

DRAFT

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES

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As Amended Through September 2004~~2000~~

Introduction

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

These Council Operating Procedures (COPs) have been developed and adopted by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to guide the process for development of fishery management plans, plan amendments and regulatory measures for ocean fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California. COPs are specific to Council operations, rather than fishery regulations or management specifications. They specify how the Council and its advisory entities will run their meetings including how public comments will be entertained. They document the schedules for developing plan amendments and annual management measures, and they cover special processes of importance to the Council.

These procedures provide detailed specificity ~~are in addition to those~~ the broader policies and procedures found in the *Statement of Organization, Practices and Procedures*, adopted by the Council in amended language March, 2002, as required by Section 302 (f) (6) of the Magnuson-

Whereas
revisions the SOPP document require Secretarial approval, revisions to a COP may occur through Council review (including advisory body and public input) and adoption. This may occur with proper notice before a Council meeting, or may occur over the course of two Council meetings, with preliminary action at the first meeting and final action at the second. After final Council action the revised COP would enter into effect. However, at any rate, changes to existing COPs or the addition of a new COP must be consistent with the broader policies and procedures in

[This language designates the process of formal change or creation of a COP.]

The operating procedures are structured into two categories: administrative and process. Administrative COPs (1-9) are those that apply to the structure and function of Council and advisory committees. Process COPs (10-18) cover aspects of Council activities, for example management cycles, fishery management plan amendment cycles, and process reviews.

List of Procedures

Administrative

1. Council
2. Advisory Subpanels
3. Planning Teams
4. Scientific and Statistical Committee
5. Enforcement Consultants

6. Habitat Committee
- ~~7. Groundfish Permit Review Board and Appeals Procedures for the Council~~
[Incorporated into COP-2 as a function of the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel.]

Groundfish Allocation Committee

- ~~8. Council Performance Select Group~~

Ad-Hoc Committees

Process

9. Annual Management and Activity Cycles
10. Preseason Salmon Management Process
11. Plan Amendment Cycles
12. Development and Communication of Research and Data Needs
13. Confidentiality of Statistics
14. Documentation of Outside Agreements
15. Salmon Estimation Methodology Review
16. Weather-related Adjustment to Salmon Fisheries
17. Foreign Fishing Permit Review Procedure
18. Protocol for Industry Sponsored Salmon Test Fishery Proposals
19. Protocol for Council Consideration of Exempted Fishing Permits for Pacific Coast Groundfish

Fisheries

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

General Council Meeting Operations

1

Approved by Council: 04/06/95

Revised: 03/07/97, 06/25/99, 04/03/00, 12/15/03, **09/17/04**

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PURPOSE

To establish general procedures for the Council meetings and administrative matters.

MEETINGS

The Council shall, generally, meet five times per calendar year. ~~meet a~~ At the call of the Council Chair or upon request of a majority of its voting members, emergency meetings may be held. Upon receiving a request for an emergency meeting from any Council member or upon the Chair's own instigation, the Council Chair shall instruct the staff to conduct a telephone poll of available voting Council members. If a quorum agrees, the Chair shall call such a meeting.

Public Participation

Council meetings are held for the purpose of conducting official Council business. As a matter of practice, however, the public will be ~~has been~~ provided an opportunity to address the Council at its meetings and submit information relevant to matters under consideration ~~discussion~~. To further encourage public participation, the Council, when practicable, shall establish a period at each meeting during which the public shall be granted an opportunity to address the Council on matters of concern to them. These discussions need not necessarily be related to items on the current meeting the agenda. The following procedures shall be observed.

Written

The public shall be permitted to file written statements with the Council at any time before or after a meeting. This submission of written statements by the public is a statutory right which cannot be administratively hampered by arbitrary conditions of length, format, numbers of copies, typography, etc. All written information submitted to the Council by an interested person shall include a statement of the source and date of such information and a brief description of the background and interests of the person in the subject of the oral or written statement. Any oral or written statement shall include a brief description of the background and interests of the person in the subject of the oral or written statement. To ensure adequate review and timely action, the following procedure will be followed:

1. Written comments regarding matters on the Council agenda received at the Council office no later than two weeks prior to the beginning of the Council meeting, or no later than a specially published deadline, will be placed in the Council members' briefing books distributed prior to the meeting. If appropriate, ~~These~~ comments will be summarized by staff at the Council meeting.

2. Written comments submitted after the above deadline and during the week prior to the Council meeting will be distributed at the meeting as supplemental briefing material.
3. Written comments received after the end of the week prior to the meeting will not be copied or distributed by the Council staff. In these instances, individuals are encouraged to attend the Council meeting and present their testimony orally and in writing. Written comments submitted in person at the meeting will be made part of the Council's record. For such late comments, individuals should make their own photocopies for distribution. At least 40 copies, each with the Agenda Item Number written in the upper right corner of the front page of the document. **The public should be aware that the Council does not have time to thoroughly review extensive written comments submitted at the meeting. The Council's advisory entities may not have a chance to review such comment at all.** (The Council will not pay collect charges for comments transmitted to the meeting hotel by facsimile machine.)
4. When multiple copies of the same or similar written public comment is received, Council staff will provide one copy of the material with a notation indicating the total number of copies received. This procedure will be used for written material received in advance of the Council meeting, per numbers 1 and 2 above.

Oral

~~To the extent that the meeting time and agenda permit, Interested persons should~~ will be allowed to present oral statements or to participate in the discussion subject to such reasonable rules or procedures as may be established by the Council. ~~Thus, advance approval for oral participation may be required, or~~ Time limits on such participation oral comments may be prescribed. ~~In any event,~~ Every effort should be made to set aside a portion of every meeting for public participation. Any oral statement shall include a brief description of the background and interests of the person in the subject of the oral statement. The following procedures will be followed:

1. The Council will publish in the *Federal Register* and Council meeting notices the ~~time for~~ public comment opportunities for each agenda item, as appropriate, and provide a time for public comment on items not on the agenda of the Council meeting.
2. Registration Sign-up cards will be provided at the entrance of the meeting room for individuals wishing to address the Council. The following information shall be included, (1) name, (2) address, (3) affiliation, and (4) agenda item/subject of testimony. After public comment begins on each agenda item, additional cards will not be accepted for that agenda item.
3. At his or her discretion, the Council Chair may establish a sequence for calling on individuals, according to topics to be discussed. Generally, verbal testimony is limited to five minutes for individuals and ten minutes for groups or individuals representing organizations.
4. Depending upon time and Council wishes, the Council Chair may ask for comments from the public on subjects of interest to the Council after all comments have been made by individuals from the comment registration cards ~~on the sign-up list.~~

5. When there are numerous public comments, the Chair may decide to use an alternative approach to expedite the comment process. The following procedure may be used when there are two opposing factions:
 - The Chair requests, in advance of the public comment period, that each side choose a panel to present the arguments.
 - Each panel makes its presentation.
 - ~~The Chair calls on each individual that filled out a sign-up card and allows appropriate time for each individual to testify.~~
6. If new information from a state or federal agency or from a Council advisory entity is accepted by the Council, the Chair shall insure that the Council gives comparable consideration to new information offered at that time by interested members of the public. Interested parties shall have a reasonable opportunity to respond to new data or information before the Council takes final action on conservation or management measures (pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act ~~amendment of 1990~~).
7. Council members shall be allowed to ask questions of individuals addressing the Council.

Electronic Mail (E-mail)

The Council will treat e-mail comments in the same regard as written comments. The public shall be permitted to file e-mail statements with the Council at any time before or after a meeting, subject to the requirements in the following paragraph. A format describing e-mail necessities and acceptance procedures will be posted on the Council website and notice of same will be placed in the Council Newsletter. Copies of qualifying e-mail will be treated the same as written public comment (described above) and subject to the same deadlines for distribution. ~~will be placed in a binder available at Council meetings for public viewing.~~ All e-mail received designating testimony relevant to a particular Council meeting will be made part of the official meeting record.

All e-mail information submitted to the Council for purposes of comment on a Council meeting agenda item shall include the name of the person submitting the statement, a brief description of the representation or interest of the person submitting the statement, an e-mail address at which the person can be contacted, the subject or meeting agenda item the comment pertains to, and when relevant information is submitted, a statement of the source and date of such information. Attachments to e-mail will not be accepted as part of the e-mail comment.

To facilitate timely review by Council members, the following procedure will be followed:

1. Qualified e-mail comments regarding matters on a Council public meeting agenda received at the Council office no later than two weeks prior to the beginning of the Council meeting, or no later than a published notification deadline, will be printed and placed in the Council members briefing books distributed prior to the meeting. If multiple identical comments are received, only one representative copy will be included in the briefing books with the total number of such comments received noted on the copy. If appropriate, ~~†~~ these comments will be summarized by staff at the

Council meeting.

2. Qualified e-mail submitted after the above deadline and during the week prior to the Council meeting will be distributed at the meeting as supplemental briefing material. Qualified e-mail comments received between the above deadline and three working days before the onset of the Council meeting will be printed and distributed at the meeting as supplemental briefing material. If multiple identical comments are received, only one representative copy will be included in the supplemental briefing material with the total number of such comments received noted on the copy. If appropriate, tThese comments will also be summarized by staff at the Council meeting.
3. Qualified e-mails received after the end of the week prior to the meeting will not be copied or distributed by the Council staff. In these instances, individuals are encouraged to attend the Council meeting and present their testimony orally and in writing. Qualified e-mail comments received after three working days before the onset of a Council meeting may be printed and made available to the Council, to the extent practicable. The public should not expect that such comment will be reviewed by Council members. For such late comments, individuals should consider presenting verbal statements at the Council meeting following established procedures. However, all e-mail comments received will be made a part of the official record of the meeting.

Public Notification of Meetings

News Releases. Timely public notice of each regular meeting and each emergency meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for ~~of~~ the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Post, including to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media newspapers in the major fishing ports of Washington, Oregon, and California (and in other regional areas ~~major fishing ports~~ having a direct interest in the affected fishery, e.g., Idaho). Notice of meetings to discuss salmon issues shall be distributed to selected Idaho newspapers deemed to have sufficiently large circulations to adequately inform the interested public. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting. However, the Council recognizes that due to the expediency of some Council actions and/or other reasons deemed valid, such two-week advance notice may not always be possible.

Federal Register Notices. Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. ~~The~~ Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission of the notice to NMFS (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) for publication in the *Federal Register* ~~at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting.~~

The published agenda of the meeting may not be modified to include additional matters for Council action without public notice or within 14 days prior to the meeting date, unless such modification is to address an emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, in which case public notice shall be given immediately.

Voting Procedures

Robert's Rules of Order will be strictly enforced. Makers of motions must first be recognized by the Chair, and if an action is to be reconsidered, the motion for reconsideration must be made by an individual who originally cast a vote for the prevailing side.

Motions. The maker of a motion must clearly and concisely state and explain the motion. After discussion and a call for the question, the motion must be restated clearly and concisely by the Chair before the vote is taken. Motions must be recorded in written form visible to each Council member present and the public if the action (1) requires approval or amendment of a fishery management plan (including any proposed regulations), (2) requests an amendment to regulations implementing a plan, or (3) is a recommendation for responding to an emergency. The written motion, as voted on, must be preserved as part of the record or minutes of the meeting, and include the exact vote of the Council members. ~~For a vote on a Council finding that an emergency exists in a fishery, the exact number of votes (for, against, and abstaining) must be preserved as part of the record of the meeting.~~

In the case of a telephonic vote, the Chair or the maker of the motion must clearly read the motion aloud immediately prior to the vote, such that everyone on the call understands the wording of the motion up for vote, being voted on. The motion would then become part of the written record of the call/vote, which would also include the exact vote of the Council members.

Votes. At the request of any voting member of the Council, the Council shall hold a roll call vote on any matter before the Council. The official minutes and other appropriate record of any Council meeting shall identify all roll call votes held, the name of each voting member present during each roll call vote, and how each member voted on each roll call vote. All other votes shall be by verbal indication. Council members/designees who are not in attendance may not vote by telephone.

A voting member of the Council may not vote on any Council matter that would have a significant and predictable effect on a financial interest of that Council member. A designated official (NOAA General Counsel) will determine whether a Council decision would have a significant and predictable effect on a financial interest of a member. An affected individual who may not vote may participate in Council deliberations relating to the decision after notifying the Council of the voting recusal and identifying the financial interest that would be affected.

For a vote on a Council finding that an emergency exists in a fishery, the exact number of votes (for, against, and abstaining) must be preserved as part of the record of the meeting.

Measures to Improve Meetings

Report Presentation

- Council staff, advisory body representatives, invitational speakers, and Council members should shorten all oral reports to the extent possible. For lengthy written reports, provide brief executive summaries highlighting major points.
- Provide only written reports on administrative items that which are only informational and do not require Council action.
- Advisory subpanel reports should describe areas of consensus and differences. Individual

subpanel members ~~shall~~ should not provide public testimony as part of the subpanel presentation.

- In general, lengthy detailed presentations will be provided during joint advisory body meetings (e.g., Scientific and Statistical Committee, Groundfish Management Team, Groundfish Advisory Subpanel joint meetings to review stock assessment information) rather than during the Council session. Council members should endeavor to attend these advisory body meetings.

SSC Reviews for Scientific Merit

The SSC requires good documentation and ample review time in order to provide the best possible advice to the Council. Agencies and review document authors should be responsible for ensuring materials submitted to the SSC are technically sound, comprehensive, clearly documented, and identified by author. If there is any uncertainty on the part of authors regarding SSC expectations, authors should clarify assignments and expectations of deliverables with the meeting Chair. In order that there be adequate time for careful review, documents and materials destined for review by the SSC or any of its subcommittees must be received at the Council office at least two weeks prior to the meeting at which they will be discussed and reviewed. The Council will then provide copies to appropriate SSC members at least five working days prior to the meeting. If this deadline cannot be met, it is the responsibility of the author to contact the meeting Chair prior to the two-week deadline, so appropriate arrangements, rescheduling, and cancellations can be made in a timely and cost-effective manner. This deadline applies to all

[Proposed by SSC]

Public Comments

- The Council cChair will limit the length of oral testimony to five minutes per individual and ten minutes per group or individual representing a group. At the discretion of the Chair, less time may be allotted. If less time is to be provided, the Chair shall announce this prior to the start of public testimony on an agenda item.
- The Council Chair will uUrge members of the public to not repeat comments provided by a previous public commenters speaker.
- ~~Avoid~~ Council member debate and record development should be avoided during the public testimony period. Allow Questions should be for clarification only.

Structure of Agenda

- As appropriate, the Council cChair will advise Council members of time limits for each agenda item. Time limits will not be rigidly enforced, but they may serve as a guide or reminder to focus discussion and be concise.
- Avoid placing too many weighty issues near the end of the meeting. Intersperse major items throughout the agenda to the extent possible.
- Review work load and next meeting agenda at or near the end of each meeting. Establish priorities for activities. Priorities should be publicized Publicize priorities.

- Proceed without agency philosophical comments prior to salmon actions.
- ~~Schedule detailed informational reports during informal evening sessions to the extent possible.~~

Council Discussion and Debate

- Debate should be complete and not be arbitrarily limited, but it should be focused on the motion. (Robert's Rules limit members to two speeches per topic and ten minutes per speech).

MINUTES

A detailed meeting record of each Council meeting, ~~Detailed including summary minutes of each meeting of the Council,~~ except for any closed session, shall be kept and shall contain a record of the persons present, a complete and accurate description of matters discussed and conclusions reached, and copies of all statements filed. At a subsequent meeting, the Council will review and adopt the meeting minutes. A copy of the official meeting record shall be submitted to NMFS. The chairman shall certify the accuracy of the minutes of each such meeting and submit a copy thereof to the Secretary. The meeting record minutes shall be made available to any court of competent jurisdiction.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to drafting meeting minutes, the staff will prepare brief pre-Council meeting issue summaries, identifying issues and options for each agenda action item. These summaries are provided in the briefing books.

NEW MEMBER ORIENTATION

New Council members will be provided with a one-day to two-day briefing session with appropriate Council members, staff, and advisory Chairs (Scientific and Statistical Committee, advisory subpanels, and plan development/management Teams) prior to their first Council meeting. During this session, both mechanics of operation and management issues and techniques will be addressed. In addition, new members will attend the Council Chair's briefing for the first two Council meetings.

COUNCIL CHAIR'S BRIEFING

The Council Chair's briefing is for the purpose of briefing the Council Chair and not a forum for debate or discussion of the issues.

QUICK RESPONSE PROCEDURE

This procedure addresses Council comments to other entities on actions proposed by those entities. It does not include fishery management action items that ~~which~~ are the responsibility of the Council and ~~which~~ must be approved by the Council at a regular or emergency meeting.

For new policy matters that ~~which~~ will be implemented or ~~which~~ have a comment deadline prior to the next Council meeting, the Council Chair is authorized to send a letter on behalf of the Council using the following procedure:

Staff will distribute a summary of the issue and a proposed response to all Council members. If the Council Chair receives a response from at least one voting member from each state, ~~he/she~~ they may send an official Council comment letter taking into account the responses received from members. Consensus is not required.

OFFICERS

The Council Chair and Council Vice Chair of the Council shall be elected by majority vote of Council members present and voting. Generally, elections are held during the November Council meeting. Officers shall serve one-year terms, which commence January 1. Appointments may be renewed for a second one-year term by majority Council vote at the next November meeting. Each officer may not serve more than two consecutive one-year terms, in his/her respective office.

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Advisory Subpanels

2

Approved by Council: 07/20/83

Revised: 11/17/89, 11/13/90, 04/06/95, 04/17/96, 10/25/96, 09/12/97, 09/18/98, 09/15/00, 11/01/02, **09/17/04**

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PURPOSE

To establish procedures for advisory subpanels.

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

When requested by the Council Chair or Executive Director, the advisory subpanels shall:

1. Offer advice to the Council on the assessments, specifications and management measures pertaining to each fishery management plan (FMP) with particular regard to (a) the capacity and the extent to which the ~~fishery vessels of the United States~~ U.S. commercial and recreational fisheries will harvest the resources managed under their respective FMPs ~~considered in FMPs~~, (b) the effect of such management measures on local economies and social structures, (c) potential conflicts among groups using a specific fishery resource, or (d) enforcement problems peculiar to each fishery with emphasis on the expected need for enforcement resources.
2. Offer advice to the Council on (a) FMPs, FMP amendments, and regulatory amendments during preparation of such FMPs or amendments by the Council, (b) FMPs prepared by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and transmitted to the Council for review, and (c) the effectiveness of the FMPs, amendments, regulations, and other measures which have been implemented.
3. Attend public hearings on the FMPs or amendments.
4. Attend Council meetings at the request of the Council Chair or Executive Director to advise the Council on specific fisheries, with particular reference to the socioeconomic implications of managing those fisheries.
5. Keep the Council advised of current trends and developments in fishery matters.
6. Identify specific legal or enforcement questions on proposals and request response through the Executive Director from the appropriate parties. (Note: The Council staff will attempt to anticipate the need for enforcement and legal advice and arrange for the Enforcement Consultants and/or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration general counsel to attend subpanel meetings.)

7. Perform such other necessary and appropriate duties as may be required by the Council to carry out its functions under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), Sustainable Fisheries Act, and other applicable law.

COMPOSITION

1. Subpanels shall consist of not more than 20 members (unless additional members are deemed necessary by the Council), each concerned with carrying out the objectives and duties of the subpanel. ~~with respect to a fish species or stock.~~
2. The Council may establish or abolish subpanels as it deems necessary to perform the Council's its duties as specified under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

MEMBERSHIP

Terms

All members shall be appointed by the Council for three-year terms commencing January 1 and expiring December 31 three years thereafter, and may be reappointed at the pleasure of the Council. Vacancy appointments shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy.

Termination of Members

A subpanel member will be replaced at the Council's discretion if ~~they~~ the member (1) transfers employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two meetings in any 12-month period, ~~or~~ (3) appears unable to fulfill their obligations as a subpanel member or (4) engage in disreputable or criminal behavior.

Replacement of Members

Upon receipt of a letter of resignation, completion of three-year terms, or following Council action to remove a member, the Executive Director shall advertise for qualified nominees. Announcements will be distributed widely and be specific about the duties and responsibilities.

Nominations must be accompanied by adequate information on the amount and kinds of experience which qualify the nominee for the particular position. Nominations should be received on or before a deadline published by the Council.

Alternates

If the Executive Director is notified in advance, in writing, a subpanel member may send an alternate to a subpanel meeting no more than once per year when the official member is unable to attend. The alternate will be reimbursed for travel expenses per the Council travel rules. Exceptions may be made to exceed the single incidence allowance, at the discretion of the Executive Director for highly unusual occurrences.

Officers

The Chair and Vice Chair of each subpanel shall be elected by majority vote of subpanel members present and voting. Such officers shall be confirmed by the Council Chair and shall serve one-year terms. There is no limit as to the number of terms that individuals may serve as officers. The presiding officer has the responsibility and authority to ensure that meetings are conducted in an orderly and business-like manner.

~~Subpanel officers shall be appointed by the Council Chair and shall serve one-year terms.~~

Subcommittees

The subpanels may establish such subcommittees as they deem necessary to facilitate their duties.

Definition of Public-at-large Position

For those Subpanels with a position for “Public-at-large”, the person selected for such a position should meet the following criteria:

- 1. Person has interest in and is knowledgeable about the fishery which is the subject of the subpanel’s deliberations.**
- 2. Person is not an appointed, elected, or paid representative of a recreational, commercial, or environmental organization.**
- 3. Priority consideration will be given to individuals who represent port districts, coastal community businesses, seafood safety experts, or individuals who have expertise not otherwise represented on the committee and would provide a valuable contribution to the advisory group.**
- 4. Individual will not be considered solely on the basis of their participation in the sport or commercial fishery (including processing) or environmental activities.**

MEETINGS

The subpanels shall meet at the request of the Council Chair or Executive Director, as often as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities. The Council will reimburse travel costs for nonfederal advisory body members while on official Council travel as per the *Council Travel Rules* document.

Public Participation

The public will be permitted to comment on items relative to the agenda, but may be limited if deemed necessary by the subpanel Chair. Written statements also may be submitted prior to and during the meeting. The public may be permitted to interject comments during the meeting at the discretion ~~direction~~ of the Council Chair. Members of the public may be asked to leave the meeting at the Council Chair's discretion if their conduct is impeding the orderly progress of the meeting.

~~Draft reports or statements prepared and discussed at these meetings will be available to the public in final form after submission to the Council. They will not be distributed to the public during the meeting unless authorized by the Council Chair.~~ The granting of permission for the public to tape all or any part of the meeting is at the discretion of the subpanel Chair and such permission must be obtained in advance.

Upon request, ~~Copies of this operating procedure will be distributed to the public attending subpanel meetings on request.~~

Public Notification of Meetings

Timely public notice of each subpanel meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Post to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting.

Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) of the notice to NMFS for publication in the *Federal Register*.

~~Notice of subpanel meetings shall be published in the *Federal Register* and made available to news media.~~

MINUTES

As workload permits, if practicable, a Council staff member shall attend and draft summary minutes of each subpanel meeting.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Council staff ~~members~~ will assist the subpanels as necessary requested.

REPORTS TO COUNCIL

Subpanels shall report to the Council as directed by the Council Chair or Executive Director.

Reports will describe both areas of consensus and differences. If necessary, majority and minority reports may be drafted to present the divergent views of the subpanel. The subpanel Chair will present both majority and minority reports to the Council.

Draft reports or statements prepared and discussed at these meetings will be available to the public in final form after submission to the Council. They will not be distributed to the public during the meeting unless authorized by the Subpanel Chair.

NEW MEMBER ORIENTATION

Council staff will hold orientation sessions for new members, if necessary.

~~AD HOC ADVISORY GROUPS~~

~~The Council Chair may appoint special groups to address particularly contentious issues, such as allocation. Such groups will be as small as possible, while representing the various interests, and representation will be balanced. Members of these groups may or may not be members of the advisory subpanels. These groups will be terminated when the task assigned is completed. [Now covered under separate COP for Ad Hoc committees.]~~

GROUND FISH PERMIT REVIEW

When requested by the Council Chair or Executive Director, the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) has the responsibility to review and comment on the groundfish limited entry permit system, in accordance with Amendment 6.

Note: Responsibility for making reports to the Council on the progress of the groundfish license limitation program and need for adjustments was assigned to the GAP at the April, 1996 Council Meeting. If a subcommittee of the GAP is appointed to carry out this responsibility, membership on the subcommittee will be determined by the Council Chair in consultation with the GAP Chair.

Objectives and Duties

1. Review appeals related to issuance of permits and gear endorsements, make recommendations through the Council to the regional director as to whether the appeal should be granted, and explain how the recommendation is consistent with the implementing regulations.
2. Make recommendations to the Council on whether non-federal/non-state limited entry systems should be certified as being consistent with the goals and objectives of the limited entry program established by Amendment 6 to the groundfish FMP, as described in Section 14.3.1.4 of that amendment.

Meetings

1. The GAP-comprised review board shall meet at the request of the Council Chair or Executive Director as often as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.

2. Notice of these meetings shall be published in the *Federal Register*, distributed to the news media, and via other means to ensure wide distribution.

Public Participation

Testimony on Appeals - The GAP-comprised review board shall receive testimony from appellants and members of the public on appeals under consideration. Testimony by the appellants shall be submitted to the limited entry office of NMFS in written form at least four weeks prior to the meeting.

Appellant written testimony will be made available to all interested persons in a timely manner prior to the meeting. At the meeting, the appellant may provide an oral summary of written testimony and additional oral testimony in response to questions by members of the GAP-comprised review board and public comment. Public comment shall be in written form and be provided to the NMFS Northwest Region limited entry office at least ten days in advance of the meeting. Members of the public may present oral summaries of written testimony. Time for oral testimony by both the appellant and the public may be limited by the Council Chair.

Testimony on Other Issues Considered by the Review Board - The GAP-comprised review board shall receive comments from members of the public on issues under consideration not related to appeals at a time specified on the agenda. Time for such testimony may be limited by the Council Chair.

Reports to the Council

The GAP-comprised review board shall report to the Council as directed by the Council Chair or Executive Director. Reports to the Council will be written and will describe both areas of consensus and differences. Both majority and minority positions will be presented.

Council's Role

The Council will consider GAP-comprised review board reports on appeals and forward recommendations to the NMFS Northwest Region director. This function is delegated to the Council Chair when prompt action is required for timely rulings by the NMFS Regional Administrator. All testimony to the Council on permit appeals will be in written form.

