

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

ECOSYSTEM INITIATIVES
APPENDIX TO THE
PACIFIC COAST
FISHERY ECOSYSTEM PLAN

**FOR THE U.S. PORTION OF THE
CALIFORNIA CURRENT LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM**

APPENDIX A

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCE	California Current Ecosystem, or California Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CEBA	Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Management Amendment (of the South Atlantic Council)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPS	Coastal Pelagic Species
EC	Ecosystem component (species)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EFP	Experimental Fishing Permit
EPDT	Ecosystem Plan Development Team
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEP	Fishery Ecosystem Plan
FMP	Fishery Management Plan
FMU	Fishery management unit
HAPC	Habitat Area of Particular Concern
HMS	Highly Migratory Species
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OY	Optimum yield
U.S.	United States of America
USCG	United States Coast Guard

FEP Appendix A cover image: Blue Marble: Next Generation, Reto Stöckli, NASA Earth Observatory

The Fishery Ecosystem Plan and Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management Initiatives

At its November 2012 meeting, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) reviewed its draft Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) and received comments on the FEP from its advisory bodies and the public. The Council directed its Ecosystem Plan Development Team (EPDT) on revisions needed to the FEP, and requested that the EPDT release a public review draft of the FEP in early 2013. The Council also chose to separate what had been Chapter 7 in the November 2012 draft, a series of example ecosystem-based fisheries management initiatives, and to release them for public review as an appendix to the FEP.

From its *Purpose and Need Statement*, the FEP is intended in part to provide “management policies that coordinate Council management across its Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) and the California Current Ecosystem (CCE).” For FMP policies, the FEP is needed to “identify and prioritize research needs and provide recommendations to address gaps in ecosystem knowledge and FMP policies, particularly with respect to the cumulative effects of fisheries management on marine ecosystems and fishing communities.” This appendix’s ecosystem-based fishery management initiatives provide examples of how the Council could address issues that affect two or more Council FMPs or coordinate major Council policies across the FMPs to fulfill identified FEP needs. While ecosystem initiatives are likely to be cross-FMP in scope, some initiatives might primarily affect conservation and management measures within a single FMP.

As discussed in Section 1.3 of the FEP, the Ecosystem Initiatives Appendix (Appendix A) is separate from the FEP and may be modified without the Council having to also modify the FEP or reconsider its contents. The Council would, however, have an annual process for reviewing the ecosystem initiatives and assessing whether changes are needed to Appendix A, or whether analyses are needed to provide background work for new ecosystem initiatives. Annually at its November meetings, the Council and its advisory bodies would:

- review progress to date on any ecosystem initiatives the Council already has underway;
- review the list of potential ecosystem initiatives provided in Appendix A to the FEP and determine whether any of those initiatives merit Council attention in the coming year;
- if new initiatives are chosen for Council efforts, request background materials from the appropriate entities; and
- beginning in November 2017, assess whether to initiate a review and update of the FEP.

Except for FEP Initiative 1, the November 2012 meeting was the first that the Council and its advisory bodies had seen the example ecosystem initiatives. FEP Initiative 1 involves consideration of whether and how to restrict potential future fisheries for currently unfished and unmanaged forage fish species. The Council has had considerable discussion regarding FEP Initiative 1, so a process to move forward with this proposal has been fleshed out and included in this draft. However, the other draft examples are presented in a conceptual manner. The Council seeks feedback on all of these initiatives, including comments on the concepts, suggested priorities and rationale, and ideas for additional initiatives for Council consideration. Initiatives A.2.2 through A.2.8 were available for public consideration at the Council’s November 2012 meeting; the Council asked that initiative A.2.9. be added to this February 2013 public review draft.

Each of the potential initiatives in Section A.2. includes: 1) a brief discussion of the question or issue considered, with references to relevant discussions within the FEP, 2) suggestions on background analysis or materials the Council may wish to see in advance of developing the potential initiative, and 3) suggestions on the type of personnel and expertise that may be useful in an ad hoc committee tasked with

developing the initiative. In June 2011, the Council decided to retain management authority within its FMPs, and to not create regulatory authority within the new FEP. If the Council wished to make changes to its regulatory programs after analysis and discussion of a cross-FMP initiative, the changes would need to be implemented under the authority of one or more of the Council's existing FMPs. Although this Council does not commonly develop comprehensive fisheries management actions under the authorities of more than one of its FMPs, that practice occurs regularly in other fishery management councils nationwide. Relevant examples from the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council include their Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Management Amendment (CEBA) 1, which addressed the effects of bottom-tending fishing gear across their FMPs on deepwater corals, and CEBA 2, which addressed essential fish habitat (EFH), retention limits for octocorals, sea turtle bycatch measures, and other issues.

A.1 FEP Initiative 1, Protection for Unfished Forage Fish

FEP Initiative 1 is intended to recognize the importance of forage fish to the marine ecosystem off of the U.S. West Coast, and to provide adequate protection for forage fish. The Council's objective is to prohibit the development of new directed fisheries on forage species that are not currently managed by the Council, or the States, until the Council has had an adequate opportunity to assess the science relating to any proposed fishery and any potential impacts to our existing fisheries and communities. The Council is not pursuing a permanent moratorium on fishing for forage fish. Instead, the Council stated that the proposed goal is to not allow new fisheries to begin without adequate opportunity for assessing the science and the potential impacts on existing fisheries and fishing communities. Under the current rules, there is some risk that fisheries could develop before such analysis could be conducted.

A.1.1 Council Policy on the Development of New Fisheries for Unfished Species

Under Title II of the MSA, there is no allowable level of foreign fishing for species currently unfished within the U.S. West Coast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Fishing vessels and fish processors of the U.S. have the capacity to harvest and process the levels of optimum yield of all species subject to Council FMPs.

U.S. citizens wishing to initiate new fisheries for West Coast EEZ species that are not subject to Council FMPs, nor explicitly permitted by the list of fisheries described in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) at 16 U.S.C. §1855 and in federal regulations at 50 CFR 600.725(v), are urged to approach the Council with an application for an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP,) accompanied by a science plan for that EFP fishery, describing the data to be collected by the EFP fishery and the likely analyses needed to assess the potential effects of converting the fishery to an FMP fishery over the long-term. EFP fishery data and analyses should, at a minimum, assess: the amount and type of bycatch species associated with the EFP gear, including protected species, such as marine mammals, sea turtles, sea birds, or species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); how the gear will be deployed and fished, and its potential effects on EFH, including the portions of the marine environment where the gear will be deployed (surface, midwater, and bottom). The Council and its advisory bodies will review the results of the EFP to assess whether the information provided is adequate to determine the potential effects of the fishery on the Council's conservation and management measures. Depending on the quality of information received, and on the potential effects of the fishery on the Council's conservation and management measures, the Council will either reissue the EFP, or discontinue the EFP and initiate development of an FMP, FMP amendment, or regulatory amendment process to either prohibit the new fishery from the EEZ, or introduce the new fishery to the EEZ.

U.S. citizens wishing to bypass the EFP process to initiate new fisheries for West Coast EEZ species that are not subject to Council FMPs, nor explicitly permitted by the list of fisheries described in the MSA at

16 U.S.C. §1855 and in federal regulations at 50 CFR 600.725, may do so by following the Council notification process described at 50 CFR 600.747. However, that notification is required to be reviewed by the Council and NMFS for the potential effects of new fisheries on the Council’s conservation and management measures for, at a minimum, FMP species, protected species, and for the habitat of managed and protected species. A review conducted in the absence of the scientific data that could be provided by an EFP would be necessarily precautionary.

Whether introduced via the EFP process, or via the notification process at 50 CFR 600.747, the Council would view new fisheries as having the potential to affect its conservation and management measures if those fisheries had an effect on:

- Any Council-managed species;
- Species that are the prey of any: Council-managed species, marine mammal species, seabird species, sea turtle species, or other ESA-listed species;
- Habitat that is identified as EFH or otherwise protected within one of the Council’s FMPs, critical habitat identified or protected under the ESA, or habitat managed or protected by state or tribal fishery or habitat management programs;
- Species that are subject to state or tribal management within 0-3 miles offshore of Washington, Oregon, or California;
- Species that migrate beyond the U.S. EEZ.

