office or 2 3 mail it in. And so it changed our way of 4 thinking. And the model that you started 5 developing on the west coast and Dana Matthews 6 was instrumental in changing my way of thinking 7 of just saying well, let's mail it in until we 8 can figure something else out is one issue for 9 data transfer. 10 It will be great in the future when we figure out how to send those things 11 electronically and I think that is coming. 12 13 The data storage issue is one where I did a scale out based on some estimates I got 14 15 from Dave Colpo on what is produced in the whiting fishery on the west coast and from Alaska 16 and from the northeast. And you could be talking 17 18 about tens of terabytes a year. And so the 19 question then is how long do you keep it and who 20 keeps it. And those are ongoing discussions. 21 There is clearly discussions about people holding it outside the agency. But then how do you get 22 23 the data and what data do you get? So, those are 24 ongoing, incredibly important discussions. And one of the things we just talked 25 about recently is we may need to have an interim 26 27 solution until we figure out the long-term components to allow these things to get started. 28 29 Because whether it is west coast, or Alaska, or east coast, if we get two years down the road and 30 31 then people say oh, we don't have data storage 32 figured out, let's stop until we figure it out, 33 that will not be a good thing. So, I think it is going to take continued work on how to handle it 34 35 logistically and legally and it will take "the 36 give and take" because there are opinions on this 37 that are wide apart. So, those are our two critical issues. 38 CHAIR ANSON: All right, George. 39 40 Thank you very much for the presentation. 41 MR. LAPOINTE: Thank you. CHAIR ANSON: We will go back or we 42 will go to take a break right now for 15 minutes. 43 44 And then after the break, we will have Dr. 45 Merrick give his report. 46 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 47 went off the record at 10:22 a.m. and resumed at 10:49 a.m.) 48

CHAIR ANSON: All right, everyone, we 1 had a little bit of a delay due to some technical 2 3 difficulties we were trying to straighten out 4 here. But we have Dr. Richard Merrick Report on 5 Science Centers 2013 Data Program Review and 2014 6 Assessment Program Review. Dr. Merrick. 7 DR. MERRICK: Thank you, Kevin. It's 8 nice to be here and this is for those of you who 9 have been around for a while, this is my sort of 10 annual portal with where we are on the program And let's see if we can get this to go 11 reviews. forward. There. 12 This began, basically, the year that 13 I took this position. So, we are now into the 14 15 fourth year of the cycle. So, FY12 was, basically, for us to get organized. 16 Here, though, we wanted to have a thorough external 17 18 review of all the centers on a single theme each 19 year and do this on a cycle basis or cyclical 20 basis that we will do this for six years and then 21 start over again. And we started the process with 22 23 strategic planning with the idea that none of the 24 centers really had a significant strategic plan. I think the Alaska Center did but that was about 25 it. I wanted to get all of the centers thinking 26 27 more strategically. There is a lot of questions that you are asking of the centers they need to 28 be thinking about a higher level and then start 29 30 doing these reviews. 31 So, year 2 was the first of the 32 And originally, we had Magnuson reviews. 33 expected to do all Magnuson one year. We 34 recognized that actually if we could get people 35 to come in and look at the data that is collected, it was a different sort of group than 36 37 the ones that we would expect to come in and talk about their stock. So, that is why that is split 38 up into two years. 39 40 So, basically over years two and 41 three, we are reviewing the Magnuson stock 42 assessment enterprise of all the centers. And this year we are moving into the 43 next phase, which is protected species science, 44 and as you can see there, there is two more years 45 46 in the process. And then we will pause, do a 47 year of strategic planning and start over again. 48 So, to review 2013 and 2014. Here is

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the schedule. Each of the centers' reviews came off pretty much on schedule. The southeast center was the very first of the reviews and we learned a lot out of that, most of which was that you can't get give the center reviewers 12,000 pages of documents and expect them to read it. And I think for all this, it was a useful exercise from the outside to work from the inside to see what was actually happening in these centers.

11 These reviews were open to the public and I think what we have seen as we have gone 12 13 through these two years that we have actually started, in the second year they actually start 14 15 to draw more participation not only from the public, there is industry in almost all of these 16 now, but from you all, from the councils and 17 18 commissions, as well as from our partners in the 19 regional office and other agencies.

20 The results of each one of the reviews 21 is a set of reports from each of the individuals 22 that review. I recognize that the review panel 23 is composed of three totally external reviewers 24 from NOAA; one other reviewer from outside of NOAA -- excuse me, outside of NMFS; and then one 25 reviewer from NMFS but from a different region. 26 So, usually the panel is around five. Sometimes 27 28 we have had up to seven. So, each one of those 29 panelists will prepare their own individual report and that report then gets posted online 30 for the public. The chair of the panel 31 32 summarizes the results of what each of the five 33 or so panelists found in their reviews. That 34 gets posted as well.

35 And then within about a month of when the chair's summary is received, and that is 36 supposed to be within two weeks of the close of 37 the review, the center's director has to respond. 38 39 And the center director's response has been an 40 interesting process in developing something that 41 I thought was really useful. A lot of the early 42 attempts to respond were very broad and flowery, saying yes, these are wonderful reviews. 43 We 44 thank you very much for that. And what I have 45 pushed them all to, and you will see that, 46 particularly in the FY14 reviews is I want a 47 schedule of responses of things that people are 48 going to do, the centers are going to do to

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respond back to the reviewers comments.

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And we keep a record of that. And that is now posted internally. I have a spreadsheet with the databases developing on all of the reviewers' comments and then the centers' responses. These then go into the center director's performance plan. And they are monitored. I expect them to stay on schedule. There is a specific item within their plans that 85 percent of the items scheduled for that year must be completed.

At the close of the six or seven 12 13 reviews, then the seventh is our Office of Science and Technology here at headquarters, 14 15 which occurred sometime at the end of the fiscal year, I have about two months to review all of 16 the reports and then prepare a national response. 17 18 And basically, what that national response looks 19 like is it summarizes all the sort of crosscutting items that I have seen in the seven 20 21 reviews. So, if it is in three or more of the center's reviews, it will go into my national 22 23 response. I then am also obliged to say how and 24 what we are going to do to respond to those comments. And it is also my performance plan. 25

26 So, that website, the headquarters' 27 website has access to all these materials. Each 28 one of the individual centers also maintains a 29 website with their own specific materials.

30 So, some overarching themes that came 31 out of the reviews. Actually in the two years 32 between data collection and stock assessments, 33 they were not that much different but they sure reflected the different part of the stock 34 35 assessment process. So, strategic planning was Staffing was a big deal. 36 important. As an example of how it is different, for the data 37 collection period, there were staffing shortfalls 38 39 recognized in all the centers. So, that is what 40 this will pop up in the national review. And 41 those were basically, either data processing 42 group or in Asian growth where they had people cutting O lists. And at the same time, when we 43 44 did the stock assessment reviews, we again saw 45 similar sort of issues about workforce capacity 46 but then it was a different kind of person. 47 Go down to specific responses. For

48 example, on data management issues, one of the

responses that we are providing at the national 1 level for FY13, those funds became available in 2 3 14 was to actually fund three additional FTEs per 4 center to help with the data management. 5 With respect to surveys and sampling 6 design, we have a number of data collection 7 efforts that the reviewers found were not 8 statistically robust. So they maybe collected 9 too many age structures or too few. And there 10 was no national approach to that. So, we are 11 hosting a workshop this year to try to develop an overarching approach to this. 12 13 The classic example would be where they have collected 10,000 O lists from stock and 14 15 the observers are cutting every one of these fish to get those O lists that we are not going to do 16 17 a stock assessment for. So, we are trying to fix 18 that. 19 Strategic planning, a lot of this 20 dealt with the stock assessment priorities in 21 scheduling that Rick Methot has been dealing with 22 and they have discussed it all, the 23 prioritization of stock assessments. 24 And then staffing shortfalls. As I mentioned, we are going to deal with that by 25 directly hiring staff or providing funds for it 26 27 anyway. 28 And the second year prioritization was 29 again an issue. One of the significant issues became how to improve throughput. You all have 30 31 probably seen some of the photocharts that we 32 have put together that show how many steps there 33 are to go from data collection to actually 34 studying the fact and it takes a long time to do And there is reasons for all that but there 35 it. So, we 36 may perhaps be critical ways to do this. are going to be hosting a national working group 37 to improve that process, at least attempt to. 38 39 Management strategy evaluations were 40 important here and they were actually in the 41 first year as well. And we have talked a lot 42 about implement management strategy evaluations. We haven't done much about it. So, I have gotten 43 44 a little frustrated. So, while I have told every 45 one of the centers we are going to provide you 46 funds to hire at least one individual who is 47 going to be your MSE expert. It could be 48 somebody new or you could take somebody you have

got right now, make them the MSE expert and hire 1 somebody new to replace that person. But I want 2 3 someone in every one of the centers that can work 4 with the regional office in the centers on MSEs. 5 And then, I have tasked my three ST 6 scientists, those are my senior level scientist 7 like Jason who was talking with you all a few 8 minutes ago, to look at this nationally and 9 develop a national approach to how we can provide 10 this advice. Because in some situations, we need an economist as an expert in MSEs. 11 In other situations, it is a population dynamics expert. 12 But I want a national approach to this, so they 13 are working on that. 14 15 And finally, there is a need to continue to retain increased capacity for stock 16 assessment scientists. So, we will be continuing 17 to provide funding for additional stock 18 19 assessment scientists. 20 So, these are the sort of things I 21 deal with at the national level. You can take a look at each one of the centers' responses. 22 23 There will be a lot more things beyond this but I 24 reduce it down to the national level to typically a half a dozen or so sort of cross-cutting 25 issues. 26 27 Now, in 2015, I am going to set aside Magnuson for a while so all those folks can rest 28 29 and look at protected species science. The terms 30 of reference are online. And this one is 31 actually a little bit different than what we have done in the past in that all the centers' 32

Magnuson responsibilities are fairly similar.
But if you look at the centers' responsibilities
with respect to protected resources, it really
varies. There are some areas, like in the Gulf,
where turtles dominate much of what is going on.

Other areas, like on the west coast, 38 where salmon is a big issue, the northwest and 39 40 the southwest centers, jointly, do salmon. So, 41 if you look at the terms of reference at how we 42 are going to do this, you are going to see that the species that are reviewed are going to be 43 44 different between centers. And in some cases, I am combining the two centers into one review. 45

46 So, in the west coast, Salmon will be 47 done as a joint review between the northwest and 48 the southwest centers. Otherwise, things are

very similar. Again, a similar kind of 1 independent panel, the same sort of period. And 2 3 again, these are open to the public. 4 And this is one where we have really 5 pushed out particularly to the protected 6 resources community to become involved in. So, 7 our expectation is that now the Commission will 8 be at all the reviews; Headquarters Office of 9 Protected Resources will have a representative at 10 all the reviews; our expectation is that the ARA at the regional offices will participate in each 11 one of their regional reviews, 12 13 And we are hoping that the SRGs, the chairs of the SRGs will participate in each one 14 15 of the reviews as well. They will be there, basically, in the audience but they will be there 16 to provide advice to the panel. In other words, 17 18 the panel is external to the region. They are 19 brought in from the outside but they are supposed 20 to give a fresh eye to reviewing the work there. 21 But it is important that we have local experts in the audience and talking with the panel. 22 23 Most everything is scheduled at this 24 Woods Hole has now been scheduled for -point. Bill, do you remember what it is -- April 12th, 25 the week of April 12th. A couple of locations in 26 27 the west coast yet to be determined but these 28 will be posted soon. 29 We strongly suggest that the Councils 30 have representatives there. Those of you who 31 have protected resources working groups or 32 committees, the Chair, Rick Seagraves, it would 33 be great to have him there in the audience 34 helping us. 35 Questions? Do you have questions? Kitty, nothing from the Pacific? 36 MS. SIMONDS: I would rather, I told 37 you before I was so happy when you got the job; 38 one was that you were a marine mammal expert and 39 40 you need to fix some of the terrible, what shall 41 we say, closures we have, if our fishery bumps into two of them. Anyway, but that is just 42 43 background. 44 I am really glad that you are doing 45 all of this. It is very necessary. In our part 46 of the world, our piece, I hate to tell you, in 47 that case, needs a lot of discipline. It is messy out there. And the divisions have to learn 48

to work together with each other because that 1 doesn't happen. And then you could imagine when 2 3 we ask for reports or assessments, I think it is 4 better for us to just have access to all the data 5 and then we do our own reports. Because the 6 timing is incredibly long, not just for us, I am 7 also speaking for the territories. So, 8 hopefully, all of this that you are doing will 9 change the way they do business. And now we do 10 have a new director and so my hope is that you and I and the director will speak sometime soon 11 to get everything out there on the table and we 12 13 should have a talk face-to-face kind of thing. DR. MERRICK: Okay. Well, in the 14 15 Hawaiian Islands, we are not going to do corals this year. We will do it next year as part of 16 the ecosystems. But the issues you have got with 17 marine mammals, I mean you need to have somebody 18 19 in the audience that can talk with the panel to 20 raise those issues. Because the real thrust of 21 this is not so much how you do surveys but are we providing the right kind of science to support 22 23 the regional office, to support the councils and 24 so on. MS. SIMONDS: Right, exactly. 25 DR. MERRICK: So, the committee, as an 26 27 interim reference, the committee is expecting to hear those sorts of things from you. 28 This is not 29 the kind of committee where they will just turn their backs to the audience. 30 They are expecting 31 to have a dialogue with the audience. 32 MS. SIMONDS: Well, very good, because 33 we will give them dialogue. 34 DR. MERRICK: Good. Chris. 35 MR. MOORE: So, thanks for the I think it is great that you are 36 presentation. ramping up the MSE capabilities in the regions, 37 sort of the science centers, the regional 38 centers. 39 40 I am wondering about that capability 41 now. So, we have MSE experts, we consider 42 experts working for you now and I am asking 43 because we are very interested in --44 So, I am wondering about the MSE 45 capabilities, the MSE capabilities that have you 46 now and I am wondering who those folks are 47 because the Mid-Atlantic Council is very 48 interested in MSEs for some of our species,

specifically the black sea bass. 1 So, are there folks that we can 2 3 contact now, as you start ramping up efforts with 4 the Northeast Fisheries Center? Are folks going 5 to be there soon? What is going on? 6 DR. MERRICK: That is up to the 7 schedule in the Center. Bill will be the best 8 person to talk to about that but I know there is 9 capability within the Center but there is no one 10 person that is actually dedicated to it. They do it part-time. And what I want to have is 11 somebody who is dedicated to it full-time and to 12 13 build the capability of individuals who are there. 14 15 Right now, there is no one there who is dedicated to this full-time. 16 MR. KARP: At present, that is 17 18 But we are responding to your request correct. 19 to align ourselves and create a lead person. And 20 we will be working with both Councils because 21 each one of them has someone doing MSE work. MR. MOORE: So, as follow-up, how 22 23 about headquarters? DR. MERRICK: We have no individual 24 that that is all they do. 25 MR. MOORE: Okay. 26 27 DR. MERRICK: But you talk to Jason, he is very familiar with the methodologies of it. 28 29 It is nothing really unique but to have somebody 30 who isn't doing stock assessments actually have the time to do this, that is the real lift here. 31 MR. MOORE: So, I have another 32 33 question. You talked about data issues in some of your slides. So, how is the work that you are 34 35 doing complimenting what is going on in the 36 region now on GARFO with data, to look at the way 37 they handle data? There is, I think, a one- or two-year thing that the Regional Science Center 38 is working on that can help us with our data 39 40 issues. 41 DR. MERRICK: Well, one is, I am hoping that the individuals that we are drawing 42 additional funding to the center will be able to 43 44 help move that issue along. And this is actually a conversation that we started when I was there, 45 46 trying to straighten this out. 47 But I am looking to what happens in 48 the northeast, as an example, for other regions.