REPRESENTATION ON SUBPANELS AND SPECIAL DUTIES

Subpanel and Total Number of Members	Affiliation or Representation
Coastal Pelagic (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>3 California Commercial Fisheries</u> <u>1 Oregon Commercial Fisheries</u> <u>1 Washington Commercial Fisheries</u> <u>3 Processors (California, Washington, or Oregon)</u> <u>1 California Charter/Sport Fisheries</u> <u>1 Conservation Group</u>
Groundfish (20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>3 Fixed Gear Fisheries (at-large)</u> <u>1 Washington Trawl Fisheries</u> <u>1 Oregon Trawl Fisheries</u> <u>1 California Trawl Fisheries</u> <u>1 Open Access Fisheries north of Cape Mendocino</u> <u>1 Open Access Fisheries south of Cape Mendocino</u> <u>2 Processors (at-large)</u> <u>1 At-Sea Processor</u> <u>1 Washington Charter Boat Operator</u> <u>1 Oregon Charter Boat Operator</u> <u>1 California north of Pt. Conception Charter Boat Operator</u> <u>1 California south of Pt. Conception Charter Boat Operator</u> <u>3 Sport Fisheries (at-large)</u> <u>1 Tribal Fisheries (individual must be active in tribal fishery)</u> <u>1 Conservation Group</u>

— ~~The Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) has lead responsibility for reports to the Council on the progress of the groundfish license limitation program and need for adjustments. If a subcommittee of the GAP is appointed to carry out this responsibility, membership on the subcommittee will be determined by the Council Chair in consultation with the GAP Chair.~~

REPRESENTATION ON SUBPANELS AND SPECIAL DUTIES

Subpanel and Total Number of Members	Affiliation or Representation
Highly Migratory Species (13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <u>Commercial Troll Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Commercial Purse Seine Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Commercial Gillnet Fisheries</u> 3 <u>Commercial At-Large</u> 1 <u>Processor north of Cape Mendocino</u> 1 <u>Processor south of Cape Mendocino</u> 1 <u>Charter Boat Operator</u> 1 <u>Private Sport Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Sport Fisheries At-Large</u> 1 <u>Conservation Group</u> 1 <u>Public At-Large</u>
Salmon (15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <u>Washington Troll Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Oregon Troll Fisheries</u> 1 <u>California Troll Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Gillnet Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Processor</u> 1 <u>Washington Charter Boat Operator</u> 1 <u>Oregon Charter Boat Operator</u> 1 <u>California Charter Boat Operator</u> 1 <u>Washington Sport Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Oregon Sport Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Idaho Sport Fisheries</u> 1 <u>California Sport Fisheries</u> 1 <u>Tribal Fisheries (Washington Coast, individual must be active in tribal fishery)</u> 1 <u>Tribal Representative (California)</u> 1 <u>Conservation Group</u>

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Planning, Technical, and Management Teams

3

Approved by Council: 07/20/83

Revised: 09/16/87, 11/13/90, 04/06/95, 6/17/03, **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and [straight brackets] designates explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for ~~planning~~, technical, and management teams (Teams).

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

When requested by the Council Chair or the ~~e~~Executive ~~d~~Director, the ~~planning~~ tTeams shall:

1. Furnish ~~an~~ objective, scientific appraisals of the particular fisheries and associated biological the resources as assigned by under its responsibility to the Council (for example, fisheries for salmon, groundfish, coastal pelagic species, or highly migratory species). It will not be the **However, Teams have the discretion to note Team Preferred Alternatives and the rationale for the preferred alternative to facilitate Council decision making.** [Conformity to recent practice.]
2. Draft fishery management plans (FMP), FMP amendments, ~~to FMPs~~ or regulatory amendments to regulations when it is determined by the Council that such FMPs or amendments are required.
3. **In preparing a draft FMP,** Ppresent alternative management goals and objectives to the Council for adoption. Management goals and those objectives presented should be operational and as specific as possible. Goals and objectives should be based on measurable criteria, which will provide a basis for evaluating if management programs are meeting stated goals and objectives. [Intended clarity that assignments from the Council for a Team to develop goals and objectives primarily occur during development of an FMP.]
4. Present analyses that ~~which~~ examine short-term and long-term tradeoffs, particularly when policy decisions have long-term implications (e.g., rebuilding rates).
5. In drafting the FMP or amendment, make decisions with regard to what is included in the successive drafts to be presented to the Council. The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and other advisory subpanels bodies may shall advise the Teams and Council, but their advice is not binding on the Teams. The Council shall decide if the FMP is to be modified and Teams shall comply with Council directives.
6. When presenting successive drafts of FMPs or amendments, submit in writing a list of problems and alternative solutions which require resolution by the Council. An analysis of alternative

management strategies ~~should~~ shall be included prior to adoption of each FMP or amendment. (Note: This type of analysis should also be included in the Regulatory Impact Review (RIR)).

7. Prepare documents and reports required by an FMP or the Council, such as Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) documents, abundance forecasts, and rebuilding plans.
8. Evaluate, validate, document, and recommend changes to models used to estimate impacts of Council management proposals. [Primarily an accommodation of the Model Evaluation Workgroup purpose.]

In preparing a regulatory amendment, develop proposed regulatory language as appropriate. [Accounts for the “emergency and proposed regulation” responsibility deleted from the in previous number 7, the existing need for Team developed regulatory language on matters such as area closure coordinates, and the potential future need for regulatory language under National Marine Sanctuaries Act provisions.]

7. 10. Assist the Council and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) staff in the preparation of the RIR necessary documentation required for Secretarial approval of a Council action by providing and reviewing appropriate written work elements from the duties described in items 1 - 9 above. This documentation may include an Environmental Assessment, ~~or~~ Environmental Impact Statement or other documents required under the National Environmental Policy Act, Regulatory Impact Reviews, Regulatory Flexibility Analyses, and all other documents required by applicable law. emergency and proposed regulations **Except as directed by the Council, the Council staff shall be responsible for coordination of materials provided by the Teams into the necessary federal documents and final submission to the NMFS for Secretarial approval consideration.**
9. 11. Attend Council meetings at the request of the Council Chair or the ~~e~~Executive ~~d~~Director to advise the Council on specific fisheries, with particular reference to the biological and socioeconomic implications of managing those fisheries.
- ~~13:~~ 12. Be represented at ~~Attend~~ meetings of the relevant advisory subpanel to provide technical information as requested by the subpanel, with number of Team members present dependent on expertise, necessity, and competing workload assigned by the Council.
- 8: 13. Attend public hearings on the FMPs or amendments, with number of Team members present dependent on expertise, necessity, and competing workload assigned by the Council.
- ~~11:~~ 14. Present models, stock assessments and or fishery analyses of elevated scientific complexity for review by the SSC. When possible, the documents should be provided accordance with COP 4, SSC Objective and Duty 10. ~~distributed two weeks before the SSC meeting~~
- ~~12:~~ 15. Perform such other necessary and appropriate Team duties as may be required by the Council to carry out its functions under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), National Environmental Policy Act, and other applicable law.

COMPOSITION

1. Teams shall consist of not more than eight members (unless additional members are deemed necessary by the Council), each concerned with carrying out the objectives and duties of their appointed Team with respect to a fish species or stock.
2. The Council may establish or abolish such Teams as it deems necessary to perform Council its duties as specified under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.
3. Teams shall be composed of state, federal, tribal, and non-governmental specialists, as necessary. Members are nominated by their agencies or organizations, qualifications of the members are reviewed by the SSC and Council members, and ~~the member is~~ are appointed by the Council.
- ~~4. Each Team shall meet at the call of its Council Chair when authorized by the Council Chair or Executive Director.~~
- ~~5. The Teams shall report to the Council as directed by the Council Chair or Executive Director.~~

[These latter two points are covered in the Objectives and Duties section.]

MEMBERSHIP

Term of Members

Members shall be appointed by the Council and serve indefinite terms unless terminated by the Council per the procedure described below or the member resigns at the pleasure of the Council.

Termination of Membership

A Team member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if they (1) transfers employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two or more consecutive meetings without giving adequate notification to the Team ~~eChair or Council eExecutive dDirector,~~ or (3) appears unable to fulfill their obligations as a Team member, or (4) is reassigned by sponsoring agency.

Replacement of Members

Upon receipt of a letter of resignation or following Council action to remove a member, the ~~eExecutive dDirector~~ shall contact the agency or organization ~~which~~ the former member represented for a replacement nominee.

Alternates

A Team member may send an alternate to a Team meeting when the official member is unable to attend. ~~The function of that alternate is expected to fulfill the primary duties of the absent member shall be determined by the Council Chair of the Team.~~ The alternate may be reimbursed for travel expenses per the Council travel rules.

Officers

The Council Chair and Council Vice Chair of each Team shall be elected by majority vote of Team members present and voting. Such officers shall be confirmed by the Council Chair and shall serve one-year terms. There is no limit as to the number of terms that individuals may serve as officers. The presiding officer has the responsibility and authority to ensure that meetings are conducted in an orderly and business-like manner.

Subcommittees

The Teams may establish such subcommittees as they deem necessary to facilitate their duties.

MEETINGS

The Teams shall meet at the request of Council Chair or Executive Director, or their respective Team Chair with the approval of the Council Chair or the ~~e~~Executive ~~d~~Director, as often as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.

Public Participation

Scheduled meetings of ~~plan development/management~~ Teams and Team subcommittees for purposes of completing draft documents for submission to the Council shall be announced in advance in the *Federal Register* and by other means to ensure wide distribution (described below) ~~Council news releases which shall provide a tentative agenda.~~ Meeting notices will describe the purpose of the meeting and topics to be discussed. Unless otherwise announced, a scheduled Team meeting shall be of the same duration as the Council meeting during which it is held. These scheduled meetings shall be open to the public. Public comments will be accepted by the Team during a public comment period or at the discretion of the Council Chair. Public comments shall be limited to items on the Team agenda. Policy issues and decisions concerning final choices among options are the province of Council deliberations. ~~Therefore, therefore,~~ it is in the Council forum that public comments on such matters shall be received, not in Team meetings.

Minutes reporting major Team actions, and records and documents prepared for the Council, shall be filed in the Council office, where they will be available for public review.

Because Team meetings are essentially working sessions for drafting materials for Council review, public taping of those proceedings shall be permitted only as specifically authorized by the Council Chair. ~~Draft documents utilized by the Teams at these meetings will be made available to the public at the discretion of the Team Chair.~~ **Draft work product, reports, or statements prepared and discussed at these meetings will be available to the public in final form after submission to the Council. They will not be distributed to the public during the meeting unless authorized by the Team Chair.**

Copies of this operating procedure will be distributed on request to the public attending Team meetings.

Public Notification of Meetings

Timely public notice of each Team meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Postal Service to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting. However, the Council recognizes that due to the expediency of some Council actions and/or other reasons deemed valid, such two-week advance notice may not always be possible.

Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) of the notice to NMFS for publication in the *Federal Register*.

~~Notice of Team meetings shall be published in the *Federal Register* and news media.~~

MINUTES

If practicable, ~~a Council staff~~ or a Team member shall ~~attend and~~ draft summary minutes of each Team meeting.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Council staff members will assist the Teams as required.

STATE AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION SPOKESPERSON POLICY POSITION ADVOCATES

Team members will not be act as official ~~spokespersons~~ policy advoctes of agency or organization ~~state~~ positions while ~~servng~~ acting in their capacity as Team members.

ADDITIONAL EXPERTISE

Teams are encouraged to invite individuals with specialized expertise to assist them as needed. The Council ~~e~~Executive ~~d~~Director will consider reimbursing such experts for travel expenses on a case-by-case basis.

CURRENT REPRESENTATION ON ~~PLANNING~~ TEAMS

<u>Team and Total Number of</u> <u>Members</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Coastal Pelagic (6)	2 California Department of Fish and Game 2 National Marine Fisheries Service 1 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 1 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

CURRENT REPRESENTATION ON ~~PLANNING~~ TEAMS

Team and Total Number of Members	Affiliation
<p>Groundfish (7 <u>12</u>)</p>	<p>3 <u>6</u> State Fish Management Agency (Two each from Washington, Oregon, California) 1 NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center † 2 NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center † 2 NMFS Northwest Region 1 Tribal Governments One <u>of the Members Should be an Economist</u></p>
<p>Highly Migratory Species (8)</p>	<p>5 NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center 3 State Fish and Game (Washington, Oregon, California)</p>
<p>Salmon (8)</p>	<p>3 State Fish and Game (Washington, Oregon, California) 3 NMFS 1 USFWS 1 Tribal Governments</p>
<p><u>Model Evaluation</u> <u>Workgroup</u> (7-9)</p>	<p><u>3 State Fish and Game (Washington, Oregon, California)</u> <u>1 NMFS</u> <u>1 Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission</u> <u>1 Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission</u> <u>1 USFWS</u> <u>1 SSC (may be filled by one of the state or tribal agency representatives)</u> <u>1 STT (may be filled by one of the state or tribal agency representatives)</u></p>

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Scientific and Statistical Committee

4

Approved by Council: 07/20/83

Revised: 07/10/85, 09/16/87, 04/06/95, 09/18/98, 09/15/00, 06/18/02, **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC).

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

When requested by the Council Chair or Executive Director, the SSC shall:

1. Provide expert scientific and technical advice to the Council on the development of fishery management policy, establishing the goals and objectives of fishery management plans (FMP) and amendments, and the preparation of such FMPs and amendments.
2. Assist the Council in the evaluation of such statistical, biological, economic, social, and other scientific information as is relevant to the Council's development and amendment of any FMP.
3. Assist the Council in determining what statistical, biological, economic, social, or other scientific information is needed for the development of an FMP or amendment that meets the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) and advise the Council as to the best way of obtaining this information, including identifying research needs and entities with ongoing research programs that may be able to develop the needed information. (See Council Operating Procedure entitled Development and Communication of Research and Data Needs.)
4. Advise the Council on preparing comments on any application for foreign fishing transmitted to the Council by the U.S. Department of State.
5. Review and evaluate FMPs and amendments to determine if they meet the National Standards of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.
6. Advise the Council on preparing comments on any FMP or amendment prepared by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) or the Secretary's delegate which are transmitted to the Council pursuant to Section 304(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.
7. Provide advice on the Scientific basis of any proposed regulations under consideration by the Council to implement any FMP or amendment.
8. Assist the Council in establishing criteria for judging the effectiveness of an FMP or amendment.

9. Attempt to resolve scientific or technical disputes within or between Planning, Technical, or Management Team (Team), assessment review body (e.g., groundfish Stock Assessment Review, salmon Methodology Evaluation Workgroup), and/or organizations perspectives before the issues come before the Council. (NOTE: See Council operating procedure entitled Salmon Estimation Methodology Review.)
10. Review, evaluate, recommend improvements, and provide findings of scientific quality, soundness, uncertainty of stock assessments, fishery or habitat models and analysis of fishery ecosystems or marine protected areas under consideration by the Council. Planning Teams will be required to be present at SSC meetings when stock assessments are discussed and pertinent documents will be distributed two weeks in advance when possible.

SSC Reviews for Scientific Merit

The SSC requires good documentation and ample review time in order to provide the best possible scientific advice to the Council on scientific merit. Analysis or report authors should be responsible for ensuring materials submitted to the SSC are technically comprehensive, clearly documented, and complete. If there is any uncertainty on the part of authors regarding SSC expectations, authors should clarify assignments and expectations of materials to be reviewed with the SSC Chair. In order that there be adequate time for careful review, documents and materials destined for review by the SSC or any of its subcommittees must be received at the Council office at least two weeks prior to the meeting at which they will be discussed and reviewed. The Council will staff then provide copies to appropriate SSC members. If this deadline cannot be met, it is the responsibility of the author to contact the SSC Chair prior to the two-week deadline, so appropriate arrangements, rescheduling, and cancellations can be made in a timely and cost-effective manner. This deadline applies to all official SSC activities and meetings. [Proposed by SSC]

11. Review qualifications of Plan Team and SSC nominees and present recommendations to the Council.
12. Perform such other necessary and appropriate duties as may be required by the Council to carry out its functions under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

COMPOSITION

Committee members shall be appointed for each category listed below (146 members). The Council shall strive to have the committee shall consist of include three social scientists, of which at least two shall have economic sciences expertise.

1. State fishery management agencies (4)
 - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - California Department of Fish and Game
 - Idaho Department of Fish and Game
2. National Marine Fisheries Service (35)
 - Alaska Fisheries Science Center (1)
 - Northwest Fisheries Science Center (2—one with expertise in groundfish stock assessment)
 - Southwest Fisheries Science Center (2)
3. West Coast Indian tribal agency with fishery management responsibility (1)
4. At-large positions (6)

MEMBERSHIP

Term of Members

~~Non at-large federal, state, and tribal agency and tribal~~ members shall be appointed by the Council to serve indefinite terms. At-large members shall be appointed by the Council for three-year terms commencing on January 1 and expiring December 31 three years thereafter, and may be reappointed at the pleasure of the Council. At-large vacancy appointments shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy. All members shall serve without compensation.; ~~they may, h~~ However, non-federal employees will be reimbursed for ~~their actual~~ expenses while traveling to and participating at meetings or of official Council business, as per the *Council Travel Rules* document.

Termination of Membership

~~A committee member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if he/she: (1) transfers employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two meetings in any 12 month period, or (3) appears unable to fulfill his/her obligations as a committee member.~~

An SSC member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if they (1) transfers employment or moves to a different location, (2) are absent from two or more consecutive meetings without giving adequate notification to the SSC Chair or Council Executive Director, or (3) appear unable to fulfill their obligations as an SSC member.

Replacement of Members

Upon receipt of a letter of resignation, from either the individual in an at-large position or the sponsoring fishery management agency for an agency seat, expiration of three-year terms, or after Council action to remove a member, the Executive Director shall (1) contact the agency which the former member represented for a nominee or (2) for an at-large member, advertise for a replacement.

Announcements for nominations for at-large members shall be distributed widely and be specific about the duties and responsibilities.

Alternate Members

~~If the Executive Director is notified, in advance, in writing, Each~~ committee member representative when an appointed member will not be able to attend an federal, state, or tribal agency or tribe (categories 1, 2, and 3 on page 2) may appoint a designee. Such designees may participate in committee deliberations as a regular member and shall be reimbursed for expenses per the Council travel rules. Designees for at-large committee members are not authorized.

Officers

The Council Chair and Vice Chair of the SSC shall be elected by majority vote of SSC members present and voting. Such officers shall be confirmed by the Council Chair and shall serve one-year terms. There is no limit as to the number of terms that individuals may serve as officers. However, general practice has been for officers to serve two consecutive one-year terms. The presiding officer has the responsibility and authority to ensure that meetings are conducted in an orderly and business-like manner. [Consistent with plan teams and subpanels]

~~The Chair and Vice Chair of the SSC shall be elected by majority vote of committee members present and voting. Such officers shall be confirmed by the Council Chair and shall serve one-year terms.~~

Subcommittees

The committee may establish such subcommittees as it deems necessary to facilitate its duties. In general, there will be a subcommittee for each of the Council's FMPs. In addition, a socioeconomic subcommittee will be formed to work closely with team/staff economists and sociologists.

MEETINGS

The committee shall meet at the request of the committee Chair, with the approval of the Council Executive Director, as often as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. Generally, the SSC will meet ~~The usual time for meetings shall be~~ Monday and Tuesday during ~~of~~ the week of each Council meeting.

Public Participation

The public will be permitted to comment on items relative to the agenda at a time to be announced in the *Federal Register* and a Council news release. Comments may be limited if deemed necessary by the committee Chair. Written statements also may be submitted during the public comment period. The public will not be permitted to interject comments during the meeting at any time other than the established comment period unless asked to do so by the Chair or a committee member. Members of the public may be asked to leave the meeting at the Chair's discretion if their conduct is impeding the orderly progress of the meeting.

The granting of permission for the public to tape all or any part of the meeting is at the discretion of the committee Chair and such permission must be obtained in advance.

Draft work product, reports, or statements prepared and discussed at these meetings will be available to the public in final form after submission to the Council. They will not be distributed to the public during the meeting unless authorized by the Chair. [Consistent with change for teams]

Copies of this operating procedure shall be available upon request from the Council office. ~~to any member of the public planning to attend the committee meetings.~~

Public Notification of Meetings

Timely public notice of each SSC meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Postal Service to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting. However, the Council recognizes that due to the expediency of some Council actions and/or other reasons deemed valid, such two-week advance notice may not always be possible.

Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) of the notice to NMFS for publication in the *Federal Register*.

~~Notice of committee meetings shall be published in the *Federal Register* and made available to news media.~~

MINUTES

As workload permits, a Council staff member shall attend and draft minutes of each committee meeting. Such minutes shall be submitted for approval by the majority of committee members at the next committee meeting.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to drafting meeting minutes, a Council staff member shall be assigned to assist the committee with coordination, organization, and meeting logistics ~~format problems~~, and to provide other expertise needed by the committee on a case-by-case basis.

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Enforcement Consultants

5

Approved by Council: 11/13/85

Revised: 04/06/95, **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for the Enforcement Consultants.

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

When requested by the Council Chair or Executive Director, the Enforcement Consultants shall provide advice to the Council concerning the feasibility of proposed management measures from an enforcement standpoint.

MEMBERSHIP

U.S. Coast Guard, 11th District
U.S. Coast Guard, 13th District
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon State Police
California Department of Fish and Game

Term of Membership

~~A member being considered to serve as~~ An Enforcement Consultant member must be appointed by the appropriate agency head who shall notify the Council of that appointment. The appointed individual will serve an indefinite term unless the appointing agency head determines otherwise.

Termination and Replacement of a Member

An Enforcement Consultant serves the Council at the discretion of the appointing agency and may be replaced at the discretion of the appointing agency.

Alternates

After notifying the Executive Director in advance, in writing, an Enforcement Consultants may send an alternate to a meeting if when the official member is unable to attend. The n Nonfederal alternates will be reimbursed by the Council for travel expenses per the Council travel rules as long as the official member is not in attendance.

ORGANIZATION

[Does not seem necessary]

- ~~1. Each member will have one vote.~~
- ~~2. Additional representatives of an agency may attend meetings but may not vote.~~

OFFICERS

1. A Chair will be elected by majority vote to serve a two-year term. The term will run from October 1 of the first year through September 30 of the second year.
2. The Vice Chair's position will be permanently filled by the U.S. Coast Guard representative from the 13th District.

MEETINGS

With the approval of the Executive Director, the Enforcement Consultants will meet in conjunction with each Council meeting or as determined by the Enforcement Consultant's Chair to achieve Council enforcement objectives. The Council will reimburse travel costs for nonfederal Enforcement Consultant members while on official Council travel as per the *Council Travel Rules* document.

MEETING ATTENDANCE

1. Enforcement Consultants or their alternates ~~designees~~ will attend all Council meetings. In the event the Chair is unable to attend, the Vice Chair will assume all responsibilities of the Chair.
2. The Chair will ensure that they are kept abreast of Council developments by maintaining close contact with Council staff. The Chair will be responsible for seeing that attendance is provided for at all meetings pertinent to the business of the Enforcement Consultants. The person attending such meetings shall provide the necessary information on the meeting attended to the Chair for information dissemination.
3. The Chair will call a meeting of the Enforcement Consultants, as authorized by the Council Executive Director, prior to or at Council meetings when issues affecting enforcement are to be addressed.
4. Other agencies and Council groups are welcome to attend ~~the~~ Enforcement Consultants'

meetings. Individuals wishing to address an issue with the Enforcement Consultants should notify the Chair prior to the meeting.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. The Enforcement Consultants Chair will represent the consensus position of the group to the Council. In the absence of the Chair, the Vice Chair will act in their place.
2. Group positions to be presented to the Council will be established by majority vote.
3. Any member agency having an agency position differing from that of the group may present its position to the Council. Such a position must be given separately from the group report and clearly stated that it is a minority report and does not represent the view of the group.
4. Items presented to the Council will be summarized in writing in addition to the oral report. Copies will be provided to members of the Enforcement Consultants.

NOTIFICATION OF MEETINGS

The Chair shall give notice of Enforcement Consultant meetings, which shall be published in the agenda of the upcoming Council meeting. Scheduled meetings shall be open to the public.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AT MEETINGS

Comments or testimony from the public on issues under consideration at the time may be received by the Chair prior to each meeting. The Chair may limit testimony given by an individual both in terms of time and substance.

MINUTES

Minutes reporting major actions, records, and documents prepared for the Council shall be filed in the Council office where they will be available for ~~public review~~ upon request.

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Habitat ~~Steering Group~~ Committee

6

Approved by Council: 04/06/95

Revised: 04/12/96, 03/05/97, 04/08/97, 09/18/98, 09/15/00, 11/01/02, 10/17/03, **09/17/04**

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PURPOSE

To establish procedures for the Habitat Committee (HC).

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

When requested by the Council Chair or Executive Director, the HC shall:

1. Facilitate communication and coordinated action on important habitat issues which have regional significance to fisheries managed by the Council.
2. Work with key agency and public representatives to develop strategies to resolve present habitat problems and avoid future habitat conflicts.
3. Make recommendations to the Council for actions which help achieve the Council's habitat objectives as defined in its fishery management plans.
4. Make recommendations to the Council for actions which help achieve the Essential Fish Habitat mandates in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

COMPOSITION

The HC shall consist of 135 members as specified from each entity or category below. The representatives selected for the HC should have experience in habitat issues and/or expertise in strategic planning.

- One member from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northwest or Southwest Region.
- One member from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- One member from Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC).
- Four members from among the four state fishery agencies (Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California).
- Two tribal representatives (one Klamath, one Northwest or Columbia River).
- Two members representing the fishing industry - one commercial and one sport recreational.
- One member representing a conservation group.
- One member at-large.
- One member from National Marine Sanctuaries (NMS).
- One member from NMFS Northwest or Southwest Fisheries Science Center.

MEMBERSHIP

Terms

The HC members representing NMFS, USFWS, PSMFC, NMS, and the state agencies ~~and tribal entities~~ will be appointed for indefinite terms and replaced only as needed or at the pleasure of the Council Chair. The other HC members (~~tribal~~, industry, conservation, and public at-large) will be appointed for three-year terms. The Council Chair may select members that ~~which~~ best serve the needs of the HC and Council rather than adhering to a strict rotation among the entities represented by each position.

