

Public Law 100-711  
100th Congress

An Act

To authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for fiscal years 1989 through 1993.

Nov. 23, 1988  
[H.R. 4189]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. That this Act may be cited as the "Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1988".

Marine Mammal  
Protection Act  
Amendments of  
1988.  
16 USC 1361  
note.

INTERIM COMMERCIAL FISHERY EXEMPTION

SEC. 2. (a) The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) is amended—

- (1) by redesignating section 114 as section 116; and
- (2) by inserting immediately after section 113 the following new section:

16 USC 1384  
note.

"INTERIM EXEMPTION FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Business and  
industry.  
16 USC 1383a.

"SEC. 114. (a)(1) During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this section and ending October 1, 1993, except as provided in paragraph (2), the provisions of this section, rather than sections 101, 103, and 104, shall govern the incidental taking of marine mammals in the course of commercial fishing operations by persons using vessels of the United States and vessels which have valid fishing permits issued by the Secretary in accordance with section 204(b) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1824(b)). In any event it shall be the immediate goal that the incidental kill or serious injury of marine mammals permitted in the course of commercial fishing operations be reduced to insignificant levels approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate.

"(2) The provisions of this section other than subsection (e)(6)(A) shall not govern the incidental taking of marine mammals in the course of commercial yellowfin tuna fishing subject to section 104(h)(2) of this title.

"(b)(1) The Secretary shall, after consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission—

"(A) publish in the Federal Register, for public comment, not later than sixty days after the date of enactment of this section a proposed list of those fisheries, along with a statement of the marine mammals and the approximate number of vessels or persons involved in each such fishery, that have—

Federal  
Register,  
publication.

- "(i) frequent incidental taking of marine mammals;
- "(ii) occasional incidental taking of marine mammals; or
- "(iii) a remote likelihood of or no known incidental taking of marine mammals;

"(B) publish in the Federal Register not later than one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this section a final list of the fisheries and other information required by

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Register,  
publication.

paragraph (A), together with a summary of the provisions of this section and information sufficient to advise vessel owners on how to obtain an exemption and otherwise comply with the requirements of this section; and

“(C) at least once each year thereafter, and at such other times as the Secretary considers appropriate, reexamine, based on information gathered from the program established under subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), and other relevant sources and after notice and opportunity for public comment, the classification of fisheries and other determinations required under subparagraph (A) and publish in the Federal Register any necessary changes.

“(2)(A) An exemption shall be granted by the Secretary in accordance with this section for a vessel engaged in a fishery identified under paragraph (1)(A) (i) or (ii), upon receipt by the Secretary of a completed registration form providing the name of the vessel owner, the name and description of the vessel, the fisheries in which it will be engaged, and such other information as the Secretary considers necessary. A decal or other physical evidence that the exemption is current and valid shall be issued by the Secretary at the time an exemption is granted, and so long as the exemption remains current and valid, shall be reissued annually thereafter.

“(B) No exemption may be granted under this section to the owner of a vessel unless such vessel—

“(i) is a vessel of the United States; or

“(ii) has a valid fishing permit issued by the Secretary in accordance with section 204(b) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1824(b)).

“(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, exemptions granted under this section shall authorize the incidental taking of marine mammals, other than California sea otters, from any species or stock, including a population stock designated as depleted, but shall not authorize the intentional lethal taking of any Steller sea lion, any cetacean, or any marine mammals from a population stock designated as depleted.

“(3)(A) Beginning two hundred and forty days after the date of enactment of this section, each owner of a vessel engaged in any fishery identified under paragraph (1)(A) (i) or (ii) shall, in order to engage lawfully in that fishery—

“(i) have registered with the Secretary in order to obtain for each such vessel owned an exemption for the purpose of incidentally taking marine mammals in accordance with this section;

“(ii) ensure that a decal or such other physical evidence of a current and valid exemption as the Secretary may require is displayed on or is in the possession of the master of each such vessel; and

“(iii) report as required by subsection (c).

“(B) Any owner of a vessel receiving an exemption under this section for any fishery identified under paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall, as a condition of that exemption, take on board a natural resource observer if requested to do so by the Secretary.

“(C) An owner of a vessel engaged in a fishery identified under paragraph (1)(A) (i) or (ii) who—

“(i) fails to obtain from the Secretary an exemption under this section;

“(ii) fails to maintain a current and valid exemption; or

“(iii) fails to ensure that a decal or other physical evidence of such exemption issued by the Secretary is displayed on or is in possession of the master of the vessel, and the master of any such vessel engaged in such fishery, shall be deemed to have violated this title, and shall be subject to the penalties of this title except in the case of unknowing violations before January 1, 1990.

“(D) If the owner of a vessel has obtained and maintains a current and valid exemption from the Secretary under this section and meets the requirements set forth in this section, the owner of such vessel, and the master and crew members of the vessel, shall not be subject to the penalties set forth in this title for the incidental taking of marine mammals while such vessel is engaged in a fishery to which the exemption applies.

