U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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PUBLIC MEETING

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TUESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 2017

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The Advisory Committee met in the Sheraton Silver Spring Hotel, Magnolia Room, 8777 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, at 8:30 a.m., Terri Lei Beideman, Chair, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT

TERRI LEI BEIDEMAN, Chair; CEO, Vast Array Corporation

ERIKA FELLER, Vice Chair; Director, Marine and Coastal Conservation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

BOB BEAL, Executive Director, Atlantic States Fisheries Commission (ex officio)

SEBASTIAN BELLE, Executive Director, Maine Aquaculture Association

ROGER BERKOWITZ, President and CEO, Legal Sea Foods, LLC

JULIE BONNEY, Executive Director, Alaska Groundfish Data Bank, Inc.

RICHEN (DICK) M. BRAME, Atlantic States Fisheries Director, Coastal Conservation

Association

COLUMBUS HALL BROWN, SR., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (ret.) DAVID DONALDSON, Executive Director, Gulf States Fisheries Commission (ex officio) RAIMUNDO ESPINOZA, Environmental Consultant RANDY FISHER, Executive Director, Pacific States Fisheries Commission (ex officio) ROBERT GILL, Co-owner, Shrimp Landing ELIZABETH (LIZ) HAMILTON, Executive Director, Northwest Sportfishing Industry Association PETER MOORE, Fisheries and Community Development Consultant MIKE OKONIEWSKI, Pacific Seafood Group HARLON PEARCE, Owner/Operator, Harlon's LA Fish LLC ROBERT RHEAULT, Executive Director, East Coast Shellfish Growers Association PAMELA YOCHEM, Senior Research Scientist and Executive Vice President, Hubbs Sea World Research Institute NOAA STAFF PRESENT JENNIFER LUKENS, Designated Federal Official; Director, Office of Policy RDML TIMOTHY GALLAUDET, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Acting Under Secretary CHRIS OLIVER, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries LAUREL BRYANT, Chief of External Affairs KATHERINE CHENEY, Public Affairs Specialist, West Coast Region PAUL DOREMUS, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations REBECCA FERRO, Deputy Director, Fisheries Office of Communications HEIDI LOVETT, Assistant Designated Federal Official; Policy Analyst, Office of Policy MICHAEL RUBINO, PhD, Director, Office of Aquaculture

ALSO PRESENT

URBAN EBERHART, Secretary Manager, Kittitas

Reclamation District

TOPHER HOLMES

JENNIE LYONS

KRISTIN MEIRA, Executive Director, Pacific

Northwest Waterways Association

KATE NAUGHTEN

BARRY THOM, Regional Administrator for the West

Coast

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

2 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Welcome to this MAFAC meeting here in Silver Spring at 2017, and late 3 November, and I appreciate everybody having to 4 push it past Thanksgiving and come in right after 5 Thanksgiving, primarily because of a schedule 6 conflict of mine, so I appreciate that very much. 7 And so I think the first thing we'll do is go 8 9 around the room with introductions, so if we could that would -- oh, introduce myself? 10 You 11 I'm Terri Beideman, and I'm know who I am. currently the chair -- actually, I'm Terri Lei 12 13 Beideman, and I reside in New Jersey, I grew up 14 in Maine, and I represent fishermen, commercial, and I have a business that has clients from 15 16 across the spectrum of fisheries and other 17 research projects, so I've learned a lot being on 18 MAFAC, and I appreciate everyone's help. 19 Everyone around the table has been helpful to me, 20 know it or not. So thank you, and with that, I 21 quess we'll start over there with Mr. Fisher. 22 MEMBER FISHER: I'm Randy Fisher; I'm

1	the Executive Director of Pacific States Marine
2	Fisheries Commission.
3	MEMBER DONALDSON: I'm Dave Donaldson;
4	I'm Executive Director of the Gulf States Marine
5	Fisheries Commission.
6	MEMBER RHEAULT: I'm Bob Rheault; I'm
7	the Executive Director of the East Coast
8	Shellfish Growers Association.
9	VICE CHAIR FELLER: I'm Erika Feller;
10	I'm with the National Fish and Wildlife
11	Foundation, Director of Coast and Marine
12	Conservation.
13	MEMBER HAMILTON: Good morning, Liz
14	Hamilton with Northwest Sportfishing Industry
15	Association.
16	MEMBER YOCHEM: Hi, Pam Yochem with
17	Hubbs Sea World Research Institute, and I'm also
18	the subcommittee chair for the Ecosystems
19	Subcommittee, MAFAC.
20	MEMBER BRAME: I'm Dick Brame; I'm the
21	Regional Fisheries Director for the Coastal
22	Conservation Association.

1	MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Good morning, I'm
2	Roger Berkowitz, owner/operator of Legal Sea
3	Foods based out of Boston, we're in nine states,
4	we're in the restaurant business also. We
5	consider ourselves in the fish business that we
6	process fish and we're, in addition to the
7	restaurants, retail across the U.S., and
8	sustainability is important to me and this is my
9	first meeting, pleased to be here.
10	MR. OLIVER: Good morning, Chris
11	Oliver with NOAA Fisheries, National Marine
12	Fisheries Service, and I'll talk a little bit
13	more about myself in a little while.
14	MS. LUKENS: Good morning everyone, I
15	am Jennifer Lukens; for those of you who I
16	haven't met yet, I am the Director of the Office
17	of Policy at NOAA Fisheries. I also have the
18	title of Designated Federal Official for MAFAC,
19	being a federal advisory committee with the
20	Executive Director as one of my many roles at
21	NOAA Fisheries, and really happy to be here today
22	and really excited to have some new members on

1 board. So thanks, Terri.

2 DR. DOREMUS: Good morning, Paul Doremus, it's a pleasure to be here and to see 3 everybody and welcome new members as well. 4 I'm 5 currently since January been assisting with the transition to the new administration and have 6 7 been acting as the Assistant Secretary for 8 Conservation and Management. Later today, you'll 9 be hearing from Admiral Tim Gallaudet, he was confirmed by the Senate in late October, October 10 11 26, for the position that I'm currently sitting 12 in. So he -- as soon as he got into that 13 position, he was pushed to be the acting 14 Administrator, so he is currently acting as Administrator for NOAA, and tomorrow that 15 16 position will be vetted by the Senate, with the 17 nomination of Barry Myers that the administration 18 put forward a number of months ago. So when Mr. 19 Myers is confirmed by the Senate as we anticipate 20 and is seated, then Admiral Gallaudet will return 21 to this position, and I'll return to my happy home at the National Marine Fisheries Service as 22

your friendly DAA for Operations.

2	MEMBER MOORE: I don't have quite the
3	transition, but I am most recently with the Ocean
4	Observing System in the mid-Atlantic, part of the
5	IOOS system. I'm now working with industry in
6	the east coast, both shellfish and finfish, as
7	well as the commercial fishing industry on a
8	couple of projects that we have going related to
9	ocean chemistry and weather. And my name is
10	Peter Moore, sorry.
11	MEMBER BELLE: Good morning, my name
12	is Sebastian Belle; I'm the Executive Director of
13	the Maine Aquaculture Association, glad to be
14	here. Thank you.
15	MEMBER BROWN: Good morning, I'm
16	Columbus Brown, retired U.S. Fish and Wildlife
17	Service, previously on the Gulf, South Atlantic
18	and Caribbean councils.
19	MEMBER ESPINOZA: Buenos dias, good
20	morning everybody. Raimundo Espinoza, Director
21	for the NGO Conservacion ConCiencia under the
22	fiscal sponsorship of the Ocean Foundation.

1	We're an NGO that works collaboratively with
2	commercial fishermen as well as recreational to
3	try to promote sustainable livelihoods as well as
4	the protection of marine resources. Thank you.
5	MEMBER GILL: Good morning, I'm Bob
6	Gill, another MAFAC newbie like Roger and
7	Sebastian. I'm down in Florida, I have a fish
8	house down there, been on the council, currently
9	on the council at Gulf Council SSC, and spend my
10	time in fisheries, things like MRIP, et cetera,
11	and this. Thank you.
12	MEMBER PEARCE: Hi, I'm Harlon Pearce,
13	I'm just a fish processor out of the great state
14	of Louisiana and distributor, past member of the
15	Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and all
16	those wars, chairman of the Gulf Seafood
17	Institute, and proud to be a part of MAFAC.
18	MEMBER BONNEY: Julie Bonney, Alaska
19	Groundfish Data Bank, which is out of Kodiak. I
20	work for both processors and trawlers, and this
21	is my last meeting and I am the subcommittee

1	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Mike Okoniewski,
2	Pacific Seafood, I've been in the industry for
3	about 48 years I guess, 23 years at Pacific,
4	worked in Alaska, Canada, Mexico, sold fish,
5	bought fish, processed fish, and worked quite a
6	lot with fishermen on different causes and just
7	as good friends. So thank you.
8	MS. IRWIN: My name is Adele Irwin;
9	I'm in the Fisheries Policy Office and providing
10	meeting support.
11	MS. LOVETT: Heidi Lovett, the
12	Assistant Designated Federal Officer for MAFAC,
13	and in the Office of Policy.
14	MEMBER BEAL: Sorry I was a few
15	minutes late. I'm Bob Beal; I'm the Executive
16	Director of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries
17	Commission.
18	MS. LUKENS: Okay thank you, Terri.
19	There's a few things I just want to run through
20	for everyone today. The gentleman in the far
21	corner up front there is our court reporter, so
22	if you are going to speak, please acknowledge

your name so he can keep an accurate 1 2 representation of our conversation here today. I'm hoping everybody has Internet access; they've 3 been able to do that. There are papers on the 4 5 table that show you how to get onto the Internet with the password. As Terri said, make sure that 6 7 you have filled out -- we are having a working 8 lunch today when we talk about the Columbia River 9 Basin Partnership Task Force today over lunch, so 10 please make sure that you get your orders in to Adele or to Heidi. 11 12 And I just wanted to say also for 13 folks to be thinking about with a lot of members leaving, this is their last meeting and a lot of

14 new members at this meeting, be thinking about 15 16 committee membership and what we have. We have 17 six subcommittees on MAFAC itself, and three task 18 forces, so we will be losing some of our 19 leadership of those subcommittees and some of our 20 membership for you all to think about what you 21 would be interested in participating as we go 22 through the meeting. So with that, that's kind

of some of the logistical housekeeping things to run through; does anyone have any questions? All right.

4 I have the pleasure of introducing 5 Chris Oliver, who is sitting to my right here. He is the Assistant Administrator for NOAA 6 7 Fisheries. He has been -- he's our newest -- one 8 of our first political appointees that has 9 arrived at NOAA, and has come to us from a distinguished career up in the North Pacific 10 11 Fishery Management Council, and we are super 12 excited to have him here at NOAA Fisheries and 13 with the background that he has, he has jumped in 14 with both feet, and really had a lot thrown at him since he joined us several months ago, and 15 16 he's been a pleasure to work with and really 17 taken this leadership role head on. And he's going to speak to you today, and we're really 18 19 happy that he could make the time to come and 20 speak to MAFAC, and later today we'll have Rear 21 Admiral Gallaudet come and speak to you all, so it's a great day to have a lot of NOAA leadership 22

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here. So we will kick that day off with Chris Oliver.

And good morning 3 MR. OLIVER: 4 everybody, and happy to be here and see a lot of 5 you that I've known a long time, and happy to meet those of you that I haven't met before and 6 look forward to working with you. 7 This is a 8 pretty new forum to me, I haven't been involved 9 with MAFAC very much over the years, so I'm anxious -- I'm not going to talk a long time; I'm 10 11 more anxious to hear your proceedings and your 12 discussions today. But a little bit about my 13 background. I grew up, spent the first half of 14 my life in Texas. I grew up in a small coastal 15 town; you may have heard about it on the news, 16 Rockport, Texas, which was right in the eye of 17 Hurricane Harvey. I'm happy to say that my mom's 18 house is fine, she still lives there in Rockport, 19 and I went down there for four or five days after 20 the hurricane and helped clean up. I know some 21 of you this year went through hurricane issues as 22 well, so hopefully everything is good in your

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part of the world.

2	But I spent roughly the last half of
3	my life living in Alaska, working for the North
4	Pacific Fishery Management Council, the last 16
5	years as its Executive Director, and through that
6	process where I got to know a lot of you that are
7	in this room. So you know, given that
8	background, it's no surprise that I'm a big
9	supporter of the council system and employing
10	regional solutions to regional problems, and so
11	I'm, again, anxious to see and I'll talk a
12	little bit about Magnuson Act reauthorization in
13	a moment. But again, it's been an incredible
14	four or five months since I've taken this
15	position. I remember over the last 27 years
16	coming to Washington, D.C. for various reasons
17	and saying many, many times I would never live in
18	Washington, D.C. But I am here now, and it's
19	been a real challenging but never boring and
20	exciting learning experience, and the folks at
21	the agency here have been incredibly welcoming
22	and supportive and helpful bringing me on board

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and transitioning me into the position.

2 I've got a tremendous amount to learn, it's been four or five months and I just now feel 3 like I'm getting my feet under me, and starting 4 to understand the operations of the agency. 5 I've had hundreds of briefings on internal operations 6 7 and issues around the country; obviously I've been in Alaska for 27 years and got to know 8 9 Alaska issues pretty well, but some of the --10 many of the other issues around the country, it's been an amazing learning experience learning the 11 12 new processes like this, and the Commission processes that I haven't been intimately involved 13 14 with. And I've had hundreds of briefings on issues, hundreds of meetings with constituents, 15 16 dozens of meetings on the Hill with senators and 17 congressmen and staff, and just really learning 18 sort of the lines of communication and dynamics 19 across the different NOAA line offices and up the 20 chain to Commerce and to the White House, to OMB, 21 CEQ. So I'm still kind of drinking from the fire 22 hose, but it's turned down just a little bit

compared to the first few months I was here. 1 2 So one of the things people have asked me: what's your philosophy, Chris? What do you 3 want to accomplish? And I said well, part of the 4 5 answer is I really need to get a better understanding of the issues that are -- and 6 challenges of all the different fisheries around 7 8 the country before I start proclaiming grand 9 solutions to those issues, so I'm still in that 10 learning process, and you're an important part of 11 But one of the first things that was put that. 12 in front of me when I got on board here was the NOAA Fisheries Priorities and Annual Guidance 13 14 Hopefully you're familiar with that document. document, it's not lengthy it's oh, I don't know, 15 16 15 or 20 pages, but it lays out three overarching 17 goals for the agency, and then from that a list 18 of priorities and anticipated results. And I was given the 2017 document and said Chris, we need 19 20 to update this for 2018. 21 And just to give you an idea of some

22 of my overarching philosophy I guess, when I

looked -- the three overarching goals haven't 1 2 changed much, but they've changed in a subtle way, and as an example, the first goal in that 3 document was to ensure the sustainability of 4 5 fisheries and fishing communities. And I changed that to say maximize fishing opportunities while 6 7 ensuring the sustainability of fishing and 8 fishing communities. And the second goal was to 9 recover and conserve protected species, and I added the words "while supporting responsible 10 11 fishing and resource development." And the third 12 goal was to improve organizational excellence, 13 and I added the words "and regulatory 14 efficiency." And they aren't significant wording changes, but I think they are in some ways 15 16 significant because from those words flow the 17 priorities and anticipated results, and I think 18 that those subtle changes reflect -- better 19 reflect the philosophy of this new administration 20 and my own philosophy. 21 And I'm hopeful that -- and I tend to

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think of myself as a practical, more business-

minded approach; I've often over the years, those 1 2 of you who have been involved in the council coordination committee process, the CCC process, 3 have heard me complain about the bureaucracy and 4 5 the regulatory morass and some of the difficulties of our regulatory process, and so 6 I'm hoping to find a more practical and efficient 7 and business-minded approach to our mission, and 8 9 I think you've heard or seen the many executive orders that have come out of the administration 10 11 that had to do with agency reform and regulatory 12 reform, and they're extremely serious about that, 13 and Alan Risenhoover is going to talk more about 14 that specifically later today. But I've asked our division directors 15 16 to maintain that focus, that overarching 17 background to look at ways to reduce the burden

18 on industry, eliminate older, outdated 19 regulations, look at reducing our timelines that 20 we take for reviewing regulatory actions and 21 implementing regulatory actions, and that 22 includes -- I've come to learn we have an

extremely huge part of our mission is involved in 1 2 Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act consultations and permitting 3 processes, a lot of it relative to fishing, a lot 4 5 of it relative to infrastructure activities that aren't directly related to fishing. And so to 6 7 look at ways for more programmatic consultations, 8 for example, on the ESA side and to streamline 9 and expedite our MMPA permitting process. 10 On Magnuson-Stevens Act, I've had a couple of opportunities to testify; the 11 12 administration hasn't taken firm positions on a number of the issues that are the focus of 13 14 reauthorization. I can tell you that based on my experience in the North Pacific, I'm a firm 15 16 believer in ACLs, annual catch limits, we've been 17 using them up there for 40 years, and I think 18 it's really the cornerstone of sustainability. 19 But I also know that the progress that we've made 20 since 2006 around the country on rebuilding 21 fisheries and implementing annual catch limits in all our fisheries has not come without cost. 22

We've had to make some difficult decisions and 1 2 basically absorb near term costs of conservation in exchange for long-term sustainability. 3 But I think there are ways within that ACL construct, 4 5 there are opportunities for some of our fisheries, particularly some of our recreational 6 fisheries that don't lend themselves well to that 7 8 annual catch limit model just because of in 9 season data collection. And so I think we can look at ways for flexibility in both our ACL 10 application and our rebuilding schedules. 11 12 Just to talk a little bit more about 13 some of my, what I consider priorities, I think 14 that again, ensuring that the regional councils have flexibility to tailor their management plans 15 16 as well as the commissions, and to maximize

17 fishing opportunities, I think that we have some 18 -- there are fisheries around the country where 19 we're not getting -- not harvesting the full 20 available resources. I know some of this on the 21 west coast -- Mike we've talked about this -- and 22 part of that is due to inefficient regulatory

mechanisms, and some of those are regulations 1 2 that are being developed, some of those are regulations that are on the books that we can 3 take off the books. So I think we have to take 4 advantage of opportunities to streamline our 5 regulatory process, and it's not just the number 6 7 of regulations, but the regulatory process 8 itself, how our Magnuson mission overlaps with 9 NEPA, for example. I think that when you look at our current budget situation, which is -- we're 10 not looking at increasing budgets; we're probably 11 12 looking at having to do more with less.

13 And so renewing the emphasis to me on our basic science and data collection mission, 14 our core mission such as fish surveys is going to 15 16 be important. With declining budgets and our 17 aging vessel fleet, I think we really have to 18 look at opportunities to enhance our cooperative 19 research and figure out how to better utilize 20 industry platforms to collect some of our basic 21 science and research. And of course finally 22 expanding our seafood production, we have some

amount of headroom, but limited headroom in our 1 2 wild stock fisheries, and I think enhancing aquaculture, particularly marine aquaculture, is 3 a huge opportunity for us to expand our seafood 4 production. We're not going to erase the seafood 5 deficit overnight, but we can certainly make 6 7 inroads to it, and that's another priority of this administration is expanding aquaculture, and 8 9 you're going to hear more about that from Paul and Mike Rubino later this morning. 10 11 So -- and I also have read the 12 recommendations in the MAFAC report from December 13 2016, abundant seas, and it was amazing to me how 14 much some of those core recommendations overlap with things that we are doing, including the data 15 16 and science based aspects, the flexibility in management, and talked a little bit with Harlon I 17 18 believe this morning about framework actions and 19 how we can better utilize those to be more 20 efficient in our regulatory process. And seafood 21 business and trade, particularly aquaculture, supporting recreational fisheries, another huge 22

priority of this administration. 1 So the 2 recommendations that were in your report are very consistent and completely in line with many of 3 the priorities of this administration and our 4 agency. So I look forward to your final report, 5 which is related to data and its importance to 6 7 frameworks and other mechanisms for fishery 8 management.

9 I look forward to learning more today about the Columbia Basin Partnership Task Force, 10 and I know that somebody warned me -- I think it 11 12 was Bill Schwite -- that when I took this 13 position, that I was going to learn more about Pacific Northwest salmon than I ever wanted to, 14 and I have. Whether it's hydropower issues or 15 16 water issues or pesticide issues, it's the 17 Pacific Northwest salmon fishery and all the 18 different pieces of that are something that I'm 19 quickly learning more and more about. And so 20 another big part of my learning curve. Paul 21 mentioned that Admiral Gallaudet is going to join 22 us today, and we're extremely happy to have him

on board; he's a very energetic and inspiring gentleman, and I think he's going to be a great leader for the agency, for NOAA, for as long as he's in that position, and so look forward to hearing from him today.

Anyway, I want to thank you all for 6 7 your commitment and your time and effort that you 8 put into MAFAC, and I'm looking forward to today 9 and part of tomorrow and Thursday being able to sit with you and listen to your discussions. 10 So with that, I'd be happy -- I think we have a 11 12 little time if people wanted to ask some 13 questions, I'm happy to engage in a dialogue for 14 a little while about my experience and the new administration and where we're headed with NOAA 15 16 Fisheries in general. Don't need questions, but 17 if you have any, I'd be happy to --18 MEMBER GILL: Bob Gill. Chris,

19 welcome. Condolences or whatever, but have you 20 got a feeling for the timeline of when the 21 administration will weigh in on Magnuson 22 reauthorization? Not so much as to where they're

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going to go, but when they're going to provide 1 2 that input relative to the ongoing process? Yes, like I said, I've 3 MR. OLIVER: 4 testified twice and it's a bit challenging to us. When I was with the council, I could confer with 5 my council chairman and maybe some of the council 6 and kind of say whatever I wanted so to speak, 7 8 but when the administration hasn't taken a 9 position, and you're asked to testify on Magnuson reauthorization, it's a fine line to walk. 10 So I base my testimony and philosophy largely on my 11 12 experience, previous experience and previous times that I've testified. 13 But we have talked 14 internally about whether and when we might take 15 positions, formal positions on some of these 16 major issues; we haven't done so yet. We've also talked about -- and it's not just Magnuson, 17 18 there's aquaculture bills and other bills that 19 are circulating out there. We've also discussed 20 the possibility of drafting and offering our own 21 administration bill on Magnuson reauthorization, 22 and we've made some progress on drafting aspects

of that, but we haven't completed anything. 1 So 2 I'm dancing around your question, Bob; I don't have a firm timeline on that, but I do expect in 3 the next few months we'll be resolving some of 4 5 those administration positions. And of course that's not just NOAA Fisheries, but that's all 6 7 the way up the chain. 8 I guess welcome Chris, MEMBER BONNEY: 9 but we miss you in Alaska, I'll say that right 10 away. 11 MR. OLIVER: I miss you, too. 12 MEMBER BONNEY: And I'm very impressed 13 by your opening statement and agree with many of 14 the positions or direction for the agency, but I 15 guess -- and knowing that I'm terming out, so I'm 16 not going to be here on MAFAC, one of the goals 17 for us is to advise the Secretary of Commerce and 18 help in terms of policy direction, and for this 19 meeting I feel like we really finished a lot of 20 our work on the climate change, and most of the 21 agenda pieces are really more informational than any kind of outcome for work products. 22 And so

I'm thinking that you know, as you sit through the meeting this week, you might think about what our role might be to help the agency in terms of realigning the ship and what, you know, how we could help inform that in terms of your policy and direction.

MR. OLIVER: 7 That's an excellent 8 point, Julie. In fact, when we were in a meeting last week with Admiral Gallaudet discussing the 9 MAFAC and going over the agenda and briefing him 10 basically and myself on the MAFAC process, he 11 12 actually made that very observation that given 13 the composition of this group, it seemed to him 14 that there would be the opportunity to get some very focused input on some key issues through 15 16 this group. And so I think that thinking is very in line with what -- I think your comment just 17 18 now.

19 MEMBER PEARCE: Chris, thank you for 20 being here today, I mean I'm sure you're going to 21 hear a lot of things that are of interest to you 22 according to what you just said. And one of the

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things that are very interesting to me is this 1 2 group works very hard to put some good ideas on the paper to send to you. You mentioned the 3 framework actions, which I firmly believe in as 4 5 part of a mechanism and a management system, but part of the problem I see is that we need to 6 7 follow through past what this group does and 8 bring it into reality, and if we can figure out 9 all the stuff that we've done here and have the councilmatic system work into that programs that 10 11 we put together, I think it would be very 12 important. All this hard work needs to go 13 somewhere, and it needs to be finalized, and so 14 it's in your lap basically to get some of that But I think that it behooves us all to do 15 done. 16 that, because we all know the quagmire we have at 17 the councils at a lot of times, and if we can 18 kind of sort through that with some of the things 19 we talk about here today, I think that would be 20 very, very important. 21 MR. OLIVER: I agree. 22 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Thank you, Chris.

Like Julie, I welcome your opening remarks. 1 We 2 on the west coast, besides salmon there's also a groundfish issue going on for some time and it 3 seemed to be stalled out after the beginning of 4 5 the implementation, which is still going on, of our catch share program, and needn't bog you down 6 7 right now on any detail, but it -- in every case, 8 I think you can relate it back to your opening 9 statement about regulatory inefficiency and just the fact that some regulations are archaic in 10 11 nature and really not meant to serve the purpose 12 of a rationalized program. Being an industry 13 person, I would well welcome a change I guess, or 14 at least the acceptance of the fact that seafood 15 production is important to this country, and I 16 don't think we have exactly seen that tenor in 17 the past administration the way it seems to be 18 coming forward in this administration. And I am 19 all about protections of -- and our company is 20 too -- for the long term, and I probably agree 21 with Julie in just a lot of what my thinking is, but I welcome a chance, especially with MAFAC, I 22

think to focus on some of these concerns or issues you brought up, and kind of this new change that's come about, and I hope we can contribute to that, so thank you.

I'm hopeful that one of 5 MR. OLIVER: the things that I would hope my experience in the 6 7 North Pacific would help in this position is we've always had an incredibly great working 8 9 relationship between the industry and the fishery science and managers in the North Pacific, and a 10 trust in the basic fish science, and I'm hoping 11 12 that's something that we -- that's something we 13 don't necessarily have in all of the regions, but 14 it relates to your point Mike, I guess, and Harlon's point about frameworking. My experience 15 16 too in the North Pacific underscores the value 17 in, particularly when you look at a rationalized 18 fishery like your catch share program on the west 19 coast, the value in industry self-management, and 20 many of our programs are set up so that the 21 fishing industry is essentially taking on a lot of what would otherwise be a regulatory morass, 22

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regulatory burden on the agency through those rationalized programs.

And I'm not suggesting that those are 3 4 appropriate for every fishery, because I know 5 they're not, but it's another example in addition to the frameworking where we can look at 6 7 regulatory efficiencies. With regard to the West 8 Coast region specifically, I've had some meetings 9 with folks discussing some of the issues you brought up, Mike, with regulatory efficiency or 10 archaic regulations. I also understand as part 11 12 of the catch share review that there are a number 13 of those issues that are being addressed or 14 hopefully being addressed through the council 15 process, and I know it's a slow process, but some 16 of those are being addressed both through the 17 council process and through efforts of our folks 18 in the West Coast region. So hopefully we'll get 19 there. 20 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Just for the

20 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Just for the 21 record, I'm on the committee, the advisory board 22 on that review group, so.

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Good morning. I was 1 MEMBER HAMILTON: 2 optimistic when you were named because we thought well, here's somebody who knows what a salmon is, 3 knows what they mean to the Pacific Northwest 4 5 both as the iconic and economic benefits that derive from salmon fishing. We have a Ballard 6 7 Locks issue happening in the Pacific Northwest 8 with interactions between marine mammals and a 9 species of steelhead that are at a 90 percent chance of going extinct and being consumed only 10 11 by sea lions; there's no fishing, there's no 12 other effects on them. Has the administration been asked to comment on the current legislation 13 14 to alter MMPA to deal with this hot spots, these 15 pinch points where the interactions are leading towards extinction? 16 17 MR. OLIVER: We were asked to provide 18 comment, technical drafting assistance on one --19 I can't remember exactly which bill it was, the

20 number of it or the name of it, but it had to do
21 with making it easier to get those

22 authorizations, and as an avid steelhead

fisherman myself, I am sympathetic to the issue 1 2 that you raise. We have commented on it. Any other questions? 3 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 4 Well thanks, Chris. I was actually noting that 5 there was an awful lot that was in common with documents that we've produced within your 6 remarks; I expect that you know, we work pretty 7 8 well here with disparate views on things and try 9 to come up with practical solutions that will assist, and are looking forward to working with 10 you on whatever the next challenge is we have to 11 12 deal with, but appreciate the fact that they 13 really struck me as being very similar to a lot 14 of the remarks that we've made to the administration. So I guess the next stop is --15 16 we're ahead of schedule a little bit, but if 17 you're ready, we have a mic. Oh, she's going up 18 there. 19 And thank you. MS. LUKENS: This is 20 Rebecca Ferro, she's our Deputy for our Office of 21 Communications at NOAA Fisheries, and she's going

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to be talking a little bit to you all today about

a huge undertaking that we've done at NOAA 1 2 Fisheries in terms of communication and outreach, and our fisheries website. So this is a pretty 3 4 big deal, and Rebecca has been working quietly 5 behind the scenes on this for I don't know, maybe a year and a half -- oh, three years. 6 So while it may be what you see here is really a lot of 7 8 thought has gone into this project and being able 9 to communicate with our constituents and 10 stakeholders and partners. So I will turn it over to Rebecca to talk about that. 11 Thanks for 12 being with us today.

13 MS. FERRO: Thank you, Jennifer. Can 14 you all hear me? Good morning, I'm Rebecca Ferro with the Communications Office; I'm also the co-15 16 chair of the NOAA Fisheries Web Council. So 17 we've been working for the past three years 18 planning towards this major web transformation, 19 and I'm here today to kind of give you a demo of 20 Phase I, that's where we're at right now; we 21 still have a long ways to go, but I want to give 22 you some background on what we've been working

towards and what's coming up, what's ahead.

2 So when we originally started, we kind of got all our folks together on the 3 4 communications side of the house, the IT side of 5 the house, and we developed an agency guidelines for what we were trying to do, and it came down 6 7 to two overarching goals: to improve our user 8 experience and to improve our web efficiency and 9 the cost effectiveness of managing our websites. So underneath all of those goals, there's a lot 10 11 of different steps that we're trying to do. So 12 what is it that we're trying to do? Overall, 13 we're working towards merging 20 websites across 14 our agency into one national website. This is going to make it easier for our users to come in 15 16 and find what they were looking for; what we were 17 finding was we had information on different 18 species on five different websites, and that 19 information was varying from one website to 20 another. We're focusing on the user data, what 21 are our users really coming into our websites to try to do or to find. We're also moving towards 22

mobile first; this is, you know, every website should be moving towards mobile first strategy because when folks go into Google and do their searches for content, all those mobile site first or mobile ready websites come up first in the search engine results.

7 We're also thinking long term 8 planning, like trying to future-proof our website 9 so that they're flexible in the future that we can kind of move as technology improves, we can 10 11 improve with that technology. We're working hard 12 to eliminate redundant and out of date content, 13 and content that our users really don't care 14 So it's a phased approach, too; it's a about. huge undertaking. We started actually measuring 15 16 the satisfaction of our users that are coming 17 into our site using this ForeSee customer satisfaction survey. The overall score of all of 18 19 our websites came out to a 79, which leaves a lot 20 of room for improvement across the board. We 21 want to get to -- 75 is the government average, 22 and we want to get to 75, even higher over time,

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and that will take us a few years to get there. 1 2 So who's coming to our site? We took a look at who our audiences are; you can see our 3 top audience is here, kind of all tie from 4 government employees, scientists, the general 5 public, recreational fishermen, and then we were 6 7 sort of surprised to see the large number of students and educators coming into the site, too. 8 9 The scores that you see at the bottom are the satisfaction scores for each of those audiences, 10 so we're paying particular attention to the 11 12 recreational fishermen and the commercial 13 fishermen because they are our least happy 14 audience with our current sites. The top tasks our audiences are coming in to do, find specific 15 16 information about marine species, find 17 publications, information about rules and 18 regulations, checking news and so forth. So we took all these tasks into account, and then we're 19 20 trying to figure out well how do we satisfy, we 21 have so many audiences, how do we satisfy What's the logical and most effective 22 everyone?

way to kind of address the content that we're
 posting to this new site?

So we've come up with some user 3 4 profiles where our surfers are those audiences 5 that are really just coming in and kind of scanning at a very high level, you know, on the 6 top level pages. And so we're thinking about our 7 8 website more like peeling back layers of the 9 onion, so there's that top level, then you get to that middle level where our swimmers might be 10 11 seeking something specific, like a permit, but 12 they're going to come in and grab exactly what 13 they want, and then they're going to leave. The 14 divers are more our folks that are coming in and looking for information that they're going to 15 16 analyze or manipulate. So it could be graduate 17 students, government, scientists, et cetera.

So current status, what's new, how does it work, where are we at in our schedule. So three things to point out: we're shooting towards better user-centric content. It's really data driven; it's looking at that satisfaction

survey, but also looking at our Google analytics. 1 2 So we're knowing that our users are coming in, and they want to get faster to information on 3 4 species, on topics, on regions and top tasks like 5 finding permits. Our organization structure is still there, though. We're not losing that, 6 7 we're just putting that in its own bin. Higher 8 quality content, we're really cleaning things 9 out, removing that redundant content that I was talking about, and mobile-friendly. So what does 10 11 mobile-friendly look like? This is a view of a 12 desktop page towards a large tablet, and this is 13 going down from a large tablet to a normal tablet 14 to your phone.

How do users find content? 15 60 percent 16 of our users, they're still coming in from a 17 Google search engine or another search engine. 18 They're coming in for something specific, and 19 they're going into that one page and then they 20 are probably leaving or maybe surfing around a 21 little bit more. So we put a prominent search 22 box at the top of every page, kind of like when

you go shopping at Amazon, there's that search 1 2 box; you're going to enter in that search box exactly what you want to pull up the results. 3 There's robust tagging, so we're -- it's this 4 create once, publish everywhere concept where 5 when we enter in new content to the site, we're 6 7 tagging it by, you know, what's the name of the species, what's the region that it lives in, 8 9 what's the topic it's related to, and then it shows up in multiple places throughout the site 10 so that we're not creating redundant content 11 across the website. And then we've also applied 12 -- used that metadata for filters so that if 13 14 you're going in to search for permits, you can also kind of filter it to get to the specific 15 permits that you need. 16

It's an ongoing, iterative process; there's still a lot of work to be done. A lot of the priority content is in from the headquarters level, we're linking back to existing sites for the time being, we're fixing bugs, addressing feedback, we'll continue to add enhancements

probably over the next year. It's definitely a -1 2 - it takes time to add all the enhancements and we've been working on building the new content 3 4 management system for the past year, and there's 5 still a lot more to do. And we'll continue to do more user testing; we'll probably do more user 6 testing, especially with fishermen in January and 7 8 February. We did initial user testing with them 9 last year before we even got started, and we'll 10 do some more.

11 So the schedule is moving all of our 12 headquarter sites in this year, we're going to 13 wrap that up by mid-January and turn off the old 14 site. The old site is www.nmfs.noaa.gov, and that site is still up and running so that users 15 16 can still get to content that we haven't migrated 17 over yet. Our other sites that are a part of 18 this Phase I and the regions are the Alaska 19 Science Center, the Southeast region, the 20 Southeast Science Center; those sites, their old 21 sites will continue to be up for a while longer; 22 they're on a slightly slower schedule. And then

for 2018, we're working with the Alaska regional
 office, Pacific regional office and science
 center, and then the West Coast region. In 2019,
 the remaining offices, Greater Atlantic,
 Northeast Science Center, Northwest Science
 Center, Southwest Science Center will be moving
 on board.

8 So now, I want to go to the website 9 and actually show you guys -- demonstrate this a 10 little bit. Okay. And so actually, you know I want to just kind of -- if you haven't 11 what? 12 been to the old site lately, let me just kind of show the difference here. So this is the current 13 14 national site; we've put up a banner here to let our users know that we're not -- we're still 15 16 adding a little bit of content here, priority 17 content, but as announcements come out we know 18 users might be looking for on this site, but for the most part we're trying to really focus on the 19 So this is a tablet view -- this isn't 20 new site. 21 even a desktop view -- of our new national home 22 page, and so you would actually see, on the

desktop view you would see Resources, Services 1 2 and About Us information. So you can see we're focusing on finding species here across the top, 3 and we've really got our agency mission areas 4 5 identified right here front and center. Fishing and seafood, we want our fishermen to be able to 6 7 come in if they're a commercial fishing audience or the recreational fishing audience, if they're 8 9 coming in to seek permits or specific rules and regulations. We want to make sure that they're 10 11 able to see that right up front. Also protecting 12 marine life, our other -- our second mission area, and then we've kind of also wanted to 13 14 address we do everything kind of on an ecosystem-15 based approach, so we're prioritizing our habitat 16 and ecosystem information as well.

And if you're coming in from a region, you can come in and specifically find key -- this is the survey I was talking about, and we welcome your feedback. If this pops up and you want to give us feedback, we welcome you to kind of get started and give us some feedback in that way.

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It's a random survey that shows up. So this is 1 2 top tasks for the Alaska Regional Offices; right now you can see we're linking back to their 3 4 existing websites. Any latest news from those 5 regions, as new rules are coming out, we'll be 6 able to plug those into the new website, and that 7 will auto-populate on a variety of different 8 And the information, primarily what's pages. 9 coming out of our regional offices under the Conservation and Management, Science and science 10 11 blogs, so you all can have your own time to kind 12 of explore these areas more, but I do want to 13 show you a little bit about this Rules and 14 Regulations area.

Right now, they're linking back to the 15 16 current sites, but eventually what we're going to 17 see is fisheries bulletins; some of our regions 18 have fishery bulletins coming out. Rulemaking for 19 each of the regions, and then other resources, so that's kind of an area that we want to test with 20 21 our fishermen and make sure that they're able to 22 find what they are seeking, and then also

Permits, another area fishermen will be 1 2 interested in. And this is just -- right now, it's just linking back again to the current sites 3 and eventually, we'll have a way for our 4 5 fishermen to get to specific types of permits as And then for our folks that are interested well. 6 7 in the way our organization is structured, that's 8 where they come into About NOAA Fisheries, or 9 they can come in and see news announcements, 10 information about our partners, I think we have actually a page here dedicated for MAFAC, so this 11 is just kind of starting content for right now, 12 13 and we'll work on populating that a bit more as 14 If we click into About Us, Who We Are, we go. for folks that are interested in our organization 15 16 kind of org chart, this is how it's set up for 17 right now. So that's the gist of it; let me take 18 some questions from you all. Harlon? 19 MEMBER PEARCE: Thanks for the 20 presentation. One of the things I noticed, one 21 of the toughest jobs that we have at the council level is making the user groups understand what's 22

really going on, and this is an important website 1 2 for that. I noticed in your situation where you had percentages of different user groups that 3 were doing the website were very lacking on the 4 5 commercial fishery side; I think it was five Anything we can do to pick that up 6 percent. 7 would be very important so they would better understand what we are trying to do, and I'm not 8 9 exactly sure how you would do that. The recreational sector is very well represented, 10 11 that was great, I like to see that. There's also 12 something else I think we're missing, is that 13 it's just not about the recreational fishermen, 14 it's not just about the commercial fishermen, it's about the user groups that are involved, the 15 16 end user such as Mr. Berkowitz and his 17 restaurants; they need to have more ability to 18 understand what's really going on that affects 19 their livelihood and affects this country, and I 20 didn't see that; maybe I missed it in there. But 21 I think some focus on trying to bring the 22 commercial industry into the fold and help

educate the rest of the country that we're responsive to as fishermen to understand what's really going on in this industry and how they can help or how they can better understand what's happening and do that, but particularly the commercial fishing group needs to be more involved.

8 Right, and we are trying MS. FERRO: 9 to reach out; we've, you know, through our agency contacts reach out to the commercial fishing 10 11 audience and also the recreational fishing 12 audience to get that level of feedback, but all audiences, we're looking for that feedback and 13 14 we're catching that when they're responding through the ForeSee survey, that's kind of the 15 16 best way that we know at this moment to kind of 17 get that level of feedback. But to your point 18 about like educating our audiences about our 19 different areas, so we do have -- it's more 20 topic-based now, so you can come in and kind of 21 learn what we're doing for commercial fishing and see about the status of fisheries and find the 22

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economic reports, the status of U.S. fish stocks, stock status updates, et cetera. So it is very much more topic-based for our audiences to come in and explore that way.