Termination of Membership

A committee member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if they (1) transfer employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two or more consecutive meetings without giving adequate notification to the committee Chair or Council executive director, or (3) appears unable to fulfill their obligations as a committee member. [Consistent with plan teams and SSC]

~~A committee member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if they: (1) transfer employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two meetings in any 12 month period, or (3) appears unable to fulfill their obligations as a committee member.~~

Replacement of Members

Upon receipt of a letter of resignation, expiration of three-year terms, or after Council action to remove a member, the executive director shall, depending on the member's position, do one of the following: (1) contact the agency which the former member represented for a nominee or (2) advertise for replacement of the industry, conservation, or public at-large members. Announcements for nominations for shall be distributed widely and be specific about the duties and responsibilities.

Alternates

If the executive director is notified in advance, in writing, an HC member may send an alternate to an HC meeting when unable to attend such meeting or when it would better serve the HC. Nonfederal alternates will be reimbursed for travel expenses per Council travel rules.

Officers

A Chair (or co-chairs) will be recommended by the HC to be appointed by the Council Chair from among the HC members for a one year term. Officers will rotate to ensure sharing of the workload and diverse representation.

MEETINGS

With the approval of the Executive Director, the HC will meet in conjunction with each Council meeting or as determined by the HC Chair to achieve Council habitat objectives. ~~As budget permits,~~ The Council will reimburse travel costs for nonfederal HC members while on official Council travel as per the *Council Travel Rules* document.

Public Notification of Meetings

Timely public notice of each HC meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Postal Service to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting. However, the Council recognizes that due to the expediency of some Council actions and/or other reasons deemed valid, such two-week advance notice may not always be possible.

Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) of the notice to NMFS for publication in the *Federal Register*.

~~Notice of HC meetings shall be published in the *Federal Register* and made available to news media.~~

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Council staff members will assist the committee as requested and as work priorities allow.

REPORTS TO COUNCIL

The HC Chair or designee will report to the Council on all HC actions.

ISSUE SCREENING AND REVIEW PROCEDURES

The following criteria will guide HC and Council procedures.

- All issues must have a significant impact on Council managed fisheries. This may include habitat policy issues of regional or national scope as well as effects of specific projects or resource developments.
- Direct presentation of issues to the HC should be at the request of the Council or the HC Chair and coordinated with the appropriate individual fishery management entities.
- Private individuals or organizations may submit requests for Council action directly to the HC.

- Direction and assignments to the HC shall originate from the Council.
- Habitat Committee-related Council action will require approval of a majority of Council members when a quorum is present (except as noted under the "Quick Response Procedures" in Council Operating Procedure 1).
- All issues submitted to the HC should include the HC Proposed Action Form and have sufficient supporting information to allow clear identification of the issue(s) and to permit an evaluation of the need for Council action and/or support.

Approved by Council: 03/10/93
Revised: 04/06/95, 04/17/96, 09/17/04

[The responsibilities of the Groundfish Permit Review Board were transferred to the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel, see COP-2.]

~~—————~~PURPOSE

~~To establish a groundfish permit review board as a body of the Council in accordance with Amendment 6 to the groundfish fishery management plan (FMP) and specify the Council's role in the permit review process.~~

~~—————~~BOARD OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

- ~~1. Review appeals related to issuance of permits and gear endorsements, make recommendations through the Council to the regional director as to whether the appeal should be granted, and explain how the recommendation is consistent with the implementing regulations.~~
- ~~2. Make recommendations to the Council on whether non-federal/non-state limited entry systems should be certified as being consistent with the goals and objectives of the limited entry program established by Amendment 6 to the groundfish FMP, as described in Section 14.3.1.4 of that amendment.~~

~~Note: Responsibility for making reports to the Council on the progress of the groundfish license limitation program and need for adjustments, previously assigned to the board, was reassigned to the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) at the April, 1996, Council Meeting. If a subcommittee of the GAP is appointed to carry out this responsibility, membership on the subcommittee will be determined by the Council Chair in consultation with the GAP Chair.~~

~~—————~~BOARD MEMBERSHIP

~~—————~~Term of Members, Composition and Qualifications for Review Board Membership

~~Members shall be appointed by the Council for three-year terms expiring at the end of the calendar year and may be reappointed at the pleasure of the Council. Members must be holders of limited entry permits endorsed for the gear for which the seat is designated and must fish in the area for which the seat is designated. The following are the designated seats and initial term expiration dates for each seat on the review board:~~

————— California Trawler	————— December 31, 1994
————— Oregon Trawler	————— December 31, 1995
————— Washington Trawler	————— December 31, 1996
————— West Coast Pot Fisher	————— December 31, 1994

~~Washington Longliner~~ ~~December 31, 1994~~

~~Oregon/Northern California Longliner~~ ~~December 31, 1995~~

~~Southern California Longliner~~ ~~December 31, 1996~~

In addition to the identified geographic/gear representation, review board members will be chosen to represent large, medium and small fishing businesses. Vacancy appointments shall be made for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy.

Termination of Membership

A review board member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if he/she (1) moves to a different location or no longer meets qualifications for review board membership, (2) is absent from two consecutive meetings without giving adequate notification to the Council executive director, or (3) appears unable to fulfill his/her obligations as a review board member.

Replacement of Members

Upon receipt of a letter of resignation, completion of a three-year term or following Council action to remove a member, the executive director shall advertise through the news media for qualified nominees. Announcements will be distributed widely and be specific about the duties and responsibilities.

Nominations must be accompanied by adequate information regarding the amount and kinds of experience which qualify the nominee for the particular position. Nominations must be received on or before the deadline published by the Council.

Officers

Review board officers shall be appointed by the Council chairperson and shall serve one-year terms.

Subcommittees

The review board may establish such subcommittees as they deem necessary to facilitate their duties.

MEETINGS

- ~~1. The review board shall meet at the request of the Council chairperson or executive director as often as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.~~
- ~~2. Notice of review board meetings shall be published in the Federal Register and distributed to the news media.~~

Public Participation

Testimony on Appeals - The review board shall receive testimony from appellants and members of the public on appeals under consideration. Testimony by the appellants shall be submitted to the limited entry office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in written form at least four weeks prior to the review board meeting.

Appellant written testimony will be made available to all interested persons in a timely manner prior to the review board meeting. At the review board meeting, the appellant may provide an oral summary of written testimony and additional oral testimony in response to questions by members of the review board and public comment. Public comment shall be in written form and be provided to the NMFS Northwest Region limited entry office at least ten days in advance of the committee meeting. Members of the public may present oral summaries of written testimony. Time for oral testimony by both the appellant and the public may be limited by the chairperson.

Testimony on Other Issues Considered by the Review Board - The review board shall receive comments from members of the public on issues under consideration not related to appeals at a time specified on the agenda. Time for such testimony may be limited by the chairperson.

Minutes and Reports

The NMFS Northwest Region limited entry office will arrange for minutes to be kept for each review board meeting. Reports to the Council will be distributed by NMFS to the Council in advance of the Council meeting.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to drafting meeting minutes, staff members from the NMFS Northwest Region limited entry office will be assigned to staff support as required.

REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL

The review board shall report to the Council as directed by the Council chairperson or executive director. Reports to the Council will be written and will describe both areas of consensus and differences. Both majority and minority positions will be presented.

COUNCIL'S ROLE

The Council will consider review board reports on appeals and forward recommendations to the NMFS Northwest Region director. This function is delegated to the Council chairperson when prompt action is required for timely rulings by the regional director. All testimony to the Council on permit appeals will be in written form.

NEW MEMBER ORIENTATION

If necessary, NMFS staff will hold orientation sessions for new members.

NOTE: To the degree allowed under its rules, NMFS will cover the expenses of operating the review board.

Approved by Council: **09/17/04**

[[[THIS IS A NEW COP DESIGNED TO ELEVATE THE ALLOCATION COMMITTEE FROM AN AD HOC TO A STANDING COMMITTEE, AND CLARIFY THE ROLE, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND FUNCTION OF THE ALLOCATION COMMITTEE.]]]

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Council Operating Procedure is to specify the role, responsibilities, and function on the Groundfish Allocation Committee.

OBJECTIVES

Per the Groundfish Fishery Management Plan, direct allocation decisions must be made through a ~~three-meeting~~ Council process over the course of at least two meetings to allow the Council to fully consider the alternatives and comments from its advisory entities and the public.

The Groundfish Allocation Committee is charged with developing options for allocating certain groundfish species (e.g., “overfished” species) among the commercial and recreational sectors, and among gear groups within the commercial sector.

The purpose of the Groundfish Allocation Committee is to distribute the harvestable surplus among competing interests in a way that resolves allocation issues on a short or long-term basis.

National Standard 4 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (50CFR600.325) requires that “allocations shall be: (1) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (2) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (3) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.” Moreover, National Standard 4 states “conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states.”

[[[The following “principles” were lifted from the Groundfish Strategic Plan]]]

General Allocation Principles

1. All fishing sectors and gear types will contribute to achieving conservation goals (no sector will be held harmless). The fair and equitable standard will be applied to all allocation decisions but is not interpreted to mean exactly proportional impacts or benefits.
2. Non-groundfish fisheries that take groundfish incidentally should receive only the minimal groundfish allocations needed to efficiently harvest their target (non-groundfish) species. To determine the amount of allocation required, identify the economic values and benefits associated with the non-groundfish species. Directed fishery harvest of some groundfish may need to be restricted to incidental levels to maintain the non-groundfish fishery.

Consider gear modification in the non-groundfish fishery to minimize its incidental harvest.

3. Modify directed rockfish gears, as needed, to improve their ability to target healthy groundfish species and avoid or reduce mortality of weak groundfish species.
4. When information on total removals by gear type becomes available, consider discards in all allocations between sectors and/or gear types. Each sector will then receive adjustments for discard before allocation shares are distributed.
5. Fairly distribute community economic impacts and the benefits and costs of allocation coast-wide. Allocations should attempt to avoid concentration and assure reasonable access to nearby resources. Consider the diversity of local and regional fisheries, community dependency on marine resources and processing capacity, and infrastructure in allocation decisions.
6. Consider impacts to habitat and recovery of overfished stocks or endangered species (dependent on affected habitats) when making allocation changes.
7. Allocation decisions should consider and attempt to minimize transfer of effort into other fishery sectors, particularly for state managed fisheries (crab and shrimp).
8. Allocation decisions will: (a) consider ability to meet increased administrative or management costs; and (b) be made if reasonably accurate in-season quota monitoring or annual catch accounting has been established or can be assured to be established and be effective.
9. As the tribe(s) expand their participation in groundfish fisheries, allocations of certain groundfish species may have to be specified for tribal use. In such cases, the Council should ask the affected parties to *U.S. v. Washington* to convene and develop an allocation recommendation.

Area Management as Related to Allocation

10. Structure allocations considering both the north-south geographic and nearshore, shelf and slope distributions of species and their accessibility by various sectors and gears.
11. In addressing recreational/commercial rockfish allocation issues, use the following fishery priorities by species group: for nearshore rockfish, states may recommend a recreational preference, with any excess to be made available for commercial use; for shelf rockfish, the Council may set a recreational preference only on a species-by-species basis; and for slope rockfish, commercial allocation.
12. Licenses, endorsements or quotas established through management or capacity reduction measures may be limited to specific areas through exclusive area registrations and consider port landing requirements.

COMPOSITION

The Groundfish Allocation Committee will be composed of the Council Chair, and one representative each from the state management agencies, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. and NOAA General Counsel will provide legal advice.

Member Terms

Groundfish Allocation Committee members serve indefinite terms. However, a Committee member may be replaced at the Council's discretion if they (1) transfer employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two or more consecutive meetings without giving adequate notification to the Committee Chair or Council Executive Director, or (3) appears unable to fulfill their obligations as an Committee member.

Alternate Members

Upon advance notice to the Council Chair or Executive Director, Committee members may designate alternates to serve in their absence. Such designees may participate in committee deliberations as a regular member and shall be reimbursed for expenses per the Council travel rules.

Officers

The Council Chair will act as Chair of the Groundfish Allocation Committee.

MEETINGS

The Groundfish Allocation Committee shall meet at the request of the Council Chair as often as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. Committee members may request the Council Chair to convene a Committee meeting, but the Council Chair ultimately decides whether a meeting is necessary. The Council will reimburse travel costs for nonfederal Committee members while on official Council travel as per the *Council Travel Rules* document.

Public Participation

The public will be permitted to comment on items relative to the agenda at a time to be announced in the *Federal Register* and a Council news release. Comments may be limited if deemed necessary by the Committee Chair. Written statements also may be submitted during the public comment period. The public will not be permitted to interject comments during the meeting at any time other than the established comment period unless asked to do so by the Chair or a Committee member. Members of the public may be asked to leave the meeting at the Chair's discretion if their conduct is impeding the orderly progress of the meeting.

The granting of permission for the public to tape all or any part of the meeting is at the discretion of the Committee Chair and such permission shall be obtained in advance of the meeting.

Copies of this operating procedure shall be available upon request from the Council office.

Public Notification of Meetings

Timely public notice of each Groundfish Allocation Committee meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Postal Service to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting. However, the Council recognizes that due to the expediency of some Council actions and/or other reasons deemed valid, such two-week advance notice may not always be possible.

Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate NMFS regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) of the notice to NMFS for publication in the Federal Register.

Minutes and Reports

A Council staff member shall attend and draft minutes of each committee meeting. Such minutes shall be submitted for approval by the majority of committee members prior to or at the next committee meeting.

The Groundfish Allocation Committee shall report to the Council as directed by the Council Chair or Executive Director.

Reports will describe both areas of consensus and differences. If necessary, majority and minority reports may be drafted to present the divergent views of the Committee. The Committee Chair will present both majority and minority reports to the Council.

Draft reports or statements prepared and discussed at these meetings will be available to the public in final form after submission to the Council. They will not be distributed to the public during the meeting unless authorized by the Chair.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to drafting meeting minutes, a Council staff member shall be assigned to assist the committee with coordination, organization, and meeting logistics (e.g., *Federal Register* and meeting notices), and to provide other expertise needed by the Committee on a case-by-case basis.

Approved by Council: 09/16/87
Revised: 11/17/89, 04/06/95, **09/17/04**

[There is no record of this committee having ever met. Components of the Performance Select Group's purpose and objectives are included in the new COP for Ad-Hoc Committees.]

~~PURPOSE~~

~~To establish procedures for the Council Performance Select Group.~~

~~OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES~~

~~This group is an ad hoc committee that meets, as needed, to review the Council's performance and make recommendations for changes to procedures, if appropriate.~~

~~MEMBERSHIP~~

~~The Council chairperson appoints appropriate members. The appointed members will serve until the tasks assigned are completed.~~

~~MEETINGS~~

~~The committee shall meet at the request of the Council chairperson as often as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.~~

~~Public Participation~~

~~The public is invited to attend and may participate in the discussions as determined by the chairperson.~~

~~Public Notification of Meetings~~

~~Notice of Council Performance Select Group meetings shall be published in the Federal Register and news media.~~

~~REPORTS TO COUNCIL~~

~~Recommendations for changes to procedures will be provided orally and/or in writing to the Council.~~

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Ad Hoc Committees

8

Approved by Council: 09/17/04

[[[THIS IS A NEW COP TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR AD HOC COMMITTEES]]]

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for creating, operating, and terminating Ad Hoc Committees.

CREATION AND TERMINATION

Ad Hoc Committee are created to address specific (or short term) issues and are intended to be in place for a limited duration. Ad Hoc Committees are created and terminated by vote of the Council. Current Ad Hoc Committees (including names and affiliations, but not contact information) shall be listed in the Council Roster.

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

Objectives, duties, and expected duration for each ad hoc committee shall be specified at the time the committee is created.

MEMBER COMPOSITION AND TERMS

Based on the advice of Council members and advisory committees, the Council Chair appoints ad hoc committee members.

Member Terms

Ad Hoc Committee members serve until the tasks assigned to the ad hoc committee are completed. However, an Ad Hoc Committee member may be replaced at the Council Chair's discretion if they (1) transfer employment or moves to a different location, (2) is absent from two or more consecutive meetings without giving adequate notification to the Committee Chair or Council Executive Director, or (3) appears unable to fulfill their obligations as an Committee member.

Alternate Members

Due to the limited and specific nature of Ad Hoc Committees, members shall, generally, not be allowed to appoint alternates and are strongly encouraged to attend all ad hoc committee meetings. However, at the discretion of the Council Chair or Executive Director and upon advance notice, in writing, committee members may designate alternates to serve in their absence. Such designees may participate in ad hoc committee deliberations as a regular member. At the discretion of the Council Chair or Executive Director, alternates may be reimbursed for expenses per the Council travel rules.

Officers

The Chair and vice Chair of each ad hoc committee shall be elected by majority vote of ad hoc committee members present and voting. Such officers shall be confirmed by the Council Chair and shall serve for the duration of the ad hoc committee. The presiding officer has the responsibility and authority to ensure that meetings are conducted in an orderly and business-like manner.

MEETINGS

The committee shall meet at the request of the Council Chair or Executive Director as often as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.

Public Participation

The public will be permitted to comment on items relative to the agenda at a time to be announced in the *Federal Register* and a Council news release. Comments may be limited if deemed necessary by the Committee Chair. Written statements also may be submitted during the public comment period. The public will not be permitted to interject comments during the meeting at any time other than the established comment period unless asked to do so by the Chair or a Committee member. Members of the public may be asked to leave the meeting at the Chair's discretion if their conduct is impeding the orderly progress of the meeting.

The granting of permission for the public to tape all or any part of the meeting is at the discretion of the Committee Chair and such permission shall be obtained in advance of the meeting.

Copies of this operating procedure shall be available upon request from the Council office.

Public Notification of Meetings

Timely public notice of each Ad Hoc Committee meeting, including the time, place, and agenda topics for the meeting, shall be widely distributed via facsimile machine, electronically (email and Council website), and/or U.S. Postal Service to individuals on mailing lists maintained by the Council and to local media. The notice also may be announced by such other means as will result in wide publicity. For purposes of this notice, the term "timely" will be defined as two weeks prior to the actual meeting. However, the Council recognizes that due to the expediency of some Council actions and/or other reasons deemed valid, such two-week advance notice may not always be possible.

Timely notice of each regular meeting, emergency meeting, and hearing also shall be published in the *Federal Register*. Council staff shall prepare this notice in coordination with the appropriate NMFS regional office. In this context, the term "timely" shall denote submission (at least 23 calendar days prior to the meeting) of the notice to NMFS for publication in the *Federal Register*.

Minutes and Reports

As workload permits, a Council staff member shall attend and draft minutes of each ad hoc committee meeting. Such minutes shall be submitted for approval by the majority of committee members prior to or at the next committee meeting.

Ad Hoc Committees shall report to the Council as directed by the Council Chair or Executive Director.

Reports will describe both areas of consensus and differences. If necessary, majority and minority reports may be drafted to present the divergent views of the Ad Hoc Committee. The Committee Chair will present both majority and minority reports to the Council.

Draft reports or statements prepared and discussed at these meetings will be available to the public in final form after submission to the Council. They will not be distributed to the public during the meeting unless authorized by the Chair.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to drafting meeting minutes, a Council staff member shall be assigned to assist the committee with coordination, organization, and meeting logistics (e.g., *Federal Register* and meeting notices), and to provide other expertise needed by the Committee on a case-by-case basis.

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE

Annual Management and Activity Cycles

9

Approved by Council: 07/10/85

Revised: 09/16/87, 04/06/95, 11/03/99; **06/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish ~~annual~~ management and activity cycles conducted by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), its advisory entities, or staff for the groundfish, salmon, coastal pelagic species, halibut, and highly migratory species fisheries, and administrative matters.

~~ANNUAL~~ MANAGEMENT AND ACTIVITY CYCLES

Schedule 1 Biennial Management cycle and activities related to groundfish management.

~~Schedule 1a~~ ~~Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management based on five Council meetings.~~

~~Schedule 1b~~ ~~Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management based on four Council meetings.~~

Schedule 2 Annual management cycle and activities related to salmon management.

Schedule 3 Annual management cycle and activities related to coastal pelagic species management.

Schedule 4 Annual management cycle and activities related to halibut allocation.

Schedule 5 Annual management cycle and activities related to highly migratory species management.

~~Schedule 5b~~ Annual administrative management cycle and activities.

SCHEDULE 1. Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Entity and Management Activity</u>
Year 1	November	<p>To begin development of specifications for the next biennial management period (Years 3 and 4), the <i>Groundfish Management Team (GMT) and Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC)</i> review and incorporate new impact assessment methodologies, including new observer data from January through December of the previous year, approve stock assessments completed in Year 1, and recommend appropriate harvest specifications.</p> <p><i>Council</i> adopts initial fishery management guidance, final modeling methodologies, and stock assessments for the next biennial period (Years 3 and 4), including identification of acceptable biological catches (ABCs), preferred optimum yields (OYs), and specific fishery management measures.</p> <p><i>Council</i> adopts final Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs) for Year 2</p>
Year 2	February	<p><i>GMT</i> meets to continue review and analysis of initial management measures and Council preferred harvest specifications adopted by the Council in November.</p>
	March	<p>Consistent with the U.S./Canada agreement, the <i>Council</i> adopts the stock assessment, ABC, and OY for management of the Pacific Whiting fishery in Year 2. [note: the need for this action by the Council may not be necessary once the U.S./Canada Treaty for Pacific Whiting is ratified and implemented]</p> <p><i>Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP)</i> meets to review current fishery status, develop Pacific whiting recommendations, and refine management measure alternatives for Years 3 and 4.</p> <p><i>GMT</i> meets to review inseason management issues and continue analysis of preliminary management measures and harvest specifications.</p>
	April	<p><i>GAP</i> meets to develop current inseason management recommendations and management measure alternatives for Years 3 and 4.</p> <p><i>GMT</i> meets to analyze current inseason management recommendations and management measure alternatives for Years 3 and 4.</p> <p><i>Council</i> recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary and adopts final ABCs and OY's and management measure alternatives for public review.</p>
	May	<p><i>GMT</i> meets (if necessary) to complete final analysis and documentation of April Council adoption of management measures for public review.</p>

SCHEDULE 1. Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Entity and Management Activity</u>
	<u>June</u>	<u><i>GAP</i> meets to develop current inseason management recommendations and final recommendations for management measures in Years 3 and 4.</u>
		<u><i>GMT</i> meets to analyze current inseason management recommendations and final management measures in Years 3 and 4.</u>
		<u><i>Council</i> recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary, approves draft EFP applications for Year 3, and adopts final management measures for implementation by NMFS.</u>
	<u>July</u>	<u>Council staff and <i>GMT</i> complete documents and DEIS for biennial management specifications and submit them to NOAA .</u>
<u>Year 2 (cont)</u>	<u>September</u>	<u><i>GMT</i> monitors fisheries and meets with <i>GAP</i> to assess recommendations for inseason management. <i>GMT</i> analyzes recommended inseason adjustments.</u>
		<u><i>Council</i> recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary.</u>
	<u>November</u>	<u><i>GMT</i> monitors fisheries and meets with <i>GAP</i> to assess recommendations for inseason management. <i>GMT</i> analyzes recommended inseason adjustments.</u>
		<u><i>Council</i> recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary and approves final EFPs for Year 3.</u>
<u>Year 3</u>	<u>January</u>	<u><i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements harvest level specifications and management measures for next biennial management period (Years 3 and 4).</u>
	<u>March</u>	<u>Consistent with the U.S./Canada agreement, the <i>Council</i> adopts the stock assessment, ABC, and OY for management of the Pacific whiting fishery in Year 3.</u>
	<u>April, June, and September</u>	<u><i>GMT, GAP, and Council</i> participate in inseason management activities and special off-year activities, as appropriate.</u>
	<u>November</u>	<u>Repeat management activities of November in Year 1 to begin development of next biennial cycle.</u>

SCHEDULE 1a. Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management based on five Council meetings. (Page 1 of 2)

Month	Entity and Management Activity
January +	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements annual harvest level specifications and management measures.
March	<i>Foreign Fishing Committee</i> meets, if necessary, to review foreign fishing permit applications and develops a report to Council. <i>Council</i> reviews and acts on the Foreign Fishing Committee's recommendations. <i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements the Council's recommendations, as appropriate.
March or April	<i>Groundfish Management Team (GMT)</i> meets to develop a decision document for inseason fishing based on current fishery data, and monitors the fisheries.
April	<i>GMT</i> presents inseason catch projection report to the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) and Council. <i>GAP</i> meets to review GMT report, develops recommendations, identifies potential management issues for the upcoming year, and develops proposals and alternatives for new management measures that require impact analysis. <i>Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC)</i> meets to review the GMT documents and advise the Council.

SCHEDULE 1a. Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management based on five Council meetings. (Page 2 of 2)

Month	Entity and Management Activity
April (cont)	<i>Council</i> recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary; identifies preliminary issues to be addressed through rulemaking procedures, and directs the GMT to prepare impact analyses and develop alternatives. <i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements the Council's recommendations, as appropriate.
May	<i>GMT and Groundfish Subcommittee of the SSC</i> meet to prepare and/or review preliminary stock assessment documents.
June or July	<i>GMT</i> monitors fisheries, presents catch projection report to the GAP and Council, and reports on the status of the impact analyses.

