



NOAA
FISHERIES

National Standard 1 Guidelines

Summary of 2016 Revisions

HMS Advisory Panel

May 9, 2017

Outline

1. Background
2. Rulemaking Objectives
3. Provisions of Interest
4. Questions



National Standard 1 (NS1)

- National Standard 1 is a critical component to the MSA's success
- Requires that U.S. fisheries management:
 - A. Prevent overfishing
 - B. Achieve optimum yield
- NS1 guidelines provide guidance on *how* to achieve requirements (A) and (B)

Basis for Action

- 2007 MSA Reauthorization
 - Introduced annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs) requirements
- ACLs and AMs transformed federal fisheries



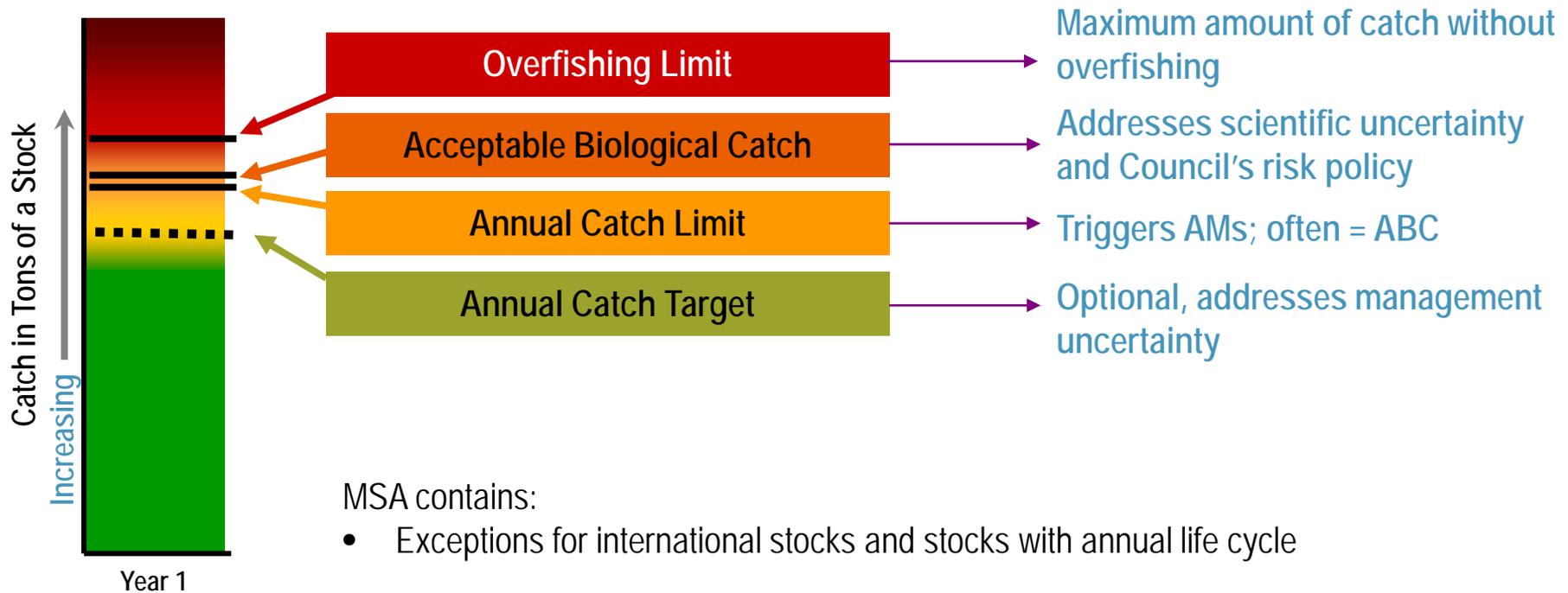
2016 Revisions to the NS1 Guidelines

Objectives:

1. Improve & streamline guidelines
2. Address experience gained during implementation of ACLs & AMs
3. Provide flexibility to address management issues within current statutory limits

Do **not** require revision of current FMPs

ACL Framework



Features of NS1 Final Rule

1. Increasing stability to fisheries
2. Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans
3. Determining adequate progress in rebuilding
4. Determining which stocks require federal management
5. Clarifying OY and FMP objectives

