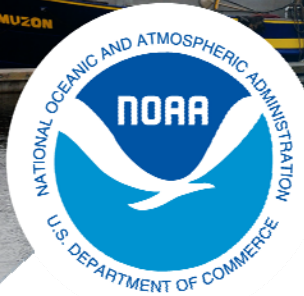


Tab A, No. 8



NOAA
FISHERIES

National Standard 1 Guidelines

Summary of 2016 Revisions

GMFMC meeting
February 1, 2017

Outline

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



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)

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)

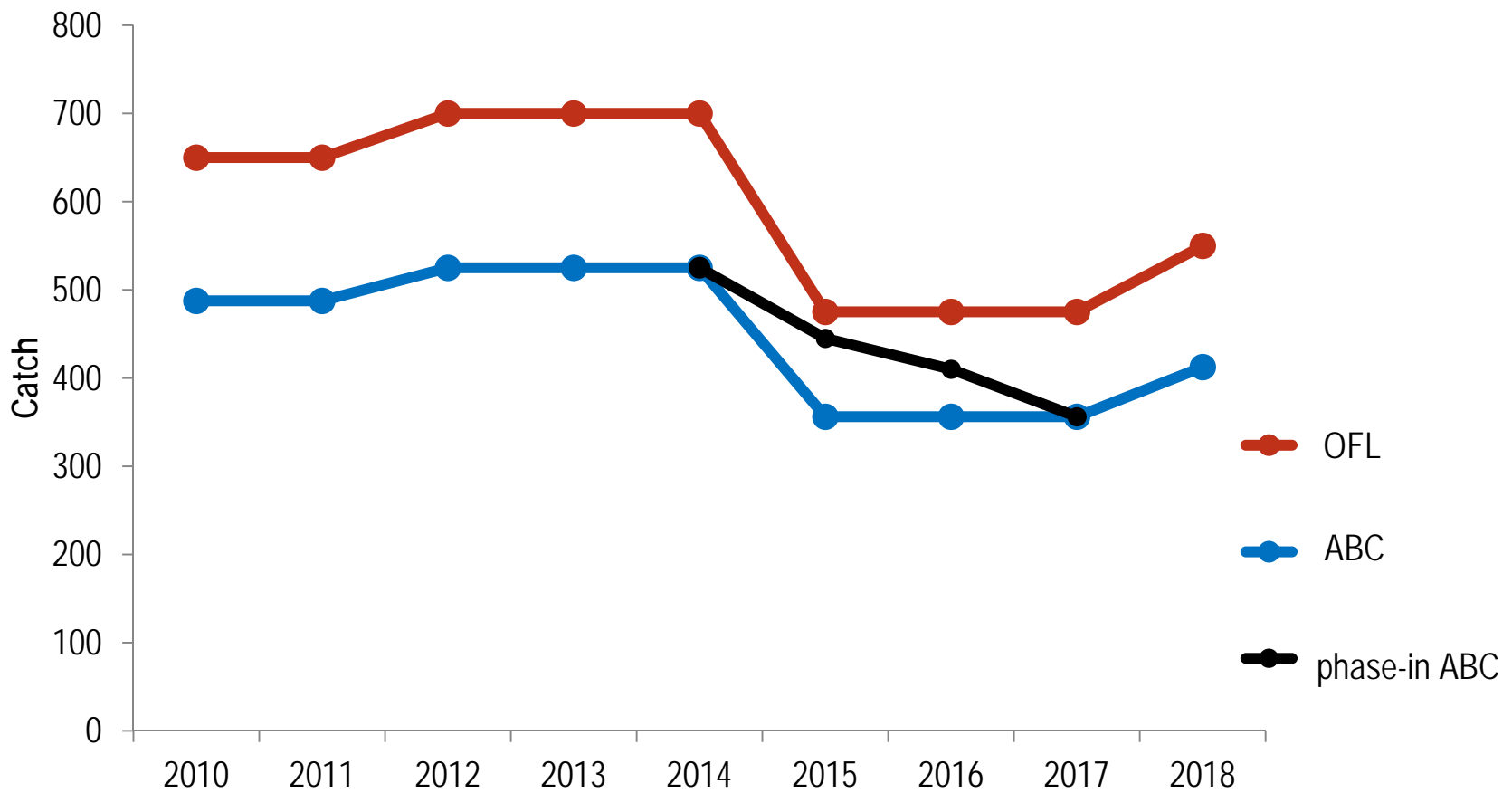
Increasing stability to fisheries

- 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

