

Overview of CPSMT White Paper on Management Options for Northern Anchovy



PFMC
September 16, 2016

Presentation Outline

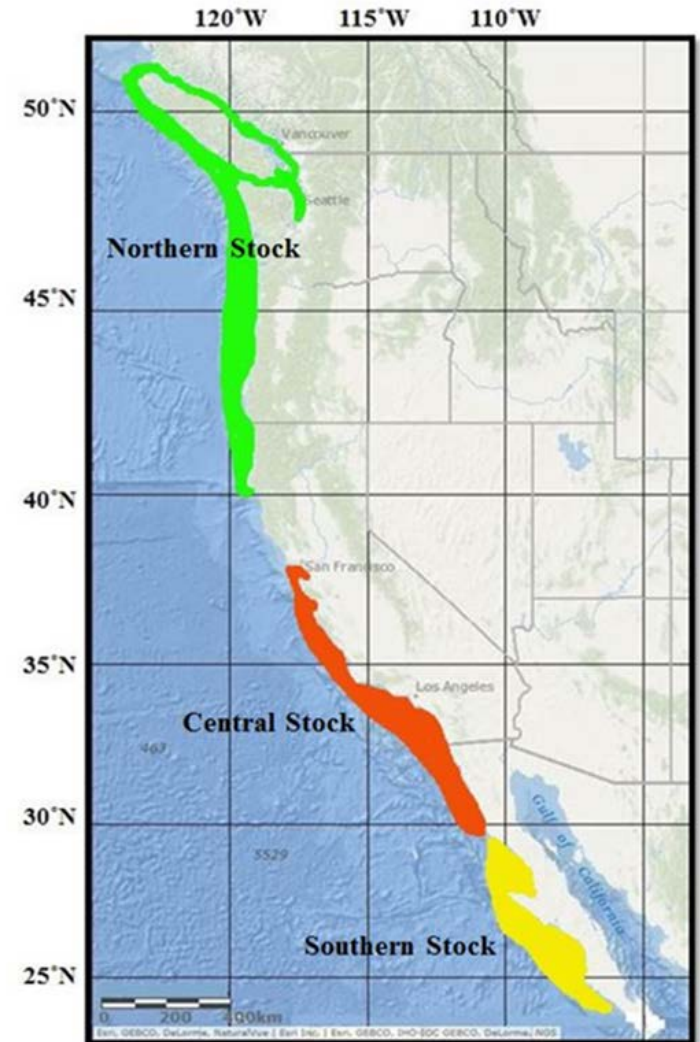
- Introduction and Aim of White Paper
- Background Information
 - Anchovy Distribution and Landings
 - Management
 - Past
 - Present
- Potential Management Approaches and Considerations

Introduction

- June and November 2015
 - Council received various reports on landings, surveys and other information relevant to anchovy
 - Some expressed need to assess northern anchovy
- CPS Assessment Workshop May 2016
- CPSMT White Paper
 - Focus on Central Subpopulation Northern Anchovy

Northern Anchovy

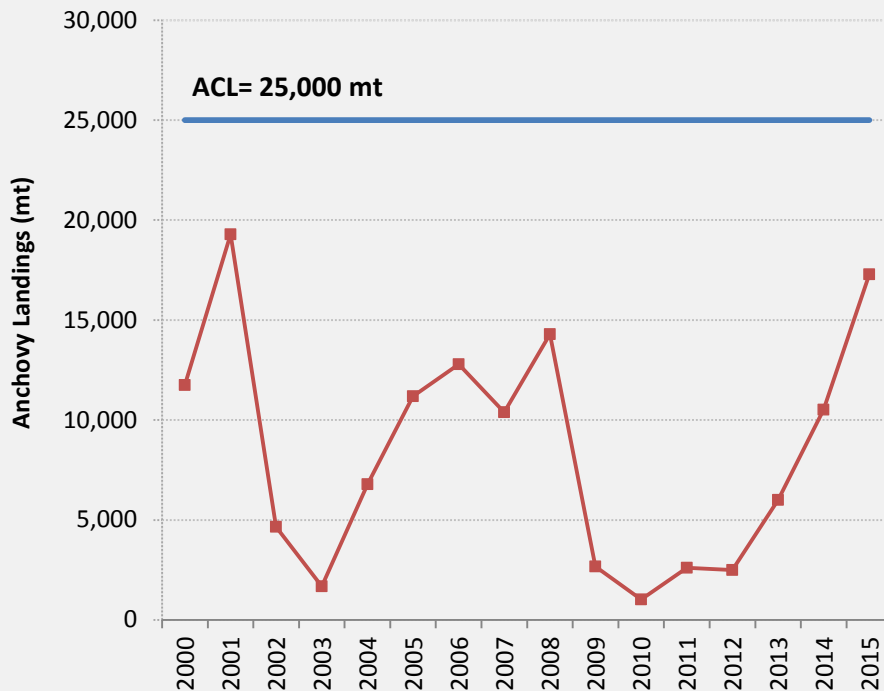
- 3 Major Sub-populations
- CPS FMP Management Unit Species
 - Central (CSNA)
 - Northern (NSNA)



