

NOAA
FISHERIES

National Standard 1 Guidelines

Summary of 2016 Revisions

Outline

1. Background
2. Basis for Revising NS1 Guidelines
3. Objectives
4. Features
5. Summary



NOAA FISHERIES

National Standard 1 (NS1)

- National Standard 1 is a critical component to the MSA's success
- Requires that U.S. fisheries management:
 - A. Prevent overfishing**
 - B. Achieve optimum yield**
- NS1 guidelines provide guidance on ***how*** to achieve requirements (A) and (B)

U.S. Federal Fisheries Management

Conservation success

- 40 stocks rebuilt
- Number of stocks that are not overfished/subject to overfishing are at historic lows

Economic success

- Commercial & recreational industry generates \$210+ billion
- Supports 1.8 million jobs



Basis for Action

- 2007 MSA Reauthorization
 - Introduced annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs) requirements
- ACLs and AMs transformed federal fisheries



2016 Revisions to the NS1 Guidelines

Objectives:

1. **Improve & streamline** guidelines
2. Address experience gained during implementation of ACLs & AMs
3. Provide flexibility to address management issues within current statutory limits

Do **not** require Councils to revise their current FMPs

Features of NS1 Final Rule

1. Increasing stability to fisheries
2. Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans
3. Determining adequate progress in rebuilding
4. Determining which stocks require federal management
5. Clarifying OY & advancing ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM)



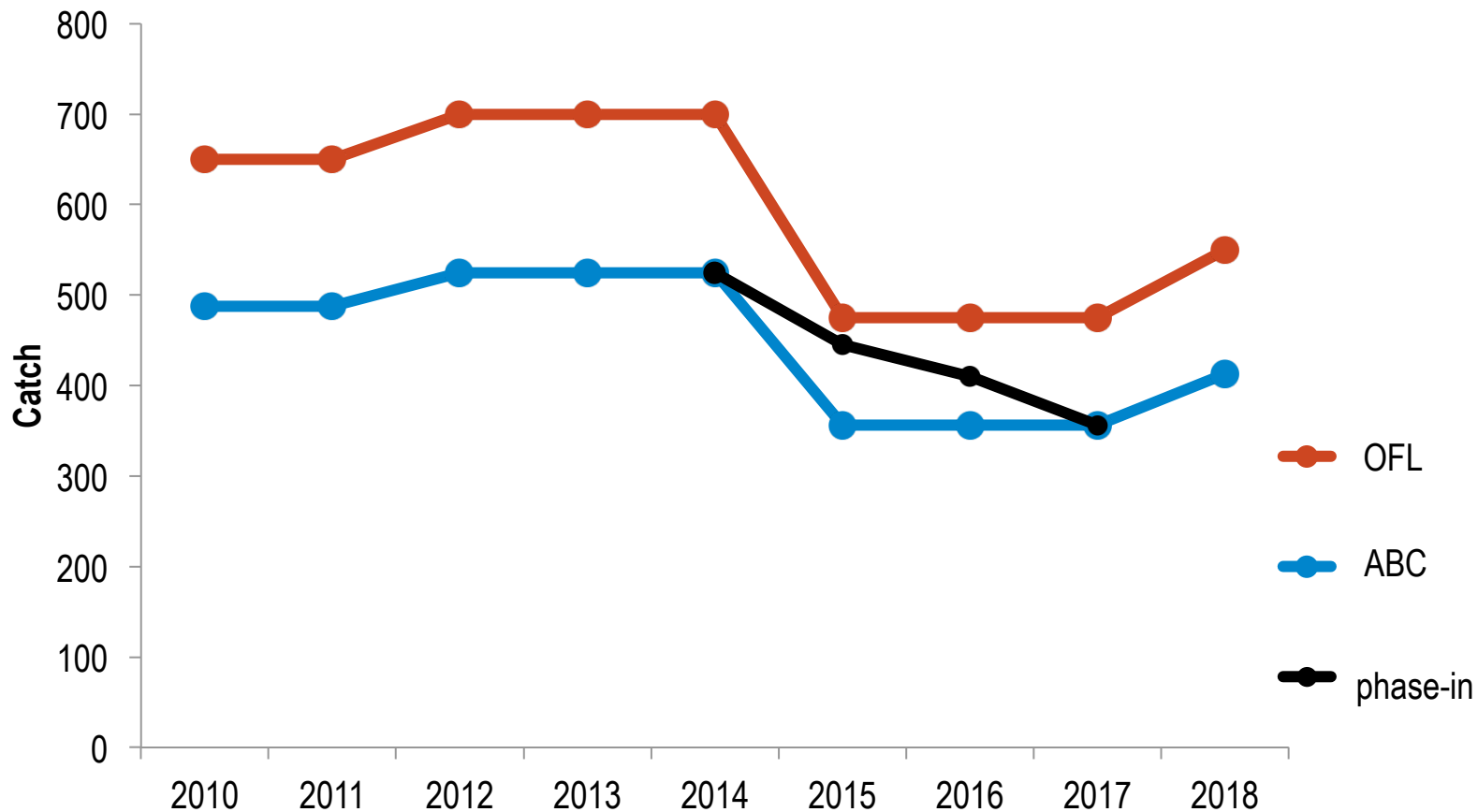
Increasing stability to fisheries

- A. Phasing-in changes to catch levels
- B. Carrying over unused quota into the next year
- C. Multi-year overfishing status determinations



Phasing-in changes to catch levels

Must prevent overfishing each year



Increasing stability to fisheries

A. Phasing-in changes to catch levels

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C. Multi-year overfishing status determinations



