

FINAL MOU – NMFS & FWS – June 14, 2012

Memorandum of Understanding

Between the

**U.S. Department of Commerce
National Marine Fisheries Service**

and

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service**



This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into between the U.S. Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) (hereinafter “the Parties”).

I. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this MOU, as required by Executive Order 13186 (66 FR 3853, January 17, 2001) (Executive Order), is to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. This MOU focuses on avoiding, or where impacts cannot be avoided, minimizing to the extent practicable adverse impacts on migratory birds and strengthening migratory bird conservation through enhanced collaboration between NMFS and FWS by identifying general responsibilities of both agencies and specific areas of cooperation. Given NMFS’ focus on marine resources and ecosystems, this MOU places an emphasis on seabirds, but does not exclude other taxonomic groups of migratory birds.

II. Authorities

This MOU is entered under the provisions of the following statutes and other authorities available to the Parties:

- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 668-668d) (BGEPA);
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544) (ESA);
- Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species, 1999 (64 FR 6183);
- Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, 2001 (66 FR 3853);

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- Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 791a *et seq.*);
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 2901 *et seq.*);
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1980, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 661 *et seq.*);
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1801 *et seq.*) (MSA);
- Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1361 *et seq.*)
- Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 715 *et seq.*);
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712) (MBTA);
- National Aquaculture Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2801 *et seq.*); and
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347).

This MOU does not waive legal requirements under the MBTA, MSA, BGEPA, ESA, or any other statute and does not authorize the take of migratory birds. In addition, this MOU does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, separately enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

III. Mission of Both Parties

NMFS

The mission of NMFS is the stewardship of living marine resources through science-based conservation and management and the promotion of healthy ecosystems.

NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation, and protection of many living marine resources within Federal waters. NMFS also plays a supportive and advisory role in the management of living marine resources in coastal areas under state jurisdiction, provides scientific and policy leadership in the international arena, and implements international conservation and management measures as appropriate.

Under this mission, the goal is to optimize the benefits of living marine resources to the Nation through sound science and management. This requires a balancing of multiple public needs and interests in the sustainable benefits and use of living marine resources, without compromising the long-term biological integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Many factors, both natural and human-related, affect the status of fish stocks, protected species, and ecosystems. Although these factors cannot all be controlled, available scientific and management tools enable the agency to have a strong influence on many of them. Maintaining and improving the health and productivity of these species and ecosystems is the heart of NMFS' stewardship mission. These activities will maintain and enhance current and future opportunities for the sustainable use of living marine resources as well as the health and biodiversity of their ecosystems.

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Seabirds are of interest to and are studied by NMFS. NMFS has a responsibility through various statutory authorities and agency policies to monitor, understand, and minimize the negative impacts of agency actions, including the agency's regulatory actions, on seabird populations, including seabird bycatch; monitor and understand the effects of seabird populations on ESA-listed fish species; and manage the coastal and marine habitats, including forage fish stocks, that both seabirds and other aquatic species depend on.

In 2001, the United States finalized its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds) resulting in the establishment of NMFS' National Seabird Program (NSP). Focus areas for the NPOA-Seabirds and NSP include:

- *Seabird Bycatch*: Work to minimize the direct take of seabirds by fisheries (e.g., incidental catch or bycatch, gear entanglement) and understand the effects of seabird bycatch on marine ecosystems, including seabird populations, addressing both domestic and international fishery issues.
- *Seabirds as Valuable Ecosystem Indicators*: Seabird distribution and abundance can reflect physical and biological oceanographic changes, abundance and distribution of mid-trophic-level organisms, and the effects of climate change on apex predators. Further, contaminant levels in seabirds can provide insight into possible pollution events in particular ecosystems. And, unlike so many marine organisms, seabirds are relatively easy to sample. Because the state of the ecosystem directly affects the resources for which NMFS has management responsibility, ecosystem integrators and indicators such as seabirds are critical components of Integrated Ecosystem Assessments, which are developed by NMFS Office of Science Technology in coordination with Science Centers. These Integrated Ecosystem Assessments can advance the science of ecosystem management for NMFS.

NMFS has the responsibility to work with the Regional Fishery Management Councils established under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to produce fishery management plans (FMPs) for fisheries under federal jurisdiction in need of conservation and management. FMPs are approved and implemented by the Secretary of Commerce through NMFS. Conservation and management measures developed under the FMPs through the Regional Fishery Management Council process are measures that are required to rebuild, restore, or maintain the fishery resource and the marine environment.

The MOU will be implemented at national and regional levels, through existing agency infrastructure. The NSP resides in the Office of Science & Technology's Assessment & Monitoring Division and is led by a coordinator. The NSP Coordinator works with a steering committee and with seabird contacts in each of the NMFS regional offices, science centers, and headquarter offices to implement the NPOA-Seabirds, EO 13186 (including this MOU), and any other relevant statutes or agency policies. The Parties will call upon the Interagency Seabird Working Group (ISWG) to lead the coordination and implementation of such efforts.

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FWS

As a Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, the mission of the FWS is to work with others to conserve, protect, manage, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The FWS Migratory Bird Program serves as a focal point in the United States for policy development and strategic planning, program implementation, and evaluation of actions designed to conserve migratory birds and their habitats.

The FWS is legally mandated to implement the conservation provisions of the MBTA, which includes responsibilities for managing migratory bird populations, domestic and international coordination, and the development and enforcement of regulations that govern the take of migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Conservation Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act mandate migratory bird habitat conservation, protection through acquisition, enhancement, and/or management to avoid and minimize adverse impacts.

FWS programs that involve bird conservation activities include:

1. The Division of Migratory Bird Management and the Migratory Bird Programs in the FWS Regional Offices serve as focal points for policy development and strategic planning. These offices develop and implement monitoring and management initiatives that help maintain healthy populations of migratory birds and their habitats and provide continued opportunities for citizens to enjoy bird-related recreation.
2. The Division of Bird Habitat Conservation is instrumental in supporting habitat conservation partnerships through the administration of bird conservation grant programs and development of Joint Ventures that serve as major vehicles for implementing the various bird conservation plans across the country.
3. Ecological Services Field Offices across the country serve as the primary contacts for technical assistance and environmental reviews involving migratory bird issues. Field Offices work with the Regional Migratory Bird Offices, as necessary, regarding BGEPA or MBTA permits and overall migratory bird conservation.
4. The Office of Law Enforcement is the principal FWS program that enforces the legal provisions of the MBTA, BGEPA, ESA, and other laws pertaining to migratory bird conservation.
5. The National Wildlife Refuge System manages National Wildlife Refuges and Waterfowl Production Areas across the country, many of which were established to protect and conserve migratory birds. The National Wildlife Refuge System not only protects important bird habitat, but also focuses on monitoring migratory bird

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populations and restoring and maintaining the biological diversity, integrity, and environmental health of native habitats.

IV. Statement of Mutual Benefits

NMFS and FWS have a well-established history of working collaboratively on seabird conservation activities and believe that the existence of an MOU can further strengthen this work. Although the FWS has primary responsibility for migratory birds in the United States, NMFS manages some human activities that affect migratory birds—primarily fishing activities in U.S. waters and in U.S. fisheries on the high seas. NMFS’ activities and policies relate to ensuring the long-term sustainability of fisheries by taking into account habitat conservation issues and by making decisions based upon the best scientific information available. NMFS’ policies and activities may therefore affect migratory birds—such as, seabirds and their prey.

FWS and NMFS agree that migratory birds are important components of biological diversity and that their conservation and management will help sustain ecological integrity. Furthermore, both Parties agree that migratory birds are important economically, and recreational activities associated with migratory birds contribute to the economic base of many communities. Both Parties will take this into consideration, to the extent practicable, when taking actions to avoid take or, to the extent take cannot be avoided, to minimize take of seabirds. Two important issues surrounding the conservation of migratory birds are: (1) the interaction between fishery operations and birds, especially seabirds; and (2) the maintenance of healthy habitats and prey populations for foraging and breeding seabirds.