5 So everybody has a MEMBER BONNEY: 6 different use for the websites, and your list of 7 the different regions and how you're going to move them out of their present platforms over 8 9 time, it gives me some pause because I probably use the website at least two or three times a 10 11 week, and it's more industry use, educational 12 where we do reports to kind of distill what's out 13 there, and I get concerned about the fact that 14 you might get so broad that you've lost the --15 because every region and every area is really 16 siloed, and so if you get morassed into this big 17 overarching website, you may not be able to 18 really focus on what's important to the Pacific 19 Coast, or what's important to Alaska, or what's 20 important to the Gulf of Mexico. And so I don't 21 know how you build a hierarchy that keeps that silo, but yet funnels everybody into the broader 22

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1	topics. So and I'm old, I'll admit that, so I
2	don't like change, I never want to update my
3	software because there's something bad in there,
4	but so I guess I just would caution to not
5	move too quickly and to try to keep the silo
6	structure but yet the broad overview, too.
7	MS. FERRO: I appreciate that, yes.
8	MEMBER BONNEY: And I've done the
9	survey already.
10	MS. FERRO: Thank you, appreciate it.
11	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Likewise, I use
12	the Alaska website virtually every day for
13	landings data, and it's exceptional for halibut
14	and sablefish, and it helps us in marketing and
15	other stuff, or sales anyway. So I mean if that
16	were to change, it would upset the way we do our
17	business literally. But I guess the other point
18	I'd like to make is that I would say that would
19	be a model for me as far as landings data goes,
20	or current landings data, and in some cases
21	there's other organizations that are collecting
22	the data such as PacFIN, but this I think this

landings data in year-to-date and real time or as 1 2 close to it as possible is more important than many people might think. And it's great to see 3 4 all the accomplishments that NOAA is doing, but 5 for some of us that have jobs to do that are somewhat reliant -- are reliant on data, good 6 7 data and current data, just knowing how to find 8 that and tease it out is very important to us. 9 And that's not just for me, but a number of 10 people in our organization. PacFIN does a 11 wonderful job, but it's a little harder for me to 12 get through it, and some of their stuff I think 13 is pretty current and maybe I just don't know how 14 to work it yet, but if there's also mention of other sites that are carrying similar data about 15 16 fisheries landings, especially federal fisheries, 17 that I think is important to us as industry. 18 Thank you. 19 Yes, our intent would be MS. FERRO: 20 not to lose any of that critical information that 21 you all use on a daily basis, and so we're working with the folks in each of the regional 22

offices to kind of cull that out and make sure it 1 2 all gets transferred or migrated over into the new site, and that you could be able to find it 3 4 in different ways, because one person might come 5 into it looking through the lens of commercial fishing as a topic, but others might come in I'm 6 7 going straight to Alaska, I want to find my 8 landings data on that landing or that page. So 9 I'm trying to think about it multiple ways. 10 MEMBER GILL: Thank you. I guess my I think this website 11 comment is pretty simple. 12 with my brief introduction to it is light years 13 ahead of the old ones, so you're doing an 14 excellent job. It's going to take a learning curve; Columbus, for example, had to help me find 15 16 the MAFAC page this morning, but beyond that, it 17 looks a whole lot better than the old one, so 18 well done. 19 MS. FERRO: Thank you. 20 Any other questions or MS. LUKENS: 21 comments? Terri Beideman. 22 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Ι

refer to the MAFAC website, and often times go 1 2 back into the transcripts of the various meetings from the past to see, especially when I first 3 4 ioined. Is that going to be archived somewhere 5 or is that going to be lost? Because I know it's a little deep dive, but I still want to be able 6 7 to, you know, I don't want to have that lost, so 8 that's just my initial remark. 9 MS. FERRO: Right, and I think Heidi and Adele have been helping us figure out like 10 11 which -- the content that needs migrating over 12 for MAFAC. Yes, this is Jennifer. 13 MS. LUKENS: 14 There are requirements underneath the FACA Act that -- of what is required to put out there. 15 There's also a lot of work that's involved that 16 17 Rebecca didn't really get into and mention in 18 terms of migrating content over from the existing 19 website to the new site; that has to be 508 20 compliant, which is a term which I'm not going to 21 get into the details of, but that does take quite a bit of time to make a document that is 22

1 accessible to people with disabilities and
2 handicaps, so it takes a lot of time to migrate
3 that content over. So it's going to be a slow
4 process, and we're going to put as much content
5 as we can on the new website. So fear not.
6 Heidi, do you want to add something to what I
7 just said?

8 Yes, so we always have MS. LOVETT: 9 access, we might have a message that if somebody is looking for something that's really old or for 10 transcripts in particular, they might have to 11 12 contact the office to receive it, but we can also 13 use a Google site to keep certain materials that 14 are used in reference because of the work you're 15 doing, you know, to keep it more handy and 16 available to the members, and everything is --17 just will always be accessible, it's just not 18 necessarily always at the fingertips for the 19 older material right on the website.

20 MEMBER BONNEY: So just one other 21 thought was I don't know how you bring in the 22 people that are maintaining all the sites now

into the conversation about how to structure things on a more global. So like the Alaska region, or Alaska Science Center, so you must have a huge committee I'm hoping, because everybody probably has an opinion about how this should look.

7 MS. FERRO: Yes, we do. Our web 8 council has communications and IT representatives 9 from every office, regional office and science 10 center and headquarters program. As well, we pool together our experts from every area of 11 12 content that we're working on, so permits 13 experts, our regulatory experts, our species 14 experts, they're all coming together, they're 15 reviewing everything, they're providing input, 16 they're representing our audiences because they 17 work directly with those audiences. And I do 18 think that you all, if you have the time and 19 interest, we probably would love to have you help us provide some feedback, do some of the user 20 21 testing, too, since you're using it on a daily basis. 22

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1	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Well thank you. Any
2	other questions? Oh, one more.
3	MEMBER GILL: Madam Chair, could I
4	broaden the subject to communications in general?
5	Do we have time for that?
6	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes, we do have time
7	for that.
8	MEMBER GILL: So my question is, is
9	this meeting available to folks outside the DC
10	area?
11	MS. LUKENS: The entire meeting to the
12	public, it's open, it's the Federal Register,
13	it's noticed in the Federal Register for the
14	public to come and attend. Sometimes there are
15	meetings that MAFAC has that are teleconference
16	calls that are made available for folks to be
17	able to call into; this meeting itself, we have
18	several members who are unable to physically be
19	here that we've given them the option to be able
20	to come in via teleconference, but in general,
21	all of our meetings have not been live streamed
22	for the entirety of the meeting. That's why

one of the reasons why we do have a court 1 2 reporter to be able to --- for folks to go back and look at that material afterwards if they 3 So is there --- tell me what you're 4 want. getting to with that question. 5 MEMBER GILL: So, Harlon's in New 6 7 Orleans --- no, I'm sorry. Harlon's brother is 8 in New Orleans and would like to participate or 9 at least listen to the meeting; can he do it? Well, not at this meeting 10 MS. LUKENS: 11 today, but that's one of the technologies that 12 we're looking at is to be able to save money and 13 to be able to get out to a greater audience of 14 people to be able to listen to what's going on. 15 So no, not for this meeting today, but that's one 16 of the things that we've been looking into is can 17 we live stream these meetings, because they are 18 open to the public to listen to. For them to 19 participate in, we do have one dedicated period 20 of time for public comment, so it would be listen 21 only mode if we did that, except for the public 22 comment.

1	MEMBER GILL: So you're looking into
2	GoToMeeting or WebEx or one of those kind of
3	venues like the councils do in the near future,
4	is that what I'm hearing?
5	MS. LUKENS: That's one of the things
6	that we've thought about and talked about; we
7	haven't had a tremendous amount of interest,
8	quite frankly. I mean, I don't know if Heidi can
9	confirm that more, she's the one who deals with
10	this on a day-to-day basis, but Heidi, I'll let
11	you speak to it.
12	MS. LOVETT: So we have interest
13	occasionally in certain sections of our meeting,
14	and today is one example. Both our guest
15	speakers and some people from other agencies are
16	going to be listening in to the Columbia Basin
17	Partnership discussion, for instance, the task
18	force discussion. So as when requests come
19	in, we do try to make it available. Usually if
20	we open up the lines completely, more often than
21	not there's no one there. So it's a balance and
22	a tradeoff; it's just we haven't had that level

of interest, but when the interest arises, we address it.

MEMBER GILL: Well my comment is at 3 least the Gulf Council and I think most councils 4 5 stream all their stuff. SSCs, APs, council meetings, et cetera. And I think what you're 6 7 addressing here is a chicken and egg problem. My 8 suspicion is when the councils first started live 9 streaming their stuff, Gulf Council for example 10 uses GoToMeeting, they probably had a virtual 11 zero audience. At the moment, I would guess it's 12 rather strong, but if you don't know you can do 13 it, you don't try. So my suggestion is that I 14 think it would be a big help for MAFAC --because not many folks know about MAFAC --- is to 15 16 initiate a GoToMeeting thing where the 17 presentations are all available and they can come 18 online and look at them in real time, and get 19 that word out. I think you would see greater 20 participation, greater involvement, certainly greater communication. So my recommendation is 21 that something like that is implemented for the 22

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next meeting.

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2	MS. LUKENS: Thank you Bob, I
3	appreciate that comment, and then I'm looking at
4	Heidi and that is something that we are going to
5	look into after this meeting. Does anyone have
6	any other thoughts on that or want to add what
7	Bob said? Okay, with that I think we'll close
8	out that portion. Thank you so much, Rebecca,
9	she really has put a lot of time and effort into
10	that, and I really appreciate her coming to walk
11	you all through that. And next we have Laurel
12	Bryant oh Randy, I'm sorry. Did you have
13	something you wanted to say, Randy, before I go -
14	
15	MEMBER FISHER: Well, yeah. I think
16	that what's important is what Julie and Mike were
17	saying, because if you really look at what goes
18	on, I mean each of the councils do their own
19	thing, they have their own websites; we have our
20	own website where we carry a lot of information
21	in terms of catch levels, and what this smells
22	like to me is centralizing everything under one

1	system, and I don't know who's going to keep that
2	thing updated all the time. It sounds like to me
3	you're going to require the councils to update
4	all of their information on their own websites,
5	and then you'll pick that up or something. So
6	what they're saying is important, and I hope that
7	you don't just say well, we're all going to do it
8	the same way because that's the way it is.
9	MS. FERRO: So we are every single
10	office is still managing and owning their own
11	content, so it's still handled at the local
12	level, and they're still able to prioritize that
13	content and address unique needs, too. So like I
14	said, we're trying to address a lot of needs for
15	a lot of different audiences, and we're not
16	trying to take any of that away.
17	MS. LUKENS: Thank you, Rebecca. Now
18	we have Laurel Bryant, who's up at the front of
19	the room; she's our Chief of External Affairs for
20	those of you who don't know her, but I think
21	pretty much everyone knows Laurel around these
22	parts if you're familiar with NOAA Fisheries.

And she's going to give us a bit of an update on sustainable seafood outreach initiatives and what's going on with FishWatch. So I will turn 4 it over to you, Laurel.

Thanks Jen, and yeah, 5 MS. BRYANT: 6 it's nice to see a lot of familiar faces, a lot 7 of new folks, so I'm looking forward --- I'm going to be around today and join you in the 8 9 evening's festivities, and so I'm looking forward to conversations. For those of you who don't 10 11 know me and for those that even do, just to kind of give you some updates on where we are and kind 12 of who I am and where I fit into this. 13 So as Jen 14 said, I do external affairs, and what does that mean for you? I do a lot of the public outfacing 15 16 of the agency, putting together those narratives, 17 putting together those campaigns, putting 18 together some of those outreach tools. So 19 FishNews, which goes out weekly, if you are not 20 subscribed --- and new members I certainly 21 encourage you to do so --- is a weekly flagship 22 newsletter that we pull together each week and

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push that out on key information to our 1 2 stakeholders meetings, such as MAFAC nominations project, processes for MAFAC, et cetera. 3 Another thing that I managed and 4 5 launched was FishWatch, which we've got up right now; this is the third iteration of FishWatch. 6 Ι 7 won't go into FishWatch too much, but it is a platform that we can continue --- that we are 8 9 continuing to develop, and that's something that I want to focus on today with you. 10 The other part of my portfolio is really putting together 11 12 the agency's face on sustainable seafood. NOAA 13 Fisheries has been engaged a lot with sustainable 14 seafood; what they have not done is put together 15 those talking points and those narrative points 16 into a landscape that really resonates with 17 people, that really allows the mission of NOAA 18 Fisheries to have conversation at the dinner table. And in 2010, we really started to take a 19 20 look at what the agency was doing, I don't know 21 if some of you remember the Turning the Corner on 22 Ending Overfishing that we kicked off in 2010,

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and we continue to ramp that up and have for the last seven years.

Last year was the MSA's 40th 3 anniversary, and I have to say I think the 4 agency, along with its partnership, along with 5 MAFAC, many of you here at this table, even the 6 7 conservation organizations, last year really culminated into the agency and the work of the 8 9 MSA getting recognized as a global leader in 10 sustainable fisheries management, what that means to seafood and where the country is in terms of 11 12 its seafood supply, how we are influencing 13 international conversations, what we're doing for 14 our own seafood supply in terms of the new 15 seafood import monitoring program that will go 16 into effect January 1. So a lot of pieces, including what this group has been involved with 17 18 for a very long time, aquaculture. We're working 19 with a lot of different partnerships, a lot of 20 outreach efforts. Paul and Michael will go into 21 that in more depth and detail, but in terms of really working with those outside groups to start 22

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getting the social license and the political will 1 2 to move forward with this critical component of the sustainable seafood supply for the long term, 3 and really the role that the U.S. and NOAA 4 5 Fisheries has played in that conversation. So I wanted to just kind of give you a little bit of 6 7 that base on what I do, what my job is in 8 facilitating this, pulling these different 9 offices together from international affairs, seafood inspection, aquaculture, sustainable 10 fisheries, and communications. 11

12 So why am I here today? To start a conversation. As Chris mentioned in his opening 13 14 remarks, we're really at the point, MSA has been very successful in terms of really establishing 15 sustainable fisheries here in the United States. 16 17 We are actively moving forward with the other end 18 of that supply in terms of aquaculture, and 19 really starting to talk about how do we support 20 expanding U.S. seafood production, not getting 21 into a farmed versus fished, not getting into a gill net versus a trawl, not getting into a state 22

versus a fed, but getting into U.S.-produced seafood. And how can FishWatch perhaps be utilized and expanded as more of an effective tool for that conversation and that platform to be utilized in a way that makes sense right down to the consumer.

7 This is a science-based agency, we are 8 not consumer-facing, but we have over the last 9 seven years developed a number of partnerships that are consumer-facing. We currently are on 10 11 the advisory committee for the Food Marketing 12 Institute, which represents 95 percent of the retailers in the United States. We're on the 13 14 advisory committee of the Seafood Partnership. We work with Conservation Alliance when we can, 15 16 Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions. We 17 certainly work with a number of you in the 18 seafood industry, and we're trying to get better and better at breaking into the culinary 19 20 industry, so Roger will be talking after this. 21 So we're really looking at this year, and we have 22 not started it yet so I guess I'm starting a

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conversation with you, opening it up for discussion and getting your ideas.

We want to start looking at FishWatch 3 4 in terms of putting together perhaps a public 5 education campaign. We don't know what that looks like yet; we have just finished upping and 6 extending the patent on the FishWatch text, on 7 8 the FishWatch trademark, and we're now in the 9 process of working with general counsel at the Department of Commerce to make certain that we 10 11 can expand its use. Where can it be used, how 12 can it appropriately be used, who can it be used 13 by. The purpose is to really then look at is 14 there a public education campaign platform that 15 can really support U.S.-produced seafood, and not 16 necessarily go down the rabbit hole of being a 17 certified or a verification process; that's not 18 something that we have authority for at this 19 point, it would take an awful lot of resources at 20 the back end. Would it really be needed, another 21 label, when things are so confusing? 22 Rather, really looking at a higher

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Think of something like only you, you 1 level. 2 know, give a hoot, don't pollute. Only you can prevent forest fires. Buy American. 3 It doesn't require a labeling thing, it's not that. 4 It's 5 much more of a public education campaign that drives consumers and people to a platform that 6 7 then they can learn more about the narratives, 8 what they can do, what they can find out. And 9 we're hoping that we can start expanding FishWatch into that kind of platform. We need to 10 work with retailers; we have not begun that work 11 12 yet in terms of what would they find useful, is it something that they would find useful on their 13 14 web pages? If you're a retailer, is it something that you would find useful for marketing U.S. 15 16 harvested or farmed seafood? A lot of questions, 17 and we've put together an internal team that I'm 18 heading up that we're going to start looking at 19 those options, working with general counsel, 20 looking at other campaigns that have occurred, 21 and then bringing those options forward to our 22 leadership for them to consider.

1	So I wanted to kind of put that out
2	there; I am available, I will certainly be here
3	today, and I assume and would like to have
4	those conversations that how can we get the
5	guidance and advice and use the expertise that
6	you all represent in this room to help guide us
7	in that conversation and perhaps make a product
8	or a platform that would be useful. And before I
9	stop, I also want to mention that one of the
10	things that we've done in the past in terms of
11	really pushing the narrative of U.Sharvested
12	seafood is we have made letters available to many
13	retailers and seafood distributors that are
14	dealing with trade situations, and can you
15	confirm that this fishery is sustainable, and I
16	need a letter. We've done those, but we've never
17	marketed that. We kind of look at this as being
18	a platform, that that's one of the things that
19	this program could offer. So I wanted to throw
20	that out there, because I know that that's a
21	conversation that Chris has had more recently and
22	looking at that and how we can do that better.

So with that, I'm going to hush up, I'm happy to 1 2 take questions. Turn it over to you. I think Harlon was first. 3 MS. LUKENS: 4 MEMBER PEARCE: First off, I want to 5 applaud all the hard work you've done on this, I know you've worked really hard on 6 Laurel. 7 where you're going, and I really appreciate the 8 fact that you're reaching out to the FMI groups 9 and the retailers and people like that. I think most people don't realize what's going on, don't 10 realize that they have the ability to make change 11 12 as well. And I think the more we get to the 13 consumer, the more we get to the people that 14 we're responsible to, the better off we're going to be, and so they don't just wake up one day and 15 16 say whoa, just what happened; instead, let's be 17 involved and try to solve the problems and keep 18 them involved in what's going on. So I think it 19 goes past all the people around this table, that 20 you need to go into the FMIs, the national 21 restaurants, so these kind of guys have to be involved, and we've sort seen that in the Gulf at 22

some level, and it's made a difference. 1 So I 2 really applaud you in everything you're doing, I think just education of us is one thing, but the 3 general public needs to understand what 4 5 aquaculture will do for it, what fisheries, what's happening in fisheries and how they can 6 help make it better for everyone. 7 8 I think part of our MS. BRYANT: 9 challenge too in that, Harlon is making certain that people realize again, we're talking U.S.-10 11 produced seafood. These are not competitors;

they supplement each other. This is a protein pie that can actually grow, and so there's a lot of nuance that we hope this platform could address.

MS. LUKENS: Rai.

17 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Thank you. Same as 18 Harlon, this is I think just taking a lot of the 19 work that folks have done of promoting local, 20 from boat to fork, and I think one of the things 21 that really needs to be highlighted with this for 22 U.S. production is that usually, you think of

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aquaculture and fisherman, you see the boat, you 1 2 see the net. But something that folks really -and this is something that we started working in 3 Puerto Rico -- folks don't really see seafood as 4 5 coming from a person. They don't see it that it's something that provides support to 6 7 communities, it's something that they see as the 8 industry, they see the boat, they see the nets, 9 they see the pens. They don't really see the fisherman or the fisherwoman. 10 They don't really 11 -- so making that connection really, you know, 12 supporting American-produced really supports 13 American people. So it's something that it's 14 taking the concept of, you know, from boat to fork; it's local, it's sustainable. 15 It's also 16 something that's economically responsible to 17 support your own economy. So it's something 18 that's making that -- putting a face to the 19 product is something that's also -- helps the 20 public connect to, and I think this is really 21 great what you guys are doing.

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MS. BRYANT: I really appreciate those

I think one of the things that we're 1 comments. 2 kind of excited about -- Paul and Michael may mention this later -- one of the groups that 3 we've been working with the last six months or so 4 5 is the National Aquarium. The National Aquarium has been working with a professional marketing 6 7 group, and they're -- now we are kicking off the pilot project with all of Wegmans over the next 8 9 six months, and it is an education campaign to meet the fisherman, meet the farmer, and it's 10 much more focused on really helping to create 11 12 that social license for aquaculture as well as 13 the political will. But what gets wrapped up in 14 that of course is seafood, and really starting those conversations at the seafood counter. 15 We 16 hope then in June hopefully, during Capitol Hill 17 Ocean Week and the NOAA Fish Fry, that that 18 campaign will then get launched nationally, and 19 working with the Food Marketing Institute and 20 getting it out there to other retailers. So I 21 really appreciate those remarks and we'll see how 22 that goes.

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1	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Roger.
2	MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Well, I really
3	appreciate your efforts in this regard. I
4	remember being on a panel at the Culinary
5	Institute, and there was a fellow there from the
6	Chef's Collaborative, and he was telling people
7	not to eat cod or haddock from the North
8	Atlantic. And I said how can you say that? And
9	he whipped out this pamphlet from I think
10	Monterey yes, that's it. It says here not to
11	eat it. And I said but NOAA has said it's fine
12	to eat, I don't understand. So I think that NOAA
13	as the overreaching authority on what's
14	sustainable, I may not agree necessarily with the
15	quotas, but the fact that it is still being
16	caught and available, regardless of the catch
17	limit, I think that that's the word that has to
18	get out there, and that will really damper down
19	the or tamper down the propaganda that's
20	coming out of Monterey.
21	MS. BRYANT: I wow. Thank you for
22	the segue. It's that has always been a real

problem for us, and we've actually had 1 2 conversations directly with Monterey Bay, and one of the problems is the minute that over-fishing 3 4 is determined in a fishery, they go red, and they will not change it from red until after the next 5 Our argument has been well, but you have 6 survey. 7 a dynamic management process that immediately responds to over-fishing, and within the next 8 9 council meeting makes those adjustments, and it That's the strength of NSA, that's how 10 stops. you prevent a stock from getting over-fished. 11 12 And that's not a story that you're telling in 13 red, yellow, green. And you're certainly not 14 rewarding fishermen who are abiding by very robust precautionary rules in the marketplace. 15 16 So we really have a competitor, we really have a 17 need to be able to tell that story. We've tried 18 to on FishWatch, we certainly do it one-on-one, 19 but that's not the same as reaching a consumer, 20 and what we're trying to figure out now is how do 21 we take these complex things and put together 22 something more simplified that allows a retailer

to say, you know, support U.S.-produced seafood, 1 2 and get that larger conversation. And when people want to dive down in those weeds, or they 3 4 have those conversations that we have some 5 training behind it, and that we can talk to those fish mongers, and they have answers to those 6 7 questions. So we're only at the beginning of this journey, and I don't have anything to offer, 8 9 but I am looking forward to the conversations. 10 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Dave? 11 MEMBER DONALDSON: Laurel, I appreciate all the work you've been doing on 12 13 this, and there are a couple of things. Rai, I 14 agree that the connection between the fisherman and the product is critical. We -- through the -15 16 - because of the BP oil spill, the commission got 17 some money and we instituted a traceability 18 program, and one of the things was you had QR 19 codes where you could scan it and it would show 20 the guy who caught your shrimp or the oysters and 21 whatnot, and that was very successful. 22 Unfortunately, funding ran out and it's not -- it

has not continued, but I think that's a critical 1 2 component is tying those in. And addressing Roger's issue with Monterey Bay, we've -- they've 3 actually asked us to review some of their ---4 5 MS. BRYANT: Recommendations? MEMBER DONALDSON: 6 --- assessments I 7 guess we'll call them, and have been frustrated 8 because our staff has spent quite a bit of time 9 reviewing it, and specifically for oysters, and they don't change it. But I think providing 10 11 something through FishWatch or an alternative to 12 the green, yellow and red is something that we 13 need to get out to the consumer so they're not --14 you don't hear these things well don't eat this 15 fish or that fish because it's not sustainable. 16 So -- and you're right, you're just beginning, 17 but I support what you guys are doing and if 18 there's something the commission can do to help 19 you guys, you know, we're here for you. 20 MS. BRYANT: Be careful what you wish 21 for, Dave. No, just kidding. 22 MS. LUKENS: Mike?

1	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Yes, you don't
2	know how much this strikes home, Laurel, and I'd
3	like to thank you. On the west coast, we're
4	working hard since we've got a large amount of
5	fish that's not being harvested, and we've been
6	off the rockfish market basically for 16 years
7	and attempting to get back into it. There's so
8	much misinformation out there, we've actually
9	formed a group called Positively Groundfish,
10	which I'd like to talk to you about in person
11	later, but we could use a lot of information and
12	maybe you might be interested in what we're
13	doing. It's a collaborative effort, not just
14	processors. It's fishermen, processors, Oregon
15	Department of Agriculture, Oregon State
16	University, Washington Department of Fish and
17	Wildlife, EDF and a few others.
18	So but do we actually focus
19	attention back onto our species that were
20	multiple species that were over-fished recently
21	and much of the common information out there is
22	that they still need protection beyond fishing.

So it's an uphill climb for sure; our primary 1 2 value equation is fresh; it's one thing we can do from the west coast because we've got access to 3 most of the traffic lanes that will get us into 4 5 the fresh markets, but what we're finding out is all the real estate is occupied by imports. 6 And like I say, it's an uphill battle. 7 8 The one thing we hear over and over 9 when we approach the major chains --- I'll leave unnamed, but they're big ones back on the east 10 11 coast too is that how do we --- they want to know 12 more about the sustainability aspects. And 13 somebody said it before, you're the ultimate 14 authority. If we can dispel some of the misinformation out there coming from a neutral 15 16 source, that would be a great coup to accomplish. 17 So there's things we can do, but we're literally 18 talking millions and millions of dollars of 19 opportunity that's before us if we can just tap into it and do the work involved. 20 I think it's 21 about a four to five year project, but --- and

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I'm sure there's other ones around the country,

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because I've been reading about a number of fisheries that are off the, you know, they're rebuilt and ready to go, but we have a lot to accomplish yet. So thank you.

5 I appreciate that. MS. BRYANT: I do want to say just in response to that, Mike, that 6 one of the things that we're looking at in terms 7 8 of this, one of the members on my team, it's how 9 can we do this so that there is a partnership and it allows recognition of those external efforts, 10 or certainly those external efforts that we're a 11 part of. So you know, something that again can 12 13 drive people to find out more, because I realize 14 so many of our fisheries that are now rebuilt, they've lost their place at the marketing table. 15 16 How can we get them back in? And that's got to 17 be one of the objectives of this campaign. 18 Harlon? 19 MEMBER PEARCE: Yeah, I want to echo 20 Mike's comments, because I think it's very 21 important to some of the discussions we're going

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to have here at this meeting, and I think -- I

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never thought about it on your end, but I think 1 2 your end has to help us as much as the councilmatic system has to help us change things 3 4 in a better way for this country. And it is like 5 when something is not there now, it's like it's out of sight, out of mind, and oh, we're never 6 7 going to see it again, we can't do it. But 8 that's not the case. We're working very hard to 9 make sure that that's not what happens, that we grow these fisheries so that we can have a 10 11 country that produces again in different ways. 12 And so it's very important that we look at this 13 as a joint situation, not just for the council, 14 but with every -- all the hard work you're doing, 15 say this is where we are, these fish are ready to 16 go and wake people up and make them think about 17 it, and that's why this consumer is very 18 important to make them understand what they're 19 missing really.

20 MS. BRYANT: I think with seafood 21 particularly, and the whole interest in getting 22 local, buying American, buying domestic, I think

1	it doesn't have to be anti-import, and I think
2	we've got to be very careful on that, but I think
3	there's some trends that we can leverage.
4	Anybody else?
5	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: One thing too, the
6	fisherman aspect is, I think, very important,
7	just telling the story. There's a culture there
8	that goes back a long ways, and it's a heck of a
9	heritage and it's a pretty romantic story
10	actually to be able to spin out there, so that
11	aspect I think should be front and center as
12	well.
13	MS. BRYANT: Okay. I will I'll
14	make a promise to this group through Jen and
15	Heidi; there's an awful lot of things that are
16	getting ready to hit, working with Aquarium of
17	the Pacific, an op-ed series; working with SeaWeb
18	and Seafood Solutions trying to get some videos
19	done, testimonials, those kinds of things. So as
20	these projects hit, as things hit, we'll push
21	that out and just make you aware because you all
22	have your own memberships. So I kind of look at

1	you guys also as part of the distribution
2	network.
3	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: This is Terri, and
4	oh, Randy go ahead.
5	MEMBER FISHER: Is there a way that
6	you can make it simple for waiters so they
7	actually know what they're serving?
8	MS. BRYANT: You know, you are hitting
9	on one of the so part of the I don't know
10	that we would have the money; we'll have to see.
11	But one of the things that was interesting in
12	going through this process, we've advised on the
13	Wegmans National Aquarium thing and it was
14	fascinating. And so they brought in all their
15	buyers, they brought in the leads of their fish
16	sales folks at the counter top, and it was an
17	effort to introduce them to here's the training
18	materials, it's still all in draft and it's, you
19	know, getting their "how is this working on the
20	floor," they're using five flagships here in the
21	mid-Atlantic from New England to the mid-Atlantic
22	to test it out for the next six months. And part

of it was that what are the frequently asked 1 2 questions, how do they have it and got it available behind the counter, and I think that's 3 exactly what you're talking about. I think if we 4 are going to be successful in this, the toughest 5 part is going to be the marketing and 6 7 distribution of it, and looking at those audiences. So Roger, we may be turning to you, 8 9 and how do we get into the culinary world as I think I've got an inroad into the retail 10 well? and the seafood mongers, but not so much the 11 12 Great point, Randy. We'll talk. waiters. 13 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Anyone else have any 14 questions? I just have a comment. For myself 15 personally, I've watched the evolution of the 16 FishWatch, I've known you for quite a while, and 17 my mantra has always been that we are managed the 18 most sustainably here and unfortunately, it's not 19 recognized by a lot of public, and we've had 20 issues that have come up where there is third 21 parties that have substantial financial interests 22 in making it very difficult for consumers to know

1	what is what. But I try to tell them one at a
2	time on an airplane if they unfortunately sit by
3	me, you know, it's going to you know, they ask
4	you what do you do, and then they're in deep
5	trouble. Trying to tell them that we are not
6	allowed to go fishing if we aren't fishing
7	sustainably, that we have to recognize that U.S.
8	and most of them have no idea.
9	And I think that's a message that
10	you've been working toward trying to find a good
11	way to put out; I think the story aspect with
12	humans, you know, families, multi-generational
13	some; unfortunately fewer and fewer all the time
14	now. So I think that there is plenty of
15	opportunity, I just think that it's really the
16	United States is the gold standard. It's
17	unfortunately my mantra; I'm going to have to
18	change it to Bitcoin standard, but it is true.
19	And I've dealt in international fisheries and
20	noticed the inequality and the fact that, you
21	know, and I recognize we need imports to have a
22	steady supply of things, but I have to tell you

in light of some of the common new things to do 1 2 with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and IUU, and I have to, you know, I'm unfortunately one of 3 4 those that say what if. What would have happened 5 if that had been enforced, that Marine Mammal 6 Protection Act provisions had been enforced in 7 1972, what would our market might look like? 8 What would our seafood industry might look like? 9 MS. BRYANT: You mean in terms of 10 imports? 11 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes, and --12 It's coming true. MS. BRYANT: 13 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes, well I don't 14 know, you know? I don't know. But anyway, we can have plenty of talk offline, but I appreciate 15 16 your efforts more than you know. I know the 17 fishermen do as well, it was a great help and as 18 you continue this process, I know it will be very 19 helpful because I believe that it's also 20 important that consumers, whether they like to 21 eat fish or not, are aware that our fishermen and 22 our managers are doing everything the right way,

and that aquaculture is also a good opportunity 1 if it's the United States, and we need to get 2 that rolling; we're far behind. 3 So anyway, 4 that's my two cents. I'm going to let Cleveland, 5 and then we're going to take a break. Oh, Donald -- Columbus, sorry. 6 7 MEMBER BROWN: I get called a lot of 8 things. 9 You're a city in CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Ohio. 10 11 I really appreciate the MEMBER BROWN: 12 good work that you're doing, and I think it's very important for us to maintain a sense of 13 14 balance in how we continue to move ahead in this I buy the fish in my house, and there 15 process. 16 are three things that I consider when I go up to 17 the fish monger. The first one is food safety, 18 the second one is fish health, and the third one 19 is sustainability. And unfortunately, when you 20 go into the grocery store, and you see all these 21 different signs about this, that and the other, the fish health and food safety issues are really 22

the last to be talked about. And I think it's 1 2 very important that we continue to raise the bar and make sure that our imports are good and safe 3 4 food, and that we welcome imports because we 5 can't -- I can't fathom how we could produce enough fish in this country to sustain the demand 6 7 in the foreseeable future. So I think we need to -- I'm a guy who likes blueberries in the winter, 8 9 and so the whole local issue, buy local is great, but there are times when we don't have 10 blueberries in the winter in North America; we 11 12 have to go south of the equator for that. And 13 that's a good thing because that means that we 14 can send more of our stuff overseas, too. 15 MS. BRYANT: Good point. Thanks, 16 Columbus. It is Bob? 17 MEMBER BEAL: Okay, thank you. Just 18 real quickly, back to the notion of traceability 19 and telling the story of the individual fisherman 20 and how we market that, on the east coast there's 21 a -- in the mid-Atlantic and New England in 22 particular, there's a big push from the industry

to implement traceability or -- and they want to 1 2 do it themselves. They're not looking for money, they're not looking for any special treatment by 3 4 the government other than access to confidential 5 data, and that's a big problem. So the fisherman that wants to say here's where I caught the fish, 6 7 here's the port I landed them in, here's the 8 dealer I sold them to, here's the restaurant or 9 the fish market that the dealer sold to, and they can't tell that story individually because it's 10 all -- you run into data confidentiality real 11 12 So the confidential rules, you know, I fast. 13 understand why they're in place, but the individual fishermen that want to sort of tell 14 15 their own traceability story are unable to do it 16 because they get bound up by those 17 confidentiality rules. So we're not sure how to 18 get around that, we're not sure how to do that, 19 but we want to help the fishermen tell their 20 story; we're just kind of in a box where we can't 21 do it right now. So it's something through ACCSP and some of the other programs, we're trying to 22

1 figure out a way to do that without breaking any 2 laws on confidentiality. So it's something that we're -- it's an emerging request I guess you'd 3 4 call it from the industry that they want to be 5 able to tell the story, we just haven't figured 6 it out yet. That's really good. 7 MS. BRYANT: Ι 8 had no idea, and certainly I assume you're 9 probably talking to the folks that were behind the model of Gulf Wild in the Gulf, and how they 10 11 did that and everything still. I'd be happy to 12 talk with you outside because I'd be interested 13 in learning, too. Thanks. 14 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Rai, we'll let you have the last word if it's really quick, because 15 16 we're on our break. 17 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Yeah, I'll be really 18 quick. The answer might not be able to be fit 19 into it, but it's okay. So one question you 20 mentioned that for the U.S. production, that it 21 does not need to be another labeling process. 22 But for example, in Puerto Rico, we have a huge

issue that we try to promote the local catch, we 1 2 call it chillo, which is a --- it's a red snapper; it's the local red snapper, a queen 3 4 However, every restaurant has it, and snapper. 5 of course this can't be possibly produced locally or caught locally. It's just a bunch of any red 6 fish from Asia or Brazil or Indonesia. 7 So how 8 would you -- how does that address it? How does 9 this begin to address folks that are jumping on the bandwagon and it isn't actually something 10 11 that is U.S. produced? And this is just the 12 name, just the name. MS. BRYANT: 13 So you're talking about 14 kind of a seafood fraud thing for misrepresentation or mislabeling? Wow. 15 I don't 16 look at this campaign as being able to answer 17 that, but I do think there are so many 18 technologies that are coming on board now, and 19 you have such an incredible interest from the 20 entire spectrum of the seafood supply chain 21 really being driven by huge retailers. One of the leading efforts is really under Costco and 22

Wal-Mart in terms of addressing that seafood 1 2 supply chain issue, the demands and the It's building rapidly, and I really 3 technology. think within the next five to 10 years, that 4 5 whole issue of seafood fraud -- I know that we're getting ready at the Boston Seafood Show in 6 7 March, our own national seafood inspection lab 8 has developed a new methodology using off the 9 shelf technologies; they are currently building an online library for free, and you buy the off 10 shelf technology and you run -- it's only for 11 12 finfish, fresh or frozen, not prepared, no value-13 added product, but for fresh and frozen, and you 14 can cheaply identify what that species really is. The retailers are just -- they're tired of 15 16 getting thrown under the bus. I'm sure Roger's 17 industry is tired of getting thrown under the bus 18 with this economic fraud issue. So I'm not 19 putting that kind of load on this effort, but I 20 do think the technologies are coming forward. 21 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Well, I have a 22 suggestion, and if you're amenable Laurel, you

1	said you were going to be around today?
2	MS. BRYANT: Absolutely.
3	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: We have subcommittees
4	and working groups scheduled for 3:15 until 5:00,
5	and there's Commerce Subcommittee I presume
6	Julie, Bonnie. But potentially if people would
7	like to continue this conversation with you,
8	depending on what work they have to do, that
9	might be an opportunity to continue, because we
10	are well into our break now, trying to get back
11	on track. So is that okay with you, Laurel?
12	MS. BRYANT: That would be terrific.
13	I welcome it, yes.
14	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: What about you,
15	Julie? Okay. So we have a plan, and we're going
16	to go to break, and I'd love to try to see if we
17	can get started again at 10:30 on the dot, I know
18	it doesn't give us much time, but let's give it a
19	try. Thanks.
20	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
21	went off the record at 10:22 a.m. and resumed at
22	10:37 a.m.)

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1 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay, we're resuming 2 our schedule here, and we have the National Aquaculture program, and so I would like to 3 introduce Michael Rubino, who is the Director of 4 Office of Aquaculture. 5 DR. RUBINO: Well I think first Paul 6 was going to make a few introductory remarks. 7 Go right ahead, Paul. 8 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 9 Thank you Terri, very DR. DOREMUS: 10 much appreciate it. This is a great step and a nice kind of point of departure from much of the 11 12 commentary during Laurel Bryant's talk on the whole issue of communicating sustainability and 13 14 looking at the seafood supply chain holistically. 15 Columbus, you made the comment, you know, we've 16 got to face the reality of our production 17 capacity not meeting demand; that has been the 18 case for decades on a global basis, and on a 19 global basis, the demand has largely been met 20 through aquaculture product, and that's what 21 we're here to talk about, where we stand with our aquaculture program, implementation of our 22

strategic plan, but also putting this in the context of where we are today with the administration and with the environment that we find ourselves in.

And I think this environment is quite 5 different. I think we are in a position now to 6 7 take very bold steps to promote U.S.-based aquaculture production, and I think that 8 9 environment is different in a number of respects. We're going to talk a lot and I'll frame up just 10 a couple of aspects of the current administration 11 12 and their thinking on this topic, and how our work fits. But I also think -- so I think in 13 14 policy and political terms, the environment is different; I'll get to that in a second. 15 But I 16 think in social terms, the environment is different as well. I think that the discussion 17 18 in the environmental NGO community is different 19 than it used to be, I think the reflexive 20 resistance to aquaculture has changed quite a 21 bit, I think the environmental community looking at protein supply generally and the relative 22

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ecological and environmental impacts of different 1 2 forms of protein production, they're seeing aquaculture in a different light. It's not 3 necessarily wild versus farmed, it's fish versus 4 5 other forms of protein and the environmental and social dimensions and public health benefits that 6 7 are attributable to fish-based sources of protein as opposed to land-based. 8

9 I also think that things have changed in the industry. We're seeing endorsement and 10 support and demand for growth in our aquaculture 11 12 capabilities of all forms that we haven't seen 13 before across the whole supply chain. Industry 14 is coming together and being much more vocal 15 about it, and I also think that this debate, at 16 least from what I have been hearing and a lot of 17 us have been hearing in our various discussion, 18 this debate between -- historical debate between 19 wild capture of fisheries and farm fisheries has 20 changed. The commercial wild capture people that 21 I've had the benefit of speaking to see aquaculture as part of our seafood future; done 22

sustainably, sited well and managed effectively,
 we can build markets for seafood products
 broadly, so this can benefit both wild capture
 and farmed markets simultaneously as we have seen
 in the development of aquaculture product and
 capabilities on a global basis.