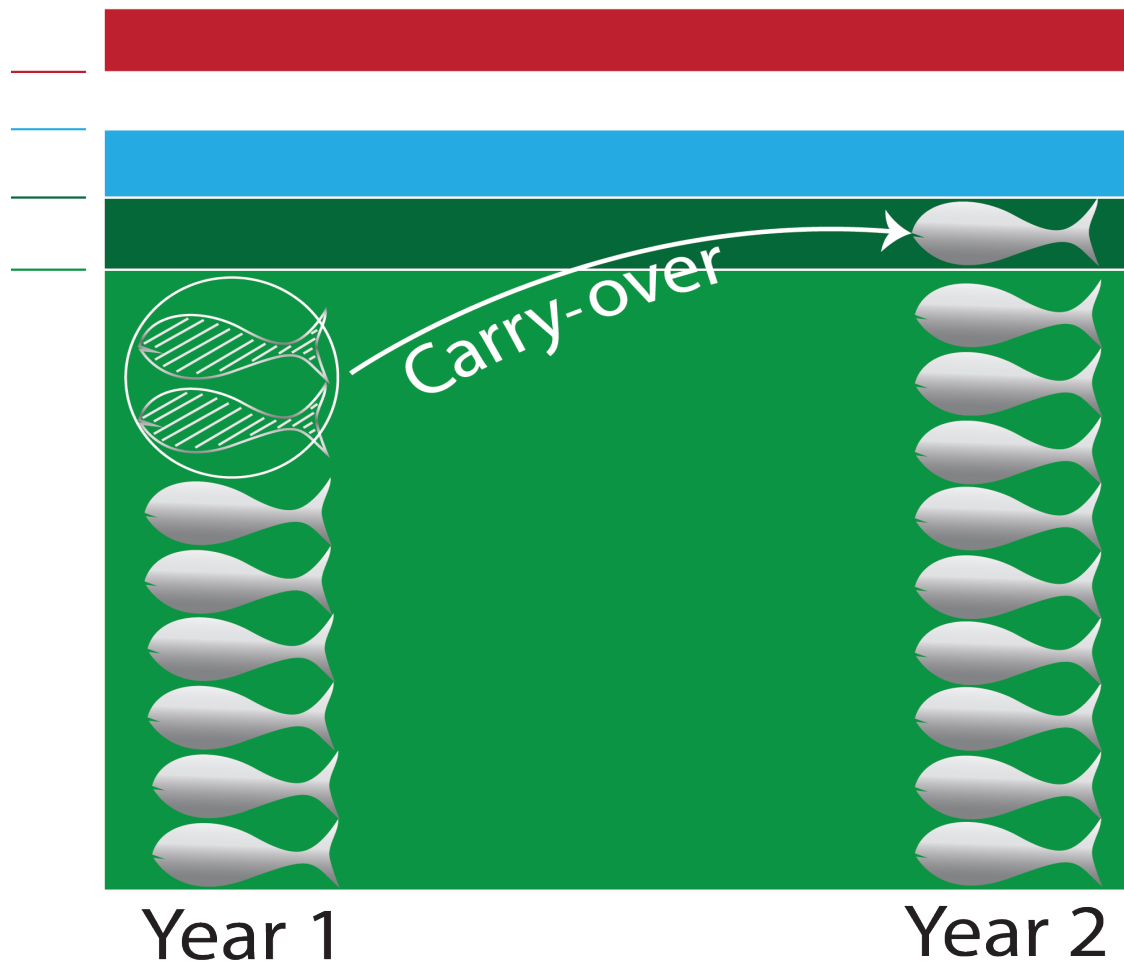
Carry-Over Approach #1: Utilizing ACL buffer