No one else, I think, has given this as strong a 1 scrub as the northeast are doing right now. 2 And if we look at some of the other regions, there 3 4 are at least as large of problems, if not 5 greater. 6 The Alaska got their act together. 7 The southeast needs work because they are so 8 scattered with three different Councils. So, it So, help them, if 9 is very different datasets. 10 you can, because they are going to help everybody 11 else. 12 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you. One comment. 13 Just the folks that are listening in on the phone are having some trouble listening to the comments 14 15 and questions here. So, if you can make sure you get very close to the microphone, that would 16 17 help. 18 Chris Oliver? 19 MR. OLIVER: Kind of a really general question, Richard. When it is protected species 20 21 science used for assessments, does that broadly include protected species science used for things 22 23 like biological opinions as well? 24 DR. MERRICK: It would effectively be included. 25 MR. OLIVER: Effectively. 26 27 DR. MERRICK: It is really we are using the MMPA as the driver for this but ESA is 28 29 there as well. So, when you are doing stellar 30 sea lion surveys, for example, you are meeting 31 both these. 32 CHAIR ANSON: Tom Nies. 33 MR. NIES: Thanks, Richard. I quess 34 I have got two comments. One is I was actually 35 glad to hear that you brought up the point about 36 public participation because I was going to ask 37 about that. Because at the two meetings I have been to in the northeast, the public 38 participation has been pretty limited. And had 39 40 Chris and me, and Bob Beal not shown up, I would 41 almost say public participation might have been nonexistent. 42 43 So, one of the issues, I think, is 44 location. I don't know why it is felt like the 45 thing has to be held at the Science Center. You 46 know it makes it convenient for people at the Science Center but not so convenient at the 47 public. 48

And this next one is going to be 1 2 problematic because it conflicts with the Mid-3 Atlantic Council's council meeting. So, that is 4 an issue. 5 The other thing is that you know I 6 struggled a little bit on the models meeting and 7 Bill had heard me go on a rant about this. So, I 8 will try and keep it short. You know, when you 9 bring in outside reviewers from NOAA and I think 10 they bring in their perception of how management 11 should work and these reviews are not actually supposed to be talking about management but when 12 13 the reviewers start writing things like well, you have got your management plans organized 14 15 incorrectly, and that is affecting science, I have a problem with that because, first off, I 16 don't really feel that that was their role; and 17 18 second, that is not really something that the 19 three of us talked about. So, you know these are conclusions that, in my opinion, were uninformed. 20 21 And we really didn't have an 22 opportunity presented to rebut these comments. 23 The review panel was held in May and I don't 24 think we saw the reports until October or 25

24 think we saw the reports until October or 25 November, after the Science Center Director had 26 already drafted his reply to the reviewers' 27 reports.

So, I struggle a little bit with that 28 29 aspect of the reviews. I am very glad to do I like participating in them. 30 them. I think the 31 Center has done an excellent job laying out their 32 programs for the reviewers but I still have some 33 heartburn with some of the things that go on 34 after the reviews are over.

35 DR. MERRICK: Yes, I have seen the 36 overreach as well on a number of the reviews by 37 the reviewers. I'm not quite sure how we 38 restrain them, other than probably the Center 39 Directors should make sure at the beginning, tell 40 them to stick to the terms of reference.

41 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone on the phone 42 listening that has a question for Dr. Merrick? MR. HARTIG: Yes, can you hear me? 43 44 This is Ben Hartig, South Atlantic Council. 45 CHAIR ANSON: Yes, Ben we can hear 46 If you could speak up just a little bit you. 47 more, though, but go ahead. 48 MR. HARTIG: Yes, Dr. Merrick, thank

you very much for that presentation. In the 1 southeast you mentioned some of the data 2 3 shortfalls we have and certainly, we have been 4 trying to identify some of the areas that you are 5 going to identify as well, by looking at your 6 sampling in detail and figuring out where you are 7 collecting too many samples and where you are not 8 collecting enough. In the southeast it is 9 critical that we collect the right number of 10 samples because we have some oversampling in a couple of species that we could redirect to other 11 species. 12 13 So, I would like to thank you for having that national look on sampling across the 14 15 board. Is that going to look at each Council sampling or is it just going to be a general 16 sampling overview of how many samples should be 17 18 collected? 19 DR. MERRICK: The goal is to come up 20 and see trends that can be used individually 21 within each region. So, then we would be looking at each Council, or Commission, or Center, 22 23 whoever is collecting the information. 24 MR. HARTIG: Yes, okay. Well, we have got, I think through the CR Program, we have got 25 a workshop coming up where we are going to look 26 27 at some of this in detail and maybe we can get 28 you some of that information and you can use it 29 your review as well. DR. MERRICK: Very good. 30 What we are 31 looking for in this, too, is are we serving 32 properly. So, in the southeast, one of the 33 things that was really surprising were the number 34 of surveys in the southeast and the states that 35 were involved in that fed into the stock 36 assessments. They came up actually in the northeast as well. Are we doing the right set of 37 surveys? Could some of those be stopped and new 38 39 ones begun? And that is part of the MSE effort 40 as well. I had actually asked for Bonnie to 41 prioritize that as one of the very first things 42 that she looks at. I know there are some issues in the southeast of other surveys that the South-43 44 Atlantic and the Gulf Councils would like to have 45 done that are not being done now. This is a tool 46 that could help with that. 47 MR. HARTIG: Yes, I appreciate that. 48 That was a critical part that came out into the

data review. Like you say, some of your surveys 1 aren't giving you assessment-grade information. 2 So, you know I appreciate that review and 3 4 hopefully, we get some of the sampling that 5 provides us a bigger bang for our buck so we can 6 actually get some assessment-grade science going 7 into our assessment. 8 DR. MERRICK: And I would encourage 9 you to pay attention to recommendations and 10 responses that we have put out in the Center Director's and my response and holding our feet 11 to the fire. If you don't see us doing what we 12 13 said we were going to do, you should be smacking us upside the head about it. 14 15 MR. HARTIG: No, and I appreciate And that is one of the things that some of 16 that. these are long-term goals and solutions to some 17 18 of the data needs that we have. And so that was 19 the only thing that I had is how do we have an 20 action plan that we know that the Council is 21 informed on how we are moving forward with some of these new data collection programs. 22 23 DR. MERRICK: Okay. CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Ben. 24 Anyone else on the phone that has a question? 25 MS. DUVAL: That covered mine. 26 27 CHAIR ANSON: All right, thank you. Just as a follow-up to that, I guess, who do you 28 29 anticipate will be participating in that 30 workshop? 31 DR. MERRICK: The protected resources? No, the biological 32 CHAIR ANSON: 33 Is it stock assessment -- Science samples. 34 Center stock assessment folks? Is it laboratory 35 folks that actually do the processing? How 36 widespread? 37 DR. MERRICK: I would expect that the Center Regional Office and Councils. 38 CHAIR ANSON: All right, thank you. 39 40 Rick? 41 MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Merrick, as we have gotten into 42 the potential transition toward ecosystem 43 44 approaches to fisheries management, one of the 45 needs that was highlighted fairly quickly was the 46 capacity to do management strategy evaluations. 47 So, the fact that we can look forward to having that capacity resident within our Regional 48

Science Centers, I think, will be an important 1 capacity for us, as we consider moving in that 2 direction because that has been highlighted 3 4 repeatedly, as we have gone through those 5 discussions as one of the needs that we have to 6 support the transition standpoint. 7 DR. MERRICK: I recognize that and I 8 think just having one person is not enough but it 9 is a start. And I think as we have showed how 10 useful the tool is, we will be able to divert resources to more fully staff that. Right now, 11 it is kind of -- trying to sell that on The Hill, 12 13 for example, without the utility of it, it is hard for people that don't understand it. 14 15 CHAIR ANSON: Chris Oliver. MR. OLIVER: That discussion prompted 16 I could have asked you this question 17 a question. 18 last week, Richard. 19 DR. MERRICK: Okay. 20 MR. OLIVER: But these reviews, 21 generally, the question is who is going to be there, who participates in this? Is it sort of 22 23 an internal review or are there external reviews involved? Who all would be in the room, I guess? 24 They are a big panel and the panel is 25 composed of the five or six people I mentioned 26 27 before; three scientists external to both NOAA and to the region; another NOAA but non-new 28 29 scientist; and then another NMFS scientist but 30 from a separate region. And then usually there 31 is a Center Director that also sits in to 32 transfer knowledge. 33 The audience is open to the public and, like Tom has mentioned, it is great to have 34 35 Council there. And I would encourage that happen at every one of the reviews and the regional 36 37 office. And then there are interest groups that are important here like for the protective 38 resources ones, having the Marine Mammal 39 40 Commission there is important. And then it is 41 open to the public. It is a public review, as is all the information. 42 43 CHAIR ANSON: John. 44 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. 45 Chairman. 46 Dr. Merrick, a question regarding the 47 capacity to do management strategy evaluations. One of the challenges, I think, councils have in 48

dealing with or responding to emerging scientific 1 tools and applications is the SSC's role as a 2 peer review group and the capacity of that group 3 4 to provide peer review on new tools, on emerging 5 approaches. And I am just wondering whether you 6 have any recommendations to councils, in terms of how they might respond to or support this effort 8 to bring management strategy evaluation into our 9 process relative to SSC.

10 DR. MERRICK: Well, so really what the SSCs do, a lot of things that verge on management 11 strategy evaluations but are very informal. 12 So, 13 building that capacity probably within council's staff would really help the SSCs. 14

15 I am not asking for money right now to pay for that but my vision in the end, probably 16 if we had capacity in all three, the Center, the 17 18 Regional Office, and the Council, it would be the 19 best way to do this.

CHAIR ANSON: Anyone else? Anyone else on the phone have a question?

All right, well, Dr. Merrick, thank you very much for the information.

> DR. MERRICK: Thank you.

CHAIR ANSON: Next we will have John 25 Henderschedt with Fisheries Forum Information 26 27 Network.

Thank you, Mr. 28 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: 29 Chairman. And first of all, thank you very much 30 for allowing me to give a brief presentation to 31 the CCC. I am going to describe to you a project 32 that we have worked on for guite some time and I 33 am really thankful that we have the opportunity 34 to present it to the CCC.

35 By way of introduction, earlier this 36 week I sent out an email describing some important changes that are taking place at the 37 Fisheries Forum. This includes transition of the 38 39 forum from the existing partnership to the 40 establishment of an institutional home at the Nicholas Institute at Duke University and 41 transfer of leadership of the forum to Katie 42 Latanich and Kim Gordon as co-directors. And 43 44 Katie Latanich is here. And for those of you who don't know Katie, I really suggest that you 45 46 introduce yourself to her today and get to know 47 Katie.

So, Mr. Chairman, following several

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years of planning and development, we are really 1 excited to launch this new website and 2 3 communications platform that we have called the 4 Fisheries Forum Information Network. This 5 project emerged from a strategic plan that we 6 developed in 2012 and it began as a way to 7 compliment and extend the value of the work that 8 we do through forums and workshops. Essentially, 9 an effort to extend the value of our investment 10 beyond the events themselves and to reach a broader audience. 11 But this has grown into something that 12 we hope is much bigger, really a virtual 13 community within the federal fisheries management 14 15 arena and this is a way to support more networking and more information sharing that 16 occurs when there are opportunities to convene 17 18 managers across regions and across institutions 19 at forums, at regional workshops, and even at 20 meetings like CCC meetings. 21 So, my goal today is to simply introduce this site to you and show you how it 22 23 can be used as a resource by council, council 24 staff and agency staff. So, at a very basic level, the 25 Fisheries Forum Information Network or the FFIN 26 27 is the Fisheries Forum's new website. You can still find all of the materials and the resources 28 29 from past work that the forum has done and its collaborations with councils and with NOAA 30 31 Fisheries. 32 The information network includes 33 resources, as I said, from past forums. They are archived there as well as videos and 34 35 presentations. And it is also a home for additional 36 information like work we have done in support of 37 Councils, for instance, the Climate Change and 38 39 Governance Workshop that the Mid-Atlantic Council 40 sponsored, as well as our collaborations, for 41 instance, with the Northeast Fisheries Science 42 Center, in supporting the development of their 43 strategic science plan. 44 Our goal is to connect people and 45 information in a way that builds on but also 46 outlives these one-time events in collaborations 47 as well draws in resources beyond the work of the fisheries forum. 48

So, these things would include 1 2 materials like information on the Mid-Atlantic 3 Council's Stakeholder Workshop on best practices 4 for wind energy development, the North Pacific 5 Council's description of its process for 6 nominating and evaluating HAPCs, which is an 7 older document but has been of interest to other 8 And I believe figured into some of the regions. 9 work that the Habitat Workgroup that we will hear 10 from this afternoon will be describing and the next project, such as the website that the 11 National Electronic Monitoring Workshop that 12 13 Dorothy organized and that George's presentation was following up on this morning. 14

15 So, these are just a few examples. 16 They are documents, links to other websites and 17 all of them are examples of regional innovations 18 that are valuable to share across regions and 19 across institutions.

What we heard from the folks that we 20 21 engaged in developing this program, this website, and that includes council staff, agency staff. 22 Ι 23 would like to make a special thank you to NOAA 24 Fisheries and to Dr. Tara Scott, in particular, who has been directly involved in the development 25 of this project is that the greatest barrier to 26 27 sharing information is time and a knowledge of 28 what is available. And really what we are trying 29 to do is help council members, council staff and agency staff finding and sharing good information 30 31 and developing their network of peers.

32 So, the FFIN is organized into seven topic-based communities. For example, ecosystem-33 34 based management, catch limits and assessments, 35 et cetera. And then each community includes announcements, a resource library and a 36 discussion board. And the resource library is 37 organized into subtopics. For example, with 38 39 ecosystems, there might be topic headings of 40 habitat, climate change, and forage fish. And 41 these library entries can include files, videos, 42 and hyperlinks, which can be tagged with key So, the idea is to make this 43 words and searched. 44 information very accessible in terms of both 45 topic and community.

And I want to clarify that the FFIN is the way to link information. We are not hosting all of the information and we are certainly not

intending to generate all of the information on 1 the FFIN. Over time, we hope to enlist the 2 3 FFIN's core audience to build and to curate this 4 collection of information resources. 5 So, the core audience for the FFIN, as 6 I mentioned, consists of council members, council 7 staff, and agency staff. And all the content 8 that is posted on the FFIN is public but the core 9 audience is also able to create individual 10 accounts and profiles. And the purpose of that is to support an efficient networking experience 11 between people who have similar interests and 12 13 responsibilities and also to connect people that have questions to people who have information and 14 15 answers. So, a profile would consist of 16 information regarding region, council 17 18 affiliation, professional responsibilities, area 19 of interest. And I should note that the one set of information on the FFIN that is not public is 20 21 the profile information, unless the individual user chooses to make that public. 22 23 So, the platform itself, then, creates 24 dynamic networks based on shared traits. For example, a list of contacts or networks that are 25 based on shared interests. And again, it is an 26 27 efficient way to stay in touch and an effective way to identify new contacts within your network. 28 29 So, going forward, as I said, we are 30 very excited to develop the FFIN to this point. 31 It is now live. You can visit it at 32 fisheriesforum.org. And we really intend to 33 develop it to be the go to resource for federal 34 fisheries managers, in terms of information 35 across regions and across institutions. 36 We want to support users to go to that site, to stay up to date, and to learn what is 37 going on in other regions. And we also encourage 38 39 councils and council staff to use the FFIN as a 40 tool and to help your work products have greater 41 impact and find a wider audience among 42 colleagues. 43 So, on an ongoing basis, we invite 44 your feedback and your questions. And so while 45 this presentation was designed to simply present 46 the concept and the high-level attributes of the 47 FFIN, the Fisheries Forum team would be quite 48 pleased to provide a more detailed walkthrough

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and orientation to the FFIN to your council 1 members and staff. And you can talk to Katie or 2 talk to Kim about setting that up at a future 3 4 time, perhaps at a council meeting or otherwise. 5 And so, Mr. Chairman, that concludes 6 my presentation on the Fisheries Forum 7 Information Network. I did want to mention that 8 in early May will be the east coast forum at the 9 Duke Marine Lab in Beaufort and the topic is 10 risk-based management with a special focus on 11 management strategy evaluation. So, apropos to the previous presentation from Dr. Merrick. 12 13 So, again, thank you very much for time on the agenda and I will be happy to answer 14 15 any questions that CCC might have about the FFIN. CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, John. 16 Do members have any questions for John? Chris? 17 18 MR. MOORE: I will try to speak up. 19 This FFIN, this project is going to be extremely 20 useful, I think, to the Council and staff. And 21 again, just speaking for myself. I have had a chance to look at the site. There is a lot of 22 23 useful information there. I am curious about the 24 way you are going to manage the information on the site. Is there going to be one point person 25 that will control content for all the communities 26 27 or are you going to have a community leader for the seven or eight different communities that you 28 29 stated? 30 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. 31 Chairman. Chris, that is an excellent question. And at present, we are at startup. 32 It is our 33 intent that the Fisheries Forum Team will curate 34 that but, ultimately, we don't want to create an 35 unnecessary delay between people identifying 36 information and getting it on that site and the team's ability to review all of that. 37 And given the fact that the core 38 community is made up of really of us, of council 39 40 members, council staff, agency staff, I think the 41 needs to have that sort of very closely controlled editorial process will not be that 42 43 great. And so, ultimately, we are really looking 44 for a self-maintaining site. To the extent that 45 we run into difficulties with that, we would 46 obviously have to edit it more closely. 47 But starting will be, basically, 48 reviewing and posting things but quickly

transitioning to basically instantaneous posting of information.

CHAIR ANSON: Rick.

MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. John, as you transition from your current role with the forum into your new opportunity with the Agency, I just wanted to express our appreciation as a council and point out the fact that John and his team at the fisheries forum have allowed us to leverage our existing council resources in a way that has been very effective. John mentioned a number of different workshops but we have, in 12 fact, had a substantial number of those that they helped facilitate. I just want to express my appreciation because they resulted, I think, in a lot of great outcomes for us but really enhanced our resources and ability to execute those types of projects.

