

National Standard 1 Guidelines

MAFAC meeting

Seattle, WA

May 22, 2012

National Standard 1

Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.



History of Addressing Overfishing

- 1976 Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act
 - Established the 1st 7 National Standards.
 - MSY
 - OY
- ❖ 1989 NS1 guidelines
 - Directed Councils to include measureable definitions of overfishing.

History of Addressing Overfishing

- ❖ 1996 Sustainable Fisheries Act
 - Objective and measureable criteria for determining overfished status.
 - Annual Report to Congress on Status of Fisheries
 - Rebuilding requirements
- ❖ 2007 MSA Reauthorization
 - Annual catch limits
 - Accountability measures



National Standard 1 Guidelines

- **♦** Codified at 50 CFR 600.310
- Last revised January 16, 2009
 - Annual catch limits
 - Accountability measures

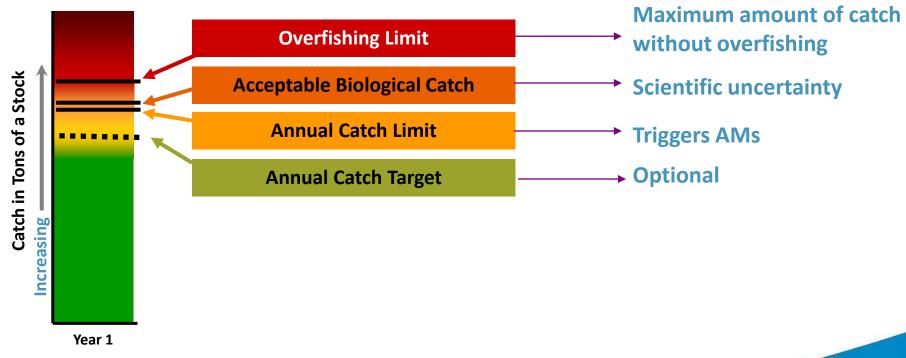


Major aspects of the current NS1 Guidelines



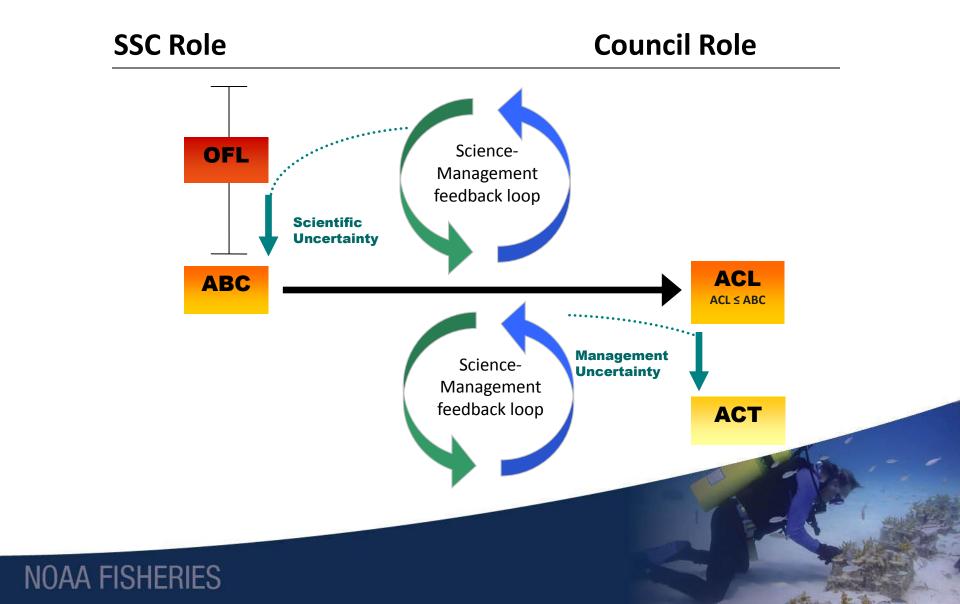
Definition Framework

$OFL \ge ABC \ge ACL$





Roles in setting ACLs



ACL Implementation and Concerns

- Since 2007, NMFS and Councils have implemented ACLs and AMs for all FMPs.
- Transformative process for Federal fisheries.
- Concerns and perceptions about ACLs.
- Several Bills have been proposed to revise ACL, AM, and rebuilding provisions in MSA.
- Congressional Hearings.
- ANPR allows us to engage the public on various issues related to NS1.

National Standard 1 ANPR

- Published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) on May 3, 2012.
- ❖90 day comment period ends August 1, 2012.
- Opportunity to engage the public.
- Long term process.
- Unlike the last NS1 guideline revisions.
- Technical guidance.