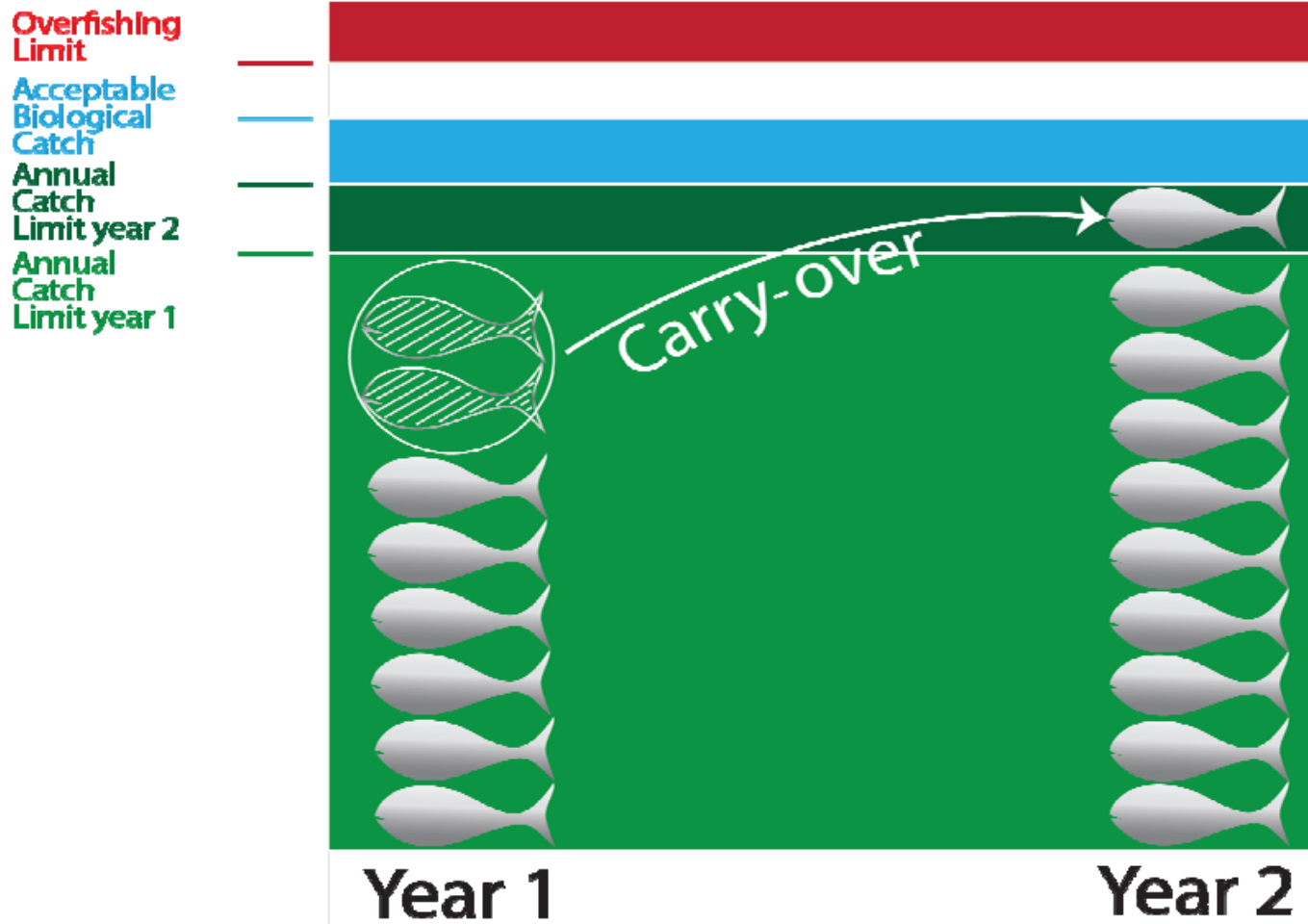


Increasing stability to fisheries

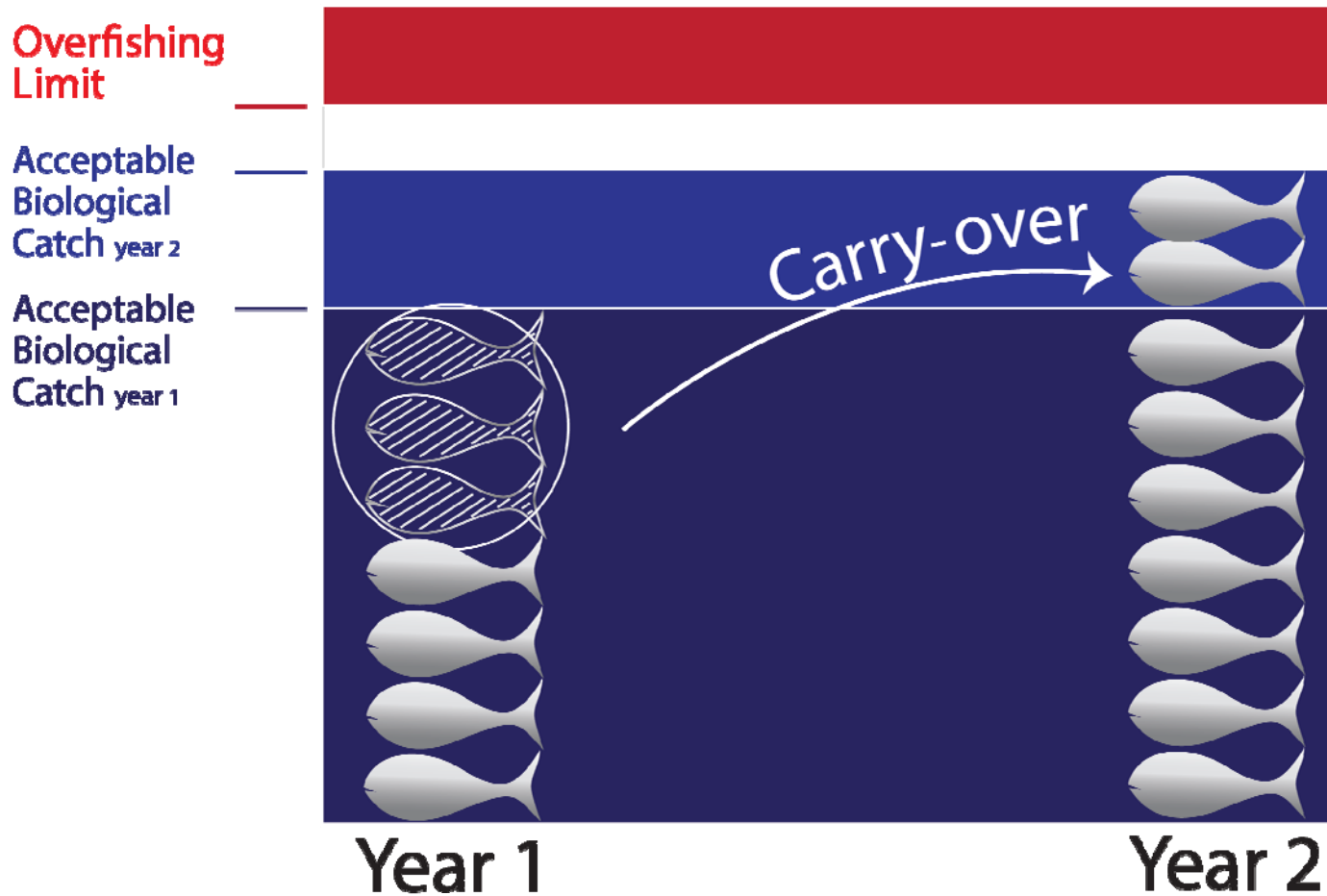
- A. Phasing-in changes to catch levels
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Carry-Over Approach #1: Utilizing ACL buffer



