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Miguel Rolon  
Executive Director  
Marcos Hanke  
Chair



**Gulf of Mexico**  
Dr. Carrie Simmons  
Executive Director  
Dr. Thomas Frazer  
Chair



**MID-ATLANTIC**  
Dr. Christopher Moore  
Executive Director  
Mike Luisi  
Chair



**New England**  
Thomas Nies  
Executive Director  
Dr. John Quinn  
Chair



**North Pacific**  
David Witherell  
Executive Director  
Simon Kinneen  
Chair



**Pacific**  
Chuck Tracy  
Executive Director  
Marc Gorelnik  
Chair



**South Atlantic**  
John Carmichael  
Executive Director  
Melvin Bell  
Chair



**Western Pacific**  
Kitty Simonds  
Executive Director  
Taotasi Archie Soliai  
Chair

March 12, 2021

The Honorable Deborah Haaland  
Presumptive Secretary of the Interior  
Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

The Honorable Gina Raimondo  
Secretary of Commerce  
Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Ms. Haaland and Ms. Raimondo:

The Council Coordination Committee (CCC) appreciates the opportunity to provide our perspective on Section 216(a) of Executive Order (EO) 14008 on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. The CCC consists of the senior leaders of all eight Regional Fishery Management Councils (RFMCs; Councils), and, as such, represents the RFMCs.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) is the foundation that guides the use of U.S. marine and anadromous fishery resources. The MSA gives the U.S. the strongest statutory framework in the world for the management of sustainable fisheries and associated ecosystems and the U.S. is recognized as a world leader in marine conservation and sustainable fishery management. The MSA charges the nation's eight RFMCs with the responsibility of achieving its goals and objectives, which are closely aligned with those of the Executive Order.

Section 216(a) of the EO directs you to submit a report to the National Climate Task Force by April 20 recommending steps to work with State, Tribal, and Territorial governments, fishermen, and other key stakeholders to achieve the goal of conserving at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030. We believe the RFMCs have already made significant progress in achieving this goal and can be a valuable resource for advancing this and other goals of the EO for the following reasons:

- The RFMCs have been managing and conserving marine resources, including fish stocks and benthic habitats, as directed by the MSA, for over 40 years. As a result, the U.S. is widely recognized as a leader in sustainable fishing practices.
- RFMCs use a public, collaborative process to engage State and Federal agencies, Tribal representatives, fishermen, and other key stakeholders in the conservation and management of living marine resources using the best scientific information available.
- RFMCs are at the forefront of coping with climate change, adapting management to conserve resources while continuing to provide significant economic benefits and domestic food security to the nation.

- Ecosystem considerations are routinely used to inform management decisions, acknowledging the complex interactions between habitat, fishery resources, and human communities.

Section 216(a)(ii) requires the report to the Task Force to propose guidelines for determining whether lands and waters qualify for conservation, and to establish mechanisms to measure progress toward the 30 percent goal. As explicitly stated by the title of our authorizing legislation, the function of the RFMCs is to conserve fishery resources. Specifically, the MSA requires each Council:

- To have conservation and management measures to prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, and to protect, restore, and promote the long-term health and stability of fisheries.
- To describe and identify Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), minimize fishing impacts to EFH, and identify actions to encourage conservation and enhancement of EFH.

To achieve these conservation and management objectives, the Councils use a wide range of management tools, including ecosystem-based fishery management, management strategy evaluation, and climate change scenario planning, in addition to more traditional spatial management approaches. For example:

- More than 1,000 individual spatial habitat and fisheries conservation measures have been implemented, protecting more than 72 percent of the nation's ocean waters from fishing impacts, which helps to ensure preservation of ecosystem functions.
- All Councils use annual catch limits to prevent overfishing and achieve optimum yield from managed fisheries to achieve the greatest overall benefit to the nation.
- Every Council has or is developing a fishery ecosystem plan(s) to monitor ecosystem functions, incorporate ecosystem science into fishery management decisions, and identify research priorities to advance ecosystem management.

These provisions and examples of implementation of the MSA are entirely consistent with the following dictionary definition of conservation: controlled use and systematic protection of natural resources (Webster). Council management meets this definition<sup>1</sup> by managing for optimum yield and protecting habitats from fishing impacts. Therefore, the entire Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) under authority of the MSA should be classified as a conservation area for marine fishery resources, and at least 72 percent of that area should be classified as protected.

In summary, we submit that the MSA and its implementation through the RFMC process, as a measure of progress, already conserves and protects more than 30 percent of marine fishery resources and habitats. The MSA not only works well but is the gold standard worldwide for sustainable fishery conservation programs. Based on the success of the MSA, U.S. participation in Regional Fishing Management Organizations is helping other nations

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<sup>1</sup> Other definitions relevant to conservation of marine resources include those in the [MSA Section 3\(5\)](#), the [IUCN category VI](#), and [UNCLOS Article 119](#).

recognize and make progress toward science-based conservation objectives consistent with the EO.

Further, should any additional needs for conservation of marine fishery resources be identified as part of the process of implementing this EO, they should be authorized only through the robust, open public process established by the MSA, which has been successfully used for over forty years to conserve and protect habitat, conserve fishery resources, and protect marine mammals and other listed species through sustainable, science-based management.