So I think the environment is really 7 different, and I've had the great benefit, 8 9 particularly with this transition to the new administration and being in a position to work 10 directly with the Secretary, to see their forming 11 12 interest in aquaculture. You have probably heard, 13 and I've mentioned to many of you and in this 14 setting, the Secretary is interested in what he 15 routinely refers to as the seafood trade deficit, 16 and would like to see greater sources of domestic 17 supply as one of the major avenues for dealing 18 with that deficit. We've had a number of 19 discussions with the Secretary, including just on the 15th with a coalition of U.S.-based industry 20 21 groups that really represented the whole supply 22 chain, from feed producers all the way through to

value-added processors and distributors. And they had a very strong message and are getting back to the Secretary on endorsing the basic concept that Michael Rubino is going to lay out for you here today, the basic concept of a national aquaculture initiative.

7 We need leadership, we've heard from 8 many of you for years now about that, and I think 9 we are now at an opportunity, in kind of a unique time to be able to grab that mantle as it were 10 11 and work on the issues that have inhibited 12 investment in U.S. aquaculture production. So 13 Michael is going to step through what we're 14 calling the basic elements of a national aquaculture initiative; this is built off of and 15 16 has benefitted from years of guidance from this 17 body, both written and direct and indirect 18 guidance and views of the committee, and we are 19 looking for your feedback on where we stand and 20 where we're going. And I'd like to, if I could, 21 put a kind of a question out to you that came to mind as I heard Julie and others this morning 22

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talk about well how can we use the committee going forward.

I think this is one area given the 3 work of MAFAC for years in this area, and the 4 5 work of the Commerce subcommittee in particular, this would be an opportune time, should you see 6 7 what you would want to see in our approach here, 8 for a formal MAFAC endorsement and letter to the 9 Secretary on this concept. So I will put that out there as an ask of the committee, a 10 11 recommendation to you as follow up action to this 12 briefing here, to question us on what we're 13 doing, what the sort of elements are and the 14 broad categories centering, but certainly not exclusively focused on regulatory streamlining, 15 16 and we think this administration is in a good 17 position to provide and charge us with the 18 leadership for taking this on across the federal 19 community of agencies, and Michael will lay out 20 what that might look like, but I think that we 21 would benefit enormously from the formal 22 endorsement of the committee here, and I'll put

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that out there as a recommended action should you, in discussion and deliberation, should you agree with the kind of direction that we're setting out here.

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So thank you for the opportunity to 5 provide that introduction, but I also wanted to 6 7 kind of put a fine point on that last opportunity, I think, for a formal communication 8 9 from this body should you all, after discussion, find that to be an advisable thing to do. 10 Ι would highly recommend it, and I hope that we can 11 12 drive towards that. So with that, I'll turn it 13 over to Michael Rubino, who needs no introduction 14 to all of you I don't think. He's been the 15 backbone of our aquaculture enterprise for years, 16 and we're really grateful to have him lead us 17 forward as we have these types of opportunities 18 open up in front of us. So Michael, I will turn 19 it over to you. Thank you.

20 DR. RUBINO: Good morning. Thank you, I believe you all 21 Paul. Good morning everyone. 22 have this presentation; in the interest of time,

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I'm going to skip through the first part of it, 1 2 which lays out a lot of the background and the rationale for why we'd even consider an 3 4 aquaculture initiative. So you've got some 5 takeaway messages which you've just heard about, you all know this; you've seen this slide many 6 Paul talked about some of the drivers as 7 times. Key constraints, now this -- we're 8 well. 9 particularly focused on the marine sector here, although we've had some preliminary discussions 10 11 with colleagues at USDA and in the freshwater 12 sector as well about an aquaculture initiative, 13 but we've got some particular issues using the 14 marine environment for aquaculture which have to do with social license, conflicts in coastal 15 16 areas, which you're well familiar with. And 17 overlaying all of that is this regulatory 18 environment; it's complicated. The box on the 19 lower left is just the permit process for shellfish farming in Washington State, and this 20 21 would be the permit process for federal waters and state waters sort of outlined. 22

So an initiative really has four 1 2 components, and this is based on the advice of discussions over the past nine months with a 3 number of people in industry, has pulsated all 4 through the value chain, environmental NGOs and 5 others about what could particularly the federal 6 7 agencies contribute working with you. So regulatory streamlining is the first one; not to 8 9 change the regulations, but to get the federal agencies to be more efficient and streamlined 10 11 about it. That -- and I'll go through each one 12 of these -- the second part is Senator Wicker 13 from Mississippi has reintroduced or is re-14 drafting federal legislation to address the federal waters issue with aquaculture, and to 15 16 have an effective streamline process for getting 17 a permit in federal waters, and he's also added a 18 provision to have a much expanded research and 19 development program for all of aquaculture, so of interest to the broad sector of marine 20 21 aquaculture. How do we jump start production? 22 One way is through pilot and demonstration

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1 projects, and then longer term to support an 2 industry like in any fisheries or agricultural 3 sector, you need sort of a combined 4 federal/university/ private research and 5 development engine to deal with issues as they 6 come along, keep technology innovative. So 7 that's the fourth part.

So regulatory streamlining, state and 8 9 federal waters. You know one of the things we can do -- in the marine environment, you need a 10 permit from the Corps of Engineers; that triggers 11 12 consultations with the Fishery Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service. 13 If you're going to 14 fish, you also need a permit from the EPA. Isn't there a way to sort of collapse that process, and 15 16 rather than doing it sequentially with three sets 17 of paperwork or five sets of paperwork, have one 18 set of paperwork, one set of studies, one set of 19 monitoring and evaluation that meets the needs of 20 all of those agencies and permits? Can we be 21 more proactive, looking at areas regionally to do the National Environmental Policy Act work up 22

front, to sort of do that review of all the 1 2 environmental and social issues so that each permit applicant doesn't have to do a full blown 3 environmental impact statement for each permit? 4 On the right, you've got, you know, 5 with GIS abilities these days and all the data 6 and the big data field, pulling that all together 7 to identify sites and locations, look at the 8 9 various conflicting uses to identify the best sites for aquaculture and to help avoid some of 10 the user conflicts. So a number of our 11 12 colleagues are expanding our capabilities to work 13 with others on the siting question. So those are 14 a number of the things we would envision under regulatory streamlining; it could take the form 15 16 of an executive order or a memorandum to the 17 agencies saying okay, come up with a plan for how 18 you're going to work together better, faster, 19 more efficiently. We've got -- you know, I had a 20 lot of preliminary discussions with the Corps of 21 Engineers and EPA going through the process of 22 coming up with a coordinated permit process in

the Gulf of Mexico, and federal waters was a 1 2 really good first step of working through some of these issues. We've also had a number of 3 4 discussions in the shellfish field over the past 5 several years about how to streamline this So with some direction, I think the 6 process. 7 agencies are ready to go and to work together on 8 this.

9 Federal waters; we've been trying to 10 figure out this question for 15 years or more, 20 11 years, back to when Bob Rheault worked on a study in the late 1990s, is that right, with the 12 13 University of Delaware looking at how would you 14 regulate aquaculture in federal waters. 15 Legislation was proposed in the mid-2000s; the 16 Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council put 17 together a fishery management plan to try to do 18 this under Magnuson. So we have a way to do it 19 under Magnuson; there's a process in place for 20 the Gulf, but it's subject to a lawsuit 21 challenging the basic premise of can you use 22 Magnuson to do this. And you know the Western

Pacific Council is looking at this now, other 1 2 councils could as well, but again they still could be subject to lawsuits. 3 Is there a way, 4 again, to look at this through national 5 legislation as a possibility? And Senator Wicker has a draft bill similar to the bills of the mid-6 7 2000s; we've learned some lessons since then 8 about how to be efficient about legislation, what 9 to do and what not to do. Industry has voiced their concerns, NGOs have voiced their concerns 10 over the years, so the working draft of the bill 11 12 is in pretty good shape, and I hope you can take 13 a look at that, and some of you probably already 14 have taken a look at that.

At the moment, for federal waters, 15 16 we've got this checkerboard approach, and it's 17 not consistent and it's not conducive to making 18 that another option for aquaculture. So this is 19 the basis of Wicker's bill, it would provide 20 long-term permit or lease issued by NOAA so that 21 an operator has security of tenure. You'd still coordinate with all the other agencies as we've 22

done with the Gulf rule, there would be advice 1 2 from the states and from the councils. All of the other laws would apply, but there might be 3 some additional environmental and monitoring 4 requirements, particularly from a fisheries 5 management perspective that might be needed. 6 And 7 there's the question of in the past, the state of Alaska was interested in a so-called opt out not 8 9 to have aquaculture in federal waters or fish farming in federal waters off of Alaska, so 10 that's an issue that would have to be dealt with. 11 12 Underlying all of this regulatory 13 streamlining is the science we need to be able to 14 make permit and management decisions. So we haven't been sitting still during this period, 15 16 we've developed a whole tool box for state and 17 federal waters so that the permit process can go 18 more smoothly, more efficiently, and yet from a 19 stewardship perspective, we can still do our job 20 as federal agencies. This is both for finfish 21 and for shellfish, and we're now starting to look 22 at it for algae farming as well, which raises

many of the same issues in terms of siting, conflicting uses, entanglement questions and so on.

One way to jump start aquaculture is 4 5 for people to be able to engage in it, to see it, to touch it, to feel it, to be more familiar with 6 7 it. The first time someone wants to do a fish 8 farm or an oyster farm in a region is often very 9 difficult and contentious. But once a couple of them are there, in terms of the coastal community 10 11 that's around them, it becomes their farm, and 12 when they go up for re-licensing, it's often a 13 lot easier. But we still don't have very many 14 models out there. All of us grew up with reading kids' books about family farms and horses and 15 16 cows and chicks and pigeons, but nobody grew up 17 reading books about a fish farm or an oyster farm 18 or a mussel farm. So culturally, we still have 19 this challenge.

20 This year, Congress gave the Fishery 21 Service some additional funds to look at pilot 22 projects; the three fisheries management

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commissions have been gracious to work with us to 1 2 have a competition, which will be announced I believe on December 1. It's, you know, it's not 3 4 a lot of money; it's \$500,000 for each commission 5 to put out there for three or four or five projects per region. It's a little bit like the 6 7 Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program, a little bit 8 like the Sea Grant Aquaculture Program, but with 9 a focus on coastal communities and on getting domestic production going. So working with 10 11 industry in coastal communities. And your ideas 12 on how to do this going forward would be 13 valuable.

14 The longer term part then is sort of the research and development technology transfer 15 16 engine. My former deputy, Lorenzo Juarez, who 17 went back to working with fish farms around the 18 world, has this great presentation where he says 19 okay, now you're a fish farmer; here are the 20 20 things that can go wrong, and who do you go to 21 for help? You know, each company can't afford all of the disease diagnostics, looking at novel 22

feeds, looking at siting issues and so on, and in 1 2 the agricultural sector, we've got this whole land grant university system with extension 3 agents to transfer research to the field. 4 We 5 have that through Sea Grant to a certain extent too, but it's largely underfunded and could use a 6 7 lot more work if we're going to have an industry going forward. 8

9 So those are the four components; 10 obviously to implement something like this has staffing and resource implications for the 11 12 agency. We've already talked with our regional 13 offices about what does regulatory streamlining 14 mean, what kinds of activities and actions could 15 you take. Certainly there's some budget planning 16 implications as well; how do we make use of our 17 existing grant resources effectively. Here's the 18 funding we currently have available, it does not 19 include the Saltonstall-Kennedy or Small Business 20 Innovation Research grant funding, but it does 21 include the Sea Grant funding. We've been very 22 good as a program and an agency I think in terms

of leveraging other people's money to do what we 1 2 collectively would like to get done, the latest of which is a couple of us worked with the 3 Department of Energy on a \$22 million competitive 4 5 grants program for seaweed farming. Well you think Department of Energy seaweed; well, 6 7 learning how to grow seaweed in the marine 8 environment for food or for feed is a way to 9 eventually grow seaweed for energy. So there are five, 10 consortiums around the country now 10 getting themselves organized; about \$3-5 million 11 12 per award to look at seaweed farming. In 13 addition, my colleague, James Morris at the 14 Beaufort Lab received \$3 million from DOE to do all the spatial planning work for these potential 15 16 algae farms; those capabilities we can also use 17 for fish and shellfish farming spatial planning 18 work. 19 Stakeholder coalitions, that's what --20 - we certainly did that with the national 21 shellfish initiative which, pardon the pun, 22 spawned a whole group of state and regional

shellfish initiatives to get the commercial 1 2 industry and the restoration community and the fishing community to work together on getting 3 oysters, clams, mussels back into the water 4 5 It's had great success in some places as faster. a way to wave a banner and to get attention for 6 7 some very specific actions, and we have heard 8 over the past nine months from the broader 9 aquaculture community that using that same concept of an initiative might work for marine 10 11 aquaculture or for aquaculture or for aquaculture 12 in general more broadly. 13 So that's a quick overview, and we'd 14 be very open to your ideas and suggestions about 15 how to proceed, and then more broadly about the 16 role of MAFAC to advise the agency and our 17 program on aquaculture. So let me stop there. 18 MEMBER GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. 19 Thank you, Michael, for the presentation, and you 20 certainly have highlighted the challenges 21 relative to marine aquaculture.

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One of the things that surprised me,

your previous slide notwithstanding, is that I --1 2 well, let me back up. Aquaculture, to me, is one of those issues that generates emotions, for 3 4 whatever reason. We certainly saw that in the Gulf when 5 we developed that amendment, and as such, that 6 7 the education and outreach seems to be a major component of any program going forward. But you 8 9 did not include that as one of your -- I would call it five but you thinned it down to four --10 11 major objectives. 12 It seems to me that that's higher than 13 just the stakeholder engagement side that you 14 have a significant -- as evidenced by the litigation folks that are not willing to accept 15 16 the possibility of aquaculture. Why is that not 17 a bigger item on your priority list than you 18 currently have it? 19 DR. RUBINO: We've heard this before. 20 In fact, a couple of weeks ago when Paul and I 21 met with this group of ten companies, one of 22 their key concerns was, how do we get people to

eat more seafood in general, and in particular, addressing these public perception issues about aquaculture.

They were concerned from a consumption perspective in terms of the increasing seafood consumption. But it also then bleeds over into these sort of social license questions and sort of making space in our marine backyard for aquaculture.

So it could be included. 10 Is outreach and communication sort of the leading role of the 11 12 federal government? Are we the ones who should 13 be telling that story? Are we good at telling 14 that story? I mean, we had a presentation about FishWatch earlier. We struggle a little bit with 15 16 FishWatch about how to include aquaculture in that, but it's certainly possible. 17

A year ago -- roughly, to the week -in D.C., I worked with USDA to bring together a group of 20 or so market experts to talk about this key question and would, in effect, design an XPRIZE type of competition around changing public

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perceptions about aquaculture.

2	So these were chefs, branding experts,
3	food service people, people who work for
4	aquariums, web designers, and others, not
5	traditional, sort of aquaculture producers. And
6	they helped us to design a potential prize that
7	the federal government could work with industry
8	on to change these perceptions.
9	So you might have, like, five winners
10	that worked on YouTube storytelling, social
11	media, placing op-ed articles. I mean, there's a
12	whole variety of things you could do. A prize in
13	itself doesn't provide the winners a lot of
14	money, but it provides a lot of recognition
15	perhaps to go forward.
16	So it's certainly something we've
17	thought about and could be included.
18	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Harlon?
19	MEMBER PEARCE: Oh, there we go.
20	Mike, I want to thank you and Paul for all the
21	hard work you've put into this project. I know
22	it's been an uphill fight all the way, but you

guys have done a yeoman's job getting that done and I applaud you for that.

And some of the problems -- to address what Bob just said -- was that we have met the enemy and it is us all the time. Anytime any one of our fisheries, whether it'd be an aquaculture fishery in shore or a wild fishery that beats up on imports beats up on aquaculture in general and makes our job a lot harder.

Imports that are good should be here, 10 and they create markets for these same fisheries. 11 12 So we've got a battle to fight within us to help 13 straighten out our own industry. And that's why 14 I'm hoping that, through Laurel and everything 15 else that goes over there, we can get our 16 commercial guys more involved in this process in 17 seeing what's going on.

Secondly, I'd like your take on that meeting that you had on the 15th with all of the interested parties. I've got a good idea what happened, but I'd like to hear what you think about what happened and how it may go forward

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from here.

2	DR. RUBINO: Well, I think there's
3	been a number of meetings over the past couple
4	years similar to the one of a couple weeks ago.
5	Two or three years ago, something called a
6	Coalition for U.S. Seafood Production tried to
7	get started.
8	If you look at most of our major crop
9	or commodity groups, they're well unified. If
10	look at the Soybean Association or milk or corn
11	producers and others, they've got an association.
12	They have a check-off program that supports
13	research and development and marketing. They
14	have a strong, unified lobbying voice.
15	Aquaculture is very diverse. It's
16	many species. You've got freshwater, saltwater.
17	You've got finfish, shellfish. You've got the
18	processors and importers who've traditionally
19	belonged to the National Fisheries Institute, and
20	you've got producers mostly smaller producers
21	who belong to the National Aquaculture
22	Association. There hasn't been a way to sort of

get them all together under one tent, that whole value chain, to push for increasing domestic aquaculture.

4 So the meeting a couple weeks ago I 5 think is the latest of a series of efforts of, in this case, larger companies who -- from feed 6 7 producers to finfish and shellfish producers to 8 fish processors and catchers to food service, 9 food marketing companies to wholesalers -- said, how can we, as leading companies, pull together, 10 11 say, a one- or two-year campaign to push for some 12 of these things with the administration and with 13 Congress.

14 So that's their objective they want to They don't want to displace what 15 bring along. 16 the National Fisheries Institute or the National 17 Aquaculture Association has done. They want to 18 bring them along, invite them, build on their 19 efforts. But I think they're a little impatient, 20 honestly.

21 MEMBER PEARCE: Just as a -- I just 22 it's time that they get involved. I think they

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1	need to step up, and I thought that was a great
2	meeting. And it does go back to everything
3	that's done in the past. All the meetings we've
4	had in the past sort of brought it to this
5	meeting here, and I'm just hoping that they
6	continue in this effort to make things happen.
7	That's all.
8	DR. RUBINO: Well, another meeting was
9	the one that you convened in the Gulf a year ago
10	where your clients the restaurants and
11	supermarkets were criticizing you and the food
12	service companies for not providing local. So
13	the challenge was how can commercial fisheries
14	and aquaculture work together to bring back local
15	to the marketplace?
16	So maybe you've got snapper and
17	grouper on Monday and Tuesday, but you can have
18	red drum and cobia on Thursday and Friday and
19	have enough supply rather than having what is
20	it in New Orleans, you've got 30,000 pounds of
21	frozen red drum fillets coming in every week from
22	China. That's our collective challenge there.

1	DR. DOREMUS: I wanted to add a little
2	bit to Michael's response, Harlon, to your
3	question about this meeting on the 15th. There's
4	a follow-up discussion that that group is having
5	this week that I'll be participating in. We're
6	anticipating that they're going to communicate
7	formally to the Secretary about which you
8	encourage them to do about what they would
9	like to see.
10	This approach that Michael outlined
11	here has come out of a wide range of industry
12	discussions that we've had over the course of a
13	considerable time period. And this group formed,
14	in part, to try to serve that role of bridging
15	the community. Michael is talking about this
16	being a fairly fragmented industry. They're
17	trying to self-consciously take that on.
18	So they want to build out a larger
19	coalition, and they're exploring. They
20	identified a list of additional firms that might
21	be interested. They wanted to start small, have
22	a meeting with the Secretary, see if there's an

appetite there for going in this direction --1 2 they found out that there is, the Secretary is very enthused about it -- and ask them to tell 3 4 him what they would like to see happen. So they're going to do that. 5 They're going to formally communicate, and they're also 6 7 intending to build out a broader coalition to try to make these things happen and to also provide 8 9 an industry voice in a congressional discussion that's starting to evolve around the Wicker bill. 10 11 The only other thing I wanted to 12 mention about the meeting is the view from the 13 Secretary. He was very concerned about how this 14 initiative would be received by wild capture 15 industry representatives. And that's something 16 we have gone out of our way to try, to address to 17 talk to people about how this could help promote 18 sustainable U.S. seafood more broadly. 19 But that's still an open question in 20 the Secretary's mind, and that is one thing that

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directly on. He's hoping that industry will kind

we're going to need to follow up with him

of pull together and have these conversations and 1 2 be able to move forward and not have the kind of internecine conflict that has sidelined the 3 movement for aquaculture legislation in the past 4 and has made it difficult to progress with this 5 type of initiative. 6 So I just wanted to add an additional 7 comment there. Thank you, Madam Chair, for the 8 9 opportunity to do that. 10 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: I'm going to go to 11 Roger, then I'll come back to you. 12 MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Mike, the U.S. has 13 been reluctant to certify wild -- or aquaculture, 14 certifying it organic. There are some organic aquaculture programs worldwide out of, I believe, 15 16 Scotland. There's a salmon program that's 17 organic. There's a new shrimp program out of 18 Vietnam that's just been certified organic. 19 What's are your thoughts? Because

organic, certainly when you talk organics and
sustainability, that is something that the
marketplace is pushing for, and how is the U.S.

1 sort of looking at that?

2	DR. RUBINO: It's an issue I know
3	intimately, having been involved in discussions
4	with federal agencies over the past ten years
5	about how to get to an organic standard. We were
6	very close at the end of the Obama administration
7	or USDA was very close to issuing a draft organic
8	rules for aquaculture.
9	There were some disputes amongst
10	agencies over the provisions for finfish and for
11	feeds that, in the minds of some of us, myself
12	included, would've made the standards completely
13	unworkable. USDA was directed by OMB to go back
14	and rework the standards, and then we just ran
15	out of time with the administration.
16	So I think the groundwork amongst the
17	agencies has been set to resolve these questions
18	if there's a push from industry and others to
19	look at this again.
20	MEMBER BERKOWITZ: I'm pushing.
21	(Laughter.)
22	DR. RUBINO: I'd be happy to talk to

you about that further. I think --1 2 MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Okay. Thank you. 3 DR. RUBINO: -- a year ago, some agencies thought that no rule was better than a 4 5 bad rule. But we had come to an agreement over what at least a reasonable rule would be. 6 7 You've got some challenges in the 8 environmental community about organics and 9 aquaculture, going back to all these historical issues with fish farming. We've also got 10 11 challenges with the organic industry that doesn't 12 want to share organic with another commodity 13 So that's a challenge too, to be blunt. group. 14 MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Okay. Thank you. 15 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Erika? 16 VICE CHAIR FELLER: Thanks. I just 17 wanted to add on your list of things where you're 18 talking about research and development and 19 outreach and opportunities for partnerships, I 20 don't know, over maybe the last decade or so, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has 21 probably made about five and a half million 22

dollars' worth of grants. Most of it matched one to one.

There's some exceptions in there for a 3 4 lot of the stuff that you talked about, and I 5 think -- I don't know. I haven't dug into this. I'm still new at NFWF. But one of the things 6 7 we're really interested in is how can we invest 8 more in the types of goals you've identified for 9 aquaculture? How can we make these investments more strategic in supporting kind of this broader 10 11 set of goals? 12 I'm not real sure that a lot of these 13 grants necessarily get there, but some of them 14 But it might be good to talk about this and do. think about how NFWF could help. Because we're 15 16 not just doing this for our Fisheries Innovation 17 Fund, which this year's grants then includes one 18 agriculture project in Massachusetts that 19 includes a whole history. But we're also doing 20 this work through Long Island, Chesapeake Bay, 21 Five Star. A lot of our IDEA grants, all this kind of stuff out there is working in 22

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aquaculture.

2	DR. RUBINO: I'm sure we will welcome
3	that conversation. And in fact, Tony Chatwin
4	who was a member of MAFAC earlier and worked with
5	you at NFWF for several years and I talked
6	about putting together an aquaculture innovation
7	fund that NFWF would manage.
8	And we actually went and talked to
9	some donors and talked to our management here at
10	NOAA about trying to match that. It didn't quite
11	get off the ground this was three or four
12	years ago but we certainly had some
13	preliminary discussions. So I would welcome
14	that.
15	And in terms of if Congress would like
16	us to do more pilot demonstration projects, that
17	might be a way of leveraging that money in a very
18	effective way with other money.
19	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Bob?
20	MEMBER RHEAULT: Michael, I was kind
21	of surprised you said that some of us were being
22	impatient. Some of us have spent our entire

careers getting old and gray pushing for this. Sebastian and I have.

3	But I view some of our challenges are
4	I fired off an intemperate email to some NOAA
5	leadership a few weeks ago where I pointed out
6	that NOAA is a schizophrenic agency. We are
7	regulating aquaculture, and we are promoting
8	aquaculture. And we also have this culture of
9	being pro-fish and fishermen and not necessarily
10	pro-aquaculture in the Agency. And I see that
11	it's changing in the administration level, but
12	it's not trickling down to the folks who are
13	writing the permits and doing the work.
14	And so sometimes, I find if we had
15	been treated the same way a fisherman was being
16	treated, certain things would've been resolved
17	long ago and a very different outcome. But we're
18	not. The people on the ground in National Marine
19	Fisheries Service are very wild capture centric.
20	And I don't know how we get them to recognize
21	that leadership has moved on. Leadership wants
22	aquaculture to be a priority, and it's not

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1	happening. So how do we steer the ship?
2	One of the other things that would be
3	really helpful is combating this information.
4	When we are attacked in the press for something
5	that happened in Vietnam and was terrible, it's
6	not U.S. aquaculture. And when an industry
7	person stands up and says, that's not us, we
8	don't have the same credibility as NOAA does.
9	And that's when we need you guys to
10	step up and say, look, our aquaculture is
11	sustainable. Our management is real. Our
12	enforcement is effective, and we can do this
13	right in the U.S. If I stand up and say that, I
14	don't have the same credibility as NOAA does.
15	It's a few thoughts on how we might
16	move the ball forward.
17	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. Harlon was
18	next in the queue.
19	MEMBER PEARCE: Thank you, Madam
20	Chair.
21	Roger, just to answer your question a
22	little bit. Catfish in this country has gone

under USDA now to where we've got inspectors in 1 2 our plant every day if we do -- I'm a wild catfish quy. And we do know chemicals and all 3 4 this other stuff, and we tried to put organic or 5 chem-free and we were told we couldn't by USDA. We could do all natural. That's the only thing 6 7 they'll allow us to put on a label, even though we are chem-free and everything. So we're trying 8 9 to get past that and do something different. So that's working for at least the wild end. 10 11 And then Paul, some of the things that 12 are important that, as we've worked through this 13 process, we have -- when it comes to the lawsuit 14 -- pulled a lot of the fishing groups off of that So we're chipping away at what's going on 15 suit. 16 with that lawsuit. So I'm not really worried 17 about that lawsuit as much as I am other things. 18 And I think that some of the things 19 that would help calm down some of the commercial 20 fishing side is that when we do market farm, we 21 have to market wild at the same time. We have to

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make sure that the fishermen, just like copper

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1	over salmon, understand that the farmed commodity
2	is going to come in and create a marketplace
3	across this country that's the center of the
4	plate that's domestically raised. But it'll also
5	increase the value of the wild fishery that will
6	step up and fill the niches that they need to
7	fill for these better upper-end restaurants that
8	want the wild product for themselves.
9	So I think that it's important for the
10	fishermen to understand that that needs to be a
11	part of the process, that we make sure that they
12	understand that we're here to help them, not just
13	do just farmed.
14	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Mike?
15	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Thank you. I
16	think as far as an industry perspective on this,
17	money chases opportunity or you don't last very
18	long. And when you look at a 10, 15-year horizon
19	for potential to do something, it's kind of hard
20	to get too enthused about pouring in all kinds of
21	money.
22	Something else I've learned in

industry is usually if somebody doesn't take a 1 2 leadership role, things don't get done. And by the way, I totally agree what Bob had to say, 3 except the fishermen don't always get the 4 5 opportunities you may think they do, or the processors for that matter. We face some of 6 7 these same hurdles, but it seems like it's a mega-scale when it comes to aquaculture. 8 9 And schizophrenic maybe overstates it a little bit but maybe not. We are promoting, 10 11 and at the same time, it seems like we run into 12 these continual hurdles at the lower echelons 13 where NOAA general council, be it as it may, and 14 why we can't do something. And the leadership, I think, on 15 16 aquaculture -- I may be wrong, but I think you 17 are going to -- NOAA fisheries, if we really want 18 to get this accomplished, is going to have to 19 take a much stronger role with the other agencies. And I don't know how that works. 20 I'm 21 not a regulatory government guy. But it's just mired down so much, and 22

it's so confusing when you want to look out there 1 2 and see what you can do, that right now, we're pretty -- we are invested in aquaculture to some 3 4 degree in specific seafood. But nonetheless, 5 it's we kind of know we're stopping and looking to see what's going to happen before I think we 6 7 make any other major investments in a different 8 direction than we're doing now and for good 9 reason, I think. So I really thank you for your work, 10 11 Michael, because you've, I think, done a 12 tremendous job. But I think everybody is going 13 to kind of pull the same direction throughout the 14 Agency if this is going to get done. So thank 15 you. 16 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Did I see you up, 17 Randy? 18 MEMBER FISHER: Yes. Mike, I was 19 wondering how much work has been done with the governors' offices and whether there's an 20 21 opportunity there. Because the western governors get together every once in a while, and I don't 22

think this has ever been on an agenda, really. 1 2 And obviously, if you have a state agency like a fish and wildlife agency that's 3 4 going around behind your back saying things that 5 really aren't right, that maybe there's an opportunity to kind of play politics up front 6 with the governors so at least they know what's 7 8 going on. And I don't know how much of that has 9 happened. 10 DR. RUBINO: A little bit; not enough. 11 It's a good suggestion. 12 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Sebastian? 13 MEMBER BELLE: Thank you, Michael, for 14 your presentation. For those of you who know me, you won't be surprised by the fact that I have a 15 16 few thoughts. 17 (Laughter.) 18 MEMBER BELLE: First of all, kudos, 19 Michael, to you and Paul for all the leadership 20 that you have shown here and the hard work that 21 you put in over the years. I know there have 22 been many frustrating moments, and I think you

deserve a great deal of credit for the leadership
 that you've shown.

A couple of comments. I think, in 3 4 principle, the stuff that you put up there, 5 Michael, makes a lot of sense. As you know, the devil is in the details. And so I would say, 6 7 from the beginning, do no harm. And by that, I 8 mean we have existing operations and state orders 9 that are going through state permitting 10 processes. 11 At least in our neck of the woods, 12 those processes work. Are they perfect? No. 13 But please don't do something in federal waters 14 that would establish precedent and that would 15 complicate things in state waters as a result of 16 very well-intentioned and thoughtful work at the 17 federal level that may have unintended

19 The other piece I think is while I 20 hear the comment about the industry has no 21 unified voice -- and I am very aware of the 22 recent meeting that's happened being led by

consequences within state waters.

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1	Cargill I would say a couple of things.
2	One is, I think and I would be
3	remiss if I didn't say this. I'm Vice Chair of
4	the National Aquaculture Association. NAA
5	submitting comments regarding what they felt were
6	their priorities with respect to the changes that
7	needed to be made at a federal level. And first
8	and foremost, in those comments was this issue
9	around a permit versus a lease.
10	And so I'm just going to go on record
11	again in saying that security of tenure and a
12	lease versus a permit is a make-or-break issue
13	from the private investor's point of view. And
14	that's a big part of the reason why you see
15	American capital going to other countries is
16	because of that issue.
17	I certainly agree with some of Bob's
18	comments, but I also think that as I think I
19	heard somebody else say the Agency has got
20	this kind of conflicted position around
21	commercial fisheries as well in terms of
22	promotion and regulation. So I think, perhaps

naively, I have an optimistic take on the fact that the Agency will be able to grapple with that internal conflict and, over time, change some of the internal corporate culture.

5 The reality is if the Agency doesn't 6 change that corporate culture over time, then you 7 will end up with a smaller and smaller group of 8 stakeholders, whether you like it or not. And 9 that will impact the Agency's ability to generate 10 budgets and funding from Congress.

And that's just -- I'm not singling any group out. I'm just saying that's the way it's going to happen from my perspective. And that will not do this country very good, and it will certainly not do the Agency itself any good in terms of its ability to raise funds from Congress.

With respect to Roger's comments on
the organic standards, many of you know this.
I've been part of a group that's worked for 18
years to get those standards through, and my
level of frustration with that exercise is

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something I have a very difficult time
 verbalizing.

But I will say this. We are currently 3 4 forced to compete against organic product in the 5 marketplace that is produced in other countries, and the market is asking for that product. 6 And I 7 know, Michael, that you have worked particularly 8 hard in trying to coordinate with some of the 9 other agencies to have input to develop a balanced set of standards. And I think that's 10 11 been tremendously helpful.

12 We now need to get a draft set of 13 standards out for rulemaking and on the street. 14 And the public and the market is demanding it. We, as domestic producers, would like a shot at 15 16 trying to achieve those standards. We don't know 17 whether they're achievable or not. Some people 18 say they are; some people say they aren't. But without standards, we have no chance of trying to 19 20 achieve them, and so I think that's important. 21 And then with respect to Paul, you're 22 asking for an endorsement by MAFAC to this

initiative here. I just have to say -- and I'm just going to -- and again, for many of you, you haven't served on a board with me before. But for those of you who have, you won't be surprised by what I'm about to say.

This is the first time I've seen this 6 7 kind of package. And because I am Vice Chair of 8 NAA and NAA has taken positions on some of this 9 stuff, I'm going to abstain from any MAFAC vote in terms of endorsing this proposal just because 10 I think I would not be doing my colleagues on the 11 12 NAA board any fair justice by endorsing something 13 that they haven't had a chance to react to. So I 14 just say that as a point of process.

15 But certainly, for me, personally, a 16 lot of what you're proposing makes sense. The 17 one piece I think which is missing is -- and 18 Michael, you've heard me say this many times 19 before -- is if we are to have a competitive 20 domestic aquaculture sector, we need to have the 21 kinds of economic development programs -- not 22 research programs but economic development

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programs -- that include all the kinds of tools 1 2 that the commercial fishing industry have been able to use over the years to stimulate 3 4 investment in the sector. We need the same kinds 5 of tools for aquaculture. So without the security of tenure and 6 7 without those kind of economic development programs, it's going to be very difficult to 8 9 attract investment in federal waters in particular. And all the other stuff is important 10 11 and will be tremendously helpful, but I think 12 without those two kind of key ingredients, it 13 will be unlikely that we will see significant investment in federal waters. 14 We will certainly see projects 15 16 typically that will probably be funded in part by grants. But for real commercial investment in 17 18 federal waters, we need a couple of key other 19 pieces as part of that. 20 And Michael and Paul, you certainly 21 have heard this from me before and you may 22 already in your own mind have ways that you think

you can fit those into these kind of higher-order points. And I certainly respect that, and I'm willing to listen if that's the case. So thank you.

5 MEMBER YOCHEM: I'd like to reiterate. This is Pam Yochem. Thanks to Paul and Michael 6 7 for all the work that you've been doing. And note that it's not just the formal work but I 8 9 want to applaud your creativity in finding other ways that you can be helpful. You talked about 10 11 leveraging other sources of funding. You've made 12 resources available for things like siting 13 analysis and tapping kind of the science side of 14 the Agency, and I really appreciate that.

And then I also just wanted to 15 16 reiterate that the need for these kinds of 17 economic development supports that other farmers 18 I'm a veterinarian, so I'm very familiar get. 19 with extension programs and those sorts of things 20 that support land-based farming industry. And it 21 took us almost 15 years to get a fellowship at the veterinary school of UC Davis for aquatic 22

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animal medicine that would incorporate 1 2 aquaculture or sort of production level health issues, not just the aquarium industry. 3 So 4 little by little, these things are happening, but 5 they're absolutely vital. And I think, Michael, you've talked 6 7 before about there's a long line of investors who 8 are waiting to be second once they see that there 9 are one or two firsts in federal waters. Thank 10 you. 11 Certainly, the idea of a DR. RUBINO: 12 national aquaculture development plan is one of the terms that's been bandied about in 13 14 discussions here. And the other question is, to 15 what extend this is just marine or aquaculture 16 more broadly? 17 If it's aquaculture more broadly, it's 18 easier to bring in all of these economic 19 development issues because USDA has got a lot of Some of which are available to 20 these tools. 21 aquaculture now; some of which could be available 22 with some legislative changes; some of which

could be available if the USDA agents in the 1 2 field were more familiar with how aquaculture works in terms of loan guarantees, risk 3 4 insurance, crop insurance, and disaster assistance and so on. 5 Harlon and then Randy 6 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 7 and then Bob. 8 MEMBER PEARCE: Thank you. 9 Understanding Sebastian's concerns, I still would like to see Julie and her aquaculture group this 10 11 afternoon discuss the development of a letter of 12 support from this group to the Secretary. And I 13 do understand where you're coming from, 14 Sebastian, but I do think it's important that we -- if we so choose, to get this letter to help 15 16 him understand better where we stand. 17 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Randy? 18 MEMBER FISHER: Yes, I hadn't really 19 thought about this before. But I'm assuming 20 then, depending on what the future looks like, 21 that the Agency yourself would have different responsibilities, meaning, if success walked 22

through the door and it had a bunch of aquaculture facilities, then are you required to inspect those? Or I mean, have you thought about what it would look like in terms of the Agency's responsibility in the future?

DR. RUBINO: In terms of federal 6 7 waters, yes, the Gulf Rule and the permit process 8 and the memorandum of understanding with six 9 federal agencies that's in place looks through all of that. So I think we're ready there, both 10 on the permit side as well as on the follow up, 11 12 monitoring, evaluation, reporting. I even had a 13 meeting last week with the IT people on how do 14 you sort of put this all together in terms of 15 database management.

16 On the state water side, because there 17 are federal agencies and state agencies, it gets 18 more complicated in terms of NOAA playing a lead 19 role or a coordinating role or a facilitating 20 role in terms of permitting. But we can 21 certainly provide our expertise, our science 22 knowledge.

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1	We're already involved in all the core
2	permits in terms of consultations on some of the
3	key environmental questions. How can we do a
4	better, more efficient, faster job on that, which
5	would help where most of the U.S. marine
6	aquaculture is still in state waters? And
7	there's huge potential in state waters still too
8	if we could resolve some of that.
9	MEMBER BEAL: Okay. Thank you, Terri.
10	Michael, thanks for the effort you
11	have put in and your staff has put in to work
12	with the three interstate commissions to get the
13	RFPs to where they are. And I think we can
14	release them later this week is what it sounds
15	like. So thanks for that.
16	Following up on Pam's comment on kind
17	of who wants to go first and then there's folks
18	lining up to be second. Along the East Coast,
19	I'm aware there's two efforts or two investment
20	groups looking into do finfish projects in
21	federal waters. And one is for Atlantic sturgeon
22	and one is for Atlantic striped bass.

1 And as you presented and everybody 2 know here knows, the regulatory hurdles are high enough already. And it seems like those two 3 4 groups are really setting themselves up to have 5 even higher hurdles. Both of those species are illegal to 6 7 possess in federal waters right now. The 8 Atlantic striped bass has been illegal since 9 1990. Atlantic sturgeon is protected under the Endangered Species Act or is listed as endangered 10 11 under the Endangered Species Act. 12 And it just seems like selecting those 13 two species make these sort of test cases as hard 14 as possible, impossible as possible, whatever you want to call. It just doesn't seem like those 15 16 are the best sort of test balloons here for 17 offshore aquaculture in the northeast or sort of 18 southern New England area. 19 So I don't know how you get the word 20 back to those folks to maybe consider a different 21 species. But it seems like those are going to be 22 tough ones to sell coming right out of the gate.

Maybe down the road a little bit they'll work
 out. And I understand why they're picking those,
 and it's a potentially lucrative species if you
 figure it out. But just getting -- the first go
 out, it may not be the right group of species,
 along the East Coast anyway.

7 DR. RUBINO: As you might imagine, 8 we've provided that advice to at least the 9 company doing striped bass. I'm not aware of the 10 sturgeon company.

11 Well, thank you very CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 12 much. The presentation is excellent. And the 13 ask, I'm going to toss over to the Committee for 14 this afternoon, if they're interested in drafting That would be something that MAFAC 15 up a letter. 16 could vote on by the end of the meeting. That 17 would be excellent.

But you can have that conversation in that Commerce Committee meeting today and follow on. But I certainly think that this body has done a lot of work on this topic and is interested in having it move to the next step if

we can be helpful in any way with what they're planning.

So anyway, we are just a tad over our 4 break time, and we're going to continue trying to be punctual. So thank you very much. I'm going to give it to Jennifer.

7 MS. LUKENS: Thank you. Heidi, do you 8 want to talk about what the logistics are --9 we're going on a break right now until 11:45 and coming back -- the logistics for lunch and the 10 11 working session, please.