Carry-Over Approach #2: ABC Control Rule



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

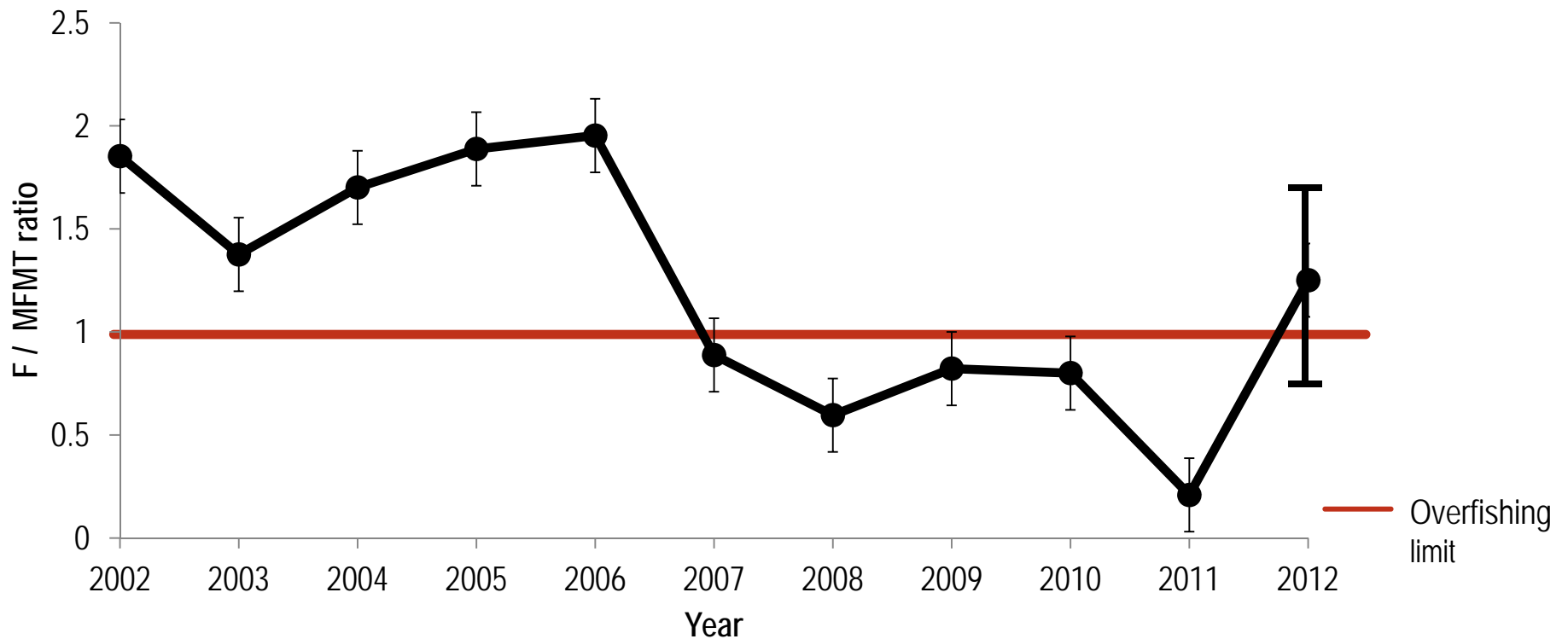
Increasing stability to fisheries

- A. Phasing-in changes to catch levels
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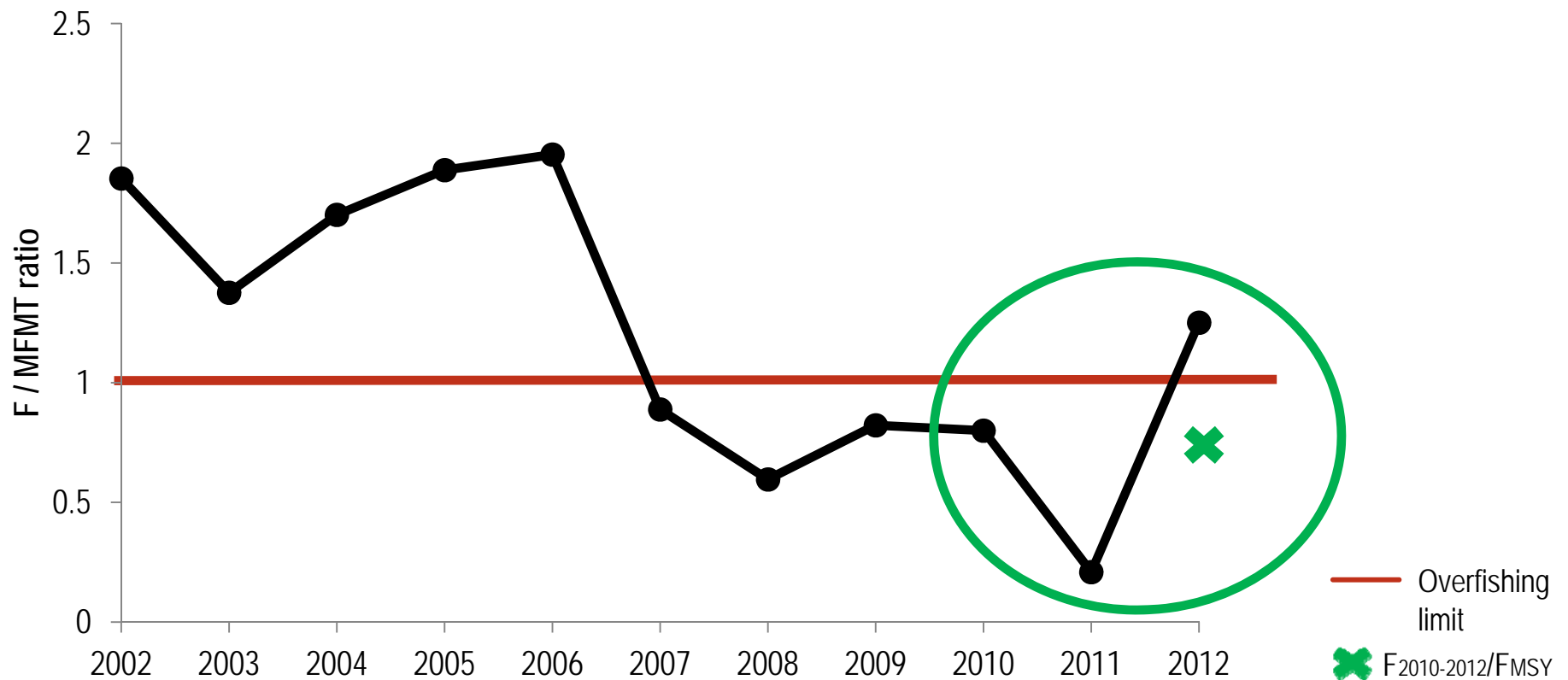
Multi-year overfishing status determinations