This MOU provides a broad outline of collaborative and proactive ways to promote the conservation of migratory birds and avoid, or where take cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable the potential measureable negative effects that NMFS actions may have on seabird populations.

The FWS and NMFS mutually agree that it is important to: (1) conserve migratory bird populations and their habitats; (2) recognize that actions taken to benefit some migratory bird populations may adversely affect other migratory bird populations; (3) recognize that actions that may provide long-term benefits to migratory bird populations may have short-term negative impacts on individual birds; (4) recognize that restoration of migratory bird populations and habitats can be a long-term endeavor and (5) recognize that in certain instances, recovery actions for ESA-listed fish species may include management of predation by seabirds.

Furthermore, the Parties mutually agree that it is important to contribute to migratory bird conservation through a variety of means, including but not limited to: (1) seabird bycatch reduction; (2) information sharing; (3) international policy and diplomacy; and (4) marine and terrestrial habitat conservation. This MOU highlights examples of general and specific responsibilities related to the areas listed above in which NMFS and FWS may collaboratively engage to further the objectives outlined in Section 3(e) of the Executive Order. It is in the

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interest of both parties to assess potential direct and indirect impacts, and appropriately minimize those impacts that may have measurable negative effects on migratory bird populations.

V. General Responsibilities

The Parties agree that this MOU shall be implemented to the extent permitted by law and consistent with agency missions, subject to the availability of appropriations.

A. Responsibilities of Both Parties

1. Support the conservation intent of Executive Order 13186.
2. Identify where take reasonably attributable to NMFS actions may negatively affect migratory bird populations, focusing first on Species of Concern, and other regional priority habitats and key risk factors.
3. Identify best practices for: (i) avoiding, or where take cannot be avoided, minimizing to the extent practicable take of migratory birds; (ii) conserving and restoring migratory bird habitats; (iii) monitoring demographic parameters of migratory birds; (iv) standardizing data, where appropriate, collection to allow comparison of migratory bird data across studies; and (v) promoting bird conservation.
4. Promote training opportunities (e.g., workshops, outreach materials) for appropriate employees in the methods and techniques to: (i) inventory and monitor migratory birds; (ii) assess population status of migratory birds; (iii) assess temporal and spatial bird use of specific areas; (iv) evaluate impacts of projects on migratory birds; and (v) develop management and operational practices that avoid, or where impacts cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable adverse impacts and promote beneficial proactive approaches to migratory bird conservation.
5. Develop partnerships to further migratory bird conservation, including prey resources, as practicable. This includes cooperation, coordination, and data sharing with other Federal or State agencies, the fishery management councils, the fishing industry, universities, and non-governmental organizations involved in monitoring and research and analytical studies to provide reliable and comparable information on the distribution and abundance or status and trends of migratory bird populations.
6. Participate in the interagency Council. The duties of the Council include the following:
 - a. Sharing the latest resource information to assist in the conservation and management of migratory birds.
 - b. Reporting annually on accomplishments and recommendations related to the Executive Order.
 - c. Fostering partnerships to further the goals of the Executive Order.
 - d. Selecting an annual recipient of the Presidential Migratory Bird Federal Stewardship Award for contributions to the protection of migratory birds.
7. Work cooperatively with other partners to incorporate and implement migratory bird action plans or conservation strategies in management plans for Marine National Monuments that harbor migratory birds.

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8. Develop and update, as appropriate, region-specific seabird conservation recommendations, priorities, and areas of concern.

B. Responsibilities of NMFS

1. Integrate migratory bird conservation principles, measures, and practices into NMFS activities and science and resource-management plans to outline measures and practices to avoid, or where take cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable the take of migratory birds and adverse impacts on their habitats. NMFS will evaluate and revise these principles, measures, and practices to ensure that they are effective in minimizing, to the extent practicable, the negative effect of NMFS actions on migratory bird populations, given considerations for the protection and conservation of ESA-listed fish species.
2. Ensure to the extent practicable, that environmental analyses required by NEPA or other established environmental-review processes evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds (with an emphasis on seabirds) and their habitats, including estimating the level or extent of take of Species of Concern likely to result from the action.
3. Support efforts by FWS to promote the ecological, economic, and recreational values of migratory birds by encouraging outreach and educational activities and materials when appropriate.
4. Minimize or prevent the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment used by migratory birds, as practicable.
5. Address as appropriate the potential introduction, establishment, and spread of non-native species that could result from agency actions.
6. Consult with FWS Regional Migratory Bird Offices to determine whether permits for intentional take of migratory birds pursuant to 50 CFR parts 10, 13, 21, and 22 are needed and report numbers taken under any such permits.

C. Responsibilities of FWS

1. Inform NMFS of any bird conservation updates or changes in policy that affect agency actions. These include:
 - a. Revisions to the lists of Birds of Conservation Concern, threatened or endangered species, or the birds covered under the MBTA.
 - b. Changes to the MBTA and other acts and associated regulations and procedures affecting management of migratory birds.
 - c. Changes in, updates to, or additions to national and regional bird conservation plans.
2. Provide NMFS with information needed for NEPA or other environmental analyses to assess the effects of NMFS actions on populations of migratory birds, which could include the effects on seabirds from management actions implemented to control predation on ESA-listed fish species.

3. Provide NMFS information regarding migratory bird population status and trends, at-sea-distribution data and observations, colonies, over-wintering areas, migration stopovers, significant changes in condition or availability of key food resources, and any other applicable information as it becomes available and upon request.
4. As information is available, identify important migratory bird areas and habitats (e.g., foraging, wintering, molting areas at sea) that NMFS should evaluate in its environmental reviews.

VI. Specific Areas of Collaboration and Cooperation

A. Seabird Bycatch Reduction

Section 316 of the MSA established the Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program. A major portion of this program is dedicated to addressing seabird bycatch issues through fishery management plans. Section 316(b) of the MSA authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and the Regional FMCs to establish through the fishery management plans a series of incentives to reduce total bycatch and seabirds interactions. In addition, Section 316(c) authorizes NMFS and FWS to undertake projects in cooperation with industry to improve information and technology to reduce seabird bycatch.

NMFS and FWS will continue to promote and implement the NPOA-Seabirds to obtain these objectives, and to assess the implementation of the NPOA-Seabirds and the seabird-bycatch-mitigation plans for individual fisheries to determine their effectiveness. This should be accomplished at the regional level through the Fishery Management Council (FMC) process, or the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species management process as appropriate, and by the FWS through research and/or analysis of existing data needed to assess and monitor seabird populations and to improve population-assessment methodologies. The ISWG should continue to collaborate on seabird-bycatch issues at both the national and international levels.

NMFS and FWS will:

1. As appropriate, use the NPOA-Seabirds and the FAO Best Practice Technical Guidelines for IPOA/NPOA-Seabirds and peer-reviewed results of current research to provide examples of methods that are effective at minimizing the unintentional take of seabirds in longline gear as well as other fishing gear (e.g. trawl and gillnet fisheries)
2. Identify priority areas/fisheries that may require further investigation regarding extent of interaction of fisheries with seabirds.
3. Develop a process to identify and assess seabird interactions with longline and other fishing gear that constitute a bycatch problem. This process will consider those fisheries that negatively affect migratory bird populations, focusing first on Species of Concern or other regional priority habitats and key risk factors.

