F.6 Trawl Rationalization Trailing Actions

   – Ad hoc workgroup composition
   – Preliminary draft whitepaper
   – NMFS on EFP possibilities
   – PSMFC Final Report on 2012

2. September scoping process, Council guidance.
   – Situation summary provides
     • a description of our standard process
     • link to a list of issues

3. PIE 2 clarifications and a reconsideration
   – No clarifications required
   – End-of-year trading, proposed reconsideration too far from previous action
Electronic Monitoring

- Agenda Item F.6.a, Attachment 1
  - Pg. 1 – Objectives adopted in April
  - Pg. 2 – Calendar adopted in April
  - Pg. 3 – Alternative compositions for an ad hoc workgroup
  - Pg. 4 – Budget implications for alternative compositions
Conceptual Overview: Discard Monitoring Parallels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At-Sea Monitoring</th>
<th>Observer Monitoring</th>
<th>Electronic Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Stream on Discards</td>
<td>Observer Reports</td>
<td>Electronic Logbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Control/Verification</td>
<td>Observer Debriefings</td>
<td>Cameras and Video Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Process Overview

• Given the identified objectives, on the whole does electronic monitoring perform better than human observer coverage?

• Alternative EM programs to be developed and analyzed
  – Types of regulatory elements
    • Prescriptive
    • Performance standards
    • Management standards
Objectives for the Rest of This Presentation

• Differences between the types of regulations
• Types are a continuum and different types of regulations can work together (not an either/or)
• Different regulatory approaches (types) can be applied at different levels within a program.
• Performance Standards: Regulatory vs. Policy

• Process by which performance standards are developed.
Type of regulation

• Prescriptive Regulations
  – Design standards
    Examples
      • gear regulations
      • For EM: requirements for use of a particular type of camera

  – Process standards
    Examples
      • hailing requirements
      • RCAs
      • For EM: amounts of video review required
Type of regulation

• Performance Standards
  – Regulations specified as a standard of performance (end result) directly linked to a policy objective
  – Minimal specification of how
  – Incentive for cost effectiveness
  – Workshop recommended: for flexibility

• Examples
  • National Standard 1 – applying to fishery managers
  • Trawl catch share program – applying to vessels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Typical Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>State the performance goal or objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identify what they mean in terms of functional performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delineate criteria (performance standards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specify the methods for verifying compliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Example: MSA National Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical Process</th>
<th>Fishery Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 State the performance goal or objective</td>
<td>NS 1 - Sustainable stocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Identify what they mean in terms of functional performance</td>
<td>Biomass Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Delineate criteria (performance standards)</td>
<td>ACLs/OFLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Specify the methods for verifying compliance.</td>
<td>Mortality Monitoring and Stock Assessments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Type of regulation

• Management Standards
  – Require regulated entity to
    • Develop a plan
    • Receive agency approval
    • Comply with its own plan
  – E.g. first receiver site plan for catch monitoring
Prescriptive – Performance – Management

• A continuum between the different types

• Regulatory programs can include elements from multiple categories
  – Catch share program
    • Quota (performance standard – main regulatory framework)
    • Observer carrying requirements (prescriptive - process standard)
    • Gear regulations (prescriptive - design standard)
    • RCAs (prescriptive - process standard)
    • First receive site plan (management standard)
Level of Application for Performance Standards

• As main regulatory framework (e.g. catch shares)
  – Performance standards for the EM system as a whole (maximum technological flexibility)

• For elements within a prescriptive framework
  – Performance standards for discrete functions within the EM system (more restricted flexibility)
Performance Standards for Elements Within

Highly prescriptive:

A sensor box connected to a monitor and keyboard to allow the user to view recorded EM imagery and conduct system checks to test system functionality.

More performance based:

A means to allow the user to view recorded EM imagery and conduct system checks to test system functionality.
Regulatory or Policy Performance Standards

- Regulatory Performance Standards – apply to the regulated entity – provides flexibility.
- Policy Performance Standards – apply to the policy makers – provides criteria which a policy or alternatives must achieve.
- Both relate to regulatory objectives.
- Policy performance standards could result in a policy composed entirely of prescriptive regulations.
Review

• Differences between the types of regulations
• Types are a continuum and different types of regulations can work together (not an either/or)
• Different regulatory approaches (types) can be applied at different levels within a program.
• Performance Standards: Regulatory vs. Policy

• Process by which performance standards are developed.
F.6 Trawl Rationalization Trailing Actions

   - Ad hoc workgroup composition
   - Preliminary draft whitepaper
   - NMFS on EFP possibilities
   - PSMFC Final Report on 2012

2. September scoping process, Council guidance.

3. PIE 2 clarifications and a reconsideration