12 MS. LOVETT: Sure. So I have to check if lunch is here. It should be delivered to that 13 14 room, and your names should be on sort of the box lunch for everybody. 15

16 From the West Coast Regional Office, 17 Barry Thom, our Regional Administrator, is going 18 to be kicking off the presentation about the 19 Columbia Basin Partnership Task Force. And then 20 you met Kristin Meira this morning, and we have 21 Urban Eberhart who has joined us. Two of our 22 Task Force members are here, and their

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presentations are embedded into the single
 presentation that's on the website and that
 you'll be seeing.

4 Also, from the West Coast region, 5 Katherine Cheney and Michael Tehan are staff who support the Task Force, and they'll be on the 6 7 phone with Barry. Barry has a short time window, 8 so we'll try to start promptly. Actually, we're 9 going to make sure the sandwiches are delivered 10 because they were supposed to be here at 11:20. 11 So the reason we scheduled it as a 12 working lunch is because Barry has other time 13 constraints and he has to get to Sacramento, if 14 I'm not mistaken. So he's going to be the first 15 presenter. 16 MS. LUKENS: Okay. So break until 17 11:45. 18 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter

19 went off the record at 11:34 a.m. and resumed at 20 11:51 a.m.)

21 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: All righty. Well, we 22 have most of the tables seated, so we're going to

	-
1	go ahead. And thank you, you folks on the
2	telephone, for bringing us information on the
3	Columbia Basin Partnership Task Force. I'm very
4	interested in what's happened since I was out
5	there and found out and we were tasked with this.
6	So I'm going to turn it over to the
7	Regional Administrator for the West Coast, Barry
8	Thom.
9	MR. THOM: All right. So hi again,
10	everybody. I think the last time I talked to
11	this group was probably sometime in 2016 in
12	Portland when we were trying to establish this
13	Columbia Basin Task Force under MAFAC.
14	So the first part of the presentation
15	today is going to be just a little bit of a sort
16	of review and some background for the new MAFAC
17	members who weren't part of the 2016 discussion
18	on the Task Force. And then we have the pleasure
19	of having a couple of our stakeholders, Kristin
20	Meira and Urban Eberhart. Hopefully, they're in
21	the room there this morning.
22	MR. EBERHART: We are.

1	MR. THOM: So I want to allow plenty
2	of time for them to give their perspectives on
3	the Partnership Task Force. And then Katherine
4	Cheney is on the phone as well and is going to
5	give a little sort of update on where we are to
6	date for what was accomplished so far and where
7	we're headed over the next few months with the
8	Task Force.
9	So with that, I'll get started with
10	Slide 2 and just start talking through just a
11	little bit of the scope and background for those
12	that aren't familiar with either the Columbia
13	Basin or the Partnership Task Force itself. So
14	just a little bit of the magnitude and issue
15	we're dealing with.
16	The Columbia Basin is about the size
17	of France, so that's the landscape we're trying
18	to work on. In terms of the Columbia Basin
19	itself, it's quite a diverse landscape and the
20	lower river, really Bonneville Dam and below,
21	it's highly urbanized. You've got the urban
22	areas around Portland and Vancouver, Washington.

That land is mostly in private land ownership, a
 lot of private forestry as you get into the coast
 range of Oregon.

As you get above Bonneville Dam, it's 4 5 largely agricultural landscape, and that's really that mid-Columbia is a lot of where the focus of 6 this partnership tends to be on. And then when 7 8 you get into the upper parts of the watershed, 9 you're dealing with a lot of historical salmon habitat that's currently blocked by hydropower 10 projects such as the Hell's Canyon in Idaho or 11 the Chief Joseph-Grand Coulee project up in 12 13 Northeast Washington.

14 People probably don't know this, but nearly half of all the ESA listed stocks on the 15 16 West Coast are in the Columbia Basin. And also, 17 there is a significant number of non-listed 18 stocks in the Columbia Basin. And those stocks 19 boast the healthy stocks within the Columbia 20 Basin currently drive most of the West Coast salmon fisheries from California to Alaska. 21 That's really the lifeblood of the West Coast 22

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fisheries right now in the system.

2 I'm jumping over to Slide 3. So from a no fisheries perspectives, we've got a couple 3 4 different responsibilities we're trying to deal 5 with. I think the big focus tends to be on the Endangered Species Act and given the litigation 6 7 that's been ongoing since the '90s related to the 8 operation of the Federal Columbia River Power 9 System. 10 But we also have responsibilities 11 under the Magnuson-Stevens Act where management 12 of those salmon stocks and ocean fisheries for 13 helping sustainable stocks that aren't ESA 14 listed. We've got a large treaty and trust responsibility, the tribes of the Columbia Basin 15 16 that signed treaties in 1855, and they have a 17 right to half of the harvestable fish in the 18 system. And then we've got responsibilities in 19 20 working in management-related mitigation for the 21 federal hydro system itself. A lot of the hatchery production in the system is a mitigation 22

responsibility as part of the development of the hydro system.

Like I mentioned, there's several 3 There's 24 total salmon stocks in the 4 stocks. 5 Columbia. Only half of those stocks are listed under the ESA, and so I think that's one thing. 6 7 People tend to think about salmon in the West 8 Coast as an ESA issue. But really, in the 9 Columbia, only about half of those stocks are listed under the ESA. 10 11 And that actually provides us some of the flexibility when we talk about developing 12 13 goals in the partnership. Some of the 14 flexibility and the balancing we're talking about is balancing that ESA and non-ESA perspectives 15

16 and resulting goals in the system.

We've also got a lot of different plans and processes in the Basin, and I think that's been part of the struggle we've dealt with other time. Those plans and processes relate to all the different places we have in the system -the habitat, hydro, harvest, hatchery systems --

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whether they're land management plans through the
Forest Service, BLM, or whether they're harvest
agreements under the U.S. v. Oregon harvest
agreements or what you call the Federal Columbia
River Power System or the FCRPS. So there's a
lot of different processes in place in terms of
how to manage the system.

8 Part of the goal of this partnership 9 is actually to try to figure out how to bring all 10 of that together and do a little bit more 11 comprehensive envisioning of what we actually 12 want to do related to salmon and recovering 13 goals.

14 And then just lastly, I'll just mention the different -- and this is how we 15 16 really comprise the stakeholder group that we're 17 talking to right now. We've got four states in 18 the system that have an involvement out there. 19 We've got 13 different sovereign tribes that 20 we're working with. And then we've got 21 stakeholders which you'll hear a couple today. 22 But we've got commercial and

recreational fishing interests, agricultural 1 2 interests, irrigation, navigation in ports, utilities, environmental groups, recreation. So 3 a lot of folks that have an interest in what goes 4 5 in the Columbia Basin. Jumping over to Slide 4, just a little 6 7 bit about the Task Force itself. So we started working on developing some sort of stakeholder 8 9 group and thinking about it back in 2012. So this has been a long time in development. 10 11 So we pulled together an assessment 12 that was conducted by the Ruckelshaus Center out 13 of Washington and then the Oregon Consensus 14 Center out of Portland State University to actually go out and interview in excess of 200 15 16 different stakeholders and participants in the Columbia Basin to talk to them about what we 17 18 could do related to salmon recovery and goals in 19 the system and moving that forward. 20 A couple of things that came out of

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integrated, and efficient means of addressing the

that were just this need for a more coherent,

complexities of salmon recovery and really trying 1 2 to pull things together, given all these different disparate plans and systems out there. 3 But it also pointed to actually having someone 4 5 actually convene a larger regional sovereign stakeholder group to work on that integration of 6 7 those goals and pulling that together. So we started establishing this last 8 9 fall. Last January was our first meeting. We've got 28 members of the stakeholder task force from 10 11 state, tribes, and the stakeholders. 12 So in terms of what we're trying to 13 accomplish at a pretty general level -- I'm 14 hitting Slide 5 -- was taking a look at all the 15 different recovery, planning, management efforts, 16 goals, and plans that are out there and trying to 17 pull some of that together. 18 So the task force idea isn't actually 19 just go out and recreate salmon goals from a 20 whole cloth, but to actually start to look at 21 what we've developed across our ESA recovery

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plan, what we have in management plans -- either

through U.S. v. Oregon or other things -- and how we can actually start to pull that together and integrate those efforts and come up with a comprehensive set of goals that covers both ESA listed, non-ESA listed stocks, wild and hatchery in the system.

7 And so it really helps us to think 8 about -- in terms of integrating those -- how can 9 we use our resources more efficiently and 10 effectively and by actually having a shared and 11 common interest and a shared set of goals that 12 we're working on? How do we actually measure 13 success in the system?

14 So right now, there's different measures of success, both in terms of fish 15 16 numbers, whether that's total fish number across 17 Bonneville Dam or population-specific wild fish 18 recovery targets under ESA recovery plans. Ι 19 don't actually have a comprehensive idea of what 20 we're actually trying to measure for success. And then like I mentioned at the 21 22 beginning, it's really just somewhat of a

balancing act. And how do we actually look at 1 2 what people's interests are in the system, both from an ESA listed fish recovery where we can 3 4 recover ESA listed fish? What's the possibility 5 of getting the habitat back to a condition that can actually support the recovery of these wild 6 And also, how we can effectively use 7 stocks? 8 hatchery management, either to rebuild and 9 conserve these stocks but also provide mitigation 10 of responsibilities and harvest opportunities in 11 the system.

12 So those are just some of the -- I 13 think the questions that we're actually trying to 14 get at as we go through this goal setting process 15 and really trying to take advantage of a lot of 16 the good work that's already been done and 17 actually how can we focus that and make better 18 use of that work into the future.

19 I'm just jumping onto Slide 6 to
20 finish up my session. Just a graphic there to
21 talk about where were sort of the reins that
22 we're trying to look at. So if you look at this

1 graphic, it's just a generalized graphic with 2 salmon status on the left, going from extinct 3 where there are several stocks that have been 4 extirpated from the system -- endangered and 5 threatened, really the realm of the Endangered 6 Species Act -- to getting to delisting and more 7 healthy and harvestable levels.

And that's really that goal setting piece that we're talking about. And sort of the floor of our goal setting process for any given stock is delisting under the Endangered Species Act for those most limiting stocks whereas the high end is up into that healthy and harvestable, sustainable, pristine level.

And that's that range of abundance 15 16 goals that we have to work with in between the ESA listed and non-ESA listed stocks so that 17 18 those goals could vary for any given population 19 or stocks. But on the whole, the broader 20 endangered evolutionary significance, even if 21 it's on the ESA listed stocks, are actually they can be delisted and recovered. 22

And the other piece, the flexibility 1 2 that comes through and the partnership and discussion is this time element and the fact that 3 we may be able to achieve different levels for 4 different stocks over various time scales. 5 And so that should be factored into the goals. 6 7 In some cases like the mid-Columbia, 8 steelheads, that issue is actually closer to what 9 we'd consider a high delisted level or approaching a delisting status. 10 So there's more 11 that can be achieved in terms of viability in 12 that shorter time frame, where some of the other 13 stocks that are more highly endangered like a 14 Snake River sockeye where we have very few individuals left, it's going to be decades before 15 16 we can actually get to a recovery level in that 17 stock. 18 So that's just the sort of realm or 19 that universe, that green zone in the grass is 20 sort of the area that we're talking about in the 21 partnership in terms of a goal setting process

22 itself.

1	So I'll stop there. I don't know,
2	Heidi. You can certainly let me know if there
3	are any questions now for what I've talked about
4	so far, or if we want to jump into the
5	presentation by Kristin and Urban.
6	MS. LUKENS: Yes, so Barry, this is
7	Jennifer. We're going to do some questions now
8	for you, and we have Bob Gill. And I don't know.
9	If you can't hear the question, I can repeat it
10	for you.
11	MR. THOM: Okay.
12	MEMBER GILL: Thank you, Jennifer. So
13	Barry, my question is this broad goal of trying
14	to attain the historical potential for any
15	species. Regardless of whether you're talking
16	salmon or other, we're talking about a vastly
17	different ecosystem than existed historically.
18	And why is the goal not just for
19	healthy and harvestable rather than try to attain
20	something which, one, we don't know a whole heck
21	of a lot about, and hence, the potential impact
22	may be the wall of unintended consequences?

1	MR. THOM: Yes, so let me retry. I
2	think to summarize the question, the question of
3	the graphic is, why is the goal to get to
4	historical potential versus being at a slightly
5	lower level at healthy and harvestable given the
6	changes of the ecosystem and the landscape that
7	occurred, correct?
8	MS. LUKENS: Correct.
9	MR. THOM: And yes, so in terms of the
10	graphic, so the goal just to be clear, the
11	goal right now is not to get every stock to its
12	historical potential. I think there is some
13	potential in the system that there's probably
14	some stocks that may be able to get there. But
15	in most likelihood, almost all the stocks
16	probably can't.
17	And so that's a part of the analysis
18	is trying to keep them at a healthy and
19	harvestable level. But part of the component
20	we're trying to work through is habitat capacity.
21	And what is the most current capacity of the
22	habitat to produce fish as well as what's the

potential capacity of the habitat to produce fish? And it's a very difficult thing to get at. That's something we're trying to tackle, both from a science center side as a habitat 4 evaluation but also looking at the landscape out there.

7 So given the Columbia Basin, the one 8 benefit we have is that the entire basin is in 9 different states of development or recovery and repair. And so places like the Middle Fork of 10 11 the Salmon River or something, the Salmon River area is actually wilderness and probably a high-12 13 quality habitat, a highly viable habitat whereas 14 in other areas, downtown Portland, those tributaries are not. 15

16 And so that is actually factored into 17 what is possible and what we're thinking about in 18 what's possible as far as a habitat and factoring 19 that into the goals of the process.

20 MEMBER GILL: Thank you, Barry. Well, 21 I think my question -- and I agree with that 22 approach. But I think my question is more

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1 broadly philosophical.

2	Do we want to even consider trying to
3	go back to a historical potential under the
4	current set of conditions? It's kind of
5	perfection is the enemy of good, but it's, are we
6	going beyond where we ought to be even trying to
7	get to?
8	Certainly, achieving the healthy and
9	harvestable levels, that's a goal that we can
10	consider. But I would question the desirability
11	of even going back to reestablish ranges of
12	species, reestablish perceived populations, et
13	cetera. We haven't got the slightest idea of,
14	one, how to do it, but two, the impact on the
15	ecosystem that currently exists today.
16	So my question is more philosophical
17	than practical and is why do we try to achieve
18	that at all?
19	MR. THOM: Yes, that's an interesting
20	question, Bob. And one of the things that I
21	pointed out is actually what we've seen in the
22	Columbia of actually exploring what some of the

possibilities are. And some of the possibilities for salmon production in the system actually relates to reintroduction of some salmon where they have been extirpated.

So as an example, Coho salmon above 5 Bonneville Dam were extinct for several years. 6 7 And mostly from the Columbia Basin tribes worked to reintroduce Coho salmon above Bonneville Dam 8 9 and achieved remarkable success. Given that some of the factors that led to their extinction has 10 11 been removed, there's actually the capacity to 12 grow those fish and to actually get numbers of Coho salmon as well in the Clearwater-Nez Perce 13 14 area as well as in the Yakima, in that area. So I think it is worthwhile to 15 16 actually explore and see what the possibilities 17 are, but then also have that sort of realistic 18 assessment of what is possible and not be too 19 sort of pie in the sky in other words. 20 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Rai?

21 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Yes, not to kind of 22 beat the dead horse with a stick here. I kind of

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1	agree with the is it just the term, historical
2	potential? That's a shifting baseline. So to
3	what point in history? Is it the point of
4	history of the highest catch? Because the
5	historical potential could actually be below
6	healthy and harvestable. So it's one of these
7	things that, like you said, philosophically, just
8	the term is it doesn't really provide enough.
9	I understand what the purpose of it is
10	on the slide but just from the perspective of
11	for example, from restoration side. On the
12	restoration side, there's been many cases that
13	you want to restore a prairie, and you've been
14	trying to do it because 100 years ago was a
15	prairie. But then if you check it out, 200 years
16	ago, it was a forest.
17	And so the historical potential,
18	basing it on the point of history really depends
19	on what your perspective is of what history is.
20	So that can really affect on the biology of every
21	species that you want to do this. So again, this
22	is just the semantics here maybe. But the term

1 "historical potential" could play a role into 2 what healthy and harvestable means actually is my 3 point. Thank you. 4 MR. THOM: Sorry, Rai. I didn't 5 really hear that question very well. I don't know if someone could --6 I'll try to say what --7 MS. LUKENS: 8 this is Jennifer. He was questioning the use of 9 historical potential, the definition of that, and that you could go back 100 years, and then in 200 10 11 years, it would be a very different type of It could be a different 12 historical potential. 13 type of ecosystem. Many changes may have 14 occurred. So I think the point of Raimundo's 15 16 question is, is how much are you using this definition or the kind of -- I don't want put 17 18 words in your mouth. But is it more of a 19 reference point is kind of what I heard when you 20 were responding to Bob's question. 21 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Yes, it's just that. 22 It's just the historical potential. The word

1	"historical" isn't the point. It's just
2	MS. LUKENS: Yes, the word
3	"historical" isn't the point because it shifts.
4	So can you address that, Barry?
5	MR. THOM: Yes, so maybe based on the
6	two questions, I just want to clarify. So in the
7	graphic itself, the broad sense goals we are
8	talking about are in that green zone on the
9	graph. So we recognize there could be a set of
10	goals from listed all the way up to historical
11	potential. But the goal of this project is not
12	to get all of these stocks to historical
13	potential. The goal is to get in this green
14	zone.
15	And the historical potential is a
16	useful reference point to know what's out there.
17	But we're also trying to look at actually how
18	that capacity can be in the system. And so what
19	ability is there to go from current habitat to
20	some better habitat or what that other habitat
21	actually really is? The base that we're looking
22	at from a productivity side could actually set

the process goals as opposed to 100 years or 200 1 2 years ago. 3 MS. LUKENS: Thanks, Barry. We have 4 one more question. 5 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Pam? MEMBER YOCHEM: This is Pam Yochem. 6 Ι 7 had a question on Slide number 5, the questions 8 about salmon goals and plans. On a previous 9 slide, you mentioned there were four Hs in the salmon landscape. And I noticed on Slide 5, 10 there's harvest opportunities, habitat 11 conditions, and optimizing hatcheries. 12 But I 13 don't see a question about goals or plans 14 associated with hydro. And I wondered if that's something that's on the list. 15 16 MR. THOM: Yes, it is on the list, and 17 I'm sorry, that's just that list. Yes, so all of 18 the Hs are actually a part of the discussion as 19 we move forward in terms of goals. We tend to 20 think about hydro as part of the Federal Columbia 21 River Power System but also recognizing the 22 private non-federal hydro systems as well.

1	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Liz?
2	MEMBER HAMILTON: I'm going to save
3	for this for a MAFAC discussion, but I will
4	address your points later from some of the I'm
5	working on some of the pilot projects, the pilot
6	species and how we address the historical versus
7	where we want to be in the green. So I'll talk
8	about that later.
9	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Thank you, Barry.
10	This is Mike Okoniewski. I guess I'm a little
11	bit I just have a question on if there's any
12	focus or discussion on the tribal interest and
13	the rights that have been granted, as far as how
14	this Task Force dealt with that or just how it
15	plays into the overall goals and plans that you
16	guys are doing. Because I would suspect that
17	they have some historical and treaty rights to at
18	least think that they're going to get a
19	substantial amount of fish that's returned at
20	some point from what's been a much diminished
21	resource for them.
22	So is this even on the table in this

1	study? Or I think there were tribal interests
2	that were involved or were going to be
3	originally, but I kind of lost track of that.
4	MR. THOM: So Mike, I think I'll try
5	to answer your question and see if I can. So in
6	terms of this tribal engagement, we have wanted
7	to have a strong tribal engagement in the
8	partnership.
9	So we do have representatives from
10	both the tribal fish commissions. There's a
11	tribal fish commission. There's an Upper Snake
12	Commission and Upper Columbia United Tribes as
13	well. So they all have representatives as well
14	as the individual tribes like the Spokane Tribe
15	at the table.
16	And I think that getting into this
17	from the tribal perspective and having them
18	participating in this process is that there's an
19	interest in going and doing more and doing better
20	than just minimum delisting under the ESA because
21	they don't feel that that is going to satisfy
22	them.

And so prior to participating in this 1 2 process, there's a better chance that we're going to actually get above that level and a have a 3 better chance of obtaining a more robust and a 4 5 healthy harvestable, and harvestable from a broad sense, both from the large production hatchery 6 7 fish in the system as well as the more sustainable wild side. 8 9 I think they're happy to engage, and I 10 think we've seen just over the past couple of meetings, especially with the pilot that Liz just 11 12 mentioned. When we get into the details, we've 13 actually really started with much greater tribal 14 engagement and buying into the process more. This is Terri. 15 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Ι 16 have a question. I haven't read the recovery 17 plans for all the salmon species. But how many 18 of the delisting requirements are something that 19 has nothing to do with really the population? 20 I know in some -- my more expertise 21 is, like, sea turtles. They have a certain 22 amount of nesting beach availability that's

required under the control of the government in order to delist. So I was curious. My ignorance on that, I'm sorry. But I wondered how many of them are things that are not achievable by actual the population status.

I'll try to get into that. 6 MR. THOM: 7 So yes, there probably is a slight difference 8 between, I think, some of the details. So the 9 recovery goals, there's two pieces. I think one of the recovery goals that people tend to think 10 11 about is the population status and the population 12 liability.

We tend to mostly talk about abundance, but it's also spatial structure of those populations across the landscape, the diversity of those populations across the landscape that play into those factors.

In addition, there's the listing
factors that need to be evaluated. And so one of
the things we face kind of on the same page is
the adequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms
tends to be the -- so first off, that tends to be

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-- just to use a little with the Oregon coast 1 2 that I'm more familiar with -- where in that case, we have a liability and sort of abundance 3 of those populations and official structuring to 4 5 actually improving and by reaching rather close to a delisting abundance status on the Oregon 6 7 coast. 8 But right now, we don't have any information on the habitat side or on the 9 existing -- the existing regulatory mechanisms 10 will be able to maintain the habitat over time to 11 12 maintain that liability to get that crucial initiative. So that seems to be from the ESA 13 14 side. We're just making sure that is federal land management or forestry management that are 15 16 adequate to support this. 17 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Any other questions 18 around the table? I see none. Thank you for 19 your presentation and onto Kristin. 20 MS. MEIRA: Okay. Can you all hear me 21 okay? All right, great. Well, first, I just want to thank NOAA leadership and all of you here 22

1	on is it MOFAC or MAFAC?
2	MS. LUKENS: We say MAFAC.
3	MS. MEIRA: MAFAC? Okay. Just want
4	to thank you all for supporting what we're doing
5	out in the northwest, this Columbia Basin
6	Partnership Task Force.
7	It was mentioned earlier this morning
8	that salmon recovery in the Pacific Northwest is
9	quite the rabbit hole to go down as far as an
10	issue. It's something we've all been working on
11	for decades and decades. There's lots of
12	litigation around it.
13	It's been really refreshing to be a
14	part of this Task Force. I've seen people across
15	the table who maybe you wouldn't normally see
16	unless you're in a courtroom, on the other side
17	of the courtroom all coming together to try to
18	work constructively on long-term recovery goals.
19	It's, I think, long overdue. And it's, again,
20	been a really wonderful venue, and we're hoping
21	to have some concrete things to report out in the
22	next couple of years.

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1	Barry talked about how there's lots of
2	different stakeholders at the table, and that's
3	reflective of all the different ways that we rely
4	on the Columbia River and its tributaries in the
5	Pacific Northwest. You're going to hear from
6	Urban in a little bit about how they rely on
7	water in their area. Liz, of course, I'm sure,
8	has told you a lot about the sport fishery and
9	the way her members rely on the Columbia River to
10	produce the fish that they need.
11	I'm here to talk to you a bit about
12	Ports and Navigation. That's the group that I
13	represent. So we recognize that we're one of
14	many voices in the Columbia River Basin, but we
15	think we're important too and we have a role to
16	play.
17	So Barry showed you the picture
18	before, and I know we've got some maps up on the
19	wall showing the sheer size of the Columbia
20	Basin. When it comes to commercial cargo
21	navigation on our rivers, it's actually in a
22	smaller area. It covers just this section here,

draining cargo out of primarily Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

And so the Columbia Basin, of course, goes up into Canada, and it covers many, many states. But the commercial part of navigation is just on the Columbia and Snake and goes as far as Lewiston, Idaho. So I'm going to orient you a little bit to what we do on the rivers when it comes to moving products.

10 We essentially have a two-part system. 11 We have the part where ocean-going vessels are moving about and filling up with U.S. products to 12 13 take them overseas. And that's what you see 14 here, roughly, 105 river miles long from the mouth of the Columbia where it empties out into 15 16 the Pacific Ocean inland, all the way to 17 Portland, Oregon. And that's Vancouver, 18 Washington, USA across the river there. 19 And this is considered a major cargo 20 gateway for the United States, so over 50 million

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tons of cargo last year valued at over 24 billion

dollars. And we think that jobs estimate is

1	actually a little low. That's an old figure, but
2	at least 40,000 jobs directly tied to just the
3	cargo and the navigation that's taking place on
4	the Lower River, even more indirect and induced
5	and then even more once you go upriver.
6	So connected to that deep draft part
7	of the system, you have the inland barging part
8	of the system. So once you get past Portland,
9	then the channel becomes shallower. It's only 14
10	feet deep. This is where our barge tows are
11	operating, and a typical barge tow is a tow boat
12	that is pushing four barges latched to the front
13	of it.
14	And so that goes another 365 miles
15	inland, again, all the way to Lewiston, Idaho.
16	They refer to themselves as the U.S.'s most
17	farthest inland seaport. And then along the way,
18	you have eight dams. And at each dam, there is
19	one navigation lock. And I have a picture of
20	this is the downstream gate at the Dalles Dam at
21	the navigation lock there.
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We have one lock at each location. We

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have one chance to get it right, and these are the highest lift locks in the United States. If you haven't experienced them, we invite you to come out and take a tour. They are quite a feat of engineering, and it takes a lot to keep them up and operating.

Essentially, if you're familiar at all 7 8 with the Mississippi River system and the way the 9 barges there drain product out and take them down to the Lower Miss for eventual export, we're kind 10 of similar in the way that we operate. 11 And so 12 you can see here, four dams on the Columbia River and then linking up with the Snake River. 13 This 14 is up into Washington State and then concluding at Lewiston, Idaho. 15

And just a quick bullet on the barge system. It is the most efficient way to move cargo, especially bulk cargo like wheat and other grains. It's the best way to move that cargo because you can move 538 trucks' worth of product for every barge tow.

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And so why is this river system

important when it comes commercial navigation? 1 2 First and foremost, we're known for grain exports. This is the top wheat export gateway in 3 4 the United States. We're now number two for soy 5 as well. Those products are -- the wheat is arriving -- roughly, half of it comes by barge. 6 7 The other half comes from the upper Midwest by 8 unit trains. And the soybeans, virtually all of 9 that is coming by unit trains from the Midwest 10 for eventual export out of our river system. 11 We're also tops on the West Coast for 12 mineral bulks. This is a product like pot ash 13 and soda ash. We're a huge gateway for cars, a 14 lot of auto imports and now some exports as well. Tops on the West Coast for wood exports. 15 That's 16 a lot of whole logs but also lumber. 17 And so I'll just wrap up about talking 18 about why, again, we're at the table for this 19 Columbia Basin Partnership. This can be a 20 challenging area when it comes to doing work in 21 the water, adjacent to the water. It can be a 22 tough place to be a port and try to get things

1 going for your community.

2	We know that our ports view themselves
3	as stewards of their waterfront. Everything that
4	they do, of course, has to be permitted. But
5	they're doing other good works as well that are
6	not necessarily required as mitigation. And it's
7	hard to see, but hopefully you get the picture.
8	This is just the in-water work that the Port of
9	Portland is doing.
10	If you were to look at any of our
11	ports on the Columbia Snake River system, they
12	are all doing good works in and around the river.
13	And what they want is certainty. They want the
14	opportunity to, first of all, have some input in
15	these long-term goals but then have some
16	recognizable targets that we are all pulling
17	together to shoot for. We have really great
18	things that can happen in our region when people
19	pull together.
20	I included one item there, and it's
21	just a policy issue for now until we get some
22	actual funding behind it. But out in our area,

we recognize that the Columbia River Basin was the only major watershed in the U.S. that did not have dedicated funding to get after known toxic hotspots. So you had it for the Chesapeake. You had for lots of other areas. We didn't have it in the Northwest, not for the Columbia River Basin.

8 So a number of folks got to together 9 who maybe normally wouldn't, and that's our tribal partners, ports, folks doing work down in 10 11 the estuary. We all pulled together to tell 12 Congress that we wanted dedicated funding out in 13 our region to be able to get after these known 14 toxic hotspots. And so we finally got this program authorized last year. Now, we need the 15 16 appropriations. That's another story. We need 17 the actual money now.

But this is something where, basically, business and environmental groups and tribes and all the folks who rely on the river and want it to be clean for a variety of reasons all got together and used one voice and really

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made an impact here in D.C. to try to get
something going.
That's what we're hoping will result
from the Columbia Basin Partnership is some
overarching goals for our listed species, things
that we can all work toward together. With that,
I'll wrap up and I'll give it to Urban, unless
you want to do questions now, or
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes.
MS. MEIRA: Okay.
MR. OLIVER: Show how far down I'm
still on the Pacific Northwest salmon learning
curve by asking a question. But the eight locks,
dams, when were those put in and who owns and
operates those?
MS. MEIRA: Sure. So the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers constructed them. So they
built the dams. They built the navigation locks,
and now, they operate them as well. When it
comes to the power side of things, the power that
is generated at the dams is then marketed by the
Bonneville Power Administration.

1	But the locks, that's all the Corps of
2	Engineers, and so that's annual appropriations
3	now to maintain them. And they were built from
4	the 1930s until the last one was finished in I
5	believe it was 1975. And so no new ones are
6	being proposed. Everything is built that needs
7	to be built. We're now just in an operations and
8	maintenance scenario.
9	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Julie?
10	MEMBER BONNEY: So basically, the
11	committee is under our authority for FACA. And I
12	noticed you said that you're hoping for regional
13	consensus. And because you're going to report to
14	us and then we'll send on our recommendations to
15	the Secretary of Commerce, are you only a
16	consensus-based decision-making body, or could
17	there be a possibility that you would make a
18	recommendation to us that's not consensus-based?
19	MS. MEIRA: So we have some wonderful
20	facilitators who've been working with us from the
21	beginning helping us get to consensus so far
22	every step of the way. I do remember at the

outset, though, they said that there is a 1 2 possibility that we won't achieve consensus on particular items. It's possible we won't achieve 3 4 consensus in the final product and that that is 5 fine. That will all be noted before it is pushed 6 up to MAFAC. 7 I'm going to stop there and defer to 8 Heidi and Jennifer and folks on the phone, if 9 they have a different understanding. But I know we're driving toward consensus, but I don't 10 11 believe we are required to achieve it to have a 12 final product to you. Hi, this is Heidi. 13 MS. LOVETT: Ι 14 would say that how Kristin described it is accurate. And I think, if I may speak for you 15 all, there's a lot of trust building that's been 16 17 going on. And as Kristin noted, she's really 18 happy to see all the different players at the 19 table. 20 So I think there's a hope that what 21 this group brings forward might be shared with 22 other agencies or entities that might have

1 different responsibilities. It's not who they're 2 targeting. It's targeted towards MAFAC and NOAA. But there's the hope that this will build other 3 bridges, if that's, I think, a good way to say 4 5 it. Would you agree? 6 7 MS. MEIRA: Absolutely. 8 MS. LOVETT: Okay. 9 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: No other questions? 10 Then we'll move along to Urban Eberhart, the Secretary Manager -- how do you say that --11 12 Kittitas? Kittitas. 13 MR. EBERHART: 14 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Kittitas Reclamation 15 District. 16 MR. EBERHART: Thank you, Terri. How 17 does that work? Can you do that since you've 18 already been through it? Good grief. 19 It fell out. MS. MEIRA: It did fall out. 20 MR. EBERHART: A11 21 right, details. 22 So I'm Urban Eberhart. And thank you,

everybody, for letting us have the time to talk 1 2 today. I am the manager of the Kittitas Reclamation District. That's in Ellensburg, 3 Washington and right in the center of the state. 4 I'm also a farmer. I grow apples and 5 pears and some hay. The apples are -- now, we've 6 7 grafted the trees over to honey crisp. They're more valuable. So honey crisp apples, if you see 8 9 Also, we have some galas and some red those. Anjou pears and Bosc pears that we grow right 10 there in Central Washington. 11 12 So if you think of Washington State, 13 you think, oh, that's the evergreen state and 14 it's all green. But really, there's Seattle. There's the Cascade Mountain Range, and then 15 16 there's a rain shadow. And we actually are 17 desert where we are as we transition over. 18 I was talking to Mike earlier, and in 19 1969, he was at the history department at Central 20 Washington University in Ellensburg. And I was 21 telling him my dad was teaching there and also 22 Secretary Mattis was in the history department at

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the same time at Central.

2	Liz is on our Columbia Basin
3	Partnership team with us, and Barry talked about
4	the 23 stocks in the Columbia River system and
5	showed the map of all the states that that
6	covers. It's an expansive area, and I'm going to
7	focus just a little bit where's that pointer -
8	- on this piece of Washington State.
9	So here's Washington State way over
10	there in the northwest corner of the country, and
11	there's Seattle right there. And our Yakima
12	Basin is a tributary to the Columbia River system
13	obviously, so they're top of the Cascade. If
14	you're right on the ridge, the water goes towards
15	Seattle. If you're going this way, it goes all
16	the way down to the Tri-Cities near the Hanford
17	Reservation which is at the bottom of the basin
18	and then hits the Columbia River and then heads
19	on out.
20	The Yakima Basin is a highly developed
21	agricultural area now. The United States came
22	in, in the early 1900s, and designed. And in

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1905, the state granted all of the un-1 2 appropriated water in the basin to the United States government or all the water that wasn't 3 4 already being called on in a prior appropriations 5 way which is really the First in Time, First in Right. 6 7 And they built five reservoirs in that 8 And those five reservoirs, when they were basin. 9 constructed, it just was not a priority for the United States to include fish passage at 10 11 They knew about it, but it was a reservoirs. 12 conscious decision not to do that. Therefore, we have blocked a 13 significant amount of habitat in our basins. 14 So 15 when Barry was mentioning earlier about the 16 opportunities that you have to reestablish 17 extirpated areas, it is where we can go into 18 areas like this and find ways to open up a 19 habitat that has been blocked. 20 So in this basin, again, where the 21 agriculture is a very vibrant agricultural 22 economy. Seventy percent of the hops in the

United States are grown right there in the Yakima 1 2 Valley, a lot of wine grapes that are produced there, a lot of apples, as mentioned, a lot of 3 pears, different types of produce. 4 So it's producing about four and a 5 half to five billion dollars annually of the 6 7 agriculture products. Or as it says on the slide, the historic contribution to the salmon 8 9 runs in the Columbia River system -- before all of the development that occurred -- was second 10 only to the Snake River in production. 11 12 So we had, historically, been producing about 800,000 fish annually into the 13 14 Columbia system, and that went down to -- all combined species, like, within the last 20 years 15 16 -- to about 9,000 fish. And I'm going to stick 17 with the map. 18 So what we're doing in the Yakima 19 Basin is we've had this longstanding 20 adjudication, which adjudication is where the 21 State of Washington decided that there's 22 something going on in the Yakima. We had a

drought in 1977 that was really a surprise to
 everybody because the whole Columbia River system
 was operated on a flood control basis for about
 30 years.

5 From about 1945 until the mid-70s, 6 nobody even knew what a drought was. It was if 7 people were talking about building storage, they 8 were talking about it for flood control, not for 9 water supply. And all of a sudden, that 10 switched.

And that started getting the interest of the state, and they said, well, okay, we've got to see who's got what rights. And then after the 1977 drought, that really switched things. It was really about the time that things changed to multiple drought cycles.

What we did in '77 was then start the discussions with the United States, again, passed a bill in Congress, the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement project. And in that legislation, it was, again, to take a look at, well, what's the problem here?

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1	And as that was developing, we started
2	implementing fish passage because the fish runs
3	were so bad. We started putting in updated fish
4	passage at the irrigation diversions, updated
5	fish passage at these little smaller diversions.
6	So that was going on through the 1980s.
7	In 1994, there was a major
8	conservation bill that was passed at the federal
9	level. We started implementing conservation.
10	And at the same time, all sides were fighting it
11	out.
12	So as Kristin said it was true in
13	our instance if we were talking with members
14	of the environmental community or the tribal
15	governments or the irrigators or each other, if
16	anybody was talking about anything, it was
17	usually with a couple of attorneys present and it
18	was in state court and it was in federal court.
19	And we went through 40 years of trying to define
20	what 35 years of what everybody had by arguing
21	through the court system.
22	And finally, all of us on all sides

got together and said this isn't working. We're seeing what we all have, but we're not really solving the problem. The problem is still here. And we actually put together a group and started meeting and coming up with solutions and developing relationships.

7 Relationships came up earlier on how 8 can we really solve this problem and set this 9 ecosystem, this whole region up for survival into 10 the next couple of centuries? And how will fish 11 survive? How will wildlife survive? But also, 12 how will people survive? How will agriculture 13 survive?

And consequently, as we were going all through that, we didn't come up with a way to get everybody everything they wanted. But we were coming up with ways that everybody could survive as we move forward.

So we came up with, well, things are
changing pretty rapidly. Things that really
started continuing to motivate us was that when
we first had one drought and then pretty soon we

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had two droughts, two in a row, then they were coming back to back. We had three year in a row. Fish were just getting hammered. The economy was really getting blasted.

5 And we started looking at all these different models and saw that we were quite 6 7 vulnerable because we have a dependency on a 8 snowpack that's at about 3,000 feet in elevation 9 which is pretty low elevation snow. When that 10 snow comes, it comes almost as rain anyway. So 11 if we see a little uptake in temperature of about 12 one or one and a half degrees, where most of our 13 snowpack storage is, it comes as rain instead of 14 snow.

What happens then is all that water 15 16 flashes off in the winter months and you don't 17 have anything later in the season. That's bad 18 news for agriculture. It's bad news for 19 municipalities, and it's terrible news for fish. 20 In 2015, nobody had seen anything like 21 it in the state of Washington. So there's the 22 Olympic Mountain Range. There's the Cascade

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Mountain Range. And what we got in that winter 1 2 was normal precipitation. We had a normal rainfall precipitation total through the winter 3 4 months, and we had one of the worst summers that 5 we'd ever had as it relates to water supply because it came as rain, it didn't come as snow. 6 7 So we were seeing tributaries to the 8 Yakima system that were flowing in the month of 9 April and May, which usually, those would be pretty high months. You'd have a lot of snow 10 11 melt that would be flowing out of there. They were flowing at levels that they normally 12 would've been flowing in October before the fall 13 14 rains started. And what that was doing was drying up 15 16 creeks. We were seeing pools of several steelhead -- several listed in the Columbia 17 18 Just three different life stages of system. 19 water going down in the pools, predators getting 20 in as the water was going subsurface. 21 So getting back to this discussion. So fighting for decades. The group gets together 22

and saying, this isn't working. That started in 2009. We started figuring out how to solve the problem, came up with a plan. Actually, came up with the first basin-wide integrated plan in the United States that's gotten to this level. But we created the relationship.

So when that 2015 drought came along, 7 we found ways that we could pull water out of the 8 9 irrigation canals that were intersecting tributaries that had historically been separate 10 11 and put the water into those tributaries, pass it 12 through. That water then saved countless species and then went back to the river and was later 13 used by its downstream users. So we just 14 borrowed it for a little while. 15

But what we're doing in this Yakima project is taking former adversaries, creating partnerships, friendships -- truly friendships -and finding ways to utilize the existing infrastructure -- in our instance, major infrastructure -- that was constructed for -that was just for irrigation.

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1	We're using it to adapt to the lack of
2	snowpack to keep the ecosystem alive. Then as
3	part of that, then we're finding ways where we're
4	actually going to be running the canal systems
5	that were created for irrigation. Running the
6	systems later in the year, times when they'd
7	historically been off and carrying that water,
8	that flashy water that is no longer snowpack, out
9	away far away from the river and soaking it
10	into the ground and have those molecules go down
11	through the ground and work their way back to the
12	river. So implementing groundwater storage.
13	We're also creating additional surface water
14	storage.
15	So back through the '70s and '80s, if
16	you talked about building new dams, it was a bad
17	thing. Dams are bad. You'll never build another
18	dam in the United States. Well, that's not the
19	case anymore. We actually, in our instance, have
20	support from major environmental groups and our
21	whole team that we have to build dams because
22	we're building dams for fish to make up for the

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lack of snowpack and those runoff events.