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4. Collaborate with each other and with the fishing industry on research and/or analysis of existing data to identify key geographical areas and fisheries with seabird interactions, to determine whether existing seabird bycatch mitigation measures are effective at avoiding or minimizing to the extent practicable seabird interactions, and to assess the need to further refine and improve those mitigation measures.
5. Participate in the FMC process to help develop and encourage incorporation of measures to avoid, or where bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable seabird bycatch into fishery management plans.
6. Work together to incorporate, as appropriate, measures to avoid, or where bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable seabird bycatch in Secretarial fishery management plans.
7. Provide training for and information exchange among fishers and observers regarding seabird bycatch and avoidance measures. This includes working together to:
 - a. Develop outreach and education materials to be provided to fishers and gear specialists to increase awareness of seabird take and effective solutions to avoid, or where take cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable such take, including the use of new technologies and methods.
 - b. Design and deliver observer and fisher training and outreach materials to enhance the collection and quality of data regarding at-sea survey and identification of seabirds associated with fishing activities and to improve seabird handling and release techniques for entangled or damaged birds to maximize the likelihood of survival of seabirds caught incidental to fishing operations and released alive.
 - c. Identify ways to improve the public availability of information on seabird-bycatch in fisheries, as well as seabird distribution (e.g., foraging, breeding). Provide recognition to fishermen and organizations that promote seabird-bycatch reduction.
8. Continue timely consultations under ESA Section 7.
9. Continue working through the ISWG to promote and coordinate implementation of the NPOA-Seabirds and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds) in all relevant international and regional fisheries organizations, and participate in relevant national and international meetings and workshops.

NMFS will:

1. Improve the collection of at-sea information and the sharing of biological information to assess the vulnerability of seabird species to fishing operations. This could include enhancement of fishery observer coverage, particularly in areas where coverage is currently low.
2. Conduct seabird bycatch analyses and coordinate with FWS to assess the population level effects of the bycatch.

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3. Incorporate information on seabird bycatch occurring in fisheries under NMFS jurisdiction into the NMFS National Bycatch Report. Provide this report to FWS upon availability.
4. Distribute information to NMFS and the FMC offices regarding the need to consider seabird conservation during the development of relevant fishery-management actions. This distribution may include migratory bird population status and trends reports, colony-monitoring reports, or any other applicable information to assist in policy development and decision-making.
5. Avoid, or where take cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable the unintentional take of seabirds in NMFS research operations, such as fishery stock assessment surveys and cruises.
6. Implement habitat restoration programs that restore living marine and coastal resources supporting fisheries and migratory birds. These living marine and coastal resources may include habitats or organisms that provide shelter, food or other ecosystem services characteristic of healthy marine and coastal waters and substrates, intertidal zones, living shorelines, and adjacent coastal habitats.

FWS will:

1. As early as practicable and as appropriate, during the development of NMFS and/or regional FMC actions, review and provide comments on the potential effects the action may have on migratory birds and how to avoid, or where impacts cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable adverse impacts resulting from activities associated with NMFS actions to better ensure appropriate protection for migratory birds.
2. Participate in meetings of the regional FMCs (FWS-designated seat as per 16 U.S.C. 1852(c)), including membership on associated committees, panels or teams, as appropriate, and consult with NMFS regarding the actions of the regional FMC that may affect migratory bird populations. (e.g., meetings when seabird issues are on the agenda).
3. Provide recommendations to NMFS identifying conservation and management objectives for relevant migratory bird populations and for migratory bird habitats, particularly as they relate to the development of fishery management plan actions.

B. Information Sharing and Coordination

NMFS and FWS agree that the collection and sharing of biological information regarding migratory bird species can assist in a greater understanding of the health of their populations and of marine ecosystems.

NMFS and FWS will:

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1. Promote research, data analysis, and information exchange related to migratory bird conservation and management including inventorying, monitoring, and conducting studies related to agency decisions and management practices that may affect migratory birds and their habitats.
2. Collaborate on studies that could include: (i) migratory bird species that may be affected by agency actions (e.g., expand migratory bird population surveys and data collection for species commonly subject to bycatch across all fisheries); (ii) the effects of management activities; (iii) avoiding degradation of migratory bird habitat (e.g., research and analysis focused on evaluating impacts of agency actions on seabird prey populations and foraging habitats,); and (iv) developing appropriate mitigation measures.
3. Engage in long-term planning to facilitate cooperative efforts in conducting migratory bird surveys, monitoring, and research and data analysis (e.g., population counts and research cruises) and, to the extent practicable, share resources. Some examples include:
 - a. Collaborate to use existing research cruises to access remote breeding colonies or conduct at-sea surveys.
 - b. Collaborate to design research projects to yield better information about the trophic relationship between seabirds and their marine prey.
 - c. Collaborate to standardize, where appropriate, the type of information collected by each agency, identify parties responsible for data collection, and better correlate and incorporate fishery data with seabird-distribution and ecological data.
4. Share inventory, monitoring, research, data in a timely fashion with other Federal and State agencies as appropriate and practicable. Data should be archived with national or regional repositories, when appropriate.
5. Work together to continue to streamline and improve the permit process for the salvage of birds or bird parts by NMFS employees, contractors, and observers.

C. International Policy and Diplomacy

NMFS and FWS agree it is important to build and maintain positive working relationships with foreign entities to further U.S. objectives of migratory bird conservation.

NMFS and FWS will:

1. Promote migratory bird conservation internationally, through the implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds and NPOA-Seabirds via participation in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), meetings of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), other multilateral meetings, and within other international fora, as appropriate.
2. Coordinate the development of priority actions and activities related to ACAP and other multilateral agreements specific to the conservation of seabirds.

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3. Coordinate, as appropriate, prospective capacity-building projects to enhance the ability of other nations to conserve seabird populations, including reducing seabird bycatch in fisheries.
4. Coordinate with the U.S. Department of State to explore and implement, as appropriate, international arrangements that advance U.S. policies and practices related to conservation of migratory birds at sea, through technical cooperation, conservation planning, project support, cooperative studies, education, and training.

NMFS will:

1. Promote the use of the FAO Best Practices Technical Guidelines for IPOA/NPOA – Seabirds with other nations and with relevant multilateral organizations, such as RFMOs.
2. Coordinate with FWS, as appropriate, in preparation for relevant RFMO and other international meetings to further the goal of reducing seabird interactions in fisheries.
3. Inform FWS of RFMO conservation and management measures regarding seabird bycatch mitigation as well as any new measures adopted or modification of existing RFMO measures.

FWS will:

1. Coordinate with NMFS, as appropriate, when working with international partners on issues or activities that may affect international fisheries.

D. Habitat Conservation

NMFS (Office of Habitat Conservation), in coordination with appropriate NOAA line offices and NMFS Region offices and Science Centers, will work with FWS to minimize impacts to and restore and enhance marine and coastal habitats of migratory birds, as opportunities allow. This work may include the prevention or abatement of pollution for the benefit of migratory birds, as well as the development and implementation of restoration projects to address the introduction of non-native nest predators to islands with seabird breeding colonies; and public outreach to provide information about these habitat program activities.

NMFS and FWS, as appropriate, will collaborate with NOAA's Restoration Center to:

1. Consider impacts to migratory bird habitat when selecting habitat restoration sites and avoid, or where impacts cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable negative impacts to migratory bird habitat, when possible.
2. Identify habitats needed for successful reproduction, migration, over-wintering, and foraging in conjunction with other comprehensive planning efforts for migratory birds.
3. Identify and avoid activities that may have measurable negative effects on migratory birds, including their nesting, foraging, migration, or over-wintering habitats, and seek to avoid, or where impacts cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable such impacts or the activities causing them

FWS will:

1. Assist NMFS in identifying agency activities that may have measurable negative effects on migratory bird habitat, including their nesting, migration, foraging, or over-wintering habitats, and developing management objectives to avoid, or where impacts cannot be avoided, minimize to the extent practicable such impacts ().
2. Provide guidance to NMFS in identifying habitat initiatives and specific projects that can promote protection and restoration of habitats important to migratory birds (e.g., control and eradication of invasive species on islands, construction of ungulate- and predator-proof fences, enhancement of colonies or populations through social attraction or translocation).