~~*GAP* meets to review the GMT catch projections and develops recommendations; and reviews management issues identified for upcoming year and provides advice to the GMT and Council on alternatives and potential impacts.~~

~~*SSC* meets to review GMT documents and provides advice to the Council.~~

~~*Council* recommends inseason management measures, if necessary; and refines issues to be addressed through rulemaking and directs the GMT for analyses.~~

~~*U.S. Department of Commerce* implements the Council's recommendations, as appropriate.~~

July through August ~~*GMT* monitors fisheries; meets to develop a catch projection document for the period September-December based on current fishery data; reviews preliminary stock assessments and prepares preliminary acceptable biological catch (ABC) recommendations; and prepares preliminary impact analyses on proposals identified by the Council.~~

August or September ~~*GMT* presents the catch projection report to the GAP and Council; presents preliminary ABC recommendations and preliminary impact analyses of management proposals to the GAP, SSC, and Council.~~

~~*SSC, GAP, and Public* review the GMT catch projection document and develop inseason management recommendations; review preliminary ABC, harvest guideline and quota recommendations; provide preliminary ABC recommendations to the Council; review the preliminary impact analyses of proposed management measures; and provide advice to the Council.~~

~~*Council* recommends inseason management measures for September-December, if necessary; recommends preliminary harvest level specifications; approves proposals for ensuing year's alternatives; and acts on other groundfish issues as appropriate.~~

~~*U.S. Department of Commerce* implements the Council's recommendations, as appropriate.~~

September through October ~~*GMT* meets to finalize the Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) document; prepares final ABC, harvest guideline, and quota recommendations; develops catch projection documents for remainder of the year; monitors fisheries; finalizes impact analyses of proposed management measures; and develops appropriate documents for Council review and action.~~

October or November ~~*GMT* presents final catch projection report to the GAP and Council; and presents final ABC recommendations and impact analyses to the GAP, SSC, and Council.~~

~~*GAP, SSC, and Council* recommend final action on harvest level specifications and management for ensuing year.~~

November through December ~~*U.S. Department of Commerce* implements the Council's recommendations for ensuing year's fishery.~~

~~*GMT* prepares appendix to SAFE document including final specifications, adopted management measures, and summary of fishing year, and monitors fisheries (if operating), analyzes data, etc.~~

SCHEDULE 1b. Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management based on four Council meetings. (Page 1 of 2)

Month	Entity and Management Activity
January †	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements annual harvest level specifications and management measures.
March	<i>Foreign Fishing Committee</i> meets, if necessary, to review foreign fishing permit applications and develops a report to Council.
	<i>Council</i> reviews and acts on the Foreign Fishing Committee's recommendations.
	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements Council recommendations, as appropriate.
March or April	<i>GMT</i> meets to develop a decision document for the inseason based on current fishery data, and monitors the fisheries.
April	<i>GMT</i> presents inseason catch projection report to the GAP and Council.
	<i>GAP</i> meets to review GMT report, develops recommendations, identifies management issues for the upcoming year, and proposes any new management measures that require federal rulemaking.
	<i>SSC</i> meets to review the GMT documents and advise the Council.
	<i>Council</i> recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary; identifies issues to be addressed through rulemaking procedures, and directs the GMT to prepare analyses and alternatives.
	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements Council recommendations, as appropriate.
May	<i>GMT and Groundfish Subcommittee of the SSC</i> meet to prepare and/or review preliminary stock assessment documents.
June through August	<i>GMT</i> monitors fisheries; meets to develop a catch projection document for September-December based on current fishery data; reviews preliminary stock assessments and prepares preliminary ABC recommendations; and prepares preliminary analyses of proposals for new management measures that require federal rulemaking.

SCHEDULE 1b. Annual management cycle and activities related to groundfish management based on four Council meetings. (Page 2 of 2)

Month	Entity and Management Activity
June through August (cont)	<p><i>SSC, GAP, and Public</i> review the GMT's catch projection document and develop inseason management recommendations; review preliminary ABC, harvest guideline and quota recommendations; provide preliminary ABC recommendations to the Council; review preliminary impact analyses of proposed management measures; and advise the Council.</p> <p><i>Council</i> recommends inseason management measures for September-December, and if necessary, recommends preliminary harvest level specifications; approves proposals for ensuing year's alternatives; and acts on other groundfish issues, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements Council recommendations, as appropriate.</p>
September through October	<p><i>GMT</i> meets to finalize the SAFE document; prepares final ABC, harvest guideline, and quota recommendations; develops catch projection documents for remainder of the year; monitors fisheries; finalizes impact analyses of proposed management measures; and develops appropriate documents for Council review and action.</p>
October	<p><i>GMT</i> presents final catch projection report to the GAP and Council; and presents final ABC recommendations and impact analyses to the GAP, SSC, and Council.</p> <p><i>GAP, SSC, and Council</i> recommend final action on harvest level specifications and management for ensuing year.</p>
November through December	<p><i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements Council recommendations for ensuing year's fishery.</p> <p><i>GMT</i> prepares appendix to SAFE document including final specifications, adopted management measures, and summary of fishing year; and monitors fisheries (if operating), analyzes data, etc.</p>

SCHEDULE 2. Annual management cycle and activities related to salmon management.^{a/}
 (Page 1 of 1)

Month	Entity and Management Activity
<u>January</u>	<i>Salmon Technical Team (STT)</i> meets to draft annual fishery review for the previous season.
<u>February</u>	<i>STT</i> meets to draft the report providing projected stock abundances and potential management measure impacts.
<u>March</u>	<i>Council</i> meets to adopt no more than three annual salmon fishery management options and conducts public hearings (hearings may extend into April). <i>Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS)</i> meets with the Council to develop initial annual management option recommendations. <i>STT</i> meets to develop impact analyses of the Council's proposed annual management options, identifies management concerns, and participates in public hearings. <i>SSC</i> meets to identify methodology issues which merit review, informs the Council of methodologies selected for review, and establishes a review schedule (this process may extend to the April meeting).
<u>April</u>	<i>Council</i> meets to adopt final annual salmon fishery management measures. <i>STT and SAS, and SSC</i> meet with Council to assist in selection and analysis of final annual management measures. <i>SSC</i> meets to identify methodology issues which merit review, informs the Council of methodologies selected for review, and establishes a review schedule. (this process may extend to the April meeting). <i>SSC</i> as appropriate, initiates or continues methodology review process described for March (above). <u><i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> reviews and implements the Council's recommendations in time for May 1 season opening.</u>
<u>May through October</u>	<u><i>Council, STT, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)</i> monitor fisheries to implement inseason management provisions, as necessary.</u>
<u>October or November</u>	<u><i>SSC, STT, and SAS</i> meet with Council to provide direction as needed, especially with regard to the review of prediction and harvest impact modeling procedures and annual management measure process.</u>

a/ For additional detail, see operating procedure for "Annual Salmon Management Process."

SCHEDULE 3. Annual management cycle and activities related to coastal pelagic species management. (Page 1 of 1)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Entity and Management Activity</u>
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PACIFIC MACKEREL AND MONITORED SPECIES

<u>April</u>	<u><i>Assessment authors (NMFS and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG))</i> prepare draft assessment documents.</u>
<u>May</u>	<u><i>SSC, Coastal Pelagic Species Management Team (CPSMT), Coastal Pelagic Species Advisory Subpanel (CPSAS), and public</i> review draft assessments, executive summaries, and recommended harvest guidelines.</u> <u><i>Assessment authors (NMFS and CDFG)</i> revise assessments and recommendations based on comments from the SSC, CPSMT, CPSAS, and public.</u>
<u>June</u>	<u><i>Assessment authors</i> submit final assessments, executive summaries, and recommended harvest guidelines to Council staff for inclusion in June Council meeting briefing book. <i>CPSMT</i> meets to review revised assessments, executive summaries, and recommended harvest guidelines.</u> <u><i>CPSAS</i> meets to review revised assessments, executive summaries, and recommended harvest guidelines.</u> <u><i>SSC</i> reviews assessments, executive summaries, and recommended harvest guidelines. <i>CPSMT</i> forwards final assessments, executive summaries, and recommended harvest guidelines to Council staff for inclusion in June Council meeting briefing book.</u> <u><i>Council</i> adopts annual harvest level specifications and management measures.</u> <u><i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i> implements annual harvest level specifications and management measures. Pacific mackerel season opens July 1.</u>

PACIFIC SARDINE

<u>September</u>	<u><i>Assessment authors (NMFS and CDFG)</i> prepare draft assessment documents.</u>
<u>October</u>	<u><i>SSC, CPSMT, CPSAS, and public</i> review draft assessment, executive summary, and recommended harvest guideline.</u> <u><i>Assessment authors (NMFS and CDFG)</i> submit revise assessment to Council staff for inclusion in November Council meeting briefing book. and recommendations based on comments from the SSC, CPSMT, CPSAS, and public.</u> <u><i>CPSMT</i> meets to review revised assessment, executive summary, and recommended harvest guideline.</u> <u><i>CPSAS</i> meets to review revised assessment, executive summary, and recommended harvest guideline.</u> <u><i>CPSMT</i> forwards final assessment, executive summary, and recommended harvest guideline to Council staff for inclusion in November Council meeting briefing book.</u>
<u>November</u>	<u><i>SSC</i> reviews assessment, executive summary, and recommended harvest guideline.</u>

Council adopts annual harvest level specification and management measures.

U.S. Department of Commerce implements annual harvest level specification and management measures. Pacific sardine season opens January 1.

NOTE: The Council decided the Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) document for coastal pelagic species will be prepared and presented in two sections. The main section will be submitted at the June Council meeting. This portion of the SAFE will include the annual Pacific mackerel assessment, evaluation of the fisheries based on the calendar year, and the status of monitored species. The second (supplemental) section will include the Pacific sardine assessment and status of the sardine fishery. The supplemental section will be presented at the November Council meeting.

The coastal pelagic species management cycle does not provide for inseason changes to management specifications that are specified at the beginning of the season and/or in the fishery management plan. For example, the sardine fishery opens on January 1 and the harvest guideline is initially allocated 33% to the northern subarea (Subarea A) and 66% to the southern subarea (Subarea B). On September 1, unharvested sardine is reallocated, 20% to Subarea A and 80% to Subarea B. All unharvested sardine that remain on December 1 are pooled and made available coastwide. The dividing line between the two areas is Point Arena, California (39° N latitude). This schedule can not be altered during the fishing season except through emergency action.

SCHEDULE 4. Annual management cycle and activities related to halibut management. (Page 1 of 1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Entity and Management Activity</u>
<u>Year 1</u>	<u>September</u>	<u><i>Council</i> receives a report on the status of the current Pacific halibut fishery. With regard to next year’s season (Year 2), the <i>Council</i> hears management recommendations from the states and public; and, if necessary, adopts for public review proposed changes to recreational season structuring and minor changes to the Pacific halibut catch sharing plan for fisheries in Year 2 (e.g., opening dates, days per week, early season/late season ratios, and port/area sharing).</u>
		<u><i>SSC</i> reviews halibut stock assessment, proposed halibut bycatch estimates or other halibut estimation methodologies as necessary prior to NMFS submission to the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC).</u>
	<u>September or October</u>	<u><i>States</i> conduct public workshops on the proposed changes to the catch sharing plan or sport fishery measures, as appropriate.</u>
	<u>October or November</u>	<u><i>Council</i> receives a report on the status of the current Pacific halibut fishery. Within the scope of the proposed changes formulated at the September meeting and with further public input, the <i>Council</i> adopts recommendations for management changes to be implemented by IPHC regulations and NMFS in the catch sharing plan governing Pacific halibut fisheries in the coming season (Year 2).</u>
	<u>November through January</u>	<u><i>IPHC</i> staff distribute draft documents that impact Area 2A to the Council office and NMFS.</u>
<u>Year 2</u>	<u>January</u>	<u><i>IPHC</i> meets to establish quotas for each management area.</u>
	<u>November</u>	<u><i>NMFS</i> publishes proposed rule to implement catch sharing plan and prepares appropriate NEPA documents.</u>
	<u>March</u>	<u><i>Council</i> adopts, for public review, a range of landing restrictions for incidental halibut harvest in the non-Indian troll salmon fishery and, if necessary, for the commercial longline sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, Washington.</u>
		<u><i>Council</i> holds public hearings to receive input on salmon fishing options and incidental halibut landing limit options.</u>

April *NMFS* publishes final rule to implement catch sharing plan.

Council adopts final recommendations for incidental harvest in the non-Indian troll salmon fishery and, if necessary, for the commercial longline sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, Washington.

May Non-Indian Pacific Halibut Fisheries open in Area 2A under IPHC regulations

May *NMFS* regional director makes inseason adjustments to sport seasons as
though necessary. The *IPHC* closes fisheries when quotas are projected to be met.

September

SCHEDULE 4. Annual management cycle and activities related to halibut management. (Page 1 of 1)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Entity and Management Activity</u>
<u>February- July</u>	<u>SSC reviews halibut stock assessment and, at the request of the Council, other halibut methodologies.</u>
<u>April or June</u>	<u>Council determines if the catch sharing plan needs major modifications for the following year. (These modifications would include changes in tribal/non-tribal sharing, commercial/recreational or Washington/Oregon-California recreational ratios.) If so, Council specifies issues and options for analysis.</u>
<u>July-August</u>	<u>Halibut Managers Group^{b/} and Council staff prepare Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review for changes to catch sharing plan, if necessary. Halibut Advisory Subpanel (HAS)^{b/} meets to review options and analysis.</u>
<u>May- September</u>	<u>NMFS regional director makes inseason adjustments to sport seasons as necessary. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) closes fisheries when quotas are projected to be met.</u>
<u>August or September</u>	<u>SSC reports the results of its review(s) to the Council. IPHC is informed of the results of the SSC review. Council adopts proposed changes to catch sharing plan, if necessary. Council adopts ranges for proposed changes in state recreational season structuring, if necessary. (These changes include items such as opening dates, days per week, early season/late season ratios, and port/area sharing.)</u>
<u>September or October</u>	<u>States conduct public workshops on the proposed allocations or sport fishery measures, as appropriate.</u>
<u>October or November</u>	<u>HAS^{b/} and Halibut Managers Group^{b/} meet, if necessary, to develop final recommendations on changes to catch sharing plan, if any. Council meets to take final action on changes to catch sharing plan, if any; and considers changes to sport fishery measures. Recommendations sent to NMFS and IPHC.</u>
<u>November</u>	<u>NMFS publishes proposed rules on catch sharing plan changes, if applicable, and anticipated sport fishery measures.</u>
<u>November- January</u>	<u>IPHC staff distribute draft documents that impact Area 2A to the Council office. IPHC staff also will forward these documents directly to Dr. Gary Stauffer of NMFS. Council staff will distribute copies of such documents only to appropriate scientists and managers for comments, and will submit a list of these individuals to IPHC. Council staff will serve as a clearinghouse for any comments and will forward such comments to IPHC.</u>
<u>January</u>	<u>IPHC meets to establish quotas for each management area.</u>
<u>February</u>	<u>NMFS publishes final rules.</u>

b/ Budget limitations preclude travel cost reimbursement for these meetings.

SCHEDULE 5. Annual management cycle and activities related to highly migratory species management. (Page 1 of 1)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Entity and Management Activity</u>
<u>Year 1</u>	
<u>June</u>	<u><i>HMSMT</i> provides update to the Council on status of the HMS fisheries; preliminary SAFE report. If necessary, Council directs HMSMT to prepare draft regulatory analysis to implement harvest levels and/or management measures.</u>
<u>Sept.</u>	<u><i>HMSMT</i> presents annual SAFE document to Council. If necessary, Council directs HMSMT to prepare a draft regulatory analysis to implement new harvest levels and/or management measures. Council adopts for public review proposed actions addressing concerns from current and previous SAFE reports.</u>
<u>Nov.</u>	<u><i>Council</i> adopts final action and submits to NMFS for approval.</u>
<u>Year 2</u>	
<u>April</u>	<u>If approved by <i>NMFS</i>, measures become effective, and stay in effect for at least two years.</u>

As detailed above the HMS FMP established a biennial management cycle with the regulatory/statistical year April 1 to March 31, which provides sufficient time for data analysis, provides for timely response to fishery problems, and allows most fishers adequate access to the management process, as scheduled.

The cycle is repeated biennially, with new actions considered in September and becoming effective in April every other year. The Council would schedule HMS for the June, September, and November Council meetings.

Under this biennial cycle, the HMS Management Team (HMSMT) would conduct ongoing reviews of HMS fisheries and stock status. The HMSMT would prepare an annual SAFE document for the Council's September meeting.

This management cycle may be altered to a different annual or multi-year management cycle by majority vote of the Council without necessity of an FMP amendment, provided the Council gives six-month advance notice to the public of any intent to alter the management cycle.

SCHEDULE 65. Annual administrative cycle and activities. (Page 1 of 1)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Management Activity</u>
<u>Year-Round</u>	Review any needed changes in the Council's policies and procedures for revisions to the Statement of Organizations, Practices, and Procedures. <u>Fill vacancies in advisory body positions as necessary. Plan staff workload and Council meeting agendas.</u>
<u>August or September</u>	<u>Every third year, review composition of the SSC and advisory subpanels and request nominations to fill the next three-year term. every even-numbered year prior to seeking nominations, and elect the chairman and vice chairman for the Council. Approve final administrative and programmatic budgets for submission to NMFS. Provide guidance on administrative and programmatic budget issues.</u>
<u>October or November</u>	<u>Elect Council Chair and Vice Chair, and Appoint appoint parliamentarian and <u>standing</u> committees for the next <u>calendar fiscal</u> year. <u>Every third year, appoint membership of the SSC and advisory subpanels for three-year terms beginning January 1. every even-numbered year, and a Approve the Council meeting schedule for three years hence: and provide guidance on administrative and programmatic budget issues.</u></u>

Approved by Council: 09/22/88
Revised: 03/06/90, 04/06/95; **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish a schedule and procedures governing the annual salmon management process beginning in ~~February~~ January and ending in April. The process is limited by available time, as stock abundance ~~forecasts~~ estimates are not available until late February and regulations must be in place by May 1. Therefore, the process must be as efficient as possible while maximizing the opportunity for public involvement. The principal features of the process are (1) a March meeting to adopt realistic preliminary ocean salmon fishery management options, (2) public hearings, and (3) an April meeting to adopt final management recommendations. Several non-Council meetings are also complementary to this process, including (1) meetings held prior to the March Council meeting in which state/federal managers review Salmon Technical Team preseason forecasts with Salmon Advisory Subpanel members and members of the general public, (2) meetings of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, and (3) meetings of the North of Cape Falcon Forum between the March and April Council meetings.

For this process to be effective, the Council should adopt allowable ocean harvest levels as early as possible, and options developed in March should be consistent with the management objectives defined in the fishery management plan (FMP). The April meeting should focus on how to structure ocean fishing seasons which meet, to the maximum practicable extent, the social and economic objectives of the Council.

PROCEDURE

<u>January</u>	<u>Notice published in the <i>Federal Register</i> announcing the availability of Salmon Technical Team and Council documents, the dates and locations of the two Council meetings, the dates and locations of the public hearings, and publishing the complete schedule for determining proposed and final modifications to the management measures.</u>
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Salmon Technical Team (STT) meets to draft the review of ocean salmon fisheries for the previous year.

<p>Eate February through or Early March</p>	<p><u>STT meets in February to draft preseason report providing stock abundance forecasts and harvest and escapement estimates when recent regulatory regimes are projected on current year abundance.</u></p> <p>State management and Klamath Fishery Management Council meetings occur <u>in February or early March</u> to assess expected stock abundances and possible season options. <u>The STT reports, which summarize the previous salmon season and project the expected salmon stock abundance for the coming season, are available to the public from the Council office.</u></p>
<p>First week of March</p>	<p>Notice published in the <i>Federal Register</i> announcing the availability of Salmon Technical Team and Council documents, the dates and locations of the two Council meetings, the dates and locations of the public hearings, and publishing the complete schedule for determining proposed and final modifications to the management measures. The salmon team reports, which summarize the previous salmon season and project the expected salmon stock abundance for the coming season, are available to the public from the Council office.</p>
<p>First or second full week of March^{a/}</p>	<p>The Council and advisory entities meet to adopt not more than three alternative regulatory options for formal public hearings which <u>are expected to</u> meet FMP management objectives. Prior to adoption of alternatives, the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) will be asked to document and articulate to the Council any agreements reached that impact Council management.</p> <p>The options will represent a range of anticipated total allowable harvest and stock impacts in Council fisheries. Proposed options are initially developed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel and further refined after analysis by the Salmon Technical Team, public comment, and consideration by the Council.</p> <p>The Council will consider any potential emergency changes to fishery management objectives or other provisions of the FMP. Any request for an emergency change must meet the attached criteria.</p>
<p>Week following March Council meeting</p>	<p>The Council newsletter, public hearing announcement and preseason report II are released which outline Council-adopted options.</p>

Prior to April Council Meeting	Agencies, tribes, and public meet to agree on allowable ocean <u>and inside waters</u> harvest levels north of Cape Falcon. <u>The Council's ocean fishery</u> options are refined to meet allowable ocean harvests <u>based on conservation and allocation objectives</u> .
Last week of March and first week of April	General time frame for formal public hearings on the proposed salmon management options.
First or second full week of April ^{a/}	The Council and advisory entities meet to adopt final regulatory measure recommendations for implementation by the Secretary of Commerce. Agreements reached in other forums are presented in writing on Tuesday of the April meeting. New options or analyses presented at the April meeting must be reviewed by the Salmon Technical Team and public prior to action.
First week of May	Final notice of Secretary of Commerce decision and final management measures published in <i>Federal Register</i> .
May 15	Close of NMFS public comment period.

a/ The March Council meeting is set as late as possible while ensuring no less than three to four weeks between the end of the March meeting and the beginning of the April meeting. Working backward from the May 1 implementation date, the April Council meeting is generally set as late as possible while not extending past April 12 for approval of final salmon management recommendations.

CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FMP

Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act allows the Secretary of Commerce to implement emergency regulations independently or in response to a Council recommendation of an emergency if one is found to exist. The Secretary has not published criteria for determining when an emergency exists. A Council FMP may be altered by emergency regulations, which are treated as an amendment to the FMP for a limited period of ~~90~~180 days and which can be extended for an additional ~~90~~180 days.

Council FMPs can be changed by the amendment process which takes at least one to two years, or modified temporarily by emergency regulations, which can be implemented in a few weeks. Framework plans, like the Council's salmon FMP, have been developed to allow flexibility in modifying management measures between seasons and during the season.

Some measures, like ~~escapement goals~~most conservation objectives and allocation schemes, are deliberately fixed in the plan and can be changed only by amendment or temporarily modified by emergency regulation. (~~Escapement goals~~certain conservation objectives also may be changed by

court order or without an amendment if, in the view of the Salmon Technical Team, Scientific and Statistical Committee, and Council, a comprehensive review justifies a change.) They are fixed because of their importance and because the Council wanted to require a rigorous analysis, including extensive public review, to change them. Such an analysis and review were conducted when these management measures were originally adopted. It is the Council's intent to incorporate any desired flexibility of ~~escapement goals~~ conservation objectives into the framework plan, making emergency changes prior to the season unnecessary. The Oregon coastal natural coho ~~spawning escapement goal~~ conservation objective is an example of a flexible ~~goal~~ objective, which is more conservative ~~reduced~~ when stock abundance is low.

The use of the emergency process essentially "short circuits" the plan amendment process and reduces public participation, thus there needs to be sufficient rationale for using it. Moreover, experience demonstrates that if there is disagreement or controversy over a council's request for emergency regulations, the Secretary is unlikely to approve it. An exception would be an extreme resource emergency.

To avoid protracted, last-minute debates each year over whether or not the Council should request an emergency deviation from the salmon FMP, criteria have been developed and adopted by the Council to screen proposals for emergency changes. The intent is to limit requests to those which are justified and have a reasonable chance of approval, so that the time spent in developing the case is not wasted and expectations are not unnecessarily raised.

Criteria

The following criteria will be used to evaluate requests for emergency action by the Secretary.

1. The issue was not anticipated or addressed in the salmon plan, or an error was made.
2. Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.
3. In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.
4. The action is necessary to meet FMP objectives.
5. If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.

Process

The Council will consider proposals for emergency changes at the March meeting and decide whether or not a specific issue appears to meet all the applicable criteria. If the Council decides to pursue any proposal, it will direct the Salmon Technical Team to prepare an impact assessment for review by the Council at the April meeting, prior to final action. Any proposals for emergency change will be presented at the public hearings between the March and April meetings. It is the clear intent of the Council that any proposals for emergency change be considered no later than the

March meeting in order that appropriate attention be devoted at the April meeting to developing management recommendations which maximize the social and economic benefits of the harvestable portion of the stocks.

The Council may consider other proposals for emergency change at the April meeting if suggested during the public review process, but such proposals must clearly satisfy all of the applicable criteria and are subject to the requirements for an impact assessment by the Salmon Technical Team.

Approved by Council: 07/10/85
Revised: 09/16/87, 04/06/95; **09/17/04**

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PURPOSE

To serve as a guide to amendment sponsors and establish a general ~~biennial~~ schedule for fishery management plan amendments ~~cycles~~ conducted by the Council, its advisory entities, ~~or~~ and staff ~~for the groundfish and salmon fisheries.~~

GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT CYCLES SCHEDULE

The Council may initiate the amendment process at anytime as management needs are identified. Potential amendments should be clearly identified by the sponsoring parties and address the criteria below which will be used by the Council and its advisory entities to assess the need for pursuing the amendment:

- a. Assessment of need for action and compatibility with the objectives of the pertinent fishery management plan
- b. Alternative ways to address the problem without plan amendment
- c. Potential impacts from the proposed action
- d. Possible amendment alternatives
- e. Complexity or controversial nature of the proposed action

Technically complex amendment issues may require special meetings or assignments to advisory entities to develop basic data or modeling tools before the Council determines whether or not to proceed with the amendment process.

Once the Council decides to proceed with a plan amendment, Council staff will determine whether an environmental assessment or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared. If an EIS will be prepared, a notice of intent (NOI) must be published in the *Federal Register*. Scoping may occur before the NOI is published and must occur afterwards.

The first Council meeting listed in the schedule below occurs after the preliminary identification described above has occurred. The subsequent meetings are not necessarily consecutive meetings, but depend on the specific amendment schedule the Council develops at the first meeting.

Schedule 1 - ~~Groundfish fishery management plan amendment process.~~

Schedule 2 - Salmon fishery management plan amendment process.

Meeting or
Interim

Management Activity

First Meeting The Council formally identifies pertinent amendment issues based on input from advisory entities and the public ~~(may be a scoping session)~~.^{a/} All major issues should be identified at this time. This scoping may be conducted within the normal Council meeting agenda and/or in one or more advertised scoping sessions outside of the Council meeting agenda. ~~If not already completed, the Council assigns the groundfish subpanel, team and staff to review the issues and provide the following information.~~^{a/}

- a. ~~Assessment of need for action~~
- b. ~~Alternative ways to address the problem without plan amendment~~
- c. ~~Potential impacts from the proposed action~~
- d. ~~Possible amendment alternatives~~
- e. ~~Complexity or controversial nature of the proposed action~~

The Council establishes a schedule for completion of the amendment, taking into account its current meeting schedule, work load, budget, requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other relevant issues. The Council instructs the pertinent advisory entities and staff to prepare an initial analysis.^{a/}

First Interim The staff and pertinent advisory entities prepare the initial draft amendment package for Council review.

Second Meeting Pertinent Council advisory entities and the public provide comments on the preliminary draft amendment package.