19 You know when you go into a workshop, 20 often you think it may be a fairly simple thing 21 to execute but there is a lot of work that goes on behind the scenes to make them successful. 22 23 John worked behind the scenes and in front of the scenes on a lot of these workshops that we did 24 with their support. But I just want to express 25 our appreciation. So, thank you, John. 26

27 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Mr. Chairman, thank Rick and I do want to mention that going 28 you. 29 forward those workshops, those projects that are in direct support of a Council working through a 30 31 challenge or an issue remain very central to the 32 fisheries forums model. And so to the extent that council has identified areas where that sort 33 of support is useful, I strongly encourage you to 34 35 reach out to Katie and Kim and explore that 36 possibility.

> MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIR ANSON: Dorothy.

MS. LOWMAN: Thanks, Mr. Chair. 39 So, 40 I also want to express my appreciation. I have 41 had the opportunity to go to a lot of forums over the years and I have seen them really grow in how 42 they are able to really serve council members and 43 44 now agency staff, too. And I think John deserves 45 a lot of credit but also a lot of credit does go to the two new co-chairs and I noticed on the 46 47 little sample thing that under Katie's profile, there was a gold ribbon -- gold most valuable and 48

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I think that is accurate. So, I think that will 1 continue. 2 But I also had an opportunity to kind 3 4 of pretest this information network and one of 5 the things that I think I had some reservations 6 but also some interest in was the ability for 7 core members to communicate and contact and how 8 much sort of back and forth there would be. 9 Because I have been on some servers that I have 10 wanted to get off because some people seem to have a lot more time than I do for commenting but 11 I was wondering kind of where that stands and 12 13 sort of how much access, et cetera and interaction. 14 15 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dorothy, the platform that we 16 selected, which is called Higher Logic, it is 17 18 basically a web-based platform that is developed 19 for what they call connected communities has 20 incredible capabilities to support those types of 21 online interactions. As I said, everything that goes on the 22 23 site is going to be publicly available. And that is really with the intention of not creating the 24 site that is perceived as the virtual back room, 25 where council members are not being transparent 26 27 in their communications between themselves. And I expect that a lot of 28 29 communication is going to take place as a result 30 of contacts made on the site, as opposed to 31 directly there. And I actually think that the ability to post messages is likely to be, if not 32 33 receive the least amount of use, is likely to be 34 the slowest part of that to develop. 35 And so we are really focused, 36 primarily, on having an effective and an efficient clearinghouse for information and, as I 37 say, providing a good tool for building that 38 network. How that networking occurs after those 39 40 initial contacts are made on the site is to be 41 determined. CHAIR ANSON: All right, any other 42 43 questions for John? Anyone on the phone have a 44 question? 45 All right. Well we are, again, still 46 a little ahead of schedule and do we want to 47 break early and then come back earlier than what is scheduled for lunch or do we want to continue 48

Is Jessica here? She is here. Any -- keep on? 1 going. All right. 2 3 So, Jessica, would you mind giving the 4 presentation on habitat workgroup update and 5 future planning? 6 MS. COAKLEY: All right, talk into the 7 mike, so I have been instructed. 8 Good morning everyone. My name is 9 Jessica Coakley. I am staff with the Mid-10 Atlantic Fishery Management Council and I am here 11 to talk to you today about the CCC habitat 12 workgroup. 13 So, first I am going to provide you with an update on the workgroup itself, go over 14 15 some next steps that have been identified by the workgroup, and then the workgroup has developed 16 some questions they would like to ask the CCC 17 18 about how we are going to proceed going forward. 19 So back in May, 2014, the CCC agreed 20 to form an informal habitat workgroup and the 21 goal of that workgroup was to engage both council and NOAA Fisheries Staff on habitat issues to 22 23 enable enhanced coordination on federal habitat initiatives, to have the opportunity to discuss 24 habitat requirements and how those are being 25 implemented in each of our councils in each of 26 27 our regions, and to allow for sharing of the tacit knowledge, experiences and approaches 28 29 across council staffs and across the regions because, as we all know, good things happen we 30 31 get all of our council staffs together and our 32 regions together to discuss these issues. 33 So, in July 2014, the workgroup was 34 formed. We have representation from seven of the 35 eight council staffs, from all five regional offices, as well as a representative from the 36 habitat conservation division at headquarters and 37 representative from the Office of Science and 38 Technology. 39 40 We had our first webinar meeting 41 September of 2014 and the first order of 42 business, at that point, was to discuss logistics 43 because other than our objectives, we didn't 44 really have a plan going forward at that point. 45 So, we discussed how we were going to deal with 46 meeting management, how we were going to handle 47 chairmanship and the workgroup agreed that it made sense to do a rotation consistent with the 48

CCC leadership, which would provide each council 1 staff representative to have the opportunity to 2 3 chair the workgroup and we would know what that 4 rotation would be clearly. 5 The Mid-Atlantic Council staff chaired 6 for the start of 2014 in the beginning of this 7 workgroup. So, that is why I am here talking 8 with you today. Starting in 2015, the Gulf of 9 Mexico Fishery Management Council is going to 10 take over the chairmanship for 2015. So, John Froeschke over at the Gulf Council would be our 11 chair moving forward. 12 13 Habitat Conservation Division stepped up and offered to provide Terra Lederhouse as 14 15 staff as a coordinator for the workgroup, which I have to say I have really appreciated her support 16 because she has done a great job summarizing 17 18 meetings, organizing meetings for us and taking a 19 lot of that burden off of the council staff 20 responsible for chairing it. So, that has been 21 really helpful. The workgroup on that first September 22 23 call identified a list of discussion topics and initially agreed to meet, both in October and 24 November to sort of jumpstart the workgroup and 25 jumpstart the discussion of these habitat issues. 26 27 So, on our first call, which was in October, our first topic call, in 2014 we 28 29 discussed habitat areas of particular concern. We talked about the process that each of the 30 31 councils used to identified HAPCs, how they are 32 used as a conservation prioritization tool in the 33 region and with the regional offices, and how 34 their use could potentially be improved. 35 We also discussed how councils 36 interact with headquarters in regions, with a process of formal and informal consultations are 37 in each of those regions, which each region is a 38 39 little bit different. One of the things, and I 40 have to admit, this was part of the reason we 41 focused on this as one of the early topics, the Mid-Atlantic Council is working with the 42 Fisheries Leadership and Sustainability Forum to 43 44 develop a report that is focused on habitat areas 45 of particular concern. So, we used that first 46 call as an opportunity to leverage some of those 47 staff resources and those discussions to help 48 feed into a larger report on habitat areas of

concern at the national level. 1 So, Fisheries Forum staff listened in 2 3 on that call with the CCC habitat workgroup. So, 4 as a product, it wasn't a direct product of that 5 workgroup but that the workgroup discussions were 6 feeding into, we are developing a report that is 7 going to provide information on all the current 8 methods and objectives that are used identifying 9 habitat areas of concerns and critical fish 10 habitat areas in each of the council regions; 11 also, looking at different approaches that are being used abroad; looking at how the Highly 12 13 Migratory Species Division identifies the HAPCs and deals with those habitat issues. And this 14 15 report is going to be a synthesis of regional experiences with effective use of the habitat 16 17 area of particular concern provision of the 18 Magnuson Act. 19 So, Fisheries Forum has gone out to 20 all the different staffs and used the input from 21 that call to look at how we are communicating 22 habitat priorities relative to HAPCs, how those 23 are being linked with fishery management 24 objectives and ecosystem resilience, how they are being used to focus and communicate priorities up 25 to our regions, and how they are being used to 26 27 reduce adverse impacts from different kinds of anthropogenic activities. So, that is a product 28 29 this workgroup has helped in the development 30 process with. 31 In November, we held another call and 32 the topic for that call was the five-year review 33 process. We have discussed how councils are 34 meeting those requirements; what aspects of the 35 five-year reviews are being included in the documentation that the councils are developing; 36 37 what has worked well for the different regions; and how the processes can be improved. 38 39 This call, we had a lot of discussion 40 about the pros and the cons of the different 41 types of five-year reviews that are being done in 42 the regions. And the workgroup developed some successful approaches and lessons learned that 43 44 they thought were worth sharing with all the 45 They highlighted that separating the regions. 46 essential fish habitat technical reviews from the 47 amendment process seemed to be helpful in terms 48 of conducting those reviews.

There was benefit to conducting an 1 2 omnibus review across all species or across all 3 plans and including, considering those adverse 4 effect analyses and more of an omnibus way. 5 Updates to essential fish habitat 6 designations were being done in the regions, both 7 on a plan-by-plan basis or an omnibus basis and 8 the group saw benefits to doing those both ways 9 on a case-by-case basis. And the group 10 highlighted the use of essential fish habitat 11 source documents. That is something that we use in the northeast region and those are documents 12 13 that are compilations of all the ecological characteristics for a specific species by life 14 15 stage, what types of habitats they use, what their food habits are. There are documents that 16 17 in our region were produced by the science 18 centers but they become sort of a one-stop 19 shopping resource for habitat information and 20 ecological information on those species. So, a 21 lot of the different regions were interested in 22 how those source documents were being developed 23 in those regions and how those might be applied 24 to some of those regions as well. I want to highlight what they are 25 calling these lessons learned or successful 26 27 approaches. The workgroup emphasized that we 28 really didn't want to be prescriptive in terms of 29 what is being put out there. The workgroup 30 really wanted to share the pros and cons that 31 might work in each region and thought that that 32 was a valuable product that we could produce. 33 So, for next steps, the workgroup identified four general steps going forward that 34 I will go into in a little more detail. One was 35 to continue these webinars and calls that we have 36 They are typically about two hours. 37 been doing. We recommend it going forward doing these calls 38 39 quarterly and focusing on some very specific 40 topics. 41 Two, the workgroup would like to develop materials that will assist the councils 42 in meeting those habitat requirements going 43 44 forward. We think, having all eight councils in 45 all of the regions and headquarters engaged in 46 those discussions, we could really come up with 47 some interesting products that will be helpful 48 across councils.

The workgroup wants to continue to 1 2 discuss ways to increase the impact of the 3 workgroup and our effectiveness. 4 And lastly, the workgroup would like 5 to recommend having an in-person habitat meeting 6 or summit, possibly in 2016 to have the 7 opportunity to discuss in-person some of these 8 very important habitat issues. 9 So, in terms of focus topics for these 10 quarterly webinars, the workgroup highlighted the 11 need to discuss some of these broader habitat science needs and approaches: the relationship 12 13 between stock size and habitat and how that interacts with climate and habitat perturbations. 14 15 The workgroup wanted to discuss GIS-analysis and modeling approaches to identify EFH and deal with 16 some of the data gaps that we are dealing with 17 18 relative to habitat. We want to discuss in more 19 detail how we deal with our practicability analyses and what kind of information we need to 20 21 support those. Research and information needs; what do we need to collect in terms of baseline 22 23 habitat data? And also what do we need to 24 collect to expand our knowledge base relative to habitat, so that we can address the larger 25 habitat goals and objectives for our councils? 26 27 And then we want to talk about the Council and Science Center coordination on 28 29 habitat research, how council priorities relative to habitat are feeding into the Science Center's 30 31 research programs and what mechanisms we have to 32 do that, how it is being done in the different 33 regions and how we can improve that. 34 In terms of habitat management, the 35 Magnuson-Stevens Act reauthorization and 36 discussions of proposed habitat provisions is something the group would like to talk about. 37 There are things proposed in the House and Senate 38 39 administration bills that could have implications 40 to how we deal with habitat. We would like to get out in front of some of that and start 41 42 talking about that ahead of time. 43 Some of our regions have been putting 44 deep sea coral protection measures into place in 45 the different regions. We would like to talk

deep sea coral protection measures into place in the different regions. We would like to talk about the approaches, how those provisions are being applied, how we can improve those. Issues beyond fishing gears. So, some

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areas had issues of anchoring and other nonfishing activities and how these are being integrated into the process.

Approaches to better identify habitat limited species and how the councils are targeting the development of habitat conservation through objectives and goals that could be developed.

9 Lastly, the group wants to talk about 10 council engagement on habitat issues: how all the councils are interacting with their partners and 11 other partner groups, so we can leverage all 12 13 those resources to have the greatest impact; how we are engaging on federal habitat initiatives, 14 15 such as the Habitat Blueprint or these coastal or national fish habitat partnerships; how we are 16 getting engaged with those groups; and how 17 18 habitat advisory panels are being used in each of 19 the regions to engage in habitat issues and get that lower level stakeholder involvement on 20 21 habitat issues from the bottom up.

In terms of our next steps, numbers 2 22 23 and 3, the workgroup would like to develop 24 materials which are going to capture the approaches, practices, lessons learned, and needs 25 that are being identified by the workgroup. 26 So, 27 we want to take the opportunity to produce some of these products and share those across each of 28 29 the regions.

We would also like to increase the 30 31 impact of the working group across all councils 32 and talk about ways to promote and communicate 33 the value of EFH, the links between habitat and 34 fisheries, protected resources, and 35 coastal/ecosystem management. And that may be a 36 place where the workgroup can work across councils and work with our communications staff 37 in groups to help ensure that that information is 38 39 being communicated well to our stakeholder 40 groups.

41 Lastly, the Habitat Summit, 2016 will 42 be the 20-year anniversary since the Essential Fish Habitat provisions went into the Magnuson-43 44 Stevens Act reauthorization in 1996. Your 45 workgroup, we have been doing these webinars. 46 They have been about an hour and a half, two 47 hours at a clip, which is kind of where people's 48 attention spans start to get lost on a webinar.

So, we have been trying to work through that. With the distance issues, it would be great to get everyone in the room together across the councils, across the regions, bring in some invited experts and talk about some of these habitat issues in detail.

We are setting the bar really high in some room, somewhere. I am guessing kind of like this room. It won't have windows. In fact, that picture looks strangely like the meeting room in here. But we would like to have the opportunity to get the group together in-person at some point.

The workgroup developed some ideas, 14 15 potential topics for a summit. The first one would be to discuss the data gaps that are out 16 there to address habitat and EFH issues for all 17 18 of our federally-managed species and highlight 19 what we would need to prioritize in terms of data collection and what do we need to meet our 20 21 council's fish habitat goals.

Acknowledging that we probably won't 22 23 have all the data that we actually want, the 24 workgroup wants to talk about modeling and geospatial approaches that are being used 25 regionally to address all of those gaps and 26 27 limits in data, how we can better characterize essential fish habitat, how we can better 28 29 identify habitat areas of particular concern for 30 all of our federally-managed species.

31 And given we are 20 years out from 32 when these provisions went in place, the 33 workgroup would like to talk about the effectiveness of essential fish habitat in 34 35 meeting its originally intended goals in the Magnuson-Stevens Act and what really could be 36 done to improve the effectiveness of the EFH, 37 HAPC habitat process for all of our councils. 38 39 So, the questions that the workgroup

has for the CCC today. Do you support the
proposed path forward? We have tried to lay out
what the workgroup thinks would be good
discussion topics and good next steps.

44 Do you support a Habitat Summit? 45 Obviously, it would involve investing council and 46 NMFS resources and staff time to participate and 47 organize something like that. Is that something 48 you are supportive of?

