



Five Year Review

Document Outline



NOAA
FISHERIES

Abigail Harley
NOAA Fisheries WCRO

The Review Document: What is it?

- Evaluates progress made in meeting the goals of the Amendment 20 trawl catch share program as well as MSA National Standards and LAPP guidance
- Organizes related goals into thematic chapters
- Uses standardized performance metrics to quantify results whenever possible
 - National work group developed a standard set of indicators that measure the basic economic performance of catch share programs
 - NWFSC economists developed a set of indicators for motherships, catcher-processors, catcher vessels, and shore-based processors using EDC data.
 - Work with SSC to identify appropriate metrics for specific goals/objectives
- Public comment important resource for determining the policy scope of issues highlighted

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- 0. Executive Summary
- I. Introduction
- II. History of the Program
- III. Socio-economic Performance
- IV. Environmental Performance
- V. Program Management Performance
- VI. Allocation
- VII. Adaptive Management
- VIII. Research/Data Needs
- IX. Key Findings and Conclusions
- X. Looking Ahead

Executive Summary

- Stand-alone executive summary
- Key findings, trends, and conclusions



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I. Introduction

Objectives of the review:

- Satisfy the MSA mandate for program review
- Amendments 20 goals and objectives
- MSA National Standards and specific LAPP requirements
- NOAA Headquarters' guidance



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II. History of the Program

- General history of the stock status and management
- Includes background on the development, design, structure, and evolution of the current trawl rationalization program



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- X. Looking Ahead

III. Socio-economic Performance

Monitor the progress toward the multiple goals and objectives of the program related to:

1. Changes in Net Economic Benefits
2. Capacity, Consolidation and Concentration of Quota
3. Other Economic Goals and Objectives
4. Safety
5. Communities and New Entrants

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IV. Environmental Performance

Did Amendment 20 reduce the incidental catch of overfished groundfish species to assist in rebuilding plans?

Consider other environmental impacts and conservation goals including:

- Practices that reduce bycatch and discard mortality
- Minimize ecological impacts, as well as negative impacts resulting from localized concentrations of fishing effort

0.	Executive Summary
I.	Introduction
II.	History of the Program
III.	Socio-economic Performance
IV.	Environmental Performance
V.	Program Management Performance
VI.	Allocation
VII.	Adaptive Management
VIII.	Research/Data Needs
IX.	Key Findings and Conclusions
X.	Looking Ahead

V. Program Management Performance

Does this CS program have efficient and effective enforcement, monitoring, and management?

1. Accountability
2. Enforcement and Monitoring
3. Program Review
4. Cost Recovery
5. Scientific based management

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VI. Allocation

Amendment 21: All intersector allocations will be formally reviewed along with the formal review of the trawl rationalization program five years after implementation of Amendments 20 and 21

VII. Adaptive Management

- Assess the current use of the adaptive management program (AMP) quota in meeting identified objectives (currently all AMP quota pounds are "passed through" to quota share owners in proportion to their quota share holdings).
- *Ideas for modifications to the AMP may be included discussed in the "Looking Ahead" chapter.*

0.	Executive Summary
I.	Introduction
II.	History of the Program
III.	Socio-economic Performance
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VII.	Adaptive Management
VIII.	Research/Data Needs
IX.	Key Findings and Conclusions
X.	Looking Ahead

VIII. Research and Data Needs

- Identify any environmental/biological, socio-economic, or enforcement data needs.
- Any gaps in existing research that impact a sufficient review of the performance of the program.

IX. Key Findings & Conclusions

Summary assessment of performance according to:

- Program goals and objectives
- Requirements of LAPPs under the MSA
- MSA National Standards

0. Executive Summary
- I. Introduction
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X. Looking Ahead

- This section will include a brief, qualitative overview of potential modifications—identified in the review process by the Council and informed by the review analysis and public input—that might better meet the intended goals.
- Report document will not include final recommendations on identified concerns (these would be developed later through the Council process, potentially relying on analyses and conclusions from this document)

0.	Executive Summary
I.	Introduction
II.	History of the Program
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V.	Program Management Performance
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VII.	Adaptive Management
VIII.	Research/Data Needs
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Questions?