VII. Definitions

Action – a program, activity, project, official policy, rule, regulation or formal plan directly carried out by the agency.

Birds of Conservation Concern – a list published and periodically updated by the FWS Division of Migratory Bird Management. The overall goal of this list is to identify the migratory and non-migratory bird species that, in addition to species already listed under the ESA, represent the FWS’s highest conservation priorities. The most current version of the list, Birds of Conservation Concern 2008, is available at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds>.

Council for the Conservation of Migratory Birds (Council) – an interagency council established by the Secretary of the Interior to oversee the implementation of Executive Order 13186.

Effects (adverse or beneficial) – “effects” and “impacts,” as used in this MOU are synonymous. Effects may be direct, indirect, or cumulative, and refer to effects from management actions on migratory bird populations, habitats, ecological conditions or significant bird-conservation sites.

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (see MSA Section 302(h)(1) (16 U.S.C. § 1852(h)(1)) - provides authority for regional Fishery Management Council FMPs; Section 304(g)(1) (16 U.S.C. § 1854(g)(1)) provides authority for Atlantic Highly Migratory Species FMPs done by the Secretary of Commerce. Sections 303(a) and 303(b) (16 U.S.C. § 1853(a) and (b)) articulate what the FMP must and can, respectively, contain.

Incidental take – see Take.

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Intentional take – see Take.

Interagency Seabird Working Group (ISWG) – Working Group composed of agency staff from NMFS, FWS, and DOS. The ISWG was originally formed to develop the NPOA-Seabirds. The Group's work has continued in some capacities as the NPOA-Seabirds is implemented and when need arises for an interagency approach to seabird conservation. NMFS continues to identify a seabird contact in each of its Region offices, Science Centers, and Headquarter offices.

IPOA – International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries; a plan developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1999 (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/ipoa-seabirds/en>).

Migratory Bird – an individual of any species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; a list of protected migratory birds can be found in 50 CFR § 10.13, Code of Federal Regulations or at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds>.

NMFS's National Seabird Program (NSP) – NMFS's headquarters-based program that addresses NMFS's responsibilities to protect seabirds under the NPOA-Seabirds and the Executive Order. The NSP is led by a national coordinator and implemented regionally through seabird points of contact at each Regional Office, Science Center, and Headquarters office (http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/seabird_factsheet.pdf).

NPOA – National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries developed by NMFS, FWS, Department of State, and the Interagency Seabird Working Group in 2001.

Regional Fishery Management Council (as established by the MSA under Section 302 (16 U.S.C. § 1852) – Eight committees created for the purpose of managing Federal fisheries off the coast of the United States. Each council is composed of members of the fishing industry, non-governmental organizations, and various Federal and State employees and is responsible for providing recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce on fisheries in the Federal waters of their region. Councils develop fishery management plans and management measures for the fisheries within their region. FMPs are approved and implemented by the Secretary of Commerce through NMFS (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/reg_svcs/councils.htm).

RFMO – Regional Fishery Management Organization – an international organization established by any bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, or agreement for the conservation and management of fish

Seabird For purposes of this MOU, the term “seabird” refers to migratory birds that habitually obtain their food from the sea below the low water mark.

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Species of Concern – refers to several categories of birds including: (1) species listed in the periodic report, Birds of Conservation Concern, published by the FWS Division of Migratory Bird Management (<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds>); (2) priority migratory bird species documented in the comprehensive bird-conservation plans (North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, United States Shorebird Conservation Plan, Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plans); (3) species or populations of waterfowl identified as high, or moderately high, continental priority in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan; (4) ESA-listed threatened and endangered bird species in 50 CFR § 17.11; and (5) MBTA-listed gamebirds of management concern (as listed in the Birds of Management Concern list, <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds>).

Take – to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or attempt to pursue, hunt, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect (50 CFR § 10.12). Executive Order 13186 further defines “take” to include intentional take, meaning take that is the purpose of the activity in question, and unintentional (incidental) take, meaning take that results from, but is not the purpose of, the otherwise legal activity in question. Take prohibited by the MBTA includes both intentional and unintentional take. The regulations implementing the BGEPA define “take” to mean pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, or disturb bald and golden eagles (50 CFR § 22.3).

Unintentional take – See Take.

VIII. Dispute Resolution

The Parties will attempt to prevent potential conflicts or resolve actual disagreements between the Parties first at the lowest levels, elevating through the respective organizational levels if necessary. The Parties will use conflict prevention or traditional Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes to achieve consensus. The Parties will use collaborative processes, including informal meetings or negotiations, to avoid or minimize a dispute. If the dispute already has developed, more traditional processes may be appropriate, such as mediation or a negotiation assisted by a neutral third-party.

The Parties must notify each other in writing of potential conflict or a dispute, and attempt to resolve the issue at the Field level within 30 days. If the Parties are unable to resolve the issue at this level within 30 days, either party may elevate the issue to the appropriate officials at NMFS or FWS Regional offices. If the Parties are unable to resolve the issue at the Regional level within 30 days, either party may elevate the issue to the appropriate level of each agency.

Representatives of both agencies shall agree to enter into a conflict-prevention process using collaborative methods or to enter into a traditional ADR process, as appropriate.

IX. Agreement

FINAL MOU – NMFS & FWS – June 14, 2012

It is Mutually Agreed and Understood That:

This MOU in no way alters or diminishes the Party's obligations or responsibilities under any statute or other legal authority.

- A. NMFS will advise the public of the availability of this MOU, once finalized, through a notice published in the Federal Register. Any other public notification of this MOU or the relationship therein shall have prior approval of both NMFS and FWS.
- B. Either NMFS or FWS may terminate this MOU, in whole or in part, at any time before the date of expiration by providing the other with a written statement at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of termination.
- C. Matters that, on the effective date of termination, remain pending shall proceed to final resolution, and such final resolution shall be binding upon the Parties notwithstanding termination of this MOU. Changes within the scope of this instrument shall be made by the issuance of a bilaterally executed modification.
- D. This MOU in no way restricts either NMFS or FWS from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, governments, organizations, or individuals.
- E. Any information furnished to NMFS or FWS under this MOU is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) unless proscribed by agency policy or law relating to confidentiality.
- F. This instrument in no way diminishes any requirement, including under NEPA, MSA, or the ESA, that NMFS or FWS conduct an environmental analysis.
- G. Modifications within the scope of the instrument shall be made by mutual consent of NMFS and FWS, by the issuance of a written modification, signed and dated by both agencies, prior to any changes being performed.
- H. This MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funds-obligation document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement, contribution of funds, or transfer of anything of value between NMFS and FWS will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures, including those for government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of NMFS and FWS and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This MOU does not provide such authority. Specifically, this MOU does not establish authority for noncompetitive award of any contract or other agreement. Any contract or agreement for training or other service must fully comply with all applicable requirements for competition.

FINAL DRAFT – May 17, 2012– NMFS & FWS Draft – May 17, 2012 – FINAL DRAFT

- I. Meetings will be scheduled at the headquarters level periodically to review implementation, summarize accomplishments, and identify opportunities for advancing the purpose of this MOU. Each party will designate a point of contact to carry out the terms of this MOU.
- J. This MOU does not require changes to current contracts, permits, or other third-party agreements, nor does it create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, separately enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.
- K. The principal contacts for this instrument are as follows:

National Seabird Coordinator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska

Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Ste.634
Arlington, VA 22203

This instrument is executed as of the last date signed below and expires no later than five years from the effective date, at which time it is subject to review and renewal, or expiration.

The Parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the date shown below.



Samuel D. Rauch III
Acting Assistant Administrator for
National Marine Fisheries Service

6/14/12
Date



Dan Ashe
Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

7.16.12
Date

CALL FOR PAPERS: Predator (Fish, Seabird, Marine mammal) and Forage Fish Dynamics in Eastern Boundary, Especially the California, Currents: Ecosystem-based fishery management is mandated in US waters by the Fisheries Management and Conservation Act (1996), and the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) has initiated steps to implement these objectives off the US west coast. Forage species have been a primary focus of these efforts and recently have attracted the attention not only of scientists and fishery agencies but NGOs as well. In the past, management policies have given attention to individual forage species deemed to be particularly important to food web dynamics, e.g. California Current anchovy management plan, short-belly rockfish management plan, and the recent prohibition on large-scale commercial take of euphausiids. More recently, changes in national fishery policy place importance on establishing a more complete understanding of predator-prey relationships involving forage fish.

Implementation of these new fishery policies is more complex than current fishery management approaches, which often address single species. This is particularly true of forage fish efforts which to date have focused on simple food web type models. One problem particularly for the California Current is that important prey are not generally viewed as "forage species" (clupeid-type fish), e.g. Dungeness crab larvae and juveniles of salmon and rockfish, but are heavily fished as adults by humans.

Predator-prey relationships in the marine environment, including the California Current System (CCS), are organized around "hotspots". These are now amply identified from remote sensing of ocean properties, summaries of at-sea survey data and tracking of individual predators. Three important hotspots, for example in the CCS, are waters around northern Channel Islands, Gulf of Farallones and central Oregon. Predators are adapted to find and explore these prey-rich locations and events and are themselves concentrated there. Moreover, these hotspots are recognized by vessel captains, who concentrate their fishing efforts in them as well. However within these large-scale hotspots there are finer-scale spatio-temporal patterns of prey occurrence and in fact these finer-scale patterns in sum create the hotspot. Predators need to exploit these finer-scale patterns and deal with deviations from those patterns. They do this through prey- and location-switching, affected by meso- or finer-scale prey availability, intra-/inter-specific competition, facilitation and other mechanisms. Such patterns make management a real challenge and can't be dealt with just by reducing the overall system-wide take of fish species as recently proposed by various groups.

Therefore, we are proposing to hold a workshop 2013 at which we will review knowledge of forage fish and predator needs, including fish, marine mammals and seabirds, particularly with respect, but not limited to eastern boundary currents; assemble recent information on spatio-temporal aspects of their interactions, particularly with respect to CCS hotspots; and recommend ways to improve ecosystem-based management involving forage fish species. We will invite specific persons to summarize certain subjects but also very much would like to invite researchers who can contribute recent results to the workshop.

We are working mightily to find resources to fund participant's logistics. The workshop will occur during approximately the last week of March 2013 at the headquarters of PRBO Conservation Science in Petaluma CA. We intend to publish results in a special edition of a marine journal.

Please send enquiries, even a rough abstract, to David Ainley at: dainley@penguinscience.com.

Co-convenors: D Ainley (HT Harvey & Associates), P Adams (NMFS-retired), J Jahncke (PRBO Conservation Science), J Harvey (Moss Landing Marine Laboratories)

ALBACORE LANDINGS BY CANADIAN VESSELS IN U.S. WEST COAST PORTS CORRECTED

This is a corrected version of Agenda Item I.1.a, Attachment 2, November 2011.

Pacific Fishery Information Network (PacFIN) was queried for data on albacore landings by Canadian vessels in U.S. ports. Canadian vessels have been permitted to land their catch in Astoria, Bellingham, Coos Bay, Eureka, Newport, and Westport pursuant to the U.S.-Canada Albacore Treaty.¹ The PacFIN database includes a table with state vessel registration records (the sv table). This table includes a column with codes for the vessel identification type, which has a flag for Canadian vessels (sv.idtype = '5'). The information from this table was combined with fish ticket data to distinguish Canadian vessels and their landings for the decade, 2001-2010.² Records were filtered for landings with the gear types specified as "surface hook-and-line" in the Highly Migratory Species Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (see Table 4-58).

Figure 1 shows annual landings by Canadian and U.S. vessels for this period. During this period albacore landings by Canadian vessels ranged from 357 to 3,118 mt per year, averaging 1,028 mt per year; for the decade, Canadian vessels account for 9 percent of total albacore landings in U.S. ports.

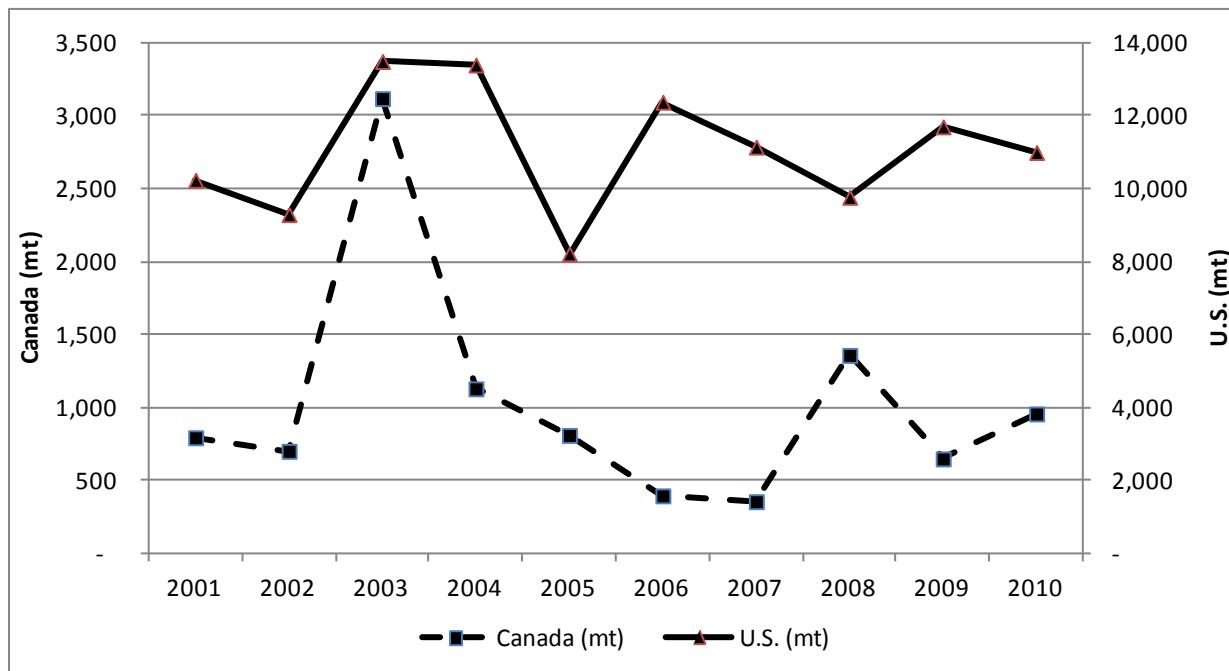


Figure 1. Albacore landings by Canadian vessels (left axis, mt) and U.S. vessels (right axis, mt), 2001-2010.

¹ For customs purposes, Ilwaco is included in the port of Astoria.

² All records with an id type other than 5 were counted as U.S. vessels. All vessels with a dummy vessel id (ZZZ) were counted as a single vessel.