“(E) Each owner of a vessel engaged in any fishery not identified in paragraph (1)(A) (i) or (ii), and the master and crew members of such a vessel, shall not be subject to the penalties set forth in this title for the incidental taking of marine mammals if such owner reports to the Secretary, in such form and manner as the Secretary may require, instances of lethal incidental taking in the course of that fishery.

“(4) The Secretary shall suspend or revoke an exemption granted under this section and shall not issue a decal or other physical evidence of the exemption for any vessel until the owner of such vessel complies with the reporting requirements under subsection (c) and such requirements to take on board a natural resource observer under paragraph (3)(B) as are applicable to such vessel.

“(5)(A) The Secretary shall develop, in consultation with the appropriate States, Regional Fishery Management Councils, and other interested parties, the means by which the granting and administration of exemptions under this section shall be integrated and coordinated, to the maximum extent practicable, with existing fishery licenses, registrations, and related programs.

“(B) The Secretary shall utilize newspapers of general circulation, fishery trade associations, electronic media, and other means of advising commercial fishermen of the provisions of this section and the means by which they can comply with its requirements.

“(C) The Secretary is authorized to charge a fee for the granting of an exemption under this subsection. The level of fees charged under this subparagraph shall not exceed the administrative costs incurred in granting an exemption. Fees collected under this subparagraph shall be available to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere for expenses incurred in the granting and administration of exemptions under this section.

“(c) The owner of each vessel holding an exemption granted under subsection (b) of this section shall regularly compile information which shall be used in a report to be submitted to the Secretary at the close of the fishing season or annually, as the Secretary may prescribe. Such report shall be submitted in such form as the Secretary may require and shall include the following:

“(1) the type of fishery engaged in by the owner's vessel;

“(2) the date and approximate time of any incidental taking of a marine mammal, together with the area in which the incidental taking occurred, the fishing gear used at the time of the incidental taking, and the species of fish involved; and

“(3) for each incidental taking, the number and species of marine mammals involved, whether the marine mammals were

Communications  
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Reports.

deterred from gear or catch, incidentally injured, incidentally killed, or lethally removed to protect gear, catch, or human life. If there was no incidental taking of marine mammals during the reporting period, a report stating that fact shall be filed with the Secretary.

“(d)(1) The Secretary shall establish a program to enhance the quality of and verify information received from reports submitted by owners of vessels who have been granted an exemption under subsection (b) of this section. The program shall include, but not be limited to—

“(A) education efforts regarding the information that must be submitted;

“(B) interviews with fishermen; and

“(C) other such information gathering and verification activities that will enable the Secretary to determine reliably the nature, type, and extent of the incidental taking of marine mammals that occurs in a fishery.

Except to the extent authorized by the provisions of subsection (e), the program shall not include placement of observers aboard exempted vessels.

“(2) Information obtained under this subsection shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of subsection (j).

“(e)(1) For each fishery identified under subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section, the Secretary shall, after consultation with the appropriate Regional Fishery Management Councils, other Federal and State agencies, and other interested parties, and subject to paragraph (6), place observers on board exempted vessels so as to monitor not less than 20 percent nor more than 35 percent of the fishing operations by vessels in the fishery to obtain statistically reliable information on the species and number of marine mammals incidentally taken in the fishery. If the Secretary determines that fewer than 20 percent of the fishing operations by vessels in the fishery will be monitored during the course of the fishing season, the Secretary shall implement the alternative observation program described in subsection (f) to the extent necessary to supplement the observer program described in this subsection.

“(2) When determining the distribution of observers among fisheries and between vessels in a particular fishery, the Secretary shall be guided by the following standards:

“(A) the requirement to obtain the best scientific information available;

“(B) the requirement that assignment of observers is fair and equitable among fisheries and among vessels in a fishery;

“(C) consistent with paragraph (1), the requirement that no individual person or vessel, or group of persons or vessels, be subject to excessive or overly burdensome observer coverage; and

“(D) where practicable, the need to minimize costs and avoid duplication.

“(3) If the Secretary finds that, for reasons beyond his or her control, the Secretary cannot assign observers to all the fisheries identified under subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section at the level of observer coverage set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall allocate available observers among such fisheries, consistent with paragraph (2), according to the following priority:

“(A) those fisheries that incidentally take marine mammals from any population stock designated as depleted;

“(B) those fisheries that incidentally take marine mammals from population stocks that the Secretary believes are declining;

“(C) those fisheries other than those described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) in which the greatest incidental take of marine mammals occur; and

“(D) any other fishery identified under subsection (b)(1)(A)(i). The Secretary may, with the consent of the vessel owner, station an observer on board a vessel engaged in a fishery not identified under subsection (b)(1)(A)(i).

