

# Tracking and Monitoring Costs

# Status-Incomplete

- State cost information still under development
- Still need to consult with Industry
- Feds, PSMFC, and States still need to have further discussions about new programs and effects on existing programs

# Port Sampler/Compliance Monitor Program Integration Issues

- How will the State Port Sampling Program and QA/QC on fish tickets need to change as a result of converting to E-fish tickets and expanding the shorebased whiting Federal compliance monitor program to all processors of TIQ groundfish?

# State Port Samplers Role

- Sampling of landings: species composition, biological sample collection (lengths, weights, otoliths)
- Quota System Monitoring (QSM) submissions: Submit 'soft' data to PacFIN for in-season estimates of catch
- Trawl logs: Edit and keypunch
- Fish tickets: QA/QC
- Conduit for info between industry and managers

# Federal Compliance Monitor Role

- Verify e fish tickets are accurate:
  - Delivery vessel
  - All catch is offloaded, weighed, and sorted to federal species groups
  - Oversee the sorting of catch from vessel to scale
  - Submit timely delivery and catch weight data to NMFS—First Receiver Delivery Form
- Collect prohibited species data

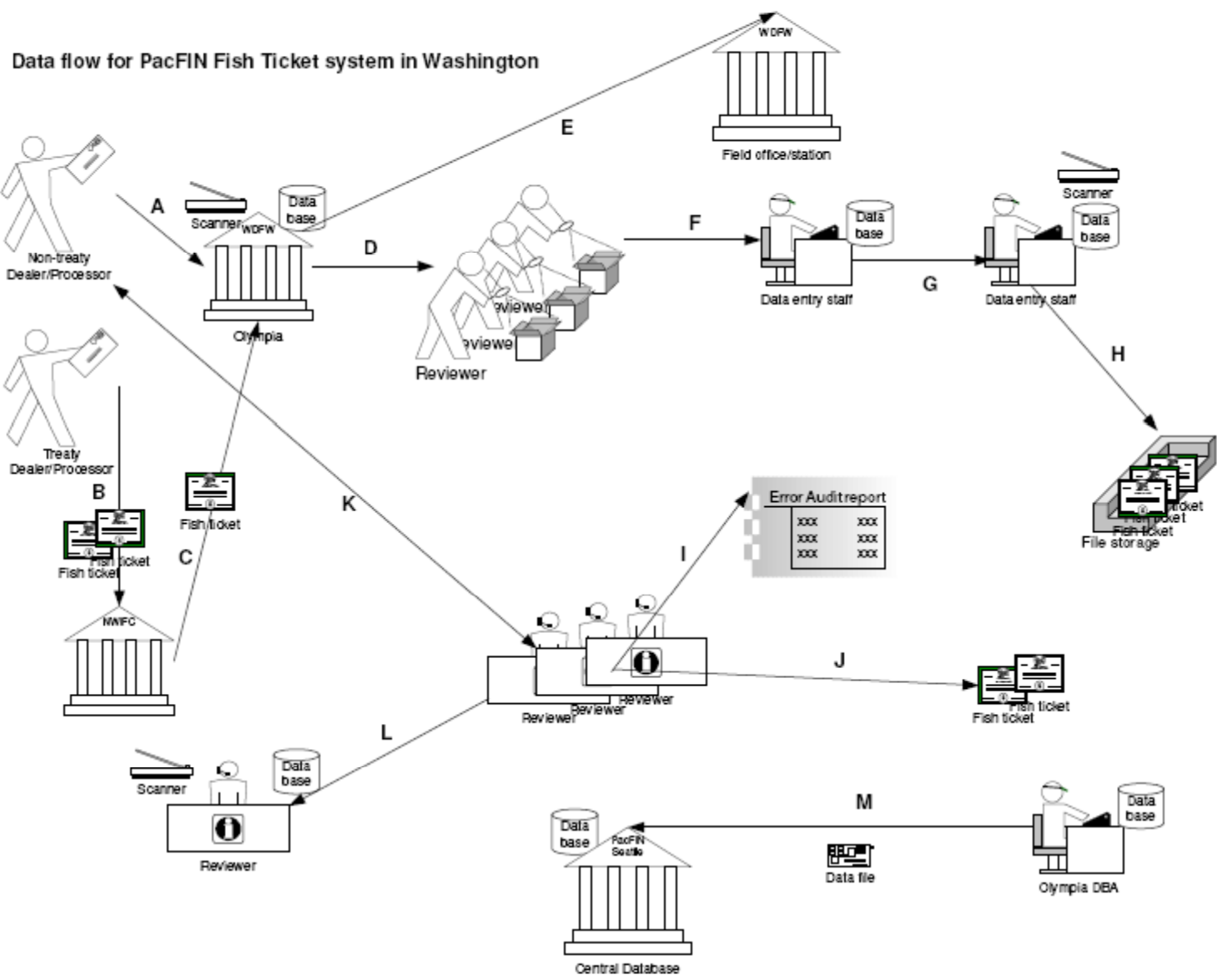
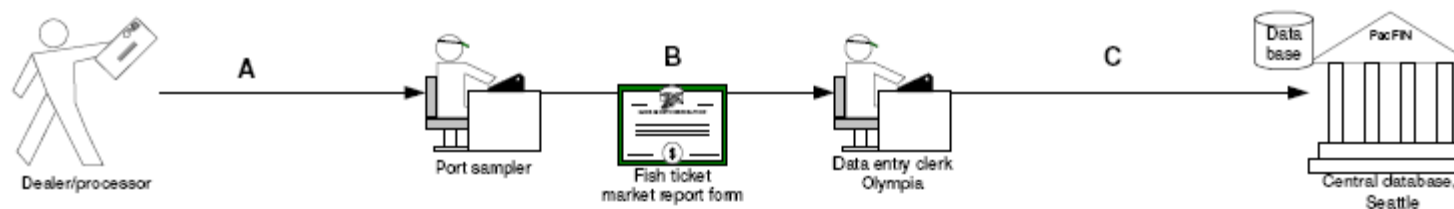