Increasing stability to fisheries

- A. Carrying over unused quota into the next year
- B. Multi-year overfishing status determinations



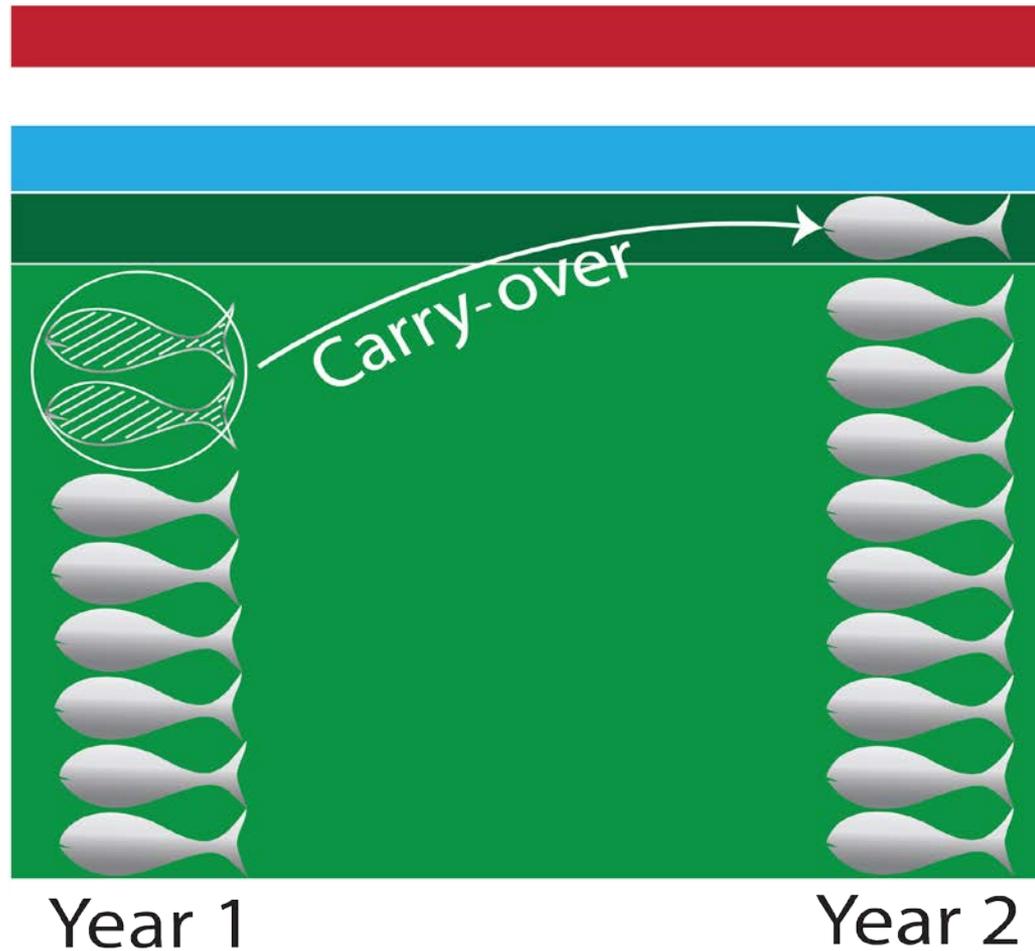
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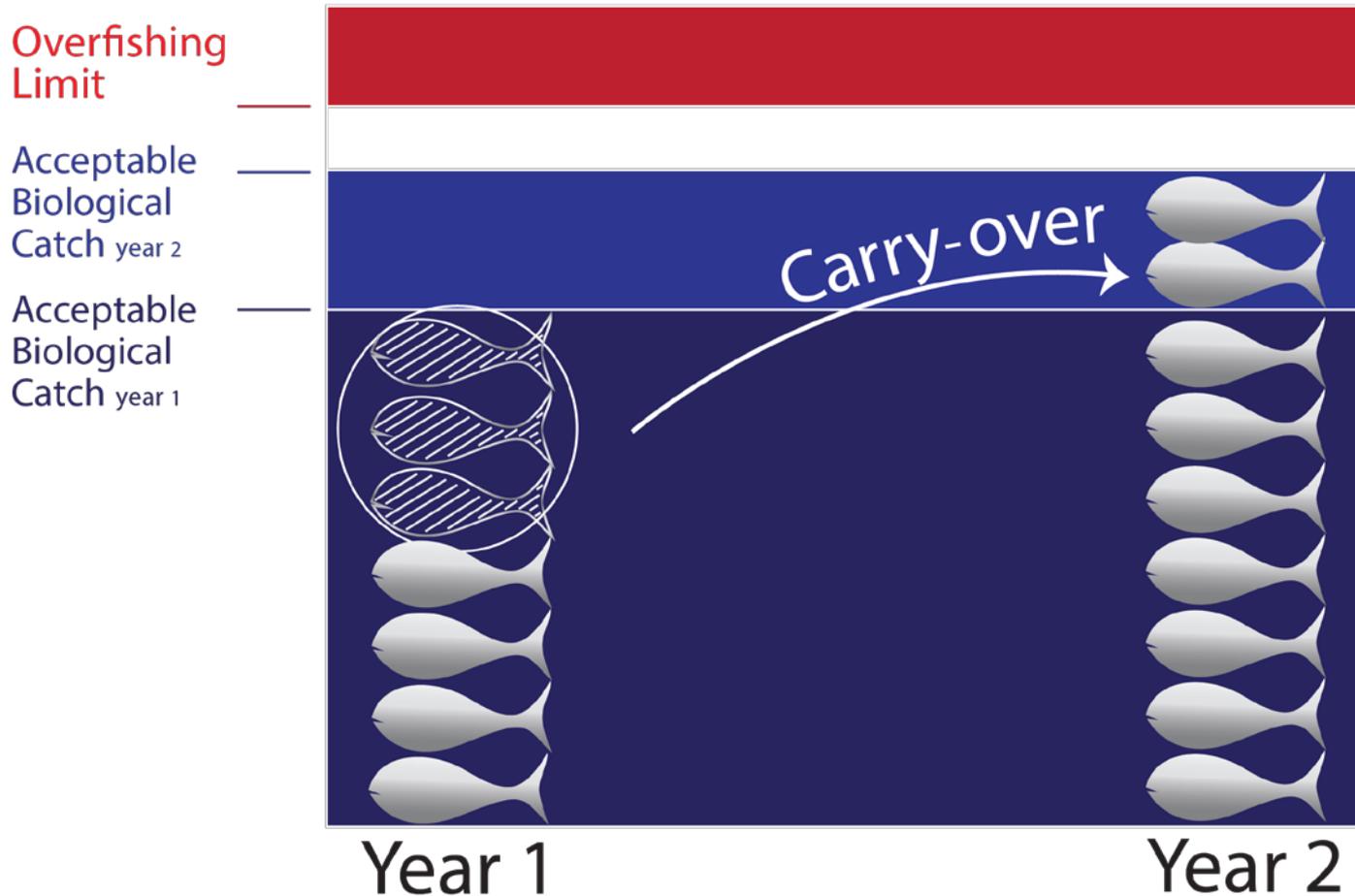