“(4) Information gathered by observers shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (j). Consistent with the requirements of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, if requested by the Appropriate Regional Fishery Management Council, or in the case of a State fishery, the State, require observers to collect additional information, including but not limited to the quantities, species, and physical condition of target and non-target fishery resources and, if requested by the Secretary of the Interior, seabirds.

Birds.

“(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (4), the Secretary may decline to require observers to collect information described in such paragraph, if the Secretary finds in writing, following public notice and opportunity for comment, that such information will not contribute to the protection of marine mammals or the understanding of the marine ecosystem, including fishery resources and seabirds.

“(6) The Secretary shall not be required to place an observer on a vessel in a fishery if the Secretary finds that—

“(A) in a situation where harvesting vessels are delivering fish to a processing vessel and the catch is not taken on board the harvesting vessel, statistically reliable information can be obtained from an observer on board the processing vessel to which the fish are delivered;

“(B) the facilities of a vessel for the quartering of an observer, or for carrying out observer functions, are so inadequate or unsafe that the health or safety of the observer or the safe operation of the vessel would be jeopardized; or

“(C) for reasons beyond the control of the Secretary, an observer is not available.

“(7)(A) An observer on a vessel (or the observer’s personal representative) under the requirements of this section or section 104 that is ill, disabled, injured, or killed from service as an observer on that vessel may not bring a civil action under any law of the United States for that illness, disability, injury, or death against the vessel or vessel owner, except that a civil action may be brought against the vessel owner for the owner’s willful misconduct.

“(B) This paragraph does not apply if the observer is engaged by the owner, master, or individual in charge of a vessel to perform any duties in service to the vessel.

“(8) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for the purposes of carrying out this subsection not to exceed \$2,700,000 for fiscal year 1989 and not to exceed \$8,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993.

Appropriation authorization.

“(f)(1) The Secretary shall establish an alternative observation program to provide statistically reliable information on the species and number of marine mammals incidentally taken in those fisheries identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section for which the required level of observer coverage has not been met or

for any other fisheries about which such reliable information is not otherwise available. The alternative program shall include, but not be limited to, direct observation of fishing activities from vessels, airplanes, or points on shore.

“(2) Individuals engaged in the alternative observation program shall collect scientific information on the fisheries subject to observation, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (1) and subsection (e) (4) and (5). All information collected shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (j).

“(g)(1) The Secretary shall review information regarding the incidental taking of marine mammals and evaluate the effects of such incidental taking on the affected population stocks of marine mammals.

Regulations.

“(2) If the Secretary finds, based on the information received from the programs established under subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), that the incidental taking of marine mammals in a fishery is having an immediate and significant adverse impact on a marine mammal population stock or, in the case of Steller sea lions and North Pacific fur seals, that more than 1,350 and 50, respectively, will be incidentally killed during a calendar year, the Secretary shall consult with appropriate Regional Fishery Management Councils and State fishery managers and prescribe emergency regulations to prevent to the maximum extent practicable any further taking. Any emergency regulations prescribed under this paragraph—

“(A) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, avoid interfering with existing State or regional fishery management plans;

“(B) shall be published in the Federal Register together with the reasons therefor;

“(C) shall remain in effect for not more than one hundred and eighty days or until the end of the fishing season, whichever is earlier; and

“(D) may be terminated by the Secretary at an earlier date by publication in the Federal Register of a notice of termination if the Secretary determines the reasons for the emergency regulations no longer exist.

Federal Register, publication.

In prescribing emergency regulations under this paragraph, the Secretary shall take into account the economics of the fishery concerned and the availability of existing technology to prevent or minimize incidental taking of marine mammals.

State and local governments.

“(3) If the Secretary finds, based on information received from the programs established under subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), that incidental taking of marine mammals in a fishery is not having an immediate and significant adverse impact on a marine mammal population stock but that it will likely have a significant adverse impact over a period of time longer than one year, the Secretary shall request the appropriate Regional Fishery Management Council or State to initiate, recommend, or take such action within its authority as it considers necessary to mitigate the adverse impacts, including adjustments to requirements on fishing times or areas or the imposition of restrictions on the use of vessels or gear.

“(4) The Secretary shall impose appropriate conditions and restrictions on an exemption granted under subsection (b) if—

“(A) a Regional Fishery Management Council or State does not act in a reasonable period of time on a request made by the Secretary under paragraph (3); or

“(B) if the Secretary determines after notice and opportunity for public comment that the purposes of this section would be better served by such action.

“(h) The Secretary shall design and implement an information management system capable of processing and analyzing reports received from the programs established under subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), and other relevant sources, including Federal and State enforcement authorities, marine mammal stranding networks, and the marine mammal researchers. The information shall be made accessible to the public on a continuing basis, but in any case no later than six months after it is received, subject to the provisions of subsection (j).

Public  
information.