Thank you again for considering our comments; we hope they will be helpful in developing your report to the Task Force. Please feel free to contact Mr. Chuck Tracy, Pacific Fishery Management Council, Executive Director, and 2021 CCC coordinator, or any of the undersigned, for questions or clarifications. We welcome further engagement on this or other issues related to implementing the Executive Order.

Sincerely,



Marc Gorelnik, Chair  
Pacific Fishery Management Council



Mike Luisi, Chair  
Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council



Taotasi Archie Soliai, Chair  
Western Pacific Fishery Management Council



Marcos Hanke, Chair  
Caribbean Fishery Management Council



Dr. John Quinn, Chairman  
New England Fishery Management Council



Melvin Bell, Chair  
South Atlantic Fishery Management Council



Simon Kinneen, Chair  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council



Dr. Thomas Frazer, Chair  
Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council

cc: Mr. Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture  
Ms. Brenda Mallory, Presumptive Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality  
Mr. Scott De la Vega, Acting Secretary of the Interior  
Dr. Paul Doremus, Acting NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

Enclosure

Enclosure:

The following sections provide additional details regarding RFMC responsibilities and achievements relevant to Section 216(a) and other topics addressed in the Executive Order.

***RFMCs have been effectively conserving marine resources for over 40 years.***

The MSA includes 10 National Standards to guide management of our nation's marine fishery resources that require the RFMCs, in addition to preventing overfishing and rebuilding overfished stocks, to minimize bycatch and provide for the sustained participation of fishing communities. The National Standard guidelines require Councils to manage for optimum yield, which is a precautionary approach to ensure harvest does not exceed maximum sustainable yield.

More specifically, the RFMCs develop and implement fishery management and ecosystem plans for marine waters of the U.S. EEZ that:

- Establish conservation objectives and associated management measures for managed fish stocks
- Identify and protect habitat for managed fish species, coral reef, and deep sea coral ecosystems
- Describe and monitor marine ecosystem functions, and apply them in management
- Support coastal economies and communities, including disadvantaged, minority cultures and communities
- Conserve, manage, and protect forage fish for the benefit of marine mammals, birds, and ecosystem functions
- Establish conservation objectives and associated management measures that minimize bycatch of non-target species, including fish, marine mammals, and marine species listed under the Endangered Species Act
- Support U.S. engagement in Regional (international) Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs)
- Provide a sustainable supply of seafood and fishing opportunity for U.S. citizens and contribute to domestic food security.

Most stocks are managed on annual or biennial regulatory cycles supported by ongoing scientific surveys to support stock assessments. Councils are also required to periodically review and update their fishery management and ecosystem plans, habitat protection plans, stock assessment and fishery evaluation reports, and their research and data needs reports. Each Council has a Scientific and Statistical Committee to independently review scientific information and methodologies to ensure conservation and management measures are based on the best scientific information available.

Fishery management plans and implementing actions address not only the MSA requirements, but also other statutes and EOs<sup>2</sup>, and multi-lateral RFMOs<sup>3</sup>. All actions taken by the Councils are reviewed by, and if approved, implemented by the Department of Commerce to ensure compliance with other applicable law. These actions are also required under the MSA to have mandatory public review comment periods noticed in the *Federal Register*.

***Ecosystem considerations are routinely used to inform management decisions.***

The Councils understand that conserving marine ecosystems is essential to achieving our mandate under the MSA. In working towards this goal, the Councils have become pioneers at implementing ecosystem-based management, tailored to the needs of the unique ecosystems that each Council manages. within the EEZ.

Ecosystem-based management also involves managing the human element of the ecosystem, not just the ‘natural’ elements. The Councils manage commercial and recreational fishermen, and even though we do not manage for subsistence users, we recognize their importance and that their usage has been an element of these ecosystems for millennia. This process also fulfills another objective of the EO: to spur economic growth by sustainable practices, as evidenced by nearly a million jobs and \$56 billion in value-added economic impact supported by the commercial, recreational, tribal and subsistence fisheries.

***RFMCs are at the forefront of coping with climate change.***

Our incorporation of ecosystem-based management places the Councils at the forefront of society’s response to climate change. Fishermen are well aware that warming ocean temperatures are changing the distribution of fish and affecting their productivity - they see it every day in their catches. The RFMCs are actively adapting to the rapidly changing conditions caused by global warming. This response is essential if the benefits of sustainable fisheries are to be realized by future generations. Because of our experience, we are uniquely positioned to evaluate what is needed to achieve the goals of the EO.

***RFMCs use a public, collaborative process in the conservation of living marine resources.***

The RFMCs accomplish these functions through a process that is open to the public, inclusive of all stakeholders, fair, and with balanced representation. Council members include representatives from state fishery management agencies, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, treaty Indian Tribes, territories, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of State, and Department of Commerce-appointed stakeholders representing commercial and recreational fishing interests, environmental organizations, and academics. All Council meetings are noticed in the *Federal Register*, open to the public, and provide extensive opportunity for public comment.

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<sup>2</sup> Including the Administrative Procedure Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Information Quality Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, National Environmental Policy Act, National Marine Sanctuaries Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Regulatory Flexibility Act and Executive Orders 12630, 12866, 12898, 13089, 13132, 13158, 13175, 13272.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Pacific Salmon Commission, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, and others.