Table 1 shows the number of Canadian and U.S. vessels landing albacore and average annual landings amounts for the 2001-2010 period in U.S. ports. A total of 160 Canadian vessels made albacore landings in U.S. ports during the 10-year period (versus 2,006 U.S. vessels). Bellingham had the largest share of total vessels accounted for by Canadian vessels (one-third), but Astoria-IIwaco had the largest absolute number of Canadian vessels making landings (141). The landings distribution tracks with the vessel counts.

Table 1. Total number of Canadian and U.S. vessels making albacore landings and average annual landings by port, 2001-2010.

Port	Vessels, # (%)		Average Ann. Landings, mt (%)	
	Canada	U.S.	Canada	U.S.
Bellingham	22 (32.8%)	45 (67.2%)	122 (37.8%)	201 (62.2%)
Astoria-IIwaco	141 (20.1%)	561 (79.9%)	804 (17.1%)	3,909 (82.9%)
Newport	69 (10.2%)	610 (89.8%)	100 (5.6%)	1,693 (94.4%)
Other Treaty Ports	3 (0.4%)	689 (99.6%)	1 (0.0%)	3,765 (100.0%)
Non-treaty Port	*	1,319	*	1,492

*One landing was recorded in a non-treaty port by a Canadian vessel.

The PacFIN query upon which Table 1 is based counts the number of unique vessels making landings over the entire 10-year period. Counting the number of unique vessels in each year yields the following average annual numbers of Canadian vessels: Bellingham, 7; Astoria-IIwaco 38; Newport, 11; and other treaty ports, 3.

Table 2 shows these ports in terms of the impact of Canadian vessels on a coastwide basis. Astoria-IIwaco accounted for the largest share of Canadian vessels and landings at 60 percent of the total vessels and 78 percent of total landings during the 10-year period. Newport was second in terms of Canadian vessels at 29 percent, but Bellingham was second in terms of the landings, at 12 percent.

Table 2. Ports' share of total number of Canadian vessels making albacore landings and total landings amount, 2001-2010. (Landing in a non-treaty port not included.)

Port	# Vessels	Landings
Bellingham	9%	12%
Astoria-IIwaco	60%	78%
Newport	29%	10%
Other Treaty Ports	1%	<1%

PFMC
08/21/12

Supplemental Informational Report 4
September 2012

STATUS REPORT OF THE 2011 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES OFF WASHINGTON, OREGON, and CALIFORNIA.

Preliminary Data Through August 31, 2012^{a/}

Fishery and Area	Season Dates	Effort Days Fished	CHINOOK			COHO ^{b/}	
			Catch	Quota	Percent	Catch	Quota
COMMERCIAL							
Treaty Indian ^{c/}	5/1-6/30	415	26,328	27,500	96%		Non-Retention
	7/1-9/15	422	23,436	27,500	85%	21,300	47,500 45%
Non-Indian North of Cape Falcon ^{d/}	5/1-6/30	1,465	30,758	31,700	97%		Non-Retention
	7/1-9/6 ^{e/}	779	12,739	16,650	77%	2,023	11,780 17%
Cape Falcon to Cape Alava	9/7-9/17 ^{f/}	NA	NA			NA	5,800 NA
Cape Falcon - Humbug Mt.	4/1-8/29	3,700	31,600	None	NA		Non-Retention
	9/5-10/31	NA	NA	None	NA		Non-Retention
Humbug Mt. - OR/CA Border	4/1-5/31	7	46	NA	NA		Non-Retention
	6/1-6/30	122	1,515	2,000	76%		Non-Retention
	7/1-7/31	97	1,928	1,500	129%		Non-Retention
	8/1-8/31 ^{g/}	44	1,009	915	110%		Non-Retention
	9/5-9/30	38	909	1,000	NA		Non-Retention
OR/CA Border - Humboldt S. Jetty	9/15-9/30	155	1,576	6,000	26%		Non-Retention
Humboldt S. Jetty - Horse Mt.			Closed				
Horse Mt. - Pt. Arena	7/11-8/29	1,469	34,271	None	NA		Non-Retention
	9/1-30	NA	NA	None	NA		Non-Retention
Pt. Arena - Pt. Sur	5/1-6/4	1,186	31,814	None	NA		Non-Retention
	6/27-8/29	2,201	63,044	None	NA		Non-Retention
	9/1-30	NA	NA	None	NA		Non-Retention
Pt. Reyes-Pt. San Pedro	10/1-12	NA	NA	None	NA		Non-Retention
Pt.Sur - U.S./Mexico Border	5/1-8/29	3,509	42,209	None	NA		Non-Retention
	9/1-30	NA	NA	None	NA		Non-Retention

RECREATIONAL							
U.S./Canada Border - Queets River ^{h/}	6/16-30	1,446	897				Non-Retention
Queets River - Leadbetter Point ^{h/}	6/9-23	5,558	5,404	8,000	96%		Non-Retention
Leadbetter Point - Cape Falcon ^{i/}	6/9-22	1,181	1,375				Non-Retention
U.S./Canada Border - Cape Alava ^{j/}	7/1-9/23	11,589	4,689	4,700	100%	7,356	8,350 88%
Cape Alava-Queets River ^{j/}	7/1-9/23	2,801	966	2,050	47%	1,740	2,160 81%
	9/29-10/14	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	50 NA
Queets River - Leadbetter Pt.	6/24-8/31	25,772	12,868	25,600	50%	6,725	25,800 26%
	9/1-9/23 [~]	NA	NA			NA	? NA
Leadbetter Pt.-Cape Falcon	6/23-9/2	23,497	7,507	11,100	68%	9,555	34,860 27%
	9/3-9/30 [~]	NA	NA			NA	? NA
Cape Falcon - Humbug Mt.	3/15-10/31	28,713	4,500	None	NA		Non-Retention
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	7/1-31	Included Above		NA	NA	2,883	8,000 36%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. ^{m/}	9/1-22	Included Above		NA	NA	4,523	11,800 38%
Humbug Mt. - OR/CA Border (OR-KMZ)	5/1-9/9	13,948	7,582	None	NA		Included Above
OR/CA Border - Horse Mt. (CA-KMZ)	5/1-9/9	28,279	35,644	None	NA		Non-Retention
Horse Mt. - Pt. Arena (Pt. Bragg)	4/7-11/11	12,938	7,115	None	NA		Non-Retention
Pt. Arena - Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	4/7-11/11	47,421	39,743	None	NA		Non-Retention
Pigeon Pt. - U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)	4/7-10/7	42,044	28,694	None	NA		Non-Retention

	Effort			Chinook Catch			Coho Catch		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
TROLL									
Treaty Indian	837	554	792	49,764	31,266	30,705	21,300	6,892	7,123
Washington Non-Indian	1,896	2,280	3,001	36,627	29,370	55,786	1,940	2,929	2,969
Oregon	4,356	2,786	3,391	43,877	25,575	26,398	83	0	0
California	8,520	6,134	1,975	172,914	67,675	15,088	0	0	0
Total Troll	15,609	11,754	9,159	303,182	153,886	127,977	23,323	9,821	10,092
RECREATIONAL									
Washington	67,251	72,450	72,450	31,948	34,640	34,640	23,934	30,294	30,294
Oregon	47,254	27,153	30,911	13,840	1,846	1,806	8,848	6,163	10,929
California	130,682	76,828	46,504	111,196	40,741	15,235	0	307	167
Total Recreational	245,187	176,431	149,865	156,984	77,227	51,681	32,782	36,764	41,390
PFMC Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	460,166	231,113	179,658	56,105	46,585	51,482

a/ Washington sport estimates are through August 29; Oregon sport estimates are through September 2.

b/ All non-Indian coho fisheries are mark-selective except recreational fisheries in Westport (beginning September 1), Columbia River (beginning September 3) and Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (beginning September 1).