Carry-Over Approach #1: Utilizing ACL buffer

Overfishing Limit
Acceptable Biological Catch
Annual Catch Limit year 2
Annual Catch Limit year 1



Carry-Over Approach #2: ABC Control Rule



Consider the stock's **condition** & the **reason** for the underage prior to carrying-over

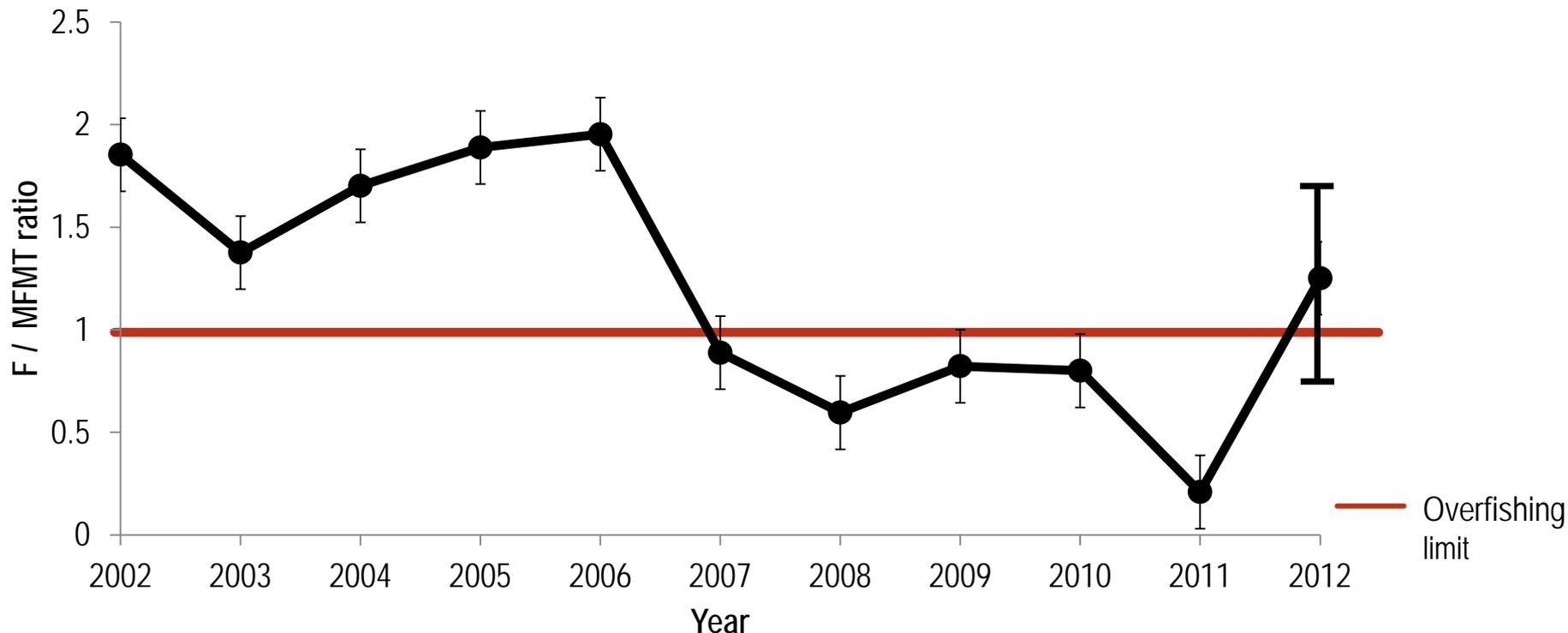
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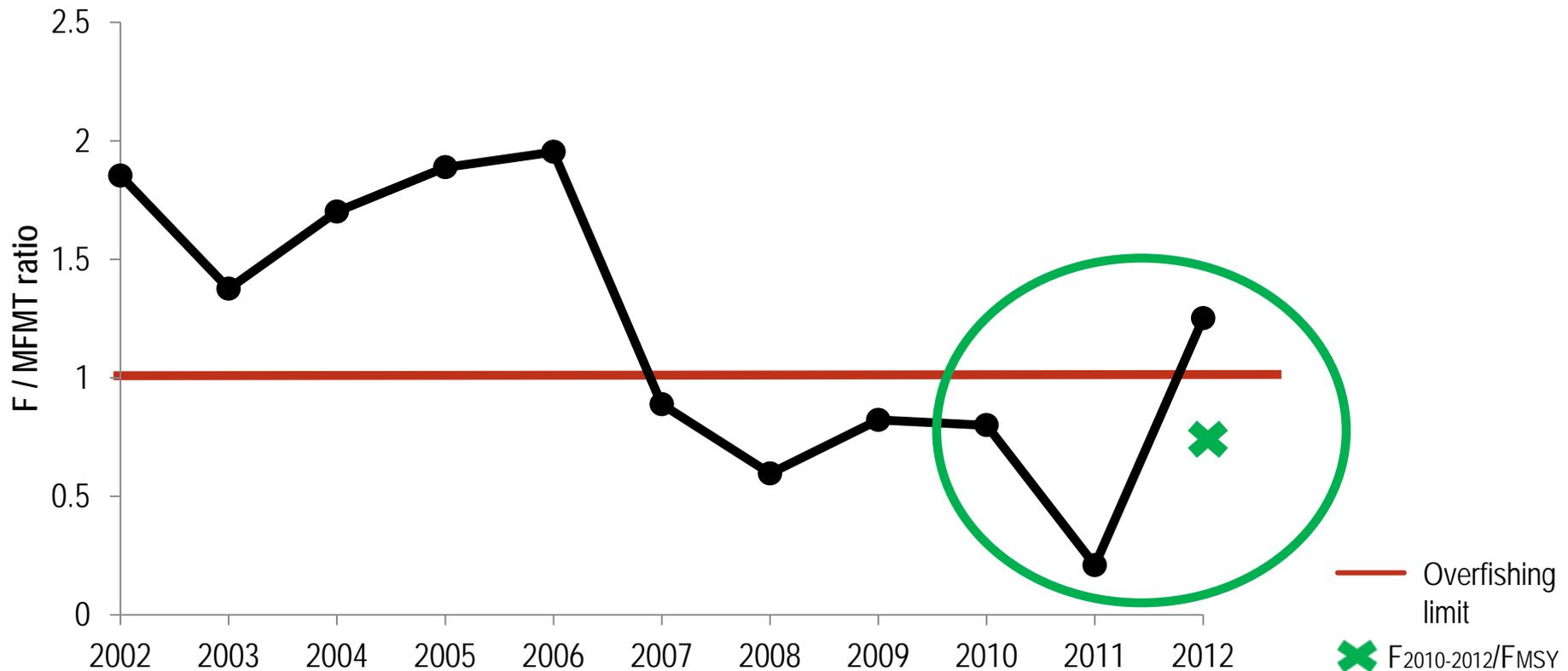
Multi-year overfishing status determinations