“(i) When carrying out the Secretary’s responsibilities under subsections (b), (d), (e), (f), and (h) of this section, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, utilize the services and programs of State agencies, Federal agencies (including programs established by Regional Fishery Management Councils), marine fisheries commissions, universities, and private entities, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise. The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and agreements to carry out his or her responsibilities and shall establish appropriate guidelines to ensure that other programs used or contracted for will meet the same standards as a program established by the Secretary. A person contracting with the Secretary to provide observer services under subsection (e) of this section must provide evidence of financial responsibility in an amount and form prescribed by the Secretary to compensate employees (or their survivors) adequately for any illness, disability, injury, or death from service on a vessel.

Contracts.

“(j)(1) Any information collected under subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), or (h) of this section shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except—

Classified  
information.

“(A) to Federal employees whose duties require access to such information;

“(B) to State employees pursuant to an agreement with the Secretary that prevents public disclosure of the identity or business of any person;

“(C) when required by court order; or

“(D) in the case of scientific information involving fisheries, to employees of Regional Fishery Management Councils who are responsible for fishery management plan development and monitoring.

“(2) The Secretary shall prescribe such procedures as may be necessary to preserve such confidentiality, except that the Secretary shall release or make public any such information in aggregate, summary, or other form which does not directly or indirectly disclose the identity or business of any person.

Public  
information.

“(k) The Secretary, in consultation with any other Federal agency to the extent that such agency may be affected, shall prescribe such regulations as necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

Regulations.

“(l)(1) The Chairman of the Marine Mammal Commission shall, after consultation with interested parties and not later than February 1, 1990, transmit to the Secretary and make available to the public recommended guidelines to govern the incidental taking of marine mammals in the course of commercial fishing operations, other than those subject to section 104(h)(2), after October 1, 1993.

Public  
information.

Such guidelines shall be developed by the Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisers on Marine Mammals and shall—

“(A) be designed to provide a scientific rationale and basis for determining how many marine mammals may be incidentally taken under a regime to be adopted to govern such taking after October 1, 1993;

“(B) be based on sound principles of wildlife management, and be consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes and policies set forth in this Act; and

“(C) to the maximum extent practicable, include as factors to be considered and utilized in determining permissible levels of such taking—

“(i) the status and trends of the affected marine mammal population stocks;

“(ii) the abundance and annual net recruitment of such stocks;

“(iii) the level of confidence in the knowledge of the affected stocks; and

“(iv) the extent to which incidental taking will likely cause or contribute to their decline or prevent their recovery to optimum sustainable population levels.

“(2) The Secretary shall advise the Chairman of the Commission in writing if the Secretary determines that any additional information or explanation of the Chairman’s recommendations is needed, and the Chairman shall respond in writing to any such request by the Secretary.

“(3) On or before February 1, 1991, the Secretary, after consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission, Regional Fishery Management Councils, and other interested governmental and non-governmental organizations, shall publish in the Federal Register, for public comment, the suggested regime that the Secretary considers should, if authorized by enactment of any additional legislation, govern incidental taking of marine mammals, other than those subject to section 104(h)(2), after October 1, 1993. The suggested regime shall include—

“(A) the scientific guidelines to be used in determining permissible levels of incidental taking;

“(B) a description of the arrangements for consultation and cooperation with other Federal agencies, the appropriate Regional Fishery Management Councils and States, the commercial fishing industry, and conservation organizations; and

“(C) a summary of such regulations and legislation as would be necessary to implement the suggested regime.

“(4) On or before January 1, 1992, the Secretary, after consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission, and consideration of public comment, shall transmit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives recommendations pertaining to the incidental taking of marine mammals, other than those subject to section 104(h)(2), after October 1, 1993. The recommendations shall include—

“(A) the suggested regime developed under paragraph (3) of this subsection as modified after comment and consultations;

“(B) a proposed schedule for implementing the suggested regime; and



“(C) such recommendations for additional legislation as the Secretary considers necessary or desirable to implement the suggested regime.

“(m) The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior prior to taking actions or making determinations under this section that affect or relate to species or population stocks of marine mammals for which the Secretary of the Interior is responsible under this title.

“(n) For the purposes of this section, the owner of fixed or other commercial fishing gear that is deployed with or without the use of a vessel shall be deemed to be an owner of a vessel engaged in the fishery in which that gear is deployed.

“(o) As used in this section—

“(1) the term ‘fishery’ has the same meaning as it does in section 3(8) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(8)).

“(2) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Commerce.

“(3) the term ‘vessel engaged in a fishery’ means a fishing vessel as defined in section 2101(11a) of title 46, United States Code, or a fish processing vessel as defined in section 2101(11b) of that title, which is engaged in fishery.

“(4) the term ‘vessel of the United States’ has the same meaning as it does in section 3(27) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(27)).”

(b) Section 102(a) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1372(a)) is amended by striking “and 113” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “113, and 114”.

(c) The table of contents contained in the first section of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 is amended by striking:

“Sec. 114. Authorization of Appropriations.”

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Sec. 114. Interim Exemption for Commercial Fisheries.

“Sec. 115. Status Review; Conservation Plans.