The Council considers the comments, decides on the issues and the range of alternatives to be included in the amendment, selects preferred alternatives, if possible. ~~The Council~~ adopts a draft amendment package for public review, and instructs the staff and other pertinent personnel ~~team and staff~~ to complete all necessary ~~the documentation for public review~~. If the Council ~~feels~~ believes additional alternatives should be developed, additional analysis prepared, or additional public review is necessary, it may direct a repeat of the first interim and second meeting steps.^{a/}

Meeting or Interim	Management Activity
Second Interim	<p><u>Staff and pertinent advisory entities complete the final draft amendment preparation, including a preliminary environmental impact analysis and make it available for a public comment period draft amendment.</u></p> <p><u>For amendments that are controversial and/or have wide ranging impacts, public hearings may be held during this interim period in strategic locations pertinent to the impacts of the amendment. In other cases, there may be a formal hearing linked to the third Council meeting, or simply the hearing is held during a final comment period during the agenda of the third meeting.</u></p>
Third Meeting	<p><u>Public hearings on the draft amendment. The Council considers final advisory entity and public comments, and adopts the final amendment for implementation by the Secretary of Commerce.^{a/}</u></p> <p>If an EIS is prepared for the action, the Council may authorize staff to release a complete draft for the required statutory public comment period after either the second or third meeting.</p>

a/ Action required.

~~SCHEDULE 1. Groundfish fishery management plan amendment process. (Page 1 of 1)~~

~~Meeting or
Interim~~

~~Management Activity~~

~~First
Meeting~~

~~The Council identifies pertinent amendment issues based on input from advisory entities and the public (may be a scoping session).^w All major issues should be identified at this time. If not already completed, the Council assigns the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel, Groundfish Management Team and staff to review the issues and provide the following information.^w~~

- ~~a. Assessment of need for action~~
- ~~b. Alternative ways to address the problem without plan amendment~~
- ~~c. Potential impacts from the proposed action~~
- ~~d. Possible amendment alternatives~~
- ~~e. Complexity or controversial nature of the proposed action~~

~~The Council establishes a schedule for completion of the amendment, taking into account its current meeting schedule, work load, budget and other relevant issues. The Council instructs the team and staff to prepare an initial analysis.~~

~~First
Interim~~

~~The staff and groundfish team prepare initial draft amendment package for the Council's review.~~

~~Second
Meeting~~

~~The Groundfish Advisory Subpanel, Scientific and Statistical Committee, and Groundfish Management Team provide comments on the draft amendment package.~~

~~The Council considers the comments, decides on the issues and the range of alternatives to be included in the amendment and selects preferred alternatives, if possible. The Council adopts draft amendment package and instructs the team and staff to complete the documentation for public review. If the Council feels additional alternatives should be developed, additional analysis prepared, or additional public review is necessary, it may direct the team and staff to repeat the first interim and second meeting steps.^w~~

~~Second
Interim~~

~~Final team and staff preparation and public comment period on draft amendment.~~

~~Third
Meeting~~

~~Public hearings on the draft amendment. The Council adopts the final amendment for implementation by Secretary of Commerce.^w~~

~~a/ Action required.~~

~~SCHEDULE 2. Salmon fishery management plan amendment process. (Page 1 of 2)~~

Meeting or Interim	Activity
	The Council may initiate the amendment process by announcing a scoping session in the meeting agenda whenever necessary to meet management needs (the Salmon Advisory Subpanel should be convened at this meeting whenever possible). Once amendment issues have been identified and approved for development, the Council should establish a specific schedule for completing the current process based on management need, work load, budget and the general guidance presented below. All amendments recommended for implementation at the beginning of a salmon season (May) must be approved by the Council no later than the November Council meeting.
First Meeting	The Council identifies all pertinent amendment issues based on input from advisory entities and the public (scoping session). All amendment proposals considered by the Council should contain a clear statement of: a. the need and purpose of the proposed action, including reference to specific objectives of the fishery management plan, and b. a concise description of the specific action proposed. If necessary, the Council identifies a contact person or sponsor responsible for providing or working with the salmon team and staff to clarify the proposal. All documents provided in support of amendment proposals should include identification of authors and sources of all data. Complex issues may require user meetings to develop initial alternatives before the Council determines whether or not to proceed with review of the amendment. If not already completed, the Council assigns the salmon team and staff to review the issues and provide the following information at an appropriate subsequent meeting (second meeting): a. Assessment of need for action b. Alternative ways to address the problem without plan amendment c. Potential impacts from the proposed action d. Possible amendment alternatives
First Interim	Council staff, salmon team and other appropriate persons complete preliminary assessment of amendment issues or begin initial draft amendment if adequate information and direction have been provided at the first meeting.

~~Second Meeting~~ The salmon team and staff present their preliminary assessment of identified amendment issues and all advisors provide recommendations with regard to any further amendment development.

~~Council considers adoption of amendment issues for (1) formal preparation of the amendment package, including draft impact analysis by the salmon team and staff, or (2) further development by appropriate parties (may require repeat of first interim and second meeting steps), or terminates consideration. The Council should provide guidance on the range of alternatives to be considered and clarify any other questions with regard to the form of the amendment issue.~~

~~Second Interim~~ Initial draft amendment package prepared by the salmon team and staff (or appropriate persons) and distributed to Council advisors for review.

~~SCHEDULE 2. Salmon fishery management plan amendment process. (Page 2 of 2)~~

Meeting or Interim	Activity
Third Meeting	The staff and salmon team present the completed initial draft amendment package for Council consideration. The Council considers advisor and public comment and adopts issues and alternatives for the official draft amendment package for public hearings.
Third Interim	Public hearings on draft amendment.
Fourth Meeting	Council considers final adoption of amendment for implementation by the Secretary of Commerce.

COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE
Biennial Update and Communication of Research and Data Needs
and West Coast Economic Data Plan

12

Approved by Council: 07/08/87

Revised: 01/14/88, 03/08/90, 07/10/92, 04/06/95, 03/10/00, **09/17/04**

PURPOSE

To enhance the accomplishment of the Council's research and data needs by providing a formal and effective procedure for updating these needs and communicating them to organizations which may be able to provide support in their achievement.

The Council, to the extent possible within its workload priorities, will update and maintain:

1. A research and data needs document which lists and prioritizes unmet Council research and data collection needs for each fishery management plan (FMP); and
2. A West Coast Economic Data Plan which serves as a coordinating instrument for the development and implementation of a systematic approach to fulfilling the Council's needs for economic data.

~~The purposes of this procedure are as follows:~~

- ~~1. Update the Council's research and data needs document. The research and data needs document lists and prioritizes unmet Council research and data collection needs for each fishery management plan (FMP). It also emphasizes some of the ongoing data collection efforts that are particularly important to the Council.~~
- ~~2. Update the Council's West Coast Economic Data Plan. Economic data in particular suffers from the lack of consistent and coordinated collection efforts. The economic data plan is intended to serve as a coordinating instrument for the development and implementation of a systematic approach to the fulfillment of the Council's needs for economic data.~~
- ~~3. Communicate needs to organizations which may be able to provide support.~~

Neither the research and data needs document nor the economic data plan bind any agency to addressing or responding to Council needs. The key to the effectiveness of these documents is clear and timely communication of needs to parties with an interest and ability to respond. Particular emphasis is placed on strengthening communication with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The procedure outlined below is timed to have the best chance of influencing annual NMFS operating plans and NMFS budget requests for upcoming years.

PROCEDURES

Contingent upon its overall workload priorities, the Council will strive to develop and maintain relevant documents which display and communicate the Council's research and data needs using the following schedule of tasks as a standard guide.

Biennial Update Cycle

Continuous

Year-Round Council staff keeps track of research and data needs as they arise in various forms throughout the year and, as appropriate, advocates for efforts to address Council needs and implement the economic data plan (such advocacy shall not include the direct lobbying of Congress).

Biennial Update Cycle

Even Number Years

April Council staff presents updated research and data needs and economic data plan documents to the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and other advisory bodies for review at the April Council meeting. Advisory bodies provide written comments to the SSC. (Item is not on Council agenda).

June The SSC presents recommended revisions to the Council. Other advisory bodies provide comment to the Council. The Council approves draft documents for public review.

September After reviewing comments from the public and Council advisory entities, the Council adopts its research and data needs and economic data plan. These documents are submitted to NMFS West Coast regions and centers and the states. The final document is also transmitted to West Coast and National Sea Grant institutions and posted on the Council web page.

Early December Council Chair and staff meet with representatives from NMFS West Coast regions and centers and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) to develop a consensus on high priority initiatives needed to respond to Council needs. Council Chair writes a letter to transmit the conclusions from the meeting to NMFS.

Out-of-Cycle Modifications to the Needs List

If a situation arises that would benefit from an out-of-cycle modification to the documents, the Council may announce its intent to modify one or both documents outside the biennial process and make such a modification at its next meeting.

PURPOSE

In accordance with Section 302 (i) (4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, establish policies and procedures to ensure confidentiality of statistics submitted to the Council by federal or state authorities, and voluntarily submitted to the Council by private persons, including restriction of Council employee access and prevention of conflicts of interest. In the case of statistics submitted by a state or federal entity, policies and procedures must be consistent with the laws and regulations of the federal or state entity submitting the statistics.

DEFINITIONS

(For purposes of these procedures.)

Aggregate of Summary Form - Restructuring confidential data or information in such a way that the person submitting the data cannot be identified, either from the present release of the restructured data being processed or in combination with preceding or other releases.

Authorized Use - That specific use which is allowable within the constraints imposed on a Council by federal or state statutes, regulations, and directives; by Council policies and procedures; or by commitments made by the Council or Council staff to persons submitting data under data collections sponsored by the Council.

Authorized User - A Council staff member or contractor specified by the Council Executive Director as having a need to use confidential data, who has met other requirements specified in these procedures, is cognizant of these procedures, has agreed to comply with the requirements herein, and has signed a "Statement of Nondisclosure" affirming the user's understanding of Council policies and procedures with respect to confidentiality of statistics, including obligations to comply with federal and state confidentiality laws, regulations, and procedures. Contractors specified to have need to access state or federal confidential data must obtain those data directly from the federal or state entity and comply with the federal, state, and Council laws, regulations, and procedures.

Confidential - Information, the disclosure of which may be prejudicial or harmful, including data received from state or federal agencies labeled confidential and Council-sponsored data collections where confidentiality was pledged to the person submitting the data.

Conflict of Interest - Access to confidential data that will provide personal gain, reward, or competitive advantage.

Contract/Agreement - All binding forms of mutual commitment under a stated set of conditions to achieve a specific objective.

Data, Information, and Statistics - Used interchangeably; all three may be confidential.

Data Base Administrator - For National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) or state-sponsored data gathering, an employee in each NMFS data management center responsible for the direction and development of data management systems. The Council's data base administrators are the Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) and Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) data base administrators. For Council-sponsored data gathering, the Executive Director will serve as data base administrator.

Need to Know - The request for access is consistent with the use for which the data are obtained.

Refer to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Directives on Confidential Fisheries Statistics for additional definitions.

POLICY

Disclosure

Confidential data received from federal or state agencies will not be disclosed without authorization from that agency. Disclosure of confidential data collected under Council sponsorship shall be in accordance with guidelines established by NOAA directive governing confidential fishery statistics.

Access

All users having access to confidential data shall be informed that the data are confidential and be required to sign a statement of nondisclosure. When there is a potential for, or possible appearance of, conflict of interest, access will not be permitted. Council staff specified by the Executive Director as authorized users shall sign a statement to ensure no conflict of interest.

Operational Responsibilities

The Council Executive Director will serve as the Council's data base administrator for purposes of Council-sponsored data collections. The Executive Director will coordinate with NMFS data base administrators as it relates to federal confidential data and with designated state officials for state confidential data.

PROCEDURES

Obtaining Confidential Data

From State or Federal Agencies

Council Executive Director, or Council staff member designated as authorized user, may request confidential data from state or federal agencies to carry out Council responsibilities where direct access to confidential data has not been granted.

Council-sponsored Data Collection

Data submitted are voluntary. If a pledge of confidentiality is made to the person submitting data, these data are to be treated as confidential. The Executive Director is responsible for making the determination as to when a pledge of confidentiality may be made. Persons submitting data will be advised, in all cases, orally or in writing, of the purpose for collecting data, uses that may be made of the data, and that submission of the data is voluntary. If a pledge of confidentiality is made, the person submitting the data shall be advised in writing.

If the Council contracts to have data gathered on its behalf, contractors and their employees are subject to the same civil and criminal penalties as any authorized user. Contractor personnel will be required to sign a statement of nondisclosure. Confidential data collected under contract are to be transferred on a timely basis to authorized Council staff. No copies of these data can be retained by the contractor. Aggregated data may be retained. A data return clause shall be included in the contract.

Conflict of Interest

Authorized users are prohibited from using confidential data for personal gain, reward, or competitive advantage. If a potential conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest exists, the Executive Director will refer the matter to the NOAA Office of General Counsel, Northwest Region, for determination.

Maintenance

Security

An inventory will be maintained by the Council Executive Director of all confidential data received from state or federal agencies or collected by Council. The inventory will include a record of distribution and final disposition of each data set. Data will be maintained in a secure fashion whether hard copy or electronic.

Access

Access Control

Access to confidential data received from state or federal agencies shall be approved by a designated agency official. Access to confidential data collected under Council sponsorship shall be approved by the Council Executive Director in accordance with Council policies and procedures.

Users

Access will be limited to authorized users. Council authorized users are the Council staff members specified by the Executive Director.

Identified Council technical staff would have routine access (through the office micro computer or other means) to confidential data.

1. All confidential data will be adequately protected in any electronic files (on-line or off-line storage) or in standard files.
2. Council staff with access to confidential data will not release confidential data, data derived from confidential data (e.g., aggregated data), or the results of any analysis of confidential data to anyone until:
 - A. Confidential data, data derived from confidential data, or results of any analysis of confidential data have been classified as being not confidential by the NWFSC and SWFSC data base administrators. The timely review and classification of material can be done by long-distance computer hookups.
 - B. Confidential data have been approved for release by the data base administrators because of established "need to know" presented by the Council Executive Director to the data base administrators.

Reproduction

Reproduction of any confidential data must be approved by the Executive Director and entered into the data inventory.

Contractors

Council contractors may be authorized access to confidential data collected under Council sponsorship with the approval of the Executive Director. Requests for access by a contractor to confidential data submitted to the Council by a state or federal agency shall be submitted to the designated agency official for approval. Documentation of that approval must be entered into the data inventory.

Statement of Nondisclosure

Each user or clerical who handles the data is required to sign a statement (see attachment) which states he/she understands the confidential nature of the data and the penalties for unauthorized use and disclosure. The statements shall be kept on file by the Executive Director.

Release of Confidential Data

Release of Confidential Data (Public Requests)

Verbal requests will be refused. Written requests are to be treated as Freedom of Information Act requests and will be forwarded to NMFS for decision.

Requests from Congress and Federal and State Agencies

Requests shall be submitted to NMFS.

Subpoenas for Data

Subpoenas should be submitted immediately to NOAA Office of General Counsel, Northwest Region.

Requests for Release of Aggregate Data

Requests for aggregate data compiled from confidential data shall be approved by the data base administrators for submitting agency or the Executive Director for Council-sponsored data collections.

STATEMENT OF NONDISCLOSURE, CONFLICT OF INTEREST
AND CONFIDENTIALITY PROCEDURES

I will not disclose any statistics identified as confidential by a state, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), or a fishery management council to any person or persons except authorized users in accordance with NMFS, Council, and/or state applicable procedures and policies.

I will use any NMFS, Council, or state confidential data for authorized purposes only and not for personal gain or competitive advantage.

I will follow the "Pacific Fishery Management Council Confidentiality of Statistics Procedures," a copy of which has been given to me.

I am fully aware of the civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure, misuse, or other violation of the confidentiality of such statistics as provided for in the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and other applicable law.

Signature

Date

Affiliation

Approved: _____
Executive Director

Approved by Council: 01/14/88
Revised: 04/06/95, **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

Some ~~harvest~~ management recommendations adopted by the Council are the result of joint recommendations or agreements among stakeholders ~~users~~ and managers developed outside the direct Council process (e.g., Klamath Fishery Management Council and north of Cape Falcon stakeholder~~users~~ and agency meetings). The results of these meetings and specific agreements need to be clearly documented to guide the Council in its preseason deliberations, to assure management intent is not subverted by inseason action, and to allow for participation and understanding by interested or affected persons. Guidelines presented below are provided to assure a clear and sound basis for the Council's management recommendations and to allow for an accurate assessment of the effectiveness of the Council in meeting management objectives.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

The Council requests documentation of all management recommendations brought before it which represent positions or agreements arrived at in joint agency and stakeholders~~users~~ meetings outside the Council's scheduled advisor meetings or public hearings. The Council suggests that one participating agency act as lead agency to document the meeting. Where possible, Council staff will be available to assist the lead agency in this task. The following information should be documented.

1. Date, location, and purpose of the meeting.
2. Meeting participants (indicate designated agency and user group representatives).
3. Identify any affected parties not represented at the meeting.
4. Summarize any consensus or agreement reached at the meeting and/or indicate majority and minority opinions. List specific recommendations to the Council which result from this meeting and the rationale for the recommendations, including compliance with approved management plans and agreements previously available for Council review.
5. Provide a copy of any signed or draft agreement resulting from this meeting that affects Council management.
6. Identify pertinent technical modeling used to arrive at decisions in this meeting and describe coordination with or review by the pertinent Council advisory body ~~Salmon Technical Team~~. Only technical data or models previously recognized by the appropriate entities of the Council, ~~or Pacific Salmon Commission~~ or similar management authority should be utilized.

This information should be available to the Council in writing before the time it is discussed at a Council meeting and will be incorporated in the Council meeting record.

Management recommendations from outside meetings and agreements which become part of the Council's recommended ocean salmon management are evaluated by the Salmon Technical Team in its annual post season review.

Approved by Council: 07/10/85

Revised: 11/19/87, 03/09/89, 04/06/95, 06/23/97, **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for the review and approval of Council estimation methodologies, utilizing the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT). This oversight review of current and proposed methodologies for abundance and harvest projection, and conservation objectives methodologies is intended to help clarify the technical basis for the Council's management actions. It should function to provide peer review of the technical estimation and modeling procedures, to ensure the best and most objective technical analyses possible, to minimize confusion during the preseason option development process, and to resolve disputes over methodology.

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

During the March and April meetings or at other appropriate times, the SSC, in conjunction with the STT and Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW), will identify methodology issues which need documentation and/or merit a full review.

The SSC will inform the Council of the methodologies selected for review and recommend a review schedule request travel funds for meetings. The SSC also will notify the Council of assistance needed from management entities and the MEW to accomplish the review.

The role of the SSC is primarily one of oversight. The appropriate management entities, with assistance from the MEW, are expected to provide background information on procedures and data bases for methodologies undergoing full review, as well as early notification and documentation of anticipated changes in procedures for methodologies not under full review in a particular year. Management eEntities, with assistance from the MEW, are responsible for ensuring that materials they submit to the SSC and Council are technically sound, clearly documented and identified by author. Documents should receive internal entity review before being sent to the Council. To provide adequate review time for the SSC, materials must be received in the Council office at least three weeks before scheduled review meetings.

The SSC and STT will report to the Council ~~and STT~~ at the November meeting on the results of these reviews and provide recommendations for all proposed methodology changes. During the November meeting, the Council will adopt all proposed changes to be implemented in the coming season or will provide directions for handling any unresolved methodology problems.

During each March meeting, the STT will report on the status of all current estimation procedures and models used in analyzing the management options and identify any problems or potential changes to model inputs or parameters that could occur prior to completion of the annual preseason management process in April.

Approved by Council: ~~07/10/85~~09/18/92

Revised: ~~09/16/87~~; 04/06/95; **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To provide guidance for making weather-related adjustments to salmon fisheries.

GENERAL

The Council approved this policy on September 18, 1992, after reviewing public comments on the reports and recommendations of an ad hoc committee formed to explore this issue in July 1991.

PROCEDURE

Preseason

To provide the most effective and least confusing management with regard to weather impacts on fishers and stock conservation, the Council will strive to give adequate consideration to potential weather and safety conflicts when developing preseason management recommendations. In particular, the Council will attempt to avoid establishing extremely short open periods for non-quota fisheries which may be lost to severe weather.

Inseason

The Council's policy for inseason adjustments to fishery seasons due to both beneficial and negative impacts of weather are outlined below. Inseason adjustments for weather are constrained by the complexity of determining weather effects on harvest levels and the need to assure achievement of harvest allocations and stock conservation ~~goals~~objectives.

For quota fisheries scheduled for a season duration of one month or less, the normal inseason management process may be used to consider the need for season adjustments due to weather. Adjustments for weather may be recommended to the National Marine Fisheries Service regional when data clearly indicate that unusually adverse weather has precluded a fishery from reaching a specific quota or other management guideline. Potential sources of data should include, but not be limited to, records from wind buoys, U.S. Coast Guard assessment of weather conditions, and evidence of extremely low ~~fisher~~ effort. Seasons may not be extended if such an extension could be expected to reduce the escapement of any critical stock to levels below that expected in the preseason escapement projections.

For quota fisheries scheduled for more than one month's duration, weather adjustments generally should not be made. The complexities of calculating differential stock impacts and weather effects on fishing effort and harvest over extended periods is generally beyond the capabilities of inseason management.

For seasons that are constrained by time and area restrictions ~~to meet certain critical stock impact levels~~, inseason adjustments for weather are unnecessary. The models used to determine these seasons generally contain an average weather factor which, over time, should balance fishing opportunity and stock protection. (An example of a season constrained by time and area restrictions is that imposed to protect Klamath River fall chinook in the troll fishery south of Point Arena in 1991.)

Approved by Council: 07/15/82 and 09/19/85
Revised: 11/19/87, 04/05/89, 04/06/95, **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

PURPOSE

To establish, in accordance with Section 204(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Magnuson Act, a procedure for reviewing foreign fishing permit applications and providing comments and recommendations to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce regarding approval/disapproval of the requests and any special conditions or restrictions for the permits. The fisheries managed by the Council are, in general, fully utilized by domestic fishers and processors, or precluded from further harvest by necessary management constraints. However, certain limited cases may arise that allow for consideration of requests for foreign fishing permits that meet or do not impact Council management intent.

FOREIGN FISHING PERMIT REVIEW PROCEDURE

~~At its first meeting of the year, the Council will review all prospective joint ventures (JV) and directed fishing applications for the calendar year. This will be after the November Council meeting when final recommendations are made on apportioning available groundfish yields to domestic annual processing (DAP: totally U.S. harvested and processed), joint venture processing (JVP: U.S. harvested and foreign processed), and total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF: foreign harvested and processed):~~

The Council has 45 days from time of receipt from the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to provide its comments and recommendations on a foreign fishing permit application. The Council review procedure will vary as provided below, depending on the timing and type of operation requested.

When possible to meet the comment deadline, the Council will review permit applications for foreign vessels to operate in joint ventures (JVs) and directed fisheries at the first Council meeting after the applications are received by the Council. ~~arrive at the U.S. Department of State.~~ Applications are expected to be complete and to have been published in the *Federal Register* preceding this Council meeting.

Applications submitted after the first meeting of the year may not receive prompt and full review. Late submissions will be reviewed and recommended for approval or denial based upon the merits of the proposed operation compared to previously approved or denied applications and the availability of resources. If deemed to be expedient by virtue of the fact the application is either noncontroversial or it is not possible to review the permit application at a Council meeting within the comment deadline, the Council Chair may appoint an ad hoc committee ~~In the absence of a~~

~~meeting, the Council may convene its Foreign Fishing Committee (FFC) to review and provide recommendations on permit applications. These recommendations may be forwarded to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce following the "Quick Response" procedures in COP 1. The Council will act on these recommendations by means of a telephone conference, if necessary. In addition, the executive director may act upon the following types of applications without consulting with Council members.~~

~~Each applicant will be notified of an opportunity to present oral testimony before the Council's FFC, which will meet before or during the Council meeting week. The Council will review permits and committee recommendations during its meeting.~~

~~NONCONTROVERSIAL APPLICATIONS~~

~~In order to expedite review of noncontroversial foreign fishing permit applications, the executive director may act on the following types of applications without consulting with Council members:~~

- ~~1. Permit applications for vessels which would not be involved in fishing or processing per se; e.g., transport, supply, and fuel vessels.~~
- ~~2. Replacement or new vessels for operations (species or countries) which have already been approved by the Council. The executive director shall take into account any pending legal action against vessels in the foreign fleet when considering an application for a replacement vessel.~~

~~All other noncontroversial foreign fishing permit applications shall be acted upon by the executive director after consulting with the Chair of the FFC. Included would be applications for directed foreign fisheries by nations which have historically participated in the Washington, Oregon, and California whiting fishery.~~

~~CONTROVERSIAL APPLICATIONS~~

~~Controversial permit applications, including but not limited to the following categories, will be subject to scrutiny by the FFC and the Council.~~

- ~~1. Permit applications for vessels involved in new joint ventures:
_____~~
- ~~2. Permit applications for vessels involved in a new foreign fishery (either a new country or a new species):
_____~~
- ~~3. Permit applications containing irregularities or vessels with unresolved violations:
_____~~

~~Any application may be referred to the FFC and/or the Council if deemed controversial by the executive director.~~

PERMIT REVIEW CRITERIA

Applications will be reviewed and recommended for approval or denial based upon the merits of the proposed operation compared to previously approved or denied applications and the availability of resources.

Priority will be granted to operations involving foreign processing vessels and U.S. harvesters. Preference will be given to those nations which demonstrate a willingness to involve U.S. industry in all phases of the operation and which give strongest support to the development of the domestic industry for underutilized species. No directed fishing will be authorized without at least an equal JV operation.

The Council will use the criteria in Table 1 on a provisional basis to evaluate joint operation requests relative to each other and make its recommendations to the National Marine Fisheries Service. These criteria will become especially important when biologically available surplus is insufficient to meet all demands. In such cases, approval or disapproval will depend on Council's ranking of all joint operations.

~~Tonnages by species requested on foreign permit applications for JVs are to be firm targets. The FFC, in consultation with the Council Chair and executive director, will review and may be authorized to act on requests for changes in operating JVs or new JVs if received outside a regularly scheduled Council meeting.~~

Table 1. Provisional criteria for the review of JV requests.^{a/}

-
- Potential net economic benefits and contributions of JVs to the nation as a whole
 - Compatibility of joint operation with other U.S. fisheries and incidental species (i.e., gear conflicts, ground preemption, environmental degradation, bycatch of highly valued species totally utilized by U.S. industry, etc.)
 - Destination and final marketing of products and competition with U.S. products
 - Purchase of finished or semifinished U.S. product, especially underutilized species
 - Efforts to lower or remove trade barriers
 - Foreign participation in fisheries research off Washington, Oregon, and California
 - Reporting of fishery and market information beyond that required by law
-

a/ No priorities meant or implied.