- Agency reports on stock status annually
- Last year of data is often the most uncertain



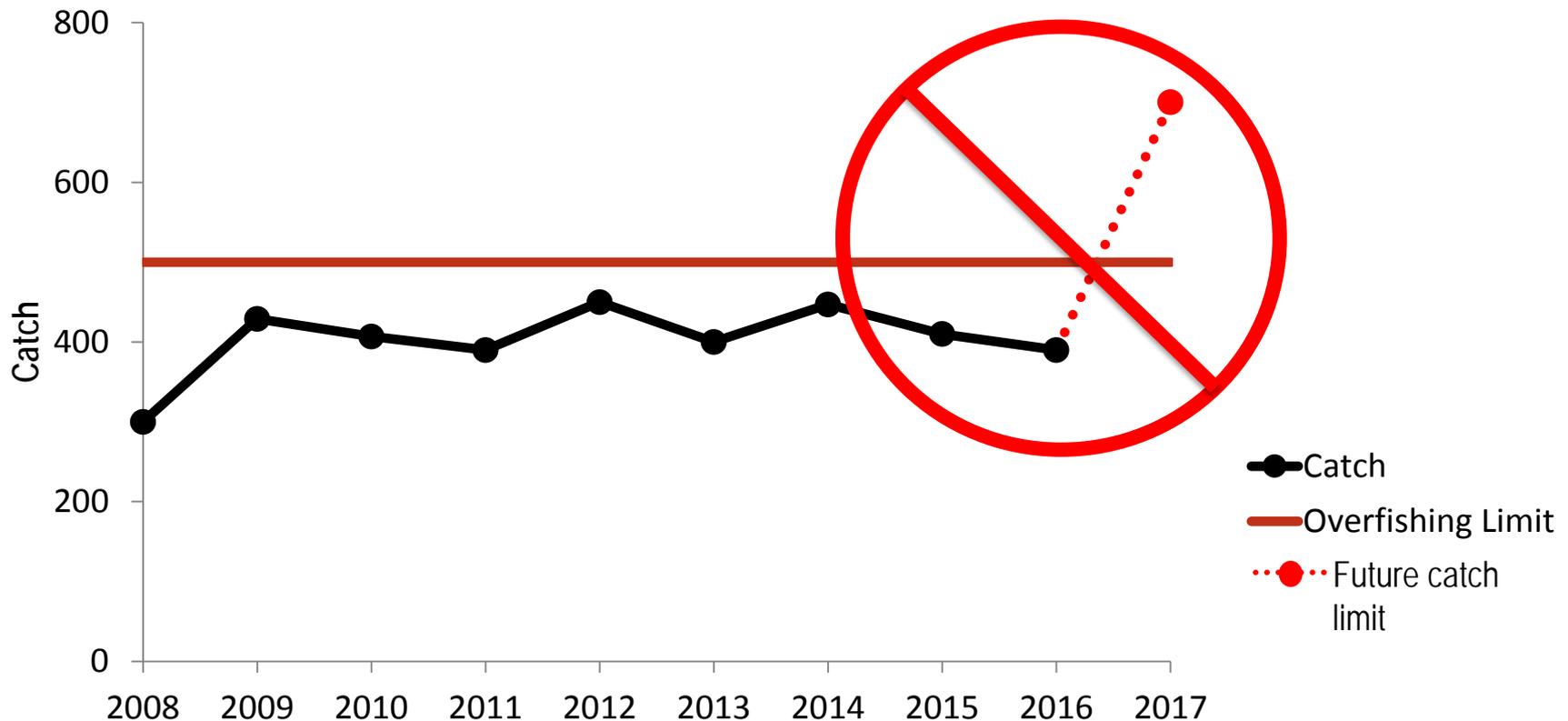
Multi-year overfishing status determinations