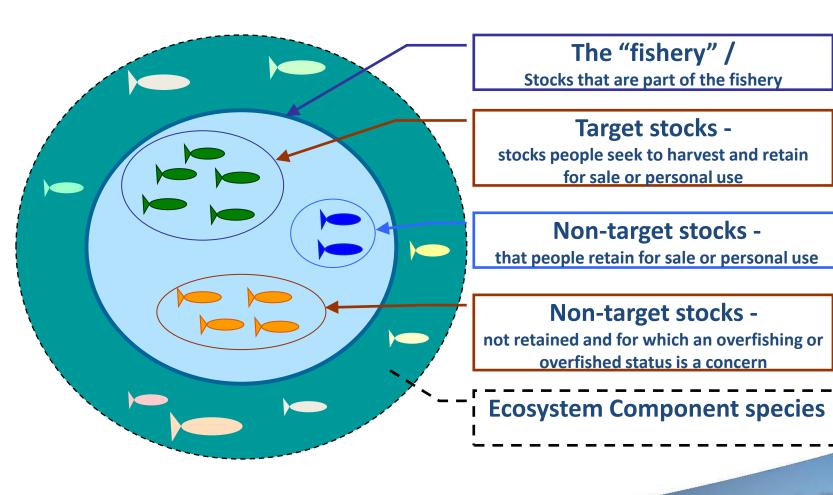
National Standard 1 ANPR Issues

- 1. Stocks in a fishery
- 2. Overfishing and multi-year impacts
- 3. ACLs and optimum yield
- 4. Mixed-stock fisheries and optimum yield
- 5. Scientific and management uncertainty
- 6. Data poor stocks
- 7. Acceptable biological catch control rules
- 8. Catch accounting
- 9. Accountability measures
- 10. ACL exceptions
- 11. Rebuilding progress

Stocks in a fishery

- FMPs for fisheries that require "conservation and management".
- Some FMPs include a small number of species; others include numerous species.
- NS1 guidelines established distinction between stocks in the fishery and ecosystem component species.

Stock Classification - Example



Stocks in a fishery

- As of March 2012, 6 FMPs have used the EC species classification.
 - Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (SAFMC)
 - Coastal Pelagic Species (PFMC)
 - Fish Resources of the Arctic Management Area (NPFMC)
 - West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species/ Pacific Pelagic
 Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region Ecosystem (PFMC/WPFMC)
 - Scallop Fishery off of Alaska (NPFMC)
- Could further describe criteria for classifying stocks in a fishery and EC species.

ACLs, Optimum Yield, Mixed-Stock Fisheries

The term "optimum," with respect to yield from a fishery means the amount of fish which-

- (A) Will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities, and taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems;
- (B) Is prescribed as such on the basis of the maximum sustainable yield from the fishery, as reduced by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factor; and

(C) In the case of an overfished fishery, provides for rebuilding to a level consistent with producing MSY in such fishery.

ACLs, Optimum Yield, Mixed-Stock Fisheries

- Perception:
 - Less abundant stocks prevent achieving OY.
- ❖ NS1: Achieving OY "on a continuing basis"
- OY: "Provides for rebuilding"
- Means that OY:
 - Provides for stocks to rebuild to B_{MSY}.
 - Preventing overfishing.
 - OY is a long-term average.
 - Average catch = OY.

ACLs, Optimum Yield, Mixed-Stock Fisheries

Perception:

- ACLs have resulted in reductions in catch.
- Relationship between ACL and OY?
- Definition of OY provides for economic, social, and ecological considerations to influence the choice of catch below the overfishing limit.
 - Market considerations
 - Increase stability and resiliency

Data Poor Stocks and ABC Control Rules

- *Requirement for ACLs has increased focus on assessing "data poor" stocks.
- Review experiences of the Councils and their Scientific and Statistical Committees in setting ABCs and ACLs.
- ❖ABC control rules are a new concept in some fisheries. Others have used them for years.
- Review ABC control rules.

Resources for data poor stocks & ABC control rules

- Report of a National SSC Workshop on ABC Control Rule Implementation and Peer Review Procedures – October 2010
- Assessment Methods for Data-Poor Stocks, Report of the Review Panel Meeting – April 2011
- Calculating ABC for stocks that have reliable catch data only, NOAA Tech Memo – May 2011

Rebuilding progress and plans

- What should happen during the course of a rebuilding plan when rebuilding progress is determined to be inadequate?
- *Reasons for inadequate progress:
 - Management measures do not adequately control the fishery.
 - Environmental factors that limit stock growth.
 - Significant changes in the rebuilding target from a new stock assessment.

Summary

- **ACL** implementation has been transformative.
- ❖NS 1 ANPR welcome comments.
- Encourage comments on the 11 issues and any other ideas and solutions.
- Welcome comments on the appropriateness and utility of technical guidance reports and policy directives.

Questions for Discussion

- What were the major issues with the implementation of ACLs in Federal fisheries?
- Which issues should NMFS address when proposing revisions to NS1 guidelines?
- ❖ Does MAFAC have suggestions regarding which issues should be addressed through technical guidance reports and/or policy directives rather than as revisions to 50 CFR 600.310?