2 The other thing we're actually doing is building fish passage at all of the 3 So we have five major reservoirs. 4 reservoirs. 5 This Cle Elum reservoir is one of those that it's not like in the main stem of the Columbia where 6 7 that's a run of the river dam where you have pretty constant levels. In this reservoir, it's 8 9 moving up and down annually, like, by 65 feet in elevation. 10 11 And there was a sockeye run that was 12 up here. And when that dam went in, in the early 13 1900s, that sockeye population got wiped out. 14 And that was really important to our partners, That sockeye population was 15 the Yakima Nation. 16 qone. It didn't even come back to the Yakima 17 anymore. 18 They were able to make a deal, the 19 Yakimas were, with the Okanagans up in Canada.

21 from that run, haul them up, and then start
22 reestablishing them into the Columbia River -- or

And they were able to get some of the sockeye

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1	into the Cle Elum River system up above that dam
2	that didn't have any passage on it.
3	About three, four years ago, we had
4	the very first born and raised sockeye in the
5	Yakima Basin that went out to the ocean and came
6	back, back up into that system. There was quite
7	a ceremony, but it had been a century since that
8	had occurred.
9	In this instance, we're now
10	constructing. It's about 130-million-dollar
11	facility to get fish out of that reservoir. It's
12	the first of its kind design anywhere in the
13	world that we have found which is a multilevel
14	intake facility helix model design that will have
15	pipes going out into that reservoir with the
16	lowest elevation being the longest one out and
17	then they'd be stacked up on top of each other.
18	If you imagine driving up into an
19	airport parking garage, you go up that helix
20	design circle to get higher from floor to floor.
21	It's the same thing. We're digging about 130-
22	foot hole in the ground right at the dam, and

it's about 120 feet across and 100 feet the other
 direction. And they put that airport parking
 garage right down inside of that.

4 Those pipes come out of that reservoir 5 at different elevations. Whatever the elevation of the water is in the lake, then that's where 6 The fish will go into 7 the gate will be opened. 8 They go into that helix, and they work it that. 9 down, ride it down, and then out they go. And they end up at the Cle Elum River down below. 10 11 That will get them out of the reservoir.

12 We did a ten percent scale model, built it in the Technical Service Center building 13 14 in Denver, Colorado and ran the little brook trout through a little computer and fished 15 16 through. And at first, it didn't work. It was 17 spinning them around like they were in the spin 18 cycle in the washing machine. And so I had to 19 change the shape a little bit to slow it down. 20 And they oriented themselves, tail first, going 21 down backwards like they do, and worked their way 22 out.

So that facility is under construction right now. We're working on both a trap and haul system to get them back up in there. And then also, we've been doing some really interesting research and some testing of that whoosh system which is a pressurized system.

7 We're actually using apple sorting 8 technology to test getting the fish come into a 9 They get flipped over into whatever the box. right size tube is. And then there's a little 10 11 spray inside the tube, and you put positive 12 pressure behind them. And you can whoosh -- for lack of a better word -- those fish 1,500 feet in 13 14 distance, 150 feet in elevation in 40 seconds up over that dam and into that reservoir. 15 There's a 16 little barge out there.

17 It's really promising, but we've got 18 more work to do on it. So we're setting up for 19 trap and haul. But as we're building this 20 facility for trap and haul, we're also making 21 sure that it can accommodate that whoosh 22 technology, if we can get that perfected. And

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1	then there'll be all kinds of applications
2	throughout the world if that is successful.
3	Another thing that we've done is as
4	I had mentioned about those tributaries we're
5	dealing with flow to get the little alluvial
6	fans. So you can picture the water coming out of
7	the mountains, and usually, that's pretty
8	coming down out of this basalt primarily. The
9	water is flowing pretty well, and it goes down
10	into these valleys and gets into these alluvial
11	fans. And if there's not enough flow, it'll go
12	subsurface and then go out that way.
13	We're working on ways to keep that
14	water flowing at the surface. But then in the
15	late 1800s, even before the United States came in
16	and made the big dams, the first settlers would
17	come in and build smaller dams.
18	So we have a really good habitat that
19	is blocked by these smaller diversion dams.
20	There's a little creek. Recently, Manastash
21	Creek was one of them where we'd spent about 25
22	million dollars over the last decade on

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consolidating diversions and putting in fish passage and finding ways to cooperatively work with the landowners so that they could get better irrigation systems, and at the same time, getting barriers out.

6 This last Thanksgiving, so almost 7 exactly 12 months ago, we got this last barrier 8 finally out of this Manastash system. There's 9 about 28 miles of mid-Columbia steelhead habitat 10 up above it. We got the barrier out and then did 11 a rough-in channel and got it all fixed up and 12 ready to go. That was Thanksgiving of last year.

13 By April of this year, we got the very 14 first mid-Columbia steelhead in a century, which we tagged her down below, followed her, watched 15 16 her, watched her. She headed on up there, then 17 pretty soon, she was followed by two other 18 adults. And then, much to our amazement, about 19 five little juveniles headed up that way too. 20 And then there were a couple more adults that 21 headed up there.

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So what we did in that instance, so we

had been focusing on that little spot, that little tributary. We reestablished in that case a lot of habitat, good high mountain cool habitat for mid-Columbia steelhead that they had been blocked from for a century.

As Barry said, that's how we're going 6 to be meeting these goals. It's one at a time. 7 8 You go in there. You open it up. We're working 9 on the passage on this dam. We'll be putting passage into all five of the systems up there 10 11 that we have the big reservoirs. But we're also 12 working on ways to get up into these canyons that 13 have a lot of production potential but they've 14 just been blocked.

But the way that we're making it work is we're not going in and saying with a heavy hand, you can't do that anymore because you're killing those fish and so stop making your money, you bad farmer. We're not doing that. We're saying, how can we work

21 together, come up with a way to get your
22 irrigation system better? You get a pressurized

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1 system. You don't to have to use a pump. We'll 2 put in some pipes for you. We'll help you put in sprinklers. And then instead of having just this 3 4 blocked tributary, we'll have a place for that 5 fish to swim up the hill to go. So Barry had mentioned about the Bill 6 7 Ruckelshaus Center. You may recall who Bill 8 Ruckelshaus is. He was the first, actually, head 9 of the Environmental Protection Agency, the first He has a collaborative center in the state 10 EPA. 11 of Washington. 12 But it's really -- this model that I 13 was talking about is related to -- the 14 Ruckelshaus Center is also continuing to promote, 15 which is the way that we solve these major 16 ecosystem problems is figuring out, how do we get 17 everybody together and come up with a way where 18 everybody survives and it's in everybody's best 19 interest to get it done? So it's working in the Yakima. 20 We're 21 now overlaying. As Kristin said, we're starting to overlay that into the Columbia Basin 22

Partnership. There's a lot of energy there in
 the Columbia Basin Partnership.

I also have a high confidence that we'll be able to come up with an agreed upon recommendation for your all's consideration. And one of the things we're looking at, in the mid-Columbia steelhead population, one of the questions was about dealing with the Native American community.

In our instance, the Yakima Nation, 10 11 Liz is working on a different prototype team. 12 I'm working on the mid-Columbia steelhead team. 13 And that's in the Yakima Basin, but it's also in 14 other tributaries to the Columbia River system. And we're working very closely with the experts 15 16 at the Yakima Nation, also the Umatillas, which 17 is another tribe in Oregon, actually, in the same 18 area.

19 So we're bringing in all the expertise 20 we can to get the information that we can, and 21 we're not looking at delisting numbers. And 22 obviously, we're not thinking we're going to get

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to historic either. But we are looking at ways 1 2 to come up with sustainable, harvestable amounts of fish in a way that the water is available for 3 4 municipalities, industry, agriculture, and fish. So before I go on for four hours, I'm 5 ready for questions. 6 7 MS. LUKENS: I'm just going to pop 8 that slide up. I thought that was good. You 9 skipped over it. 10 MR. EBERHART: I know. 11 MS. LUKENS: That's okay. Not that 12 you have to talk to it, but just some of the 13 things that you --14 (Simultaneous speaking.) 15 MR. EBERHART: Okay. This is the 16 Kittitas Valley. That's where Interstate 82 17 leaves the Kittitas Valley right there. I live 18 right over there. This is clear over on the 19 north side of the valley. This is Mark 20 Charlton's farm. These are actually sunflowers. 21 This is an example where we're putting 22 in sprinklers. These historically have been with

the ditches. And again, I didn't touch on this, 1 2 but those five storage reservoirs that the United States put in, those five reservoirs hold one 3 million acre feet of water, but we're using two 4 5 and a half million acre feet annually. And the difference is the snowpack. If the snowpack 6 7 doesn't materialize, then everything crashes. 8 So we are restoring the ecosystem. 9 We're becoming more resilient to that lack of 10 snowpack. Whatever you want to call it, whatever 11 the right words are of the year or of the administration, but we're working on coming up 12 13 with a reliable water supply. 14 Oh, and we have the hearing in the 15 U.S. House Oceans and whatever it is Committee coming up on Thursday. So we've been working 16 17 closely with both the U.S. Senate and the U.S. 18 House on actually taking that initial legislation 19 that I talked about in 1979. It was amended in 20 1994. And now, we're mapping this whole process out over the next 30 years in ten-year 21

22 increments.

1But again, what we're doing there is2important for what we're doing here in the3Columbia Basin Partnership which is Washington,4Oregon, Idaho, Montana, a little bit of Wyoming,5a little bit of Nevada. But it's also relevant6in all 17 western states because the issues are7the same we are seeing.8In that 2015 thing that I was9explaining in the Olympic Mountain Range and the10Cascade Mountain Range occurred throughout the11western United States. We've got to deal with12this because there are multiple models that13clearly show that that's really where we're14headed.15And really, all we have to do is look16at that 30 years, '45 to '75, and then we start17seeing just how real gradually things start18changing. So we're really doing this because not19for something that we think is going to happen in20Yes, sir?		
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	19	for something that we think is going to happen in
21 Yes, sir?	20	the future. It's for what's happening right now.
	21	Yes, sir?
22 MEMBER MOORE: Yes, thank you. That	22	MEMBER MOORE: Yes, thank you. That

was really interesting. Could you go back one 1 2 slide --3 MR. EBERHART: Yes. 4 MEMBER MOORE: -- or whatever that 5 slide was? That one? 6 MR. EBERHART: 7 MEMBER MOORE: No. 8 That one? MR. EBERHART: Yes, so is the 9 MEMBER MOORE: 10 adaptation very capital intensive? 11 MR. EBERHART: Yes. 12 MEMBER MOORE: I mean, I see -- right, 13 I see three to five billion dollars in projects. 14 So what you were just describing in that upper picture is one of a number of projects you're 15 16 working on? 17 MR. EBERHART: Yes. Again, so on the 18 agriculture side, we're producing four and a half 19 to five billion dollars annually. If you throw 20 in all the recreation, all the industry, and all 21 that other stuff, it's probably really closer to 22 13 billion dollars annually.

1	This three to five billion is spread
2	out. That's our estimate over about 30 years to
3	do all of the things that we need to do. I had
4	mentioned that we had historically contributed
5	800,000 fish to the Columbia system. It had gone
6	down to less than 9,000, all species.
7	We want to, pretty rapidly, get that
8	up to about 300,000 fish. And again, the way
9	we're going to do that is reopen the habitat that
10	has been blocked and get those fish out of that
11	continually increasingly hot water at those lower
12	elevations in the summer and get them up into
13	that cold mountain water where they can hang out
14	and thrive and do what they need to do to make it
15	through those hot times and get back out. So
16	yes, very expensive.
17	MEMBER MOORE: So I guess the question
18	is, where is that money coming from? And if we
19	ever did see another infrastructure spending bill
20	from the government, could you find your way into
21	that?
22	MR. EBERHART: Yes. So thank you for

1	that actually. So where the money is coming from
2	is, first of all, this is how people, fish,
3	wildlife, industry, everybody survives. This is
4	nonpartisan.
5	So at the state of Washington,
6	actually, in 2013, we went through the state
7	legislature and our state passed a policy bill in
8	support of this project. And so you know how
9	they have House and Senate.
10	And in the Washington State Senate,
11	the vote was unanimous in favor of this policy
12	bill in support of this with one excused absence.
13	And then in the Washington State House, I think
14	there were two people that vote "no" on
15	everything that voted "no", but the rest of them
16	voted in favor of it. And that was committing
17	the state of Washington to fund up to 50 percent
18	of this project's cost.
19	The other money comes from on the
20	irrigation side. The old way was the United
21	States would fund and build the reservoir and
22	then they would zero percent interest and base

1	it on ability to pay. That's not going to work
2	anymore. You couldn't get that through a
3	Congress now. So if the irrigation entities are
4	benefitting from storage project, then the
5	irrigation entities are paying for it.
6	So we've got one called the Kachess
7	Project. It's a 200-million-dollar project.
8	That's all coming out of irrigation district
9	assessments. The farmers are paying for that.
10	The fish stuff, the farmers aren't paying for the
11	fish stuff, the infrastructure.
12	So there was a recent conference in
13	Denver on P3s, public-private partnership
14	processes. So there are a lot of we think the
15	private money can come in to help fund that, like
16	that 200 million dollars I mentioned on that.
17	There definitely are opportunities in
18	an infrastructure package, if we can get one
19	through, that will really work for this because
20	we're coming up with new ways to creatively
21	finance. It's just not going to the government
22	and getting money. That doesn't work, except for

in the case of the Yakima Nation where they have 1 2 dilapidated system. That kind of funding will undoubtedly still occur. But if it's going out 3 4 and it's benefitting industry or agriculture, I 5 think the funding sources are different. So the answer is, yes, this fits. 6 7 This will fit and does fit into infrastructure 8 funding packages. 9 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Liz? 10 MEMBER HAMILTON: Yes, if I could 11 follow up on Peter's point. And it's on your 12 slide, but we're thinking about fish here. But 13 in the Northwest, we're suffering from 100-year 14 droughts and 100-year floods almost every other year -- at least every five years. And if we 15 16 don't think about water storage differently, 17 there won't be any for cities, farmers, fish. 18 And so we don't have that snowpack 19 that used to be our water faucet in the past. We 20 can't rely on it. So infrastructure is really 21 costly. But now that we're doing it in modern 22 days, we're thinking about fish which wasn't done 1

when they were first built.

2	MR. EBERHART: So Liz, you sparked
3	another thought. So one of the things that we
4	did was worked with our state legislature, and
5	there was an investment broker from New York that
6	had bought 50,000 acres of some former Boise
7	Cascade timber company property. And he was
8	going to develop it and put in little small
9	villages and then do some of those larger size,
10	mega branches kind of thing out there.
11	We were able to get the state of
12	Washington to support us and come up with 100
13	million dollars to buy that forest. It's called
14	the Teanaway Community Forest. And then we've
15	been partnering with the Yakima Nation, and
16	they've been going up.
17	And in this area where historically
18	way back, the first time it was logged, they went
19	up into this beautiful fish habitat way back in
20	the late 1800s, early 1900s. And they actually
21	would build these dams, log the trees, fill the
22	ponds full of water, and then set the dynamite

off, and then send the logs on down and get them 1 2 down to where they'd made these little railroads coming up. It was pretty standard practice, but 3 4 it's really tough on habitat. So now, we have all these incised 5 creeks that were from this practice from a 6 7 century ago. And we're up there now working on 8 forest health -- which is another big issue --9 forest health. 10 In certain parts of the forest, 11 thinning the trees out, and then taking them in. 12 And then putting that woody debris down into those incised tributaries that are in these nice 13 14 mountain valleys where the water is just flashing out and getting those to fill back up. 15 And then 16 reclaiming those valleys so that that can soak 17 the water out into those valleys, keep it cool 18 and keep that water flowing longer. That makes 19 cooler water more for fish and wildlife, but it 20 also make more water for everybody else down the 21 system.

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So we're working on restoring small

tributary habitat and getting it back to the way 1 2 that it historically was. And again, doing this all cooperatively. So it's a combination of 3 4 groundwater storage, surface water storage, 5 conservation, habitat improvement, but then everybody moving forward together. 6 7 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Next in the queue is Harlon. 8 9 MEMBER PEARCE: Thank you for the presentation. 10 That's enjoyable. In New Orleans, it's said that the mighty Mississippi River has 11 12 to go through 13 people before I get my shot at 13 it. And maybe that's why we're so wild and crazy 14 down there, but --15 (Laughter.) 16 MEMBER PEARCE: Yes, that's right. 17 But the thing that we also have is a major 18 problem with agriculture runoff with the dead 19 zones that we have in the Gulf. Do you have a 20 problem with that, and how do you handle it? 21 MR. EBERHART: Thanks. Great 22 question. So that was part of our conservation

element. So we actually implemented a really
 strong water conservation program but also a
 water quality program there.

So if you could imagine deep valley soils and then hops, for instance, that were historically irrigated with just open ditches, then the water would run down. And the river used to be pretty darn muddy.

9 But then what we started to do was implement the drip irrigation and making it so 10 11 that there wasn't any runoff. They were getting 12 more production. That was the same with grapes. It was the same with the different fruit crops. 13 14 So as we put in these state of the art drip irrigation, micro-sprinkler, sprinkler type 15 16 irrigation systems, the runoff doesn't occur the 17 same as it did before.

And we have targets, total maximum daily load targets on runoff where we actually have employees of the irrigation districts that serve the farmers that the farmers are paying for that help go around and do self-policing and

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1	education. And if somebody is having some
2	trouble, we have funding sources for them to go
3	to, to help solve the problem, and it usually
4	involves changing irrigation practices.
5	So if someone looked at our river
6	system 20 years ago and looked at it now, they
7	wouldn't even recognize it. Yes, historically,
8	it was a problem. Now, our water is pretty darn
9	clean.
10	MS. LUKENS: I think Kristin wanted to
11	answer it as well.
12	MR. EBERHART: Okay.
13	MS. MEIRA: I'll follow up just a
14	little bit from the port perspective for runoff.
15	Runoff and stormwater management are huge issues
16	for ports and terminals. So when you think about
17	where the ports are operating right there on the
18	waterfront, your docks, everything is a hard
19	surface. It's all paved. So stormwater
20	management is huge for our northwest ports, and
21	they're on the leading edge of innovation with
22	all of this.

1	The Port of Vancouver USA has done a
2	lot of work that's received a lot of awards. The
3	Port of Portland, when it came time to repave
4	where the Toyotas land. So Toyotas are just one
5	of the car lines that are imported through Port
6	of Portland, and there's this many-acre lot where
7	they come off of the roll-on roll-off ships. And
8	they get onto the lot before it's time to go get
9	finished and head off to the U.S. to all the
10	dealerships.
11	This huge lot needed to be repaved.
12	And so rather than using traditional asphalt, at
13	huge expense, they used a water permeable asphalt
14	replacement, thus almost completely eliminating
15	runoff from this enormous waterfront facility.
16	So every single one of our ports is also having
17	to manage stormwater runoff.
18	MR. EBERHART: Thanks. So it's
19	technology is really what we're working with to
20	help solve those problems.
21	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: So Erika is next in
22	the queue.

i	Z.
1	VICE CHAIR FELLER: You can skip me.
2	My question got answered. Thanks.
3	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Then Mike is next.
4	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Thanks. You
5	stirred up a lot of memories. Before I was
6	teenager, I fished on the American, the Naches,
7	Yakima. I pronounce it Teton. That might not be
8	the right pronunciation.
9	MR. EBERHART: Tieton.
10	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Icicle and
11	Wenatchee all flowing into the Columbia and all
12	in that area. And then later, as a college
13	student, I spent a lot of time on the Yakima
14	fishing, so I know that area fairly well.
15	And then after that, when I came back
16	down Alaska the first time in '86, I think
17	we started a small fish company in Astoria and
18	bought salmon in the Columbia River, got involved
19	and became president of Salmon for All. And we
20	got involved in salmon restoration and had quite
21	a few talks with EPA. Their predictions for
22	increased salmon runs went the other way, and I

1 got out of that company.

2	But this is pretty exciting stuff
3	because none of it was a lot of what you're
4	talking about, just the collaboration itself, was
5	really lacking. I think desperation sometimes
6	forces people together for a common cause.
7	And I think some of the things you're
8	bringing up here I have never heard mentioned
9	before, and it's pretty exciting to me because
10	that whole area has so much potential. I mean,
11	it was, at one point, they figured there might be
12	22 million to 30 million fish going up that
13	river.
14	Most of those were king salmon, and
15	they probably averaged over 30 pounds when you
16	think about it, maybe 40 pounds is closer. So I
17	mean there was a huge biomass supported out of
18	that river or in the tributaries all the way up
19	into Canada, I'm not sure about Wyoming, but
20	Nevada, Montana, Idaho. So it was something big.
21	Is there any thought or chance or has
22	it ever been discussed about attempting to get

over Grand Coulee or any of the other dams where 1 2 there's no more fish going anymore? So first of all, we're 3 MR. EBERHART: 4 focusing on what is incrementally achievable in 5 the short term to get the biggest bang for the And those are very controversial and very 6 buck. 7 expensive prospects. 8 And so some of the folks on the Idaho 9 side where they're working on the prototypes over on that side, that is not something we quite know 10 11 how to do just yet. But we're hoping that as new 12 technology is developed, it may be possible. 13 This whoosh system seems to be pretty 14 promising, but again, it has to go through some 15 more testing. It may be possible to get them up 16 and over, maybe not the big dams but some of the 17 moderately high ones. 18 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Bob? 19 MEMBER GILL: Thank you, Madam 20 Chairman. 21 Thank you, Urban, for making a cross 22 country trip to tell us that, and I appreciate

the presentation. Really interesting. So a
 couple of questions. One is sparked by Harlon's
 question.

4 You attributed all the runoff problems 5 to irrigation problems. But is not part of the 6 runoff problem just a rainstorm comes down and 7 water runs off and creates a problem there? Is 8 that a part of it, or am I mistaken?

9 MR. EBERHART: Sure. Yes, I was just 10 addressing the question as it was asked which was 11 that there was agricultural runoff that had 12 occurred that you were having some troubles with. 13 And then that was one of the things that we're 14 focusing on.

But you're right. I mentioned that forest. One of the things that what we're doing again is trying to help out or work on ways to make it so that that water can soak into the ground rather than flash off.

20 With this whole forest health issue up 21 in our area, which is throughout the country also 22 where the forests are, as we're seeing the

temperatures change, we're seeing the forests catch on fire. They're burning up, and these fires are becoming much more intense for a number of reasons. That causes a terrible water quality problem as well.

So yes, there certainly are other 6 influences. And as part of our system, every 7 8 year, we're always checking on what the water 9 quality is coming into the agricultural area and going out of the agricultural area. And we use 10 11 what's coming in or what you're describing as the 12 baseline so that the farmers are not held 13 responsible for that water that's coming down 14 that way.

So we watch that quite closely, but 15 16 we're also trying to work on forest health in 17 those waterways so that we can improve water 18 quality. But you're right. It is not all 19 agriculture. Thank you for that. 20 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: And second 21 question. I think your people-to-people approach

is dead on. It's exactly right, and I applaud

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your success so far in that.

2	But from a practical standpoint, do
3	you think that's expandable to any significant
4	size realistically? I'm from the Gulf. Let's
5	say Gulf of Mexico and all the folks that deal
6	with that. Is the model that you're using,
7	practically speaking, expandable significantly?
8	MR. EBERHART: Yes, I do firmly
9	believe it is, if there are areas like ours where
10	infrastructure was built like the irrigation
11	ditches when they were first constructed. One of
12	the reasons our farmers support this is because
13	they can get outside funding to improve their
14	water systems. They can get better delivery as
15	those systems are expanded, and those improved
16	systems then have an additional capacity for
17	other water to ride on top of their water.
18	So they're still getting their water,
19	but the system has been improved. That new
20	expanded system then has the ability to help
21	fish. So that can be done anywhere if you have
22	old infrastructure that needs improvement.

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1	So yes, I do believe it's expandable.
2	Where a lot of the irrigation occurred was in the
3	17 western states. There's irrigation all over
4	the country actually. So yes, it is expandable.
5	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Julie?
6	MEMBER BONNEY: Thank you, Madam
7	Chair. I'm trying to put this in an Alaska
8	context, and the partnerships that you're working
9	on.
10	So, in Alaska, that we had a Chinook
11	salmon crisis up in the Yukon that, and there are
12	many of the native peoples that were dependent on
13	those fish for subsistencies, and also commercial
14	harvest.
15	And so, there was a big, it was really
16	a failure because of environmental conditions,
17	but there was a big focus on commercial harvest
18	and by-catch of Chinook in the commercial harvest
19	of other species.
20	And they built the very complicated
21	by-catch management system for the largest food
22	fishery in the world, the Bering Sea pollock

1	fishery, and, which their harvest is usually
2	about 1.5 million tons a year, and they're
3	allowed to catch no more than the, what, the
4	standard is 50, or 45,000 Chinook for the, to
5	harvest that amount of fish in annual cycle.
6	And they've showed that data, science,
7	that 2 percent of the impact on Chinook is
8	because of by-catch, and the other 98 percent is
9	other, either those users or the environment and
10	all of the other things.
11	And so, I guess my first comment to
12	both industries is it sounds like you've stepped
13	out and really bought a lot of money and
14	technology to try to minimize your footprint, and
15	I'm just wondering on the other side of the table
16	whether you're getting appreciated for that, or
17	if you're just getting beat up more saying it's
18	never enough.
19	So, do you feel like you're building
20	collaboration where people are appreciating the
21	money and the effort that you're doing, and
22	they're contributing to a good solution, or are

they just demanding more from you as a group? 1 2 MR. EBERHART: Yes, that's always the risk. But in our particular instance, yes, it's 3 like, well, so, once you get here that day, then 4 I want 10 more, and then the next day you want 10 5 No, we're not really seeing that as how 6 more. 7 it's going, at least in our area. It seems to be, what we did was, 8 9 again, early on, talked to everybody and just 10 said, okay, what do you really need? What can we, what do we think we can achieve here, and how 11 12 are we going to get that accomplished? And 13 everybody's been sticking with it. 14 MEMBER BONNEY: This sounds like you 15 might get consensus after all. 16 MS. MEIRA: I would say that from a, 17 from the port's perspective, there's, there is 18 some frustration at the goalpost shift. 19 What was good enough for either, you 20 know, mitigation work, et cetera, a couple of 21 years ago, is no longer good enough. And the answer is usually, well, the science has evolved, 22

	4 .
1	and now the science is telling us that this is
2	what we need.
3	So, I don't think there's any way
4	around that, especially where we are with the
5	number of listed species that we have.
6	I think it's just part of operating on
7	the waterfront in the Pacific Northwest. But it
8	is a, it's a constant challenge for those folks.
9	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Randy.
10	MEMBER FISHER: Sort of to get to
11	Bob's question, when he asked why, whether you
12	could do this somewhere else, I can guarantee you
13	that if it weren't for the Treaty Tribes and
14	Bonneville Power Administration paying for this
15	stuff, a lot of this would never happen.
16	So, if you look at the Mississippi,
17	you don't have any Treaty Tribes, I don't think.
18	So, that's what Bonneville is worried about.
19	They're way more worried about the
20	Treaty Tribes than they're worried about any of
21	our other, us, I can tell you that.
22	And I'm not a firm believer that

you're ever going to get total agreement on this thing when it comes down to the very end, because of the point that just was made. The goalpost changed.

5 The upriver tribes have a certain idea 6 of what they think they're eligible for. All of 7 the Treaty Tribes are eligible for half of the, 8 half of the surplus fish that are, that we 9 produce, basically, harvestable surplus.

10 So, I'm, what they're doing is great. 11 I hope they come to an end because MAFAC's going 12 to be sitting here trying to decide whether or 13 not you should cut more water or what you do.

CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Bob.

Thank you, Madam, Chair. 15 MEMBER GILL: 16 And that raises another question in my mind. 17 What sort of, you know, there's 23 million 18 varieties of consensus, and what kind of 19 consensus are you using and trying to achieve? 20 Consensus means a lot of things, and 21 your definition may be one way. Another group 22 may be a totally different way. So, I'm trying

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to see where, what level you're trying to get to. 1 2 MR. EBERHART: Okay. So, going back to our earlier meetings, we went around the table 3 and we were talking about, as we worked through 4 5 things, we were going to do everything we could to get everybody in the room to agree with 6 7 whatever direction we were going. 8 But I don't know if there was a 9 specific label for the type of consensus that we We are going to do everything we can to 10 had. make a recommendation to this Committee that is 11 12 going to be the Columbia Basin partnership's 13 recommendation. 14 And we maybe, so we've broken it up 15 into these initial prototypes. Of the 23 stocks, 16 we've taken, say, 5 of them, and then we're going 17 to do little pilots, or not pilots, prototypes 18 of, on a specific species. 19 So, like mid-Columbia steelhead. I'm 20 confident that we're going to get to a mid-21 Columbia steelhead prototype recommendation that 22 makes sense that everybody in that mid-C, mid-

Columbia steelhead unit agrees to. Heidi? 1 2 MS. LOVETT: Yes. I was just going to see, there are actually a few more slides, and 3 some staff in the northwest have a little bit 4 5 more to add to this conversation, and I think they'll describe a little bit, at least the 6 process that's been undertaken so far, and where 7 they're at. So, it might answer your question a 8 9 little bit more. 10 MR. EBERHART: And Terri, how are we doing with the timing with, speaking of that? 11 12 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: It's, I think, a good 13 time to get back on the phone and have the, and I 14 don't know who's scheduled to, Katherine or 15 Michael? 16 MS. CHENEY: Yes, this is Katherine. 17 I'm here to walk through the last couple of 18 slides. I apologize that I haven't weighed in on 19 some of the questions and answers. It's a little 20 hard to hear in there, but I will do my best. 21 So, what I want to do is reference the 22 last couple slides that talks about the progress

and the product to date. We're about halfway 1 2 through our two-year effort, and just picking up on, I quess it's Slide 21 there. 3 Keeping our desired outcomes in mind, 4 5 what we're hoping to achieve, our goals that bring together the conservation and the heart of 6 7 operations in the Columbia Basin. And we want 8 those goals to be supported by the various users and interest in the Columbia Basin. 9 And as you've heard from Kristin and 10 11 Urban, there's quite a bit of economic 12 significance associated with salmon and 13 steelhead. But I don't want to lose sight of the 14 cultural and even spiritual aspects of salmon and steelhead, and their iconic nature, and the 15 16 importance of all of those citizens, really, of 17 the Columbia Basin. 18 And that, I think, is what binds us all around the table, is really the love of the 19 20 fish, and the importance of the river. 21 So, more specifically for our task 22 force, what we intend on working towards are

quantitative adult abundance goals for both 1 2 listed and non-listed stocks. And there's a lot in this sentence in 3 4 that adult abundance is one of many metrics that we use to measure salmon and steelhead recovery 5 6 and success. But one of our challenges is you look 7 8 across the Magnuson Act or ESA, and some of the 9 mitigations planned, is that many of those plans use different metrics. 10 11 And so, one of our outcomes is that we 12 would like to have common aligned goals that 13 everybody can use and work towards. 14 Once we have those, it's our hope that we'll have better coordination, more effective 15 16 use of resources, and alignment of strategic 17 priorities. 18 And you heard about the great work 19 that's going on in the Yakima Basin, but we have similar challenges and similar collaborative 20 21 efforts in the many other parts of the Columbia Basin as well, in the lower river, in the upper 22

1 river, and the Snake.

2	So, while we're trying to build on the
3	momentum of those local, more localized efforts,
4	we still have the challenges of having a common
5	metric and a common way to measure our success.
6	And that's one of our desired outcomes of this
7	partnership.
8	And certainly, along the way, we're
9	hoping for enhanced relationships, trust, and
10	understanding of each other's interests, and all
11	of the complexities that go along biologically
12	and technically with salmon and steelhead
13	recovery.
14	So, keeping those in mind and moving
15	to the next slide, this is a graphic of the logic
16	steps in our process and the various products
17	that we're working on.
18	
	So, starting at the top left, our
19	So, starting at the top left, our engagement, initially, involved working on a
19 20	
	engagement, initially, involved working on a
20	engagement, initially, involved working on a common framework, a set of operating principles,

a handout, along with the other materials. 1 2 And then, what we've been working on is, in the policy realm, a vision, a common 3 vision for all of us to work towards, a set of 4 guiding principles for our work, as we work 5 together, a set of qualitative goals, which are 6 7 descriptions of what we want to achieve. 8 And then, the quantitative goals, 9 which we're starting out with these five pilot species, which are the numerical representations 10 11 of those healthy and harvestable ranges that 12 Barry talked about in that green zone. 13 And the qualitative and quantitative 14 goals really go back and forth as iterative 15 products. 16 And then, once we have them for the individual species, we'll work on integrating 17 18 those species across the Basin to come up with 19 Basin-wide goals. And then, we'll turn them all into recommendations for your consideration. 20 21 And throughout all of these discussions, all of our values that are 22

represented by the broad interests around the 1 2 table are just an integral part in this work. They're ecological, social, cultural, 3 4 economic, and all of the people around the table 5 just speak to those all along. Going to the next slide, our specific 6 work products and progress, we have subgroups for 7 8 each one of those products, made up of task force 9 members. 10 Right now, as we're working through these five prototype species, we have teams. 11 For each one of them, they're collecting relevant 12 13 data. We have a template. 14 The data involves everything from current status to habitat capacity, to where are 15 16 the hatcheries, to where are the fisheries. 17 Looking at all of the existing goals 18 and the various plans that are out there in any 19 given area, we could have as many as half a dozen 20 to a dozen different plans that address those 21 specific species. 22 And those prototype teams are now

collecting those data and providing options for 1 2 the quantitative goals that the task force is going to start considering in December. 3 We're hoping then to complete the 4 5 information and the data collection for the rest of the species by our February meeting. 6 And then, in our February meeting, 7 we'll start to integrate those goals and look at 8 9 the Basin-wide level, and start working through that, through the rest of the year. 10 11 So, our last slide, we look forward to 12 providing you guys with recommendations that 13 would involve both the qualitative goals, what 14 we're trying to achieve, and the quantitative 15 goals, which is how we'll measure those goals. 16 We envision that the quantitative 17 goals will be recommended at both the individual 18 species level and integrated across the Columbia 19 Basin. 20 We'll also be providing 21 recommendations and additional supportive 22 information regarding our vision, guiding

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principles, assumptions, all the supporting data. 1 2 And we don't quite know the specific format yet. We are envisioning a report with all 3 4 these various chapters based on the products. 5 And we're going to start working on that soon. So, with that, I guess I'll take 6 7 questions or invite my partnership colleagues 8 there, Urban, Kristin, Liz to add anything I may 9 have missed. 10 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Bob. 11 Thank you, Madam Chair. MEMBER GILL: 12 I've got a basic question, and it stems from 13 being a newbie, so it's a newbie question. What 14 is the, it's hard. What is the relationship between the task force and MAFAC? 15 16 It seems to me, at the base, it's, 17 they're going through an extraordinary effort and 18 would like our support, positive support to the 19 Secretary confirming that. Is it, there any more 20 to it than that? 21 MS. LUKENS: That's a good question, I think one of the, this is Jennifer 22 Bob.

Lukens, for those of you on the phone. 1 2 It's, the reason, one of the reasons that we were using MAFAC as a whole, is its 3 ability to get stakeholder input to the Secretary 4 of Commerce. It's with the, it adheres to the 5 Federal Advisory Committee Act. 6 7 And as the Basin partnership has a lot of folks that are non-federal representatives 8 9 that, as Urban was talking about, a wide amount of stakeholders that, in order to get their input 10 and provide that, it needs to fall underneath 11 12 that umbrella. 13 So, the task force is a subset 14 underneath of MAFAC. It's specific. It's regionally-specific and unique, and they have a 15 16 particular task. 17 One of the reasons why I wanted to 18 spend so much time at this meeting on this issue 19 is, I went to the task force meeting, what was 20 it, in September, and I was fascinated by the 21 level of complexity of this issue, the amount of 22 stakeholders, the amount of baggage that had been

checked at the door to sit down, for the most 1 2 part, to sit down and have these conversations. And these people are doing a 3 significant amount of work to really get to a 4 5 mutually beneficial goal for everyone; everybody has a different interest who's at the table. 6 7 But in the fact that, them coming up 8 with recommendations, MAFAC is the ultimate FACA 9 entity that they need to report up to. And MAFAC needs to have a very intimate understanding of 10 11 what went into those recommendations, the process that folks went into, and the balance that, the 12 13 sticky wickets they had to go through in order to 14 get those goals and those recommendations to 15 MAFAC. 16 And that MAFAC isn't asking questions 17 that would cause them to have to go back to start 18 because they haven't been informed on regular 19 intervals and aren't understanding the process. 20 So, sorry, I kind of went off on my 21 own little tangent there, but that's a point I 22 had wanted to make at some point today.

1 So, they are reporting to MAFAC, and 2 MAFAC does deliver those recommendations to the assistance administrator and to the Secretary of 3 Commerce. Yes, Bob? 4 Thank you, ma'am. 5 MEMBER GILL: They, one quick follow-up. It sounds to me, from the 6 7 way you're describing it, that when they do provide the results, their recommendations, it's 8 9 going to take some time for MAFAC to wade through those, given the depth of detail and complexities 10 that they've dealt with. 11 12 Now we've kind of got this huge chunk 13 of, well, here's the recommendations, but guess 14 Here's the supporting documentation. what? Trying to understand the whole context, it's 15 16 going to take some time for this group. 17 MS. LUKENS: So, that's exactly why we 18 want to make this a large focus of the meetings 19 going forward, so that you all feel that you're 20 informed enough when you get a product in order 21 to be able to evaluate it and speak to it. I don't expect for you to go down into 22

the details and the weeds of these folks that, of 1 2 what they've been, some of them have been spending their entire careers on. 3 4 But I think that's, they're doing that 5 hard work and presenting it forward to you all as a body to evaluate and make recommendations based 6 7 upon that. They are the subject matter experts, 8 so to say. So --9 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Sebastian. MEMBER BELLE: Thank you, Madam Chair. 10 11 I have to say, this all sends a shiver up my 12 spine, given what I've been through on the east 13 coast with only one species of salmon and a few 14 dams. 15 (Laughter.) 16 MEMBER BELLE: So, I think the work 17 that you guys are doing is really quite amazing, 18 and I'm very impressed by the level of being 19 willing to check the baggage at the door, as you 20 say. 21 I have just two kind of process questions, and that is, are the recommendations 22

coming out of this group going to be arrived at 1 2 by consensus? And will there be opportunities for minority reports if there isn't consensus? 3 4 MS. CHENEY: Yes, this is Katherine. 5 We are certainly striving for consensus, but should there be a need for minority reports, I 6 think we would, of course, recognize and respect 7 8 those. 9 MEMBER BELLE: Great. Okav. MS. CHENEY: We hadn't talked about 10 11 that, per se, as a task force, but I'm guessing 12 we would be okay with that. We need to talk 13 about it. That, I guess, would be my view. 14 Did you want to speak CHAIR BEIDEMAN: to that, Liz? 15 I actually had about 16 MEMBER HAMILTON: 17 four points, but I'd rather save them until the 18 end, and that's one of them. 19 Something else? CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 20 MEMBER GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. 21 Well, that goes back to my question to Urban. 22 And sounded like how you're defining consensus is

100 percent, or as opposed to a simple majority
 2 or something in between.

I guess one of the things I'd like to 3 4 understand, nobody else, would be what kind of 5 consensus are they going to get, and just because they have a dissenter, or more, you know, are 6 7 they going to allow three dissenters, or whatever 8 the numbers are? But how that's, how they arrive 9 at their conclusion, and what the makeup of that 10 is. Thank you. 11 Julie. CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 12 MEMBER BONNEY: So, I think we're kind 13 of beating a, the horse over the head on this 14 issue of consensus, because I think we have to 15 let them do their work. 16 I guess one of the process questions 17 though, to kind of follow up on is, we had John 18 Shelley that was on the Committee, and then Liz. 19 And John was not, is not, no longer on --20 Or Peter. Okay. And then, Liz is 21 terming out, I think, in February, so we're kind of losing, I don't know if she can stay on or how 22

you build the bridge between having some members of MAFAC on the Committee, and then to kind of deal with the consensus issue and what's happening at the meeting, since we are not all there.

6 COMMISSIONER LAWSON: So, that's 7 actually one of the things that, at this meeting, 8 that we do need to determine, I was going to 9 mention today, is that since Peter is, has left MAFAC, we do, and Liz will be leaving us, that we 10 11 do need to identify a liaison representative from 12 MAFAC to be attending those meetings and helping 13 to get those answers to those questions that 14 MAFAC has asked, and posing those to the task 15 force.