“Sec. 116. Authorization of Appropriations.”

#### STATUS REVIEW

SEC. 3. (a) The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) is amended by inserting immediately after section 114, as added by section 2 of this Act, the following new section:

#### “STATUS REVIEW; CONSERVATION PLANS

“SEC. 115. (a)(1) In any action by the Secretary to determine if a species or stock should be designated as depleted, or should no longer be designated as depleted, regardless of whether such action is taken on the initiative of the Secretary or in response to a petition for a status review, the Secretary shall only make such a determination by issuance of a rule, after notice and opportunity for public comment and after a call for information in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(2) The Secretary shall make any determination described in paragraph (1) solely on the basis of the best scientific information available. Prior to the issuance of a proposed rule concerning any such determination, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a call to assist the Secretary in obtaining scientific information from individuals and organizations concerned with the con-

16 USC 1383b.

Federal  
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publication.

ervation of marine mammals, from persons in any industry which might be affected by the determination, and from academic institutions. In addition, the Secretary shall utilize, to the extent the Secretary determines to be feasible, informal working groups of interested parties and other methods to gather the necessary information.

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publication.

“(3)(A) If the Secretary receives a petition for a status review as described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register that such a petition has been received and is available for public review.

“(B) Within sixty days after receipt of the petition, the Secretary shall publish a finding in the Federal Register as to whether the petition presents substantial information indicating that the petitioned action may be warranted.

“(C) If the Secretary makes a positive finding under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall include in the Federal Register notice, a finding that—

“(i) a review of the status of the species or stock will be commenced promptly; or

“(ii) a prompt review of the petition is precluded by other pending status determination petitions and that expeditious progress is being made to process pending status determination petitions under this title.

In no case after making a finding under this subparagraph shall the Secretary delay commencing a review of the status of a species or stock for more than one hundred and twenty days after receipt of the petition.

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Register,  
publication.

“(D) No later than two hundred and ten days after the receipt of the petition, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a proposed rule as to the status of the species or stock, along with the reasons underlying the proposed status determination. Persons shall have at least sixty days to submit comments on such a proposed rule.

“(E) Not later than ninety days after the close of the comment period on a proposed rule issued under subparagraph (D), the Secretary shall issue a final rule on the status of the species or stock involved, along with the reasons for the status determination. If the Secretary finds with respect to such a proposed rule that there is substantial disagreement regarding the sufficiency or accuracy of the available information relevant to a status determination, the Secretary may delay the issuance of a final rule for a period of not more than six months for purposes of soliciting additional information.

“(F) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (D) and (E) of this paragraph and section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary may issue a final rule as to the status of a species or stock any time sixty or more days after a positive finding under subparagraph (B) if the Secretary determines there is substantial information available to warrant such final status determination and further delay would pose a significant risk to the well-being of any species or stock. Along with the final rule, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register detailed reasons for the expedited determination.

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Register,  
publication.

“(b)(1) The Secretary shall prepare conservation plans—

“(A) By December 31, 1989, for North Pacific fur seals;

“(B) by December 31, 1990, for Steller sea lions; and

“(C) as soon as possible, for any species or stock designated as depleted under this title, except that a conservation plan need

not be prepared if the Secretary determines that it will not promote the conservation of the species or stock.

“(2) Each plan shall have the purpose of conserving and restoring the species or stock to its optimum sustainable population. The Secretary shall model such plans on recovery plans required under section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(f)).

“(3) The Secretary shall act expeditiously to implement each conservation plan prepared under paragraph (1). Each year, the Secretary shall specify in the annual report prepared under section 103(f) of this title what measures have been taken to prepare and implement such plans.”

#### TAKING OF PORPOISE IN TUNA FISHERY

SEC. 4. (a) Section 101(a)(2) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(2)) is amended—

- (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;
- (2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof a comma; and

(B) by adding at the end, flush with the margin, the following:

“except that the Secretary shall not find that the regulatory program, or the average rate of incidental taking by vessels, of a harvesting nation is comparable to that of the United States for purposes of clause (i) or (ii) of this paragraph unless—

“(I) the regulatory program of the harvesting nation includes, by no later than the beginning of the 1990 fishing season, such prohibitions against encircling pure schools of species of marine mammals, conducting sundown sets, and other activities as are made applicable to United States vessels;

“(II) the average rate of the incidental taking by vessels of the harvesting nation is no more than 2.0 times that of United States vessels during the same period by the end of the 1989 fishing season and no more than 1.25 times that of United States vessels during the same period by the end of the 1990 fishing season and thereafter;

“(III) the total number of eastern spinner dolphin (*Stenella longirostris*) incidentally taken by vessels of the harvesting nation during the 1989 and subsequent fishing seasons does not exceed 15 percent of the total number of all marine mammals incidentally taken by such vessels in such year and the total number of coastal spotted dolphin (*Stenella attenuata*) incidentally taken by such vessels in such seasons does not exceed 2 percent of the total number of all marine mammals incidentally taken by such vessels in such year;