Overfishing
Limit

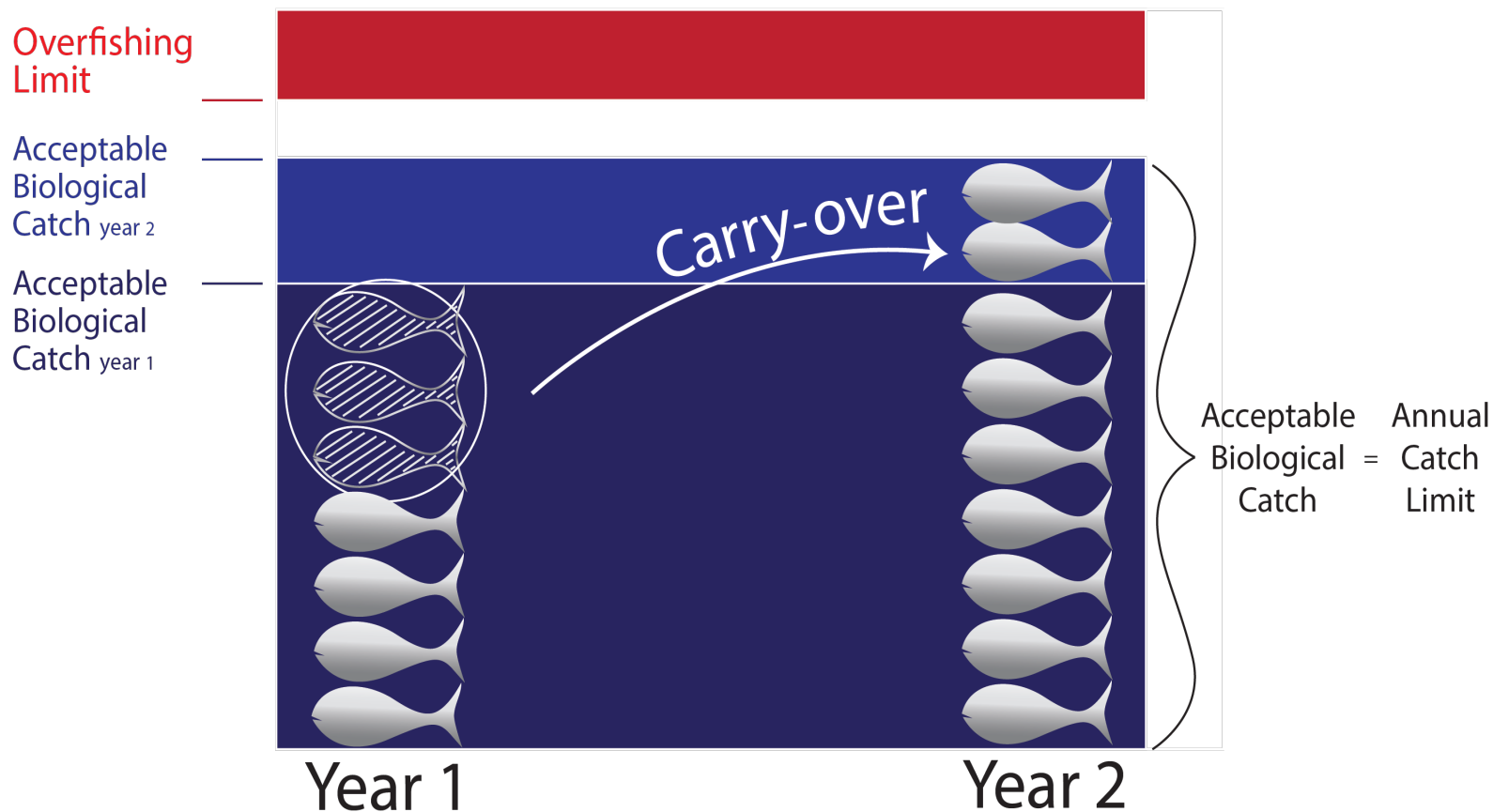
Acceptable
Biological
Catch

Annual
Catch
Limit year 2

Annual
Catch
Limit year 1



Carry-Over Approach #2: ABC Control Rule



Consider the stock's **condition** & the **reason** for the underage prior to carrying-over