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Do you have other requests for the 1 So, we have sort of done our self-2 workgroup? 3 starting this fall, trying to figure out as a 4 workgroup what we would like to accomplish. Do 5 you have specific requests for the workgroup? 6 What topics and activities and products would you 7 like to see us producing and are there any other 8 ideas to improve the effectiveness of the group. 9 So, with that, questions for either 10 myself or for Terra or any answers to the questions that we have put out. 11 12 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Jessica. 13 Anyone have any comments or thoughts on the questions that the workgroup has posed? 14 15 Glenn. MR. MERRILL: Thanks very much, Mr. 16 Just maybe more of an observation. 17 Chairman. Ι 18 think often when we are trying to examine habitat 19 issues across the various councils, one of the 20 things that can get lost a little bit is that 21 there are a variety of different fishery management measures that have been taken that are 22 23 really not called habitat measures, per se, but 24 have habitat effects. And I think making sure that those get considered in the context of 25 looking at various measures that are already in 26 27 place and what kind of activities either the councils or the regions have undertaken would be 28 29 kind of a helpful thing to keep in mind as well. I know that gets lost in our region and I suspect 30 31 that might be the case in other regions as well. MS. COAKLEY: Okay, thanks. 32 33 CHAIR ANSON: Chris. MR. MOORE: Thanks, Jessica, for the 34 35 presentation. In terms of the answers to those questions, as I understand the proposed path, I 36 37 would say yes, I do support that path forward. In terms of the Summit, I think that is a great 38 idea. I think that is something that we should 39 40 plan on. 41 In terms of other requests for the workgroup, that is something I want to think 42 about a little bit. I'm sure that I can come up 43 44 with one or two things that you might want to 45 consider. 46 In terms of an idea to improve your 47 effectiveness, we just heard the presentation from John on the FFIN. So, I am wondering how 48

the workgroup is interacting with that group to 1 actually get some of that materials into that 2 network. And maybe you should is my point, I 3 4 guess. 5 MS. COAKLEY: Well, I will talk to 6 John at lunch, when we break. But actually as I 7 was sitting looking at this, the FFIN 8 presentation from John, David Witherell is on our 9 Habitat Workgroup and has been involved in that. 10 And we were just saying to one another what a great place it would be for the habitat workgroup 11 to network and to share a lot of those materials 12 13 through the FFIN process. Because we have been looking for where we should post materials, how 14 15 do we make sure we are sharing all of the different activities in our regions and documents 16 and approaches. So, I think it is a great place 17 18 to get started there. 19 So, we will definitely work to make 20 sure that our workgroup gets integrated through 21 the FFIN process. CHAIR ANSON: 22 Doug. 23 MR. GREGORY: Yes, at this point, does the CCC make a motion to go forward or if there 24 is no objections, we just go forward with these 25 recommendations? I think the habitat effort does 26 27 need to go forward, at least for another year. CHAIR ANSON: 28 Tom. 29 MR. NIES: I mean thanks for the presentation, Jessica. I would support what Doug 30 31 said. I am a little ambivalent about the concept 32 of a habitat summit without really knowing what 33 it is for and where the funding is coming from, 34 in light of the budget realities that some of us 35 may be facing going forward here. 36 With respect to other requests from the workgroups, one of the things we have 37 wrestled with quite a bit, and I don't believe I 38 saw it really on a workgroup's radar is the 39 40 question of how do you evaluate practicability. 41 That is proving to be a huge issue with our omnibus habitat amendment and it is -- or I quess 42 I missed it but I think that is something that we 43 44 really need to spend a lot of time on because it 45 is real easy to say what the industry loses 46 because you might be changing the management area 47 that is closed. It is very difficult to try and 48 calculate what the benefit may be. So, you wind

up with this asymmetrical analysis but it makes 1 it look like it is all losses as a result of 2 habitat protection. 3 4 So, I would encourage the group to 5 really try and dive into that. 6 MS. COAKLEY: Yes, and that is a topic 7 that the group definitely highlighted that they 8 wanted to look into. If I can just highlight as well in 9 10 your briefing materials there is a two- to threepage handout that gives a little bit more detail 11 on the topics, the discussion topics that the 12 13 workgroup identified. If you have other topics you are interested in, it might be worth taking 14 15 that document back to your office and going over that list in a little more detail and passing 16 that on to John Froeschke, who is now our new 17 18 chair with the Gulf Fishery Management Council, 19 so we can make sure that gets integrated into our 20 discussion priorities. 21 CHAIR ANSON: Terra. MS. LEDERHOUSE: Yes, just to follow-22 23 up on the question about funding for the Habitat Summit. I am with the Office of Habitat 24 Conservation in headquarters and this is an idea 25 that we have been thinking about for a few years 26 27 anyways, getting together our NMFS staff and the council staff and the Science Centers and 28 29 external partners to talk through some of these 30 things that Jessica mentioned already about the 31 effectiveness of the EFH program to date and some of our data gaps. So, budget pending for next 32 33 year, this is something that our office is 34 willing to commit staff time to, certainly, and hopefully funding for as well to host the Summit. 35 So, I think the request for the councils would be 36 the ability to send staff to participate in the 37 summit. 38 CHAIR ANSON: 39 Doug. 40 MR. GREGORY: Well, Gulf Council clearly has staff time and the resources to 41 contribute to this. 42 I have got a question. 43 I don't know 44 where the phrase habitat area of particular concern started. I know the Gulf Council in 45 their reef fish plan used that term in the early 46 47 '80s, their very first FMP but today, the phrase, the word is marine protected area. 48

And the thing that concerns me, and I 1 am wondering if you all discussed whether we 2 3 should be calling these things marine protected 4 areas instead of HAPCs because in my discussions 5 with some sanctuary folks, they don't recognize 6 these as areas that are protected. And, in 7 essence, they are a type of marine protected 8 areas. 9 And so, the terminology can be very 10 important here. So, if that hasn't been a discussion item, I think going forward should 11 consider that, unless there is some objections to 12 13 councils to a change in terminology. CHAIR ANSON: Tom. 14 15 MR. NIES: I don't know that I object to a change in terminology. I think the HAPC 16 language is not in the Act but actually came out 17 18 in the regulations for habitat protection. So, I 19 believe it is in the NOAA regulations. Terra 20 probably knows for sure. 21 MS. LEDERHOUSE: Yes, that is correct. It is not in the Magnuson-Stevens Act. 22 It is 23 just in our implementing regs. 24 MR. NIES: And so, we run into this debate in our region and I will try and -- the 25 regulations don't actually specify that you have 26 27 to do anything in an HAPC, which is perhaps a little odd but you can have an HAPC that doesn't 28 29 actually have any additional management measures. 30 So, I don't know if it will really qualify as an 31 MPA if you follow that rationale. We can argue 32 whether that makes sense or not but that is the 33 argument that we get from some people anyway. 34 CHAIR ANSON: John. MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. 35 Well, I guess to provide an example to 36 Chairman. 37 what Tom is referring to, I mean recently the North Pacific Council did identify HAPC. 38 The net 39 result is increased data collection and research 40 prioritization but had no other sort of 41 management implications or actions that came 42 along with that designation. So, there is an example of where HAPC was established and 43 44 identified but certainly would not meet, I think, 45 most people's interpretation of an MPA. 46 CHAIR ANSON: Terra, do you have 47 something to add to that? MS. LEDERHOUSE: Yes, I just wanted to 48

add that this is something we discussed with the 1 workgroup on the different approaches the 2 3 councils have taken. Some have used HAPCs 4 specifically to implement fishery management 5 measures but other councils have identified 6 entire habitat types as HAPCs. So, all coral or 7 all seagrass and you can't necessarily put in a 8 fishery management measure on a whole habitat 9 type that doesn't have a specific area. So, 10 there are definitely different approaches and we 11 talked within the workgroup how it would be useful to make sure that when those HAPCs are 12 13 identified in a fishery management plan that they have a specific purpose or objective associated 14 15 with them. So, for example, in the North Pacific 16 Council, they identified these skate HAPCs 17 18 because they need enhanced research in them. 19 They don't necessarily need to implement 20 management measurements now but they want more 21 research happening in those areas. So, it is a good tool to use to highlight specific needs for 22 23 that area. 24 And so you are right, it might not necessarily be an MPA but it is a good tool for 25 highlighting it for research and other management 26 27 actions. 28 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone on the phone have 29 a question? 30 MS. DUVAL: Yes, Kevin, this is 31 Michelle Duval. I guess maybe just more a 32 comment on some of the questions that were posed 33 but I do support the habitat workgroup continuing 34 I think it is important, particularly forward. 35 in light of the agency's newly released climate science strategy. And I think there is probably 36 a lot of room for collaboration and overlap and 37 leveraging of resources with regard to that 38 39 strategy as well, in terms of this group's work 40 product moving forward. 41 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you. I have Rick, 42 then Miguel. MR. ROBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 43 44 I was just going to suggest that I think it is important to retain the distinctions between the 45 46 different designations of EFH, HAPCs and MPAs 47 because there may be different levels of 48 protection afforded or different status afforded

to some of those different measures. 1 For example, if an MPA or if a site is 2 3 added to the National MPA Network, that can 4 invoke additional protection against non-fishing 5 impacts and at least requires, under one of the 6 executive orders, that the no-harm provision be 7 satisfied relative to the purpose for which that 8 MPA was established. 9 And some of our GRAs, our gear-10 restricted access areas or gear-restricted areas, had been added to the MPA network with that in 11 But I think that distinction is one that mind. 12 13 is important to retain because that can confer additional status or legal protection. Thanks. 14 15 CHAIR ANSON: Miguel, followed by 16 Kitty. MR. ROLON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 18 Do you then include that ENGOs somehow in the 19 process? For example, the Pew Charitable Fund 20 they have a particular interest in working on 21 habitat issues in the U.S. Caribbean and they have some funding for that. So, how do you see 22 23 them playing a role in this process, if any? 24 MS. COAKLEY: Well, in terms of the workgroup itself, we kept that composition just 25 to council NMFS staff but we are planning on 26 27 talking in detail about how the councils work in partnership with a lot of these other ENGOs and 28 29 other groups to address habitat issues. And I am guessing that if a Habitat Summit or a meeting 30 like that is organized, we would reach out to 31 32 different partner groups or stakeholders that may 33 be interested in attending the meeting or be 34 involved in a variety of ways. 35 CHAIR ANSON: Kitty. I just wanted to say 36 MS. SIMONDS: 37 that the community is working well and that our staff really likes this coordination and talking 38 to the other councils. 39 40 For us out there, even information 41 remains largely unaddressed due to funds and things like that. So, our designations are like 42 really broad. But the staff feels that working 43 44 with this group they are into -- just not focused 45 just on us but they are running through a whole 46 bunch of things and also learning to work with 47 the region. So, it is good. 48 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone else on the phone

have any questions? 1 All right, so you had a group of 2 3 questions here that you asked us and got some 4 conversations relative to going forward. Aqain, 5 as Doug had stated, I am a little unsure as to 6 whether or not we need to make an official motion 7 to request that NOAA put it high on the 8 priorities relative to the budget. Tom had some 9 concern as to what specifically would be taking 10 place. But if you all just want to take the general consensus and try to work it into 16 and 11 then the councils would provide staff and 12 13 continue to support the process. Alan? 14 15 MR. RISENHOOVER: Thanks, Mr. And it is clear that groups thought 16 Chairman. about this a lot but would it be possible to 17 18 scope and focus this a little bit? 19 So, there is the ongoing work, which 20 I am hearing everybody seems to agree is good. 21 It is a good cross-council workgroup. And then there is this are we going to do the Summit or 22 23 whatever in '16. 24 Would it be possible for the group to kind of scope that summit a little bit more? 25 Your four slides or five slides of next steps 26 really would make for a very large summit. Would 27 it be focused just on habitat science? Would it 28 29 be focused on measures to protect habitat? Would it be focused on this kind of continuum from EFH 30 31 to HAPCs to MPAs and that? Have you thought a 32 little bit more about trying to focus? What is 33 the highest priorities for the summit or is that something you need to hear from the CCC and the 34 individual councils' staff? 35 36 MS. COAKLEY: Well, the workgroup had laid out these three general discussion topics 37 that they thought would be the best place to 38 39 focus a summit. We did talk as a group a little 40 bit about how we could maybe use the webinars in 41 advance to sort of prime the discussion leading 42 up to -- through 2015 leading up to a summit, so we could do a lot of the groundwork and 43 44 foundation on specific topics leading up to it to 45 get ready to have that in-person discussion as 46 well. 47 You are right, these three, in terms of dealing with the data issue, the modeling 48

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issues and the effectiveness relative to MSA, I 1 mean those are three big topics. So, if there 2 3 are particular topics amongst here, I think that 4 maybe the leadership thinks it would be important 5 to prioritize, we could go back as a workgroup 6 and fine-tune our topics and try to lay out what 7 we think we could most effectively do in like a 8 two- to three-day meeting and then come back with some additional documentation to the CCC with 9 10 what that might look like, if that is helpful. CHAIR ANSON: And seeing that the June 11 meeting is coming up for CCC, is that something 12 13 that you might be able to work on between now and then? 14 15 MS. COAKLEY: I think so. I think so, 16 yes. CHAIR ANSON: Okay, then I guess we 17 18 will just anticipate further presentation, 19 another presentation on that. 20 John, you had some comments. 21 MR. BULLARD: Yes, Jessica, thanks for I have a question, I guess, 22 the presentation. 23 one of ignorance, one of my specialties. But 24 this is very timely, given, at least in our area, the work that the Mid is doing on deep-sea 25 corals, the work that New England is doing on 26 27 habitat, which is headed to a bruising conclusion Then they are going to flip and the Mid 28 in June. 29 will work on habitat and New England will work on 30 deep-sea corals. 31 But I am wondering about a linkage between your presentation and the earlier 32 33 presentation today by Roger and wondering if 34 there is a linkage and how significant it is and 35 whether or not habitat, as we conceive of it, is 36 something that we conceive of as a still picture and whether climate change starts to introduce 37 moving pictures. 38 Now, some things are, I am sure, due 39 40 to geographic features and they are going to stay 41 still pictures but climate change may start to 42 introduce moving aspects to habitat. And as complex as it is, even as a still picture, all of 43 44 a sudden when we think we have got it fixed in our mind, they will start to move. 45 46 And I just didn't know whether -- I am 47 sure you have already figured this out way ahead 48 of me, as always, but is this something that you

have already programmed in that habitat areas we know or can figure out how they are going to start moving, and those that will move, and we know how to start predicting that so that we can plan for movement of boundaries or is that a concept that is erroneous? It wouldn't be the first erroneous concept I have introduced, just one in a long series.

9 MS. COAKLEY: Well, I do know this is 10 a topic that has come up in our workgroup and has come up in side conversations with members of the 11 workgroup as well. One of the challenges with 12 13 habitat for our federally-managed fish, and I think from the workgroup perspective, there is a 14 15 feeling that we could be doing it better. We could more effectively identify these areas, even 16 without climate involved. So, the group, 17 18 obviously, acknowledges that climate change is a 19 part of this and wants to have the discussions about how can we be more effective in the context 20 21 of how we are applying the provisions on a whole bunch of levels. So, there is the consultation 22 23 level, where we define EFH so it is a place on a 24 So, when there is a project is going map. there, NMFS is able to respond to it. 25

But then there is the larger conservation, I guess, goals or objectives that we have for the council. How are we identifying those important habitat areas that may be moving and may be changing and how do we use the tools that we have to address those?

32 So, I think it is something that the 33 workgroup has identified in the list of topic 34 discussions and it is going to need to be an ongoing discussion across all eight councils and 35 regions and headquarters. How do we make our 36 habitat provisions more effective and more nimble 37 with what we have now and what we may have moving 38 forward with climate change or the impacts of 39 40 other activities that might be going on? 41

CHAIR ANSON: All right, any other questions? Questions from those listening in? Doug.

44 MR. GREGORY: Yes, again, thank you 45 for the presentation. My question is for the 46 Mid-Atlantic Council. You mentioned the gear-47 restricted areas and I went online and looked at 48 the list of MPA's network sites and those gear-

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restricted areas are the only sites under the 1 NMFS purview that are listed on there. 2 So, my question is did the council, 3 4 itself, pursue that and why, as opposed to a HAPC 5 or some other, or just as opposed to leaving it 6 as a gear-restricted area? 7 And I am wondering if maybe our 8 council will hope to do the same thing with our HAPCs because we do have gear restrictions in our 9 10 HAPCs. MR. ROBINS: Well, to that point, Mr. 11 Chairman, yes, the council did initiate that. 12 13 And the intent was to register it within the National MPA Network in order to afford an 14 15 additional degree of protection from non-fishing impacts. And there were some concerns about 16 adding the sites to the National MPA Registry. 17 18 There were concerns about whether or not the 19 Council, in fact, would retain control over the 20 ability to make future modifications to those 21 sites but we had several presentations from the National Network. And in fact, the way that 22 23 program is set up, whoever makes the request to 24 or whoever the authority is to add that to the list is the one that retains the ability to 25 modify the boundaries of that MPA in the future. 26 27 So, that satisfied our concerns. We added those and under that executive order, it 28 29 does invoke a no-harm provision. So, if another 30 federal agency, for example, were to permit some 31 activity within that MPA, then they would have to 32 satisfy that no-harm provision. And that, again, 33 is specific to the purpose for which the MPA was 34 created. 35 So, it doesn't mean that nothing could 36 happen in there. It means that the agency would 37 have to satisfy whichever permitting agency was involved would have to satisfy that concern. 38 CHAIR ANSON: All right, Jessica. 39 40 Members, if you have any comments to improve 41 effectiveness or any additional topics, 42 activities, or products that maybe the workgroup 43 had worked on, please get in touch with Jessica. 44 But Jessica, thank you for the 45 presentation. 46 MS. COAKLEY: You're welcome. Thank 47 you. CHAIR ANSON: So, we are ahead of 48

schedule but we are behind schedule. We are late for our lunch break. And seeing that we are still ahead of schedule, I am going to probably keep the hour and a half that we had scheduled and let's go ahead and meeting back here at 1:45 and we will continue on with the rest of the agenda on the council workgroup updates.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:16 p.m. and resumed at 1:50 p.m.)

CHAIR ANSON: All right, everyone, so we are down to the Council Workgroup updates and I have got people who could talk for all of the workgroups, except for Stock Rebuilding and that is our first one. So, I am going to have to punt a little bit to the group here and see if anybody has some comments on where that might be, if they are on it. Anybody have any idea about that? Chris.