“(IV) the rate of incidental taking of marine mammals by the vessels of the harvesting nation during the 1989 and subsequent fishing seasons is monitored by the porpoise mortality observer program of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission or an equivalent international program in which the United States

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Commerce and  
trade.

participates and is based upon observer coverage that is equal to that achieved for United States vessels during the same period, except that the Secretary may approve an alternative observer program if the Secretary determines, no less than sixty days after publication in the Federal Register of the Secretary's proposal and reasons therefor, that such an alternative observer program will provide sufficiently reliable documentary evidence of the average rate of incidental taking by a harvesting nation; and

“(V) the harvesting nation complies with all reasonable requests by the Secretary for cooperation in carrying out the scientific research program required by section 104(h)(3) of this title;” and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

Exports.  
Imports.

“(C) shall require the government of any intermediary nation from which yellowfin tuna or tuna products will be exported to the United States to certify and provide reasonable proof that it has acted to prohibit the importation of such tuna and tuna products from any nation from which direct export to the United States of such tuna and tuna products is banned under this section within sixty days following the effective date of such ban on importation to the United States; and

Imports.

“(D) shall, six months after importation of yellowfin tuna or tuna products has been banned under this section, certify such fact to the President, which certification shall be deemed to be a certification for the purposes of section 8(a) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)) for as long as such ban is in effect.”

International agreements.

(b) Paragraph (2) of section 108(a) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1378(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) initiate—

“(A) negotiations as soon as possible with all foreign governments which are engaged in, or which have persons or companies engaged in, commercial fishing operations which are found by the Secretary to be unduly harmful to any species or population stock of marine mammal, for the purpose of entering into bilateral and multilateral treaties with such countries to protect marine mammals, with the Secretary of State to prepare a draft agenda relating to this matter for discussion at appropriate international meetings and forums; and

Conservation.

“(B) discussions with foreign governments whose vessels harvest yellowfin tuna with purse seines in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of concluding, through the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission or such other bilateral or multilateral institutions as may be appropriate, international arrangements for the conservation of marine mammals taken incidentally in the course of harvesting such tuna, which should include provisions for (i) cooperative research into alternative methods of locating and catching yellowfin tuna which do not involve the taking of marine mammals, (ii) cooperative research on the status of affected marine mammal population stocks, (iii) reliable monitoring of the number, rate, and species of marine mammals taken by vessels of harvesting nations, (iv) limitations on incidental take levels based upon the best

scientific information available, and (v) the use of the best marine mammal safety techniques and equipment that are economically and technologically practicable to reduce the incidental kill and serious injury of marine mammals to insignificant levels approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate;"

(c) Section 108 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1378) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) The Secretary shall include a description of the annual results of discussions initiated and conducted pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B), as well as any proposals for further action to achieve the purposes of that subsection, in the report required under section 103(f) of this title."

(d) Section 104(h)(2)(B) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1374(h)(2)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following new clauses:

"(iv) The Secretary shall, by January 1, 1989, prescribe regulations to ensure that the backdown procedure during sets of the purse seine net on marine mammals is completed and rolling of the net to sack up has begun no later than thirty minutes after sundown. The Secretary may waive or otherwise modify such regulations for—

Regulations.

"(I) a designated certificate holder on an observed trip if the Secretary determines, based on observer reports, that such restriction is not necessary because the certificate holder has consistently utilized fishing techniques and equipment so as to result in an incidental marine mammal mortality rate during sundown sets that is no higher than the average such rate for the fleet during daylight sets; or

"(II) all certificate holders on observed trips if the Secretary determines that such restriction is not necessary because all certificate holders have developed and are utilizing fishing techniques and equipment that assure that the incidental marine mammal mortality rate during sundown sets will be no higher than such rate during daylight sets.

"(v) The Secretary may authorize, after public notice and opportunity for comment, designated certificate holders to conduct experimental fishing operations on observed trips, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, for the purpose of testing proposed improvements in fishing techniques and equipment that may reduce the incidental mortality of marine mammals in the course of commercial yellowfin tuna fishing operations, and the Secretary may waive such terms and conditions of the general permit and this section, other than the quotas on incidental taking of marine mammals and the prohibition against encircling pure schools of certain species of marine mammals, as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate for the conduct of such experimental fishing.

"(vi) The Secretary, after public notice and opportunity for comment and consultation with the skippers' panel of experts established pursuant to the general permit, shall develop and implement by not later than the beginning of the 1990 fishing season a system of performance standards to maintain the diligence and proficiency of certificate holders in the use of the best marine mammal safety techniques and equipment that are

economically and technologically practicable. The system shall include such arrangements as are necessary for the identification of certificate holders whose incidental marine mammal mortality rate is consistently and substantially higher than the average rate of the fleet, and for the supplemental training and observation of such certificate holders, and provisions for suspension or revocation of certificates of inclusion of those certificate holders whose unacceptably high rate of incidental taking reflects a lack of diligence or proficiency in the use of the best marine mammal safety techniques and equipment.