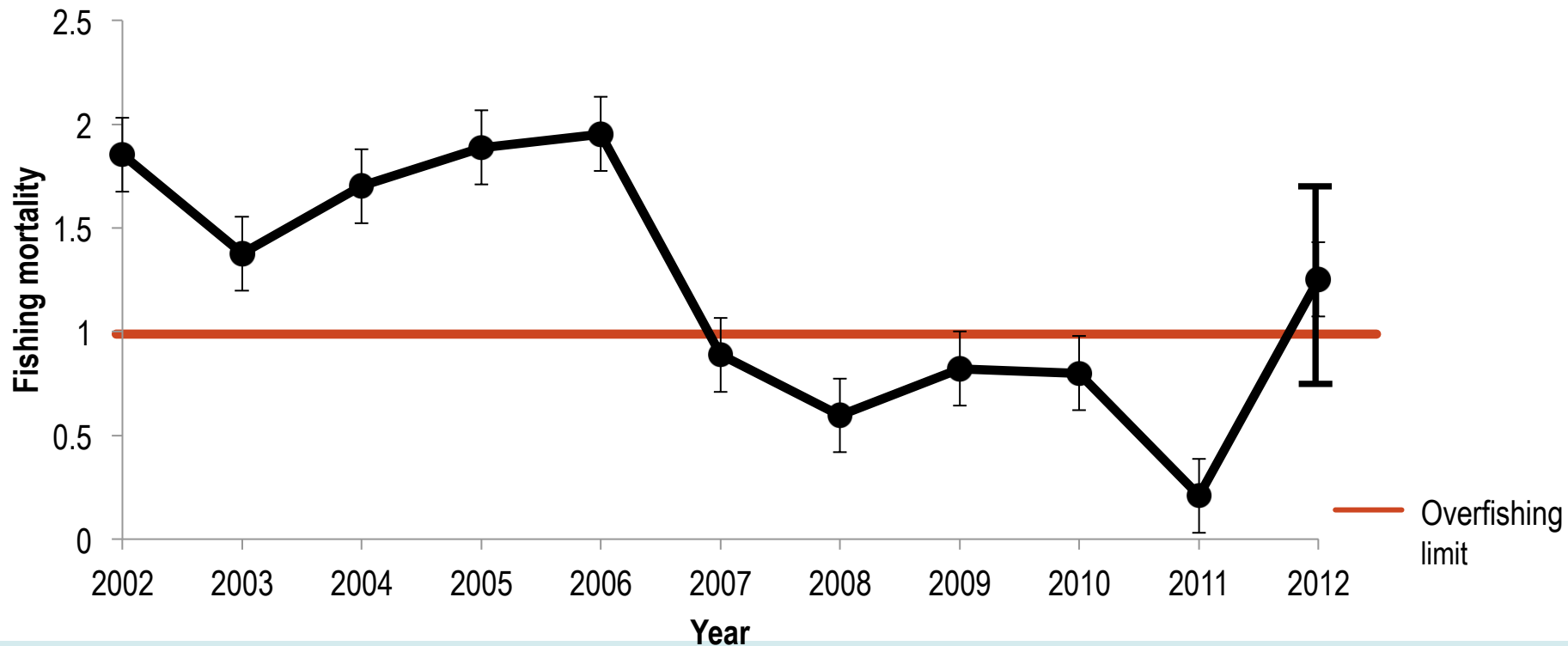
Increasing stability to fisheries

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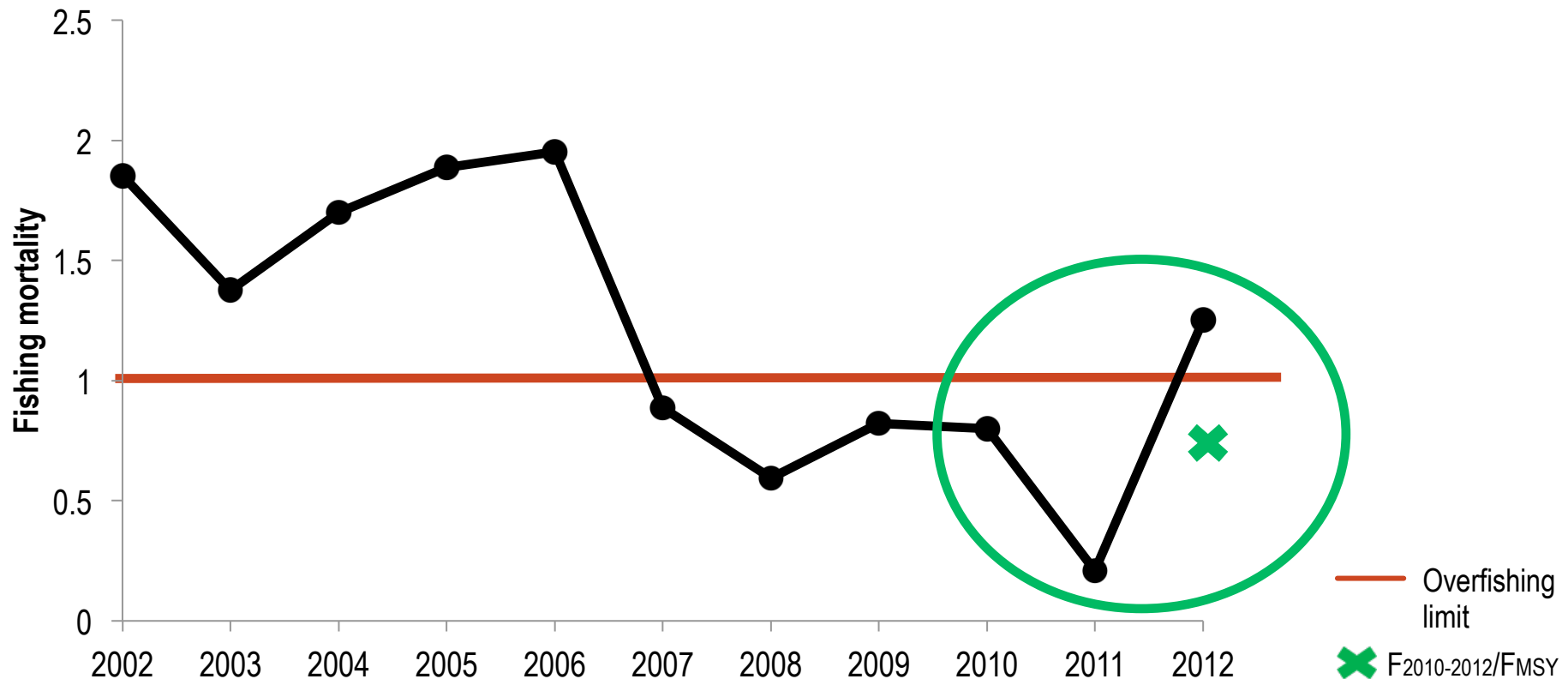
Multi-year overfishing status determinations

- Agency reports on stock status annually
- Last year of data is often the most uncertain



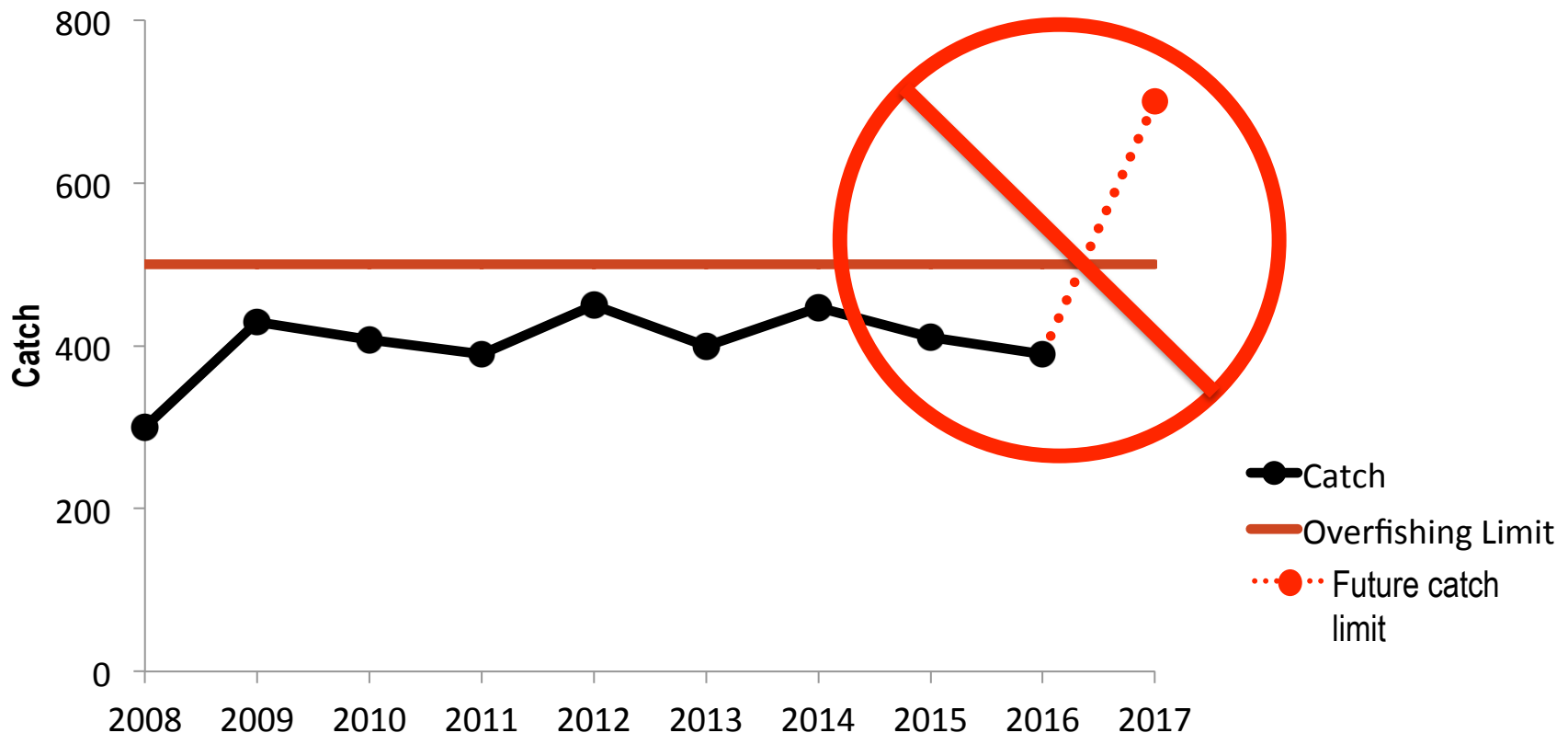
Multi-year overfishing status determinations