- When data is uncertain, overfishing status determinations may be based on a 3 year average
- Increases reporting consistency



Multi-year overfishing status determinations

- Provision does not allow: setting future annual catch limits at levels that do not prevent overfishing



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Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans

Calculating T_{\max} for stocks that require >10 years to rebuild

2009 Guidelines provided 1 method:

1) $T_{\min} + \text{generation time}$

2016 Guidelines provides 3 methods:

1) $T_{\min} + \text{generation time}$

2) $T_{\min} * 2$

3) Time needed to rebuild to B_{MSY} when fished at 75% of MFMT

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Determining adequate progress in rebuilding

Adequate progress is not being made if:

1. $F > F_{rebuild}$ or $catch > ACL$, and AMs are not effective, or
2. New and unexpected information significantly changes rebuilding expectations



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Determining which stocks require federal management

10 Factors To Consider:

1. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
2. The stock is caught by the fishery.
3. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
4. The stock is a target of a fishery.
5. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
6. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
7. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
8. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
9. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
10. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/Federal programs, by Federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

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Clarifying OY

- Relationship between OY and ACL
- Qualitative analyses of economic, ecological, and social factors are permissible



FMP Objectives

- Managers should reassess the FMP's management objectives on a regular basis.



The updated NS1 Guidelines:

- Provide **tools** to increase stability and flexibility within fisheries management
- Do not establish any new requirements to revise management plans



Next Steps

- Provide responses to NS1 questions posed by the CCC
- Technical guidance as appropriate



Questions?

473

Stocks and stock complexes managed under

46

Fishery Management Plans

in 2014

Commercial fishing
Recreational fishing &
Seafood

generated

214
billion dollars

and supported

1.83
million jobs



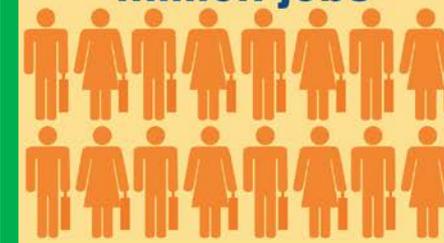
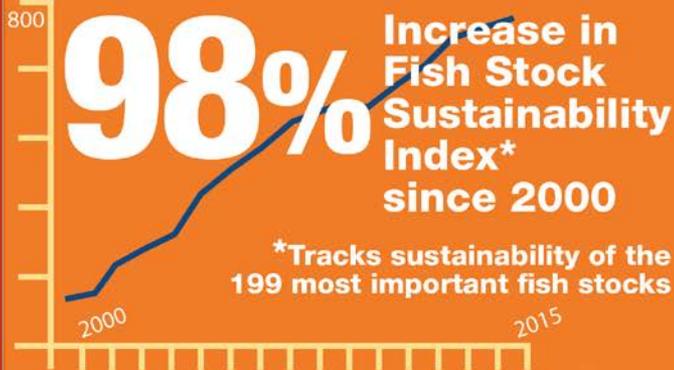
91%