A.1.2 Council Process for Implementing FEP Initiative 1

At its June 2012 meeting, the Council recommended preventing the future development of fisheries for currently unfished forage fish species through a two-stage process: amending and updating the federal list of authorized fisheries and gear, and developing any additional necessary protections for unfished and unmanaged forage fish through recommendations to amend one or more of the Council’s FMPs.

A.1.2.1 Amending the Federal List of Allowable Fisheries and Gear

In the first stage, the Council would develop recommendations to NMFS to update the federal list of authorized West Coast EEZ fisheries and gear found in regulation at 50 CFR 600.725(v). The Council’s intent is that the updated list identify authorized fisheries and gear in the “most specific and narrow terms possible” (Final Council Action at G.1.d, June 2012). To develop Council recommendations on revisions to that list, the Council should send out a set of proposed amendments to the current list for review by the states and tribes, its advisory bodies and the public. Once the Council has received comments on its proposed amendments and recommendations for any revisions, the Council may finalize its recommended changes to the list of authorized fisheries and gear. The Council may then transmit those recommendations, along with any accompanying analyses, to NMFS, requesting publication of a proposed rule to implement the recommendations. NMFS would then publish the proposed rule and, after an appropriate public comment period, determine whether to approve, disapprove, or partially approve a final rule implementing the Council’s recommendations.

Table A.1 provides draft revisions to the list of authorized fisheries and gears for the U.S. West Coast EEZ for Council consideration as the potential draft to be sent out for review by Council advisory bodies and the public. Table A.1 provides the current list of authorized fisheries and gear under 50 CFR 600.725(v) for the U.S. West Coast EEZ, with suggested removals shown in ~~strikeout text~~, and suggested revisions shown in *italic text*. Potential revisions to this table should consider only those fisheries that occur wholly or partially within federal waters (3-200 nm offshore). No revision to the table should have the effect of prohibiting currently legal directed fisheries or incidental catch.

Table A.1: Authorized West Coast EEZ Fisheries and Gear	
Fishery	Authorized gear types
1. Washington, Oregon, and California Salmon Fisheries (FMP):	
A. Salmon set gillnet fishery-Commercial fishery	A. Gillnet
B. Salmon hook and line fishery- Coastwide	B. Hook and line (**Federal definition for “Hook and line” gear: “one or more hooks attached to one or more lines (can include a troll.)”)
C. Trawl fishery East of Cape Flattery (**Fraser Panel fisheries**)	C. Trawl- Gillnet, purse seine, reef net, hook and line
D. Recreational fishery	D. Rod and reel Hook and line
2. West Coast Groundfish Fisheries (FMP):	
A. Pacific coast groundfish trawl-Commercial fishery	A. Trawl, Hook and line, pot, trap, gillnet, spear, and hand collection
B. Set gillnet fishery	B. Gillnet
C. Groundfish longline and setline fishery	C. Longline
D. Groundfish handline and hook and line fishery	D. Handline, hook and line
E. Groundfish pot and trap fishery	E. Pot, trap
F. Recreational fishery	F. Rod and reel, handline, spear, hook and line
3. Northern Anchovy Fishery Coastal Pelagic Species (FMP)	Purse seine, <i>drum seine</i> , lampara net, hook and line
4. Angel Shark, White Croaker, California Halibut, White Sea Bass, Pacific Mackerel Large-Mesh Set Net Fishery (Non-FMP)	Gillnet
5. Thresher Shark and Swordfish Drift Gillnet Fishery (Non-FMP)	Gillnet
5. <i>Highly Migratory Species (FMP)</i>	<i>Gillnet, hook and line, troll, harpoon, purse seine</i>
6. Pacific Shrimp and Prawn Fishery (Non-FMP):	
A. Pot and trap fishery-Commercial fishery	A. Pot, trap, trawl
B. Trawl fishery	B. Trawl
7. Lobster and Rock Crab Pot and Trap Fishery (Non-FMP)	Pot, trap
8. Pacific Halibut Fishery (Non-FMP):	
A. Longline and setline fishery-Commercial	Longline, troll (when taken as allowable incidental catch in the salmon troll fishery)
B. Hook and line fishery Recreational	Hook and line
9. California Halibut (Non-FMP) Trawl and Trammel Net Fishery	Trawl, trammel net, hook-and-line
10. Shark and Bonito Longline and Setline Fishery (Non-FMP)	Longline
11. Dungeness Crab Pot and Trap Fishery (Non-FMP)	Pot, trap
12. Hagfish Pot and Trap Fishery (Non-FMP)	Pot, trap
13. Pacific Albacore and Other Tuna Hook-and-line Fishery (Non-FMP)	Hook and line
14. Pacific Swordfish Harpoon Fishery (Non-FMP)	Harpoon
15. Pacific Scallop Dredge Fishery (Non-FMP)	Dredge
16. Pacific Yellowfin, Skipjack Tuna, Purse Seine Fishery (Non-FMP)	Purse seine
17. Market Squid Fishery (Non-FMP)	Purse seine, dip net
18. Pacific Sardine, Pacific Mackerel, Pacific Saury, Pacific Bonito, and Jack Mackerel-Purse Seine Fishery (Non-FMP)	Purse seine
19. Finfish and Shellfish Live Trap, Hook-and-line, and	Trap, handline, hook and line

Table A.1: Authorized West Coast EEZ Fisheries and Gear	
Fishery	Authorized gear types
Handline Fishery (Non-FMP)	
20. Recreational Fishery (Non-FMP)	Spear, trap, handline, pot, hook and line, rod and reel, hand harvest
21. Commercial Fishery (Non-FMP)	Trawl, gillnet, hook and line, longline, handline, rod and reel, bandit gear, cast net, spear

A.1.2.2 Protecting Unfished Lower Trophic Level (Forage) Species Through FMP Authority

The Council’s draft policy on the development of new fisheries for unfished species, at Section A.1.1, applies to all U.S. West Coast EEZ fish stocks, not just to forage fish species. If the Council receives a notification of a fisherman’s intent to begin a new fishery off the U.S. West Coast, that policy is intended to provide advance information to the new fishery proponent of the Council’s priorities for evaluating new fisheries against its ongoing conservation and management priorities and programs. By modifying the list of authorized fisheries and gear, and by adopting a policy on the development of new fisheries in the West Coast EEZ, the Council better prepares itself for a potential future new fishery proposal. However, those actions would not wholly prohibit new fisheries from developing without Council consultation. Therefore, the second stage of the Council’s guidance on protecting unfished forage fish is to incorporate any additional needed protections into the current suite of FMPs through an FMP amendment process (Final Council Action at G.1.d, June 2012).

Throughout the Council process to develop the FEP and in addition to its work on developing the FEP, the EPDT has also received Council assignments to assess the process for protecting unfished forage fish species. EPDT reports addressing potential protections unfished forage fish species include:

- June 2011, Agenda Item H.1.b., Supplemental EPDT Report on the Ecosystem Fishery Management Plan, http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/H1b_SUP_EPDT_JUN2011BB.pdf
- November 2011, Agenda Item H.2.a., Attachment 1, Draft Pacific Coast FEP at Appendix A, http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/H2a_ATT1_DRAFT_ECO_PLAN_NOV2011BB.pdf
- June 2012, Agenda Item G.1.b., EPDT Report on Authorities to Protect Unfished Species from Future Directed Fisheries, http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/G1b_EPDT_JUN2012BB.pdf

Figure A.1 illustrates the decisions needed to draft a list of forage species suitable for additional Council protections under FEP Initiative 1. First, the Council explicitly called for protections for “forage” fish. In its November 2011 report (Agenda Item H.2.a., at Appendix,) the EPDT recommended defining “forage” fish with the Smith et al. (2011) definition of low trophic level species, which are: *often present in high abundance, forming dense schools or aggregations, and which are generally plankton feeders for a large part of their life cycle*. This definition explicitly excludes species that transition from low trophic roles as juveniles to higher trophic levels as adults. Next, the Council may address only those species under its geographic area of authority. Of those species or species groups that meet the Smith et al. (2011) definition of a low trophic level species, which occur primarily or exclusively within federal waters – the EEZ? Species occurring primarily or exclusively within federal waters are subject to Council authority. Finally, the Council also expressed its intent to target the protections from this initiative to unmanaged species. If a species is already within an FMP, or under the jurisdiction of a state management program of Washington, Oregon, or California, that species would not be subject to this initiative.