c/ Treaty Indian effort is reported as landings.

d/ Numbers shown as Chinook quotas for non-Indian troll and recreational fisheries North of Falcon are guidelines rather than quotas; only the total Chinook allowable catch is a quota.

e/ 13,280 preseason quota minus transfers of 1,000 and 500 to the recreational fisheries in Neah Bay (800 and 300) and La Push (200 and 200).

f/ 9,757 coho remainder of the 11,780 mark-selective coho quota converted to an impact equivalent non-mark-selective coho quota of 5,800.

g/ 1,000 preseason quota plus impact neutral roll-over from June and July overage in the Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border commercial troll fishery.

h/ Mark-selective fishery for Chinook

i/ 7,250 preseason quota plus transfers of 800 and 300 coho from the non-Indian commercial troll fishery.

j/ 1,760 preseason quota plus transfers of 200 and 200 coho from the non-Indian commercial troll fishery.

k/ 19,075 coho remainder of the 25,800 mark-selective coho quota converted to an impact equivalent non-mark-selective coho quota.

l/ 25,305 coho remainder of the 34,860 mark-selective coho quota converted to an impact equivalent non-mark-selective coho quota.

m/ 10,000 preseason quota plus 1,800 impact equivalent roll-over from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border mark-selective recreational coho fishery.



NOAA Fisheries Update:

*A Presentation to the
Pacific Fishery Management Council*

September 15, 2012

Paul Doremus
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations

NATIONAL
MARINE
FISHERIES
SERVICE



Key Messages

- Through the work of the Councils, we have put in place the collaborative, science-based, transparent management system envisioned in the Magnuson Stevens Act
- Working together, we have made steady, cumulative progress toward sustainable fisheries
- Looking ahead, we cannot rely on larger federal budgets to succeed in our shared mission





A Milestone Year for Fisheries

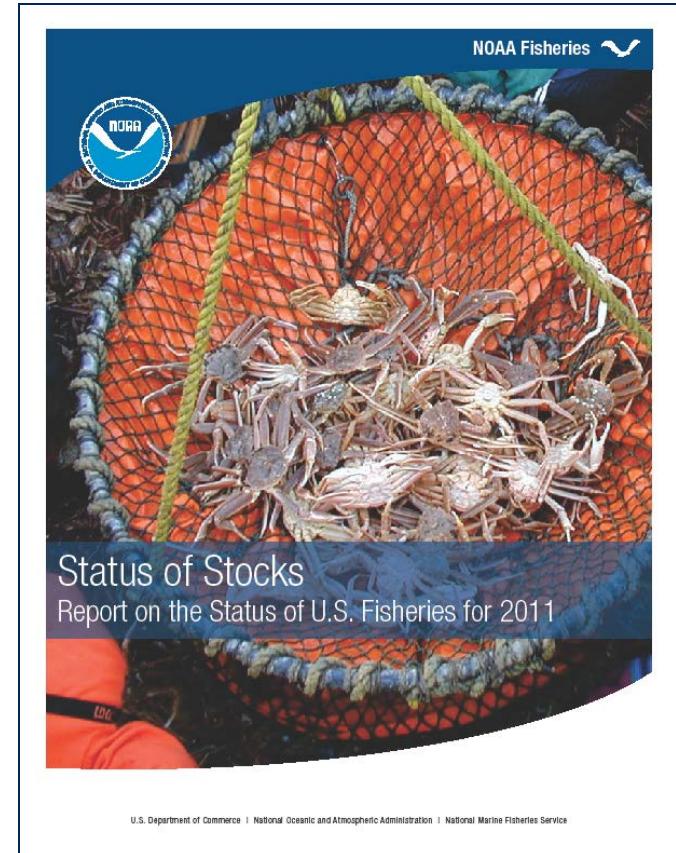
- Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures are in place for all federally-managed fisheries
- U.S. has become a model for international management strategies, and leads the world in sustainably managing its fisheries
- Continued progress is needed to maintain healthy stocks and rebuild





Rebuilding Stocks

- The majority of our nation's fisheries are at sustainable levels and management measures are responding to overfishing when it is found to occur
 - 44 overfished stocks
 - 35 stocks subject to overfishing
 - 30 rebuilt stocks
- All stocks subject to overfishing have ACLs in place, but we cannot confirm overfishing has ended until the next assessment
- We are on a steady trajectory for rebuilding stocks

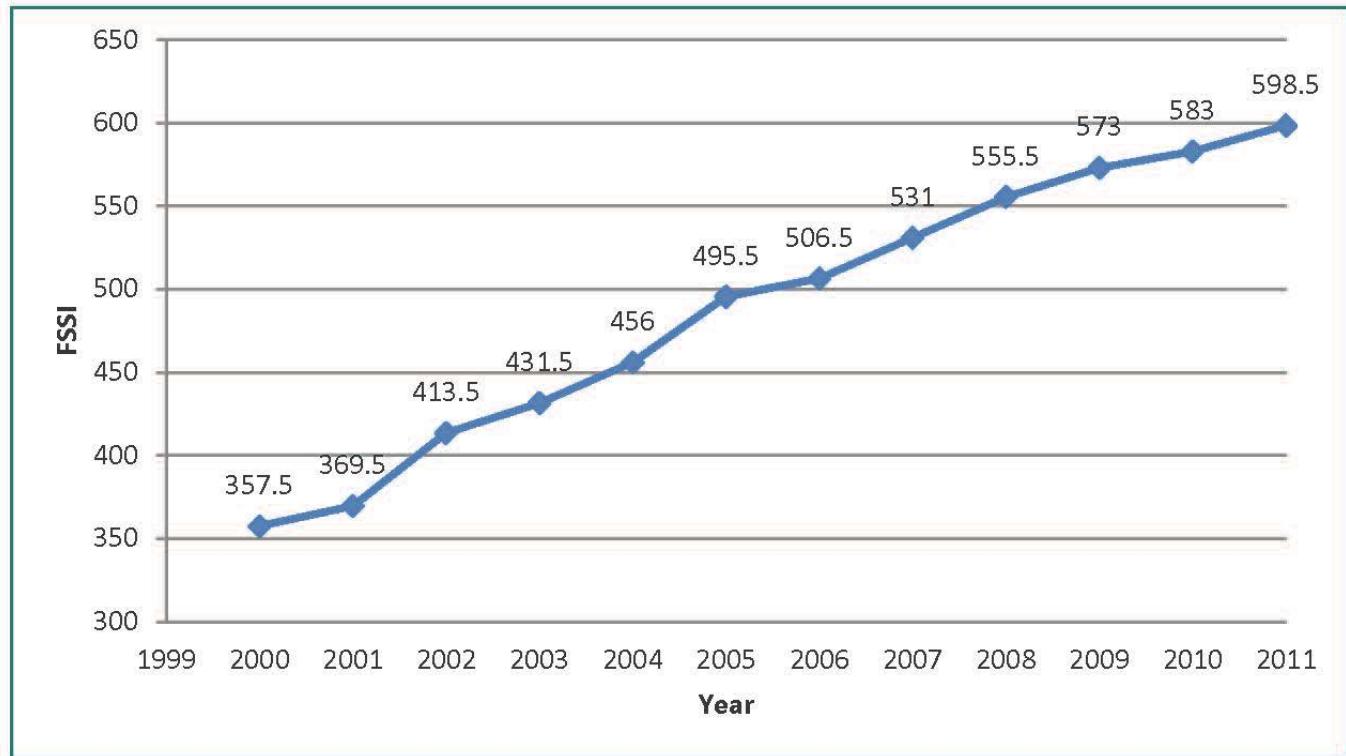




Steady, Long-Term Progress in Rebuilding Stocks

Fish Stock Sustainability Index:
A Key Measure of Management Success

- Six stocks rebuilt in 2011, three more (so far) in 2012
- Thirty stocks have been rebuilt 30 since 2000: a 63% increase over 10 years