MR. MOORE: 20 Thanks, Mr. Chair. There 21 is some confusion about these working groups. So, if you remember -- well, I don't know if you 22 23 remember but we formed these working groups to 24 inform the May CCC meeting and specifically to inform our discussions about reauthorization of 25 the Magnuson Act. So, some of those working 26 27 groups disappeared after that May CCC meeting, including, I think, that one. 28 Unless there is 29 someone here that is on it that wants to speak it, I think they are done. 30

31 CHAIR ANSON: Anybody see it differently? Anybody see a -- Dorothy. 32 33 MS. LOWMAN: So, at lunch we were 34 talking a little bit about whether they have to 35 disappear or whether some just have disappeared. 36 So, I guess I didn't think there was a 37 requirement for them to disappear every year and So, and I can see some reasons for 38 be redone. some to continue on and be used as needed. 39 40 For example, we have a long-range EM 41 plan, an implementation plan of things that are

41 plan, an implementation plan of things that are 42 coming online in the next three years or so. And 43 I think there might be some use as we learn 44 lessons, say from some of the work that is going 45 to go on in 2015 to use that working group as a 46 good way to transfer knowledge among regions as 47 things progress. But we may not need them to do 48 anything before the June meeting because it may

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be too soon. 1 CHAIR ANSON: Doug? 2 3 MR. GREGORY: Yes, if I may because we 4 have got to pick up the ball and run with it. In 5 looking over what we did in May and in talking 6 with Chris and Don and others, the stock 7 rebuilding, the NEPA thing were like subsets of 8 the MSA Legislative Committee work. And 9 obviously, the Habitat Working Group will 10 continue on. I think we should have the Legislative Working Group continue in that 11 working group. And I will solicit volunteers by 12 13 email after the meeting. That working group can look at two things, the MSA itself, and also 14 15 National Standard 1 Guidelines, since we have to the end of June to produce comments on National 16 Standard 1 Guidelines. And the Allocation 17 18 Working Group could continue. 19 So, those are the three I saw 20 continuing. Electronic monitoring, we reviewed 21 our regional plan at our meeting and my impression is until there is some money, there is 22 23 not going to be much progress toward implementing 24 electronic monitoring. In our region, we have a council that is very interested in it. Our 25 charter industry wants it badly but it is just 26 27 money that is not available to implement it. I think given a lot of what John 28 29 Bullard said might be some of the -- so, that is 30 the way I saw it going forward, allocation, 31 legislative, and habitat. If there are strong 32 feelings for EM, if you have that, Dorothy, then 33 pick it up and run with it and we will see who 34 wants to work with you on it. 35 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone else have any 36 comments, additions? 37 So, Chris? MR. MOORE: Just so I'm clear, Doug. 38 You are going to be asking for membership from 39 40 the CCC to populate the Legislative Committee, 41 right? Is that what you are going to call it, 42 the MSA? 43 MR. GREGORY: Yes, we can call it the 44 Legislative Committee or the MSA-NS1 Committee, 45 or whatever you would like. We can keep the name 46 Legislative if that is what people are most 47 comfortable with. 48 CHAIR ANSON: Don.

MR. McISAAC: You may be working through many of these agenda items that are on the screen here at the same time for this 2:15 to 2:45 period and then 3:00 to 4:00. So, if you are talking about the Legislative Committee and some of these other ones, I will speak to the NEPA one. I was the one who posted that document that is there. This was kind of a hanging chad from

9 10 the Virginia Beach meeting. We presented a draft 11 there and talked about it. The white paper has been updated but it could stand a little bit more 12 13 editing but it is essentially that same proposal that was there in Virginia Beach. In some 14 15 discussions around the table, I think there might be one or two councils who still want to take a 16 look at that before voting today, for example, 17 18 whether that be the CCC formal position. And 19 maybe that ought to just be delayed until June.

20 But if you were talking about a 21 legislative committee being established, it 22 could, I guess I would talk in support of that. 23 If it includes things like the National Standard 24 Connection, reconciling statutory inconsistencies, which was another workgroup of 25 which the NEPA was just one of three components, 26 27 I think that would be a good idea.

We heard from the legislative folks 28 29 yesterday that something is going to happen, probably, between now and June. So, when we get 30 31 to June, if there is an established legislative committee of this body, maybe they could think 32 33 about what has happened between now and June and But I 34 make some recommendations to the group. 35 would maybe defer to Chris Moore, who I think was one who mentioned something about whether or not 36 we ought to really try to formally adopt this 37 NEPA position that is described in this white 38 39 paper here today or wait until June.

40 MR. MOORE: Thanks, Don. Thanks, Mr. Yes, we would like to wait until June. 41 Chair. So, if we could add it as an agenda item for the 42 June meeting, I think that would work for us. 43 44 CHAIR ANSON: Okay, John Henderschedt. 45 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. 46 Chairman. As you know, Kelly Denit and I will be 47 presenting some work that the Allocation Review group as done but in terms of process and looking 48

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forward, it might be worth mentioning now what 1 that group envisions; and that is, the report 2 3 that we are going to provide today is draft and 4 that between now and June, we would anticipate 5 incorporating responses from the CCC to that 6 report, as well as just some general editing that 7 needs to be done. 8 So, just from a process perspective, 9 I would see a need for that group's work to continue at least until the June meeting. 10 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 11 CHAIR ANSON: Chris Oliver, did you 12 13 have any comments? MR. OLIVER: Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. 14 15 Chairman. Well, I am just kind of thinking about loud. Don McIsaac spoke to this workgroup and 16 this draft product that are sort of hanging out 17 18 there and I think there was some agreement that 19 we didn't need to formally adopt it at this time. 20 We could wait until June. 21 I would note that the Hastings Bill, 4742, that came out in May essentially contains 22 23 what is in this white paper. So, given that, and 24 I was thinking if we have a Legislative Committee, it would then subsume things like the 25 NEPA issue, the National Standards 1 revisions, 26 27 rebuilding a whole host of things additional 28 could come up. 29 And so, I am wondering if well, two 30 One, is there any merit in some things. individual subgroups to tackle some of these big 31 32 issues, particularly that we have the National 33 Standard 1 proposed rule out there but comments are due until the end of June. So, maybe it 34 35 makes sense to see what legislation might be 36 introduced this spring or potentially even come 37 out of the house by June, as we heard yesterday. And I guess the legislative subcommittee could be 38 activated at the point in which a draft bill hits 39 40 the ground, although it wouldn't preclude that 41 group from starting to look at the NS1 42 Guidelines, which of course overlaps with the juxtaposition between that, potentially, and 43 44 draft legislation. 45 So, I am struggling with how and when 46 this group works and what they work on, given 47 these things that are going on. 48 CHAIR ANSON: And I agree with you.

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I am having a little bit of trouble myself trying 1 to think of what the charge would be for the 2 3 group and given the timelines for some of these 4 other things that are happening. But perhaps as 5 you described it, Chris, maybe there is a 6 subgroup, if you will, within that that might 7 take a piece of the overall charge or charges 8 that could be given to the legislative group. 9 But certainly we would like discussion or have 10 any thoughts or input on that. Obviously, we 11 might want to see who is on the committee and whether or not they still are on there and 12 13 whether or not we need to repopulate or have some other folks join it, if it is going to have a lot 14 15 of subparts, if you will, we might need a little bit bigger committee, perhaps. 16 But anybody else have any thoughts, 17 18 Tom? 19 MR. NIES: Well, it seems like the one thing we do have in front of us is the draft 20 21 National Standard 1 Guidelines. And it seems like we could task a group or subgroup to at 22 23 least make an effort for drafting a letter that 24 might come from the CCC in June commenting on the 25

quidelines. That might be a little bit difficult because I don't know that every council has had a 26 chance yet to hold those discussions but that 27 will probably happen over the next few months. 28 29 And so maybe that group could roll as many of 30 those discussions as possible into the drafting 31 of the letter, so that we are not starting from 32 square one when we walk in the room in June.

CHAIR ANSON: Doug.

34 Well, whether or not we MR. GREGORY: 35 form working groups, I plan to take the compilation of the MSA comments we made last year 36 37 from Chris, recirculate some of that and make sure we are all on the same page because the one 38 39 thing that kept me on my toes last year and made 40 me nervous was how quickly they hold a hearing 41 and ask for input. It is like a week's notice. And I would hate for us to be invited to Congress 42 to represent the CCC with a week's notice and not 43 44 have something concrete.

So, I am going to be circulating that
among the EDs anyway. And we are going to be
working from National Standard 1 at our council
level beginning in March, our March meeting. So,

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that was going to be my approach to that. 1 I don't have a game plan going forward 2 3 for the other ideas, the reconciling statutory 4 inconsistency or allocations but I have put a lot 5 of thought into how to handle the MSA stuff 6 because it was so challenging last year. 7 CHAIR ANSON: Chris. 8 MR. MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So, 9 there are a lot of ideas out there now but I 10 think if we step back and think about we are trying to do and timing. 11 So, let's talk about National 12 13 Standards 1. I think each one of the councils is going to have a presentation over the next couple 14 15 of months related to National Standard 1. So, we will all be able to meet with our councils and 16 get our comments together. And then that can 17 18 serve to inform a CCC letter that also responds 19 to National Standard 1 Guidelines. So, we may 20 want to have a small working group that does 21 that. I think Don has led a NEPA working 22 23 group. I think we continue to have a NEPA 24 working group in terms of just finalizing that white paper and getting that out there. 25 I think that you might want to wait, 26 27 to some extent, on the legislative committee, until you have some idea with what is going on 28 29 with Magnuson and then populate that. 30 But, again, I think we could move 31 forward with a number of products. There is 32 things -- the Allocation Working Group, I think 33 that continues. We are going to have find 34 someone to replace John in that particular 35 working group in terms of the chair but I think 36 that would be a good idea as well. So, I think the Allocation Working 37 Group, the NEPA Working Group, the National 38 Standards 1 Working Group, all those we can do. 39 40 And the MSA stuff, that is kind of 41 open, I guess. I think Doug's approach regarding MSA in terms of circulating materials from last 42 year, that is a great idea. 43 I mean that is why we put all that together on that website, so that 44 45 folks can find it easily and quickly. Like I 46 said to the folks on Tuesday, that is why we put 47 together that matrix with all the councils' 48 positions on those various issues. So, I think

that is going to be helpful to us. 1 CHAIR ANSON: Anyone else? Dorothy. 2 3 MS. LOWMAN: So, I wasn't hearing a 4 lot of support about the EM working group. т 5 looked up the terms of reference and the 6 functions. And the first one on there is the EF 7 forum where information between the regions are 8 shared on regional initiatives. We had George's 9 presentation and the talk about need as people 10 who start on their first projects to share the results of those projects. As I said, I don't 11 see that is something that needs to come back and 12 13 be on the agenda in the June meeting but I do think that maybe before our next annual meeting, 14 15 there will be information from the North Pacific's Collaborative Research Project, that 16 may be of interest to other councils as they are 17 18 working on how EM is designed and the struggles 19 that may be there or the opportunities, in terms of how the council is weighing in on the design. 20 21 So, I would either say that it continues and doesn't just eliminate it. 22 I don't 23 know if we also start committees again. We may 24 want to see if new people want to be on it. At this time, the Western Pacific, who unfortunately 25 aren't here to weigh in are chairing it and 26 27 providing the staff for support for it. Earlier, 28 Kitty had indicated interest in having it 29 continuing. So, I am offering to help keep that 30 going forward but not make it something that we 31 meet when there isn't anything to meet about. 32 But I would be interested in other people's, 33 whether there is any interest in any other councils. 34 35 CHAIR ANSON: Dan. 36 MR. HULL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess in thinking about Dorothy's comments, I 37 would agree with her that there isn't probably a 38 39 necessity to put it on the agenda for June, given 40 the progress of the state of progress that 41 councils are in. And I should also say, 42 obviously being new to this process, I am not sure how working groups are formed or disbanded. 43 44 But I think also that in the future that it would 45 be a good idea to revisit the subject in some 46 fashion to share results and progress. 47 CHAIR ANSON: Don. 48 MR. McISAAC: Yes, thank you, Mr.

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Chairman. 1 Speaking to the question of how long 2 3 these committees should last or whether they be 4 ephemeral for the life of a May fly in Idaho, the 5 gentleman yesterday, Kyle, said that there might 6 be a chance that the Magnuson Act would be done 7 by the end of this year. There is a chance that 8 might not happen as well. And so, there is a 9 good chance that the Magnuson Act business, 10 certainly, will continue on past the end of June 11 of this year. 12 So, I think, I guess I would be in 13 support of these committees that have been spoken of now, kind of be establish and that they 14 15 continue until dissolved consciously as opposed to by the rotation to I think the Caribbean 16 Council might be the next one in line but they 17 18 just continue on. 19 This full Congress goes to the end of 20 2016. And the last time Magnuson went all the 21 way through was right at the end. So, I just speak in favor of these groups continuing on 22 23 until such time as we altogether say it looks like they are all done. 24 CHAIR ANSON: Don, which groups, 25 specifically? Just the Legislative Committee, or 26 27 the NEPA, or all rolled up into one? Is that 28 what you are thinking of? 29 MR. McISAAC: Well, starting from the 30 end, Dorothy mentioned the Electronic Monitoring 31 Group. I think we should establish that. Or if there is one, continue it, even though we might 32 33 not hear from any activity in June. 34 And then I think what Chris Moore was 35 speaking to was a little bit more of a splitter as opposed to a lumper and that there be one for 36 37 national standard, one activity. They will have to finger their way into the world of Magnuson 38 reauthorization and couldn't help but not do 39 40 But then a separate group for the Magnuson that. 41 Act activities in general and the separate group continuing on this competing statutes so that it 42 43 can just be kept separate. 44 And I would let Chris add if there is another splitter there that I didn't get. 45 46 CHAIR ANSON: Chris Moore. 47 MR. MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 48 There is no Legislative Committee. So, we do

need to form one, if in fact we want to do that. 1 I guess, if I am a splitter and we 2 have four working groups that we have talked 3 4 about, I think maybe just take one at a time and 5 see if folks are interested in continuing with 6 that particular working group. 7 So, allocation, that is easy. And I 8 think Dorothy spoke to EM. That is another one. National Standard 1 Working Group, we 9 have kind of gone around the table on that one. 10 That is something that I think we need to talk 11 about a little bit more and then the NEPA working 12 13 group. And then I think Doug mentioned 14 15 forming a Legislative Committee, at some point. I think that is another thing that is on the 16 list. 17 18 CHAIR ANSON: Well, that sounds like 19 a good plan to me, Chris. Anybody else? I mean 20 we can go through them one-by-one and kind of see 21 where we are. We go with the ones that are existing and look at the membership, make sure 22 23 that that is still good or make changes, as necessary, and then tackle those other new ones, 24 if you will, or revised ones and do the same 25 thing with those. 26 27 So, that being said, then, and this 28 doesn't preclude any of the reports. I know, 29 John, you have a report for the allocation 30 workgroup and we will get to that. But let's go 31 ahead and try to take care of these administrative matters first. 32 So, for the Allocation Review Working 33 Group, that is comprised, John, if you can help 34 35 me out with that. So, Mr. chairman, 36 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: 37 currently that group is comprised of Rick Robins, Lee Anderson, Dorothy Lowman, Michelle Duval, 38 Geno Pineiro, Terry Stockwell, and yourself. And 39 40 I will, obviously, not be continuing as chair of 41 that committee. I did take the liberty, Mr. Chairman, 42 of reaching out to Michelle and so that it is 43 44 clear to everybody that she is not getting 45 appointment to anything due to her absence at the 46 meeting here. And she graciously agreed to or 47 expressed her willingness to take the leadership 48 of this group going forward.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you. 2 So, with 3 your departure, I think everyone else, though is 4 still active and still on that, and anticipated 5 to be for the foreseeable future. 6 So, is there a need to repopulate or 7 bring on somebody else? Do you think we can 8 handle that with the membership that we have? Okay. 9 10 And so next would be NEPA. Don, do you have an idea as to who was on that group? 11 MR. McISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 13 I don't have a snappy list like John did. Ι think this was a compete statutes group that 14 15 dealt with NEPA and ESA, marine mammals and national marine sanctuaries. I recall that Kitty 16 was on it. I don't know if Chris Oliver was able 17 18 to evade that or not but I actually, I guess if 19 we are talking about getting these things going 20 again, maybe I would suggest you just ask for a 21 show of hands. And I would still be willing to carry forward on my role. 22 23 CHAIR ANSON: Okay, let's go ahead and 24 do that. And we will have one rep for each council, try to distribute the membership. 25 Yes, Chris? 26 27 MR. OLIVER: I just, I guess, would 28 note in previous workgroup formations, we didn't 29 necessarily have eight people on it. We didn't necessarily feel the need to have someone from 30 31 every council. Some of them I remember only had three or four people. The original NEPA 32 33 workgroup was me and Bob Mahood and Dan Furlong, 34 the three of us. And then sometime last May, I 35 am trying to kind of, I have a mental block on the whole issue right now since last May, I 36 stepped aside and Don sort of took over. 37 But if we are going to keep that group 38 going, I would volunteer to re-engage with Don 39 40 and whoever else wants to. 41 CHAIR ANSON: All right and your comments were in kind of response to my comment. 42 43 I didn't mean to say eight councils need to be on 44 the committee, just that one person from each council would be the max. 45 46 Okay, so Chris. 47 MR. MOORE: So, Doug and I talked about these various workgroups, the committees, 48

earlier. And I think it might be more efficient if Doug sent an email out saying we are forming or reforming or continuing with the NEPA working group; who wants to be on it. Because some folks have already left that may have some interest in being on the NEPA working group. So, I think, from my perspective, that might be a better way to go.