Once the Council has broadly defined the set of unmanaged, unfished forage fish species or species groups that fall under its EEZ-based authority, it should next review the connections those species have to FMP fish and fisheries. Are the unmanaged, unfished forage fish species: taxonomically similar to species within any FMP, the prey of any FMP species or species group, bycatch within the fisheries of any FMP or likely to be caught by a gear managed under an existing FMP, or otherwise connected to any

FMP species? After having those connections identified, the Council may then use the FMP amendment process to assign the unfished, unmanaged forage fish species to the appropriate FMP(s) as either fishery management unit (FMU) or ecosystem component (EC) species.

Federal regulations at 50 CFR 600.10 define the term “fishery management unit” to mean: “a fishery or that portion of a fishery identified in an FMP relevant to the FMP’s management objectives. The choice of an FMU depends on the focus of the FMP’s objectives, and may be organized around biological, geographic, economic, technical, social, or ecological perspectives.”

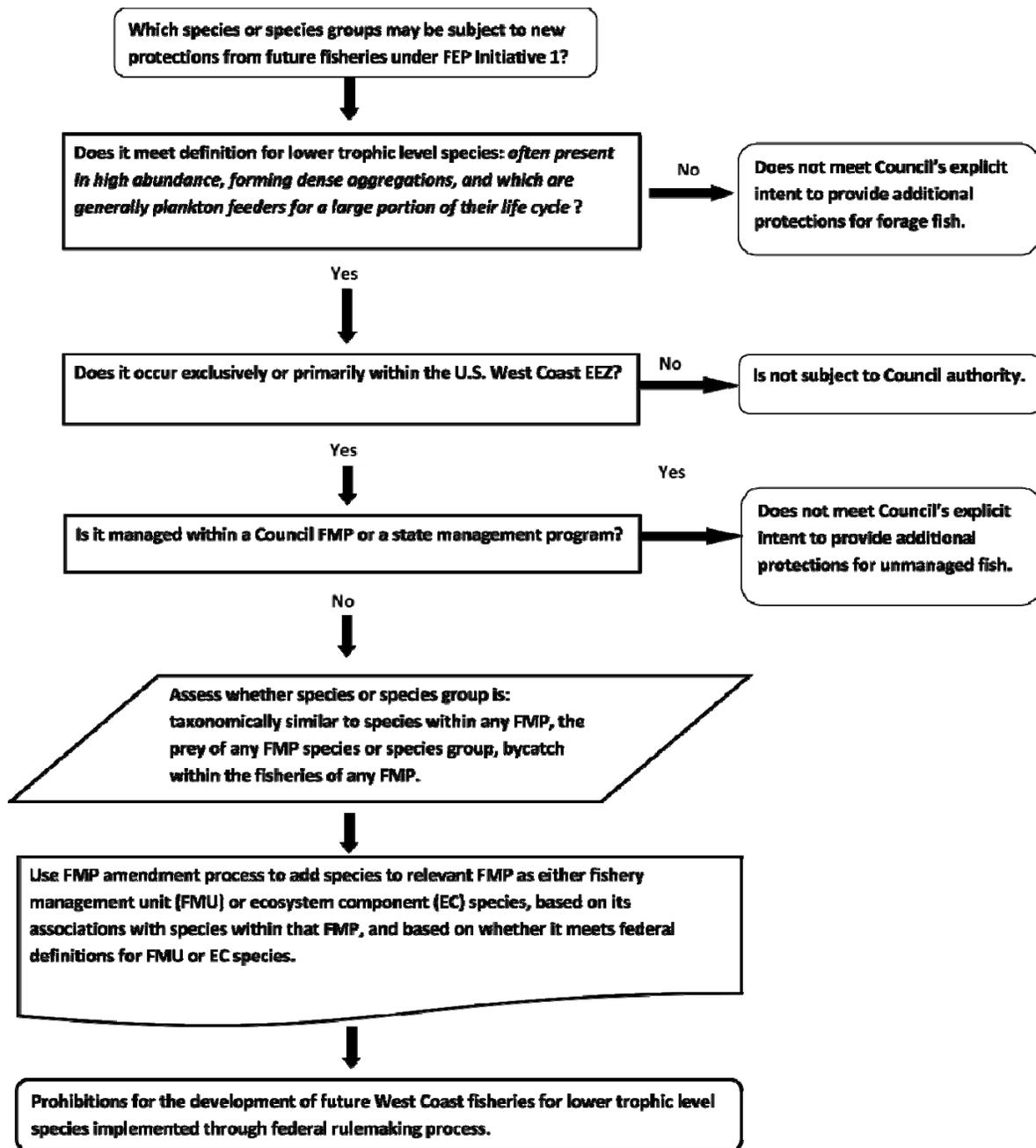


Figure A.1: Process for deciding whether a species qualifies for additional protections from future potential fisheries

Fish stocks that are classified as FMU species are considered to be in the fishery, whether as target or non-target species. Federal regulations at 50 CFR 600.310(d)(3) and (4) provide the following definitions for “target stocks” and “non-target species,” both of which are considered FMU species:

“*Target stocks*” are stocks that fishers seek to catch for sale or personal use, including “economic discards” as defined under Magnuson-Stevens Act section 3(9).

“*Non-target species*” and “*non-target stocks*” are fish caught incidentally during the pursuit of target stocks in a fishery, including “regulatory discards” as defined under Magnuson-Stevens Act section 3(38). They may or may not be retained for sale or personal use. Non-target species may be included in a fishery and, if so, they should be identified at the stock level. Some non-target species may be identified in an FMP as ecosystem component (EC) species or stocks.

At 50 CFR 600.310(d)(5), federal regulations provide details on classifying species as EC species, saying that those species should:

- (A) Be a non-target species or non-target stock;
- (B) Not be determined to be subject to overfishing, approaching overfished, or overfished;
- (C) Not likely to become subject to overfishing or overfished, according to the best available information, in the absence of conservation and management measures; and
- (D) Not generally be retained for sale or personal use.

Those same guidelines suggest further that, “Occasional retention of [a] species would not, in and of itself, preclude consideration of the species under the EC classification . . . EC species may be identified at the species or stock level, and may be grouped into complexes. EC species may, but are not required to, be included in an FMP or FMP amendment for any of the following reasons: For data collection purposes; for ecosystem considerations related to specification of [optimum yield] OY for the associated fishery; as considerations in the development of conservation and management measures for the associated fishery; and/or to address other ecosystem issues. While EC species are not considered to be ‘in the fishery,’ a Council should consider measures for the fishery to minimize bycatch and bycatch mortality of EC species consistent with National Standard 9, and to protect their associated role in the ecosystem. EC species do not require specification of reference points but should be monitored to the extent that any new pertinent scientific information becomes available (e.g., catch trends, vulnerability, etc.) to determine changes in their status or their vulnerability to the fishery. If necessary, they should be reclassified as ‘in the fishery’.”

After the Council has adopted FMP amendments to add new species or species groups to one or more of its FMPs, and has transmitted those amendments and their accompanying analyses to NMFS, the agency would consider finalizing prohibitions on future fisheries for those species through the federal rulemaking process. Although the Council could choose to add species to just one of its FMPs, it might also consider a comprehensive amendment to add new species to different FMPs through the same discussion and analysis process, and through a combined rulemaking process to address each of the relevant FMPs.

In addition to considering the comprehensive amendment process, occasionally used by other fishery management councils, the Council may also wish to review the North Pacific Fishery Management Council’s Amendments 36 and 95/96 to its Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP, and Amendments 39 and 87 to its Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP. As discussed in the EPDT’s June 2012 report at G.1.b, those FMP amendments prohibited fishing for families and orders of forage fish species, rather than identifying prohibited forage fish down to the species level.