16 So, Heidi attends every single one of 17 those meetings. I'm trying to get to as many as 18 possible, but we do need to have a MAFAC 19 representative identified to attend those 20 meetings and participate, and remind folks that, 21 about MAFAC and be a liaison for those questions 22 and issues, much as what Bob has asked there. So

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2	MEMBER BONNEY: So, that would be
3	decided when?
4	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: At this meeting.
5	(Laughter.)
6	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: That's one of
7	the things that we have to talk about, that we
8	need to identify. So, at this meeting, Julie.
9	Heidi, can you expand on anything I missed
10	please?
11	MS. LOVETT: No, I just wanted to say
12	that Liz applied amongst the pool of applicants
13	that we got who wanted to be on the task force,
14	and I don't know if you recall, but MAFAC
15	reviewed, there was a small team of MAFAC
16	individuals who reviewed all of the individuals
17	that had an interest in serving on the task
18	force, and you all helped identify the whole
19	makeup of the task force, and made, that was a
20	recommendation to NOAA, who appointed them.
21	Liz, then, is actually a member of the
22	task force, and will continue in that role, even

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though her role on MAFAC ends at the end of 1 2 February. I just wanted to clarify that. I believe, this is 3 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: I believe we have one more individual on 4 Terri. 5 the phone. Michael Tehan, who's the assistant regional administrator for the interior Columbia 6 7 Basin area office. 8 This is Katherine. MS. CHENEY: 9 Michael was not able to join us today. CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Strike that. 10 11 (Laughter.) 12 MS. CHENEY: He's actually, most 13 unfortunately, is at corporate right now. 14 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes. So, now we have 15 general comments from anyone around the table, and I will start with Liz. 16 17 MEMBER HAMILTON: Thank you. Ι 18 appreciate it. It's been interesting sitting on 19 both sides, listening to MAFAC, that almost didn't do this. Remember the discussion? 20 MAFAC 21 almost said no to this task force approach. 22 And then, on the other side of the

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1	4
1	table, listening to all the distrust about what's
2	MAFAC and what will they do with our
3	recommendations and all that?
4	(Laughter.)
5	MEMBER HAMILTON: So, there's some
6	trust and relationship building that needs to
7	happen between the task force, and I don't know
8	quite how to fix that with the distance in all of
9	it. You know, that's important that we, like you
10	say, keep the bridges going between the two.
11	As for the consensus issue that kept,
12	oh, that kept coming up, I think it was the first
13	meeting where the state of Idaho pounded the
14	table and said, there will be no re-introductions
15	above closed areas.
16	And the tribes who sit above closed
17	areas where they used to have fish are saying
18	we've got to do this. This is not fair. Our
19	culture is based on fish, and these dams blocked
20	it.
21	So, I do believe there will be some
22	reports. I don't know that you could call them

majority/minority, but I don't know that we're 1 2 going to get the complete consensus, so be ready for some things where there will be some 3 4 different viewpoints that the great staff of NOAA 5 will reflect for this, well, we've got some really good people in the, in the building, or in 6 the room, and a good facilitator process. 7 8 The historical question that came up 9 earlier, I'm working on two of the prototypes out of five. And a lot of the pristine that was at 10 11 the top, we don't have that information, so we 12 can't really do that. 13 But what you've heard several times 14 today in the couple hours is that in many of our lifetimes, we're all, a lot of us are older, 15 16 working on this. 17 I've had my whole career working on 18 Columbia River salmon recovery. We remember what 19 it was like to have all those fish in our 20 streams. And a lot of the declines have been 21 precipitous over the last 20, 30 years. 22 So, for

most, for many, the historical place that we're 1 2 working from was when there was this abundance that sustained commercial and sport fisheries. 3 Right now, most fisheries are deeply, 4 deeply constrained. People won't talk about 5 wanting certainty, I'd long for, our businesses 6 would long for one year of certainty, much less 7 8 25 or 30 year contracts. That would be 9 fantastic. 10 So, when you're thinking about certainty, remember the fish and the communities 11 12 that are dependent on that. 13 The other thing is that almost every 14 time, when a big agreement came together where many different stakeholders checked their guns at 15 16 the door and came into the room, there was 17 usually a forcing mechanism, and it was usually 18 courtrooms or treaty rights. 19 So, you know, I hope we're at that 20 process where the forcing mechanisms get us to a 21 good place, as the communities. 22 And then, finally, to Urban and to the

rest of you who will be here when I'm not here, a 1 2 lot of how we measure success in the Basin currently, the yardstick is how many baby salmon 3 4 get from one piece of concrete to another piece 5 of concrete? And while that's a great, easy, 6 7 measurable yardstick, the real yardstick is smolt 8 to adult returns. And some of the best 9 scientists in the Basin have told us this over 10 the years. 11 So, remember that when you're looking at the report is, it's about adult returns, and 12 13 it's great if the fish whooshed through your 14 piece of concrete, but if those babies aren't resulting in adult returns, then the whoosh 15 16 didn't work. 17 So, I hope it does, but I hope that's 18 a yardstick that we take up in the northwest for 19 these fish. So, they're iconic. They're worth 20 fighting for. 21 I don't know anything else in any 22 other part of the world that is so meaningful to

1 so many people in a moral way, in a recreational 2 way, in a spiritual way, to tribes, to commercial, to sport. 3 They're significant and they're worth 4 5 doing, and I appreciate that MAFAC adopted this 6 process. 7 And maybe it's a template for other 8 things that we can do through NOAA in other 9 regions in the future if we do it right. CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Mike. 10 11 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Thank you, Madam 12 Chair. I'm glad Liz could, can continue. I'm 13 getting a sense that she can, because I almost 14 felt compelled to volunteer if she couldn't, and 15 I simply don't have the time. So --16 (Laughter.) 17 MS. LOVETT: Okay. So --18 MEMBER HAMILTON: Heidi, clarify that 19 again, please. 20 MS. LOVETT: Yes, I'll clarify this 21 one more time. 22 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Okay.

MS. LOVETT: So, the task force has 28 1 2 members --3 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Right. 4 MS. LOVETT: -- and one of those 5 members includes, is Liz. MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: 6 Right. In addition, Peter 7 MS. LOVETT: 8 Shelley had served as a direct liaison and was 9 reporting back here from, and he had been attending all of the meetings. 10 11 So, he is not on MAFAC anymore. We 12 still need someone to step up and volunteer and be the liaison to help this Committee be familiar 13 14 with --15 (Laughter.) 16 MS. LOVETT: -- to be familiar with 17 the ongoing process. And we put a lot of time on 18 today's agenda to bring everybody up to speed, 19 and obviously next year we're going to have additional new members. 20 21 So, it's important to have someone 22 who's here now, potentially, that can serve as a

And there might be a need to have, you 1 liaison. 2 know, a second person as a backup. But I think that is a goal right now, is to have someone step 3 4 up and offer to participate. 5 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Through the Chair, in that case, does it have to be a MAFAC member, 6 7 or could somebody like more qualified than of us, 8 Randy Fisher, do it? 9 MS. LOVETT: It seems incumbent that MAFAC have a liaison and --10 11 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Okay. 12 MS. LOVETT: -- because you, the task 13 force itself are those more qualified 14 individuals. They are, they are all super qualified 15 16 in the fields that they work in and the folks 17 that they represent. 18 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: I think I see the writing on the wall here. 19 20 (Laughter.) 21 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Just one comment I did want to make also, that this is a hotbed 22

area, and it could, you know, what I've heard 1 2 here is pretty amazing stuff. I would hate to feel, or find out it 3 4 fell apart and then there's a whole bunch of 5 courtroom battles going on, which could easily be 6 the case. 7 And there's, I think, no doubt that 8 tribal supremacy is going to be probably the rule 9 of the day in the end. But that could tie up a lot of NOAA fisheries' resources, and be a bad 10 11 deal all the way around. 12 So, I guess that, what I've seen here 13 so far is, went way beyond what I, my 14 expectations were. So, with that said, I'll just 15 leave it at that, and --16 (Laughter.) MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Oh, boy. 17 Okay. 18 (Laughter.) 19 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Liz. I think it would be 20 MEMBER HAMILTON: 21 awesome if Mike jumped in with both feet. If it doesn't fit into his schedule, to me, it makes 22

1	sense for the Ecosystem Chair because, as Urban
2	pointed out, you know, if we don't solve this
3	from an ecosystem basis, it isn't going to work
4	for the stakeholders that need it to work, which
5	is all of us.
6	MEMBER YOCHEM: Thanks, Liz. I'm the
7	Ecosystem Chair, and
8	(Laughter.)
9	MEMBER YOCHEM: I'm terming out
10	though, and, but I would certainly echo what Liz
11	says.
12	I think that even if the Ecosystem
13	Subcommittee Chair is not the official MAFAC
14	representative, I think it's very important that
15	that person sit in on as many meetings as
16	possible.
17	So, I participated in the webinars of
18	several of the meetings, and I'm on the mailing
18 19	several of the meetings, and I'm on the mailing list for all of the information so that I can be
19	list for all of the information so that I can be

to make sure that they're well-educated when it 1 2 comes to, before MAFAC, can certainly do that. COMMISSIONER LAWSON: Another thing 3 4 that Heidi and I were discussing was in terms of 5 keeping this interface between the task force and MAFAC more regular is considering the next in-6 7 person MAFAC meeting to be out in this general 8 region. 9 We were trying to sync it up with actually meeting the same time that the task 10 11 force would, and I don't think that's going to 12 work, but trying to get it in the region so that 13 maybe other members, we would love to have both 14 Kristin and Urban back to talk to us, but maybe other stakeholders for, that are participating in 15 16 the process could come and meet and speak with 17 us. 18 So, that's one of the ideas that Heidi 19 and I are tossing around right now. So, I'd like 20 to hear if you all, you know, we don't have to do 21 it now, but that's something that maybe the Subcommittee can talk about if they want to weigh 22

2 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: And it is something 3 discussing potentially the Subcommittee meeting 4 that's tomorrow afternoon, could be discussed 5 there.

6 Who would be, firstly, who would be 7 taking over the Chair, and who might be 8 interested in participating on that. So, that's 9 tomorrow afternoon. So, a little time to twist 10 some arms. Okay.

Are there any other questions for anyone on the phone or anyone else who's here? I have to say that, you know, from my perspective, that I think they've come a very long way in a pretty short amount of time, considering the complexity of the entire issue.

And I think we'll just have to let it play out and see how it works. But so far, they've made it quite a ways through their decision making, goal making, and just trying to have folks trust each other starting off is the hard start.

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1	2
1	So, I think they've done a fabulous
2	job, and I appreciate the update. I think it's
3	good for us to know on a regular. So, thank you.
4	MS. CHENEY: This is Katherine. I
5	just want to say thank you for your support and
6	attention to our beautiful part of the country
7	and the challenges that we face, and thank
8	everyone for their involvement. So
9	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Do you have something
10	to add, Heidi?
11	MS. LOVETT: Yes. I just wanted to
12	add, we didn't, we didn't note this at the very
13	start, but on the MAFAC meeting website, in
14	addition to this presentation, there is a copy of
15	the work plan.
16	There's a list of those species that
17	were discussed, that Barry noted at the front
18	end, the 24 different steelhead and salmon listed
19	and non-listed, as well as, just to refresh for
20	those who were here in the past, a list of the
21	members, and the, you know, the groups that they
22	represent.

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1	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Thank you, Heidi.	
2	And I think we're actually caught up and a little	
3	ahead. So, we can take a little break. I think	
4	our next presentation or report is not until	
5	2:15, so we have a break.	
6	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: So, it's Rear	
7	Admiral Gallaudet will be here. He's actually in	
8	the building now, so please try and come back	
9	promptly at 2:15. Oh.	
10	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter	
11	went off the record at 1:58 p.m. and resumed at	
12	2:17 p.m.)	
13	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: Okay, everybody.	
14	Thank you so much. That was a long discussion	
15	that we had, and thank you for being patient and	
16	eating and working through lunch. We appreciate	
17	it.	
18	Barry Thom appreciated you all	
19	accommodating his schedule. Right now, I'm	
20	really excited to introduce Real Admiral Tim	
21	Gallaudet.	
22	He is, as Paul described this morning,	

he is the assistant secretary at NOAA, but right 1 2 now, he is acting under Secretary for Commerce until we have a NOAA administrator that is 3 4 appointed and confirmed. He recently retired from the Navy, and 5 I think he's going to tell you a little bit about 6 7 his background, but he does have his Bachelor's and a PhD in Oceanography, both from the Naval 8 9 Academy, and from Scripps. So, I'm hoping he'll talk a little bit 10 about his background there, but we're really 11 12 excited to have him onboard. 13 And we were very fortunate, two weeks 14 ago, on his fourth day on the job, he came to speak to the NOAA Fisheries leadership team that 15 16 was coincidentally in town from across the 17 country, and I left, for one, feeling inspired 18 with his positive attitude, and his remarks and 19 excitement for working at NOAA. 20 So, I'm sure you will too, feel a 21 little excited after hearing from him. So, thank 22 you so much, sir, for being here today.

	4
1	We planned that, so
2	RDML GALLAUDET: You're right. I
3	tried to go improv on you here.
4	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: Well, if we're
5	going to blame it on the FACA Committee Act, and
6	the requirement that we have a court reporter the
7	whole time.
8	RDML GALLAUDET: Okay.
9	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: So thank you,
10	Admiral.
11	RDML GALLAUDET: Here we are. All
12	right. So, thank you for that kind introduction,
13	and good afternoon, everybody.
14	So, just as a byway of introduction,
15	you know, it's, I have three little kids, and
16	this time of year, you know, the only thing on
17	their mind is Christmas and Santa Claus, and it
18	made me think a bit about this whole aspect of my
19	job.
20	And it's an area I'm not too deep in,
21	fisheries. I have a lot of the oceanography and
22	meteorology and hydrography.

And so, I was considering, you know,
this, the two together, and it made me realize
there was a great analogy here with fisheries.
And one of my favorite movies is The
Year Without a Santa Claus. And who's, raise
your hand if you've seen this epic Christmas
story. It's as old as I am, 50 years old this
year.
And it's, for those who don't know,
there's this great storyline where the town of
Southtown wants to know, and they go and ask
Santa Claus to help make it happen.
And the heat, Freeze Miser makes the
snow, but his brother, the Heat Miser, you know,
he's, he controls the weather in the south and
won't let it happen.
So, Mother Nature gets in the middle
of it all and intervenes, and it really made me
think a lot about what we're doing in fisheries
right now. And
(Laughter.)
RDML GALLAUDET: so, but there's

	21
1	more. If you've ever seen Rudolph the Red-Nosed
2	Reindeer, I had to expand a little bit more
3	because there's
4	(Laughter.)
5	RDML GALLAUDET: no better
6	character for the IUU fishing than the Abominable
7	Snow Monster. Of course the NGOs are just like
8	Santa Claus. They want everybody to feel good.
9	(Laughter.)
10	RDML GALLAUDET: And you know, there
11	are a lot of scientists that work for me that are
12	a lot like that nerdy dentist, but I love them
13	because I'm like them.
14	And of course, Rudolph is nobody
15	better than what we're trying to protect and
16	conserve. So, anyways, there you go. I
17	lightened it up.
18	(Laughter.)
19	RDML GALLAUDET: About me, a little
20	bit briefly, just as an introduction. As
21	Jennifer said, I've been in the Navy for 32
22	years.

		20
1	Just retired in September, and there,	
2	that young lad on the upper left is me, and my	
3	father swearing me into the US Naval Academy.	
4	And I decided to go to the Academy	
5	because I was just, growing up in southern	
6	California, I loved everything about the ocean.	
7	It wasn't so much that my dad was in	
8	the Navy. It was more that I just wanted to work	
9	on the sea.	
10	And here it was, the Naval Academy	
11	afforded me an opportunity to work on the sea	
12	right away, upon graduation, and study it,	
13	because it had a great degree program in	
14	oceanography.	
15	And it was free, so that helped a lot	
16	too, and convinced my parents a little bit. But	
17	it started a journey which I've just been really	
18	privileged to have.	
19	I have three degrees on the Navy's	
20	dime. That middle picture there on the top is	
21	the Institute of Oceanography's pier.	
22	So, I spent a good deal of my career	

getting educated there, and thankfully, it's 1 2 really paid off. It paid off for me in the Navy. I ultimately assumed a job as 3 Oceanographer for the Navy. Got me to do some 4 good gigs, like ride a submarine in the Arctic, 5 and also, take on this current position, which I 6 7 view, at NOAA, as really coming back to what I've always loved first, and that's studying earth 8 9 sciences and applying them for the good of our 10 country. 11 I did that in the Navy primarily with 12 a national security focus, and it's just great to 13 be here and have the focus expanded because I, we 14 work with the Navy for a national security emphasis, but we also work for the country for an 15 16 economic security piece. 17 There's a homeland security piece with 18 respect to natural disaster response. And then, 19 there's natural resource security, which 20 everybody in this room clearly has a piece in. 21 So, it's been great. 22 And I won't talk all about my career.

There's elements there. I worked on aircraft 1 2 carriers, worked with Navy SEALs. I just had a chat with Urban about 3 4 that, and all really rewarding, and it taught me 5 a lot about the practical aspects of applying earth sciences, and I'm working, I'm hoping that 6 I can bring all that to bear in this position I 7 8 have at NOAA. 9 So, what I'd like to do is just talk a bit about the priorities NOAA has for this 10 administration, and what's behind them, some of 11 12 the strategic drivers or imperatives. And then, 13 and then, a little bit about going forward. 14 So, first off though, a couple of the sort of mega trends that are shaping where we 15 16 want to go. 17 There clearly, there is an amazing 18 advancement in technology, information 19 technology, autonomous systems, machine learning, 20 and genomics, bioengineering. It's just, it's 21 incredible. The left hand side here is a depiction 22

of something you might've heard of, the Kurzweil 1 2 Curve, and it's sort of like Moore's law, but to another exponential. And it's not a, it's not a, 3 4 like a hypothesis. We are rapidly approaching the capability. 5 So, this slide depicts, for \$1,000, 6 what kind of computing capacity do we have and 7 will we have as we grow in information technology 8 9 capabilities? And by 2050, we'll not only have, for 10 \$1,000 on any, on my iPad, or a pad-like device, 11 12 not only the ability to just, of one human brain, in terms of computational capacity, but actually 13 14 every human brain on the planet. That's the kind of computing capacity 15 16 we're going to have, you know, in our generation. 17 And that's, and then, along with these other 18 advances in technology, which I use a book that I recently read that I advise you to look into. 19 20 Have you, anybody, raise your hand if 21 you've heard of this author or read his work. So, you probably read his first book, Sapiens: 22 Α

History of Humankind. And a really insightful 1 2 author, quite objective. And this really paints the story for 3 4 the future, best futurist book I've ever read in 5 terms of really capturing the potential and possibilities. 6 7 Some are, I would say even 8 frightening, but there's great opportunity as 9 well. And so, this is something, it's not an 10 11 if, it's when, and it's happening fast, and we 12 really need to harness it to stay ahead. And so, it offers all sorts of 13 14 opportunities for us as we move forward in terms of data collection and really optimizing our 15 16 yields in our commercial fisheries, and really 17 improving our stock assessments, and everything 18 else we're doing as a, as an agency, in terms of 19 weather and ocean prediction. 20 And so, that's one. The second piece 21 that I've been watching in the Navy is the rapid 22 expansion in our maritime domain of everything,

of all sorts of activity.

2 In the last 25 years, global shipping has increased by 400 percent. And that's just 3 extraordinary. And with that, national economies 4 5 like China, like ours. And so, there's a lot of activity 6 7 happening in the ocean and the coast, and then, 8 more people are moving to the coast. 9 I mean, just within the last, I think, 10 years, we've increased our coastal populations 10 11 by about five million. So, if you just keep on projecting, 12 13 we're going to have a lot more people on the 14 coast, and our coasts are getting more vulnerable, and we need to really look at 15 16 resilience of our people and our fisheries with 17 respect to that. 18 So, that's something I watched in the 19 Navy, and it clearly affects NOAA in terms of our 20 ocean prediction, mapping, exploration, our 21 coastal zone management, and our resource 22 management.

I	2
1	Another piece that we're watching is
2	that, and I saw this in the Navy, is our
3	competitors are catching up.
4	We don't have, as a nation, the
5	absolute superpower status that we had, let's say
6	25 years ago.
7	We, this country, China, this shows
8	their Belt and Rod Initiative, where they're,
9	they are, they say they're not trying to rule the
10	world, but their actions say something different.
11	And this is a, they're, they've
12	installed a base just a few miles from our base
13	in Djibouti in Africa, and they're putting them
14	all around that continent. And so, they're
15	rapidly expanding trade.
16	They have investments over \$1 trillion
17	this year in infrastructure in this region, and
18	the Belt and Road, the first two is the Silk
19	Road, so the land route for commercial trade.
20	And the Belt is the ocean route.
21	But, not to pick it here, is they're
22	also targeting the northern sea route in the

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1	Arctic to expand their shipping and trade.
2	So, they're clearly going after us,
3	and they're catching up quickly. Now, some
4	people think, what's, you know, is that a bad
5	thing?
6	In some ways, it is, because they're
7	robbing from us all of our intellectual property
8	across every discipline to achieve this status.
9	So, there's a competition going on
10	here, and this administration's goal, which I
11	applaud, is to retain our global leadership in
12	all areas. Specifically for NOAA, resource
13	management and environmental prediction.
14	But, so, this, that's just one area
15	that aligned with where we're going after, where
16	the administration is going after with respect to
17	this.
18	It's also happening in a national
19	security piece, which was the biggest imperative
20	for me in the Navy, but it, again, it affects a
21	lot of what NOAA does because we partner with our
22	DoD. So, that's a big trend that's shaping our

direction. 1 2 So, here are the three priorities that we've articulated at a very high level, a lot of 3 4 stuff below them. We're working on some of those details right now. 5 But the first one is, regards earth 6 7 system observations and prediction. With a real, and it's just to retain our world leadership. 8 9 And in fact, for the weather modeling, we don't have a global leadership position. 10 It's well-known that we're pretty much second or third 11 12 to the European models, the ECMWF and UKMET for 13 our weather model, our weather global model. 14 And so, that is a, our Secretary has clearly directed us to regain our world 15 16 leadership in weather modeling. 17 I've kind of expanded that direction a 18 little bit because it's, you can't, it's just not 19 a weather model. 20 To have the best weather model, you 21 have to have a couple ocean, earth, ice,

atmosphere or system model, and that's what we're

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moving towards, with the observation systems
 behind it.

You know, we've just launched our 3 4 joint polar, our newest polar-orbiting satellite. 5 It was a great accomplishment for the whole organization and for the nation. 6 That's going to really, it's going to 7 8 rapidly improve our three to seven-day forecasts. 9 Used by our nation, all sectors, as well as our 10 military. 11 And we also launched a, previously, our geostationary satellite, the GOES-16. We'll 12 have another GOES satellite launch in March. 13 And 14 so, really great advances. And that's just the, kind of the 15 16 flashy things. We also have this great network 17 of ships, aircraft, buoys, unmanned, underwater, 18 and aerial vehicles, all contributing to the data 19 that's driving our model and our model 20 improvements. 21 So, we are, for those local or even 22 just, you can get online, but I'll have a piece

in the Washington Post in op-ed this week, that's
 going to talk about regaining our world
 leadership in this area.

And I'm excited about it because our experimental model already outclassed the European model for tracking Hurricane Maria, and we're going to transition that to operations as soon as we can and look to upgrade that to a next generation model suite.

10 Our political appointee for the 11 assistant secretary for earth observations and 12 predictions, so my counterpart for the dry side, 13 is a guy named Dr. Neil Jacobs, a real expert in 14 numerical modeling from the University of North 15 Carolina. Works at Panasonic now.

And he's confirmed out of Committee. We'll see if the Senate can get him a full vote soon. But he's going to come on and lead this effort and do just terrific things.

20 So, very exciting, and I think we 21 couldn't be at NOAA at a better time. Next off 22 is related to it.

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1	So, the first priority talks a bit
2	about our modeling and prediction capability and
3	the observations behind it.
4	This talks about that sort of last
5	step, and that is working with decision makers to
6	minimize the impacts of extreme weather and water
7	events.
8	And a lot of this is driven by a
9	recently passed law, the Weather Research and
10	Forecasting Innovation Act, a mouthful, signed by
11	the President in April.
12	And it's a law that really provides
13	specific authority and direction for us to do the
14	things it takes to improve our modeling and the
15	decision support.
16	And I tell you, our weather service
17	just had a home run year this year. In 2017,
18	we've gotten to a point, you know, in 10 years,
19	you know, like during Hurricane Sandy, we did not
20	do well. Our model didn't perform well.
21	And we were more in a mode of what I'd
22	call in the Navy fire and forget forecasting.

Right, we would just, here you go, good luck with it.

And that really didn't do a lot for 3 4 emergency managers and first responders. But we 5 are at this point now where we have institutionalized processes where a week or more 6 out, we're embedded, our forecasters are embedded 7 8 with emergency managers in their operation 9 centers, and they're getting the whole population 10 engaged, either preparing or sheltering or 11 evacuating on time. 12 So, take this statistic. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast, along with 13 14 Rita and several others, and the statistics for 15 that year, it was a pretty heavy year, we had 16 about \$159 billion in damages, and a loss of life 17 of about, nearly 1,300 people. 18 So, take that this year. We had 19 hurricane damages that doubled that. The damage 20 to property doubled it. But the loss of life was 21 a fifth of what we saw in 2005.

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So, here we had this great excessive

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property damage, but we actually saved a lot of 1 2 lives because people were more prepared. And we're going to keep doing that and 3 keep getting better, all with the goal to 4 5 minimize, and actually really have zero loss of life, if possible. And we're on a trend to get 6 7 there. 8 We can't prevent the storms, but 9 through resilience actions, preparedness, we can certainly minimize the damage and loss of life. 10 11 So, great opportunities here. Again, exciting 12 time for NOAA. 13 The third piece is something you're 14 all interested in, and that's about looking at all our ocean and fisheries resources, and really 15 16 maximizing the sustainable economic contributions 17 of them. And that's sort of depicted here. 18 The sort of different sectors on the 19 right is sort of recreation and tourism. Our 20 National Marine Sanctuaries are a great avenue 21 for that. One statistic I read, I think it was a 22

1 Thunder Bay sanctuary, pulls in like \$100 million 2 in tourism. I know, I'm a scuba diver, and every 3 4 time I've gone on a trip, I've paid a pretty 5 penny to do that. But, so, that's great. And so, we're increasing local, 6 7 helping local economies through tourism, 8 recreation, things like that. 9 On the right, I've depicted all the different sort of industrial sectors that we are 10 11 working to promote, because they all depend on 12 our data. 13 So, it's shipping, our U.S. ports, 14 it's energy opportunities, it's, you know, potential commercial opportunities in terms of 15 16 resource extraction. All, though, done 17 sustainably through our advisement and 18 information. 19 And I mean there's great things 20 happening already. U.S. ports pull in something 21 like, or they see trans-shipment of over \$1 22 trillion worth of goods every year.

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1	It's a pretty huge piece, when you
2	think that our whole entire U.S. GDP is about \$18
3	trillion, that's a large part of that.
4	So, something we can increase through
5	our information to optimize, for example,
6	carriers. Not aircraft carriers.
7	Carriers of shipping and trade, and
8	optimize their routes and, because they're all
9	about time. Time is money. And so, we have, we
10	have a great opportunity here.
11	And in the middle, of course, is what
12	we're, this day is about, and tomorrow, and
13	that's our fisheries, and really maximizing the
14	potential there through wild caught, commercial,
15	recreational, as well as aquaculture, which, I
16	believe, you'll talk about tomorrow, Paul. Yes.
17	DR. DOREMUS: We also covered some of
18	that this morning.
19	RDML GALLAUDET: Good. So, really
20	excited about that. Now, couple specifics about
21	fisheries now, and just to share with you.
22	First off, and I think you're just all

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1	well-steeped in this, but something that I come,
2	as a newcomer, is how pleased I am to see where
3	we are compared to when I entered the Navy in the
4	'80s, and our fisheries were in steep declines.
5	It was really a, kind of sad time for
6	our nation in terms of our natural resource
7	position or posture. But we've gotten smart over
8	time, and I've enjoyed watching that.
9	That's why it's so terrific to come to
10	NOAA right now is I've seen us rebound, our
11	stocks rebound, and a lot of the conservation
12	work we do just really take off, and our whole
13	public is behind it.
14	And so, these are the reports that
15	Chris's team has released. And what this
16	administration and this Secretary, Secretary
17	Ross, who is worth \$2.5 billion, by the way, he's
18	very keen on the economic impacts of our
19	fisheries.
20	And they're significant. You know, I
21	think we, job creation, economic growth. Huge
22	priority for this administration. And so, our

fisheries can contribute a big piece to it. And then, there we go.

3 So, Chris, you own this, and I'm sure 4 this will be, elements of these will be 5 discussed. Just, I want to highlight the success 6 of you and your team.

7 Then, a part of this, our whole 8 approach though, and it's a priority for the 9 administration, that three of the top priorities 10 of the administration are national security, 11 which is a challenge for NOAA right now because 12 even though we support it, the President's budget 13 submission was \$1 billion less than last year.

But, why? Because we're paying, we're paying some long overdue bills that DoD needs to pay. So, their budget submission was higher. And I, you know, I agree with it.

I told you about our competition. I didn't address North Korea, Iran, China, and Russia, in terms of their militaries, but they're countering us every day out forward, and we don't want them to do that on our shores. So, that

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1 money will be well-spent.

2	So, we just need to find ways to do
3	what we do better and smarter, for less cost.
4	Now, granted, if Congress steps in and decides to
5	restore some of those funding, you know, programs
6	for us, I won't complain. I'll happily execute
7	them. But that's sort of where we stand.
8	I support the President's budget, and
9	we're going to do the best we can with what we
10	have. But here we go.
11	Part of this, the second priority is,
12	national security is first, and it's
13	deregulation. And the third is economic growth,
14	and they're really all equal.
15	So, the deregulation piece of this is
16	not, like, we don't want to go wild west again
17	and return to where we were in the '80s for our
18	fisheries.
19	It's, what I know, well, we'll be
20	talking about here more, and that's improving our
21	data collection and science to optimize our
22	yields of every stock so that we can most

sustainably move forward and keep the economy 1 2 thriving in those industries. And so, this is allowing for it. 3 4 It's very science-based database, kind 5 of paring down of the current regulatory framework. 6 And so, Chris's team, I've been 7 8 following this. You know, he's got like 60 9 actions every day, and I'm tracking on various rules being made, and it's great work just to 10 really make more informed decisions. 11 Okav. 12 Also, aquaculture, as I talked about, 13 the Secretary, and you may have mentioned this, 14 Paul, but you know, he, something just doesn't sit right with him, and I can't blame him, is 15 16 that we have this \$14 billion trade, seafood 17 trade deficit. 18 But we have the second largest EEZs in 19 the world. And you know, the most expertise and 20 capability. It just doesn't sit right. So, we 21 have an opportunity here. 22 We have some of the world -- we have

world leaders in the industry and in the science, 1 2 and we can bring that to bear to really eat into that deficit through increasing our aquaculture 3 4 capabilities. 5 I know many of you in the room -- I've 6 looked through all your bios, and we have a 7 number of, I think, Maine and Washington 8 aquaculture representatives. 9 So, thank you, in advance, for your help in advising us on how to move forward as 10 swiftly as possible. 11 12 Then, lastly, two things that are in 13 these reports, and I'm just sort of repeating 14 myself here, but we've got \$200 billion worth of an industry here that we can clearly grow, along 15 16 with a million and a half jobs. 17 But again, as more people move towards 18 the coast, this, these are numbers we can, we 19 can, we can punch up. 20 And so, that's what I'm kind of 21 looking for your help in is advising us how to do 22 that while conserving the resource.

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1	So, lastly, I want to just share a	
2	thought with you. Thank you for your report, by	
3	the way. It was all, everything we're trying to	
4	do.	
5	So, to have you send that to the	
6	Secretary carried a lot of weight because he's	
7	looking to, he's looking for expert advice	
8	outside of the government, because that's where	
9	he came from, and so, this was valuable for us in	
10	our efforts.	
11	And so, this whole thing, this idea	
12	that I've been pitching within NOAA, I call it a	
13	National Marine Moonshot, in terms of just the	
14	big idea.	
15	Don't confuse it with a, you know, a	
16	\$100 billion program to get someone to the moon.	
17	We don't have that money.	
18	The moonshot idea though is that it's	
19	going to be a large, integrated across NOAA and	
20	the government, effort to find ways to rapidly	
21	accelerate our Blue Economy.	
22	You know, one, a statistic I'll share	

with you. You've got all the fishery statistics. 1 2 Our national ocean observing industry is about a \$7 billion effort, and mostly servicing the 3 offshore sector, but somewhat, we leverage some 4 of that commercially for our fisheries and ocean 5 observations. 6 7 And that's, again, more people getting near the cost, more people start engaging in 8 9 marine-related activities. That is, those are, those are industries that can expand. 10 11 And so, I want to think about a real 12 targeted way that we can expand the various economic sectors I talked about, tourism, 13 14 shipping, trade, defense, energy, substantially within the next few years by informing them and 15 16 giving them better information about the ocean 17 and coast. 18 And so, we're going to be developing 19 this as we move forward, and we'll be looking 20 forward to your help in executing this. All 21 right. 22 So, with that, I want to thank you all

for what you do for NOAA fisheries. And yes, 1 2 that is me. I have a 19 foot Bayliner. I love to get out on the water and I live right on the 3 4 western shore of the Chesapeake. 5 And so, if not just for my position of authority, certainly my position, geographically, 6 7 I thank you all for what you do. And with that, 8 I'll take any questions. 9 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. Julie. 10 MEMBER BONNEY: So, knowing that 11 you've been involved with the oceanographic 12 issues for a long time, and all the weather 13 patterns and whatnot, and then seeing the 14 administration's view on climate change, I was wondering how you reconcile those differences. 15 16 And I'm going to give you an example of what 17 happened in my region. I --18 RDML GALLAUDET: Alaska, right? 19 MEMBER BONNEY: Yes. I live in the 20 Gulf of Alaska on Kodiak Island, which is the 21 size of New Jersey, which I just learned the 22 other day.

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1	But we had a major collapse in our
2	Pacific cod stocks because of the warm blob on
3	the Pacific coast that entered the Gulf.
4	And so, the actual quota is going from
5	88,000 metric tons down to 18,000 in one calendar
6	year.
7	So, the management structure is
8	adapting to the result for the fish stock, but in
9	terms of what the carbon footprint and all the
10	other things on a national level, it seems to me
11	that that needs to be part of the strategy for
12	NOAA and NMFS, in terms of how we move forward
13	today. So, I was just wondering if you could
14	respond to that question.
15	RDML GALLAUDET: I sure can. So,
16	that's, so, my last job, I was oceanographer for
17	the Navy.
18	I also directed a task force the Navy
19	had established when I was a Captain, and it was
20	the Navy's task force Climate Change. And our
21	main purpose was to address changes in the
22	Arctic.

And you saw that picture of me in the 1 2 Chukchi Sea, and I was on a submarine there in March of 2016, and the submarine officers -- just 3 as an anecdote -- are kind of flipping out right 4 now because they have never seen such dramatic 5 changes in the Arctic after operating there for 6 7 50 years. 8 You know, the ice is much more 9 dynamic. It's thinner, and so it creates the ice keels -- kind of like inverted mountains of ice -10 11 -- that they have to sort of maneuver around, and 12 it's tough, because it's shallow water there. 13 And so, they're, and then, we're, the 14 Navy and NOAA are helping advise them on that ice movement in our models, and we have a national 15 16 NOAA center that's a joint effort in Suitland, 17 Maryland, by the way. 18 If you're interested in that, you 19 should go visit. Have you been there? Oh, it's 20 definitely relevant to your area. So, that was 21 just a quick introduction on that. 22 But, so, I understand and accept

climate change as being real, and that there's a 1 2 human contribution to it. And NOAA will continue its climate 3 monitoring and assessment missions. We have a 4 5 climate program office, and there are research, a line office. And they're going to keep doing 6 7 great work. 8 They just released a, helped release a 9 climate science special report. They're working on the National Climate Assessment, and all 10 valuable information our nation needs to inform 11 12 future plans. As far as, and NOAA will continue it, 13 14 and I do expect fisheries to factor in those 15 anticipated changes in their management, and 16 you're already doing it actually, because you're 17 seeing different stocks migrate, like off the 18 east coast especially. They're having trouble 19 with that. 20 So, all that said, now, when you, when 21 say, oh, okay, the administration is, there's 22 really no, that's just not a priority to them.

They have prioritized, they have prioritized, or 1 2 we have prioritized that weather forecasting out to two years. So, seasonal and sub-seasonal. 3 4 Climate monitoring is, we'll still do. 5 But the priority, and I'll go back to this, because I have to say, with my experience and 6 7 observations of climate, climate change, and impacts. Let me go back here. 8 9 They're important, but it's the 10 weather, the near term weather forecasting 11 capability that's going to save lives. 12 Now, granted, there's a climate piece 13 to that. You know, storm frequency increasing in 14 certain regions, storm intensity, that is. Maybe 15 not frequency. Roger that. That's important to 16 know. 17 But I think, I personally believe the 18 pendulum swift, shifted a little too far on the 19 climate emphasis where we really need to focus on 20 our near term weather. 21 That's why, let's just first get the best in the world weather model, and then we'll 22

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1	start, and that will help improve the framework
2	and the, all, the whole infrastructure to do
3	better climate monitoring and assessment. So,
4	both are underway.
5	They're parallel efforts, but you
6	know, so I'm not disregarding it. The climate is
7	wrapped up into this priority. Does that answer
8	your question?
9	MEMBER BONNEY: Partially, I think.
10	(Laughter.)
11	MEMBER BONNEY: I guess the only
12	comment I would add is forecasting climate, and
13	you know, saving lives is important, but also
14	climate affects economies.
15	And so, I don't know how we preserve,
16	for the Gulf participants, whether the fish is
17	migrating up the coast or whether the fish is
18	collapsing because of recruitment events that
19	affects economy. And I don't know how we wrap
20	that into a policy for NOAA.
21	RDML GALLAUDET: So, I acknowledge
22	that, and that's why we're continuing our climate

monitoring and assessment work, because it, 1 2 there's a clear economic impact. So, I'm not dismissing that at all. 3 4 I'm saying, I don't, we didn't 5 articulate climate as a standout priority. We believe it's rolled up into this larger, 6 7 minimizing the impacts of extreme weather. Okay? 8 Thanks. 9 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Harlon. 10 MEMBER PEARCE: Great presentation. 11 I'm not as smart as my Naval graduate sitting 12 next to me, so he went through the Academy as 13 well. 14 So, I enjoyed the Kurzweil Curve that you put on this, you know, I just wish you could 15 16 get that a little faster than it does right now. 17 You know, because part of our problem here is 18 data and understanding and knowledge. 19 And we're very big on MAFAC with the 20 development of better data collection processes 21 and things to measure our fisheries by so we 22 understand what's going on.

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1	So, you would be, you would be
2	impressed with how we feel about that and how
3	we're going to work towards that.
4	We've got meetings this afternoon that
5	are going to push it even harder at the council
6	level and different ideas to help you solve some
7	of those problems.
8	And I really like your aquaculture
9	ideas and get through the bureaucratic mess that
10	we're in right now and get the permits easily
11	solved. Get people in the water and get things
12	done.
13	So, the things that you're doing are
14	going in the right direction. Just that you've
15	got to get that Kurzweil Curve a little quicker
16	for me, okay?
17	(Laughter.)
18	RDML GALLAUDET: Aye-aye, sir. I got
19	that. And thank you. By the way, I lived in
20	your Harlon, Louisiana, right?
21	I lived in your great state for two
22	years, and I very much appreciate their natural

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resources there. And so, but yes.

2 We are working to get faster. I think one way we can do that is through partnering more 3 4 with the private sector in terms of technology developments and transition. 5 You know, I, in previous versions of 6 7 this brief, I showed a curve, and what's 8 interesting about the pace of research funding 9 and results is that federal funding for basic research is sort of, like, teeing off, whereas, 10 the private sector, their funding for research is 11 12 increasing exponential.

And so, you know, I think we need to really harness that. It's very clear to me, and it came from my defense experience that industry was outpacing the DoD.

They were much more agile. They were,
and they were finding out things that we just
were finding out after.

20 And so, that harnessing that, and the 21 Navy, the Navy actually, or the Defense 22 Department still have these things called Defense 1

Innovation Units.

2	There's one in Boston, Austin, Texas,
3	and Silicon Valley. And they're these centers
4	that were, whenever cutting edge technology was
5	being developed in the private sector, they would
6	capture what was applicable to the DoD, and
7	basically vector it into a, our military
8	programs. And so, we're going to look to do
9	something like that.
10	MEMBER PEARCE: Just as a follow-up to
11	that, you know, you're correct. And one of the
12	things we're looking at clearly is to take
13	advantage of that data that you're talking about
14	right now that, not necessarily NOAA data.
15	And to integrate that into our thought
16	process as we go, and make sure that we get all
17	the knowledge that we can, ahead of Kurzweil's
18	Curve, of course, so we can do our job in a
19	better way.
20	And you know, we don't have, in the
21	Gulf, I'm sure, we don't have a science and
22	technology center in the Gulf.

