

Tab E., No.7a

Allocation Review Triggers



January 2019

Fisheries Allocation Review Policy

- ❖ Fisheries Allocation Review Policy recommends the use of **adaptive management** for allocation reviews.
- ❖ **Adaptive management**: the on-going process of evaluating if management objectives have been met and adjusting management strategies in response.
- ❖ Process includes periodical re-evaluation and updating of the **management goals and objectives** to ensure they are relevant to current conditions and needs.

Definitions

- ❖ **Fisheries Allocation:** a “direct and deliberate distribution of the opportunity to participate in a fishery among identifiable, discrete user groups or individuals.”
- ❖ **Fisheries Allocation Review:** the evaluation that leads to the decision of whether or not the development and evaluation of allocation options is warranted, but is not, in and of itself, an implicit trigger to consider alternative allocations.
- ❖ **Evaluation of Fisheries Allocation Options for an FMP Amendment:** If the allocation review determines a reallocation is warranted then the full analysis and evaluation of allocation options should be initiated. The goal is an FMP amendment (or framework action) to update the allocation or maintain status quo.

Allocation Review Triggers

Council should identify allocation review triggers by **August 2019** or as soon as practicable.

Review triggers: criteria for initiating allocation reviews

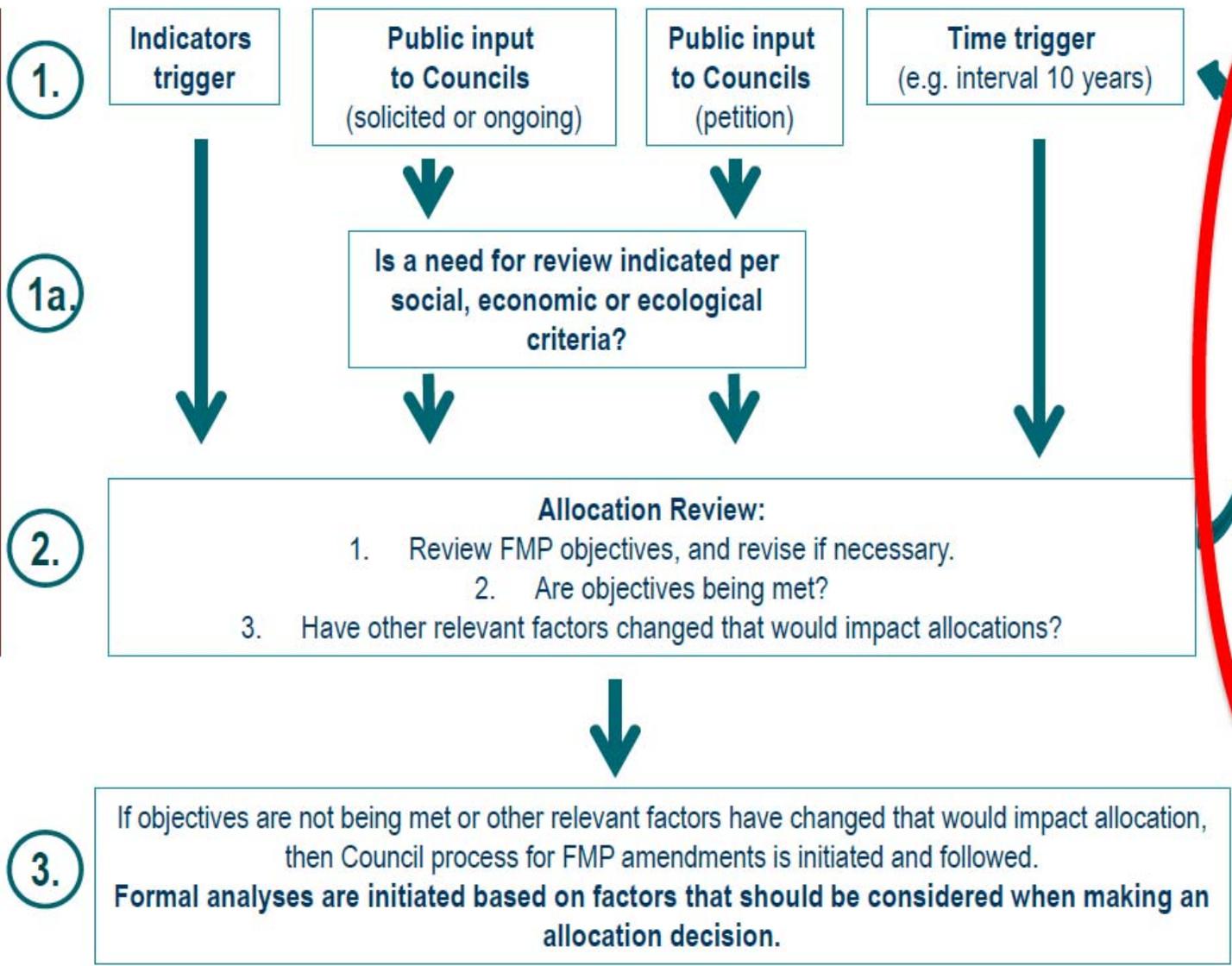
Allocation Review Policy considers 3 types of triggers:

- ❖ Indicator-based triggers
- ❖ public interest-based triggers
- ❖ time-based triggers

Steps in Adaptive Management of Allocations

CCC Procedure Directive
01-119-01

NMFS Procedure Directive
01-119-02



If objectives are being met and no other relevant factors have changed that would impact allocation, then allocation does not need to be updated. Return to triggers.

Indicator-based Criteria

Optimum Yield (OY): Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) as reduced by relevant social, economic and ecological factors

- ❖ Indicator-based criteria may stem from the definition of OY: social, economic and ecological.
- ❖ Several indicator-based criteria, singly or in combination, may be used
- ❖ Council must predetermine the threshold(s) and establish processes to track the performance of the indicator(s) selected

Public Interest-based Criteria

Public interest at three different levels within Council process:

- ❖ Ongoing public input
- ❖ Solicitation of public comment
- ❖ Formal initiatives such as petitions

Council process is transparent and open to public input

Public input on allocation review would feed into the process.

Time-based Criteria

- ❖ Periodic allocation review on a set schedule
- ❖ The approach is less vulnerable to political and Council dynamics
- ❖ Most suitable for fisheries where the conflict among sectors or stakeholders make the decision to initiate a review so contentious that use of alternative criteria is infeasible

Fisheries Allocations in the Gulf of Mexico

Fisheries allocations subject to the Allocation Review Policy include allocations:

- ❖ between the commercial and recreational sectors;
- ❖ within the recreational sector, i.e., between the federal for-hire and the private angling components;
- ❖ between Gulf zones and gear types;
- ❖ between the Gulf and South Atlantic Councils; and,
- ❖ between the five states in the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Allocations between Sectors

Stock	Allocation (%)		Amendment (year of implementation)
	Commercial	Recreational	
Red Snapper	51%	49%	Reef Fish 1 (1989)
Gag	39%	61%	Reef Fish 30B (2008)
Red grouper	76%	24%	Reef Fish 30B (2008)
SWG IFQ	77%	23%	Generic ACL/AM (2012)
DWG IFQ	96.4%	3.6%	Generic ACL/AM (2012)
Tilefish IFQ	99.7%	0.3%	Generic ACL/AM (2012)
Gray triggerfish	21%	79%	Reef Fish 30A (2008)
Greater amberjack	27%	73%	Reef Fish 30A (2008)
King mackerel	32%	68%	CMP 2 (1987)

Fisheries Allocations in the Gulf of Mexico

Allocation within the recreational sector:

- ❖ 42.3% and 57.7% of the recreational **red snapper** ACL to the federal for-hire and private angling components, respectively

Allocations between the Gulf and South Atlantic:

- ❖ 47% of the **black grouper** ABC to the South Atlantic and 53% to the Gulf of Mexico;
- ❖ 75% of the **yellowtail snapper** ABC to the South Atlantic and 25% to the Gulf of Mexico; and,
- ❖ 82% of the **mutton snapper** ABC to the South Atlantic and 18% to the Gulf of Mexico.

Fisheries Allocations in the Gulf of Mexico

Allocation of Gulf group King mackerel between Gulf zones and gear types (CMP 26):

- ❖ 40% for the Western Zone;
- ❖ 18% for the Northern Zone;
- ❖ 21% for the Southern Zone (Handline component); and
- ❖ 21% for the Southern Zone (Gillnet component).

Selection of Review Triggers

- ❖ **Time-based criteria:** most straightforward and simplest
- ❖ **Public interest-based:** Council's process offers frequent opportunities for public comment
- ❖ **Indicator-based:** most burdensome. Require the selection of indicators, the establishment of a tracking process, and thresholds; would result in a more onerous process than the allocation review

Selection of Review Triggers

- ❖ Review triggers are not mutually exclusive
- ❖ Council could select a single trigger or a combination of triggers

Gulf fisheries include:

- ❖ LAPP stocks or stock complexes (managed under IFQ)
- ❖ Non-LAPP stocks

Selection of Review Triggers

Recreational/Commercial Allocations of LAPP stocks: red snapper (RS IFQ program) and red grouper, gag; and SWG, DWG, and tilefish IFQ aggregates (GT IFQ program)

MSA requires IFQ programs be reviewed 5 years after implementation and thereafter **every 5 to 7 years**

Time-based triggers would be the most practicable triggers for **LAPP fisheries**.