Although the EPDT has completed several Council assignments on protecting unfished species, the EPDT was originally organized to support the development of an FEP, and its members include agency

personnel with a necessarily broad range of expertise and interests. The Council is considering assigning a new ad hoc committee to more fully develop FEP Initiative 1, so that the Council and the public may receive advice from a body composed of persons with expertise more focused on lower trophic level species and their interactions with fisheries, either directly as target species, or indirectly as bycatch. In working through the process described above and summarized in Figure A.1, the Council has recommended the ad hoc committee tasked with completing FEP Initiative 1 review the EPDT’s November 2011 preliminary draft list of lower trophic level species from Appendix A to Agenda Item H.2.a., Attachment 1, Draft Pacific Coast FEP. In that appendix, the EPDT noted that the preliminary draft list focused on pelagic forage fish species, but that further analysis could be focused on benthic zone species. That list, labeled as “Table A-1” in the original November 2011 report, is reproduced below, but labeled as “Table A.2” herein, in keeping with the sequence of tables within this Ecosystem Initiatives Appendix

For the purpose of Table A.2, the term “managed” refers to whether there is active management under state, tribal or federal actions (including both FMP species and ESA listed species,) noting that some species for which management is listed as “none” may have some gear restrictions or other regulatory actions. For simplification, Table A.2 does not include juveniles of species that would otherwise be considered higher trophic level predators, although the role of younger life history stages of all species as forage is critical and the vast majority of predation mortality typically takes place in the larval or juvenile life history stages of most marine species. While the list in Table A.2 is incomplete, it captures a majority of the significant West Coast species and assemblages that could be considered lower trophic level species under the Smith et al (2011) definition, based on a November 2011 review of existing literature.

Although a comprehensive review of every food habits study and result was beyond the scope of the EPDT’s November 2011 report, and despite the observation that virtually all of the species listed in Table A.2 are encountered in predator food habits studies at times, the literature suggests that the greatest proportion of energy flow in the CCE appears to be through krill, market squid, northern anchovy, Pacific sardine and Pacific herring. There are few other species (excluding juveniles of non-lower trophic level species) that occur with high frequency and with a comparable significance to the above core group of species. Thus, despite real or potential historical or future conservation problems for some of these species, there is not a high level of unmanaged standing biomass for forage species that could become subject to fisheries targeting over the short term and which are critical to large scale CCE functioning, energy flow, or integrity.

Table A.2: Preliminary summary of select lower trophic level species in the CCE

Common and species name	Relative abundance	Fisheries potential	Role in ecosystem	Managed?
Vertebrates				
Northern anchovy (<i>Engraulis mordax</i>)	Low frequency (regime scale) variability over time and space, but typically abundant from nearshore to offshore habitats throughout the CCE	Formerly a major fisheries target (100,000s tons), currently a small scale (largely bait) and incidental catch	Key forage species for wide range of HMS, salmon, groundfish, seabird and marine mammals	CPS FMP
Pacific sardine (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>)	Low frequency (regime scale) variability over time and space, but often abundant from nearshore to offshore habitats throughout the CCE	Historically, largest fishery in California Current (100,000s tons), currently a major fisheries target	When abundant, a key forage species for wide range of HMS, salmon, groundfish, seabird and marine mammals	CPS FMP

Common and species name	Relative abundance	Fisheries potential	Role in ecosystem	Managed?
Pacific mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)	Low frequency (regime scale) variability over time and space, but often abundant from nearshore to offshore habitats throughout the CCE	Historically and currently an important fisheries target (10,000s tons)	When abundant, a moderately important forage species for many HMS and some marine mammals	CPS FMP
Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>)	Low frequency (regime scale) variability over time and space, but often abundant in offshore habitats (rarely close to shore) throughout the CCE	Occasionally important fisheries target (10,000s tons)	When abundant, a moderately important forage species for many HMS and some marine mammals	CPS FMP
Pacific herring (<i>Clupea pallasii</i>)	Abundant to very abundant in nearshore and many estuaries	Fairly high commercial importance (up to 10,000s tons)	Among the more frequently encountered prey in predators such as salmon, hake, rockfish, marine mammals, seabirds	States
Round and thread herrings (<i>Etrumeus teres</i> and <i>Opisthonema libertate</i>)	Subtropical species that are "reasonably abundant" in the southern part of the CCS. Range likely to expand with global climate change	Unknown in CCS, but in 100,000s tons throughout Eastern Tropical Pacific	Currently key LTL species in core range, could potentially be in CCS with global change	none
American shad (<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>)	Anadromous, moderately abundant in rivers, estuaries	CCS landings in 100s tons, com./rec. important elsewhere	An introduced species, moderately important prey for some predators	none
Mesopelagic fishes (Myctophidae, Bathylagidae, Paralepididae, Gonosomatidae; 100s of species in CCS)	Likely the most abundant fish assemblage on the planet. Uncommon inshore but tremendously abundant in mesopelagic (offshore, midwater) waters	Currently limited fisheries potential; despite tremendous abundance, technology is historically infeasible	Important prey for entire mesopelagic food web, many large squids, many tunas and HMS, some rockfish (esp. blackgill, bank), rare in mammal or seabird diets	none
Pacific sand lance (<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>)	Common, but not abundant, in coastal waters of Pacific Northwest	Important fishery target in other regions (particularly North Atlantic)	Moderately important prey for some fishes, seabirds and marine mammals in the Pacific Northwest	none
Pacific saury (<i>Cololabis saira</i>)	Low frequency (regime scale) variability over time and space, primarily an offshore (pelagic) species, often very abundant in offshore waters during cool regimes/periods	Very important fishery off of Japan, elsewhere in North Pacific; presumably a potential large-scale target	Relatively important prey to albacore, sablefish, sharks, other HMS species (rarely found in predators shoreward of shelf break)	none
Silversides (Atherinopsidae; includes grunion, jacksmelt, topsmelt, perhaps 3-5 other rare spp.)	Moderately abundant in nearshore (but considerably less so than osmerids based on larval abundance data)	Historically commercial and recreational targets (up to ~ 1000 tons in 1940s), recent catches relatively modest. Fisheries typically nearshore	Very abundant in some nearshore areas, presumably important forage species in such areas, but rarely encountered in food habits data for key commercial species	none
Eulachon (<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>)	Anadromous, coastal, formerly fairly abundant, currently rare	Formerly of fairly high commercial/recreational importance (CCS landings in 1000s tons)	Common but not abundant prey item for wide range of predators	ESA

Common and species name	Relative abundance	Fisheries potential	Role in ecosystem	Managed?
Other Osmerid smelts (Osmeridae; includes capelin, surf smelt, whitebait smelt, perhaps 3-5 other spp)	After the clupeids (and exclusive of mesopelagics), among the most abundant family of forage fish species in nearshore; typically less abundant offshore	Some species are of minor to modest commercial significance (surf smelt), or have been the target of major fisheries elsewhere (e.g., Atlantic capelin)	Preyed on by wide range of piscivores (seabirds, marine mammals, Pacific hake, sablefish, rockfish, salmon), but rarely comprise a large fraction of total prey.	none
Shortbelly rockfish (<i>Sebastes jordani</i>)	Likely the most abundant <i>Sebastes</i> spp. in Central and Southern California, exhibits low frequency (regime like) variability	Minor incidental landings, potential future fisheries target	Juvenile and adult life history stages are very important to salmon, many groundfish, seabirds and marine mammals.	Groundfish FMP
Sanddabs (<i>Citharichthys</i> spp), particularly Pacific (<i>C. sordidus</i>) and speckled (<i>C. stigmaeus</i>)	One of the more abundant soft-bottom groundfish, also found in water column, typically over shelf.	Substantial commercial and recreational catches (100s to 1000s tons)	Juvenile and adult life history stages are very important to many groundfish, particularly piscivorous flatfish; some seabirds and marine mammals.	Groundfish FMP
Pacific tomcod (<i>Microgadus proximus</i>)	Locally abundant in some nearshore habitats	Trace historical landings, little current fishery interest or potential	Relatively minor importance in most food habits studies.	none
Small croakers (<i>Sciaenidae</i>) e.g. white croaker and queenfish **	Fairly abundant, particularly in nearshore waters of the southern CCE	Some commercial and recreational landings (perhaps to 1000s tons)	Somewhat important for some nearshore species; larvae are very abundant in ichthyoplankton, suggesting relatively high abundance in some areas.	none
Invertebrates				
Euphausiids (krill), primarily <i>Euphausia pacifica</i> and <i>Thysanoessa spinifera</i>	Tremendously abundant throughout coastal and offshore waters, a hugely important component of the food web	Commercial targets in Antarctica, Japan, some small fisheries off British Columbia and other locations; increasing commercial potential.	Key forage species for wide range of both juvenile and adult salmon, groundfish, squid, seabird and marine mammals	Fishing prohibited in CPS FMP
Market squid (<i>Doryteuthis opalescens</i>)	Nearshore and shelf distribution (adults relatively rare offshore)	Very important commercial target in CCS (up to, rarely over, 100,000 tons)	Key forage species for wide range of HMS, salmon, groundfish, seabird and marine mammals	CPS FMP (CA state)
Pelagic squids (such as boreal clubhook squid, neon flying squid and Humboldt squid)	Offshore distribution (most spp. rare inshore)	Important commercial target elsewhere in range	These and other squid are key prey for HMS species and marine mammals.	none
** <i>Sciaenidae</i> , excluding white sea bass (<i>Atractoscion nobilis</i>) and corbina (<i>Menticurrrhus undulates</i>) but including small, schooling species such as queenfish (<i>Seriphus politus</i>), spotfin croaker (<i>Roncador steamsii</i>), white croaker and potentially others (the latter three are probably the most abundant; note that white seabass is clearly a higher trophic level predator).				