Federally managed stocks NOT on overfishing list



84%

Federally managed stocks NOT on overfished list



U.S. Federal Fisheries Management

Conservation success

- 40 stocks rebuilt
- Number of stocks that are not overfished/subject to overfishing are at historic lows

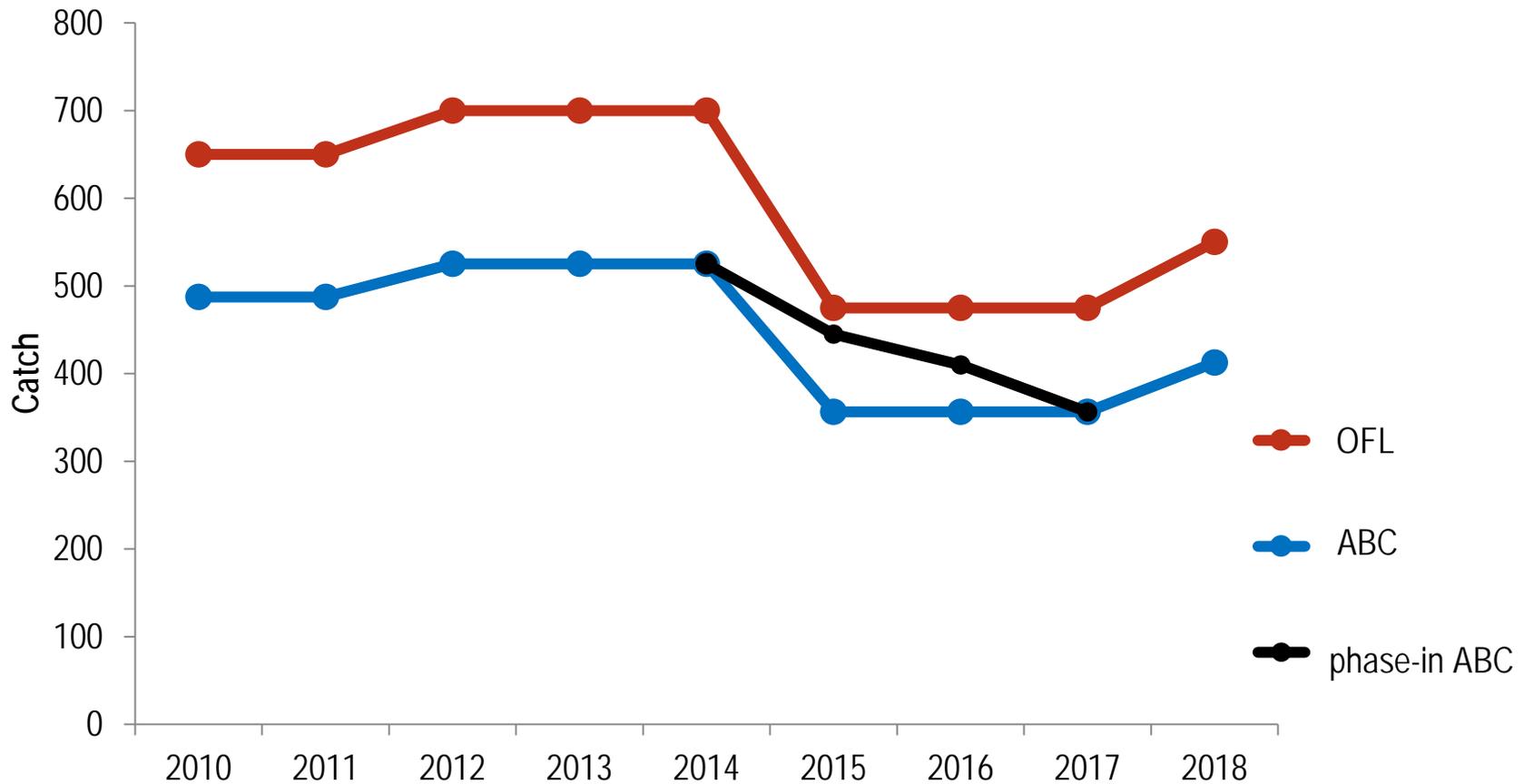
Economic success

- Commercial & recreational industry generates \$210+ billion
- Supports 1.8 million jobs