Figure 2: Data flow diagram for the fish ticket procedure for PacFIN in Washington.

### Data flow for PacFIN Fish Ticket (soft data) system in Washington



**Figure 3: Data flow diagram for the fish ticket (soft data) procedure for PacFIN in Washington.**

- A. The dealers/processors fax a copy of the fish ticket to the port sampler that is sampling in their area, or the port sampler collects a copy of the fish ticket directly from the dealer/processor.
- B. Every week (usually Monday and no later than Wednesday) the port samplers will enter the fish ticket data (soft data) from the previous week onto a spreadsheet (market report form) and then email it to the Olympia office.
- C. A data entry clerk at the WDFW office in Olympia enters the soft data directly into the central PacFIN database in Seattle via an internet form that conducts cursory error checking. The entered data is scaled up or down using a correction factor derived from the hard fish ticket data/soft fish ticket data.

# TIQ Program Review

- Implementation Costs—One Time Costs to develop Tracking and Monitoring Programs
- Annual Costs-Agency Costs associated with running TIQ Program When it is fully implemented: FY11 and Beyond
- Direct Observer and Monitor Costs-daily costs associated with hiring observers and plant monitors

Making no assumption about who pays



# State Implementation Costs

- Revise State regulations to be consistent with Federal regulations
- Update Hardware/Software of current systems to support TRAT program
- Maintaining of Key Staff or Staff Effort in key tracking and monitoring programs
- Training/equipment

# Federal Implementation Costs

- Development of Federal harvest tracking, Qs-Qp tracking, Permit and Endorsement, Application and Appeals Systems
- Software, Hardware, Observer equipment, etc.
- Outreach-SFD/NWFS/OLE
- Training, equipment, etc

# Annual Costs

- Examples
  - Harvest Tracking
    - Fish Tickets
    - Logbooks
    - Observers/Compliance Monitors
    - Port Sampling
  - Quota Share, Quota Pound, Co-op Allocation and tracking
  - State and Federal Enforcement-Agents/officers/technicians
  - QA/QC Programs
  - Performance Monitoring
  - State and Federal regulatory processes
  - Outreach
  - Cost Recovery

# Direct Monitor and Observer Costs

- Monitors in Shoreplants
- Observers on shoreside whiting and non-whiting trawlers, catcher-processors, motherships, and vessels that deliver to motherships

# Other Costs

- Therapeutic
- Travel Costs
  - Jim Seger World Conference Tour

# NWFSC Costs

- Implementation costs for NWFSC observer and economics programs = \$3.15M
  - Costs to get program running – needed in FY10
- Ongoing costs (FY11 and beyond) = \$3.15M
- Costs estimates do not include observer sea days

# Direct Observer Costs

- Estimated costs for observer sea days in the shoreside non-hake trawl fishery are \$3.5M to \$18M.
  - \$3.5M figure derived from: total number of trawl sea days in 2008.
  - \$18M figure derived from: costs for 100 vessels to have an observer 365 days per year at \$500 per day.
- Mothership estimate\* : \$243K
- Catcher Processor estimate\* : \$415K
- Catcher vessels\* : \$253K - \$362K

\*Estimates based on 2008 sea days

# Reducing Costs

- Costs are very dependant on industry decisions.
- Ways to reduce costs:
  - Reduce number of participating vessels.
  - Limit the number of vessels that can be at-sea at any one time.
  - Share observer coverage between multiple vessels.



# Implementation Costs

- State: \$300,000 to \$500,000 per State
- NWR &NWR/SWR OLE: \$2.1 million
- NWFSC: \$3.150 million
  
- Total: Approximately \$6.5 million

# Annual Agency Costs

- State management and enforcement: \$750-\$1.5 million per State
- NWR & NWR/SWR OLE: \$1.7 million
- NWFSC: \$3.15 million
- Total: approximately \$8 million

# Summary

- Implementation Costs: \$6.5 Million
- Annual Agency Costs: \$8.0 Million
- Direct Observer/Monitor Costs \$6 million to \$20 Million