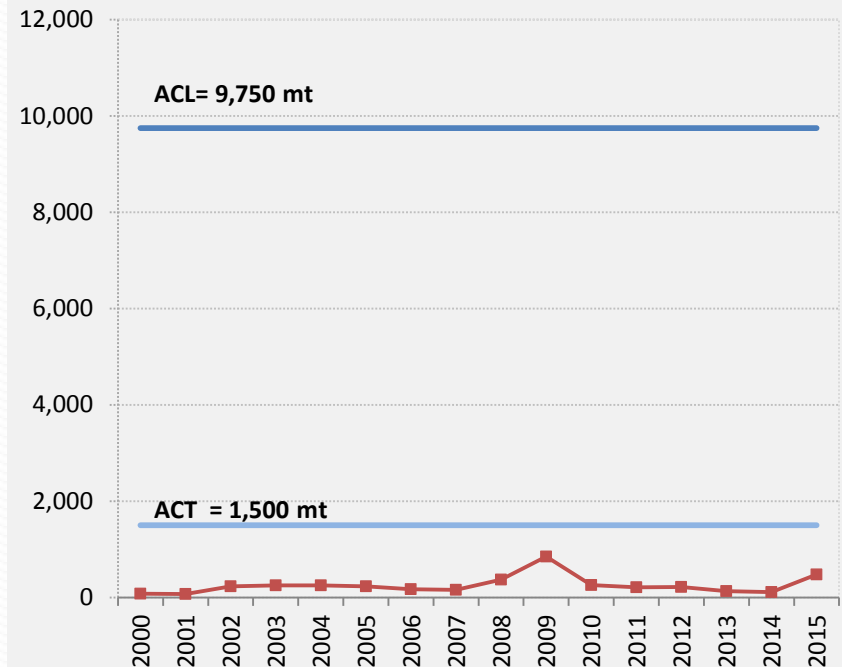
Fisheries and Landings



California
Central Subpop. Northern Anchovy Landings



Washington and Oregon
Northern Subpop. Northern Anchovy Landings



Anchovy Management

- Northern Anchovy FMP, 1978-1999
 - Management unit: Central Subpopulation
 - Control rules for Reduction Fishery
 - Fixed quota for Non-reduction fishery
 - No quota for live bait
- Amendment 8 – Coastal Pelagic Species FMP, 2000
 - Added Northern Subpopulation
 - Added Management Categories
 - Moved Anchovy to Monitored Management

CPS Management Categories

- 3 Categories: Active, Monitored, Prohibited

Active:

“...biologically significant levels of catch, or biological or socioeconomic considerations requiring relatively intense harvest management procedures.”

Monitored:

“...not requiring intensive harvest management (e.g., annual stock assessments and annual harvest specifications) and where monitoring of landings and available abundance indices and other biological information are considered sufficient to manage the stock.”

*Ecosystem Component Species – a category, but not a management unit

Category Distinctions

Active

- Relatively data-rich
- Annually/regularly assessed
- Annual management adjustments
- Other management: LE, allocation, trip limits, closed areas or seasons, gear regulations, etc.

Monitored

- Data-poor
- No periodic assessment
- Management measures not routinely adjusted
- Other management: LE, allocation, trip limits, closed areas or seasons, gear regulations, etc.



Potential Approaches

- Retain Monitored Status
 - Use Current Harvest Specifications (OFL, ABC, ACL, ACT)
 - Amend Harvest Specifications
- Transition to Active
 - Use default control rule
 - Need to Develop Cutoff and Fraction
 - New, specific control rule



Current Harvest Specifications

- Default HCR: $ABC = OFL * 0.25$

Stock	OFL	ABC	ACL	ACT
NSNA	39,000mt	9,750mt	9,750mt	1,500mt
CSNA	100,000mt	25,000mt	25,000mt	
Jack mackerel	126,000mt	31,000mt	31,000mt	
Market squid	Fmsy proxy resulting in egg escapement $\geq 30\%$	Fmsy proxy resulting in egg escapement $\geq 30\%$	Exempt (lifecycle <1 year)	

Active Management Considerations

- Use Default HCR (below) or New HCR

$$\text{Harvest Guideline} = (\text{Biomass} - \text{Cutoff}) * \text{Distribution} * \text{Fraction}$$

Existing Information on Control Rule Parameters

	Biomass	Cutoff	Distribution	Fraction
NSNA				
CSNA			✓	
Jack mackerel			✓	

- Time required to develop information; workshops
- Regular assessment of stock needed

Summary

- Active and Monitored categories are mostly intended to allocate agency resources
- Stocks can be switched between categories
- Monitored stock can be assessed and harvest specifications changed
- The process and timeframe for implementation are action-specific; some changes could be accomplished more quickly than others

Questions