In case of questions content...

Amendment 20 goals, objectives, and constraints and guiding principles to be evaluated:

Goal: Create and implement a capacity rationalization plan that:

1. increases net economic benefits
2. creates individual economic stability,
3. provides for full utilization of the trawl sector allocation,
4. considers environmental impacts, and
5. achieves individual accountability of catch and bycatch.

Amendment 20 goals, objectives, and constraints and guiding principles to be evaluated:

Objectives: The above goal is supported by the following objectives:

1. Provide a mechanism for total catch accounting.
2. Provide for a viable, profitable, and efficient groundfish fishery.
3. Promote practices that reduce bycatch and discard mortality and minimize ecological impacts.
4. Increase operational flexibility.
5. Minimize adverse effects from an IFQ [individual fishing quota] program on fishing communities and other fisheries to the extent practical.
6. Promote measurable economic and employment benefits through the seafood catching, processing, distribution elements, and support sectors of the industry.
7. Provide quality product for the consumer.
8. Increase safety in the fishery.

Amendment 20 goals, objectives, and constraints and guiding principles to be evaluated:

Constraints and Guiding Principles:

The above goal and objectives should be achieved while the following occurs:

1. Take into account the biological structure of stocks including, but not limited to, populations/genetics.
2. Take into account the need to ensure that the total OYs and allowable biological catch (ABC) are not exceeded.
3. Minimize negative impacts from localized concentrations of fishing effort.
4. Account for total groundfish mortality.
5. Avoid provisions where the primary intent is a change in marketing power balance between harvesting and processing sectors.
6. Avoid excessive quota concentration.
7. Provide efficient and effective monitoring and enforcement.
8. Design a responsive mechanism for program review, evaluation, and modification.
9. Take into account the management administrative costs of implementing and oversee the IFQ or co-op program and complementary catch monitoring programs, as well as the limited state and Federal resources available.

III. Socio-economic Performance

(Some of the) Related goals, objectives, guidance and constraints to consider:

- Create and implement a capacity rationalization plan that increases net economic benefits (Am. 20)
- Provide for a viable, profitable, and efficient groundfish fishery (Am. 20)
- Promote measurable economic and employment benefits through the seafood catching, processing, distribution elements, and support sectors of the industry (Am. 20)
- Create individual economic stability (Am. 20)
- Increase operational flexibility (Am. 20)
- Contribute to reducing capacity (if overcapitalized) (MSA LAPP)
- Avoid excessive quota concentration (Am. 20)
- Provide quality product for the consumer (Am. 20)
- Avoid provisions where the primary intent is a change in marketing power balance between harvesting and processing sectors (Am. 20)
- Increase safety in the fishery (Am. 20/MSA NS-10)
- Minimize adverse effects from an IFQ program on fishing communities and other fisheries to the extent practical (Am. 20)
- Sustain fishing communities and minimize adverse economic impacts (MSA NS-8)
- Include measures to assist, when necessary and appropriate, entry-level and small vessel owner-operators, captains, crew, and fishing communities through set-asides of harvesting allocations, including providing privileges, which may include set-asides or allocations of harvesting privileges, or economic assistance in the purchase of limited access privileges. (MSA LAPP)

III. Program Management Performance

(Some of the) Related Goals, objectives, guidance and constraints to consider:

- Achieves individual accountability of catch and bycatch (Am. 20)
- Provide a mechanism for total catch accounting (Am. 20)
- Provide efficient and effective monitoring and enforcement (Am. 20)
- Design a responsive mechanism for program review, evaluation, and modification (Am. 20)
- Recover costs (MSA LAPP)
- Take into account the management and administrative costs of implementing and overseeing the IFQ or co-op program and complementary catch monitoring programs, as well as the limited state and Federal resources available (Am. 20)
- Minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication (MSA NS-7)
- Use best scientific information available (MSA NS-2)
- Take into account variations in fisheries, catches (MSA NS-6)
- Manage a stock as a unit (MSA NS-3)
- Take into account the biological structure of the stocks including, but not limited to, populations and genetics (Am. 20)