9 CHAIR ANSON: That is a good
 10 suggestion. Don.
 11 MR. McISAAC: Just one slight addition
 12 to that. I know last time it was just excellent
 13 to have Chris Moore's staff to work with on
 14 these. So, that is, unfortunately, a burden that

is going to fall. But if you send an email around saying here is the group and you could identify which of your staff will be putting us at their highest priority, which of your staff will be staffing it, that would be excellent.

MR. GREGORY: I assume the staff of the chair of the working group would be doing that. But --

23 MR. McISAAC: That is not how it went 24 last time and it worked so good last time. 25 MR. GREGORY: Well, it is obvious to 26 me that Chris is the ultimate gentleman in the 27 group and he would probably put extra people in

and all that. We will do what we can.
But I have a question, in general,
about this idea of these other acts. The ESA, it
seems like we got an ESA report with the work
from MAFAC and that seems to be over with.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act, the National Sanctuaries Act, that seems to be like a major chore but the only thing I have seen so far is the NEPA stuff. So, whoever takes that on, that is going to be a major chore.

MS. SIMONDS: That's why you have the heavy hitters. Wink!

40 MR. GREGORY: So, you want to keep all 41 those other acts and -- somebody has got to do some analysis. I don't understand where this is 42 Is this -- it seems like the effort here 43 going. 44 is to get NEPA embedded into the Magnuson and I think Chris Oliver said a great deal today is we 45 want to the Magnuson Act to be controlling our 46 47 activities and not other acts. 48 MS. SIMONDS: Right.

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MR. GREGORY: But to tackle ESA, 1 Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Sanctuaries 2 Program, it seems guite a bit taller order. 3 4 MS. SIMONDS: Well, the thing is, I 5 think we have to know what the Congress plans on 6 doing. And if they are going to be thinking 7 about working on those other Acts, well, we had 8 better be awake. You know especially the Marine 9 Mammal Protection Act. I told you what I thought should be done. It is too little words: get 10 That's it. 11 them out. But sanctuaries, obviously, the 12 13 Magnuson Act should be the Act that dominates sanctuaries. 14 15 You know we have been very good at keeping sanctuaries out in Hawaii from dealing 16 with fisheries because we have a state who in 17 18 their agreement just said they can't do any 19 fisheries in state waters. So, obviously, if you have to deal with fisheries, you have to come to 20 21 us. So but anyway, if the Congress says we 22 23 are going to be dealing with something, we should But it is not for us to just go willy-24 be aware. nilly working on stuff. 25 CHAIR ANSON: Don? 26 27 MR. McISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 28 And with regard to the ESA matter, there is a 29 policy directive out now. Things are working quite well in the Pacific Council now. We had an 30 31 example earlier in the week on how well that is 32 working. 33 I think from the workgroup's perspective, though, there were some other 34 35 councils who were still looking for the 36 possibility of some change in the Act that never quite got to resolution in Virginia Beach. 37 The National Sanctuaries Act, I think 38 the council has a position on the record on that 39 40 from the past but it might be worth detailing, in 41 case we are asked again about that. And the Marine Mammal one I don't 42 believe that the subgroup got to a point of a 43 44 recommendation on that. So, it is another little 45 simmering pan on the back of the stove. 46 So, I think if all of those are 47 somewhat alive, it would be the burden of the workgroup to try to bring something succinct 48

forward for everybody to look at in June. 1 MS. SIMONDS: We tried bringing up the 2 Marine Mammal Protection Act like when there was 3 '96 reauthorization and kind of talked about in 4 5 '06 but not to the point where it was brought to 6 the chairs and executive directors to develop a 7 position. 8 CHAIR ANSON: Chris. 9 MR. OLIVER: Well, there is a whole 10 lot of issues and I think we better maybe be careful between what it might be CCC positions 11 that get developed as necessary and suffering 12 13 death by 1,000 workgroups. I don't know. I thought the ESA workgroup was done, 14 15 that the policy directive basically embraced the work that was done by MAFAC in that group. 16 so, if there were still maybe some lingering 17 18 ancillary issues, I don't know that they 19 necessarily need a formal workgroup. 20 I know our person that was on that 21 workgroup is no longer with the council. And so I don't necessarily have anybody to put on that 22 23 workgroup. 24 MS. SIMONDS: Well, Don, who are these other councils that you are talking about that 25 aren't in agreement with the directive? 26 27 MR. McISAAC: Well, we could probably 28 end that debate very quickly because I thought it was the Western Pacific that still wanted 29 30 something in Magnuson in ESA. 31 MS. SIMONDS: Oh, you are talking 32 about whether to do something with Magnuson. 33 MR. McISAAC: Yes. MS. SIMONDS: Oh, okay. Oh. 34 Yes, 35 okay. 36 CHAIR ANSON: Doug. MR. GREGORY: Yes, I envisioned what 37 Don was proposing as the one working group would 38 address all these different Acts in one fell 39 40 There wouldn't be a separate working swoop. 41 group for each Act. 42 CHAIR ANSON: All right. So, as Chris suggested, and it looks like I had some nods 43 44 around the room, Doug Gregory will work on the 45 list of the workgroups and send out a general 46 email asking for volunteers to select which one 47 they would like to participate in. 48 So, with that then, we do have some

products that have come out of a couple of the 1 working groups. Don, you are on the list. Have 2 you said everything you wanted to say about that? 3 4 Okay. All right. 5 And so, John, you have some 6 information for the Allocation Review Workgroup 7 that you wanted to go over now or talk about the 8 draft? 9 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Mr. Chairman, if 10 you are referring to the presentation of the draft itself, both Kelly Denit with National 11 Marine Fisheries Service and I would like to 12 13 present actually two draft guidance documents. CHAIR ANSON: Yes, we are at that 14 15 point. MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. 16 Chairman. 17 18 Okay, Mr. Chairman, CCC members, so 19 just to provide a little bit of background and 20 context for this presentation, a year ago, the 21 agency provided the CCC with some recommended terms of reference relative to establishing 22 23 triggers for and conducting allocation reviews. 24 And at that time, the CCC established a working group. We came back to the CCC at the main 25 meeting and suggested a number of things. One 26 27 was that we approached this from a perspective of 28 adaptive management, that that provided a model 29 that we could use in both establishing triggers 30 for conducting allocation reviews, as well as 31 designing those reviews and conducting them. 32 The other was that in terms of tasking 33 that work we, the CCC chose to essentially bifurcate the issue into establishing trigger 34 mechanisms that would initiate a review. And 35 then looking at the process and the 36 considerations in conducting the review itself. 37 And so, the CCC working group took on 38 the former. In other words, we will be providing 39 40 a very high-level review of a document that 41 addresses how to trigger or different trigger 42 mechanisms for allocation review. And then Kelly and her team tackled 43 44 the broader issue of considerations for doing the 45 review itself. And so, we are going to provide 46 sort of a two-part presentation; one having to do 47 with triggers, the other having to do with a review. 48

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And lastly, I just wanted to share 1 that given the necessity that these two documents 2 be complementary, that ultimately we would be 3 4 able to integrate the recommendations from both 5 of these groups, the working group and Kelly's 6 team engaged in some discussions late in the 7 process over the past month or two to sort of 8 compare notes, to review drafts. And I think I 9 can speak for both of us that that proved to be a 10 very useful and productive process. 11 So, I am going to ask Kelly to provide some background information in terms of the 12 13 structure and the diagram that we have developed and then we will do some brief presentations on 14 15 the documents. MS. DENIT: Great. Thanks, John. 16 Good afternoon, everybody. I am Kelly Denit in 17 18 the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, for those 19 who don't know me. 20 So, when our two working groups met to 21 talk through our respective documents, we quickly realized that we needed a bit of a map for 22 23 ourselves, in how we were envisioning this process might work. And so this schematic that I 24 have put up is what we came up with. And so we 25 thought we would start by talking you through 26 27 this from a process perspective to orient everyone and then we will go into a little bit 28 29 more detail, respectively, on what the specific 30 documents cover. 31 So, the first step is the actual triggers. And so those bins represent the bins 32 33 that the CCC identified at their last meeting as 34 the relevant categories for triggers that we 35 wanted to consider. 36 And as part of the public input trigger, and John is going to go into this more, 37 there was sort of a Step 1a in there, where if 38 you are getting specific input from the public, 39 40 you would have a little bit of an additional 41 check on that input to determine before you would move into Step 2, which is the allocation review 42 or what we have called the allocation review. 43 44 And so the allocation review is sort of this interim step, based on the conversations 45 that we have had at the CCC meeting previously 46 47 with some of the concerns in terms of workload, resources, issues, not wanting to jump all the 48

way in but really wanting to have a thoughtful 1 analysis of what is going on with these 2 3 respective allocations before you go that full 4 step. 5 So, the allocation review is intended 6 to take into account and really focus on the 7 review of the FMP objectives, focus on the 8 adaptive management approach that John mentioned; 9 look at are your objectives up to date or do they 10 need to be updated, are they being met; and also look at other relevant factors that have changed 11 over the course of time that would impact your 12 allocation, such as changes in the fishery, 13 things like that that you would take into 14 15 account. And I should have oriented you guys 16 here in the beginning. Along the side here, we 17 18 have kind of tried to lay out where we see the 19 two different guidance documents and how they 20 would apply to the different steps within the 21 process. So, the trigger guidance, obviously, is 1 and 2 and then the guidance that we have with 22 23 respect to what you should look at as part of the 24 review is covered in Steps 2 and 3. So, if as part of doing that 25 allocation review you see that in fact there does 26 27 need to be a change, then you would move to Step 3, which is your standard FMP amendment process, 28 29 digging in and looking at potential alternatives 30 of allocation. If you determine, based on that 31 allocation review that no changes are needed, you would circle back up to the top where your 32 33 triggers are and be back, essentially, at Step 1 34 until another trigger is hit. So, Mr. Chairman, 35 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: 36 in terms of the work product from the CCC working group, again, I want to thank the members of that 37 group for the effort that they have put forth in 38 39 putting this document together. I will 40 acknowledge that the document right now looks and 41 reads as one that was developed by a committee. And that is really what it is and it is 42 reflective of the fact that there is a lot of 43 44 input into that document. And I think that going 45 forward one of the things that that group would 46 like to do is have the opportunity to just do 47 some of the distillation and revisions that will make the document read better. But I think most 48

importantly is that it captures the ideas and the 1 concepts that the group collectively wanted to 2 3 reflect in this. 4 As we have mentioned a number of 5 times, the basis of this approach is adaptive 6 management that was identified a year ago. As 7 the group thought this through, while we sort of 8 focused inwardly to these different trigger 9 mechanisms, it also became apparent that this 10 notion of having up-to-date FMPs in terms of upto-date goals and objectives is critical to the 11 process and it ties in very closely to the 12 13 discussion that we had yesterday relative to National Standard 1. And so all of the working 14 15 group's recommendations are based on this assumption that the council is operating off of 16 up-to-date and relevant goals and objectives in 17 18 its FMP. 19 So, the document explores each step of 20 what we would consider to be active adaptive 21 management, as they relate to this process that 22 Kelly walked through from identifying goals and 23 objectives through implementation, monitoring 24 evaluation and adaptation. The document has some definitions. We 25 point out, and as the diagram that Kelly went 26 27 through has several steps, starting with the trigger mechanism, which may initiate a review, 28 29 which then creates what we call the go-no go decision point relative to actually moving 30 31 forward with a consideration of new allocation 32 alternatives. 33 So, in keeping with the terms of 34 reference that the Agency provided the CCC a year 35 ago, the working group explored three different types of triggers: public interest-based 36 criteria triggers, time-based, and indicator-37 based. And I will note that in those terms of 38 39 reference, I think the term was performance-40 based. And in an effort to provide some clarity, 41 the working group replaced that term with indicator-based. We were just concerned that the 42 word performance was showing up in too many 43 44 places in the document. 45 So, I will just walk through each type 46 of trigger very quickly. First, in terms of 47 public interest-based criteria, we identified three different levels of public input. 48 The

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first is ongoing and this is reflective of the normal process of councils receiving input regarding fishery performance. What councils hear through public comment, through scoping processes, through its ongoing interaction with the public. And so this one might consider to be passive public interest-based criteria.

8 The next level would be specific 9 solicitation of public input regarding fishery 10 performance and regarding allocations. So, it is a more deliberate process in which the council 11 would specifically solicit and consider input 12 13 regarding allocation outcomes but it is important to note that both of these trigger mechanisms are 14 15 subject to the council's judgment and interpretation of that public input, meaning, it 16 is discretionary. These are mechanisms through 17 18 which the council considers input and decides 19 whether or not it would choose to trigger an 20 allocation review.

21 The third type of public interest trigger would be a formal petition or referendum. 22 23 And this is a review trigger that is non-24 discretionary and that would initiate an allocation review process. And the working group 25 has identified some important considerations, 26 27 such that the use of non-discretionary triggers, like petitions, referenda, and as I will discuss 28 29 shortly, time-based criteria, there are some 30 costs and benefits that have to be carefully 31 considered when employing those triggers. The 32 cost is that these triggers tend to be 33 insensitive to a council's overall workload, to 34 their management priorities at any given time, 35 and to the available resources and capacity of the council. The benefit is that it creates a 36 forcing mechanism that is useful when council 37 dynamics may otherwise reduce the ability or the 38 39 political will to conduct a review.

40 So, the advantage to a non-41 discretionary trigger is one need not overcome 42 other issues, other challenges within the process 43 to trigger a review.

In terms of time-based criteria, this
was the trigger mechanisms that I think is fair
to say was the original model for allocation
review. In sort of the history of our
discussions, at least at the CCC, relative to

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allocation review, my recollection is that we first started talking about time-based criteria. As I mentioned, the approach can prove insensitive to important strategic and operational considerations but it does eliminate the need to muster consensus to move forward to do a review.

And the working group identified several other precedents for time periods that might be used, ranging from the five-year initial review of LAPPs to the seven-year subsequent review of LAPP implementation, and finally, the ten-year durability of LAPP permits, just as other sort of reference points in Magnuson that might be used for the design of the time-based trigger.

17 And then finally, we have indicator-18 based triggers and these are the primary 19 considerations include economic, social, and 20 ecological factors, which are, obviously, derived 21 from the National Standard 1 considerations of 22 defining optimum yield.

There are clearly similarities and some overlap related to the consideration of those indicators as a review trigger criteria and more in-depth evaluation as part of an allocation review that Kelly will be talking about.

And then, finally, the document fleshes out in much greater detail than I can here, the likely indicator topics and evaluation approaches relative to indicator-based triggers.