Approved by Council: 11/02/99
Revised: 09/17/04

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

DEFINITION

For the purpose of this protocol, a salmon test fishery can be characterized as a conceptual proposal made by an individual or entity representing the fishing industry without the authority or capability to collect and assess the target data. A test fishery generally relies on participation by unpaid fishermen (the available fleet) to provide landings which can be sampled by a funded and authorized entity to obtain stock composition or other pertinent information from which to determine precise fishery impacts or other data beneficial to future fishery management decisions. Such test fisheries often are set to occur in a restricted area and/or time which may be outside the normal or standard season parameters with the intent of establishing fisheries which minimize impacts on stocks of concern while providing local economic and social benefits.

PURPOSE

Test fisheries have been proposed by the fishing industry during the preseason salmon management process with varying degrees of planning, justification, and management agency support. Because of the difficulty of fully developing, assessing, and budgeting for such proposals during the relatively short and intensive preseason process, the Council believes the procedures below are necessary to more adequately consider and implement test fisheries in the most effective and beneficial manner. This test fishery protocol is based on the protocol developed at the request of the Council by an eleven member work group of California Department of Fish and Game and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) staff which met in Healdsburg, California on May 27, 1999. The protocol includes procedures and specifications for submitting, reviewing, reporting, and implementing the results of test fisheries. The Council urges all test fishery sponsors to coordinate their proposals with the appropriate management entities.

PROTOCOL

A. Submission

1. Proposals for test fisheries must be submitted to the Council office approximately three weeks prior to the November Council meeting preceding the season in which the test fishery would be implemented. The exact cutoff date each year may be obtained by contacting the Council office. ~~For the 2000 season, proposals will be accepted through March 7, 2000 (the March Council meeting) since the protocol was not available until mid-October.~~
2. Council staff will screen proposals and distribute complete proposals to Council members and advisors with briefing materials for the November meeting. Proposals that do not meet minimum content requirements will be returned to applicants.
3. Multi-year test fisheries approved for the initial year will not require resubmission under the protocol to receive consideration for the follow-up years.

B. Review and Approval

1. November Council Meeting
 - a. The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), Salmon Technical Team (STT), and Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) will initiate review of the proposals and may provide preliminary comments to the Council.
 - b. The states, tribes, and NMFS may supply comments on the proposals through their STT members, including resources available for test fisheries.
2. March Council Meeting
 - a. The STT, SSC, and SAS will provide written evaluations of the proposals to the Council.
 - b. The Council will determine which test fisheries to include in the options for public review.
3. April Council Meeting - The Council will make its final decision on adoption of test fisheries and provide an explanation of why test fisheries have been accepted or rejected.

C. Proposal Contents

1. Project Summary - Include a statement of objectives, methods to be employed, and the potential impact of the project. Relate the proposal to the Council Research and Data Needs and the NMFS Strategic Plan for Fisheries Research.
2. Project Personnel - Identify the project manager (the person responsible for overall coordination of the project from beginning to end), and other staff or organizations necessary to complete the project, including specific responsibilities related to technical, analytical, and management roles. ~~Is~~ Provide evidence that the work proposed is appropriate for the experience of the investigators.
3. Objectives
 - a. Make a clear statement of the specific purposes of the study (may be stated as a hypothesis in the form of a question).
 - b. Benefits - Identify potential benefits to fisheries management and coastal communities, or specific stocks, such as improved estimates of key harvest model parameters (e.g., stock contact rates, hooking mortality rates, gear selectivity on encounter rates).

4. Research Design and Methodology
 - a. Specify the major elements of the design, including sample size, number of years the test fishery will run, potential limitations of the proposed approach, and geographic scope.
 - b. Data Collection - describe sampling methods, personnel, and protocols.
 - c. Data synthesis and analysis - describe how the data will be analyzed and evaluated.
 - d. Reporting - provide a time table for delivering report(s) to the Council.
 - e. Discuss compatibility with existing seasons and other test fisheries, potential difficulties with processors or dealers, additional enforcement requirements, and potential negative impacts of the study (e.g., species listed under the Endangered Species Act, allocation shifts, shortened season length, etc.).
5. Ability to Conduct Proposed Research - Identify the total costs (including collection of samples, tissue, and data analysis) associated with the test fishery and sources of funding; identify any existing commitments for participation in, or funding of the project.

D. Report Contents

1. Summary of the work completed
2. Analysis of data
3. Conclusions and recommendations
4. Include raw data as well as summaries

E. Application of Results

1. In general, at least three years of data should be accumulated before incorporating the results of test fisheries into appropriate harvest models.
2. The STT may consider interim results from test fisheries to inform decisions on harvest management if appropriate.
3. The SSC requires information relevant to methodology changes be submitted by the November meeting prior to the season of implementation.

Approved by Council: 09/10/03
Reviewed: **09/17/04**

[editorial note – text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a suggested policy-neutral clarification or previously adopted policy change, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or clarification that represents a potential change in policy, and straight brackets [] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.]

DEFINITION

An exempted fishing permit (EFP) is a federal permit, issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service, which authorizes a vessel to engage in an activity that is otherwise prohibited by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act or other fishery regulations for the purpose of collecting limited experimental data. EFPs can be issued to federal or state agencies, marine fish commissions, or other entities, including individuals. An EFP applicant need not be the owner or operator of the vessel(s) for which the EFP is requested.

PURPOSE

The specific objectives of a proposed exempted fishery may vary. The Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) fishery management plan (FMP) for West Coast groundfish stocks provides for EFPs to promote increased utilization of underutilized species, realize the expansion potential of the domestic groundfish fishery, and increase the harvest efficiency of the fishery consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the management goals of the FMP. However, EFPs are commonly used to explore ways to reduce effort on depressed stocks, encourage innovation and efficiency in the fisheries, provide access to constrained stocks while directly measuring the bycatch associated with those fishing strategies, and to evaluate current and proposed management measures.

PROTOCOL

A. Submission

1. The Pacific Fishery Management Council and its advisory bodies [Groundfish Management Team (GMT), Groundfish Advisory Subpanel(GAP) and Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC)] should review EFP proposals prior to issuance; the advisory bodies may provide comment on methodology and relevance to management data needs and make recommendations to the Council accordingly. The public may also comment on EFP proposals.
2. Completed applications for EFPs from individuals or non-government agencies for Council consideration must be received by the Council for review, at least two weeks prior to the June Council meeting.
3. Applications for EFPs from federal or state agencies must meet the briefing book deadline for the June Council meeting.

B. Proposal Contents

1. EFP proposals must contain sufficient information for the Council to determine:
 - a. There is adequate justification for an exemption to the regulations;
 - b. The potential impacts of the exempted activity have been adequately identified; and
 - c. The exempted activity would be expected to provide information useful to management and use of groundfish fishery resources.
2. Applicants must submit a completed application in writing that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - a. Date of application.
 - b. Applicant's names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers.
 - c. A statement of the purpose and goals of the experiment for which an EFP is needed, including a general description of the arrangements for the disposition of all species harvested under the EFP.
 - d. Valid justification explaining why issuance of an EFP is warranted
 - e. A statement of whether the proposed experimental fishing has broader significance than the applicant's individual goals.
 - f. An expected total duration of the EFP (i.e., number of years proposed to conduct exempted fishing activities).
 - g. Number of vessels covered under the EFP.
 - h. A description of the species (target and incidental) to be harvested under the EFP and the amount(s) of such harvest necessary to conduct the experiment; this description should include harvest estimates of overfished species.
 - i. A description of a mechanism, such as at-sea fishery monitoring, to ensure that the harvest limits for targeted and incidental species are not exceeded and are accurately accounted for.
 - j. A description of the proposed data collection and analysis methodology.
 - k. A description of how vessels will be chosen to participate in the EFP.
 - l. For each vessel covered by the EFP, the approximate time(s) and place(s) fishing will take place, and the type, size, and amount of gear to be used.
 - m. The signature of the applicant.
 - n. The GMT, GAP, SSC, and/or Council may request additional information necessary for their consideration.

C. Review and Approval

1. The GMT and SSC will review EFP proposals in June and make recommendations to the Council for action; the Council will consider those proposals for preliminary action. Final action on EFPs will occur at the November Council meeting. Only those EFP applications that were considered in June may be considered in November; EFP applications received after the June Council meeting for the following calendar year will not be considered.

2. EFP proposals must contain a mechanism, such as at-sea fishery monitoring, to ensure that the harvest limits for targeted and incidental species are not exceeded and are accurately accounted for. Also, EFP proposals must include a description of the proposed data collection and analysis methodology used to measure whether the EFP objectives will be met.
3. The Council will give priority consideration to those EFP applications that:
 - a. Emphasize resource conservation and management with a focus on bycatch reduction (highest priority).
 - b. Encourage full retention of fishery mortalities.
 - c. Involve data collection on fisheries stocks and/or habitat.
 - d. Encourage innovative gear modifications and fishing strategies to reduce bycatch.
 - e. Encourage the development of new market opportunities.
 - f. Explore the use of higher trip limits or other incentives to increase utilization of underutilized species while reducing bycatch of non-target species.
4. The GMT review will consider the following questions:
 - a. Is the application complete?
 - b. Is the EFP proposal consistent with the goals and objectives of the West Coast Groundfish FMP?
 - c. Does the EFP account for fishery mortalities, by species?
 - d. Are the harvest estimates of overfished species within the amounts set aside for EFP activities?
 - e. Does the EFP meet one or more of the Council's priorities listed above?
 - f. Is the EFP proposal compatible with the federal observer program effort?
 - g. What infrastructure is in place to monitor, process data, and administer the EFP?
 - h. How will achievement of the EFP objectives be measured?
 - i. Is the data ready to be applied? If so, should it be used, or rejected? If not, when will sufficient data be collected to determine whether the data can be applied?
 - j. What are the benefits to the fisheries management process to continue an EFP that began the previous year?
 - k. If propose integrating data into management, what is the appropriate process?
 - l. What is the funding source for at-sea monitoring?
 - m. Has there been coordination with appropriate state and federal enforcement, management and science staff?
5. SSC Review:
 - a. All EFP applications should first be evaluated by the GMT for consistency with the goals and objectives of the groundfish FMP and the Council's strategic plan for groundfish.
 - b. When a proposal is submitted to the GMT that includes a significant scientific component that would benefit from SSC review, the GMT can refer the application to the SSC's groundfish subcommittee for comment.

- c. In such instances, the groundfish subcommittee will evaluate the scientific merits of the application and will specifically evaluate the application's (a) problem statement; (b) data collection methodology; (c) proposed analytical and statistical treatment of the data; and (d) the generality of the inferences that could be drawn from the study. The SSC groundfish subcommittee's shall be presented to the full SSC for review and comment.
- d. EFP proposals can be deferred to allow adequate time for SSC review.

D. Other considerations:

1. EFP candidates or participants may be denied future EFP permits under the following circumstances:
 - a. If the applicant/participant (fisher/processor) has violated past EFP provisions; or has been convicted of a crime related to commercial fishing regulations punishable by a maximum penalty range exceeding \$1,000 within the last three years; or within the last three years assessed a civil penalty related to violations of commercial fishing regulations in an amount greater than \$5,000; or, has been convicted of any violation involving the falsification of fish receiving tickets including, but not limited to, mis-reporting or under-reporting of groundfish. Documented fish receiving tickets indicating mis-reporting or under-reporting of groundfish will not qualify for consideration when fish reporting documents are used as part of the qualifying criteria for EFPs.

E. Report Contents

1. The EFP applicant must present a preliminary report on the results of the EFP and the data collected (including catch data) to the GMT at the April Council meeting of the following year.
2. A final written report on the results of the EFP and the data collected must be presented to the GMT, SSC, and the Council at the September Council meeting.
3. The final report should include:
 - a. A summary of the work completed.
 - b. An analysis of the data collected.
 - c. Conclusions and/or recommendations.
4. Timely presentation of results is required to determine whether future EFPs will be recommended.

UPDATE OF COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

Since the inception of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), formal written operating procedures have been developed and adopted by the Council to guide various processes associated with the requirements and obligations described in the Magnuson Act and its 1996 reauthorization and amendment, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. These Council Operating Procedures (COP) specify how the Council and its advisory entities conduct meetings, consider public comment, develop fishery management plans and amendments, adopt regulatory measures, and deal with special processes of importance to the Council. As some COP have not been reviewed for several years and some changes in procedures had not formally been described in writing, the Council assigned a comprehensive review and update of the full COP document.

Agenda Item B.2, Attachment 1, entails a review of the 19 existing COP and drafts for two new COP dealing with (1) the Groundfish Allocation Committee and (2) Ad-Hoc Committees. In these COP, text in ~~strikeout~~ is a suggested deletion, text in underline is a policy change previously adopted or indicated by the Council, or suggested policy-neutral clarification, **reverse shaded** text is a suggested addition or change with potential policy implications, and [straight brackets] designate explanatory rationale phrases for suggested revisions.

At the September Council meeting, the Council deferred any action on the COP document to the November Council meeting. At this meeting, the Council task is to consider adopting some or all of the revisions, providing guidance on further revisions, or postponing consideration of some or all of the revisions until the next Council meeting.

Council Task:

- 1. Consider Agenda Item B.2, Attachment 1, and provide guidance on adoption, further revision, or further process on the COP language contained in the agendum.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item B.2, Attachment 1: draft *Council Operating Procedures As Amended Through September, 2004*.
2. Agenda Item B.2.b, CPSAS Report.
3. Agenda Item B.2.b, CPSMT Report.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- c. Public Comment
- d. **Council Action:** Review and Approve Proposed Updates to COP Document.

Don McIsaac

PFMC
10/15/04

SUMMARY OF COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE PROPOSED CHANGES

Following are very brief descriptions of the primary proposed changes in Council Operating Procedures (COPs) which are shown in more detail in Agenda Item B.2.a, Attachment 1. The COPs in bold represent those in which proposed changes are relatively limited.

Introduction. Edits to clarify the relationship to the Council *Statement of Organization, Practices, and Procedures* document. Provides procedure for creating or changing a COP.

COP-1 – General Council Meeting Operations. Minor edits to incorporate previously adopted policy changes, current practices, grammar and clarity. Adds Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) recommendation for advance submission of materials protocol.

COP-2 – Advisory Subpanels. Changes for consistency with current practices and policies. Added definition of “public-at-large” position. Public notice (meetings) update for consistency with COP-1. Added statement that draft work products will not be distributed to the public unless authorized by the chair. Deleted ad-hoc advisory group text (see new COP-8). Added groundfish permit review function for Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) (per Council action, April 1996). Updated representation list.

COP-3 – Plan, Technical, and Management Teams. Changes to reflect technical team role in developing fishery management plans (FMPs), regulations, FMP amendments, and regulatory amendments. Added stock assessment and fishery evaluation (SAFE) document to duties list. Added Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW)-related model evaluation to duties list. Clarified list of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)-related documents technical teams prepare and contribute to. Added draft work product statement, consistent with COPs 2 and 4. Public notice (meetings) updated for consistency with COPs 1, 2, and 4. Updated representation list.

COP-4 – SSC. Editorial changes regarding elections of officers, public notice (meetings), and termination of members; consistent with other COPs. Added draft work product clause, consistent with COPs 2 and 3.

COP-5 – Enforcement Consultants. Minor update to meeting section.

COP-6 – Habitat Committee. Updated representation list. Termination of members and public notice (meetings) consistent with COPs 2, 3, and 4.

Old COP-7 – Groundfish Permit Review Board. Deleted. Duties transferred to GAP per Council action April 1996.

New COP-7 – Allocation Committee. New COP designed to elevate the Ad Hoc Allocation Committee from an ad hoc to a standing committee and clarify the role, responsibilities, and function of the Allocation Committee.

Old COP-8 – Council Performance Select Group. Deleted; last met in 1987.

New COP-8 – Ad Hoc Committees. New COP to establish procedures for ad hoc committees.

COP-9 – Management and Activity Cycles. Substantial edits to update groundfish with biennial cycle, incorporate Ad Hoc Groundfish Information Policy Committee recommendations. Substantial edits to Pacific Halibut to reflect current schedule. New section on Highly Migratory Species (HMS) management cycle. Substantial changes to Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) to reflect current schedule.

COP-10 – Preseason Salmon Management Process. Minor changes to reflect current schedule and terminology from Amendment 14.

COP-11 – Plan Amendment Cycles. Substantial update to account for CPS and HMS, and make schedule similar for all FMPs.

COP-12 – Research and Data Needs, Economic Data Plan. Moderate changes to reflect need to prioritize within other Council workload items.

COP-13 – Confidentiality of Statistics. Minor format changes only.

COP-14 – Documentation of Outside Agreements. Minor update in terminology.

COP-15 – Salmon Methodology Review. Minor updates to clarify role of Salmon Technical Team and MEW in the process.

COP-16 – Weather Related Adjustment to Salmon Fisheries. Minor updates in terminology.

COP-17 – Foreign Fishing Review Procedure. Substantial changes to reflect current situation without regular participation of foreign vessels or joint venture activities.

COP-18 – Salmon Test Fishery Proposals. Minor changes for clarity.

New COP-19 – Groundfish Exempted Fishing Permits. Incorporation of Council-adopted policy into COP format.

PFMC
11/04/04

COASTAL PELAGIC SPECIES ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON
COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES (COP) DOCUMENT

The Coastal Pelagic Species Advisory Subpanel (CPSAS) reviewed current recommendations for changes to the Council Operating Procedure-2.

The CPSAS unanimously agrees the additional language listed under “termination of members” under number (4) should be eliminated. The CPSAS believes that with the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) Chairman’s discretion number (3) is adequate to address any issues or situations that may arise.

The majority of the CPSAS (5 of 7 present) believe the Council should add at least one more seat to the CPSAS representing fishermen from the Pacific Northwest. In addition, the CPSAS agrees that as the fishery changes over time, the Council should have the discretion to add and subtract subpanel members as appropriate. During the next nomination cycle, the Council should encourage active members (fishermen) of the industry to participate on the CPSAS.

A minority of the CPSAS (2 of 7 present) believes representation on the CPSAS should conform with the allocation ratio – as such, the current subpanel make-up is sufficient to provide equitable participation for all sectors.

PFMC
10/15/04

COASTAL PELAGIC SPECIES MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON
COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES (COP) DOCUMENT

The Coastal Pelagic Species Management Team (CPSMT) reviewed Council Operating Procedure-3 (COP-3). In terms of responsibilities and CPSMT function, the CPSMT agrees with the current draft of COP-3. Relative to CPSMT composition, the CPSMT recommends National Marine Fisheries Service-Southwest Region (NMFS) have a formal position on the CPSMT, especially given the increasing CPS workload and need for formal coordination with NMFS, other agencies, and international management bodies. Also, similar to the Groundfish Management Team composition requirements, the CPSMT recommends that one member of the CPSMT be required to be an economist.

PFMC
10/15/04

ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANTS REPORT ON
UPDATE OF COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

The Enforcement Consultants have reviewed the Draft Council Operating Procedures and make the following recommendations.

Procedure 5

Organization: 1: Suggest current language be left in document.

Public Participation: Comments or testimony from the public on issues under consideration at the time may be received by the Chair ~~prior to~~ at each meeting. The Chair may limit testimony given by an individual both in terms of time and substance.

Minutes: Minutes reporting major actions, records, and documents prepared for the Council shall be filed in the Council office where they will be available ~~for public review~~ upon request.

We support the additional language suggestions as they appear in Procedure 5.

PFMC
11/03/04

GROUND FISH ADVISORY SUBPANEL STATEMENT ON
COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

The Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) has several modifications to propose to the draft Council Operating Procedures (COP) identified as Agendum B.2 - Attachment 1.

The copy of the COP available to the GAP contained several grammatical errors which appear to result from cutting and pasting the draft. The GAP assumes the final document will be thoroughly edited.

In COP 1, Page 1 under "Public Participation," delete "As a matter of practice." Under Section 302(I) of the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), Councils and their advisory bodies are specifically exempted from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act with the proviso that the Councils follow certain guidelines, including providing public participation. This is a matter of law, not a matter of practice, and the COP should reflect the law.

In COP 1, Page 7 under "Structure of Agenda", the GAP proposes that an additional bullet point be added which reads "Provide time for advisory subpanels to complete their work." The GAP has frequently noted that the Council agenda structure often provides limited opportunity for the GAP and the Groundfish Management Team (GMT) to conduct their meetings in large enough blocks of time free from interruptions caused by Council action being scheduled or mass informational meetings being held during the time available for the subpanels to conclude their work.

In COP 2, Page 2, under "Termination of Members," the GAP urges that the fourth condition - "engage in disreputable or criminal behavior" - be deleted. First, this condition is completely arbitrary and provides no standards on how to judge conduct. Second, it is discriminatory as it applies only to subpanels and not to other advisory or technical bodies. If the Council desires, members of the GAP would be pleased to provide eyewitness accounts of behavior by members of other bodies to whom this language does not apply which would be considered disreputable by the average citizen. Third, depending on how criminal behavior is defined, a subpanel member who committed a fisheries violation and paid his or her fine would be subject to termination, while a member of a technical body who committed a crime would not suffer the same sanction. In fact, if the standard of criminal behavior is the commission of any sort of fisheries violation, a large percentage of the GAP would be subject to immediate termination.

Advisory body members are chosen based on their knowledge, experience, ability to represent a constituency, and willingness to serve. These are the standards by which they should be judged.

In COP 2, Page 2, under "Replacement of Members," the GAP suggests adding language to the first paragraph which specifies that announcements for nominees include an estimate of the amount of time that will be required of candidates. The GAP is now meeting five times each year, and GAP members are assigned to other Council committees and to Stock Assessment

Review (STAR) Panels. Potential nominees should be aware of the time commitment they are making.

In COP 2, Page 2, under “Alternates,” the GAP suggests that the ability to send an alternate be changed to twice per year. As noted above, the GAP now meets five times each year, and our understanding is that the number of meetings of other advisory subpanels may also be increasing.

Many advisory body members are independent businessmen, and the vagaries of weather and fishing seasons sometimes preclude their full participation. While the GAP expects its members to be active and involved, we should also be conscious of the needs of members to conduct their operations.

In COP 2, Page 3, under “Meetings,” the GAP suggests language be added which would give the Council discretion to provide a small honorarium to advisory body members who are asked to participate in Council committee meetings where similar honorariums are provided to outside consultants or other attendees. This would not include normal advisory subpanel meetings or STAR Panel meetings. Again as previously noted, GAP members are asked to participate in various committees beyond the expected advisory subpanels. For example, the meetings held by NMFS to determine bottom habitat characteristics in order to produce the Essential Fish Habitat Environmental Impact Statement relied on participation by fishermen who were knowledgeable about particular areas. While these meetings did not involve paying outside consultants or their services, others in which GAP members have participated did so. It would seem reasonable for fishermen to be compensated for their expertise just as consultants are.

In COP 2, Page 5, under “Reports to Council,” the GAP suggests adding “or designee” after “The Subpanel Chair” in the second paragraph. This not only reflects normal procedure, but also makes the reporting requirements of subpanels consistent with other advisory and technical bodies.

In COP 5, Page 3, under “Public Participation at Meetings,” the GAP suggests the wording be clarified to ensure public comment is allowed. As currently written, it appears the public only has an opportunity to comment prior to the start of the meeting. This does not reflect the actual practice of the Enforcement Consultants meetings in which GAP members have participated and would seem to be contrary to the requirements for public participation found in the MSFCMA.

Finally, the GAP wishes to thank the Council for making coffee available to the GAP at its meetings.

PFMC
11/03/04

GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM COMMENTS ON COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) appreciates the Council's extension of the comment period on the proposed changes to the Council Operating Procedures (COPs). Since these COPs were last reviewed and amended (1999), there have been a considerable number of changes in Council staff personnel as well as the membership of the GMT. The duties of Council staff and Team members have also evolved over time. In reviewing the current COPs pertaining to the GMT, as well as the proposed revisions by Council staff, the GMT notes that current practices are not reflected in either document. As such, the GMT is proposing revisions to the current COPs in order to capture current practices, or status quo. As the duties in COP 3 and the management cycle in COP 9, in particular, have an effect on the GMT's work load, we felt it was important for the Council to have an understanding of which items were currently on the GMT's plate and to clarify that shifting and/or adding responsibilities to the GMT would result in an increased work load. The GMT is at or above its maximum capacity relative to work load (both time and energy), but recognizes the need to fulfill core functions to help the Council achieve its objectives and duties relative to groundfish management. With that, we have reviewed the proposed changes and have the following comments and recommendations:

COP 3 - Plan, Technical, and Management Teams

Objectives and Duties

1. Page 1, #2 - Adding the responsibility of drafting "regulatory amendments" to regulations to the GMT would be an additional work load burden that would need to be addressed. Currently, for groundfish, NMFS staff drafts regulations and regulatory amendments, and they have indicated they plan to continue to carry out those tasks. In addition, the drafting of fishery management plans (FMPs) and FMP amendments are responsibilities shared by Council staff, NMFS, and Plan or Management Teams.

Recommendation

Change language to: "Contribute to the development of ~~Draft~~ fishery management plans and FMP amendments, and develop proposed changes to regulations...."

2. Page 2, 7 - The preparation of "abundance forecasts" should not pertain to groundfish as there is a formal stock assessment process in place. Adding the responsibility of preparing "rebuilding plans" to the GMT would be an additional work load burden that would need to be addressed. Currently, for groundfish, Council staff contact the various assessment authors for stock information and prepare the rebuilding plans. In addition, Council staff prepare Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) documents with the assistance of GMT members and NMFS staff.

Recommendations

Change language to: “Contribute to Prepare documents and reports required by an FMP or the Council, such as SAFE documents.”

Add subsequent bullets:

- “Salmon Technical Team will prepare annual abundance forecasts.”
 - “Council staff will prepare groundfish rebuilding plans, as required.”
3. Page 2, #9 - As mentioned on page 1, #2, currently, for groundfish, NMFS staff drafts regulations and regulatory amendments and develops the proposed regulatory language. State representatives have assisted with the identification of coordinates to depict rockfish conservation areas and state-proposed area closures; however, #9 as written goes beyond this task and the additional “potential future need for regulatory language under National Marine Sanctuaries Act provisions” is not an appropriate responsibility for the GMT.