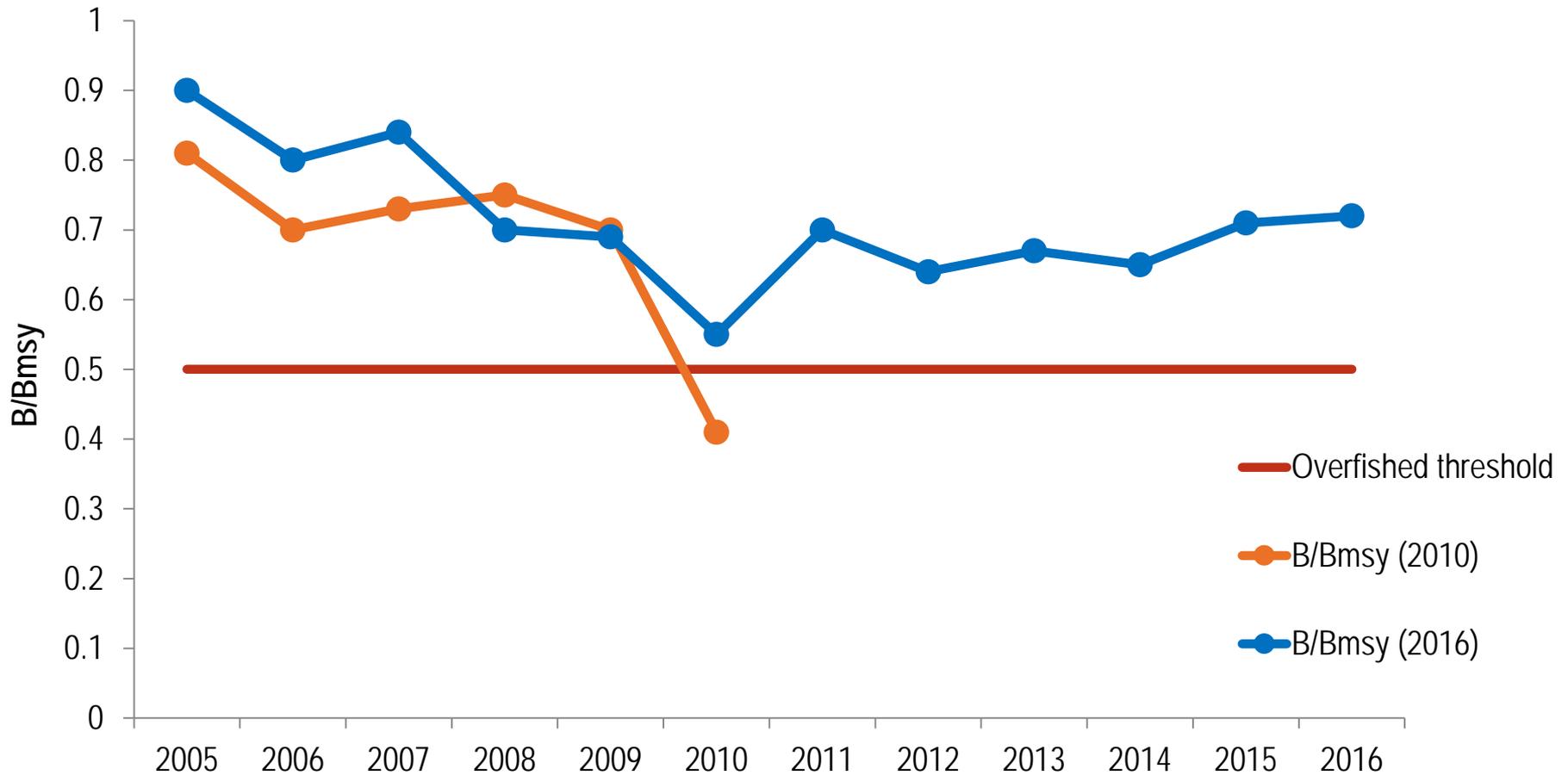
Phasing-in changes to catch levels

Must prevent overfishing each year



Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans

Discontinuing rebuilding plans



Advancing EBFM

Example: Aggregate MSY