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1	And we were looking at developing ways
2	we might be able to do some of that so we could
3	tie those better universities together into one
4	thought process that feeds to the complimented
5	process to help us get more data and put it
6	altogether.
7	So, we're thinking the same way as
8	what you're talking right now. So, I'm glad to
9	hear what you're saying.
10	RDML GALLAUDET: Great. Thank you.
11	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Roger.
12	MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Admiral, I very
13	much appreciate your excitement about the new
14	technology.
15	And wondering a little bit as a
16	follow-up on what Harlon said. I'm wondering if
17	some of this new technology that's out there
18	either in the private sector or some of the
19	technology developed by NOAA can be
20	implemented in terms of a fish doc assessment, in
21	terms of timeliness and accuracy.
22	It seems that, you know, you know,

whether it's sonar, there's just so many 1 2 different technologies coming onboard, and it appears to someone on the outside that the stock 3 4 assessment process has sort of been the same, 5 relatively speaking, for a long period of time. And if we want to sort of, you know, 6 sort of jump start, you know, the fisheries, the 7 8 economy, one of doing it certainly is better data 9 so that we can nimbly act on it or not act on it. I don't know if there's more fish or 10 11 less fish, but the more we know, the better 12 decision making we can do. 13 RDML GALLAUDET: Yes, sir. And by the 14 way, I absolutely love your chain of restaurants. 15 Legal Sea Foods, correct? 16 MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Yes. Thank you. 17 RDML GALLAUDET: Our family are big 18 fans. How about that? 19 MEMBER BERKOWITZ: Appreciate it. 20 Thank you. 21 RDML GALLAUDET: So, absolutely. And 22 my answer is why not? I mean, you look at the

all the capabilities out there, in fact, I got a
 great report from our fisheries folks. Somebody
 on your team, Chris.

We were, we have to monitor marine mammals in various places, and we were able to demonstrate the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones, to do these monitoring of, Lindsay, where are you? What kind of, leopard seals.

And it was, it was saving, you know,
what would take six people on a boat hours, they
were doing it in 20 minutes with two people. And
so, this is, it's there. There's no research
that needs to happen. It's there.

14 And with, you know, automation and 15 machine learning, who here has written computer 16 code? Okay, good. There you go. That counts. 17 (Laughter.)

18 RDML GALLAUDET: It better. Our
19 experimental model is in FORTRAN. No, but you
20 know, so, it's a -- the capabilities are endless.
21 And so, and they're here now. So, absolutely.
22 And we're, Chris has working very

aggressively towards that. And you want to 1 2 comment on that, Chris? I just, I did want to add 3 MR. OLIVER: a comment, and you might hear some of this more 4 tomorrow from Cisco. I don't know if Cisco's 5 6 going to speak to this. Some of the eDNA work where they're 7 8 actually measuring molecules in the water column 9 that can actually give you presence. 10 Presence, absence, and perhaps even magnitude, or volumes of fish, different species' 11 12 That kind of thing. presence. 13 We're not, it's not going to be 14 tomorrow where that's perfected. But it's on the foreseeable horizon. 15 16 And I got a presentation, a couple of 17 different presentations when I was in Seattle 18 last week from some of our Science Center folks. 19 Some of the traditional acoustic and 20 sonars that are done from the vessels shooting 21 down where they're now mounting units on the sea 22 floor that shoot up at a significantly lower cost

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than would be involved in ship time.

And things like the sail drones that can literally cruise around in the Bering Sea in 30, 40 foot seas, and take all kind of different oceanographic measurements.

And they're not free, but when you 6 look at steady or declining budgets, the aging of 7 8 our fleet, we've got to really spend a lot of our 9 effort on realizing those opportunities for that kind of new technology, and being able to 10 11 implement it on other platforms like our fishing 12 vessel platforms to become a more efficient way 13 to get some of our basic science and research, but also advance it into some of these more 14 15 advanced technologies, too.

So, there's -- I hope Cisco's going to
talk to you all about some of that tomorrow
because it's really interesting.

19 RDML GALLAUDET: Yes. And I'll 20 actually add, pile onto you piling on there, 21 Chris, and that's, so I graduated from Scripps 22 with a PhD in 2001, and I did my work using

multi-beam sonar to map the sea floor and other 1 2 things, and fish. And that was -- that was almost two decades ago. 3 4 So, we had the techniques to estimate 5 biomass then. So, and now we're, we advanced, and this goes to you, how do we move this fast? 6 7 We have the technology. We've just 8 got to transition it and move it into operations. 9 And so, we are targeted towards that. Great question. 10 Thanks. 11 All right. We have CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 12 quite a queue, and I'm told that we have five 13 more minutes. So, we'll have --14 RDML GALLAUDET: We have time. Ι mean, I think we have time, don't we? So, I have 15 16 time --17 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. 18 RDML GALLAUDET: -- if you do. 19 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Additional five 20 minutes. Okay. Rai was next in the queue. 21 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Thank you, Terri. 22 Thanks for taking the time for being here. We

know you're very busy, and we really appreciate the presentation. It was really great. I really appreciated your response to Julie's climate question.

It's very rare that folks make the 5 distinction between climate and weather, and 6 that's something, you know, for folks that work 7 in climate and resilience building, it sometimes 8 9 becomes a pet peeve that we address that climate 10 long-term weather, near-term, and how do, and 11 your answer about minimizing the extreme weather 12 affects the impacts and the water events is 13 really important, how that affects coastal 14 communities.

Fisheries as well because it's something that, from what I'm hearing, what you said, it really does address certain of the, of the concerns that folks in the NGOs and in coastal communities have on the long-term impacts of climate change, but today, of course. So, I really did appreciate your response.

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I think that prioritization and that,

you know, outlining that climate is not the 1 2 priority right now with modeling, and really pinning down the weather events and getting that 3 a better precise scale in the modeling is really 4 5 important because it does help out with planning. So, and everything that's associated 6 7 with planning for extreme weather events. So, I 8 really appreciate that, and I think that's one of 9 the best response I've heard from somebody in a 10 high level position. So, you know, thank you 11 very much for that. 12 RDML GALLAUDET: Thanks, Rai. Ι 13 appreciate that. So, first, I have a question 14 for you. So, in the bios that I read of 15 everybody, you're holding a gator or a croc? 16 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Okay, that's 17 neither. That's --18 RDML GALLAUDET: Oh. 19 MEMBER ESPINOZA: That's a Cuban crocodile. 20 21 RDML GALLAUDET: What are they called? 22 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Well, it's a Cuban

croc, it's a crocodile, but it's an endemic 1 2 species in Cuba. So --RDML GALLAUDET: Oh, that's great. 3 4 So, when I lived in Louisiana, there was all 5 sorts of gator farms there, and they're great to go to with your kids. But thank you for your 6 7 response there. 8 You know, my heart goes out to your 9 Puerto Rico, correct? And I'll tell you state. this. 10 All the words I said about NOAA 11 12 improving and getting better and saving a lot of 13 lives, you know, don't get me wrong. Ι 14 acknowledge wholeheartedly the suffering that's occurred, especially in Puerto Rico, of hundreds 15 16 of thousands, millions of people that were 17 impacted by the hurricanes this year. So, I'm 18 not dismissing that in any way. 19 In fact, my house was washed away 20 during Hurricane Katrina. I mean, and everything 21 in it. There was nothing left. So, we lost it 22 all.

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1	And, now, I'll tell you, I was, I
2	think our family's better because of it. It made
3	us grow stronger. We appreciate the things that
4	really matter.
5	But then again, I totally I
6	sympathize with that kind of suffering. So, I
7	wish, you live there still?
8	MEMBER ESPINOZA: Yes.
9	RDML GALLAUDET: Yes. So, you're
10	living it. And so, I wish you all the best. I
11	hope that NOAA's doing everything we can in the
12	recovery efforts. I believe we are. If we're
13	not, let me know.
14	MEMBER ESPINOZA: Well, from my
15	experience directly, NOAA has been doing a really
16	wonderful job, especially where I live, it's been
17	doing a really great job.
18	All the agencies that I, U.S. Coast
19	Guard, all the ones that I have seen personally,
20	and worked with have done an amazing job. So, I
21	really applaud it, and thank you for what they've
22	done.

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1	RDML GALLAUDET: Thanks. Well, best
2	of luck to you and everybody you know. Okay.
3	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Mike.
4	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Thank you. Two
5	questions, actually. I'll just rattle them both
6	off.
7	One is, with the advance of artificial
8	intelligence, do you, there's been conjecture
9	that I've heard on, from other people writing
10	futurist type stuff, that at some point, we're
11	going to be manufacturing a lot more, it'll be
12	cheaper actually to manufacture without the
13	transportation and the carbon footprint.
14	Do you see that the amount of shipping
15	going down in the future because of that kind of
16	factor, or just increasing because the exchange
17	of raw resources and that kind of stuff?
18	RDML GALLAUDET: Shipping?
19	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: And
20	RDML GALLAUDET: Yes, go ahead. Next
21	one?
22	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: The second one is,

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one environmental group, that I won't name, but has done a, more of a feed the world population type study, and actually been pretty active in that.

And they said in their projections, 5 and using some scientists they have, that the 6 7 wild fishery component could double the amount of, if they were managed like United States and 8 9 New Zealand, in other words, if there wasn't, you 10 know, all the, you know, the practices that there shouldn't be going on in the world, if we could 11 12 recover those stocks in many of the countries.

But I know that's a pretty lofty projection, and I've heard 10 percent, I've heard 50 percent, and you know, actually doubling.

But in your chart you had there, down at the bottom, it shows more or less a steady or even a slight decline in the wild fisheries resource production.

I think it's around 90,000 metric, or 90 million metric tons now. And if you care to 22 comment on that --

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1	RDML GALLAUDET: Well, first let me
2	talk about shipping and AI.
3	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Okay.
4	RDML GALLAUDET: We're kind we're
5	kind of there already, I think. You look at the
6	shipping industry here, you know, the bridge of,
7	on ships like that usually are manned by like one
8	person at sea, and then maybe they'll throw on
9	two people during a, you know, in port. So, it's
10	a, we're pretty much there.
11	And you know, I'm sure in the next, by
12	the end of the century, we might be entirely
13	automating global shipping. I mean, or some
14	part of it.
15	I mean, I think things like fisheries
16	are still going to have people in the loop. But
17	yes, but I think we've already come a long way.
18	We're about, we've kind of optimized there. Now,
19	yes.
20	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: To be clear, I was
21	actually talking about manufacturing in the
22	United States because of the artificial

intelligence --1 2 RDML GALLAUDET: Oh. MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: -- relieving the 3 4 need for as much shipping as is going on 5 presently. Oh, okay. 6 RDML GALLAUDET: Thanks. 7 I, thanks to clarify. Well, there is great 8 potential there. You're right. 9 A lot of people are sort of concerned that all this AI is going to remove jobs, but the 10 reality is you, as technology is advanced, to an 11 12 amazing degree, I graduated from the last Naval 13 Academy class. What year were you? 14 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: '66. 15 RDML GALLAUDET: Okay. A little 16 before me. 17 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: That's the last 18 class. 19 RDML GALLAUDET: Okay, yes. 20 (Laughter.) 21 RDML GALLAUDET: Yes, sir. But to 22 have, to not have a personal computer issued to

Every class after me had a personal 1 them. 2 computer. And so, I went from typing on an IBM 3 4 thing like that, my term papers, to now, you 5 know, doing everything on my iPad, and it's just all, and the whole world's there. 6 The whole world's accessible. 7 8 So, I think we'll be there in U.S. 9 manufacturing, but it will create other types of jobs in terms of the design, the management, the 10 11 engineering, and the, and the spinoffs that will 12 occur in either recreation. So, that's just, not 13 really, you didn't ask me that question. 14 So, the answer is, yes, I think that's going to happen, but I don't see that as job 15 16 loss. It's going to be job transition, if you will, or transfer. 17 18 The other thing about, you were 19 saying, was your question about wild caught fish 20 and the fact that they're, is it this graph that 21 you were asking about? 22 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: I guess what I was

1	looking at is if we worked as a planet to manage
2	our fisheries much more like we do in the United
3	States, in some peoples' estimation, we could
4	double, potentially, the world output of
5	fisheries' products from wild fish alone.
6	RDML GALLAUDET: Right. So, do you,
7	are you asking my opinion of that?
8	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Well, the chart
9	doesn't exactly go that direction, so I was just
10	curious.
11	RDML GALLAUDET: Oh, well, not our
12	chart. I don't who, Chris, how credible is the
13	World Resource Institute?
14	(Laughter.)
15	RDML GALLAUDET: No, but actually,
16	that's a great point, Mike. I'd say though, and
17	back me up, Paul, but I think we've been doing
18	that in our international commissions, correct?
19	It's trying to get everybody to be
20	like us so that we can raise the bar in terms of
21	conservation and the yields in international
22	fisheries, correct?

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1	DR. DOREMUS: Yes, that's true. Then
2	the highest number I've seen is 15 percent, in
3	terms of increased use of wild capture fish
4	stowed. So, even with, I'd be interested to see
5	where you got that, what the source is.
6	Because we, you know, we want to
7	understand what the potential is. But the trend
8	has been fairly flat for decades using global
9	fisheries data.
10	So, I think seriously bending it, and
11	certainly anywhere close to doubling is pretty
12	highly unlikely.
13	RDML GALLAUDET: Great questions,
14	Mike. Thanks.
15	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Peter.
16	MEMBER MOORE: Yes, hello.
17	Congratulations. I'm really happy to have
18	somebody who's got the ocean atmosphere interface
19	at the helm.
20	RDML GALLAUDET: Thank you.
21	MEMBER MOORE: And I worked in the
22	ocean observing business for about five and a

1	half years. Prior to that, I was in the
2	commercial industry for almost 30.
3	And one thing that Roger brought up
4	about moving the technology into stock
5	assessments quicker, certainly it's happening.
6	But in addition to all the sort of
7	technology, there are people involved in that.
8	And there are some real leaders in the northeast.
9	I've been in the northeast now for
10	about 20 years, who I see at the Northeast
11	Fisheries Science Center really making a
12	difference.
13	I know that Mike talks about Cisco all
14	the time, and he's another one. But I just want
15	to encourage you to keep an eye out for those
16	leaders because they have a pretty challenging
17	job, in my experience, to kind of move the
18	institutional sort of stock assessment process
19	from one of, you know, input output some could
20	say garbage input output to more of
21	integrating that information into the stock
22	assessments.

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1	And then, trying to get the management
2	process to implement that is a whole other
3	wicket.
4	And I will say that my experience has
5	been that when there's trust on the part of the
6	science on the part of the industry with those
7	science people, when they become basically, you
8	know, integrated, for lack of a better word,
9	which you know is, you know, some people could
10	construe as a conflict of interest.
11	But I really do believe that the
12	fishing industry has the fine scale knowledge,
13	that day-to-day experience on the water is very,
14	very hard to come by, even with an instrument,
15	much less a scientist.
16	And so, these cooperative research
17	efforts that you guys support, I, 100 percent,
18	think those are really important. Especially
19	when the science side can bring some of that
20	stuff to, like, the study fleet in northeast.
21	I don't know if you've heard about it,
22	but the, it's part of the cooperative research,

and it's, you know, we're seeing some big changes 1 2 for the better in that respect. So, I just wanted to thank you and keep an eye open. 3 4 RDML GALLAUDET: That's great, Peter. 5 Thank you, and thank you for your service in You were a federal employee with IOOS, 6 NOAA. 7 right? 8 I actually have never MEMBER MOORE: 9 been a federal or state employee, but I, it's a nonprofit association. 10 11 RDML GALLAUDET: Oh, okay. 12 MEMBER MOORE: Part of IOOS. I guess 13 IOOS devolves it out to the regions. 14 RDML GALLAUDET: Yes. MEMBER MOORE: One of the attractions 15 16 for me was that I came out of the industry to 17 work with the industry as a -- I guess I was a, I 18 was part of a nonprofit at that point. 19 RDML GALLAUDET: Yes. 20 MEMBER MOORE: But yes, it's, we're, 21 So, we were, the idea is that IOOS gets the yes. 22 money out into the regions, supposedly where, you

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1	know, you're down in the grass roots more. So,
2	that's what that theory is. Yes.
3	RDML GALLAUDET: Well, thanks for your
4	support.
5	MEMBER MOORE: Yes.
6	RDML GALLAUDET: That program is
7	something I'm looking close at as a part of this
8	Blue Economy initiative. And so, I appreciate
9	the foundation you've established there.
10	But, and I haven't been up, the
11	Science Center's in Gloucester, right? Is that
12	what you're talking about?
13	MEMBER MOORE: In Woods Hole.
14	RDML GALLAUDET: Oh, Woods Hole.
15	Pardon me.
16	MEMBER MOORE: yes.
17	RDML GALLAUDET: Well, I will get up
18	there soon, I hope. I've been up there before,
19	but never to visit there and see exactly what
20	you're talking about.
21	MEMBER MOORE: Yes.
22	RDML GALLAUDET: And I know that
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overall it's something we want to embrace and 1 2 move forward as quickly as we can. And so, thanks, thank you for your 3 4 confirmation on that. Looking forward to your 5 advice on how to best do it. 6 MEMBER MOORE: Sure. Thank you. 7 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. Sebastian. 8 MEMBER BELLE: Good afternoon. Let me 9 just start by saying thank you for your service, and thank you for your continued willingness to 10 11 serve this country. 12 I'm not sure whether you deserve 13 condolences, or -- but I take my hat off to you. 14 And I just want to make a couple comments about 15 aquaculture. 16 **RDML GALLAUDET:** Sure. 17 MEMBER BELLE: Not surprisingly, given 18 my background. 19 RDML GALLAUDET: Maine, right? 20 MEMBER BELLE: Yes. So, we have 190 21 family farms in the state, and we have 200 prerevenue farms that have been started within the 22

1	last five years.
2	We've averaged about 8 percent growth
3	over the last 20 years, even through a down
4	economy.
5	So, there's a tremendous demand for
6	domestically produced aquaculture products. And
7	in our little part of the world, aquaculture has
8	kind of become the new face of the working
9	waterfront.
10	We're, many of, many of our members
11	are the sons and daughters of commercial
12	fishermen who haven't been able to get permits,
13	and have used aquaculture as a way to continue
14	that family heritage.
15	There are some great initiatives
16	underway internally in the agency, and I want to
17	particularly commend Paul and Michael Rubino for
18	their leadership.
19	I think they've done tremendous work
20	over the years, and are going to continue to do
21	that.
22	And the one plea I would make is that

we are competing every day against producers in 1 2 other countries that don't comply with the kinds of regulations that we do, that in many cases get 3 very significant government subsidies, either 4 directly for their business or for programs that 5 support their business. 6 7 So, when you begin to think about aquaculture, don't just think about regulatory 8 9 streamlining. Think about it as your Moonshot 10 11 program, and economic development. Think about 12 water across departments, not just your 13 department. 14 But in cooperation with all of the 15 other federal departments, what are the ways that 16 you can put programs together to reduce the risk 17 for us, as domestic producers, and allow us to 18 compete better in the international marketplace. 19 RDML GALLAUDET: That's a great point, 20 Sebastian. In fact, I was just writing Lindsay -21 - who helped set up all this for me -- that, you know, I found of my slides around a date, and 22

1 they didn't include the seafood inspection and 2 monitoring program efforts that we support. And that, so that's a huge, huge 3 4 element of what the, where the Secretary wants us 5 Because he's seeing the exact same to go. problem in all sorts of other industries. 6 7 MEMBER BELLE: Right. 8 RDML GALLAUDET: And that it can now 9 class us with their imports, and they're doing it unfairly. So, and we see fisheries in the same 10 11 light. 12 And so, setting up the policies that 13 will restrict that those, you know, unfair 14 imports are things we want to prioritize. So, great contribution there. 15 16 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Bob. 17 MEMBER RHEAULT: Welcome aboard. 18 RDML GALLAUDET: Thanks. 19 MEMBER RHEAULT: Thank you for your 20 presentation here. I just, one of our jobs in 21 the MAFAC is to make recommendations about the 22 budget. And prior to 2010, a huge portion of

NOAA's budget was earmarks.

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2	With the death of earmarks, one of the
3	things that strikes us, strikes me every time we
4	review the budget priorities and, you know, flat
5	is the new normal.
6	We're not expecting any giant new
7	money, but as someone from the private sector,
8	I've always budgeted for trucks breaking down, to
9	replace the computer, to fix the boat. And we
10	don't have that in this budget.
11	It blows my mind that we don't budget
12	for boats breaking and satellites ending their
13	life span, and labs falling into the ocean.
14	(Laughter.)
15	MEMBER RHEAULT: And when these things
16	happen, it's a crisis in NOAA's budget. And all
17	the other groups that depend on NOAA funding take
18	the hit.
19	RDML GALLAUDET: Yes.
20	MEMBER RHEAULT: I'm just curious how
21	that's a sustainable model?
22	RDML GALLAUDET: It's not. It's not.

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1	(Laughter.)
2	RDML GALLAUDET: And you know, so
3	that's exactly correct. We want to do a couple
4	things to address that. And really it is about
5	allocation of resources.
6	Of course, everybody wants to do it
7	all, and we really have to prioritize and see,
8	what are we going to have to let go so we have
9	the, we're more robust in these priorities?
10	Now, again, I mean, it'll be a sort of
11	evolving dialogue with the administration and the
12	Hill. And like it's happening now for the 2018
13	budget.
14	What's nice is that some of the
15	critical programs to these priorities are being
16	supported on the Hill.
17	For example, we put together an
18	aircraft and ship recapitalization plan for the
19	reason you're saying.
20	We just had the Ron Brown, you know,
21	blow out some generators, and she's going to be
22	unavailable to do this really important cruise to

the Indian Ocean. Case in point.

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2 But if we can recapitalize those assets that are being, you know, pushed beyond 3 4 their service lives, then, and get the Congress to help us just like they helped us for hurricane 5 forecast improvement. 6 After Sandy, we, it was a pretty 7 8 strong signal that we had to get a lot better. 9 And so, we got support from the Hill to increase 10 the budget for our super computers. 11 And so, that's what we're going to be 12 doing is taking the message forward. Personally, 13 that whole Moonshot thing I put together, that, 14 for me, is kind of strategic planning for our 2020 and beyond budget submission. 15 16 I can't really do much to influence 17 '18. We're already underway. We did get through 18 a nice hurricane supplemental, which was helpful. 19 But that mostly restores damage to our facilities. 20 21 2019, I think we're getting pass-backs 22 today from OMB, and so there's not much more I

1	can do there.
2	But we have a real opportunity in 2020
3	because unlike the '18 and '19 budgets, we can go
4	to the Commerce Department and say, look, here's
5	the economic case.
6	I won't say my predecessors didn't do
7	a good job, but there's trust right now in the
8	Commerce Department, and now, in their new
9	political leadership, and so we're going to have
10	that argument.
11	And I believe, after our aquaculture
12	meeting, the Secretary's going to come around.
13	It's going to be a tough one though.
14	He has to fund the 2020 census, which
15	is already, you know, over-budget and behind
16	schedule. So, that, you know, that's just one
17	thing. And he was a former census taker, so
18	we'll see how this goes.
19	But he gets the economic
20	contributions, and that's what he's looking for.
21	So, we're going to try to make the best case
22	possible.

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1	Does that answer your question? Not
2	entirely, I'm sure. What do you, well, there you
3	go. All I can tell you is the truth.
4	MEMBER RHEAULT: Well, you had a did a
5	sustainable model, and the question is how do we
6	get to a sustainable model, and I don't know that
7	anybody has that answer. So, I wasn't really
8	predicting that you would have the answer, so
9	RDML GALLAUDET: Well, I'll riff on
10	that a little more. You know, but like I've
11	alluded to, we have a lot going on in NOAA. And
12	I'm pretty convinced that we can there are
13	many efficiencies that can be made.
14	I saw the DoD doing this for the last
15	10 years. We were, we were having to do, you
16	know we were budgeted for far less than we had
17	to do.
18	That's why we had two ship collisions
19	that killed 17 sailors, is we were just not, our
20	readiness levels were low. We weren't trained.
21	We were just over task saturated.
22	It's a sad story, but that's, you

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1	know, at least I don't have to deal with that.
2	I'm, you know, I'm thankful.
3	I'm respectful for what the Navy has
4	to deal with, but right now, I think our
5	challenges are a lot less. Still, they matter,
6	they're important.
7	And so, we're going to look to find,
8	look at the data, the drones saving what six
9	people had to do on a ship with only two.
10	That's the things we're going to be
11	looking for for savings. All right. Sorry, Bob.
12	I know you just wanted more money, but
13	(Laughter.)
14	RDML GALLAUDET: Yes. Right. Right.
15	(Laughter.)
16	RDML GALLAUDET: Not the first
17	conversation I've had about this.
18	(Laughter.)
19	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: So, I'm going to be
20	next to last here. So, I just want to thank you
21	very much for coming and spending extra time
22	talking with us, and we look forward to seeing

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1	you as often as possible at our meetings.
2	And you know, we have lots of
3	questions, and I think we have some good ideas
4	among the table.
5	We have a lot of good ideas on ways
6	that we can utilize the public sector to be
7	involved in helping do more with less, which has
8	been the mantra for the past few years, and
9	likely for a while.
10	But I appreciate your enthusiasm.
11	It's rubbing off a little bit, and I appreciate
12	it very much. And I'm going to give Chris next
13	here, the last word.
14	RDML GALLAUDET: Thanks, Terri.
15	MR. OLIVER: I had an observation,
16	Admiral. If you, can you go to your very last
17	slide?
18	I, we were talking about your
19	experience being, in your career, more on the,
20	more in line with the dry side of NOAA, and
21	perhaps a bigger learning curve on the wet side.
22	But you're clearly a seasoned expert on how to

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pose for a fish picture. 1 2 RDML GALLAUDET: That's right. (Laughter.) 3 4 MR. OLIVER: You're holding that thing 5 way out there. You caught me. 6 RDML GALLAUDET: 7 MR. OLIVER: The, it's a nice striper 8 though. 9 RDML GALLAUDET: Yes, it is. 10 (Laughter.) 11 No, I just, I wanted to MR. OLIVER: 12 say thank you on behalf of this group, and the, 13 and your fisheries division for taking the time 14 to come meet with us. And we really appreciate 15 it. 16 And I have to confess, I have a new 17 aspiration over the past few weeks, and that's to 18 become near as good and engaging as a speaker is, 19 that you are. So, thank you very much. It was 20 great. 21 RDML GALLAUDET: Thank you, Chris. Ι enjoy it. 22 I appreciate the opportunity. **All**

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right. Well, thank you all. I hope you have a
good afternoon.
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: So, we're going to
take a 15 minute break and try to be back here at
3:30, so it's not quite 12, I guess. Twelve
minute break.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
went off the record at 3:18 p.m. and resumed at
3:40 p.m.)
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. So, let's see.
We have subcommittees and working groups, and
because we have a lot of overlap, rather than
doing them in two different rooms, we thought we
might try to get them done.
But if it is the pleasure of the
Commerce Subcommittee, and they don't want to be
involved in the Resilience Working Group
activities, then they can decide if they want to
have the meeting in the other room.
Otherwise, yes. Well, we could
actually vote whatever we want, and make Julie,
she's going to wish do you have a preference,

any of you, or do you want to work on tasks? 1 No? 2 No, I was wondering if there was any, you know, if we're just going to go sequentially, or if 3 people want to separate, and Julie isn't -- I 4 5 mean, Julie isn't here. So, just one thing. 6 MS. LOVETT: Erika's making some final edits on the data 7 8 report and needs a little bit more time before 9 that is sent around. 10 I just sent the executive summary And I don't know if you would like to 11 around. 12 walk people through it, Terri. 13 That, you know, so we can see your 14 thoughts and -- but the full question that you were asking is if the Commerce Committee would 15 16 like to break out now, and it seemed there was 17 agreement to potentially draft a letter related 18 to aquaculture, and the aquaculture points that 19 Michael Rubino raised earlier. 20 There's the option of doing that, and 21 there is a second room that we can use, so we can 22 split into two, or we can just work sequentially

2	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: So, I'm entertaining
3	thoughts from members as to whether they would
4	like to begin review of the executive summary
5	document, which you just received the draft.
6	Or if the Commerce Subcommittee wants
7	to separate, and I know that many of us are on
8	the same. So, whatever's your pleasure on that.
9	MEMBER YOCHEM: I'm personally
10	interested in both, and so if you think there's
11	time to do it sequentially, I think that would be
12	great. But if Julie thinks she needs the working
13	time, separate, you know, that's okay too.
14	MEMBER BONNEY: I guess my question
15	is, and I haven't really looked at the agenda,
16	are we going to get a second bite of the apple on
17	these, or this our only opportunity?
18	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: Yes, there's
19	breakout time for subcommittees and working
20	groups. Tomorrow afternoon, we have on there for
21	the Ecosystem Approach's Subcommittee, and the
22	Recreational Fisheries Subcommittee.

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1	You could have a small group dealing
2	with aquaculture breakout at that time in
3	addition to it, during that time.
4	MEMBER BONNEY: So
5	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: Heidi, do you
6	think that's a good idea?
7	MEMBER BONNEY: So, based on that, I
8	think that we should, I'm fine with doing it all
9	as a group. We'll make as much progress as can,
10	and then we can circle back around tomorrow.
11	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: Okay. Everybody
12	know what the plan is? You good? Erika missed
13	it. Okay. So, I'm going to reiterate what our
14	plan is for this afternoon.
15	On the agenda, we do have, since we
16	only have two subcommittees that are scheduled to
17	meet this afternoon, we are going to have them
18	meet sequentially, which is open to all members.
19	It's not just subcommittee members.
20	The first will be going over the
21	Resilience Working Group Subcommittee work that
22	you all have done, and towards the end of it,

1	Julie will lead out that discussion on
2	aquaculture from today.
3	If there isn't enough time to complete
4	the work of drafting an entire letter, that
5	Subcommittee could meet tomorrow afternoon when
6	the Ecosystem and Recreational Fishery
7	Subcommittees are meeting. So, that is the plan.
8	So, I will turn that over to
9	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Me.
10	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: you. You.
11	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: So, in your email,
12	you should've received the message from Heidi.
13	That would be I don't know, I'm assuming
14	which is a draft final report executive summary
15	of the Coastal Resilience Working Group, which I
16	drafted, but didn't get to send out until
17	MEMBER BONNEY: So, Terri, can I just
18	clarify what our task is
19	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes.
20	MEMBER BONNEY: for this breakout?
21	So, we have the executive summary that deals with
22	all the six tasks for the climate resiliency,

right? And so, that's one portion. 1 2 And then, the other portion deals with Task 6, which was Harlon's subcommittee, both the 3 4 written text and then the data reporting requirements, I think, is the parts there. 5 So, we're going to do the executive, 6 7 and then, the issue about the letter to the Secretary of Commerce for aquaculture. 8 9 So, we would do the executive summary 10 first, in terms of review, and then move on to 11 Task 6, and then the aquaculture. Is that the 12 approach? 13 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes. 14 MEMBER BONNEY: Yes. 15 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: That's the plan, and 16 we're doing the executive summary first before we 17 do Task 6 because there's still some work going 18 on on that document. 19 So, we just are jumping ahead, but 20 whatever, if it changes any of the 21 recommendations, then this document would be conformed to it. So --22

1 MEMBER BONNEY: So, are you just going 2 to give us a high level walkthrough of the entire summary? 3 4 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Yes. Just a real 5 quick, this is -- and you can take a look at this 6 at your leisure, because I know you're just 7 getting it. 8 But I didn't -- anyway, you'll see. 9 It's a, it's a summary. It, oh, she's done. Okay. Okay. Well, let's see about doing this 10 11 one first, and see. 12 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: So, anyway, no one 13 has had a chance to read this, but I worked on it 14 quite a bit. 15 And so, in addition to your tasks and 16 your recommendations, I came up with some other 17 ideas. 18 They don't have, they're not written 19 in stone, but they're ideas that I had on a couple of things that could be considered in 20 21 addition to the work that we were assigned two 22 years ago. So, yes.

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1	So, the first part of it is, you know,
2	pretty much, I guess, just, you know, repeated
3	things that we have all described, and our
4	concerns about having resilient communities and
5	economies.
6	So, I don't know. I know this is
7	difficult to read it and try to make an informed
8	idea about what it is.
9	So, one of the things that I put in as
10	a recommendation was a discussion about
11	empowering communities to establish and maintain
12	resiliency plans, you know, similar to recently
13	released Northeast Fishery Science Center has
14	some sort of working group and a website that has
15	sources, and it's something that they just
16	released in the last, you know, like week.
17	So, it wasn't included in our charge,
18	but it certainly is down our alley. So, I put
19	that in there.
20	And I feel like we have an opportunity
21	with Puerto Rico to not just look at adapting to
22	gradual changes, but how are we going to respond

to emergency extremes, such as hurricanes and
 floods and other things.

And that we might have an opportunity 3 4 looking at Puerto Rico because it's pretty much 5 going to be starting from scratch, about how we could actually use, you know, technologies and 6 7 things to show a better resilience for, not just 8 Puerto Rico, but other places. 9 And then, I have a placeholder, and 10 then, just a recommendation to reconsider or consider it's resiliency goals regularly, and 11 12 that we'd like to be involved. 13 So, then I have an introduction that 14 describes, you know, how we got the charge, who

15 we are, all of that.

16 Then, the tasks were numbered, and the 17 first task was actually making the group, so I 18 just kept it in there.

19 2, that comment that we did in
20 November 2015. And then, all of the different
21 tasks, and I kept them as they were originally
22 worded in this particular place.

I	34 I
1	But, so then I go on to say what they
2	were, and that they produced final reports, and
3	you should read them for all of the details. And
4	then I did a very brief description of them.
5	I utilized the information in the
6	documents, and the tasks recommendations for
7	each.
8	And then I went all the way, 6 had not
9	been completed, so I took what was the most
10	recent information, which may or may not be still
11	current.
12	And then I didn't wrap it up very
13	well, but I tried to tie it up with a little bit
14	of a bow at the end. And so, that's what I have
15	for an executive summary.
16	COMMISSIONER LAWSON: So, I think,
17	Terri, since you had me review it, I know that
18	the review that you did of the individual tasks
19	essentially summarizes work that MAFAC had
20	already agreed to, and has those final reports.
21	I think where you are looking for
22	input from this group are these high level

overarching recommendations that sort of tie it all together.

And that you laid out three, which you 3 4 just reviewed, you laid out three individual recommendations, and you had a placeholder for 5 more, and I think that's where you, that's where 6 7 it would be beneficial for the group to focus on 8 these high level recommendations that -- and if 9 other people have some ideas about that, this would be the time to discuss that. 10 So, that sounds like 11 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 12 a good plan to me, and I'm going to yield to Rai. 13 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Thank you, Madame 14 Chair. Thank you very much for including the section for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin 15 16 Islands. 17 This is something that's greatly 18 needed, specifically for the fisheries sector. 19 About two weeks ago, a coral reef conservation 20 program announced their domestic rents, and for 21 some reason, for Puerto Rico, fisheries was 22 completely excluded while for U.S. Virgin

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Islands, Florida, it was not. 1 2 So, it seems very odd how that impacts from hurricanes and from the weather events, for 3 4 all the other places, was included for Virgin Islands, everywhere else, but for Puerto Rico, 5 that one was specifically not included. 6 7 So, this inclusion here really 8 addresses something that's very much at need, and 9 it's appreciated. And one suggestion I would make is 10 11 that on the assessment for the plans, I say 12 include the word actions. 13 So, let's see, where is it? 14 Fostering, in the second paragraph, on the third line, it says organizations and fostering and 15 16 implementation best practices and robust 17 resiliency policies, plans and actions. 18 I would just include the word 19 "actions" just so that things actually, okay. 20 And that's it. Thank you very much. 21 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Are you editing over 22 there? Thank you. In the last line, where it

1	says and plans, I think it, he wanted to have a
2	comma after the word "policies", and then, plans,
3	comma, and then, and actions in the region.
4	Columbus.
5	MEMBER BROWN: Instead of best
6	practices, would it be more appropriate to say
7	best management practices?
8	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Does anyone have an
9	objection to changing it to best management
10	practice? No? Probably no hyphen. Sorry.
11	Julie?
12	MEMBER BONNEY: I'm, I guess I'm
13	struggling a little bit on terms of the bridge
14	between the recommendations for the original six
15	tasks, and then the high level recommendations
16	that are in the executive summary.
17	And I almost think there needs to be
18	one or two bullets in the high level executive
19	summary that kind of captures the flavor of what
20	we were trying to do within the tasks.
21	Now, I'm not a Pam is a better
22	wordsmith than I ever am, but the concept that

developing regulatory frameworks allows fluidity in terms of changing fishery management to deal with what's going on in the system.

I mean, to me that seems like an 4 5 overarching goal. The idea that we need to do more planning in Task 4, which was developing 6 7 what, a planning processes to help communities in 8 terms of resiliency planning in the near term and 9 longer term, and having the, a capacity, in terms of the training and the finances to accomplish 10 11 that.

12 Those are two that just kind of jump 13 out at me right now. Aquaculture that was really 14 about how we can use aquaculture to kind of 15 mitigate some of the climate impacts in terms of 16 storm surge and resources for communities.

17 I'm kind of paraphrasing. Bob would
18 be better for that. But you know, so kind of,
19 because these other things are kind of things
20 that have been currently happening that we're
21 making a statement about, versus trying to put
22 out a, kind of a major policy goal in terms of

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the work that we did over the time frame, with 1 2 the idea that, the way you tied it in after the blast, this is where we are, this is where we are 3 4 in a, you know, in a major way, and then, tying 5 in all the other reports that we done for the six tasks, if that makes sense. And I don't know how 6 7 you decide what those bullet points would be up 8 front. 9 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Well, that's what you 10 guys are here for. 11 (Laughter.) 12 Anyway, Mike. CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 13 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Yes. I hate to be 14 overly critical, but when I start reading this, it, you know, my first impression is, is this 15 16 coming from the National Weather Service? 17 And so -- and I'm looking at coastal 18 resilience, and the one thing I think about 19 resilience in coastal communities is, whether 20 we're talking about the physical habitat, that's 21 something else, but for the communities themselves, it comes down to economics. 22

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1	And I think what, you know, we're
2	MAFAC is a fisheries advisory group, as it says
3	in our title.
4	So, I guess that connectivity that
5	maybe Julie was expressing, to some extent, is
6	something that I find lacking in here, or I'd
7	like to see a little more closer connection to
8	fisheries and economics.
9	And because I don't I mean, we can
10	give all the advice we want about changing
11	climate or, you know, what's coming down the
12	road.
13	But in the end, it's, okay, if the
14	climate is changing, okay, we can make that
15	statement or but what does that mean, and how
16	are we going to create that ability to adjust to
17	be resilient in these communities?
18	So, I now I'm an industry guy, so
19	that's where I'm, my center is. But nonetheless,
20	I've lived in a lot of these communities up and
21	down the coast, and from California to Alaska,
22	quite a ways out in Alaska.

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1	And I do know the importance of many
2	of these communities, the fisheries that they
3	have in those communities.
4	So, what is the response? What is
5	that, and I'm not saying this isn't good stuff,
6	but I kind of think it maybe misses what our
7	connection to the whole thing is, and that's the
8	fisheries themselves and the economics in those
9	fisheries.
10	And I think Julie's maybe on the right
11	track. If we could get some connectivity there
12	that, I think it would be better suited to who we
13	are, or at least what our title proclaims us to
14	be.
15	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Erika.
16	VICE CHAIR FELLER: I have a
17	suggestion, maybe. In the before you get to
18	this bullet point, there's a paragraph in which
19	it's kind of described what we mean by the
20	impacts of environmental change, that we're
21	talking about kind of, you know, gradual systemic
22	changes, but we're also talking about acute

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events.

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2 And the example that's cited in here 3 is about Deepwater Horizon, which I think is 4 fine.

But I think it makes sense, given 5 current events, to sort of include a paragraph in 6 here that says, you know, since MAFAC started 7 8 working on this project, we have seen Hurricane 9 Harvey and Irma and Maria have a severe impact on fishing communities in Texas, Florida, Puerto 10 11 Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and I think 12 that would be a really great place to bring in some of that kind of real time knowledge about, 13 14 this is what the impact has been. And you know, maybe if there are 15

overarching statistics, or if there's some stories that we could potentially tell, and then use that to make the bridge to the recommendation and say, you know, and right now, you know, this is one of these things that we really need to do. For me, what this bullet point is lacking is some specificity about what do we want

to do for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands? What needs to happen?