Recommendation

Delete the language in this bullet.

4. Page 2 - Management Teams often carry out similar, complimentary duties to the Advisory Subpanels such as offering advice to the Council on the status of fisheries, possible affects of alternative management measures, FMP or regulatory amendments, or possible enforcement concerns. Thus, objectives 1, 2, and 6 from COP 2 (Advisory Subpanels) also applies to Management Teams.

Recommendation

Add the following language,

16. Offer advice to the Council on the assessments, specifications, and management measures pertaining to each FMP with particular regard to (a) the capacity and the extent to which the U.S. commercial and recreational fisheries will harvest the resources managed under their respective FMPs, (b) the economic and social effects of such management measures, (c) potential conflicts among groups using a specific fishery resource, or (d) enforcement problems peculiar to each fishery with emphasis on the expected need for enforcement resources.
17. Offer advice to the Council on (a) FMPs, FMP amendments, and regulatory amendments during preparation of such FMPs or amendments by the Council, (b) FMPs prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and transmitted to the Council for review, and (c) the effectiveness of the FMPs, amendments, regulations, and other measures which have been implemented.
18. Identify specific legal or enforcement questions on proposals and request response through the Executive Director from the appropriate parties. (Note: The Council staff will attempt to anticipate the need for enforcement and legal advice and arrange for the Enforcement Consultants and/or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration General Counsel to attend subpanel meetings.)

5. Page 4, Public Participation - Scheduled Team meetings should be announced to the public regardless of whether the purpose of the meeting is to draft documents.

Recommendation

In the first sentence, delete the phrase, "...for purposes of completing draft documents for submission to the Council..."

Current Representation on Teams

6. Page 6 - Housekeeping change

Recommendation

The current composition of the GMT includes one representative (not two) from the NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center and one representative from a tribal agency (not a tribal government), for a total of 11 members, and the list of GMT members should reflect this.

COP # 9 - Management and Activity Cycles

7. Pages 2 and 3 - Housekeeping change

Recommendation

Change header for Schedule 1 from "Annual" to "Biennial."

Recommendations 8-12 suggest clarifying language that describes current practice in order to alleviate confusion:

8. Page 2, Year 1, November

Recommendation

Change language to: "Council provides ~~adopts~~ initial fishery management guidance...."

9. Page 2, Year 2, February

Recommendation

Change language to: "GMT meets ... and Council preferred harvest specifications provided ~~adopted~~ by the Council in November."

10. Page 2, Year 2, April

Recommendation

Change language to: "Council recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary. and adopts Council provides initial management measures for public review and may adopt final acceptable biological catches and optimum yields ~~and management measure alternatives for public review.~~"

11. Page 3, Year 2, June

Recommendation

Change language to: “Council recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary and approves draft EFP applications for Year 3. ~~and~~ Council adopts final management measures and any remaining final ABCs and OYs for implementation by NMFS.”

12. Page 3, Year 2, November

Recommendation

Change language to: “Council recommends inseason management adjustments as necessary and ~~approves~~ adopts final exempted fishing permits for Year 3.”

13. Page 3, Year 3 - Prior to entering the biennial management cycle, the GMT had meetings in addition to those in conjunction with Council meetings—specifically, the GMT met in February, May, July, and October each year. To review and discuss the multitude of the stock assessments and STAR Panel results in Year 3 in a timely manner and to address other Council groundfish initiatives (e.g., essential fish habitat environmental impact statement (EIS), Bycatch EIS, Trawl individual quotas [IQs]). The GMT proposes these meetings be included in Year 3 of the management cycle.

GMT Recommendations

Adopt proposed changes to COPs with GMT-recommended changes specified above for COPs 3 and 9.

PFMC
11/04/04

MODEL EVALUATION WORKGROUP COMMENTS ON
COUNCIL OPERATION PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

The Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) recommends that the following changes be made to COP 10:

PURPOSE

To establish a schedule and procedures governing the annual salmon management process beginning in January and ending in April. The process is limited by available time, as stock abundance forecasts are not available until early ~~late~~ February and regulations must be in place by May 1. Therefore, the process must be as efficient as possible while maximizing the opportunity for public involvement. The principal features of the process are (1) a March meeting to adopt realistic preliminary ocean salmon fishery management options, (2) public hearings, and (3) an April meeting to adopt final management recommendations. Several non-Council meetings are also complementary to this process, including (1) meetings held prior to the March Council meeting in which state/federal managers review Salmon Technical Team preseason forecasts reports with Salmon Advisory Subpanel members and members of the general public, (2) meetings of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, and (3) meetings of the North of Cape Falcon Forum between the March and April Council meetings.

The forecasts are available in early February, in time for Preseason Report I to be completed, and although the Salmon Technical Team (STT) reports forecasts and is responsible for producing some, many of the forecasts are made by state and tribal personnel outside the STT, particularly north of Cape Falcon.

PFMC
11/03/04

ELECTION OF COUNCIL CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

The Council has traditionally elected its Chair and Vice Chair for two consecutive one-year terms effective January 1 through December 31. Chairman Hansen and Vice Chairman Ortmann were elected to their first term in September 2003 after Dr. Radtke was replaced on the Council prior to serving his second full term as Chair. Their first term was to run through December 31, 2004.

Council Action:

Elect Council Chair and Vice Chair for the 2005 term.

Reference Materials:

None.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Nominations
- c. **Council Action:** Elect Council Chair and Vice Chair

Chuck Tracy

PFMC
10/15/04

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

The Legislative Committee will meet Monday, November 1 to review federal legislative issues.

Several congressional bills related to national ocean policy and fishery management were introduced during the latter half of 2004. Much of this legislation responds to recommendations made by the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy. These bills were discussed by the Council in September and information about the bills was provided in the September Briefing Book.

Currently, Congress is in recess until after the November 2, 2004 elections. The Senate is scheduled to return November 16, 2004.

On September 30, the House of Representatives, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans held a hearing on HR 4368 – *Weather and Oceans Resources Realignment Act*. Selections of testimony from the hearing are provided in the briefing book, including Timothy Keeney, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Rod Moore, West Coast Seafood Processors Association (Agenda Item B.4.a, Hearing Testimony).

The Legislative Committee will provide a summary report to the Council.

Council Action:

1. Consider recommendations of the Legislative Committee.

Reference Materials:

1. Agendum B.4.a, Hearing Testimony.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Legislative Committee Report
- c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- d. Public Comment
- e. **Council Action:** Consider Recommendations of the Legislative Committee

Dan Waldeck
Dave Hanson

PFMC
10/14/04

Committee on Resources

resources.committee@mail.house.gov

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**WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF
TIMOTHY R.E. KEENEY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION**

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 30, 2004

Good morning, Chairman Gilchrest and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Timothy Keene, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). I appreciate the opportunity to present NOAA's perspective on the Weather and Oceans Resources Realignment Act, H.R. 4368.

H.R. 4368 proposes to transfer both the administration and functions of NOAA, in their entirety, to the Department of the Interior, where NOAA would be maintained as a distinct entity. No time line is provided for the transfer.

I would like to preface my remarks by thanking the bill's author, Representative Jim Saxton, for his dedication to conserving America's precious ocean resources. For the last twenty years, he has worked tirelessly and effectively for his constituents, and he has also been a supporter of NOAA while serving with distinction as both the Chairman, Vice Chairman and as Member of this Subcommittee.

In commenting on this legislation, I wanted to focus on two issues: First, has NOAA performed its mission successfully as part of the Department of Commerce and through cooperation with other Executive Branch agencies, and have the American people benefited from NOAA being housed in the Department of Commerce? Second, what are the anticipated costs of moving NOAA to the Department of the Interior?

NOAA AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

On October 3, 2005, NOAA will celebrate its 35th anniversary as part of the Department of Commerce. In a July 1970 statement to Congress, President Nixon proposed creating NOAA to serve a national need "...for better protection of life and property from natural hazards...for a better understanding of the total environment...[and] for exploration and development leading to the intelligent use of our marine resources..."

By every objective measure, NOAA has met or exceeded these expectations. As events of the past month have shown, the United States is the most severe-weather prone country on Earth. Approximately 90 percent of all Presidentially-declared disasters are weather related. The modernization of the National Weather Service and dedication of our employees has resulted in the average warning lead time for tornadoes increasing to 13 minutes from less than two minutes when NOAA was created.

When President Bush visited the National Hurricane Center in Miami earlier this month he personally thanked our employees for the accuracy of their forecasts and warnings which helped to save lives and property when Hurricanes Charley and Frances swept through the southeastern US and the Caribbean. This success was truly a NOAA-wide effort, with virtually every line office in NOAA contributing in some way to the more

accurate forecasts.

We also point with pride to NOAA's response to the increasing migration of the US population to our coasts. Currently, more than half our population, approximately 141 million people, resides within 50 miles of the coasts and Great Lakes. New programs have been created to manage this historical migration to the coasts, such as the Coastal Zone Management program, which now encompasses virtually every coastal and Great Lakes state.

It should be stressed that during the time-frame being referenced, NOAA has been an integral part of the Department of Commerce. Due to its strategic impact on the economic and environmental welfare of the Nation, NOAA commands a central place within the Department of Commerce. As Secretary Evans noted when he announced the transmittal of the Administration's proposed NOAA organic act to Congress, NOAA's products and services touch 30 percent of the Nation's GDP and supports jobs for more than 13 million citizens. The commercial fishing industry adds approximately \$28.5 billion, and marine recreational fishing activities add approximately \$25 billion to the national economy on a yearly basis. In fact, important economic decisions are made every day based upon science and services that NOAA provides, including weather and climate forecasting, sustainable fisheries, coastal zone management, and navigational safety. With NOAA as an integral element of this agency, the Commerce Department is the only Federal department that integrates economics, technology, trade, and the environment as part of a formula to expand the economy; it is a synergy that exists nowhere else.

Let me provide a few examples:

-- The Economic Development Administration (EDA) and NOAA have collaborated closely in the development and implementation of the NOAA-led Portfields Initiative. As sister Commerce agencies, EDA and NOAA have been close collaborators on brownfields redevelopment, coastal development, and marine transportation system development issues; which come together nicely within the Portfields framework. The Portfields Initiative, a spin-off from the larger Brownfields Interagency Working Group (IWG), is a federal interagency project that will focus on the redevelopment and reuse of brownfields in or around ports, harbors, and marine transportation hubs with emphasis on development of environmentally sound port facilities.

-- The economic value of the commercial fishing industry is \$28.5 billion annually. In 2002, the seafood processing and wholesale sectors alone employed 72,000 people. NOAA is working with the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to provide economic assistance to fishermen and fishing communities that have been affected by NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service fisheries restrictions.

-- The value of the marine recreational fishing industry is approximately \$25 billion annually. NOAA aims to protect the value of fish stocks to the economy by promoting healthy marine recreational fisheries.

-- Last month, NOAA Fisheries released a draft of an options paper for the economically distressed U.S. shrimp industry. The paper provides guidance to shrimpers on how to remain competitive. Within the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Administration provided input in order to ensure that the paper accurately reflected the current global commercial shrimp market.

-- Aquaculture is the world's most rapidly growing sector of food production. Within the Department of Commerce, NOAA and NIST are both working to develop technology could help restore depleted salmon species, manage many wild fish stocks, and benefit the growing world aquaculture industry. By the year 2010, it is estimated that nearly 1 billion hatchery fish will need to be processed worldwide. Current vaccination practices in hatcheries are not fully reliable and add stress to the young fish. The NIST Advanced Technology Program is funding a three year project for \$2 million for the development of a faster, cheaper, and more reliable mobile vaccination technology to vaccinate up to

2 fish per minute in a hatchery with traceable tags. This research could greatly enhance NOAA's vision for sustainable aquaculture for food production and stock enhancement.

-- Waterborne cargo contributes more than \$742 billion to Gross Domestic Product and sustains more than 13 million jobs. Promoting safe navigation is a critical contribution of NOAA to the nation's economy. Ninety-five percent of all goods in US foreign trade enter and leave this country by ship. On June 30th, NOAA announced it would provide operational forecasts for ship traffic in Galveston Bay, the second largest port in North America. This system provides mariners, port managers and emergency response teams with present and future conditions of water levels, currents, temperature and salinity. All of this results in savings to shippers and the American exporter and consumer.

-- Geomagnetic storms can wreak havoc on our Nation's electrical grid, commercial aviation, and telecommunications. In 1997, a solar storm partially destroyed a communications satellite. NOAA helps provide early warnings allowing industry to take measures to prepare for these storms. The net economic value to industry of these forecasts has been estimated at over \$350 million over a period of three years, far in excess of the \$100 million cost of the system.

-- The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) works closely with NOAA in developing hurricane-resistant structures. For example, in 2001, NIST used propeller blasts from Hercules C-130s turboprop aircraft to subject instrument-laden test homes to sustained wind levels comparable to those of a hurricane. The wind resistance of houses cannot be tested in traditional wind tunnels, which are too small. Data analysis yielded computer models that can tell home-builders and manufacturers the actual wind resistance of different types of residential buildings and materials under realistic wind conditions.

-- Travel and tourism is the nation's largest employer, and second largest contributor to the Nation's Gross Domestic Product, generating \$700 billion annually. Beaches are the largest tourist destination, with coastal states earning 85 percent of all tourist revenues. Through its National Marine Sanctuaries; National Estuarine Research Reserves; Coastal Zone Management activities; coral conservation programs; and partnerships with states to manage access to coastal areas on a sustainable basis and provide recreational opportunities, NOAA helps contribute to the vitality of this industry.

-- NOS and the Office of Coast Survey have worked well with the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) on Marine Transportation System issues as co-leads for Commerce on the Interagency Committee for the Marine Transportation System (ICMTS). NOS and BIS look forward to further interagency cooperation in support of marine transportation improvements for economic, safety and security reasons.

In addition to these examples of cooperation with other agencies within the Department of Commerce, there are numerous examples of interagency cooperation between NOAA and the Department of Interior (DOI), which provide evidence that merging NOAA with Interior is not necessary to ensure effective cooperation.

Just a few of these examples are:

-- NOAA and DOI, as co-chairs of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, participate in many joint efforts in the area of coral reef conservation, preservation and restoration. These include over \$2 million annually in state and territory management grants, and mapping and monitoring of coral reefs. Also, NOAA works with the National Park Service in siting and supporting NOAA's Coral Reef Early Warning Stations in the U.S. Virgin Islands and elsewhere.

-- NOAA and the National Park Service, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) cooperate in implementing the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, and in supporting the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

-- The Department of Commerce is the co-chair, together with the Department of

Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, of the National Invasive Species Council. NOAA and the FWS are co-chairs of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. Among the many cooperative efforts in this area is the development of new ballast water management technologies.

-- DOI and NOAA are partners in implementing Executive Order 13158 on Marine Protected Areas. NOAA and the National Park Service (NPS), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Minerals Management Service (MMS) are working together on developing an inventory of Marine Managed Areas, maintaining the MPA Website, and coordinating with the Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

-- NOAA, through the National Marine Fisheries Service, works with DOI on many protected species and hydropower issues. The agencies share jurisdiction for the conservation of marine turtles; FWS focusing on nesting beach conservation activities, and NOAA working on conservation and recovery of these species in their marine habitats. NOAA provides scientific expertise and management advice on marine species listed under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which DOI is the lead agency for the United States government. The agencies have multiple joint policies and guidelines related to implementation of the Endangered Species Act. Also, NOAA and DOI share authority under Section 18 of the Federal Power Act to prescribe fishways to ensure safe fish passage at non-Federal hydropower facilities licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

-- NOAA, through the National Weather Service, supports the interagency fire program efforts by providing targeted weather forecasts to support DOI's fire pre-suppression and suppression activities. Also, NWS and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) cooperate on the Federal Hydrology Infrastructure, which provides river and flood forecasting.

-- NOAA works closely with and in support of DOI's Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), and Geospatial One-Stop (GOS) activities. The benefits of this cooperation include enhanced access to marine and coastal data utilizing metadata and the FGDC clearinghouse system and Geospatial One-Stop; increased quality of marine and coastal geospatial data through standardization and training; and, improvements in data and systems interoperability.

The U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, after three years of studying the United States government's ocean policies, how agencies are structured, and how they function, did not see any need to remove NOAA from the Commerce Department at this time. In answer to my second question, the Administration strongly believes that the American people benefit from the strong integration of economic and environmental issues which results from NOAA being part of the Commerce Department.

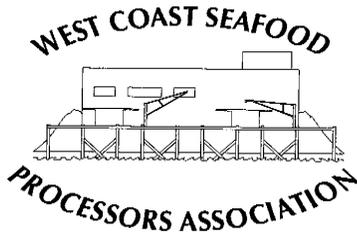
ANTICIPATED COSTS OF TRANSFERRING NOAA TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

It is clear from other major government reorganizations that the cost to the taxpayers of such moves can be very high. First, there is the loss of productivity that can be expected with such a large move of personnel. Second, the change of corporate culture can adversely affect morale. The University of Virginia, in a study on Federal Executive Reorganization, found that federal agency reorganizations result in unforeseen difficulties. The study noted, "The practical task of merging a large number of different programs with their disparate organizational structures, cultures, and procedures would take time and meant that reorganization of the executive department would take many years." Furthermore, we do not believe that transferring NOAA from one Department to another would realize any benefit. A transfer that houses NOAA as a distinct agency within Interior, as it now exists within Commerce, will not provide for better integration of ocean policy or coordination of ocean and coastal activities. There are still many other agencies with significant roles in ocean and coastal policy, and their roles would not be affected by this legislation.

Conclusion

The statement of introduction for H.R. 4368 highlighted the need to make improvements in the way we manage marine fisheries and the unique opportunity provided to us by the release of the report by the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy. The Administration shares the Committee's dedication to advancing the next generation of ocean policy. We are firmly committed to sound management and effective conservation of our ocean and coastal resources to meet our nation's environmental, economic, and social goals and our nation's legacy of ocean stewardship. Indeed, demonstrating the President's commitment to NOAA's mission, President Bush has personally visited NOAA facilities on several occasions, including our principal offices in Silver Spring, Maryland.

However, the Administration cannot support the types of changes made in H.R. 4368 without having been afforded the opportunity to fully review the final report of the Ocean Commission. We ask you to allow the Administration to have the 90 days Congress authorized in Public Law 106-256, as amended, to review the final report and discuss with you and with other critical stakeholders how best to achieve our common goals. We believe that the Administration and Congress have a unique opportunity to work together to achieve meaningful improvements in ocean policy, science, and management. Thank you again for your time. I will be happy to take any questions from the Committee.



West Coast Seafood Processors Association

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*Serving the shore based seafood processing industry in
California, Oregon and Washington*

**STATEMENT OF ROD MOORE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WEST COAST SEAFOOD PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION
BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION,
WILDLIFE, AND OCEANS
ON H.R. 4368
SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, my name is Rod Moore and I serve as the Executive Director of the West Coast Seafood Processors Association. We are a non-profit business trade association headquartered in Portland, OR, that represents shore-based seafood processors and associated businesses in Oregon, Washington, and California. Some of our members also have facilities and operations in Alaska, Texas, Utah, and British Columbia.

I am also the Chairman of the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Groundfish Advisory Subpanel; President of Pacific Groundfish Conservation Trust, Inc. (PGCT), which is a non-profit science and education corporation; and from 1996 until this year have been a member of the U.S. Department of Commerce's Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC). Let me make clear that I am not representing the Council, PGCT, or MAFAC today; I include this information only to demonstrate that I have extensive interactions with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and especially the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

I have also dealt with 9 Directors of NMFS, plus a couple of acting directors; at least an equal number of Administrators of NOAA; and probably the same number of Directors of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I have lost count of how many Secretaries of the Interior and of Commerce have served during the years I have been involved with fisheries policy and management.

Your hearing on this bill comes at an appropriate time. Last week, the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy transmitted its final report which, among other things, calls for changes in ocean governance including creating an organic act for NOAA and eventually establishing a cabinet-level Department of Natural Resources. Also last week, the Senate Commerce Committee marked up S. 2647, which would establish an organic act for NOAA but retain it within the Department of Commerce. Your committee has pending before it H.R. 984, which would again provide an organic act for NOAA while retaining the agency within the Department of Commerce. So I think we see a trend starting here; there appears to be agreement that - at a minimum - we need to codify NOAA.

But once we make NOAA a “real” federal agency, what do we do with it? In the past 27 years that I have been dealing with this agency, I have heard a lot of suggestions, some of which are best not shared in polite company. Here’s a brief tour through the history of “Where’s NOAA?” as best as I can remember it:

- * 1969, the Stratton Commission recommends establishing an ocean agency, sort of the “wet” version of a Department of Natural Resources. The result was Reorganization Plan #4 of 1970, which transferred various functions to NOAA in the Department of Commerce. Several later Secretaries of the Interior made bids to at least return NMFS to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but were unsuccessful.
- * 1977, President Carter advocated a new Department of Natural Resources, similar to the suggestion made yet again in the Commission on Ocean Policy report, which would include NOAA’s functions along with those of the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service. Upon its arrival in Congress, the proposal sank faster than a half-ounce lure in a salmon stream.
- * 1980's, and periodically thereafter, members of the commercial fishing industry advocated moving NOAA to the Department of Agriculture on the grounds that fish are harvested for food and thus should be combined into the nation’s food agency. In the

early 1990's, staff from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the House Committee on Agriculture met informally to explore combining elements of NOAA into the Department of Agriculture; no formal action ever occurred.

There was also a suggestion that NOAA be moved into the Department of Defense to take advantage of funding possibilities and I once suggested that - given the number of lawsuits that were then pending against NOAA - we move the agency to the Department of Justice.

Perhaps the best thing to do at this point is to look at the alternatives and their costs and benefits. In each of these cases, I am taking as a given that an organic act for NOAA will be enacted so that we are dealing with a complete federal agency.

Status quo, NOAA stays in Commerce - Obviously, this is the simplest and most straightforward. We have no costs to the taxpayer that are inherent in moving any federal agency around. We have an existing chain of command, budget structure, and lines of jurisdiction within the Congress. No statutes would have to be amended to clarify that "Secretary" means something other than the Secretary of Commerce.

The disadvantage is that whatever problems people perceive to exist with NOAA remaining in the Department of Commerce will continue. I have never gotten a clear understanding of what those problems are, other than a feeling that the Secretary of Commerce ignores fisheries issues. I suggest that this can be a non-problem, depending on the Secretary of Commerce. I know several instances, in both Republican and Democratic administrations, where the Secretary was very supportive of NOAA. I know similar instances where the opposite was true.

NOAA becomes an independent agency - Under this proposal, NOAA is left to float alone, similar to the Environmental Protection Agency. There are some costs for changing stationery and logos. The budget structure within the Office of Management and Budget might have to be modified. There is no need to change Congressional jurisdiction. Several statutes would have to be amended. NOAA would lose the protections inherent in being part of a larger bureaucracy,

but could suffer less bureaucratic interference. Presumably, NOAA would be more accountable for its actions, because the chain of command would end at the Administrator of NOAA.

NOAA is moved to the Department of the Interior - Again, there would be costs to the taxpayers for the transfer. Numerous statutory changes would have to be made to change responsibilities for such things as all marine fisheries management and the National Marine Sanctuary Program to either the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of NOAA. Given the relative size of the Department of the Interior as compared to the Department of Commerce, NOAA would become even more of a non-entity in the bureaucratic maze. And to be fair, these same problems would apply if NOAA were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, as some commercial fishermen have advocated.

Speaking as a representative of the seafood industry on the Pacific Coast, the thought of the Secretary of the Interior managing marine resources terrifies me. While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is relatively friendly towards hunters and recreational fishermen, the National Park Service isn't. I know that Congressman Young can relate to what happens if the National Park Service gets involved in fisheries - there's a 20 year history of conflict in Glacier Bay National Park that serves as a prime example.

I have heard recreational fishermen grumble that NOAA - somehow by virtue of being in the Department of Commerce - gives no attention to recreational fisheries needs. Anyone who says that has spent no time at all on the Pacific Coast, where recreational fishing is given the same amount of attention as commercial fishing, if not more. NMFS has embarked on a recreational fisheries strategic plan and is going to great pains to solicit recreational fishermen's ideas. There is a recreational fisheries office in the NMFS hierarchy, reporting to the Director; nothing similar exists for the commercial fisheries. Quite honestly, I have trouble understanding this argument.

Mr. Chairman, in looking at the costs and benefits, I am hard pressed to find any reason why you should abandon the status quo. Further, any decision to make changes, other than codifying NOAA through an organic act, should be considered in a holistic fashion, looking at the recommendations of the Commission on Ocean Policy report, and the President's responses which will be forthcoming. Given the complex nature of our government, simply picking up NOAA and moving it to another department of government is not a simple, easy, or cheap task.

Finally, let me make clear that just because I advocate the status quo does not mean that I think NOAA is an agency free of problems. On the Pacific coast, we have a National Marine Sanctuary program that is running wild and trying to take over fisheries jurisdiction along most of the California coast, including establishing marine reserves without much real input from recreational and commercial fishermen. We have a recent proposal - now being seriously considered in NOAA - to consolidate marine research, which could make it even harder to conduct the research we need in support of fisheries management. We have data-hungry fisheries management systems that are being operated with virtually no data. We have to borrow research vessels from Canada because there are no U.S. vessels available to conduct hydro-acoustic surveys.

These and similar problems are not a function of which Secretary the Administrator of NOAA reports to; they are a matter of funding, of agency priorities, and of the statutes under which NOAA operates. My recommendation to this subcommittee is that you spend some time in thoughtful deliberation on where NOAA best fits, but spend even more time on oversight of NOAA itself and most time on examining - and fixing - the statutory problems that bedevil all of us.

Again, Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to present these views. I would be happy to answer any questions.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

The Legislative Committee met November 1, 2004. The committee discussed congressional and legislative-related matters, and the final report of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy (Ocean Commission). Relative to the Ocean Commission's final report, the Committee recommends the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) direct staff to review the final report for changes from the preliminary draft and to examine if the Council's formal comments on the preliminary draft were incorporated into the final report and prepare a report identifying discrepancies.

The Legislative Committee continues to be concerned about the Ocean Commission recommendation for Regional Ocean Councils (ROC). Specifically, the structure and function of the ROCs are not well specified in the Ocean Commission report. In addition, the final report recommends National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Environmental Protection Agency, working with other appropriate federal and regional entities, develop regional ecosystem assessments, and these assessments be incorporated into environmental impact statements for proposed ocean- and coastal-related activities. It was reported that NOAA has developed a proposal in this regard without Regional Fishery Management Council (RFMC) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional input. Relative to these issues, there appears to be a high potential for conflicts with or duplication of RFMC authorities.