32 So, finally, I will just add a few 33 overall considerations. I will reiterate that 34 there is a close relationship between this issue 35 and the NS1 discussion relative to ongoing review 36 and updating of FMP and allocation goals and 37 objectives. It is worth pointing out that these triggers are not mutually exclusive, as described 38 39 in the document; that for instance, the 40 indicator-based trigger elements that are 41 discussed in the document might be also applied 42 when a council is applying an ongoing or a solicited public interest trigger. 43 In other 44 words, what is the frame of reference that a 45 council will rely upon when considering either 46 ongoing input or solicited input from the public 47 regarding the outcomes of allocations. 48 And finally, that a successful

allocation review process requires transparent 1 selection, design, and application of review 2 3 In other words, whatever a council triggers. 4 might establish is a mechanism to initiate 5 allocation reviews that needs to be done up-6 front. It needs to be done in a transparent 7 manner in a way that the public has some clear 8 expectation of how the council will consider 9 whether or not allocation reviews would or should 10 be undertaken in the future. So, we are going to leave some time 11 for questions at the end. So, I will turn things 12 13 over to Kelly. MS. DENIT: So, I will quickly talk 14 15 you guys through the guidance that the NMFS Working Group came up with and I really have to 16 17 thank Wendy Morrison and Tara Scott, who did the 18 yeomen's work on this. 19 So, we have put up here on the slide 20 just an outline of the paper, which was posted on 21 the CCC website for you all. No general 22 surprise, we start with a little bit of 23 background, which John has already covered, run 24 through some of the existing national policy 25 where there are references to reviews for allocation like the catch share policy and other 26 27 places. And then we dig into a couple of areas 28 29 a little bit more. One is guiding principles. Τ don't think any of these will come as a surprise 30 31 to you all around the table who have dealt with 32 allocation issues. 33 We have already talked about updating 34 objectives; the concept of trying to minimize 35 conflict as much as possible, by having an open 36 and transparent process; using the best data available. And then these last two are sort of a 37 little bit of lessons learned kind of things, 38 39 looking at how you can minimize speculative 40 behavior. If people know that an allocation 41 conversation is coming up, you can see that. So, what might be some things for councils to think 42 about as part of that, as well as plan for future 43 44 conditions? So, some of the concepts of looking 45 at if we have a particular ACL, then the 46 allocation is going to be this. If we have a 47 different ACL, then the allocation might be that. So, you can tee some of those things up in 48

advance and not have to constantly go back and 1 review allocations is one concept to think about 2 as you are working through these. 3 4 In terms of the factors for 5 consideration, I don't think these will be a 6 surprise to anyone either. It is four broad 7 categories, the ecological, the economic, 8 performance, and social. 9 And so looking at I know the 10 ecological, what is the status of the stock, looking at economic, have you achieved objectives 11 related to economic efficiency if that was, in 12 13 fact, an objective? Looking at performance, has the 14 15 proportion of catch from different sectors or different gears within the fishery changed? 16 And then social. What is sort of the 17 18 vulnerability of different communities? Those 19 kinds of aspects. 20 So, we have spelled those out in the 21 paper. That is the really sort of quick and 22 dirty version. 23 And just in terms of next steps, we are looking for feedback from you all. We have 24 not shared our document really at all. 25 It is pretty much straight from our brains. 26 So, we 27 will be running up through all the regional offices, general counsel, et cetera, to get 28 29 further input. Feedback from you all today will 30 be helpful. And then, as John mentioned earlier, 31 looking to kind of come back to the CCC in June with something more of a polished final product 32 33 for approval. 34 And so with that, Mr. Chair, I think 35 we would be happy to hear the conversation, get any feedback, and answer questions. 36 37 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Kelly. Thank Good work. John, do you have a 38 you, John. comment? 39 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: 40 I just wanted to also just open it up for other members of the 41 working group if they feel there is any aspect of 42 the paper that should have been included in this 43 44 presentation and wasn't, just given an 45 opportunity to add to my comments. 46 CHAIR ANSON: Any comment? Chris 47 Oliver. MR. OLIVER: I wasn't part of the 48

working group, so I was standing down for a 1 second to see others. 2 CHAIR ANSON: Your hand went up first. 3 4 Lee's hand is up now. 5 The only thing that I MR. ANDERSON: 6 wanted to emphasize is that it is a two-step 7 process and that was one of the things that 8 wrapped up around the axle early on. You know we 9 are doing allocations. Does that mean you start 10 having to be making alternatives and everything? 11 Now that you have drawn this credit for this, 12 make it a two-step process. 13 So, you look at it and you use adaptive management. And if you say we are not 14 15 meeting objectives, then we do a quick look at it to say if it is necessary. Then if that goes, 16 then you go to the bigger step. So, I am quite 17 18 comfortable with it. 19 The only thing that we didn't mention 20 this paper, what does that do? I would think 21 that in each step it would still take a vote of the council if we got a petition. 22 At least in 23 our council, we assume we have a petition. We 24 look at it and then we say let's move ahead with the Step 1, the allocation review. And after you 25 have the allocation review, there would be staff 26 27 looking at it and then you would vote to say all 28 right, we have enough to go on for the next step. 29 So, there is still council votes in 30 all of these things but in general, the process 31 is what the committee said and what I would 32 recommend we go with. 33 CHAIR ANSON: Dorothy. 34 MS. LOWMAN: So, thanks. I want to 35 add to this, just a slight modification to what 36 Lee said. And you see it on this slide, and in some sense it is almost a three-step process. 37 The first is what even triggers a review. And 38 then if it a review is triggered, then that is 39 40 the second step. And then the third step is 41 after the no-go and if it is a go, you go on to 42 the third step. And John, I think you kind of 43 44 mentioned it about having kind of a time line to 45 kind of -- but one of the things that is in this 46 paper that doesn't have a particular number of 47 years right now but might be something for CCC 48 discussion is the idea of not saying the specific

years of when you would do an allocation review but say in a specific number of years by the time a council should indicate what kind of triggers they are going to use.

So, that is all I had to add. CHAIR ANSON: Chris?

MR. OLIVER: Yes, I just want to try to clarify a couple of things and reiterate a concern that I have been stating since we have been having this discussion.

I think I really like the two-step 11 process because do you need to do it and then 12 13 here is how you do it. But one of the concerns I have expressed a number of times is what is meant 14 15 by a periodic review. Because we have so many allocations and I know everybody does but in the 16 North Pacific my concern is if a review requires 17 18 an EIS-level analysis or even a significant 19 analysis to determine if you need to review a 20 program, we could literally spend all of our 21 council and council staff and lots of agency time reviewing our existing allocations and never get 22 23 another thing done in our fisheries management 24 program.

So, if I understand the first step 25 trigger, maybe it addresses my concern because as 26 27 you were talking Kelly, I was reading the paper, really reading it closely for the first time. 28 29 And you look at factors that need to be 30 considered, you know ecological factors, bycatch 31 rates, mortality rates, impacts on habitat, 32 ecological community impacts, economic 33 efficiency, employment, income, performance, on 34 and on, and on and on. I mean this is a huge 35 analysis for any program to really look at all of 36 these factors.

37 So, I just want to make sure that that is not the expectation to make the first step 38 39 decision of whether a review is necessary. Now, 40 I agree when you get to an FMP amendment level 41 and you are actually doing a formal review, you 42 would need to look at these kind of things. But if we had to go through all of this just to make 43 the decision on the first step, you just wrapped 44 the council's process up to the point where we 45 46 would never get anything else done.

50, I am just looking for clarity on where that second part kicks in.

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MS. DENIT: Yes, thanks, Chris. We 1 tried to be clear in sort of the introduction to 2 that section with the four factors that the 3 4 council should make a determination of which of 5 those factors is the most relevant for them. And 6 we were providing a list based on a more, I am 7 not going to say exhaustive, but a longer list. 8 And it might be that some of those factors are 9 not relevant, given the objectives for the 10 particular FMP or the for the particular allocation you are looking at, in which case we 11 would not expect the council to do an analysis on 12 those components. So, we were trying to err on 13 the side of here is the things that you should be 14 15 looking at because we think there is a whole And then having the council look at that 16 range. and say well, we don't think X is relevant for 17 18 this reason and so we are going to focus on Y. 19 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: And then Mr. Chairman, if I could just add to that. 20 It is a 21 step-wise process. So, obviously, the consideration of those performance indicators as 22 23 triggers would be very high-level. 24 To the extent that they were explored in-depth, a council may as well do an allocation 25 review because that is pretty much what you end 26 27 up doing. And then, ultimately, it is not until an allocation review indicates the need to 28 29 revisit a decision, where you are looking at new 30 alternatives and the front-loading of a 31 regulatory process kicks in. 32 MR. OLIVER: I have one follow-up. Do 33 we, and I don't know if this is a question for 34 you or maybe Sam, will this ultimately take the 35 form of some type of regulation or guidelines or a policy directive, or how do you envision? 36 What is the ultimate form of this guidance we are 37 working on? 38 MS. DENIT: I don't know. I think we 39 40 are still figuring that out and looking for some 41 feedback from you all as part of that process. But, obviously, I would defer to my boss. 42 So, I think the regulation 43 MR. RAUCH: is what you have just seen, is the National 44 45 Standard 1 guidance to have some sort of process 46 regular review. These would be more descriptive 47 guidance as to how you might do that but I don't envision any further regulatory documents, other 48

than what we have just said in National Standard 1 1, which doesn't deal with only allocations. 2 3 Allocations are a subset of the goals and 4 objectives. 5 The first part of this, though is CCC 6 quidance. That is you had indicated, as this 7 body, wanted to take on the idea of the trigger 8 questions and what guidance you might want to 9 give to your collective councils on that kind of 10 So, I view that as your document. We, trigger. 11 the NMFS guidance was on the back end. Once you have met whatever trigger you are going to meet, 12 13 here are factors to consider in doing the analysis. And that is more technical issues from 14 15 our perspective. But if my understanding is the CCC was 16 intending to put out some sort of statement about 17 18 here are the kinds of triggers, here is why it 19 might be appropriate to guide the individual 20 councils, ultimately, the individual councils 21 will decide what to do here. But I thought the ultimate work product here, at least the first 22 23 part, was a document from the CCC to give back to 24 the individual councils. MR. OLIVER: Can I follow up? 25 CHAIR ANSON: Yes, go ahead, Chris, 26 27 follow-up. 28 MR. OLIVER: Because I was actually 29 surprised to see, to learn that NS1 revisions 30 actually contain a mandate to review allocations, 31 which I thought was part and parcel to a separate 32 So, apparently, the what has been discussion. 33 decided and this is the how. 34 But the NS1 guidelines, themselves, 35 only make some fairly vague references to the requirement to review objectives and allocations. 36 37 So, are you saying then that you are going to leave it to the council, CCC, to decide what that 38 is and that this is our draft of what we think it 39 40 should be but it is not going to be part of the 41 regulation or the NS1 guidelines? The very specifics aren't in the NS1 revisions is what I 42 43 am struggling with. 44 MR. RAUCH: The very specifics -- the 45 NS1 guidelines envisions that the council will 46 have a regular process for reviewing all the 47 goals and objectives, including allocations. 48 The specifics intentionally it is

vague as to what that means because that needs to 1 happen at the council level as to what and how 2 3 you structure that. I think our intent behind 4 that is that there will be, the public will know 5 and the councils will know when and/or how to do 6 If you do the timely number it would be this. 7 when. If there is some other trigger, it will be 8 when the trigger or if there is some process. 9 But it is known ahead of time that there is a 10 mechanism in order to refresh and update all of the goals and objectives, including allocations. 11 So, I don't see, unless we tweak the 12 13 language of the National Standard 1 along those lines, I don't see further explicit direction in 14 15 the Federal Register directing this, assuming the councils actually take this on. If the councils 16 do not, we will have to look at that because we 17 18 do believe that making sure the allocations are 19 in the best interest of the nation, as with all 20 your goals and objectives, is a recurring duty of 21 the councils. CHAIR ANSON: Glenn Merrill, followed 22 23 by Lee. 24 MR. MERRILL: Thanks. I'm not sure if this is Kelly or Sam. I guess one question I do 25 have is sort of the level of the formality of the 26 27 review. So, for example, when we undertake our 28 regular FMP amendments and we do a lot for a lot 29 of our programs that are say catch share programs or other allocated programs, as a part of that we 30 31 very typically set into context how the program 32 is operating and why we are making the specific 33 change that we are making now. 34 Are you envisioning that something 35 like that could satisfy as a level of review or 36 is this a more formal and separate process that should be distinct from sort of the general 37 analysis that we do of our programs when we 38 undertake a regular FMP or regulatory amendment. 39 40 MS. DENIT: Do you want to answer that 41 one, Sam or do want me to? Okay. I think we are envisioning that that 42 type of review could satisfy the requirements for 43 44 this. So, for example, if you are doing a five-45 year review of the catch share program, that 46 could accomplish what it is that we are talking 47 about, in terms of this step number two of reviewing and looking at are your objectives up-48

to-date; are you meeting those objectives; if 1 not, what tweaks might you make. 2 3 So does that --4 MR. MERRILL: I think so. I mean I 5 guess thinking of programs like our allocations 6 between the charter halibut and the commercial 7 halibut sector. We undertake an annualized 8 process of looking at different management 9 measures to constrain the fleet within the 10 allocations. As a part of that, we have a discussion about how those allocations have been 11 managed, how the fleets are operating. You know, 12 13 to some extent, that might satisfy that sort of first step examination about whether or not we 14 15 need to revise the allocations. Because through that process, we receive a lot of feedback from 16 the public, not receiving a lot of feedback say 17 18 that we need to revise those allocations seems to 19 suggest to me that that is functioning fairly 20 well within that context. 21 And like I said, we would prefer to be able to rely on that as sort of a background 22 23 document to point to, to say that we have looked 24 at this and we feel comfortable that our first step is satisfied and we need not go further, 25 rather than having to create a separate process. 26 27 MR. RAUCH: If I could respond to that, I think the issue there -- well, first of 28 29 all, the councils, as we noted, the councils 30 actually do this an awful lot. The councils go 31 through a process virtually every major amendment 32 they do. They do a lot of allocation reviews. 33 They do a lot of reviewing and refreshing goals 34 and objectives. So, I don't want you to leave 35 with the impression that NMFS thinks that there 36 is a huge deficiency here. What the real problem is that the 37 public doesn't know that is going on. 38 In the process you laid out, Glenn, that may be a 39 40 perfectly good process if the public knows that 41 in every year, you are actually deciding whether 42 to go forward or not and change the allocations. If they know that is an option, the end result of 43

debate on the edges.

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that may be a decision to engage in a much more

stuck with the allocation they get and there is

robust allocation review, as opposed to if the

public believes in that process that they are

If that is what they think about the 1 review, then I don't think it is serving that 2 purpose. If they believe that a potential 3 4 outcome of the annual review is any of these 5 broader processes, I think that would be fine. 6 Part of this is to let the public know 7 that there is a set time or process in which they 8 can reopen these decisions. 9 CHAIR ANSON: Lee. 10 MR. ANDERSON: I don't think we are 11 talking about an annual review. But the main thing, your question was 12 13 you know all that was a list of information. We are going to look at ecological things. I take 14 15 it alittle different. I really go back to the adaptive management that John came up with. 16 Adaptive management says you have 17 18 objectives and are you meeting your objectives. 19 And that is the way you look at it. 20 So for a petition, if somebody came in 21 with a petition, the petition said we want more fish and we are good guys, you throw that 22 23 petition out. If you get a petition that says 24 your objectives say this is what you are supposed to be doing and we believe that if you made this 25 change, that would help meet our objectives, then 26 27 I would say okay, we will go ahead. Or, if they say we think you need more objectives, that is 28 29 fine, too. But then we go on with that 30 discussion. 31 And at the same time, those objectives force the issue but they also set the stage for 32 33 what kind of research you want to collect. You 34 made a great big list of all things that are 35 important. But really, the way to narrow down that list is how do we know we are meeting our 36 objectives? What bit of that information is 37 going to be useful for us to decide whether we 38 met those objectives? 39 40 So to me, the first step, there is a 41 balance. And in one sense, you may be -- and I don't mean this but in one case you look at it 42 and say here are our objectives. Do we agree 43 44 with them? And if so, okay, they are the ones we 45 like. Are we meeting them? End of story. 46 But you can't do it that fast. There has got to be something in there where you have 47 48 done your due diligence to really look at are

they the objectives and are they being met. But 1 there is an end to this story. It doesn't have 2 to go on forever. 3 4 But if you do say we are not meeting 5 our objectives, we need some new ones, and you go 6 to the second stage, that is when you have to be 7 a lot more careful about getting out the more 8 research, getting into it deeper. That is the 9 real problem of why we set up the two-stage 10 problem or the two-stage process is to be 11 parsimonious about the work we put into it, 12 unless we decide we have to go on. And I know 13 there is a balance about what is parsimonious and what is slapping your hands and wiping it off the 14 15 table. And I am not advocating that. What I am advocating is let's really 16 do the adaptive management. Look to the 17 18 objectives for what you want to do and for the 19 data you need to collect. 20 CHAIR ANSON: Chris Oliver and then 21 Dan Hull. MR. OLIVER: And so I am just 22 23 reiterating a concern that we don't allow this to turn into something that subsumes all of our time 24 and resources. And not to be too flippant, but 25 if we reevaluate our objectives and we determine 26 27 that a primary objective is stability in allocations, have we made our job easier? 28 29 CHAIR ANSON: Dan. 30 MR. HULL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 31 I definitely concur with Chris's comments. Ι have a couple of thoughts and observations I 32 33 guess to ask and see what other folks think. 34 But as you continue to work on this, 35 it seems that you should be running some specific 36 example through your model to see maybe they are 37 current examples or maybe they are ones that councils have taken on and I could use our 38 charter halibut management allocation decision of 39 40 a couple years' ago as an example of a past 41 decision that you might run through this model 42 and see if it worked the way you thought it 43 would. 44 The second thought is that if we were 45 to take this on, I think for our council, we 46 might have to go back and review all the 47 objectives that we currently have to see are they up-to-date. That, by itself, would be a 48