A.2 Potential Future FEP Initiatives for Council Consideration

During its development process for the FEP, the Council and its advisory bodies have discussed how a cross-FMP or ecosystem approach to management might assist the Council's long-term planning on a broad range of issues. The following potential future FEP initiatives for consideration by the Council and the public are based on the FEP's Purpose and Need Statement, the FEP's Objectives, and the MSA's national standards and other requirements, including environmental impact analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Potential initiatives are based in the major themes of the MSA and consider cross-FMP issues, including: harvest level policies and overfished/overfishing, bycatch, EFH, and community effects of fisheries management. For this public review draft of the Ecosystem Initiatives Appendix to the FEP, the Council seeks comments on the initiatives concepts, suggested initiative priorities and rationale for those suggestions, and ideas for additional initiatives for Council consideration.

A.2.1 Initiative on the Potential Long-Term Effects of Council Harvest Policies on Age- and Size- Distribution in Managed Stocks

This cross-FMP initiative, relevant for groundfish, highly migratory species (HMS,) and coastal pelagic species (CPS,) has several goals that could help the Council better address the larger-scale harvest issue of maintaining broad age- and size-distributions in managed fish stocks:

- Conduct a comprehensive literature review of the documented and potential consequences of shifting or truncating age or size structure on population reproductive potential, population stability and variability and interactions between these dynamics and climate variability
- Conduct a review and analysis of long term effects on the truncation of age- and size-distribution of managed stocks under the currently implemented harvest control rules; and
- Conduct a management strategy evaluation that considers the performance of current harvest control rules as well as alternative harvest control rules that incorporate age- and length-structure into Council management reference points.

This initiative would help the Council consider how current harvest control rules behave with respect to the truncation of age- and size-distribution of managed stocks, and possible alternative harvest control rules that incorporate age- and length-structure into Council management reference points. Background work for this initiative should include an evaluation of the established, perceived and potential consequences of moderate to severe shifts in age and size structure to effective egg or larval production, population dynamics and stability. Analysis should also seek to quantitatively (where possible) evaluate the trade-offs between managing for a greater proportion of older and/or larger fish in a population relative to current management strategies that do not explicitly consider age composition. As discussed in the FEP at Section 4.1.1, simulation studies suggest that the consequences of truncation in age and size structure include but are not limited to reduced and/or more variable egg or larval productivity, real or likely increases in population or recruitment variability, and increased variability in catches. These effects in turn may be magnified as a result of changing environmental conditions or changes in the dominant modes of climate variability. Knowing how life histories and changes in population demographic structure could lead to changes in the sensitivity to environmental variability should be help address fisheries management challenges stemming from scientific uncertainty in population-associated stock size estimates.

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to develop an approach for a review and analysis of the long term effects on the truncation of age- and size-distribution of managed stocks under the currently implemented harvest control rules, an approach for conducting a

management strategy evaluation of harvest control rules, and to identify future research needs to help address this initiative. Conducting the management strategy evaluation would not be a small task, and would likely require dedicated time from a team of scientists before it would be ready for presentation to and review by the Council and its advisory bodies. The advisory committee for this initiative could help identify an appropriate team to implement the management strategy evaluation. The advisory committee could consist of federal, state, tribal and academic scientists, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.2 Bio-Geographic Region Identification and Assessment Initiative

Section 3.1.2 of the FEP identified three large scale bio-geographic regions of the CCE that could be further subdivided into finer scale nested sub-regions to provide the Council with a framework for undertaking finer scale fisheries management actions to implement ecosystem-based management and to facilitate linkages with other government policies and processes. One possibility for defining such spatial divisions could be based upon the functional distributions of species, for example:

- Estuarine habitats
- Nearshore habitats
- Inshore demersal habitats
- Offshore demersal habitats
- Pelagic habitats (coastal and offshore)

Within each finer scale sub-region, the Council may wish to undertake assessments of fishery removals, location of fishing activities, fishing capacity, evidence for past or present localized depletion of species as well as future susceptibility to localized depletion, and the impact of freshwater inputs to the CCE as well as land-based human impacts to the coastal ocean (for example the alteration of fresh water flow and nutrient loads). The delineation of finer spatial scale sub-regions is particularly important for nearshore species and fisheries, since the bio-geographic regions identified in the FEP at Section 3.1.2 are likely at too coarse a scale for effective implementation of localized ecosystem-based management. Further identification of smaller scale sub-regions could improve management outcomes and allow for stronger connectivity between biophysical and ecological processes.

Background work for developing this initiative could include identifying finer scale sub-regions to provide a framework for more spatially-explicit management. Serial depletion of species can be investigated by reconstructing catch histories within each fine scale sub-region and by examining changes fishing patterns, for example, latitudinally and with depth. Central to the examination of fishery data is the need for strong, appropriately collected recreational fishing data, particularly in the estuarine and nearshore areas, to support integrated fisheries management at a finer spatial scale. Scientific work developed in support of this initiative could also provide a framework for investigating: 1) how fishing activity affects ecosystem structure and function, particularly spatial and temporal fishing patterns and their relation to changing patterns in the ecosystem (cumulative impacts of all FMP fisheries), 2) the impacts of marine spatial planning efforts on FMP species and fisheries, 3) changes in species distributions and migration patterns, and 4) fishing activity location patterns versus biomass distribution of managed species.

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to assess: data availability and quality for identifying finer scale sub-regions nested within the large bio-geographic regions of the CCE, and whether any of those finer scale sub-regions are appropriate for smaller-scale ecosystem-based fishery science and management. Identifying finer scale sub-regions within the CCE could help scientists and managers better assess sub-populations, regional management issues, and how the effects of management decisions may vary between sub-regions. Identifying sub-regions could also

help the larger natural resource science and management community to better assess and understand connections between terrestrial and marine ecosystems at a smaller than coastwide scale. An advisory committee to develop this initiative could include federal, state, and tribal ecologists and habitat scientists, fishing community representatives, fishery participants from each of the Council's four FMPs, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.3 Cross-FMP Bycatch and Catch Monitoring Policy Initiative

The MSA's National Standard 9 states: *Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.* FMPs are also required to *establish a standardized reporting methodology to assess the amount and type of bycatch occurring in the fishery, and include conservation and management measures that, to the extent practicable and in the following priority – (A) minimize bycatch; and (B) minimize the mortality of bycatch which cannot be avoided* [§303(a)(11)].

Catch and bycatch monitoring programs vary between Council fisheries, as does the quantity and quality of information provided by these programs. The Council has historically had greater concern with bycatch in the groundfish and HMS fisheries than in the salmon and CPS fisheries, although salmon fishery management itself is largely a complex effort to conduct fisheries that minimize the bycatch of threatened and endangered runs of salmon. Under this initiative, the Council would take a cross-FMP look at its bycatch minimization and monitoring policies, to share information and methodologies across FMPs, and to develop cross-FMP bycatch minimization goals. A notable challenge with this initiative is that the gear types, fishing methods and locations, and target species of the different FMPs are so distinct from each other that there is a reasonable possibility that bycatch minimization methods that are effective in one fishery will not be effective in other fisheries.

