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| <i>NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE POLICY DIRECTIVE 30-133 MAY 3, 2013</i> | |
| <i>Administration and Operations</i> | |
| <i>POLICY ON ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES AND FISHERY-DEPENDENT DATA COLLECTION</i> | |
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| <i>SUMMARY OF REVISIONS:</i> | |

Introduction.

This policy provides guidance on the adoption of electronic technology solutions in fishery-dependent data collection programs. Electronic technologies include the use of vessel monitoring systems (VMS), electronic logbooks, video cameras for electronic monitoring (EM), and other technologies that provide EM and electronic reporting (ER). The policy also includes guidance on the funding for electronic technology use in fishery-dependent data collection programs.

Constraining budgets and increasing demands for data are driving the need to evaluate and improve existing fishery-dependent data collection programs, in particular with respect to cost-effectiveness, economies of scale and sharing of electronic technology solutions across regions. The demands for more precise, timelier, and more comprehensive fishery-dependent data continue to rise every year.

The implementation of fisheries management regulations that require near real-time monitoring of catch by species at the vessel level have challenged the methodological and budgetary limits of data collection methods such as self-reporting, on-board observers, and dockside monitoring. A policy and process to consider the adoption of electronic technology options can help ensure the agency's fishery-dependent data collection programs are cost-effective and sustainable.

Objective.

It is the policy of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) to encourage the consideration of electronic technologies to complement and/or improve existing fishery-dependent data collection programs to achieve the most cost-effective and sustainable approach that ensures alignment of management goals, data needs, funding sources and regulations.

To achieve this:

1. NOAA Fisheries encourages the consideration of all electronic technology options to meet science, management, and compliance data needs.
2. Fishery-dependent data collection programs will be designed and periodically reviewed by NOAA Fisheries regions to ensure effective, efficient monitoring programs that meet industry and government needs, increase coordination between regions, and promote sharing of research, development and operational outcomes.
3. Fishery-dependent data collection programs may be comprised of a combination of methods and techniques including self-reporting, on-board observers, and dockside monitoring, as well as the use of electronic technologies including electronic reporting and video monitoring.
4. Where full retention regulations and associated dockside catch accounting measures are in place, NOAA Fisheries supports and encourages the evaluation/adoption of video cameras to meet monitoring and compliance needs in federally managed fisheries.
5. NOAA Fisheries encourages the use of electronic technologies that utilize open source code or standards that facilitate data integration and offer long-term cost savings rather than becoming dependent on proprietary software.
6. NOAA Fisheries, in consultation with the Councils and subject matter experts, will assemble guidance and best practices for use by Regional Offices, Councils and stakeholders when they consider electronic technology options. Implementation of electronic technologies in a fishery-dependent data collection program is subject to the Magnuson-Stevens Act and Council regulatory process, other relevant state and federal regulations, and the availability of funds.
7. No electronic technology-based fishery-dependent data collection program will be approved by NOAA if its provisions create an unfunded or unsustainable cost of implementation or operation contrary to applicable law or regulation. Funding of fishery-dependent data collection programs is expected to consider the entire range of funding authorities available under federal law, including those that allow collection of funds from industry.
8. Where cost-sharing of monitoring costs between the agency and industry is deemed appropriate and approved under applicable law and regulation, NOAA Fisheries will work with Councils and stakeholders to develop transition plans from present to future funding arrangements.

Authorities and Responsibilities.

This policy directive establishes the following authorities and responsibilities:

- (1) The NOAA Fisheries Science Board and Regulatory Board are the Executive-level sponsors of the execution of this policy, including oversight of the development of guidance and best practices. Staff support to the Boards will be provided by the Offices of Policy,

Sustainable Fisheries, and Science and Technology. Technical assistance will be provided by *ad hoc* working groups, NOAA Fisheries Headquarters (HQ), Region and Science Center subject matter experts, and other agency or contract resources as requested by the Science or Regulatory Board, subject to the availability of funds. Approval of guidance and best practices is subject to Leadership Council concurrence and Assistant Administrator approval.

(2) Regional Administrators and the Office of Sustainable Fisheries - Implementation of this policy will rely on Regional Offices (and the Office of Sustainable Fisheries with respect to Atlantic Highly Migratory Species) initiating consultations in FY 2013 with their respective Science Centers, Councils, States, Commissions, industry, and other stakeholders on the consideration and design, as appropriate, of fishery-dependent data collection programs that utilize electronic technologies for each Federal fishery.

Measuring Effectiveness.

(1) The consultations by the Regional Administrators and the Office of Sustainable Fisheries will be initiated in FY2013 with the goal of completing by the end of calendar year 2014 a schedule of where and how to adopt appropriate electronic technologies, if any, for all fishery management plans (FMPs).

The following metrics will be used to evaluate progress towards the implementation of this policy:

- The number of FMPs with defined fishery-dependent data collection monitoring goals.
- The number of FMPs reviewed to identify fisheries where the adoption of additional electronic technologies would be appropriate for achieving data needs.
- For fisheries where additional electronic technologies are identified as appropriate, the number of FMPs with electronic technologies incorporated into fishery-dependent data collection programs.

Status reviews of the metrics will take place twice a year by the Regulatory and Science Boards.

References.

Procedural directives will be issued to implement this policy as needed. This policy directive is supported by the glossary of terms listed in Attachment 1.

Signature and Date Line.

Sam D. Rauch III
Acting Assistant Administrator
National Marine Fisheries Service

Date

Attachment 1 GLOSSARY

Terms

Electronic Technology(ies) – Any electronic tool used to support catch monitoring efforts both on shore and at sea, including electronic reporting (e.g., e-logbooks, tablets, and other input devices) and electronic monitoring (Vessel Monitoring Systems, electronic cameras, and sensors on-board fishing vessels).

Electronic Monitoring (EM) – The use of technologies – such as vessel monitoring systems or video cameras – to passively monitor fishing operations through observing or tracking. Video monitoring is often referred to as EM.

Electronic Reporting (ER) – The use of technologies – such as smart phones, computers and tablets – to record, transmit, receive, and store fishery data.

Fishery-dependent Data Collection Program - Data collected in association with commercial, recreational or subsistence/customary fish harvesting or subsequent processing activities or operations, as opposed to data collected via means independent of fishing operations, such as from research vessel survey cruises or remote sensing devices.

Full Retention – A type of fishery where total catch is retained and brought to shore, without discards. This is a generic definition, used in the Policy Directive for illustrative purposes only. There are multiple stages in the fishing process where intentional and unintentional discards can occur. Such variations (e.g., maximum retention, operational discards, prohibited species catch, etc.) require specific definition in each fishery for regulatory compliance and/or enforcement purposes.