significant undertaking. So, that would have to 1 happen before we tried to develop a set time and 2 3 process, as Sam described it, so the public 4 understands how we review allocations. 5 Another thought is should the councils 6 be thinking about different processes for 7 different types of allocations? Is it so one 8 type of process for allocations between 9 commercial sectors versus between commercial and 10 recreational or subsistence? How do we address 11 that? 12 Species not an FMP. Halibut is not in 13 an FMP. So, are there examples that may not fit quite right and maybe that is not the best 14 15 example but it is one I thought of. And then it is going to be a 16 challenge, I think, to try to quantify social and 17 18 economic goals and objectives, given all the 19 factors that go into that. 20 So, I definitely appreciate the effort 21 that has gone into this. I believe that at the North Pacific there is an ongoing discussion 22 23 about whether objectives are being achieved but I 24 can see, as Chris pointed out, that this could require a lot of effort by us that would take 25 away from all the other work we are trying to do. 26 27 CHAIR ANSON: And I was on the workgroup, although most of the other members 28 29 took on a lot of the writing exercise but was 30 part of the discussion. I was under the 31 impression that these would be a more formal process, if you will, for the councils to answer 32 33 or address the question of allocation. 34 So, Sam, I was a little taken back in 35 your response to Chris's question regarding how 36 formal is that process and how much work would it be extra to what the council currently does and 37 that it could consume a lot of the resources to 38 get to the right questions. And you said well, 39 40 it is simply just every time an amendment comes up that it goes through the same exercise. 41 And it comes down to a communication thing with the 42 public as to whether or not it is an allocation, 43 44 you know they are actually looking at allocation. 45 And so if that is the case, then we 46 are doing either a bad job of just advertising that or we will have to get into a situation 47 where it is a lot more work that will need to be 48

done to answer the question. 1 And I had a better understanding as we 2 3 went through the various conference calls and 4 everything but that kind of struck me as odd. 5 So, if I could respond, I MR. RAUCH: 6 intended to respond to Glenn's specific example, 7 in which he proposed could we do this on a 8 regular basis. I do not think that that is what 9 councils will normally do. I think the councils 10 will set out a process where they will engage --I know your council recently looked at the catch 11 share allocation and you are doing a lot of 12 13 allocation amendments. You basically have set out a process. You have gotten a formal look and 14 15 you decide whether or not to change the catch share program or to change the 16 recreational/commercial allocation. You do that 17 18 and you lay that out. 19 You do not sit there and say when you 20 are looking at your annual measures, allocations are not on the table at that point. Those assume 21 allocations. 22 23 I was only responding to Glenn's view that on an annual basis could you actually put 24 down the catch in issue in question? 25 Could you tell people that that is an outcome? If you 26 27 wanted to handle it that way, you could. It does seem like it is a lot of extra work. I wouldn't 28 29 suggest you do it that way. I think this way, which is a longer 30 31 term interval, the goals and objectives aren't 32 going to change year after year. But many of 33 these allocations were set in the '80s and the 34 goals and objectives likely have changed since 35 then that you would look at this at some longer 36 interval. Not the annual process but if the council wanted to take the work and to do it 37 every year and put that on the table, I think 38 that we wouldn't say no. 39 40 But I only intended to respond to that 41 and not to suggest that that is the way we think it needs to happen because I don't think that 42 that is particularly efficient. 43 44 CHAIR ANSON: John? 45 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr. 46 Chairman. My comment goes slightly beyond what 47 the working group discussed. So, they are my personal comments as a member of the CCC and not 48

as the chair of the working group. 1 But I will point out that the triggers 2 3 that were discussed, that are discussed in the 4 paper, run a full range of being almost entirely 5 passive, in other words, utilizing the existing 6 council process and the continual inputs and 7 evaluations that occur within that process to 8 completely non-discretionary, like a specific 9 time period or like a petition. But a lot, I think, of what we are 10 discussing is -- I mean I used to have to write 11 operating manuals and the rule was that you write 12 13 what you do and then you do what you write. And it seems like what councils have the flexibility 14 15 to do within this range of triggers is to identify what works best within their overall 16 operating process and then just be very clear 17 18 about how this question of triggering an 19 allocation review fits into or even overlaps with 20 other processes within the system. 21 So, I mean I think a lot of the concerns that are being raised are quite valid 22 23 but I don't think that there is anything about 24 the triggers that we have identified that compels a council to totally disrupt its current process 25 to meet these objectives. 26 27 CHAIR ANSON: Anybody listening in on 28 the phone have any questions or comments? 29 MS. DUVAL: This is Michelle, Kevin. I would echo what John said and I kind of feel 30 31 like during our discussions of development of 32 triggers for review that we were trying to 33 provide I think as wide a range of flexibility as 34 possible for councils in considering what 35 triggers might work best for them, just in the interest of bringing more public transparency to 36 whatever process any council sets up. 37 I mean we did struggle a bit with the sort of do-loop of 38 39 are your goals and objectives relevant, are they 40 current for your fishery? But I think just 41 making the assumption that they are, these are 42 potentials paths forward for trying to provide 43 some of that public accountability and 44 transparency. 45 I never envisioned it being something 46 that would involve an undue amount of work in 47 terms of sucking up council staff time to go 48 through this. And I obviously just thinking on

1	the fly here.				
2	But I mean I see the trigger mechanism				
3	as a checkbox. It is a means of scheduling and				
4					
5	processes. It doesn't mean it has to be done				
6	annually. Certainly, if you haven't reviewed				
7	your goals and objectives for an FMP, that is a				
8	huge job and that is what we are doing right now				
9	in the South Atlantic with our visioning project				
10	for the snapper-grouper fishery. Our goals and				
11	objectives, I anticipate will change maybe not				
12	terribly significantly, but they will change as a				
13	result of this public input process. And we				
14	deliberately made a decision to put off a				
15	discussion of allocations within the fishery				
16	until we were through with that process and had a				
17	draft vision blueprint with regard to the way				
18	forward in that fishery. So, that would help				
19	inform any allocations discussions we had as a				
20	result of that and triggers that we might use.				
21	I see the trigger process as something				
22	that is efficient. What is going to take a long				
23	time and staff resources is if you are in a				
24	situation where you are in the Step 3 action				
25	piece that a reallocation is, indeed, deemed to				
26	be necessary.				
27	CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Michelle.				
28	Any other comments from the group? Chris.				
29	MR. OLIVER: I hope my comments didn't				
30	sound critical of the working group's work				
31	because you guys did a tremendous lot of work and				
32	a great job with a very difficult subject and the				
33	two-step part of it gives it a little more				
34	comfort and particularly your last comments,				
35	John, the way you characterized that first part				
36	of the trigger thing. And Michelle sort of said				
37	similar thoughts. That gives me a little more				
38	comfort level with this.				
39	Thank you.				
40	CHAIR ANSON: So, the workgroup had				
41	asked for some feedback. And I suspect that the				
42	goal would be to come back with, based on the				
43	feedback, a more complete or final draft, if you				
44	will and not a working draft state anymore.				
45	So, John, do you have any thoughts on				
46	that as you depart from the group?				
47	MR. HENDERSCHEDT: So, Mr. Chairman,				
48	I think that there are many details, many				

considerations relative to the triggers that I 1 did not have time to cover today. 2 So, first of all, I think it would be 3 4 unfair of the working group to expect detailed 5 responses to that document today. 6 I think that if the CCC provides a 7 reasonable amount of time for councils to react 8 to that draft, to allow for enough time to 9 incorporate those comments, as well as do the 10 general editing that I mentioned earlier in time to have a draft available several weeks prior to 11 the June meeting, that I don't see any reason why 12 13 the document couldn't be finalized at that meeting. 14 15 CHAIR ANSON: And Michelle, do you concur with that, as Chair? 16 MS. DUVAL: Oh, I hate to hear you say 17 18 that word. Yes. 19 CHAIR ANSON: Thank you, Michelle. 20 Doug. 21 MR. GREGORY: I'm curious about how this got so tangled up with the NS1 guidelines. 22 23 In the ESA guidelines, there is 26 instances of 24 the word objective. There is only one instance of the word allocation related to objectives. 25 And it is not in the proposed regs. It is in the 26 27 explanation. And all it says is examples of reevaluations include council discussions over 28 29 allocation of catch in one of the sectors. I mean, are we making more out of this 30 31 or is this like a Trojan attempt or push to force 32 the councils to do allocation decisions? I don't 33 understand. It is just one example. It is not 34 in the proposal. 35 The thing that concerns me in NS1 is this focus on management objectives. 36 I don't 37 recall if our plans actually lay out a series of measurable, attainable, management objectives and 38 how that is going to be eventually implemented if 39 40 we have to do that for each action item we do 41 under the NEPA process. It could become guite 42 burdensome. But I just don't understand the 43 44 linkage between how allocations in NS1 in the first place but it is not in the regulation. 45 Ιt 46 is just in the discussion one time. 47 CHAIR ANSON: John. 48 MR. HENDERSCHEDT: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I just want to be clear that 1 throughout the discussions of the working group, 2 3 we focused many times on goals and objectives and 4 the need to update those. And it was really not until very recently when I and others had the 5 6 opportunity to review the NS1 draft revisions 7 that we saw that intersection or that 8 relationship between the two. 9 So, I think I can safely say that had 10 we not been talking about NS1 at this meeting that the comments from the working group relative 11 to the importance of up-to-date and relevant 12 13 goals and objectives would have remained the same. It was just very striking how closely that 14 15 concept or that theme shares in common with the NS1 guidelines. 16 So, that was not intentional. 17 It was, 18 I would say, developed, certainly from the 19 perspective of the working group developed 20 entirely independently but ended up really 21 focusing on one very critical issue of those goals and objectives. 22 23 CHAIR ANSON: Dorothy. MS. LOWMAN: I think I would just add 24 this. I think when we think we are talking about 25 goals and objectives, we were talking about the 26 27 goals and objectives of the plans and then thinking about allocations as mechanisms to meet 28 29 those goals and objectives. 30 So, and what I thought when this was 31 about do you periodically review goals and objectives, I was thinking in the same way when I 32 33 heard that in the NS1 guidelines. 34 So, if it is more than that in the NS1 35 quidelines, that is kind of new information for 36 me. 37 CHAIR ANSON: All right. So, I guess a process then is that you, John, Michelle, will 38 receive the comments or anyone who has comments 39 40 to forward those back to the workgroup. If you 41 don't have their information, of course, you can get in touch with Doug with the intention of 42 43 trying to incorporate those to come with the 44 final version for the June meeting. And just to add, Chair, if 45 MS. DENIT: there are comments on the NMFS document as well, 46 47 if they can send those to me, that would be great. 48

CHAIR ANSON: All right. Well, thank 1 Thank you, Kelly. 2 you, John. All right, so that takes us to the 3 4 Western Pacific Socioeconomic Workshop Report. 5 Kitty, are you going to do that? Yes. 6 MS. SIMONDS: I believe the staff 7 emailed you folks a copy of the draft report that 8 Chris Hawkins did. And I guess maybe some people were confused about where this all came from. 9 10 Well, the social scientists from some of the councils were having meetings over the 11 years and then Chris, we hired Chris from PIRO 12 13 and he is our social scientist. So, he and a few of them decided that hey, why don't we have a 14 15 meeting of representatives from all of the councils. And the other reason is that MFS has 16 been holding workshops with their social 17 18 scientists and the council staffers said that 19 they weren't invited, couldn't be invited. So, 20 why don't they hold their own? 21 So, they did do this but they also did So, there were MFS social 22 invite MFS people. 23 scientists at this meeting as well. So, we had developed, our council had 24 developed a five-year human communities research 25 priority plan so that we shared those kinds of 26 27 things. So, I think they planned to have a full-28 on report for the CCC meeting in June. 29 You know they basically talked about 30 their challenges to produce this information for 31 their plans and amendments and, obviously, the lack -- we are always talking about that, the 32 33 lack of funding. So, they talked about that, 34 too, and they felt that NMFS had a small budget 35 in terms of dedicated funding for even the 36 centers. 37 So, these are the kinds of discussions 38 that went on. CHAIR ANSON: Any questions for Kitty? 39 40 Tom. 41 MR. NIES: So, I just think this is actually a really good effort. It is kind of 42 what I think led to our idea of having the 43 44 Habitat Working Group. 45 I know our social scientists, who we 46 have only had on staff for about two years now, 47 finds it very helpful to have this discussion with the people from the other regions to 48

exchange information on how they do things. And 1 you know she points out at this meeting in Hawaii 2 that having a face-to-face discussion in Hawaii 3 4 in December right before Christmas was extremely 5 valuable for posturing further coordination 6 between them. 7 So, I would hope the councils, and I'm 8 not saying we should have a meeting in Hawaii 9 every year, but I hope the councils will continue 10 to support this effort because we find it very helpful. And I know that it has attracted at 11 least a little bit of attention from the social 12 13 scientists at NMFS. I think they are starting to participate in it a little bit more. I really 14 15 think this is a worthwhile way to try and improve 16 it. I don't know if it is true in other 17 18 councils, our council has often been criticized 19 in the past for not having really adequate social 20 impact analyses in our documents. I think is a 21 step in the right direction to help us improve 22 it. 23 CHAIR ANSON: All right, nothing else 24 on that? So, that takes us to the wrap up and 25 next meeting discussion. As you all are aware, 26 27 the June meeting is in Key West and Doug has been working on the agenda and some activities. so, 28 29 if you have any other things to add, well, you 30 talked about it on Monday but go ahead and talk 31 about it again. 32 MR. GREGORY: We will be touch with 33 everybody to set up the list of webpage on our 34 site for registration for the meeting. The 35 important thing is to get an idea of how many people are coming, particularly from the NMFS 36 I assume we will have at least three 37 group. people from each council there. 38 39 And it will be the week of June 22nd 40 in Key West at the Marriott Beachside, which is a 41 very nice facility and it definitely has air 42 conditioning. And I would like to point out that Key West in June is not as hot as most of the 43 44 other parts of the country in June. Maybe Alaska 45 is the exception or in the Pacific Northwest. 46 So, we are eager to have everybody 47 down there and try to have a productive meeting. 48 I will put the agenda together, based on the

comments I have gotten this week on topics. So, 1 I will circulate that early for everybody to have 2 comments on and get that done, as well as do what 3 4 I can to support the various working group 5 efforts. 6 Clearly, the main one for me is the 7 legislative effort, the National Standard 1 and 8 MSA. 9 So with that, I hope to keep up the 10 communications with everybody and do almost as good a job as Chris has done, which is a hard act 11 to follow. 12 13 Any questions? CHAIR ANSON: Chris. 14 15 MR. OLIVER: Did you circulate information, Doug? I was making notes throughout 16 the last two days about some potential agenda 17 18 topics for the June meeting. Some, we have 19 talked about before. Some are my own couple of things on my own wish list. Do we need to talk 20 21 about that now or is that something that we are going to just evolve, as things progress? 22 23 MR. GREGORY: No, you can send those to me right away and I will put those in the 24 initial listing to go out to everybody and go 25 from there, if you would like. We have got 26 27 plenty of time. We are finishing early today. 28 So, either way you want to do it. 29 MR. OLIVER: I don't feel the need to 30 go through all that right now. I'll do it by 31 email. 32 (Laughter) CHAIR ANSON: All right. 33 So, just one other little item. I was asked to bring to your 34 35 attention that an email was sent out just prior to the meeting starting. A fish local 36 collaborative has sent in some comments related 37 to GARFO strategic plan. And they had 38 specifically requested that they supply the 39 40 comments to the CCC. So, we should have gotten an email about those comments and that does what 41 I needed it to do. 42 43 So, anyone else? Anybody have any --44 Chris. 45 MR. OLIVER: Before you are done, Mr. 46 Chairman, I have something. I don't know how you 47 to refer to yourselves in other regions but in the North Pacific, all the participants in our 48

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process, council members, and AP SSCs staff, the agency staff, the industry, all the people that typically come to council meetings we affectionately refer to as our council family. And we are losing one of our greatest members of our council family to -- well, not losing him entirely, I hope, but he is moving on, as we all know.

9 And I just wanted to recognize John. 10 I have worked with John for many, many years. He has been, I say it unabashedly, one of my 11 favorite and most effective council members I 12 13 have ever seen in my 25 years. And he has served for three years on our industry advisory panel 14 15 and eight years as a council member, much of that here as a vice chairman. And I think a lot of 16 the people in this room or maybe it was our 17 18 Council Coordination Committee family and John 19 has been a key member of that, too.

20 So, I just wanted to express my 21 admiration and appreciation for having worked And he got away from us. 22 with John. Because of 23 the circumstances of his job transition, we 24 didn't get a chance a week and a half ago at our last council meeting to really honor him the way 25 we typically do. And so, I thought it would be 26 27 appropriate at this forum to present him with our plaque of appreciation or have the Chairman 28 29 present him with the plaque of appreciation. Ι 30 will let you read it, Dan, and see if you have 31 any more comments.

MR. HULL: In recognition and
appreciation of three years of service on the
Council's Advisory Panel and eight years of
service on the Council and for his overall
dedication to the conservation and management of
North Pacific Fisheries.

And Chris couldn't have said it 38 John has always been a great role model 39 better. 40 for me, before I even got on the council. so, 41 good luck in your new work, John. And I am sure 42 everybody will appreciate your involvement. 43 CHAIR ANSON: Very well. 44 Congratulations and good luck to you, John, in 45 your new work.

46 And once again, just to Bill, happy 47 retirement, Bill, very soon for you. And thank 48 you for your work, for setting this up.

And Brian, same to you, again, thank you. Everything ran very smoothly, so I appreciate it. And with that, I will adjourn the meeting. Thank you, everyone. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 3:25 p.m.)

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