FMP-based bycatch minimization policies necessarily focus on the bycatch within particular fisheries. Responding to the MSA by reducing the volume and rate of bycatch in individual Council-managed fisheries has most likely resulted in an overall reduction in the total volume of incidentally-caught and discarded CCE marine life. However, moving beyond the fishery-by-fishery approach could allow the Council to better assess issues like: the cumulative effects of the bycatch of non-Council species taken in Council-managed fisheries; whether gear innovation programs or products in one fishery could benefit other fisheries; and whether the timing and interactions of multiple Council-managed fisheries increase or decrease the likelihood of bycatch in these fisheries. The Council could also use a cross-FMP look at bycatch to help it prioritize its bycatch monitoring and minimization workload, perhaps prioritizing its work for those fisheries with greater amounts of bycatch, or greater numbers of incidentally caught protected species.

Background work for developing this initiative would require an assessment of the available bycatch monitoring and management information for Council-managed fisheries. Much of this information is already available in Council SAFE documents and in NMFS reports, particularly the National Bycatch Report (NMFS 2011). If agency staff were to review available literature to provide a cross-comparison of bycatch management programs within Council-managed fisheries, including an evaluation of where fisheries management and regulations for different fisheries might intersect to allow bycatch, that review could provide the Council with an initial assessment of where its greatest challenges might lie in reducing cumulative bycatch in Council-managed fisheries. The staff review of bycatch monitoring and management issues should, at a minimum, address:

- which fisheries have bycatch of protected species (mammals, birds, ESA-listed) and the measures taken to minimize bycatch of those species
- which fisheries have bycatch of Council-managed species and, if known, how much

- the state of the literature on unobserved fishing mortalities and applicability to West Coast fisheries
- whether management measures in any one Council-managed fishery affect the amount or type of bycatch in any other Council-managed fishery

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to assess: commonalities and differences between catch and bycatch monitoring between FMPs, bycatch minimization practices between FMPs, whether regulatory programs under one FMP exacerbate bycatch rates under other FMPs, and the cumulative effects of bycatch in Council-managed fisheries. That committee would then report to the Council on whether there could be benefits to target or non-target species from integrating the Council's bycatch minimization efforts across FMPs, whether amendments to fishery regulations could minimize inter-fishery conflicts that exacerbate bycatch, and whether science and management programs used under one FMP could also be used under any other FMP. That advisory committee could consist of federal, state, and tribal catch monitoring, gear development, and protected species programs; fishery participants from each of the Council's four FMPs and different gear users, enforcement professionals, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.4 Cross-FMP EFH Initiative

The MSA defines EFH as “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity” [§3(10)]. All four of the Council's FMPs have described EFH for managed species, with the groundfish FMP having the most detail, including Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC) designations and closed areas to protect EFH. Geographic maps of EFH have been developed for all FMPs, except CPS. The CPS and Salmon FMPs have also recently completed their first 5-year reviews of EFH (50 CFR 600.815(A)(10),) and the Groundfish EFH review is ongoing. Under this initiative, the Council would develop a plan to integrate its work between FMPs in future 5-year EFH review processes.

The Council has been engaged in 5-year EFH reviews for one FMP or another since 2009. The next round of EFH review would start in 2014-2015. An ecosystem-based Council approach to EFH would provide a better understanding of complex overarching issues such as: research needs, common threats to habitat quality, protected species interactions, or ocean acidification. An ecosystem-based EFH review would both provide required updates for FMPs, and would work across FMPs to identify habitat areas that are considered highly productive or biodiverse under more than one FMP. Habitats of importance to species from multiple FMPs could serve as focal points for Council efforts to assess and mitigate for fishing and non-fishing effects on EFH, and for research to better understand the complex interactions between FMP species and their shared habitat. One possible result of an integrated EFH review would be cross-FMP HAPC designations for areas that are important to species from multiple FMPs.

The Council could also expand or alter this initiative to consider spatial management policies more generally. Historically, the Council has implemented spatial management measures under its different FMPs without undertaking a cross-FMP assessment of how those measures may affect fish and fisheries managed under other FMPs. If area closures in various Council-managed fisheries could be better synched between FMPs, the Council could reduce regulatory confusion across fisheries, and better tailor closed areas for benefits under multiple FMPs.

Background work for developing this initiative would require an assessment of the commonalities and differences between how FMPs approach the 5-year EFH review requirements. If agency staff were to provide the Council with a review of the multiple FMP EFH review requirements, that review could help the Council to envision an integrated, cross-FMP EFH review. The staff review of FMP requirements should, at a minimum, address:

- whether the FMPs require species-by-species reviews, or if reviews can be tailored to larger complexes of species;
- the availability of EFH maps and other spatial data, including fishing activity location, for the four FMPs;
- commonalities between FMPs on which types of fishing and non-fishing activities are most likely to affect EFH for Council-managed species;

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to conduct a post-mortem review of the lessons learned from the current round of EFH reviews. That committee would then develop a plan for the next round of EFH reviews that would allow the Council to consider all of its EFH designations through the same process, and to consider how and whether species within the different FMPs use the same habitats, and perhaps ultimately develop cross-FMP policies and amendments for EFH. That advisory committee could consist of representatives from the Council’s current Habitat Committee, Groundfish EFH Review Committee, and EPDT, plus any additional habitat scientists, restoration specialists, mapping specialists, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.5 Cross-FMP Safety Initiative

The MSA’s National Standard 10 states: *Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.* NMFS is considering revising and updating the federal National Standard 10 guidelines at 50 CFR 600.355, to better use and account for modern safety information and technology (77 FR 22342, April 21, 2011). In the EPDT’s March 2011 report (Agenda Item J.1.c., Attachment 1,) the team included United States Coast Guard (USCG) West Coast vessel incident data for vessels participating in fisheries targeting species from the Council’s four FMPs. That data is updated, including parenthetical comments from USCG, and provided here in Table A.3:

Table A.3: West Coast recorded vessel incidents, by FMP				
	CPS	Groundfish	HMS	Salmon
Recorded safety issues, vessel incidents, and mortalities for fisheries under each FMP	<p>USCG District 11 2006-2011 data: 11 squid fishery vessel incidents, from which one life was lost and 8 vessels were lost.</p> <p>USCG District 13 2000-June 2012 data: 4 sardine fishery vessel incidents, from which 2 lives were lost and 4 vessels were lost.</p>	<p>USCG District 11 2006-2011 data: 11 groundfish fishery vessel incidents, from which 2 lives were lost and 9 vessels were lost.</p> <p>USCG District 13 2000-June 2012 data: 12 groundfish fishery vessel incidents, from which 11 lives were lost and 6 vessels were lost.</p> <p>(The F/V Lady Cecilia sinking in March 2012 caused the loss of 4 lives and one vessel.)</p>	<p>USCG District 11 2006-2010 data: 1 tuna fishery vessel incident, no lives nor vessels lost.</p> <p>USCG District 13 2000-2008 data: 11 tuna fishery vessel incidents, from which 2 lives were lost and 10 vessels were lost.</p> <p>(Fatigue continues to be a contributing factor to tuna vessel casualties.)</p>	<p>USCG District 11 2006-2011 data: 8 salmon fishery vessel incidents (3 of which were combination crab/salmon trips,) from which 3 lives were lost and 6 vessels were lost.</p> <p>USCG District 13 2000-June 2012 data: 24 salmon fishery vessel incidents, from which 11 lives were lost and 23 vessels were lost.</p>

The USCG and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) regularly assess the causes of loss of life at sea for U.S. waters nationwide (Lincoln and Lucas 2008, Dickey 2011). With its non-voting seats on fishery management councils nationwide, the USCG regularly brings vessel incident

and safety concerns into Council conversations. However, a more directed engagement between the Pacific Council, the USCG, and other members of the West Coast enforcement, safety, fisheries, and weather prediction and advisory communities, could provide more and better information to the Council and the public on safety concerns within its fisheries. In 2010, for example, the USCG responded to a request from the New England Fishery Management Council for an analysis of fishing casualties and fatalities in the Atlantic Scallop fishery (De Cola 2010). That analysis helped that council to see some of the key safety challenges in the New England scallop fishery, and to better consider whether changes to fisheries regulations could help improve the fishery's safety.

An ecosystem-based, cross-FMP safety review would look at the safety implications of not just one fishery, but at all of the injuries and mortalities in West Coast fisheries. Although the Council does not manage the West Coast fishery that is usually considered as highest in mortalities, Dungeness crab (Lincoln and Lucas 2010,) fishermen and vessels from that fishery regularly participate in Council-managed fisheries. By looking across fisheries, the Council and the public will be better able to assess how fisheries regulations interact with each other, and whether those interactions have unsafe results for fishery participants. West Coast fishing vessels commonly engage in multiple fisheries, which means that vessel owners, captains, and crew have to think about the tradeoffs in participating in various fisheries throughout the year. Taking a broad, ecosystem-based approach to a safety review would better account for the challenges fisheries participants face as they plan their work in various West Coast fisheries.