Steady, Long-Term Progress Toward Species Recovery

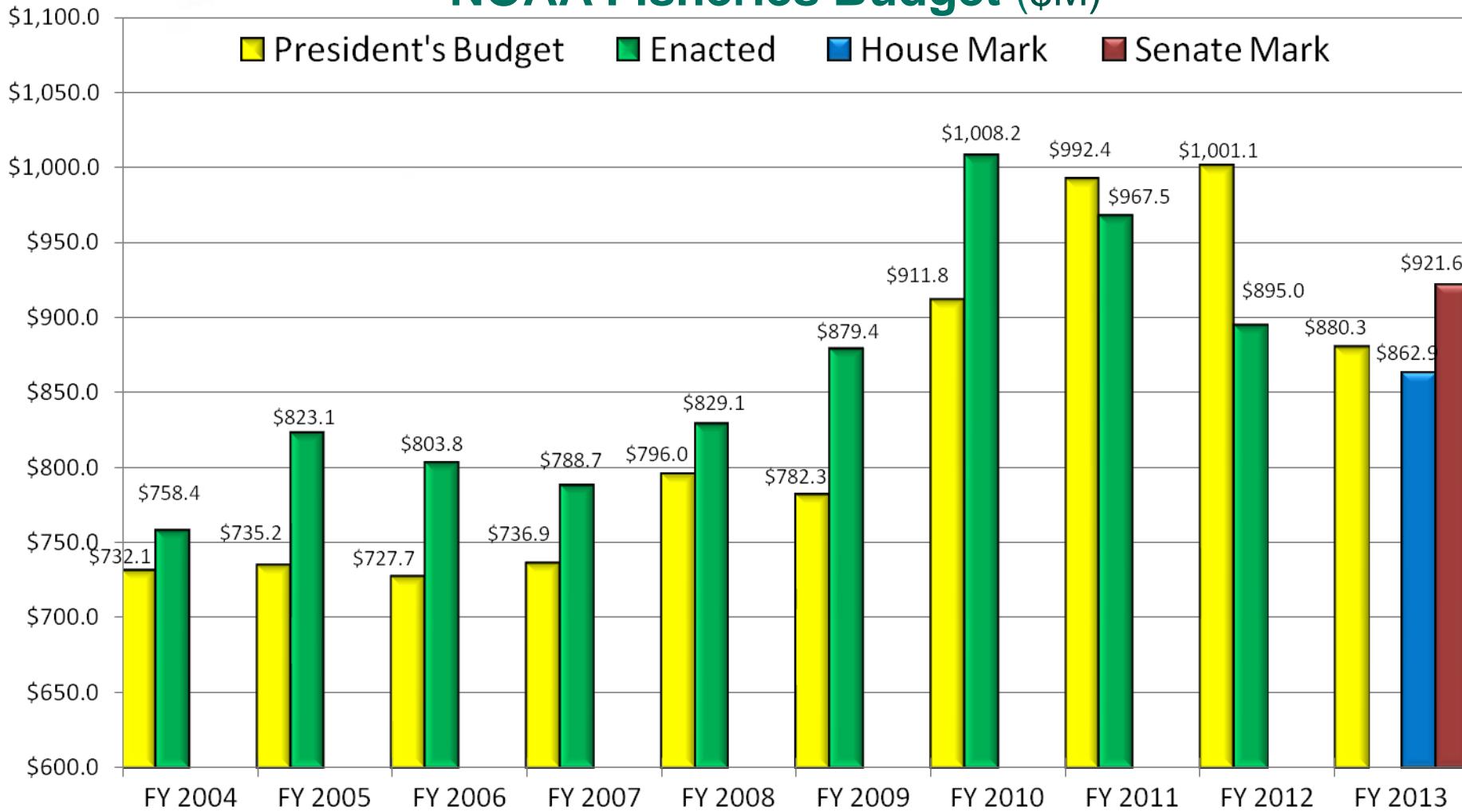
- We continue to focus on protecting and recovering threatened and endangered species
- Recent successes driven by fish passage and hydro system improvements, habitat projects
 - Fish return to Elwha River in July
 - Columbia River sees highest sockeye returns in 70 years
- New conservation efforts established: NOAA, EPA, State work to protect salmon from pesticides





The New Reality

NOAA Fisheries Budget (\$M)





Summary of FY13 House and Senate Marks

- House Mark: \$775.4M for ORF
 - \$32.4 million (4.0%) below the FY 2013 request
 - \$29.3 million (3.6%) below the FY 2012 Spend Plan
 - Prevents development or implementation of new catch shares in GOM, S. Atlantic, Mid Atlantic, and Northeast.
- Senate Mark: \$834.1M for ORF
 - \$26.3 million (3.3%) above the FY 2013 request
 - \$29.4 million (3.7%) above the FY 2012 Spend Plan
 - Includes provisions to re-locate and reduce costs in key NOAA functions (satellites, NERO)



Proposed FY 2013 NMFS Budget Increases

- Expand Annual Stock Assessments: + \$4.3M (to \$68.6M)
 - House & Senate supported request
- Observers: + \$2.9M (to \$43.1M)
 - House & Senate supported request
- Fisheries Oceanography (IEAs): + \$5.0M (to \$7.1M)
 - House provided \$6.4M (\$0.7M below request)
 - Senate did not fund the increase request



Proposed FY 2013 NMFS Budget Decreases

- Habitat and the Chesapeake Bay Office: -\$11.8M
 - House: Further reduced Habitat by \$6.6M from Request, for a total of \$29.4M. Marine debris transfer not approved. NCBO reduction was accepted.
 - Senate: Provided an additional \$7.7M for Habitat, for a total of \$43.7M. Estuary Restoration Program transfer accepted, Marine Debris transfer rejected. Rejects proposed Chesapeake Bay Office reduction, provides ~\$5.1M.
- Regional Councils & Fisheries Commissions: -\$5.1M (\$27.3M Requested)
 - House provided \$24.6 M (\$2.7 below request)
 - Senate provided \$31.9 M (\$4.6M over request)
- Prescott Grants: - \$3.8M (\$0.0M requested)
 - House provided for full reduction, but recommended funding the grants in the report.
 - Senate provided \$3.9M, same as FY 2012 level
- Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund: -\$15M (\$50.0M requested)
 - House & Senate did not provide requested reduction, leaving PCSRF at \$65.0M
- The Sandy Hook Closure proposal was been rejected by the Senate; the House was silent
- The Senate proposed moving the Northeast Regional Office



FY13 President's Budget Request West Coast Proposal

- Reconfigure Fisheries' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single *West Coast Regional Office*.
- Close the Pacific Grove Laboratory; that staff would be co-located with the main science divisions in Santa Cruz and La Jolla, CA
- End the Northwest Center's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory; Northwest Center staff associated with this program would be relocated
- Eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem survey and lay up the small vessel R/V Harold Streeter



Budget Outlook

- Congress just passed a Continuing Resolution (CR)
 - Allows continued operations in FY13 at approximately FY12 levels; no new starts, no stops, focus on “must pays”
 - No appropriation action until the next Congress is seated
- Potential sequestration remains: January 2013
- We cannot do it all: we must collectively evaluate our priorities and assess what we best can do together
- Need to continue progress through innovative use of new technologies and new business models



Looking Ahead



- Partnerships will be key as we move ahead to resolve challenges, increase efficiency
- Effective communication between the Councils, States and NOAA will ensure that our partnerships will succeed
- Effective communication with our stakeholders is needed to convey the benefits of successful fisheries management