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



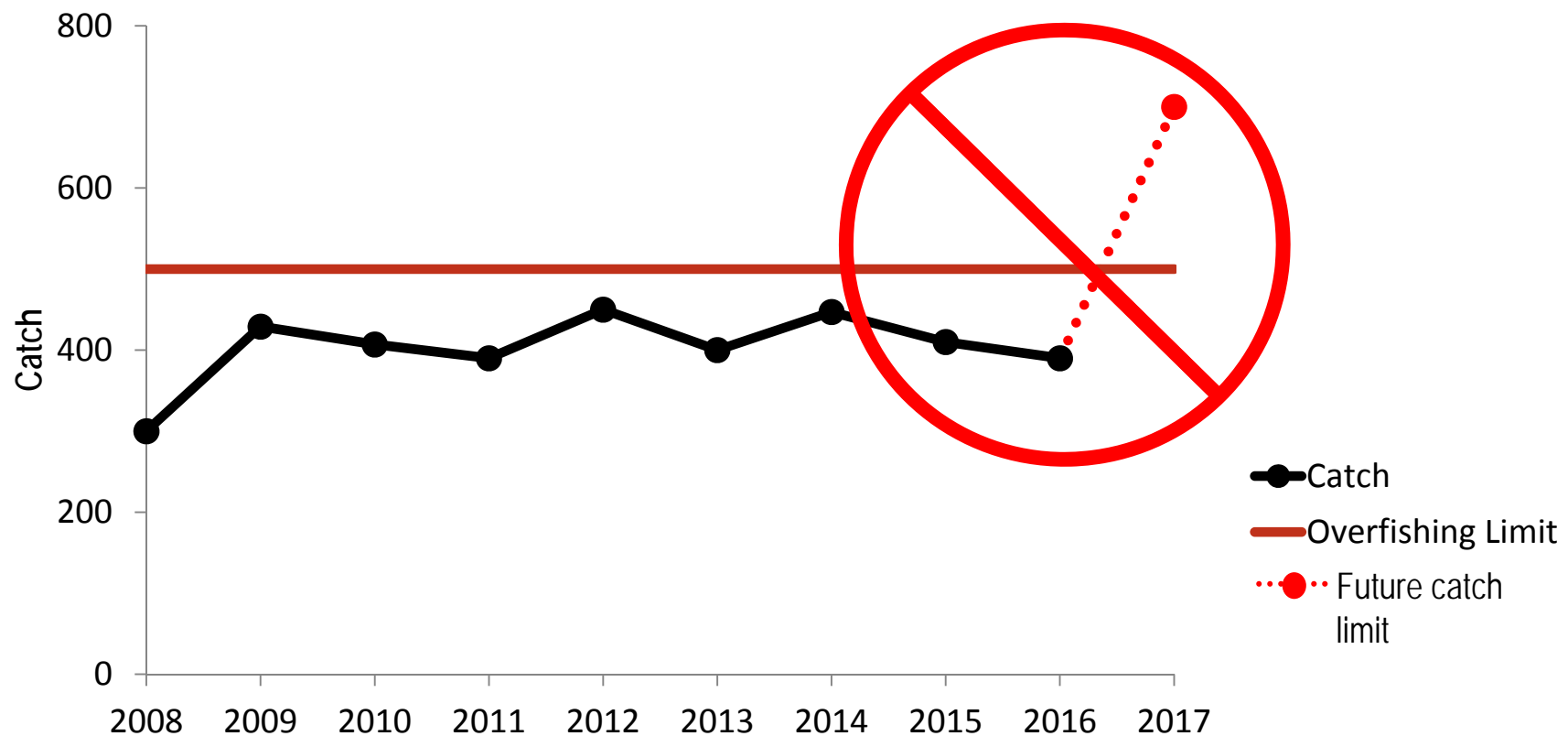
Multi-year overfishing status determinations