- When data is uncertain, overfishing status determinations may be based on a 3 year average
- Increases reporting consistency



Multi-year overfishing status determinations

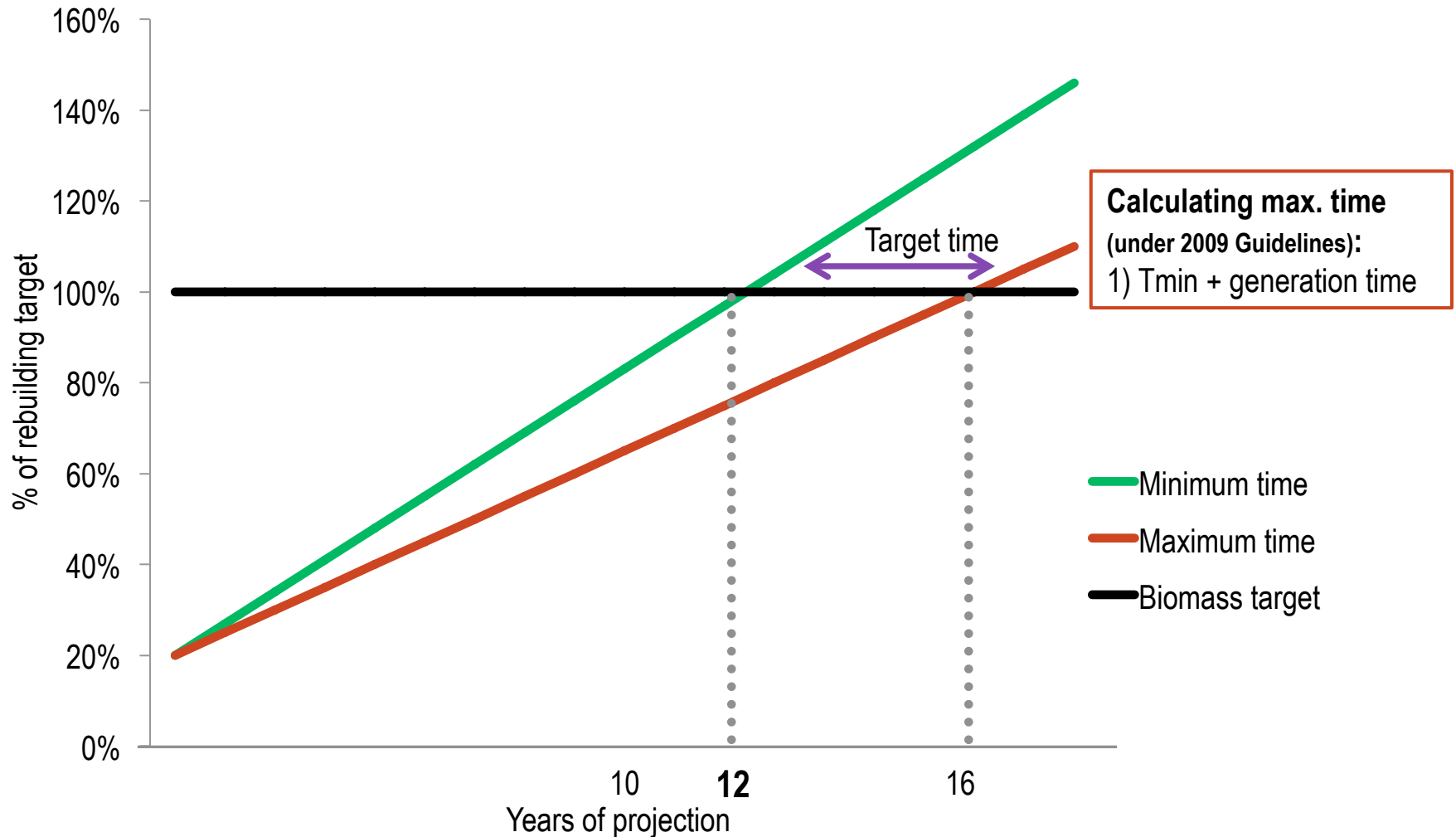
- Provision does not allow: setting future annual catch limits at levels that do not prevent overfishing