And this could be a real opportunity 3 to kind of, you know, put a marker down and say, 4 5 here's, if not a specific recommendation, at least here's a vision for what we want to read, 6 7 you know, what we think we need to do to address 8 this problem in Puerto Rico and the VI, and I 9 don't, I don't have a suggestion for that, but 10 that's the piece that, to me, I feel like is missing out of that bullet. I finally figured 11 12 out I don't have to hold this button down. 13 MEMBER BONNEY: I actually like 14 Erika's suggestion, which is basically to tie 15 what's been happening on the climate arena, in 16 terms of weather extremes. 17 And you could even add what's happened 18 with the Gulf Pacific cod stock, in terms of 19 being tied directly to climate change. And then 20 -- as a background for why we were tasked, and 21 move it forward after that. 22 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Well, okay. From my

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1	perspective I think that's really good
2	suggestions. I will try, or work with Heidi and
3	try to come up with something on that.
4	I have left a placeholder and perhaps
5	it's out of order, but I wanted the points that
6	Mike was bringing up that I thought that the
7	group would be able to from all of these
8	wonderful recommendations.
9	I can't put them all so let's either
10	try to combine a few and get them up here in the
11	front of the document. Some of these ideas are
12	just ticking in my head and I just put them in
13	there for a draft because I wanted to just
14	stimulate some conversation and they were in my
15	brain so they came onto the paper and into the
16	document.
17	I'm not wedded to it necessarily.
18	This is a draft and I realize you're just
19	working. I would love to see some way to take
20	the bullets that we have gotten from tasks. Not
21	so much our comment but the tasks that we did
22	three, four, five, and six, and pull them into

1

more bullets here.

2	Not 20 but a few more bullets up here
3	that are specific to that and not necessarily
4	that this is in a totally different direction but
5	these were thoughts that I thought would bring
6	this more current because it has taken some time.
7	I just felt like, you know, if we
8	could pull it to something more current it would
9	be more interesting. It seemed to me as I was
10	writing it that it seemed kind of boring. It
11	wasn't talking about specifically, you know, like
12	weather events.
13	Resilience means a lot of things, at
14	least to me. Some were addressed in these tasks
15	and others weren't directly. This may be another
16	jumping-off place for bringing that up.
17	MEMBER GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair.
18	You bring up a point that is creating a little
19	confusion. Another newbie question. The
20	original charge was to address recommendations to
21	coastal resilience. How was that originally
22	done?

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1	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. I'll try. It
2	was requested of MAFAC to assess how NOAA was
3	doing in its methods and means of getting
4	information and helping communities be more
5	resilient.
6	As we discussed it, we came up with
7	tasks in a different way than what was originally
8	charged because I was quite alarmed, I believe,
9	last year when I looked at the charge and I
10	looked at what we were doing and went, "Oh, we're
11	not doing that. How come?"
12	But I was assured that because we had
13	a conversation that MAFAC flowed these ideas out
14	and this is where we went so that was how the
15	charge changed somewhat. I don't know if that
16	helps.
17	MEMBER GILL: That may get to the root
18	of my problem. It was the generic coastal
19	resilience question, not any specific part of
20	that. I'm in your camp. Resilience to me is
21	reaction to a number of actions, one of which is
22	climate change, but resilience is a bigger issue

1 than that.

2	When I looked at the document that had
3	formation of the ad hoc working group, everything
4	this sounds like going down your street, but
5	it's largely oriented towards climate change.
6	The thing that struck me in
7	particular, and so I know I'm a day late and a
8	dollar short, was Task 6 we're going to talk
9	about today. That is specifically relegated to
10	climate change.
11	I would argue that, one, climate
12	change is part of resilience but not all of it.
13	Two, in terms of the time dynamic you're talking
14	about two different worlds to what I think Harlon
15	is going to talk about. Climate change is
16	dare I use it? quite glacially slow, right?
17	The council by and large can handle
18	that kind of time dynamic. Talking about
19	framework actions and stuff is talking about
20	rapid change and how the council's slow process,
21	which is the bane of stakeholders, can be
22	improved. He's talking about speeding it up and

making it work faster and more flexible. 1 Two different worlds.

3	The charge, though, for his group is
4	climate change. That doesn't make sense to me.
5	That's why I asked the original question. I
6	think what he's doing, or what he's been working
7	on, is working on we need a goal. How do we make
8	the council process better, more flexible, more
9	resilient?
10	I think that's good, but that's
11	different than what the charge is. And the
12	charge in a time scale doesn't match because the
13	council process is slow. Granted, very slow.
14	It's fast enough to deal with climate change if
15	it so chooses and the tools that he may address
16	are not the ones who address climate change.
17	He's trying to speed things up. I
18	think that's good but it's not climate change
19	stuff. I think the charge is misdirected. I
20	think you take the climate-driven portion of that
21	charge out of there and you've got a better task.
22	Now, I know it's late and all that stuff but,

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nevertheless, that's my reaction. 1 2 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Bob. In several respects I 3 MEMBER RHEAULT: 4 I think that we're talking about agree. 5 resilience is a response for perturbations whether they are climate change or shorter scale. 6 7 8 I really want to embrace Mike's point 9 that resilience in the face of perturbations is all about how we deal with it, how we preserve 10 11 jobs, how we make these communities economically 12 viable in the face of perturbation, whether 13 that's short term or long term. Whether it's a council action or some 14 15 of the other actions that we proposed in the 16 other sections. I think in a nutshell we're 17 talking about how do you retain jobs and viable 18 communities in the face of perturbation whatever 19 that perturbation is. I wouldn't go into a giant 20 laundry list. 21 I think people know what we're talking 22 about pretty much. I'm always trying to find

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1	fewer words to say more. That's just where I'm
2	at. I think, you know, from the get go what
3	we're aiming for is viable economic communities
4	which have jobs and jobs hopefully.
5	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Mike.
6	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Well, to me the
7	ability to be resilient requires some amount of
8	flexibility to meet the situation whatever the
9	change is.
10	On the West Coast, which admittedly
11	I've only been around two council processes, but
12	we are working now on seven years since
13	implementation of a rationalized program not
14	taking into account any climate change, or it's
15	being done in a different venue of the council.
16	We are probably no more than one-third
17	of the way through the regulatory process and the
18	council level we need to go through to get full
19	implementation of a rationalized program. NMFS
20	is lagging behind that by quite a bit.
21	I'm looking at climate change coming
22	into the picture and I'm looking at what is now a

fairly static environment. We have lost on 1 2 groundfish 45 percent of our fillet force. We could be ready to close down one more plant. 3 4 California does not have any infrastructure left 5 for groundfish on trawl industry. I think, at least from my point of 6 7 view, if we are going to create flexible options 8 for dealing with something that could be more --9 have more variables in it than what we do have presently, we want something a little bit 10 11 different than we have right now. 12 I'm not attempting to walk us away from what our task is but I think we have to look 13 14 at what the tools are we're going to use if we're

15 going to take on more variables than we have 16 already.

Maybe other councils have all got it down pat. I don't know. Maybe NMFS has been very responsive in their cases. I don't know. I just know where my own backyard is. That has not been the case and we have lost jobs and lost a lot of economic opportunity in the interim of

those seven years.

2	So if we put climate change on top of
3	that, I expect to see worse, not better under the
4	present way we do business. I think there were
5	some really good ideas, framework ideas, and
6	other things to come forward.
7	I think of aquaculture as an offset
8	for economic viability is a very good tool to
9	have in your tool basket, but if it takes 10 to
10	15 years to get that accomplished, maybe not so
11	much. In theory it's good but how are we going to
12	actually produce something that is going to get
13	the communities into some form of economic
14	viability that Bob mentioned.
15	So that's what I'm looking at. I
16	believe we're going to have to have a new
17	mousetrap to do that, or a more flexible one.
18	I'll stop there. Thank you.
19	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: My recollection is
20	that when we had these discussions it was about
21	community resilience, not necessarily climate
22	change, but the ability for communities to be

1 more resilient.

What flowed out of that was, you know,
the conversation about what role aquaculture
could play potentially in helping a community be
more resilient, not necessarily, or not excluding
the fact that they might help the coastline but
how it might help the community, the fisheries in
the area, and also the other tasks that came out
of it.
You know, are they getting who is
doing stuff already? You went to the workshop
and that's when it kind of changed focus from
what four is listed as and it kind of narrowed in
on let's see what these other communities are
doing in the interviews. That is helpful for
resilience.
I think are you getting the
information. That's the key. You know, we can
come up with great information but if it's not
getting to the people that need it, how do we
best do that.
Then six was one that, of course,

another big mantra was we need nimble, flexible 1 2 management that can respond in perhaps a much quicker way than the amendment process that we 3 currently have for most of our FMPs. 4 The way that we found that was 5 working, and that was the charge of six, was to 6 7 look at what tools are they using in the 8 management that are working that could be 9 implemented sooner rather than later. That's when we looked at frameworks 10 11 and we looked at emergency actions but they are 12 statutorily dictated how long they are going to 13 be and there is a pretty high bar to get rid of 14 them. So framework actions and the data that you 15 need. 16 That's my recollection was it wasn't 17 all, you know, directed at climate but there was 18 a lot of emphasis on that at the time but we kind 19 of looked at the issue as what is NOAA doing 20 good, you know, and how can we help get more of 21 that out there and where are the gaps. 22 That's my recollection and that's kind

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1	of how I tried to think. These thoughts were
2	just, you know, you guys already made great
3	recommendations at each of the tasks so I wasn't
4	going to like reinvent the wheel.
5	You guys did the work and came up with
6	recommendations. I just threw these out there
7	just because I think they have a place in a
8	document that's discussing resilience after, you
9	know, the years that we've had with some of this
10	major weather.
11	It may never happen again. I hope it
12	doesn't but it has. It's something that I think
13	is a good thing for a resilience document to at
14	least entertain some of these thoughts because
15	resilience isn't just adapting to warmer water or
16	ocean acidification.
17	It's also how does Houston and all of
18	these other places, how do they deal, like Puerto
19	Rico, with floods. I mean, you guys had a lot of
20	rain. You know. There's floods out there. It's
21	no fun. It washes away your vegetation or fires
22	come and burn it all down. They were all extreme

1so we've got to be resilient to them, too.2Harlon.3MEMBER PEARCE: I feel Mike's pain.4One constant in life is change and we've got to5be able to react quicker to the change, whether6that change comes from. I don't care what it is.7In Task 6 we're trying to figure out how to react8to that change in a better way.9Will it happen overnight? Probably10not, but I think it's our charge to push Chris11Oliver in that direction as quickly as we12possibly can. I mean, I've already started13pushing. We've got to make a strong case that14"This isn't just rhetoric. This isn't just15putting things on paper for you. These are16things we need you to do."17I think MAFAC has to take a strong18position with Chris. A strong position to say,19"Hey, look. This has to happen now. It can't20Wike, I agree it could be right now21Mike, I agree it could be right now		
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	20	wait." That's what Task 6 is all about.
22 everything is years down the road. We've got to	21	Mike, I agree it could be right now
	22	everything is years down the road. We've got to

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try to make that change. Whether we get it done 1 2 now I'm not sure, but we're going to try to do it. 3 4 Our fisheries, our fishermen, our 5 communities are all suspect right now. They are not in good shape so all we can do is our job 6 7 here and make sure somebody else does theirs. 8 Go ahead, Mike. CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 9 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: What I'm envisioning would allow us to be more nimble so 10 11 that when we do face climate change, like I think a fishing community in Puerto Rico right now, or 12 13 Texas, would be a good example to draw on. 14 Looking at the whole state of Texas, or the whole territory of Puerto Rico, I think 15 16 would be the wrong approach. What do we do for 17 these coastal communities? Having a FEMA plan 18 for maybe just coastal communities versus the 19 other ones, refinance for building boats, or 20 whatever it is, these are all measures I think we 21 could be speaking to. 22 I think we've kind of, in my

estimation, and I could be wrong, but I think we
 kind of attempted to blanket everything like
 we're going to maybe solve the whole equation of
 climate change and its effects everywhere.
 That's what I said about the National Weather
 Service.

7 I believe we are tasked to look at the
8 coastal communities. Yes, if we're going to
9 adjust to -- I think this would allow us to be
10 better prepared in the long run to have better
11 tools for climate change because we're going to
12 be adding more variables than we have right now.

At the same time, I think we have to look at what we have right now and see if that is effectively doing the job. In some cases it probably is yes. I would say most definitely on the West Coast it has not been yes.

18 Is it getting better? Yes. But just 19 throwing more variables in the center of 20 something it doesn't work right at the moment. I 21 don't have any confidence it's going to do an 22 adequate job handling those variables.

3
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. Let me just
say this. Based on the conversations I'll be
working with Heidi and we'll revamp something and
send it out.
In the meantime I'll get to you,
Harlon I would like folks to think about,
those who were on the task one way, one bullet
that you can come up with for your task that
would be appropriate in the front of this so that
it would address your issues because I really
just didn't want to take that on.
I felt like you guys worked on it and
you would be better. That's why I left the
other. I didn't mean one other. I left that
space for that purpose. Maybe it belongs in
front. I don't know.
Those ideas I agree with you, Mike.
We could probably revise the text to focus on the
communities, community resilience in Puerto Rico,
a fishing community resilience. We can't
necessarily take on all of it, but I think that,
you know, the idea that we have to focus on how

1	your communities are going to be resilient.
2	Most island communities are based on
3	the coast and rely on the ocean. I think that it
4	would fit, but I think that we could address your
5	concerns in that regard so I'll fiddle with that.
6	If at the end you want to change it all together,
7	that's perfectly fine, too. I'm amenable to
8	that. I just put it in.
9	It was sticking in my brain and I
10	couldn't you know, I just feel like it's a
11	good place for us to mention it. It's a big
12	thing in a community like that. It's the same in
13	Houston. It's the same in New Jersey when we
14	have a hurricane.
15	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Just real briefly,
16	I think at one time or another everything I'm
17	talking about has been mentioned at least once or
18	twice by somebody else. I've seen the framework
19	actions, for example, and the nimbleness and
20	flexibility. All of that I've heard before. I
21	just don't know if it's captured quite the way we
22	expressed it previously right here.

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1	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: I agree and we'll be
2	sending out another draft for you to take a look
3	at in this thing. If that's amenable to
4	everybody, there will be a revised intro and
5	bullets and it would be helpful if the folks that
6	worked on a task could come up with one that is
7	comprehensive enough to cover what you need. It
8	can go right here in the front in addition to all
9	the other ones that you did. Does that sound
10	like that works for everyone?
11	Erika, does that work for you?
12	Columbus?
13	MR. BROWN: I agree with your
14	approach. I just want to emphasize that what
15	Erika suggested about having a couple real clear
16	examples of some things that happened recently as
17	a segue to the comment on Puerto Rico which also
18	affected the Virgin Islands, too, would be very
19	helpful because I don't know that any of us
20	really have a clue as to what really happened on
21	the ground.
22	I really haven't noticed it. Well,

other than -- I mean, I was asking him a bunch of 1 2 questions about if people could still go out and fish. The Walmarts were closed. Stuff was 3 4 destroyed. Boats -- no boats. 5 I think it's important to put that in 6 just some good Peter Rabbit language that sort of 7 provides a good segue to those comments and give 8 a Gulf Coast or other coast example along with 9 it. It's not just about climate. It's about life. 10 11 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Rai. 12 MEMBER ESPINOZA: Thank you. I can 13 help you out with that because that's something 14 that I think -- I was speaking to Paul earlier about this. Most folks here have been through 15 16 storms so they have been out one week, or maybe 17 two weeks, without power. Maybe three weeks. 18 I grew up in a third-world country 19 that we had rationed power for about two years. 20 When this happened in Puerto Rico for that first 21 month, it was something that wasn't anything like that because, I was talked to Paul about this, 22

usually if you have cash, you have money, you can
 solve things.

All of a sudden it's as if -- has anybody seen the movie I Am Legend with Will Smith? He wakes up and there's nobody else and nothing works. No gas pumps, no internet, nothing. No cell phones. Imagine that for about a month.

9 If you have a boat you want to go out, 10 but if you don't have gas, you can't even pump 11 it. There is gas but you can't pump it. You 12 can't get it out. Most of lack basic engineering 13 skills and ability to actually be able to pump 14 that out from in the well or from the gas tank.

There are so many things that are basic that even when we have lost power, that really puts it just kind of how it was for 3 million people, 4 million people. You see that 50 percent power how that just changes so much how you can actually move forward and begin to rebuild.

22

I can help you out with writing some

of that because I think some of this for myself 1 2 it was funny because once we got power back, I remember going into my kitchen and I turned off 3 the lights in the kitchen. I turned them off and 4 5 I was like, "Oh, my God, we lost power." I remember thinking in my mind this is 6 some kind of PTSD. It was kind of shocking being 7 back into really the Stone Age. It's something 8 9 that is really, really hard. I find myself it's difficult to explain how it was. 10 11 I don't really blame anybody else that 12 hasn't been there to really relate to it because it's just so not real of what -- most of the 13 14 folks right now, for example, in the center of Puerto Rico are going through this as well 15 16 because they are still isolated. 17 Thankfully in most of the coastal 18 areas there is some power that folks are able to 19 go fishing now. I can help writing some of that 20 to get that across. When I see this about 21 coastal resiliency, what we can do for Puerto Rico, in my mind it doesn't -- climate change is 22

just one of them, for example.

2	Specifically for fishing, coastal
3	communities, sure, the impacts of extreme weather
4	events. But it's also again, remember we are
5	an island and 95 percent of what we consume and
6	live off is imports. We didn't have ports for
7	about a month. It was a really difficult
8	situation and it continues to be so. Now it is
9	piling up in the port.
10	That is resilience. How do we what
11	if the ports there is a spill or the ports
12	break down. How do coastal communities continue
13	to get their resources? How do they continue to
14	move on with their life? I think it's one of the
15	key things that addresses the economic activity.
16	
17	How do you make these communities able
18	to continue earning a living? It's not about
19	money but it's earning a living because if you're
20	earning a living, maybe it's \$10 a day or maybe
21	it's \$1,000 a day but if it's a living, you can
22	move forward.

1This is something that we've really2seen firsthand right now. I think that's why3it's difficult to kind of pinpoint a specific4action, at least for this, because there's many5different ways it can be done, at least in Puerto6Rico. I can help out with some of the background7and getting that to you.8CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Thanks, Rai. We'll9be trying to pull something together and we'll10send it back out and you guys be thinking about11what you want for your bullet.12Liz, did you have a comment?13MEMBER HAMILTON: This is definitely14from the peanut gallery since this is going to go15out after I go out.16I remember the conversation a little17differently. It's like this elephant that we are18all trying to touch. I think those of us on the19West Coast have used the words "climate change"20multiple times today and it's because it isn't21The intensity and the intervals of the		
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21 something long out.	19	West Coast have used the words "climate change"
	20	multiple times today and it's because it isn't
22 The intensity and the intervals of the	21	something long out.
	22	The intensity and the intervals of the

disruptions we are living it in the fisheries 1 2 world. It's very painful. Businesses are going under from it. Climate change is really real. 3 4 It's something that we're living right now. 5 I sort of want to think about this in I felt 6 three ways. First of all, I disagree. like the climate change wasn't quite enough 7 8 because that's the cause of a lot of what we're 9 talking about here; the size of the events and the frequency of the events. 10 11 Most folks accept that it's a part of 12 the change in our planet. If I was here and I was pushing for something, it would be a little 13 14 bit of risk reduction. Would it hurt to put a little bit of that in there, especially with all 15 16 the denial that's happening currently. It seems like it would be incumbent on us to at least 17 18 mention risk a little bit. 19 I think most of you were on the call for the Oceans and Marine Resources climate 20 21 report. If you weren't, it's really good. Not 22 that long either. I also agree that given the

intensity of at least what we're experiencing on the West Coast.

Some of the stuff is like two years 3 4 apart and the way it's affecting fishery 5 resources it's tough to have the tools to deal I don't know what all the answers are. with it. 6 7 I look at North of Falcon somewhat as a framework 8 and a process by which we are able to adapt in 9 real time to fishery management but I don't know if it would work in the ocean. 10 11 I have no idea. I know we need new 12 management frameworks to respond to things that 13 are that disruptive that often. I would disagree 14 and put more climate in there and, again, talk a 15 little bit about risk reduction. 16 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Julie. 17 MEMBER BONNEY: Now that I've had a 18 little more time to look at this, I really think 19 you're close in terms of the introduction and 20 some of the descriptions for each one of the 21 tasks. 22 Really I think the focus just needs to

1

be the way on the executive summary and how 1 2 that's structured in terms of what people are feeling today and why we even took on the task. 3 4 I think you're close. I think we're close. 5 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Peter. Somebody mentioned we 6 MEMBER MOORE: 7 need some specifics. I think I totally agree 8 with what Liz just said. I think each of us in 9 our regions could come up with two or three species that we've seen and state the time 10 11 period. 12 Some of them have retracted or 13 disappeared or shrunk in faster terms than 14 I was just reading something about others. Kodiak after what Julie was saying about the cod. 15 16 I mean, this is mind-boggling what happened 17 there. 18 It happened probably over the course 19 of three years, two years. Right? Mackerel on 20 the East Coast. We had a company in New Bedford. We closed it because they're gone. 21 I mean, they 22 aren't even around anymore. As we speak, the

assessment is looking at where there are no new 1 2 recruits, there's no eggs, there's no nothing. The warm water -- we pinned it on warm 3 4 water. There's no water for them anymore. 5 Northern shrimp, another one I was involved in in There hasn't been a fishery for five 6 Maine. There's no recruitment. 7 I think it -years. 8 and we can put dollar amounts on these things. 9 If you're in the fishery, you know how 10 much they're worth, or they were worth. They are 11 worth a lot. I think this piece is maybe the piece that we put right up front about list a few 12 13 species and sort of the ex-vessel or the lost 14 revenues and the number of jobs. It's pretty 15 graphic. 16 For the deniers, it's like, "Wait a This is the cost of it?" This is the 17 minute. 18 cost of carbon or the cost of climate change or 19 whatever you want to call it and it's major 20 league for our industry. I think we need to call 21 it out. 22 MEMBER BONNEY: I would be willing to

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write up a piece about what happened with the
gulf cod. I'll add that to my tasking list.
MEMBER MOORE: We're not talking about
a big paragraph. It's basically just something
for the bullet point that provides some meat to
this.
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Well, we do have time
left so we're not completely out of time. I know
I don't like to be standing in the way of the no
host bar but go ahead.
MS. LOVETT: Do you want to have
individuals send their draft text what they are
agreeing to do to me?
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: That would be
excellent. That would be nice.
Peter, do you have anything that you
could whip together?
MEMBER MOORE: I will give you some of
the things I talked about for the North East.
CHAIR BEIDEMAN: How about you, Liz?
Do you have something you can
MEMBER HAMILTON: Actually, I'm

1 looking at a short paragraph on the Chapter 9 2 marine resources that could be adopted. It doesn't need to be long. It's called 3 4 Opportunities for Reducing Risk. A lot of what's 5 in there isn't -- some of what's in there isn't 6 right for this group but some of it is very right 7 so I can work from that. 8 Okay. And you'll CHAIR BEIDEMAN: 9 send it to Heidi? Thank you. 10 What is your pleasure on the balance 11 of our time? We have 20 something minutes that 12 we had on our schedule. 13 MEMBER BONNEY: Why don't we go ahead 14 and work on Task 6. 15 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. Let's do Task 16 6 then. Thank you for your forward motion. 17 Appreciate it. Even with your bum thumb. 18 So there is the document and I'm going 19 to turn it over to Harlon and let him walk you 20 through. 21 MEMBER PEARCE: We can adjourn so 22 everyone can have a drink. We're fine. I'm

2	All right. Task 6. We've had some
3	really robust discussions on this particular
4	situation. I really think it fits well into our
5	thought processes about protecting the
6	communities, protecting our fishermen, protecting
7	jobs, and just a matter of us getting it done as
8	quickly as we can.
9	Does everyone have it? It's a Google
10	doc that was sent to you. It's a Word doc now?
11	All right. I don't have that one but that's
12	okay. I'll stay on this one.
13	The purpose of our task was to
14	identify tools and strategies that were
15	effective, or could be strengthened to allow
16	fishery's management to be more nimble, flexible,
17	anticipatory, and adaptive to mitigate changes in
18	ecosystems and fisheries. That's our goal.
19	We focused on there were three
20	topics but we focused on two of them using
21	framework or in-season management actions to
22	solve the problems, improving the data that is

needed to make sound decisions including more real-time data.

The third one was improving 3 4 communications but that one was already being 5 taken up with another group so we didn't get into the communications end of it. We focused on 6 7 framework and in-season management actions. 8 By using in-season management 9 framework actions basically, too, it speeds us up 10 quicker than we think because as we go through 11 the amendment process of the council, we pass an 12 amendment and hopefully would have these 13 framework actions and triggers in it. 14 It takes a couple of years to get that implemented or whatever. If we had frameworks in 15 16 place in these amendments with a trigger, when 17 that trigger takes place things happen so we 18 don't have to wait to go right back to the old 19 amendment. 20 I think it's a really good way for us 21 to look down the road to help ourselves as we 22 move on with the process. Of course, we've got

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to get the councils to do that.

2 Any questions so far? Everybody is on 3 board?

We went through the process of looking at emergency actions which we got away from. We looked at different systems that worked in different countries; Norway and the North East. We looked at those ideas and they worked really well with different programs that we did.

10 We talked about many, many things in 11 our discussions. We put in the abundancies, some 12 of the abundancies language in our document, both 13 fishery dependent data collected science data. 14 We really looked integrating all data sources into the real-time program including citizen-15 16 based science including historical science, traditional science. 17

Everything else involved so that we could pull it all together under one roof so to speak, but also have protocols in place to make that happen and not just have it thrown at us. The things that we looked at was

demands for increase of traditional data in 1 2 science necessary to support eco-based system management. That's one of the things we looked 3 4 at, and we went into all these other details to 5 make sure that we got all the data that we could to get it done. 6 That data would affect all change, 7 8 climate change included, as leading to change in 9 ocean conditions, negative impacts on riverine, marine, and estuarine environments was our 10 11 discussion. Stop me if anybody's got any 12 13 questions. 14 Resilient productive ocean fisheries are critical to our economy and way of life. 15 16 Managing these fisheries over the long-term means 17 taking into account more than just one species at 18 a time using a holistic science-based approach 19 that looks at the entire ecosystem. That is eco-20 based fisheries management. 21 Data needs. While the importance of 22 data are described in Section 2, it will be

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important for regional fishery managers to determine the information they need to enable flexible and dynamic management action for the regions. Real-time data needs vary by fishery and the manager best suited to identify their fishery's specific needs.

7 Erika, you had some comments on that?
8 I'm down to 4. I'm trying to go down. You added
9 some comments to this. You said you think an
10 important principle of good data collection is
11 using centered design.

12 VICE CHAIR FELLER: There were two 13 things. I think that these principles that are 14 listed here are good. I think there is one 15 that's missing. It's implied but it's not here.

16 That is kind of using the principle of 17 user-centered design to design data collection 18 and management systems. That's basically what it 19 says, right? Think about what fishery managers 20 need, how they use information, for what 21 purposes, and then design your systems to meet 22 that need.

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1	MEMBER PEARCE: Okay. Did you
2	VICE CHAIR FELLER: I haven't written
3	the text for it. It was just a comment.
4	MEMBER PEARCE: Okay.
5	VICE CHAIR FELLER: I would be happy
6	to.
7	The second thing, Bill made this
8	comment earlier today about fishermen in the mid-
9	Atlantic who are trying to build traceability
10	systems and having trouble getting access to data
11	because of constraints in the system.
12	That struck me that fishermen, fishing
13	communities, fishing industry participants are
14	also important consumers of this data. They have
15	uses for it as well that are directly relevant to
16	the resilient stuff we're talking about.
17	I think we should include them among
18	the users that we care about. This is very
19	focused on fishery managers and I think it could
20	be more inclusive of the industry as well.
21	MEMBER PEARCE: I think we did discuss
22	some of that, that we had to be very much more

transparent in what we do. By being transparent, 1 2 that means to me open to everyone that really wants to look at some of the stuff that we're 3 4 doing in data, particularly fishermen, 5 particularly the people involved in the industry. We kind of talked about that. 6 7 All of a sudden I'm signed out. I'm 8 back in now. No I'm not. Does everyone 9 understand what Erika was wanting to add to the 10 document? Any comments on it? 11 MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Could you just 12 repeat that real quickly? I couldn't quite hear 13 it. 14 VICE CHAIR FELLER: The second one? Ι 15 The first one was including explicitly had two. 16 a principle that talks about using kind of a 17 user-centered design approach like thinking about 18 who the users of these data are and designing 19 systems that meet their needs. The second one was that the document 20 21 is very focused on fishery managers as the principle users of data. I think we should also 22

include the fishing industry also as users of
 these data.

3	I think transparency is part of it,
4	Harlon, but I also think there are a lot of I
5	think likely that the types of solutions that
6	will come about to resiliency challenges will be
7	led by the private sector and they are going to
8	need information to support what they do.
9	It may be things that NOAA looks at it
10	and says, "You know what? That works great."
11	But they are not leading it, the industry is
12	leading it and they should have access to data to
13	support those initiatives.
14	MEMBER GILL: Thank you, sir.
15	Erika, are you referring to a specific
16	place in the document or are you speaking
17	generally?
18	VICE CHAIR FELLER: I'm talking on
19	page 4 there's section 3 on data needs. What I
20	would propose to do is add a bullet point that
21	kinds of gets at the idea of user-centered
22	design.

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1	Then I would probably add a sentence
2	or two to the opening paragraph that includes
3	some comment about fishermen and fishery
4	participants also being important users of data
5	that we should design for.
6	MEMBER GILL: I agree with that.
7	Would you be willing to expand it to stakeholders
8	to the extent possible?
9	VICE CHAIR FELLER: I think to the
10	extent possible. I think one of the other the
11	balancing act, and this is reflected in the
12	document, is that you always kind of have to
13	balance that data access with the data
14	confidentiality issues.
15	You can of broaden it out. When you
16	think about stakeholders, you start thinking
17	about NGOs and then fishery persons start getting
18	really twitchy.
19	But, yeah. I mean, I think there's a
20	lot of legitimate users who could use data in a
21	way that protects individual sensitive
22	information. Yeah, I think that would make sense

1 if other people agree. I don't think it's just 2 my decision. I would -- yeah, I would just take 3 4 what you have and probably expand it out a little 5 bit which I realize creates another writing assignment for me which creates another 6 7 bottleneck for you so sorry. 8 MEMBER PEARCE: Okay. Any other 9 questions? 10 Yes, Bob. 11 MEMBER GILL: Thank you, sir. 12 Heidi, it seems to me that one of the 13 users of data, of course, is going to be the Should we not include them as well? 14 scientist. 15 VICE CHAIR FELLER: I have another 16 comment later in this section on that point. 17 MEMBER PEARCE: Are you done, Bob? 18 Are you finished? 19 MEMBER GILL: Yes, sir. 20 MEMBER PEARCE: All right. 21 MEMBER GILL: Thank you. 22 MEMBER PEARCE: As we went through

-- on that same page as we went through the tools that can provide increased efficiency. We talked about uniform protocols for data gathering methodology. We talked about that at length. 4 And that we have to have some uniform protocols to accept the data that we put into the process which is very, very important.

8 Increasing the use of community based 9 monitoring, citizen science, and crowd sourcing can improve efficiency. We talked about that 10 quite a bit, especially during periods of reduced 11 12 resources. But also increase stakeholding in fisherman awareness builds trust and fosters 13 14 improved relations between them and science and 15 management.

16 We talked a lot about making sure that the stakeholders and the fishermen were aware of 17 18 what we're doing so that is part of that. 19 Protecting proprietary information, like you just 20 mentioned. Erika. That is part of the thought 21 process. We have to make sure that's done. 22 Really important is identifying and

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integrating the data depositories not held by 1 2 NOAA and NOAA fisheries but that complement NOAA data should be prioritized to reduce redundancy. 3 4 Yes, Bob. MEMBER GILL: Thank you, sir. 5 We're going to have a presentation on some of that 6 I don't know what they are 7 citizen science, etc. 8 going to say but since you're bringing it up 9 here, it seems to me that whatever they say we want to consider incorporating into it here if 10 11 everybody agrees with it. 12 MEMBER PEARCE: You're right. I think 13 that was a big topic of discussion so once we go 14 through that program, then we can look at it or do whatever we want to this document. Citizen 15 16 science, local and traditional knowledge, local 17 ecological knowledge, all those things we want to 18 build into a stronger picture of what is going on 19 in the ecosystem. 20 Yes, ma'am. 21 VICE CHAIR FELLER: So on the second 22 bullet, the uniform protocols for data sharing,

or data gathering methodology and use, I would 1 2 propose maybe making that a little bit more I read uniform and I think uniform at 3 clear. what scale. Is this uniform at a fishery scale, 4 all the different sectors in one fishery, or at a 5 region, or even nationally. 6 7 I've always kind of been a big 8 proponent for standards for fishery data 9 collection but I think I finally had it kind of beaten into my thick head that we have a 10 11 decentralized system of management and standards 12 that may be developed for the West Coast may not

13 necessarily be applicable on the Atlantic or in 14 the Gulf.

I think what's more important than 15 16 uniform is that they are shared across different 17 institutions that are using data and that are 18 participating in the data collection process. Ι 19 think the principles of data integration and 20 transparency and those types of things might be 21 more important than uniform standards and probably more in line with what is plausible. 22

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1	MEMBER PEARCE: Mike, you were really
2	in tune with this uniform protocol. Comments on
3	what Erika said?
4	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: Actually, I don't
5	think I was the one that used that term.
6	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Harlon, Gail, Vic,
7	and I were involved in writing a lot of this
8	original document and our issue was exactly the
9	integration problem that was described.
10	It's been described at various levels
11	where data gathering has for whatever reason been
12	brought up to address a single issue and then it
13	grows in layers. The data from the Northeast
14	might not work at all with data from somewhere
15	else.
16	That was what we were trying to get to
17	here whether the wording is right about uniform
18	at a minimum if everyone were using the same
19	basic protocols for putting in the data and it
20	wasn't so desperate.
21	It would make, I think, the managers,
22	at least the data, it might eliminate some of the

data integration jobs but I think they would be happy to see them go because that's a lot of time consumption, I believe, trying to get that straight.

5 That was the reason for this. It was 6 to see if there is a way that we could do it 7 across all these managers. Of course, we have 8 states and we have regional commissions and we 9 have federal. If we could get it, I think it 10 would make a lot of things more simple.

11 MEMBER PEARCE: I think everybody was 12 concerned about making sure that the protocols 13 were important to us and there was basically a 14 vetting process before the data got used. We are 15 on the same page so to speak.

I think that's what we're trying to get to here is not just to have all this data thrown at us and not sure where it came from, what's going on. It has to go through some sort of a process and we don't have that process. Maybe the better thing to do is to set up a uniform protocol process or something that

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Some way that people look at 1 we set up. 2 different steps they have to take to make this data useful so it's just not coming out of the 3 4 blue. That may be something we have to look at 5 to change. We have to think about that before the 6 7 end of the meeting, I guess. Maybe we can get 8 something a little stronger than this for you or 9 a little less vague. I don't know about 10 VICE CHAIR FELLER: 11 stronger, but I think less vague. There is a lot 12 of work like on the Atlantic Coast the work that 13 ASMSC is doing to get the states and the federal 14 government together and integrate data that is collected at the state level with data that's 15 16 collected at the federal level so people have 17 access to it. It's clear. Your apples and 18 oranges kind of make sense when you're looking at them next to each other. 19 20 MEMBER PEARCE: Any comments? Dave qo 21 first and then I'll come back. 22 MEMBER MOORE: I'm not in your seat

but I agree with what Erika just said. Depending on what the -- where the home for this data is, you know, if you are going to pass muster with like a stock assessment, it's pretty specific how you've got to approach that.

6 I'm sure that Dave can probably talk 7 about that. I think this is a very key piece 8 here. One reason is that you don't want to sort 9 of encourage this kind of effort on the part of 10 the industry or citizens and then not have it be 11 used. You've got to meet a protocol.

12 MEMBER DONALDSON: And that was 13 exactly the point I was going to make. We need 14 to make sure that if we're asking the public and the citizens to collect this that the data 15 16 actually gets used. The worst thing you can do 17 is they spend all this time and effort and they 18 provide it and we don't use it because of A, B, 19 or C. 20 Harlon, instead of developing a

process, I would recommend that we use the
regional FINs, PacFIN, and Pacific RecFIN,

GulfFIN and ACCSP. They've already got a lot of these things worked out and vetted and utilize those to develop these regional protocols, regional standards.

5 I agree with Erika that we need to 6 make the language less vague. We need to ensure 7 that if we're asking the citizens to collect the 8 stuff that they are collecting it in a way that 9 can be useable because if we don't, we're 10 shooting ourselves in the foot.

11 MEMBER PEARCE: That was our goal to 12 start with was to make sure that there's data and 13 there's data. All right? We're going to make 14 sure that the data we get from anyone fits into 15 the system correctly and not just thrown at us.

16 MEMBER DONALDSON: And one more thing. 17 You also have to manage expectation about citizen 18 science and data that we collect. We can't 19 expect the public to go out and collect landings 20 data, for example. I mean, that's not viable. 21 That needs to be clear when a program is put in 22 place that what these data can actually be used

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2	MEMBER PEARCE: Mike.
3	MEMBER OKONIEWSKI: It may not have
4	been captured quite adequately but we had that
5	same conversation and brought up those same
6	points in one of our discussions. I think
7	actually I might have been the guy that brought
8	it up. The last thing you want to do is have
9	your citizen scientists go out there and spend a
10	lot of time and find out it goes nowhere.
11	It's just information and it's not
12	used. I think it would break down the whole idea
13	of why to have citizen science. It was discussed
14	at some point and maybe it could be stated a
15	little better.
16	MEMBER DONALDSON: I think that it
17	would be useful to somehow capture it in the
18	language here.
19	MEMBER PEARCE: All right. So we've
20	got to go to work on that.
21	CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Two-minute warning.
22	MEMBER MOORE: Can I just add one

thing?

2	MEMBER PEARCE: I can slow down.
3	MEMBER MOORE: It's not just fisheries
4	data. There's ecosystem data. There's
5	environmental data. There's ocean observing
6	data. I think that is both scientist collected
7	but also citizen science. I can think of the
8	diving crowd on the East Coast that goes down and
9	their data is actually really interesting because
10	they have a whole system.
11	They are not federal or state
12	employees but they have a system that they can
13	watch and count fish on every dive. It goes into
14	a little system and you can see trends of what
15	they saw each year and what time of year and the
16	trend is either changing or staying the same.
17	That's one example. It's certainly
18	not something that would probably not in any way
19	be used in a stock assessment but it is another
20	clue for managers to see, okay, what's moving in
21	and what's moving out and what's staying the
22	same.

Likewise, with the ocean observing 1 2 information there is actually a very specific protocol that all that has to go through. 3 It's a data management and quality control process 4 before it gets accepted to the federal standard. 5 That's in place with the IUSE network. 6 When we talk about people going out, I can think 7 8 of something called Friends of Patapsco Bay in 9 They have a very specific water quality Maine. 10 monitoring program. 11 If you want to be part of that, you 12 have to go through training and you have very 13 specific protocols you follow and they are able 14 to use that information in many applications. Ι think this is really an important piece. 15 16 MEMBER PEARCE: Madam Chair, we're 17 just on page 4. I think if we go much further 18 than this, it's going to get even more 19 complicated as we go to this next page. 20 All these comments are very good so I 21 think we need to focus on -- what we did focus on 22 in a lot of the discussion were these protocols

on figuring how the data comes in before we come back to the table.

I think that -3 CHAIR BEIDEMAN: Okay. 4 - I know that we agree that information is 5 important and to convey that thought. I have to say when I heard Peter initially talking, I was 6 7 like ecological data, this is where we wound up 8 in a pretty big rabbit whole and then brought it 9 all back to what do we need for framework 10 actions.

We recognize there's a gazillion ecological data points out there that we could bring up but we need to try to stick with ones that were more applicable for the framework actions to be implemented and what they would need. I agree without standards the data is potentially useless so it's really critical.

With that, we are at 5:01. Tomorrow we have some time again during the ecosystem, not to take away from the ecosystem committee, but it would be wonderful if we could plow through this. If folks could take a look and see if there's any

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1 other parts of it now that you have it and come 2 prepared. 3 Maybe we can get through the rest of Also it is my grand desire that we would 4 it. 5 have the executive summary done, too. I'm going to work on that and we'll look at it tomorrow 6 7 afternoon. 8 With that, we're going to adjourn for 9 the day. Thank you, everyone. And especially 10 Bob for his foresight in knowing that this was 11 going to run long. 12 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 13 went off the record at 5:02 p.m.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee

Before: DOC/NOAA

Date: 11-28-17

Place: Silver Spring, MD

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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Court Reporter

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