- 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



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Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans

Calculating T_{\max} for stocks that require >10 years to rebuild

2009 Guidelines provided 1 method:

1) $T_{\min} + \text{generation time}$

2016 Guidelines provides 3 methods:

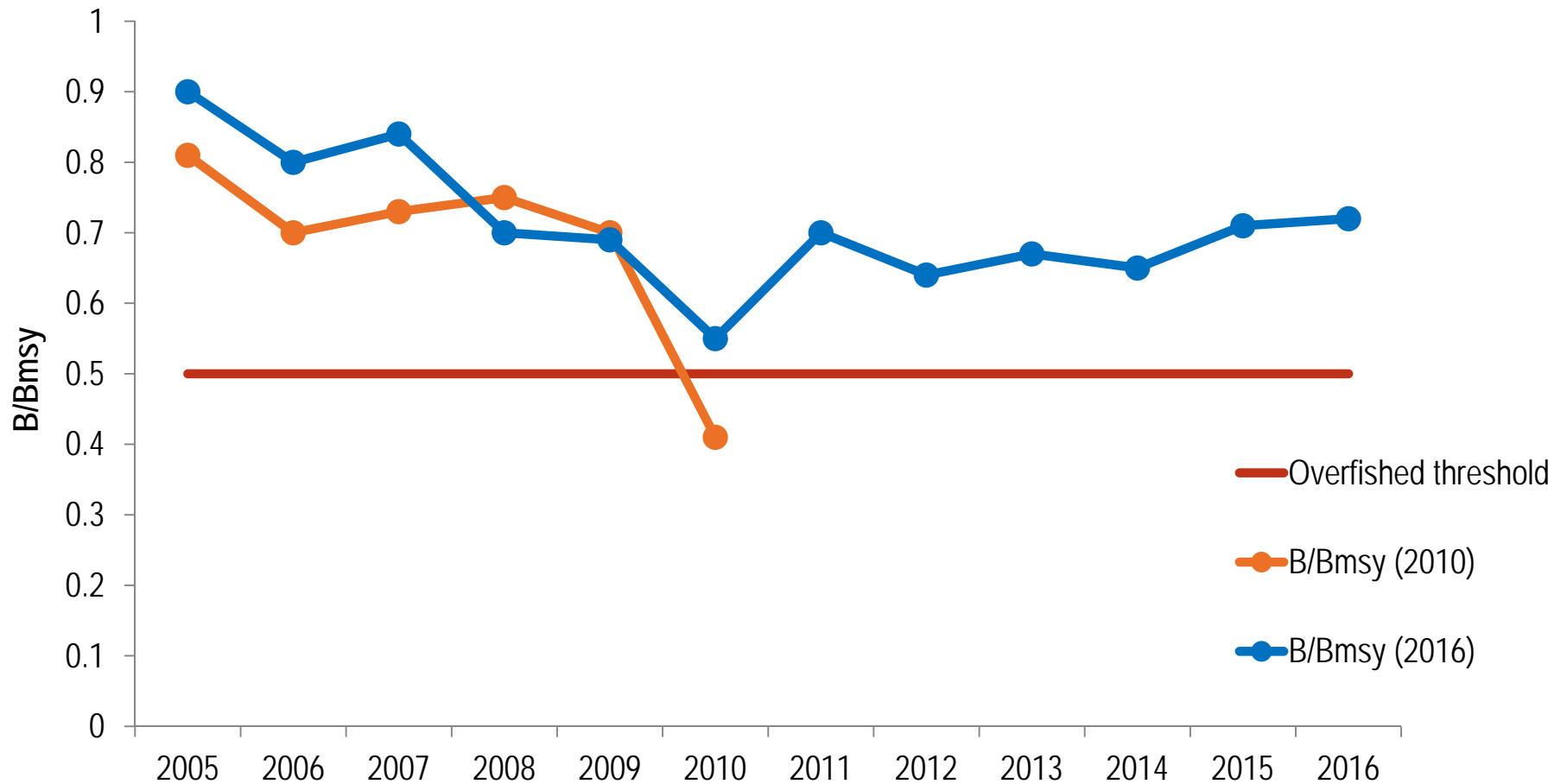
1) $T_{\min} + \text{generation time}$

2) $T_{\min} * 2$

3) Time needed to rebuild to B_{MSY} when fished at 75% of MFMT

Increasing flexibility in rebuilding plans

Discontinuing rebuilding plans



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Determining adequate progress in rebuilding