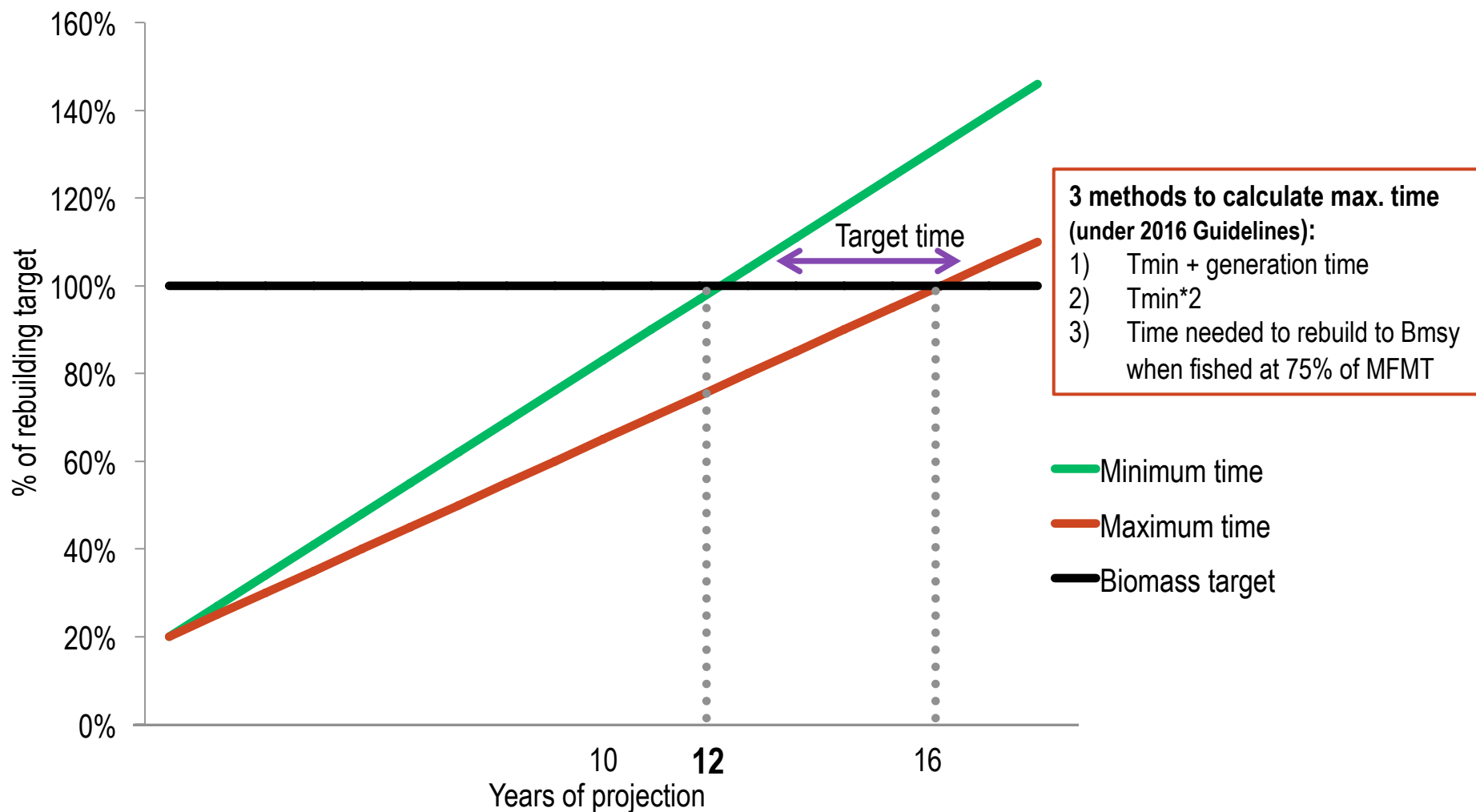
Features of NS1 Final Rule

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Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans

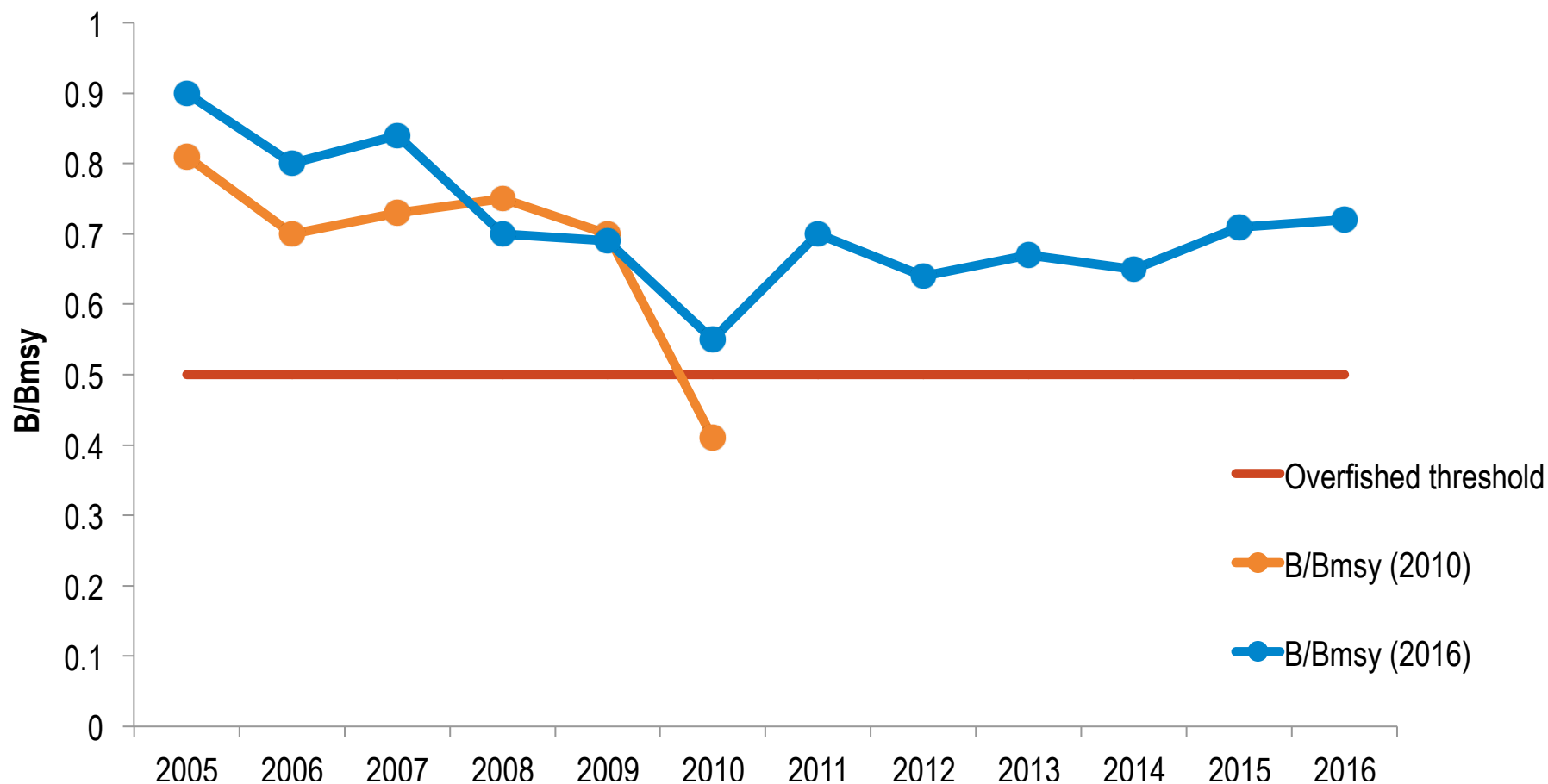


Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans



Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans

Discontinuing rebuilding plans



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Determining adequate progress in rebuilding

Adequate progress is not being made if:

1. $F > F_{\text{rebuild}}$ or $\text{catch} > \text{ACL}$, and AMs are not effective, or
2. New/unexpected information significantly changes rebuilding expectations