Background work for developing this initiative would require some initial Council coordination with and through the USCG and other members of the Council's Enforcement Consultants. If the USCG and NMFS were to work with NIOSH to develop a safety risk assessment for West Coast fisheries, that assessment could provide the Council with information on where and when fisheries injuries and mortalities are occurring, some of the causes of the mortalities (e.g. vessel flooding, large wave strike, collision, vessel fire, engine failure, crew falls overboard, etc.). The results of that assessment should help the Council to consider whether West Coast fisheries safety could be improved through:

- revisions to fisheries regulations;
- modifications to technological equipment to provide fleets with more and better information on weather and ocean conditions;
- better at-dock compliance with and participation in available safety programs.

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to develop draft Council actions in support of changes to regulations, or recommendations on changes in technology or on educating fleet participants about available safety resources. That advisory committee could consist of fisheries participants, and enforcement and regulations professionals, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.6 Human Recruitment to the Fisheries Initiative

The MSA's National Standard 8 states: *Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities by utilizing economic and social data that meets the requirements of paragraph (2) [National Standard 2 requiring the use of best available science], in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.*

Since National Standard 8 entered the MSA in 1996, many Council decisions have been necessarily focused on meeting the conservation requirements of the Act, with little room in available harvest levels

for considering how best to provide for the sustained participation of fishing communities. West Coast fishing communities themselves range from a series of fishing piers within large urban areas with diverse income opportunities to small coastal towns with few economic opportunities beyond industries related to natural resource extraction or tourism. These diverse communities have their own governance structures and planning efforts for their futures that may or may not include considerations for the ongoing presence of the fishing industry within their communities. Under National Standard 4, the MSA also states that *Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States...* For these reasons, the Council's conservation and management measures have, when practicable, focused on minimizing the overall adverse economic impacts of their decisions.

If, however, providing for the sustained participation of fishing communities in fisheries were considered at the coastwide level, the "graying" of West Coast fishing fleets may be a concern for the Council and all of the management entities participating in the Council process. As of October 1, 2012, approximately 94% of the West Coast groundfish trawl quota shares were owned by identifiable individuals, with the remaining 6% owned by corporations or trusts. The average age of groundfish trawl quota share owners, weighted by percentage of shares owned, is 60, and the median age is 59 – meaning that the ages of quota share owners are fairly evenly distributed around a center point of age 59. The average age of the owners of groundfish vessels carrying quota shares, weighted by percentage of vessel owned, is 57, and the median age of those vessel owners is also 57. Initial results from NMFS's Pacific Coast Groundfish Trawl Fishery Social Study also found a strong distribution of both quota and vessel owners in the 51-60 years-of-age decile (Russell et al 2012). Similarly, for permit owners in both Oregon's salmon troll fleet and in its pink shrimp fleet, average age is 58, with a median age of 59. According to U.S. Census data, the median age of Oregonians in 2010 was age 38.

Not all Council- or state-managed fisheries will have data on the ages of fishery participants. However, a cross-FMP look at both the ages of participants and the flexibility of movement between fleets could give the Council better information about the long-term viability of West Coast fleets. The State of Alaska is addressing the aging of its fisheries participants through its legislature (AK CSHCR 18 2012) and with a University of Alaska Fisheries, Seafood and Maritime Initiative to assess current and future maritime workforce needs. There are examples within the U.S. and elsewhere of apprenticeship programs to train new back deck crew and provide ongoing safety and gear training for rising skippers (e.g. DMR 2011, Whitby and District Fishing Industry Training School of the U.K., National Fishing Industry Education Centre of Australia). Educational programs like Clatsop Community College's Maritime Sciences – Vessel Operations program and Seattle's Maritime Academy can train aspiring crew members. There may, however, be longer-term financial and regulatory barriers to entry into and advancement within the fisheries. Council attention to long-term human recruitment to West Coast fisheries could help fishery participants and fishing communities better prepare for the future of the fishery itself.

Background work for developing this initiative would require an analysis of available demographic data on participants in Council-managed fisheries and research into nationwide programs for supporting new fishery entrants. If agency staff were to review available data, literature, and private and government efforts to bring new participants into fisheries, that review could help the Council assess whether the immobility between and entrance into West Coast fisheries is of significant enough concern to merit a new Council effort under National Standard 8. The staff review of human recruitment to the fisheries issues should, at a minimum, address:

- for those fisheries where the age-distribution of participants is known, how that distribution compares to age distribution in coastal counties
- information on costs, where known, of permits and vessels needed to participate in Council-managed fisheries

- what programs, private and public, are available nationwide to facilitate the entrance of new and younger participants into fisheries

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to assess: mobility within and between Council-managed, and state/tribe-managed fisheries, barriers to entry in Council-managed fisheries, and nationwide efforts to facilitate the upward mobility of skilled crewmen to positions as skippers, vessel owners, and other leadership positions within the fishing fleet. That committee would then report to the Council on potential management programs to improve human recruitment to West Coast fisheries over time, addressing both programs the Council could implement through its FMPs and recommendations the Council could make to government agencies for initiatives outside of the Council's authority (e.g. low interest rate loans for permit purchasers meeting certain qualifications). That advisory committee could consist of fishery participants from each of the Council's four FMPs, representatives from fishing community organizations, social scientists, and federal, state, and tribal management program specialists, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.7 Cross-FMP Socio-Economic Effects of Fisheries Management Initiative

Like A.2.6, this initiative is also intended to support the MSA's National Standard 8, particularly where the standard refers to taking into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities by utilizing economic and social data that meets National Standard 2. National Standard 2 states that: *Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.* Analyses conducted in support of Council actions regularly include socio-economic analyses of the anticipated effects of those particular actions. This initiative, however, would look at the information the Council needs to better understand how communities may be affected by management actions across the FMPs.

This initiative would investigate the seasonality of fishing operations, temporal-spatial landings compositions, vessel displacement and mobility, operational tradeoffs when management decisions made under different FMPs affect the same communities. Readily available commercial landings data can be used to rank fishing ports in terms of their annual landings and exvessel revenues, by species management group and gear type. This information can then be used in conjunction with a regional economic IO model under development for the West Coast commercial fisheries to assess the amount of economic activity generated by fish harvesters and processors operating within an inter-connected system of businesses comprising a particular West Coast port. The types of businesses within that those systems would differ from port to port, depending on the level of local infrastructure development and maintenance.

Beyond assessing the economic effects of cross-FMP Council management programs, this initiative would also develop a framework for a cross-FMP social impact assessment of those programs. In combination with economic analyses of the dependency of West Coast communities on fishery resources, a social impact assessment can assess social factors such as community rates of poverty and personal disruption to assess the vulnerability of communities to changes in availability of fishery resources (Norman and Holland, in press). Social science literature has been developing measures of community well-being and social capital (Helliwell and Putman, 2004), including specific efforts to develop social impact assessment methodologies to specifically look at well-being in and the effects of fisheries management programs on fishing communities (Jepson and Jacob 2007, Clay and Olson 2008, Hall-Arber et al. 2009, Sepez et al. 2007, Ross 2013). Ultimately, more and better information about the particular socio-economic challenges faced by fishing communities can help the Council to understand the cross-FMP effects their actions have on those communities.

Background work for developing this initiative would first require a literature review on the current state of knowledge about metrics used to assess the socio-economic effects of fisheries management on fishing communities, plus any information or analyses conducted specifically on West Coast communities. The Council would need information on whether social scientists could develop both current and ongoing indices of fishing community vulnerability to changes in availability of fishery resources. The Council would also need to know which fishing communities are most closely tied to which fisheries, and whether those communities undergo cyclical within-year effects from shifts in fishery management programs. Should the Council wish to implement this initiative, it could begin with asking agency staffs to provide it with the above-described review of the state of scientific knowledge, including drawing upon information already developed for analyses of FMP actions.