Arms and  
munitions.  
Pests and  
pesticides.  
Regulations.

“(vii) It shall be unlawful to use any explosive devices other than class C explosive pest control devices in the course of commercial yellowfin tuna fishing subject to the general permit. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations, effective April 1, 1990, to prohibit or restrict the use of class C explosive pest control devices in the course of commercial yellowfin tuna fishing unless the Secretary determines, based on a study which the Secretary shall undertake, that the use of such devices does not result in physical impairment or increased mortality of marine mammals.

“(viii) During the 1989 and subsequent fishing seasons, each certificated vessel shall carry on every fishing trip subject to this subsection an official observer certified by the Secretary or by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission for the purpose of conducting research and observing fishing operations unless, for reasons beyond the control of the Secretary, an observer is not available for such purpose. The Secretary may waive this requirement after the 1991 fishing season and establish a less extensive observer program if the Secretary, after notice and opportunity for comment, determines that such an alternative program will provide sufficiently reliable information.

“(ix) The Secretary shall annually convene meetings with representatives of conservation and environmental organizations, the commercial tuna fishing industry, and other interested persons for the purpose of discussing the results of efforts to reduce the incidental mortality and serious injury of marine mammals under this subsection as well as throughout the international fleet as a whole and developing plans for such efforts during the next year. On or before April 1, 1992, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report on the results of such efforts. The report shall discuss the results of the scientific research programs, performance standards, observer program, prohibition on sun-down sets, development of alternative fishing techniques, and other efforts required by this section, and shall include recommendations for such action as the Secretary considers necessary and desirable to reduce further the total mortality and serious injury of marine mammals in the course of commercial yellowfin tuna fishing throughout the international fleet.”

Reports.

(e) Section 110(a) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1380(a)) is amended—

(1) immediately before “The Secretary” at the beginning of the first sentence, by inserting “(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) For purposes of identifying appropriate research into promising new methods of locating and catching yellowfin tuna without the incidental taking of marine mammals, the Secretary shall contract for an independent review of information pertaining to such potential alternative methods to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences with individuals having scientific, technical, or other expertise that may be relevant to the identification of promising alternative fishing techniques. The Secretary shall request that the independent review be submitted to the Secretary on or before September 8, 1989, and the Secretary shall submit the report of the independent review, together with a proposed plan for research, development, and implementation of alternative fishing techniques, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives on or before December 5, 1989.”

Research and  
development.  
Contracts.

Reports.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND PUBLIC DISPLAY PERMITS

SEC. 5. (a) Section 109(h) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1379(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h)(1) Nothing in this title shall prevent a Federal, State, or local government official or employee or a person designated under section 112(c) from taking, in the course of his or her duties as an official, employee, or designee, a marine mammal in a humane manner (including euthanasia) if such taking is for—

- “(A) the protection or welfare of the mammal,
- “(B) the protection of the public health and welfare, or
- “(C) the nonlethal removal of nuisance animals.

Safety.  
Imports.

“(2) Nothing in this title shall prevent the Secretary or a person designated under section 112(c) from importing a marine mammal into the United States if such importation is necessary to render medical treatment that is not otherwise available.

“(3) In any case in which it is feasible to return to its natural habitat a marine mammal taken or imported under circumstances described in this subsection, steps to achieve that result shall be taken.”

(b) Section 102(b) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1372(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence, flush with the margin:

“Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary may issue a permit for the importation of a marine mammal, if the Secretary determines that such importation is necessary for the protection or welfare of the animal.”

Imports.

(c) Paragraph (1) of section 101(a) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) Consistent with the provisions of section 104, permits may be issued by the Secretary for taking and importation for purposes of scientific research, public display, or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock if—”

Imports.

(d) Section 104(c) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1374(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “display or scientific research” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “scientific research, public display, or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock”;

(2) by inserting “(1)” immediately after “(c)”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) A permit may be issued for public display purposes only to an applicant which offers a program for education or conservation purposes that, based on professionally recognized standards of the public display community, is acceptable to the Secretary and which submits with the permit application information indicating that the applicant’s facilities are open to the public on a regularly scheduled basis and that access to the facilities is not limited or restricted other than by the charging of an admission fee.

“(3) A permit may be issued for scientific research purposes only to an applicant which submits with its permit application information indicating that the taking is required to further a bona fide scientific purpose and does not involve unnecessary duplication of research. No permit issued for purposes of scientific research shall authorize the killing of a marine mammal unless the applicant demonstrates that a nonlethal method for carrying out the research is not feasible. The Secretary shall not issue a permit for research which involves the lethal taking of a marine mammal from a species or stock designated as depleted, unless the Secretary determines that the results of such research will directly benefit that species or stock, or that such research fulfills a critically important research need.