Adequate progress is not being made if:

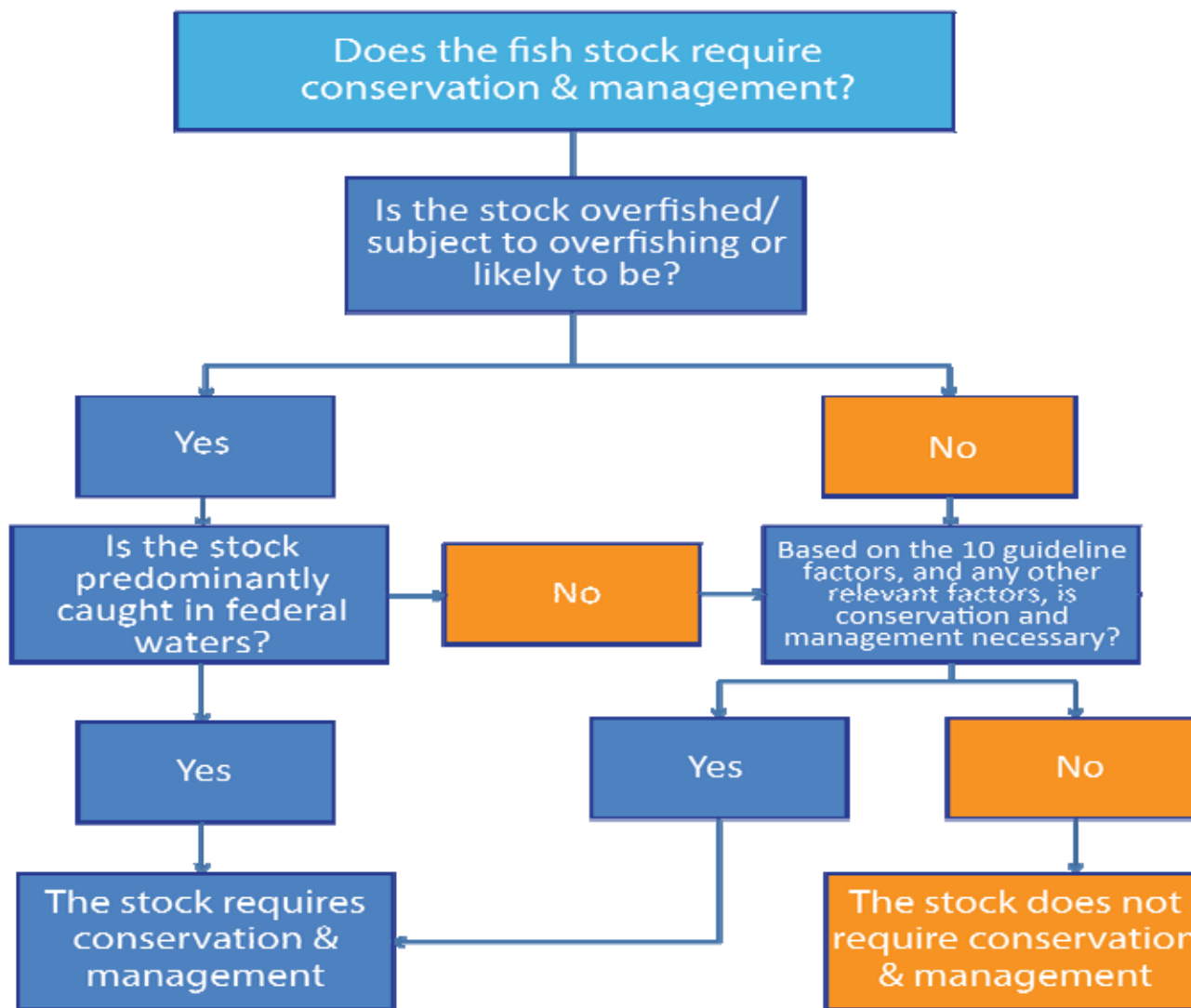
1. $F > F_{rebuild}$ or $catch > ACL$, and AMs are not effective, or
2. New and unexpected information significantly changes rebuilding expectations



Features of NS1 Final Rule

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Determining which stocks require federal management



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.