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to discuss both what is known within in the scientific community, and the concerns of fishing communities with regard to the effects of fisheries management actions on fishing communities. That committee would then develop recommendations for forward-looking scientific investigations into the cross-FMP socio-economic effects of Council regulatory programs on West Coast fishing communities. That advisory committee could consist of economists, anthropologists, sociologists, a geographically diverse set of fisheries representatives, fisheries managers, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.8 Cross-FMP Effects of Climate Shift Initiative

As discussed in Section 3.1.1 and Chapter 4 of the FEP, the CCE is subject to both interannual and interdecadal climate variability that can have significant effects on seasonal and long-term productivity. Over the longer-term, three prominent properties of the environment are predicted to undergo significant change--temperature, ocean surface water pH (acidity versus alkalinity), and deep-water oxygen. Other physical changes are less predictable but relatively likely, including changes in upwelling intensification (generally expected to lead to greater, but potentially more variable, primary and secondary productivity), changes in both the phenology (timing) of the spring transition, and changes in the frequency and intensity of current modes of climate variability (such as the El Niño/Southern Oscillation and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation). Many Council-managed species are known to have developed life-history strategies that respond to shorter-term climate variability, such as large-scale shifts in the abundance of coastal pelagic species, shifts in the distribution of migratory species (including but not limited to most coastal pelagics, Pacific hake, and most highly migratory species), high interannual variability in recruitment rates of most groundfish, and diversified evolutionary strategies in salmon populations.

Under this initiative, the Council would assess and articulate its questions about the longer-term effects of climate change on its managed species, so as to better direct public and private efforts to provide management-relevant science. Whereas individual fisheries management plans will likely examine the potential impacts of climate change on particular species, the focus of this initiative would be on the combined, long-term effects of such changes on multiple species across all management plans. CCE fisheries support, to varying degrees, the economies and social fabric of at least 125 communities in California, Oregon and Washington. As fish populations and the ecosystems that sustain them are altered in response to climate change, there are potentially profound consequences for the fisheries and the communities that they support.

Vulnerability to climate change depends on three fundamental elements: 1) exposure to the physical effects of climate change; 2) the degree of intrinsic sensitivity of fisheries or dependence of the regional economy on socio-economic returns from fisheries, and 3) the extent to which adaptive capacity enables these potential impacts to be offset. Background work for developing this initiative would initially require a literature review on the current state of knowledge about the anticipated effects of climate change on Council-managed species and West Coast coastal communities. Using previous vulnerability

assessments as a foundation, this review could focus on measures of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity that best capture the natural and human systems of interest.

Choosing metrics of exposure to climate change, even at the scale of the CCE, is fraught with constraints and assumptions. Information useful to the Council would include a review of what is specifically known about estimated changes in temperature, ocean surface water pH, and deep-water oxygen within the CCE, not just global estimates of those changes. This review could also identify any additional environmental factors of importance to specific fisheries in the CCE that also might experience significant long-term variability. The Council would also need information about the current state of scientific investigations into the estimated effects of climate change on marine species, particularly CCE marine species. This review may also consider the potential for changes in fish species composition as a result of climate changes. For instance, analytical approaches that estimate the vulnerability of each target species to climate change as well as estimates of the probability that new species will expand into a region will be useful. The Council would also need to know how and whether scientists are assessing the effects of climate change on human communities, whether those effects include those from sea level rise, increasing storm intensity, or the loss or change of revenue from natural resource based industries.

The second key set of information useful in this review is sensitivity to the degree of fisheries dependence of communities. NOAA has already conducted an intensive study (Norman et al. 2007) to identify West Coast communities with some dependency on fishery resources. Dependence on commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing is based on information available from the U.S. Census as well as the weight and value of fisheries landings, the number of vessels, and the number of participants in the fisheries. While this study identifies those communities NOAA believes may be accurately characterized as “fishing communities,” further work is needed to assess the degrees to which each of those communities have economic dependencies on fishery resources, and the vulnerability of those communities to changes in availability of fishery resources.

Finally, an examination of the adaptive capacity of marine resources and human communities would tie together predicted changes to the environment with anticipated effects on the economies of West Coast fishing communities. Adaptive capacity is dependent on levels of social capital, human capital and governance structures. While there are global analyses of the adaptive capacity that are based on such factors as healthy life expectancy, education, and the size of the economy (Allison et al. 2009), a similar, rigorous assessment of adaptive capacity of CCE fishing communities to climate change has not been conducted.

To develop background information for this initiative, the Council could begin with a request that NOAA provide it with the above-described review of the state of scientific knowledge. To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to discuss both what is known within the scientific community, and the concerns of fishing communities with regard to the longer-term effects of climate change. That committee would then develop recommendations for forward-looking scientific investigations into the effects of climate change on West Coast fish and fisheries. If that committee concludes that EFH, fisheries safety, or other major Council policy areas could be of concern under future climate-change scenarios, the committee would make recommendations to the Council on ways to address those concerns under the different Council policy arenas. That advisory committee could consist of fisheries, climate, and social scientists, a geographically diverse set of fisheries representatives, fisheries managers, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

A.2.9 Indicators for Analyses of Council Actions Initiative

Under NEPA, actions that may have an effect on the environment, such as federal fishery management actions, are required to be analyzed for the significance of the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative

impact on the environment. The purpose of this requirement is to inform decisionmakers and the public about the greater potential environmental consequences expected from a proposed action or series of actions, and to ensure that the entities proposing the action evaluate options for mitigating potential negative consequences of the action.

Under federal regulations at §1508.7, cumulative impact is defined as *the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions*. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In Chapter 4, the FEP discusses broad categories of potential effects, whether from human actions or environmental shifts, of changes within the marine environment in areas of Council interest or responsibility: fish abundance within the CCE, the abundance of nonfish organisms within the CCE, changes in biophysical habitat within the CCE, changes in fishing community involvement in fisheries and dependence upon fishery resources, and aspects of climate change expected to affect living marine resource populations within the CCE.

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The Council, its participating agencies, staff, and advisory bodies all participate to some degree in developing NEPA analyses for Council actions. One major challenge in analyzing the potential impacts of fishery management actions within the context of the cumulative effects of human activities on the environment is measuring and tracking the potential effects of fishery management actions on the structure and function of the CCE. Under this initiative, the Council and its advisory bodies would look for improvements to its process of assessing the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of actions taken by the Council on the CCE's structure and function. Ultimately, this initiative could help the Council to assess whether shifts in management measures are needed to help buffer against uncertainties resulting from the cumulative effects of human activities on the environment, and to support greater long-term stability within the CCE and for its fishing communities.

Concurrent with the development of the FEP, the Council has also been considering the form and content of an annual state of the CCE report. The intent of such a report would not be to discuss all known scientific information on the CCE; rather, it would be to report on specific indicators of the environmental or socio-economic conditions that affect or are affected by fisheries. As the Council and its advisory bodies refine the indicators included in the Council's annual state of the CCE report, it may wish to consider identifying indicators useful to the Council's decision-making processes. For example, the FMPs have indicators for major management goals, like tracking stock status against the objective of maximum sustainable yield, and thresholds for identifying when a stock should be considered overfished. Could ecosystem status indicators do more than simply illustrating the current and past states of the ecosystem by also identifying points at which management programs should change?

Background work for developing this initiative could include a cross-FMP assessment of commonalities between how NEPA work is conducted under each of the FMPs. In particular, background information is needed on how the different FMPs assess the effects of fishing activities on the CCE as a whole, both on the state of the CCE as it currently exists, and on the anticipated state of the CCE over time. The Council would need to determine whether ongoing refinements to the annual state of the CCE report should be targeted at providing source material for NEPA analyses on the effects of the fisheries on the status of the

CCE. In addition to background materials on Council NEPA processes, the Council would likely need input from scientists on the availability scientific information on potential indicators of CCE status, and on the utility of such information to the Council’s decision-making process.

To implement this initiative, the Council could assemble an ad hoc advisory committee to discuss recommendations for information products needed to support both short-term and long-term understanding of the cross-FMP effects of fishing activities on the CCE and of the biogeographic shifts in the CCE on fishery resource availability to the fisheries. That committee could also recommend improvements to Council NEPA analyses, with a particular emphasis on assessing indirect and cumulative effects and accounting for the interactions between natural changes to the CCE and the effects of human activities on those changes. That advisory committee could consist of NEPA analysts, scientist contributors to the California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment, fisheries managers, and others the Council deems appropriate to the task.

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