“(4)(A) A permit may be issued for enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock only with respect to a species or stock for which the Secretary, after consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission and after notice and opportunity for public comment, has first determined that—

“(i) taking or importation is likely to contribute significantly to maintaining or increasing distribution or numbers necessary to ensure the survival or recovery of the species or stock; and

“(ii) taking or importation is consistent (I) with any conservation plan adopted by the Secretary under section 115(b) of this title or any recovery plan developed under section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 for the species or stock, or (II) if there is no conservation or recovery plan in place, with the Secretary’s evaluation of the actions required to enhance the survival or recovery of the species or stock in light of the factors that would be addressed in a conservation plan or a recovery plan.

“(B) A permit issued in accordance with this paragraph may allow the captive maintenance of a marine mammal from a depleted species or stock only if the Secretary—

“(i) determines that captive maintenance is likely to contribute to the survival or recovery of the species or stock by maintaining a viable gene pool, increasing productivity, providing biological information, or establishing animal reserves;

“(ii) determines that the expected benefit to the affected species or stock outweighs the expected benefit of alternatives which do not require removal of animals from the wild; and

“(iii) requires that the marine mammal or its progeny be returned to the natural habitat of the species or stock as soon as feasible, consistent with the objectives of any applicable conservation plan or recovery plan, or of any evaluation by the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

The Secretary may allow the public display of such a marine mammal only if the Secretary determines that such display is incidental to the authorized maintenance and will not interfere with the attainment of the survival or recovery objectives.”.



(e)(1) Section 101(a)(3)(B) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(3)(B)) is amended by inserting, immediately after “scientific research purposes”, the following: “or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock”.

(2) Section 102(b) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1372(b)) is amended by striking “research” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “research, or for enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock”.

(3) Section 109(b) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1379(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(E), by striking “research and public display purposes” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “research, public display, or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(B)(ii), by striking “research or public display purposes” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “research, public display, or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock”.

(4) Section 202(a)(2) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1402(a)(2)) is amended by inserting, immediately after “scientific research”, the following: “, public display, or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock”.

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 6. Section 7 of the Act entitled “An Act to improve the operation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, and for other purposes”, approved October 9, 1981 (16 U.S.C. 1384 and 1407) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce, for purposes of carrying out such functions and responsibilities as it may have been given under such title (other than section 114(e)(8)), \$12,250,000 for fiscal year 1989, \$12,740,000 for fiscal year 1990, \$13,250,000 for fiscal year 1991, \$13,780,000 for fiscal year 1992, and \$14,331,000 for fiscal year 1993.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “and” immediately after “1985.”; and

(B) by striking “and 1988” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “1988, and 1989, \$3,120,000 for fiscal year 1990, \$3,240,000 for fiscal year 1991, \$3,370,000 for fiscal year 1992, and \$3,500,000 for fiscal year 1993”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “and” immediately after “1983.”; and

(B) by striking “and 1988” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “1988, and 1989, \$1,140,000 for fiscal year 1990, \$1,190,000 for fiscal year 1991, \$1,230,000 for fiscal year 1992, and \$1,280,000 for fiscal year 1993”.

#### STUDY ON MORTALITY OF ATLANTIC DOLPHIN

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study regarding the east coast epidemic during 1987 and 1988 which has caused substantial mortality within the North Atlantic coastal population of Atlantic bottle-nosed dolphin. The study shall examine—

Diseases.  
16 USC 1361  
note.

- (1) the cause or causes of the epidemic;
  - (2) the effect of the epidemic on coastal and offshore populations of Atlantic bottle-nosed dolphin;
  - (3) the extent to which pollution may have contributed to the epidemic;
  - (4) whether other species and populations of marine mammals were affected by those factors which contributed to the epidemic; and
  - (5) any other matters pertaining to the causes and effects of the epidemic.
- (b) On or before January 1, 1989, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives a plan for conducting the study required in subsection (a).

#### AMENDMENTS TO FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967

SEC. 8. Section 8(h)(4) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(h)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) The term 'fish products' means any aquatic species (including marine mammals and plants) and all products thereof exported from an offending country, whether or not taken by fishing vessels of such country, or packed, processed, or otherwise prepared for export in such country or within the jurisdiction thereof."

#### PRIBILOF ISLAND TRUST FUNDS

SEC. 9. Section 206(e)(1) of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1166(e)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "In addition, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$3,200,000 for fiscal year 1989 and \$1,800,000 for fiscal year 1990 to be used for the purpose of funding the Saint Paul Island Trust, as established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, and \$3,700,000 for fiscal year 1990 to be used for the purpose of funding the Saint George Trust, as established pursuant to subsection (a)(1)."

Appropriation  
authorization.

Approved November 23, 1988.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4189 (S. 2810):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 100-970 (Comm. on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 100-592 accompanying S. 2810 (Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 134 (1988):

Sept. 26, considered and passed House.

Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2810.

Oct. 19, House concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.

Oct. 21, Senate concurred in House amendment.