The Ocean Commission recommends measures for education and research, in part, through cooperative arrangements with fishing communities. The Legislative Committee sees potential benefits for communities and the Council, and supports these measures.

The Ocean Commission's final report calls for an elevated role of Scientific and Statistical Committees (SSC) within the RFMC system. Conceptually, the Legislative Committee generally supports this recommendation. The Legislative Committee emphasizes that the process used by the Council comports with the Ocean Commission recommendations in terms of development of science, SSC oversight, and Council decision making based on the best available science.

To highlight these issues, the Legislative Committee recommends the Council direct staff to draft a letter to NMFS. The letter should request:

- information on the structure and function of ROCs and development of regional ecosystem assessments, and their relation to RFMCs;
- full consideration of the Council's SSC and science development process in implementation of the Ocean Commission's fishery management science recommendations; and
- considered and inclusive implementation of the Ocean Commission recommendations with full participation by the RFMCs.

The Legislative Committee also discussed aquaculture, in general, and as it relates to the NMFS Strategic Plan. The Legislative Committee requests the Council direct staff to track this issue, notably legislation related to promotion or development of aquaculture.

GROUND FISH ADVISORY SUBPANEL STATEMENT ON
LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

During its discussion on inseason adjustments in relation to the request by the Coos Bay Trawlers Association that discrete petrale areas be re-opened, the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) recognized that part of what led to this situation were the legal requirements governing rebuilding overfished species.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) will likely be considered for amendment by Congress next year. We expect the Council will be asked by NMFS and Congress to present their views on MSFCMA issues. When that occurs, the GAP requests the Council to forward our concerns about the rebuilding process, including specifically:

- * the need to recognize uncertainty in estimates, including estimates of total mortality;
- * the need to recognize the uncertainty - both high and low - in stock assessments;
- * the need to take rebuilding actions gradually in order to avoid sudden severe impacts on coastal communities; and
- * the need to remove artificial legislative time frames for rebuilding.

PFMC
11/04/04

FISCAL MATTERS

The Council's Budget Committee will meet on Monday, November 1, 2004 at 1 p.m. to consider budget issues as outlined in Ancillary F, Budget Committee Agenda.

The Budget Committee's report will be provided to the Council for review and approval on Friday, November 5.

Council Action:

Consider recommendations of the Budget Committee.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item B.5.b, Supplemental Budget Committee Report.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Budget Committee Report
- c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- d. Public Comment
- e. **Council Action:** Consider Recommendations of the Budget Committee

Donald McIsaac
Jim Harp

PFMC
10/15/04

REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

The Budget Committee met on November 1, 2004 and received the Executive Director's Budget Report from Dr. Donald McIsaac. The report included the status of current grants and contracts and funding plans and issues for 2005. The following Budget Committee members were present:

Mr. James Harp, Chairman
Mr. Donald K. Hansen
Dr. David Hanson

Mr. Jerry Mallet
Dr. Steve Freese

Status of 2004 Expenditures

Dr. McIsaac reported that the expenditure of funds from the Council's total 2004 budget (2004 base grant, Operational Enhancements Grant, and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission [PSMFC] Contract) is proceeding within normal expectations. As of September 30, 2004 (75% of the year), expenditures totaled 61% of the budget. This compares with 61% for the same time period in 2003 and reflects a normal lag in receipt of travel and other expenses that is typical for the January through September period. Current projections indicate the possibility of a small positive balance at year's end which could provide some additional discretionary spending.

Funding for 2005

Dr. McIsaac reported on possible scenarios for receiving necessary funding to maintain the full Council operations for 2005. The Regional Councils have submitted a response to an information request which addresses the Pacific Council's total needs, but the fate of that request will not be known until Congress addresses it. In the interim, Regional Council funding is covered by a Congressional continuing resolution. Resolution of Congressional funding considerations is expected to occur at some point after November 15.

Budget Committee Recommendations

1. Given uncertainties in the timing and amount of funding for 2005, Mr. Donald Hansen moved, and Dr. David Hanson seconded, a motion stating that-- should the balance projected in the November budget report be realized, it be kept in reserve for 2005. The motion passed. In addition to the projected balance, the Budget Committee agreed that some unspent funds earmarked for development of the individual quota environmental impact statement should also be carried over.
2. While the 2005 budget status may not be problematic, in the event that after November 15 the budget status indicates a significant shortfall in 2005 funding, the Budget Committee requests Dr. McIsaac meet with them and the state Council representatives to confer on any major changes in budget categories. The Budget Committee recommends the Council delegate authority to this group to resolve any significant budget issues prior to the March Council meeting.

INTERIM APPOINTMENTS TO ADVISORY BODIES

This agenda includes appointments to:

- Two vacancies on for the Sport Fisheries At-Large representatives on the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP).
- One vacancy for the Oregon Charter Boat Operator representative on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
- One vacancy for the Conservation Group representative on the Coastal Pelagic Species Advisory Subpanel (CPSAS).
- Six vacancies on the Ad Hoc Allocation Committee for non-voting advisors to represent groundfish fishery sectors (limited entry trawl, limited entry fixed gear, open access, and recreational), processor interests, and conservation groups.

Appointments to the GAP, SAS, and CPSAS are for the remainder of the 2004 to 2006 term. Appointments to the Ad Hoc Allocation Committee advisor positions are expected to serve as needed while the Council develops inter-sector allocation alternatives. Council staff solicited nominations for the vacancies and, as of the nomination deadline, received nominations listed in Attachments 1 through 4.

Council Action:

Appoint new advisory body members as appropriate.

Reference Material:

1. Agenda Item B.6.a, Attachment 1: GAP Nominations.
2. Agenda Item B.6.a, Attachment 2: SAS Nominations.
3. Agenda Item B.6.a, Attachment 3: CPSAS Nominations.
4. Agenda Item B.6.a, Attachment 4: Ad Hoc Allocation Committee Advisor Nominees.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. **Council Action:** Appoint Members as Necessary

Chuck Tracy

PFMC
010/19/04

GROUND FISH ADVISORY SUBPANEL NOMINATIONS

Affiliation or Representation and Nominee	Nominated/Supported By
SPORT FISHERIES AT-LARGE (2 Vacancies)	
Mr. William Coplen Oregon South Coast Fishermen, Klamath Falls, Oregon	Mr. Russ Crabtree, Port of Brookings Harbor, Brookings, Oregon; John Foht, Oregon South Coast Fishermen, Harbor, Oregon
Mr. Mel de la Motte, Jr. Central Coast Fishing Conservation Coalition, San Luis Obispo, California	Mr. Darby Neil, Central Coast Fisheries Conservation Coalition, Morro Bay, California
Mr. Jim Hie Pacific Marine Conservation Council, Bodega Bay, California	Ms. Jennifer Bloeser, Pacific Marine Conservation Council, Arcata, California
Mr. John Holloway Oregon Anglers, Portland, Oregon	Self; Mr. Jim Donofrio, Recreational Fishing Alliance
Mr. Jim Martin Recreational Fishing Alliance, Fort Bragg, California	Self; Mr. Jim Donofrio, Recreational Fishing Alliance
Mr. Dan Wolford Los Gatos, California	Mr. Chris Hall, Coastside Fishing Club

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10/19/04

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL NOMINATIONS

Affiliation or Representation and Nominee	Nominated/Supported By
<hr/> OREGON CHARTER BOAT OPERATOR (1 Vacancy)	
Mr. Tim Harmon Tradewinds Charters, Depoe Bay, Oregon	Self
Mr. Richard J. Oba Pacific Pioneer Charters, Reedsport, Oregon	Self
Mr. Richard Olson Tiki Charters Astoria, Oregon	Self; Mr. Jon Englund, Englund Marine Supply, Inc., Astoria, Oregon
Mr. Mike Sorenson Toledo, Oregon	Mr. Ron Lethin; Hammond Oregon; Mr. Dick Overfield, Aurora, Oregon

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10/19/04

COASTAL PELAGIC SPECIES ADVISORY SUBPANEL NOMINATIONS

Affiliation or Representation
and Nominee

Nominated/Supported By

CONSERVATION GROUP ADVISOR (1 Vacancy)

Mr. Ken Hinman Self

National Coalition for Marine
Conservation,
Leesburg, Virginia

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10/19/04

AD HOC ALLOCATION COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS

Affiliation or Representation and Nominee	Nominated/Supported By
<u>LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR FISHERIES ADVISOR (1 Vacancy)</u>	
Mr. Tom Ghio Ghio Fish Company Moss Landing, California	Mr. Rod Moore, West Coast Seafood Processors Association, Portland, Oregon
Ms. Michele Longo Eder Newport, Oregon	Self; Mr. John Crowley, Pacific Ocean Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, Washington; Ms. Ginny Goblirsch, Oregon Choice Gourmet, Otter Rock, Oregon
<u>LIMITED ENTRY TRAWL FISHERIES ADVISOR (1 Vacancy)</u>	
Mr. Peter Leipzig Fishermen's Marketing Association, Eureka, California	Mr. Tommy Ancona, Fishermen's Marketing Association, Eureka, California
<u>OPEN ACCESS FISHERIES ADVISOR (1 Vacancy)</u>	
Ms. Kathy Fosmark Pebble Beach, California	Mr. Rod Moore, West Coast Seafood Processors Association, Portland, Oregon
Mr. Doug Fricke Washington Trollers Association, Hoquiam, Washington	Ms. Judie Graham, Washington Trollers Association, Bellevue, Washington
<u>PROCESSOR (1 Vacancy)</u>	
Mr. Rod Moore West Coast Seafood Processors Association Portland, Oregon	Self

AD HOC ALLOCATION COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS

Affiliation or Representation
and Nominee

Nominated/Supported By

SPORT FISHERIES (1 Vacancy)

Ms. Janice Green Self
Recreational Fishing Alliance,
Umpqua, Oregon

Mr. Bob Osborn Mr. Tom Raftican, United Anglers of Southern California,
United Anglers of Southern Huntington Beach, California
California,
Surfside, California

CONSERVATION GROUP ADVISOR (1 Vacancy)

Mr. Peter Huhtala Ms. Caroline Gibson, Pacific Marine Conservation Council,
Pacific Marine Conservation Astoria Oregon; Ms. Karen Garrison, Natural Resources
Council, Astoria, Oregon Defense Council, San Francisco, California

Mr. Mike Weber Ms. Dorothy Lowman, Natural Resource Consultant, Portland,
Oregon

PFMC
10/19/04

WORKLOAD PRIORITIES AND DRAFT MARCH 2005
COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

At each Council meeting, except the March Council meeting, the Council provides guidance on the three matters associated with the next Council meeting agenda:

1. The Council three-meeting outlook.
2. The draft agenda for the next Council meeting.
3. Council staff workload priorities.

At this Council meeting, the Executive Director will review a draft of proposed agenda topics for the next three Council meetings, a draft agenda for the March 2005 Council meeting in Sacramento, California, and a draft matrix of Council workload priorities for the period November 8, 2004 through April 9, 2005. The workload priorities include the period between the March and April meetings because of the short period between these two meetings.

The Council will hear any reports and comments from advisory bodies, consider public comment, and provide guidance on potential agenda items for the next three Council meetings, workload priorities between now and the next Council meeting, and the March Council meeting agenda. During the process of providing guidance on a proposed agenda, the Council should also identify priorities for advisory body consideration for the March Council meeting.

Council Tasks:

- 1. Provide guidance on potential agenda topics for the next three Council meetings.**
- 2. Provide guidance on priorities for Council workload management between the November and April Council meetings.**
- 3. Provide guidance on the draft agenda for the March 2005 Council meeting.**
- 4. Identify priorities for advisory body consideration at the March Council meeting.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item B.7.a, Supplemental Attachment 1: Proposed Preliminary Three-Meeting Outlook for the Pacific Council.
2. Agenda Item B.7.a, Supplemental Attachment 2: Preliminary Draft Council Meeting Agenda, March 7-11, 2005, Sacramento, California.
3. Agenda Item B.7.a, Supplemental Attachment 3: Council Workload Priorities November 8, 2004 through April 9, 2005.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- c. Public Comment
- d. Council Guidance on Workload, March Council Agenda, and
Priorities for Advisory Body Consideration

Don McIsaac

PFMC
10/18/04

PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA, MARCH 7-11, 2005, SACRAMENTO, CA

AG#	TIME	AGENDA TOPICS/COMMENTS	COUNCIL TASK	ADVISORY BODY PRIORITY 1/	ANCILLARY MEETING SCHEDULE		
					Day/Group	Start Time	Continuing Through
MONDAY, MAR 7 - 8:00 am					MONDAY:		
		<i>Ancillary Meetings - see Ancillary Schedule</i>			A. GAP	8:00 AM	Thur.
					B. GMT	8:00 AM	Thur.
					C. SAS	8:00 AM	Fri.
					D. STT	8:00 AM	Fri.
		Joint Session Briefings: None			E. SSC	8:00 AM	Tue.
					F. HC	9:00 AM	Tue.-12 pm
					G. Legislative	2:30 PM	Mon.
					Chair's Briefing	3:30 PM	Mon.
					H. EC	4:30 PM	Fri.
TUESDAY, MAR 8 - 8:00 am					TUE.:	GAP, GMT, SSC, EC, SAS, STT, HC	
CLS	1.00						
		Advisory Body Issues - Interim Appointments	Info				
		Litigation Status (E. Cooney)	Info				
A.	0.25	General Session Call to Order - 9:00 am					
1-3		Opening, Roll Call, ED Rpt	Info				
4		Approve Agenda	Decision				
B.		Administrative Matters					
1	0.25	Approve Minutes - June, September, & November, 2004	Decision				
C.		Enforcement Issues					
1	0.75	US Coast Guard Fishery Enforcement Rpt	Info	EC			
D.		Salmon Mgmt					
1	0.50	Review of 2004 Fisheries & Summary of 2005 Stock Abundance Est.	Info	STT; SAS			
2	3.00	2005 Mgmt Options: Identify Mgmt Objectives & Prelim Definition	Guidance	STT; SAS			
E.		Pacific Halibut Mgmt					
1	0.30	Report on International Pacific Halibut Commission Annual Mtg	Info	GAP; SAS			
2	0.75	Incidental Catch Regs in Salmon Troll & Sablefish Fisheries: Adopt Pub Rev Options	Decision	GAP; SAS			
F.		Habitat Issues					
1	0.50	Habitat Committee Rpt	Decision	HC			
G.		Groundfish Mgmt					
1	2.00	Inseason Adjustments: Initial Consideration	Guidance	GMT; GAP			
	0.50	4 pm Public Comment Period	Info				
	9.80						
		Council Chair's Reception - 6 pm					

PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA, MARCH 7-11, 2005, SACRAMENTO, CA

				ANCILLARY MEETING SCHEDULE		
AG#	TIME	AGENDA TOPICS/COMMENTS	COUNCIL TASK	ADVISORY BODY PRIORITY 1/	Day/Group	Start Time Through
WEDNESDAY, MAR 9 - 8 am						
H.		Coastal Pelagic Species Mgmt				
1	0.25	NMFS Rpt, including Science Center Rpt (including fishery update)	Info			
2	0.75	Pacific Mackerel Fishery Review: Consider need for Mopl-up Fishery	Action	CPSAS; CPSMT		
3	1.00	Krill Amendment: Approve Range of Alternatives	Decision	CPSAS; CPMT; GAP; GMT		
G.		Groundfish Mgmt (continued)				
2	0.75	NMFS Rpt (Region and Science Center)	Info			
3	0.75	Rebuilding Plan Review Terms of Ref.: Initial Consideration	Decision	SSC; GMT; GAP		
4	2.00	Criteria for Midterm Adjustments to OY's (Red L/Green L); Adopt Public Review Draft of Alternatives	Guidance	GMT; GAP; SSC		
5	1.00	Bycatch Amendment 18: Update	Guidance	GMT; GAP; EC		
B.		Administrative Matters (continued)				
2	0.50	April 2005 Agenda: Prelim Review & Comments	Guidance	All		
D.		Salmon Mgmt (continued)				
3	2.00	2005 Mgmt Options: Council Recommendations for Analysis	Guidance	STT; SAS		
	9.00					
THURSDAY, MAR 10 - 8 am						
G.		Groundfish Mgmt (continued)				
6	2.50	Pacific Whiting: Adopt Final 2005 ABC, OY, & Mgmt Measures	Info	GMT; GAP; EC; SSC		
7	2.00	Inseason Adjustments: Final Consideration	Action	GMT; GAP		
8	1.00	Inseason Mgmt Response Policy	Decision			
H.		Marine Protected Areas				
1	1.50	CINMS: Adopt Preferred MPA Alternative & Reg. Language	Decision	All		
2	0.75	Cordell Bank NMS: Adopt Proposed Regulatory Language to Protect Benthic Environment	Guidance	SSC; GAP; GMT; HC		
3	0.75	Monterey Bay NMS: Adopt Proposed Regulatory Language to Protect Benthic Environment	Guidance	SSC; GMT; GAP; HC		
D.		Salmon Mgmt (continued)				
4	0.75	Update on EFH Review Process	Guidance	STT; SAS		
5	0.75	2005 Mgmt Options: Further Council Direction, If Necessary	Guidance	STT; SAS		
	10.00					

PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA, MARCH 7-11, 2005, SACRAMENTO, CA

AG#	TIME	AGENDA TOPICS/COMMENTS	COUNCIL TASK	ADVISORY BODY PRIORITY 1/	ANCILLARY MEETING SCHEDULE	
					Day/Group	Start Time Through
FRIDAY, MAR 11 - 8 am						
B.		Administrative Matters (Continued)				FRI.: EC, SAS, STT as necessary
3	2:00	Council COPs: Adopt Final	Decision	All		
4	0:40	Legislative Matters	Guidance			
5	0:25	Interim Appointments to Adv. Bodies, Standing Com., & Other Forums	Decision			
6	1:00	Three Mtg Outlook & April 2005 Agenda: Final Guidance	Guidance	GMT; GAP; & as nec		
D.		Salmon Mgmt (continued)				
6	2:50	2005 Mgmt Options: Adopt for Public Review	Decision	STT; SAS		
7	0:10	Appoint Hearings Officers for 2005 Mgmt Option Hearings	Decision	STT; SAS		
	6:25					

1/ Anticipates each advisory subpanel will review agenda items for its particular FMP.

IR. Informational Reports (available in Briefing Book, but no time scheduled on Agenda):

1	1	Status of 2005 Council Mgmt Recommendations for Pacific Hallbut	Info		
2	2		Info		
3	3		Info		
4	4		Info		

• **Key for Council Task: Info=briefing; Guidance=formal or informal direction on issue; Decision=formal determination; Action=directly results in implementation by NMFS.**

Due Dates:

Meeting Invitation Memo Distributed:	1/28
Public Meeting Notice Mailed:	2/1
FR Meeting Notice transmitted:	2/4
Final day to receive public comments for placement in BB:	COB 2/16
Final deadline to submit all BB materials:	COB 2/16
Final deadline to submit cover memos for Ancillary Meetings:	COB 2/16
Briefing Book Mailing:	COB 2/24
Final deadline to receive public comments for distribution to Council on first day of mtg:	COB 3/1

COUNCIL WORK LOAD PRIORITIES NOVEMBER 8, 2004 THROUGH APRIL 9, 2005
(Bolded tasks represent a Core Program Responsibility)

	Salmon	Groundfish	CPS	HMS	Other	
ACTIVE	Safe Documents: Annual Review Preseason Rpts Annual Specs Public Hearings on Options	SAFE 2002-2004: Volume II Final Adoption of Whiting Specs Inseason Mgmt	Sardine Annual Specs Trans CPS Research Necessities Letter FMP Amendment: sardine allocation CPS EFH EIS 5 year review	Dependent on New Funding	Admin Necessities (Briefing Book, minutes, Advisory Body coord, Newsletter, etc.) Pacific Halibut Mgmt Implement CS Plan Changes & Incidental Catch Regs	
	Model Eval Work Group EFH Update (5 year review) Methodology Review Update Historic DataSets	Stock Assesments EFH EIS Redlight/Greenlight Threshold Ad Hoc GIPC mtg & report VMS: Prepare for final Action in April Terms of Ref for Rebuilding Pln Rev Bycatch Amendment 18 Trawl IQ Program EIS Development Alloc. Com Mtg (in addition to IQ matters)	Krill Amendment		Marine Protected Areas coord CINMS MR Matters NMFS Integration Projects Central CA Sanctuaries coord-- proposed Reg. Language PacFIN/RecFIN/EFIN issues Communication Plan Social Science White Paper	
	-----			Update FMP w/ Amendment 9 International Mgmt	FMP Amendment: Longline Limited Entry Program & turtle protection	Research & Data Needs Economic Data Collection Program
		VMS Public Mtgs				
		GF Strategic Plan Formal Review				

	DELAYED	Amendments: OCN Coho Matrix SOF Coho Allocation Cons. Objectives: Puget S. Chinook & Coho LCR Coho Sacramento River Chinook	Open Access Limitations Alternative Mgmt Approaches Fixed-Gear Permit Stacking Implementation: SSC B ₀ & MSY Workshop SSC Bycatch Workshop II			

<p>March Sacramento, CA 3/7/05</p>	<p>April Tacoma, WA 4/4/05</p>	<p>June Foster City, CA 6/13/05</p>
<p><u>Coastal Pelagic Species</u> NMFS Report Review of Pacific Mackerel Fishery--Consider need for mop-up fishery Krill Amendment</p> <p><u>Enforcement Issues</u> U.S. Coast Guard Fishery Enforcement Report</p>	<p><u>Coastal Pelagic Species</u> FMP Amend.: Sardine Alloc.--Adopt Range of Alternatives for Public Review</p> <p><u>Enforcement Issues</u></p>	<p><u>Coastal Pelagic Species</u> CPS Fishery Update FMP Amend.: Sardine Alloc.-- Adopt Final Recommendations for Implementation Pacific Mackerel Harvest Guideline -- Adopt HG for 2005/2006 Season EFH Review Krill Amendment: Adopt Pref. Alt. For Pub Rev</p> <p><u>Enforcement Issues</u></p>
<p><u>Groundfish</u> 2005 Inseason Mgmt Inseason Mgmt Response Policy Bycatch Amendment 18: Update</p> <p>Criteria for Midterm Adj. To OY's (Red L./Green L.) Adopt Public Review Draft Whiting: Adopt final 2005 ABC, OY, and Management Measures</p>	<p><u>Groundfish</u> 2005 Inseason Management IQ EIS Update</p> <p>Open Access Observer Data: Review & Approve</p> <p>VMS: Adopt Preferred Expansion Alternative GIPC Recommendations on Info Use Policy</p> <p>Strategic Plan Review in Off Cycle--Planning</p> <p>Rebuilding Plan Review Terms of Ref.: Final Adoption (May be delayed till June?)</p> <p><u>Habitat Issues</u> Habitat Committee Report</p>	<p><u>Groundfish</u> 2005 Inseason Management IQ EIS - Approve Range of Alts. For Prelim DEIS Bycatch Amendment 18: Final Action EFH EIS: Adopt Final Preferred Alternatives Alternative Mgmt Approaches: Planning</p> <p>Monitoring of Shoreside Whiting Fishery EA -- Adopt Preferred Alternative for Public Review</p> <p>Stock Assessment (SA) Review: Adopt SA's for cowcod, English Sole, petrale sole, starry flounder, CA scorpionfish, & Kelp Greenling [other stocks with STAR in May may be ready for approval, or delayed to Sept--cabezon, gopher rockfish, POP, darkblotched, & blackgill rockfish]</p> <p><u>Habitat Issues</u> Habitat Committee Report</p>
<p><u>Rebuilding Plan Review Terms of Ref.: Initial Consideration (May be delayed to April?)</u></p>	<p><u>Habitat Issues</u> Habitat Committee Report</p>	<p><u>Habitat Issues</u> Habitat Committee Report</p>

Proposed Preliminary Three Meeting Outlook for the Pacific Council
 (All Candidate Agenda Items Listed; Shaded Items are Contingent)

<p align="center">March Sacramento, CA 3/7/05</p>	<p align="center">April Tacoma, WA 4/4/05</p>	<p align="center">June Foster City, CA 6/13/05</p>
<p><u>Highly Migratory Species</u> Update on High Seas Longline Amendment (Turtle Protection, Limited Entry; et al.) *If funding is provided</p>	<p><u>Highly Migratory Species</u> Update on High Seas Longline Amendment? (Turtle Protection, Limited Entry; et al.) *If funding is provided</p>	<p><u>Highly Migratory Species</u></p>
<p><u>Marine Protected Areas</u> CINMS: Adopt Preferred Alt. & Reg. Language Cordell Bank NMS: Consider Proposed Regulatory Language to Protect Benthic Envr. Monterey Bay NMS: Consider Proposed Reg. Language to Protect Benthic Envr. Update on other MPA Issues</p>	<p><u>Marine Protected Areas</u> Cordell Bank NMS: Consider Proposed Regulatory Language to Protect Benthic Envr. Monterey Bay NMS: Consider Proposed Reg. Language to Protect Benthic Envr. Olympic Marine Sanctuary Mgmt. Plan Review Status Rpt Update on other MPA Issues</p>	<p><u>Marine Protected Areas</u> Update on other MPA Issues</p>
<p><u>Pacific Halibut</u> Report on IPHC Annual Meeting Adopt Incidental Catch Regs for Public Review</p>	<p><u>Pacific Halibut</u> Adopt Final Incidental Catch Regs for 2005</p>	<p><u>Pacific Halibut</u></p>
<p><u>Salmon</u> 2005 Management Options: Adopt for Public Review Appoint Hearings Officers EFH Review Update</p>	<p><u>Salmon</u> 2005 Management Options: Final Adoption 2005 Methodology Review: Establish Process & Preliminary Priorities Identify Stocks not Meeting Conserv. Objectives</p>	<p><u>Salmon</u> FMP Amendments: Process Update MEW Update</p>
<p><u>Administrative</u> Legislative Committee Report Interim Appointments 3-Mtg Outlook & Final April Agenda</p>	<p><u>Administrative</u> Legislative Committee Report Report on National MSA Conference Interim Appointments Workload Planning and Draft November Agenda</p>	<p><u>Administrative</u> Legislative Committee Report Budget Committee Report Interim Appointments Workload Planning and Draft September Agenda Communication Plan next steps Regulatory Streamlining Program Update</p>