Features of NS1 Final Rule

1. Increasing stability to fisheries
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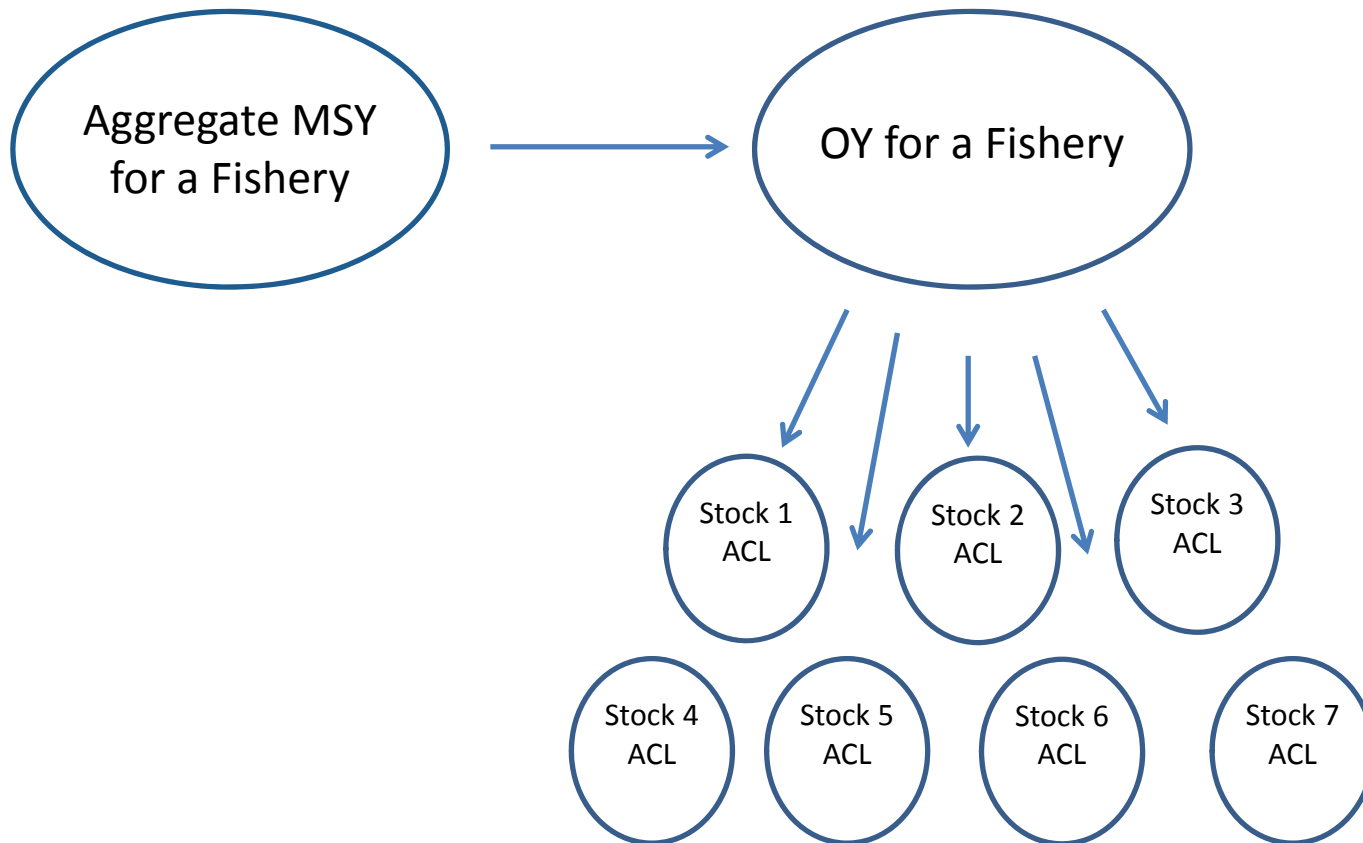
Clarifying OY

- 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?

473

Stocks and stock complexes managed under

46

Fishery Management Plans

in 2014

Commercial fishing
Recreational fishing &
Seafood

generated

214

billion dollars

and supported

1.83

million jobs



91%

Federally managed stocks NOT on overfishing list



84%

Federally managed stocks NOT on overfished list

800

98%

Increase in Fish Stock Sustainability Index* since 2000

*Tracks sustainability of the 199 most important fish stocks

2000

2015

40

Stocks rebuilt since 2000



NOAA FISHERIES

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