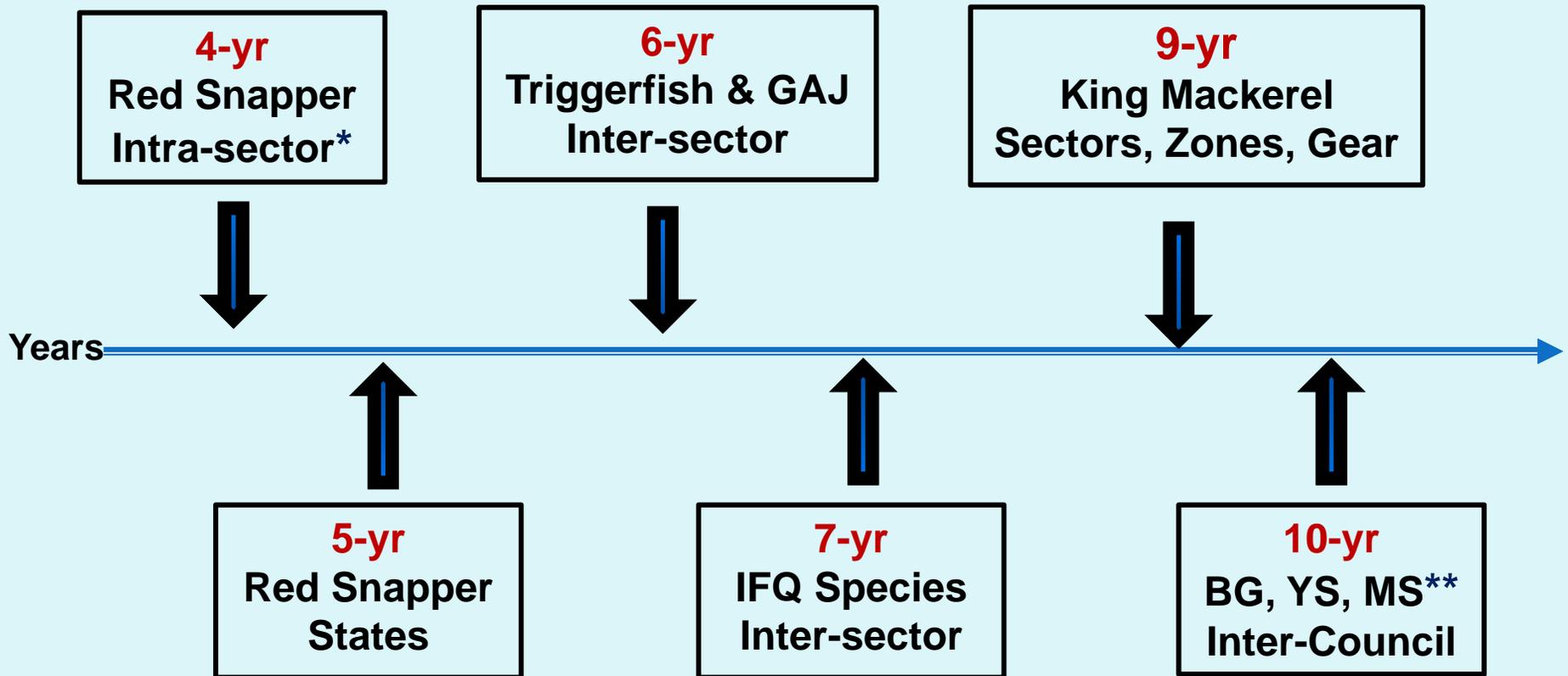
Allocation reviews would coincide with regularly scheduled IFQ program reviews.

Selection of Review Triggers

All Other Allocations (intra sector and Non-LAPP) : red snapper recreational; greater amberjack, gray triggerfish, Gulf group King mackerel, black grouper, mutton snapper, yellowtail snapper

- ❖ Combinations including indicator-based triggers would be as burdensome as selecting indicator-based criteria
- ❖ **Time-based** as **primary trigger**; and,
- ❖ Council's **public comment process** as **secondary trigger**
- ❖ Suggested combination allows flexibility to plan reviews

Suggested Time Intervals for Triggers



* RS Intra-sector allocation expires in 2022

** **BG**: Black grouper; **YS**: Yellowtail snapper; **MS**: Mutton snapper

Selection of Review Triggers

- ❖ Suggested triggers do not preclude the Council from conducting additional allocation reviews
- ❖ Council could initiate supplemental reviews if new information is available (for example, data recalibration)
- ❖ Next step: finalize a letter to NMFS detailing the Council's policy on allocation review triggers

Thank you