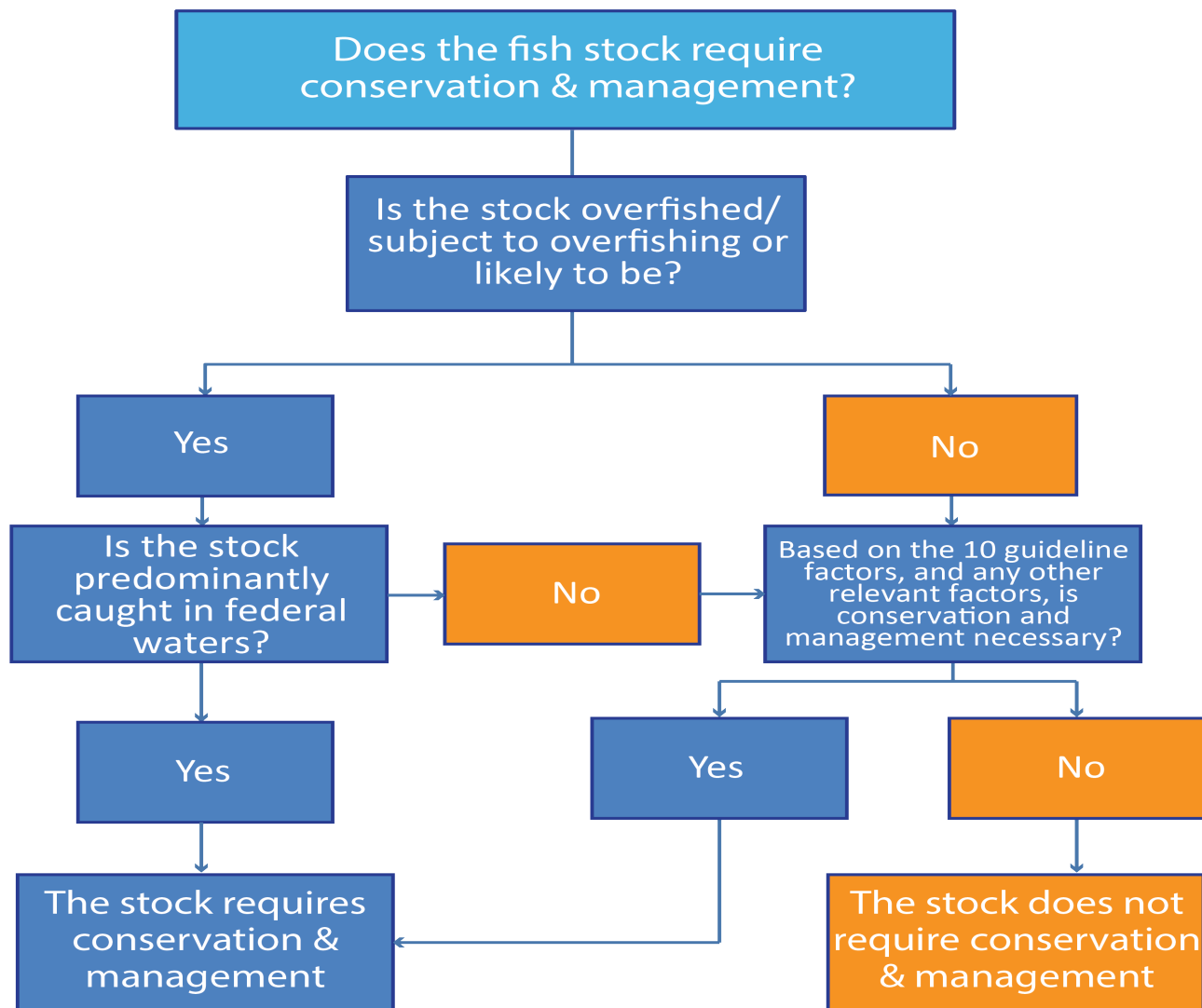


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Determining which stocks require federal management



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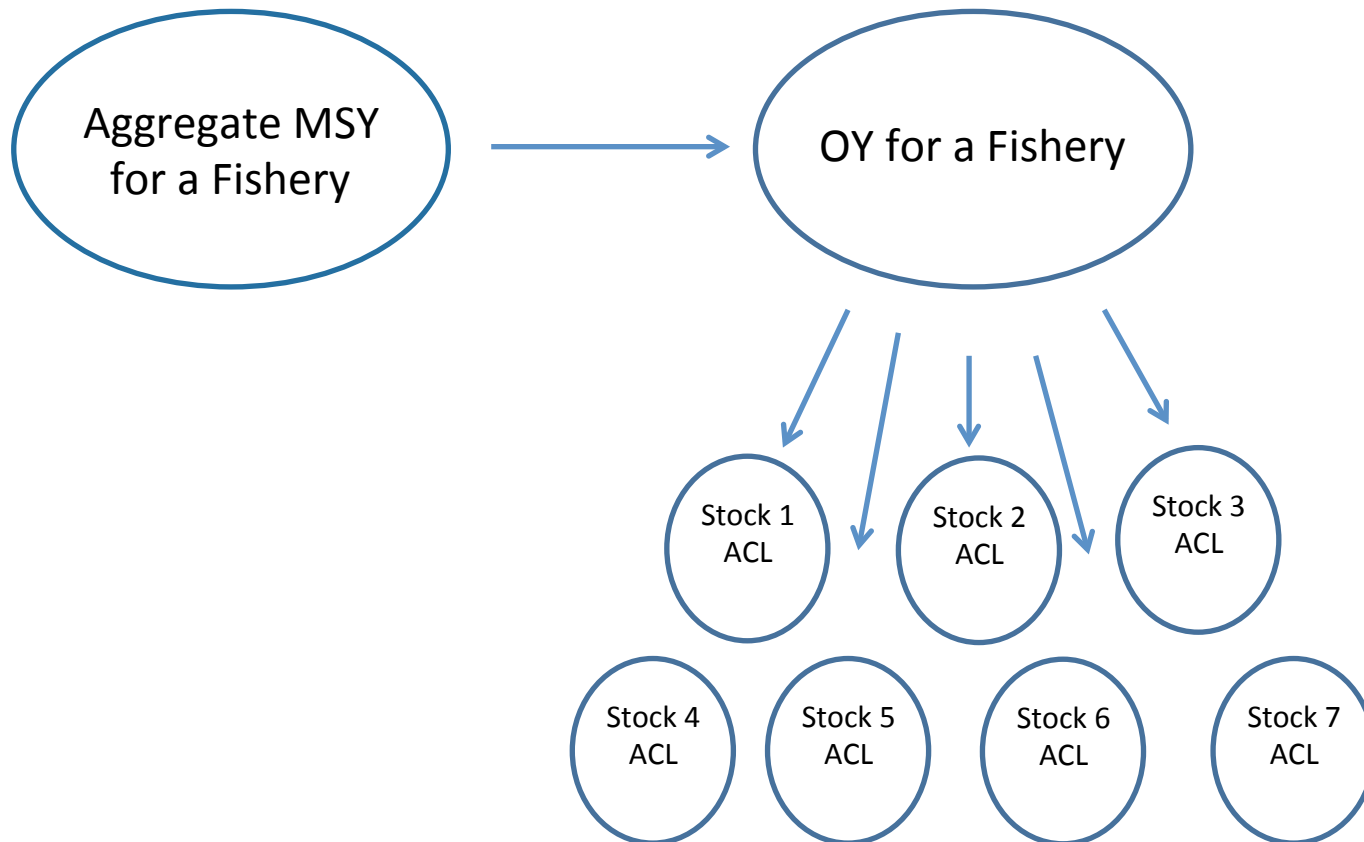
Clarifying OY

- Relationship between **OY** and **ACL**
- **Qualitative** analyses of economic, ecological, and social factors are permissible



Advancing EBFM

Example: **Aggregate MSY**



The updated NS1 Guidelines:

- Provide **tools** to increase stability and flexibility within fisheries management
- Do not establish any new requirements to revise management plans



Questions?



Determining which stocks require federal management

10 Factors To Consider:

1. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
2. The stock is caught by the fishery.
3. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
4. The stock is a target of a fishery.
5. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
6. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
7. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
8. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization
9. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth
10. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/ Federal programs, by Federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.