

Climate Change and Fisheries

Office of Sustainable Fisheries May 2023 CCC Meeting

Agenda

- Ocean Climate Action Plan
- Climate Governance Policy
 - Guidance on Council Authority for Preparing Fishery Management Plans for Stocks that May Extend across the Geographic Areas of more than one Council, pursuant to MSA §304(f)





Ocean Climate Action Plan

Office of Sustainable Fisheries May 2023 CCC Meeting

U.S. Ocean Climate Action Plan (OCAP)

- Released by the Biden-Harris Administration on March 21: <u>https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2023/03/Ocean-Climate-Action-</u> <u>Plan_Final.pdf</u>
- Designed to accelerate a whole-of-government approach to climate action around three goals:
 - Creating a carbon-neutral future
 - Accelerating nature-based solutions
 - Enhancing community resilience to ocean change
- NOAA and NMFS staff heavily involved in development of the plan



U.S. Ocean Climate Action Plan (OCAP)

- NMFS-specific areas within OCAP
 - Climate, Ecosystems, and Fisheries Initiative (CEFI)
 - Working with the Councils and Commissions to incorporate climate-ready approaches to decision making
 - Expand aquaculture to enhance US resiliency in the global seafood market in a changing climate
 - Coastal habitat identification, protection, and restoration
 - Coastal and fishing community resiliency through adaptation, equity, and investment





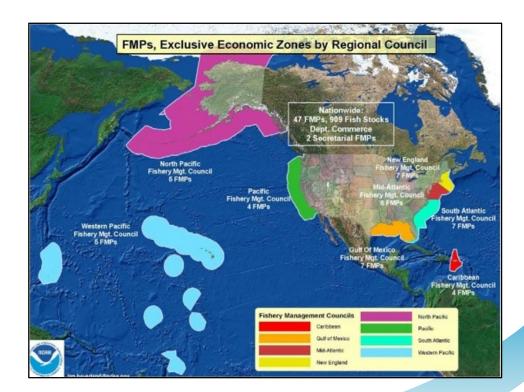
Climate Governance Policy

Office of Sustainable Fisheries May 2023 CCC Meeting

Project: Develop Guidance on use of MSA Section 304(f)

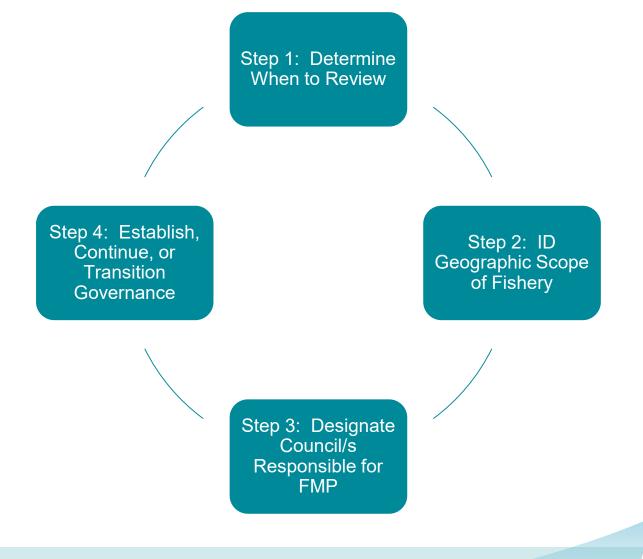
If any fishery extends beyond the geographical area of authority of any one Council, the Secretary may—

- designate which Council shall prepare the FMP; or
- require that the FMP be prepared jointly





Key Components of the Policy/Guidance





Step 1: Consider whether to review

<u>Initial determinations</u>: Already made for most Fisheries (for new fisheries, proceed to Step 2).

Consider conducting a review if:

- Information indicates potential geographic shift:
 - Greater than 15% shift in landings revenue or recreational effort.
 - Documented shift in stock distribution.
 - Certain Council actions.
- Upon request from a Council. Council provides supporting information and rationale.





Step 2: Determine the geographic scope/location of the fishery

- Roles: Councils discretion/NMFS approval.
- Key issues: location of fish/effort.
- Additional Considerations:
 - Goals and objectives of existing FMPs.
 - Need for conservation and management.
 - Management efficiency.
 - Biological considerations.
 - Infrastructure such as the vessels, dealers, ports, etc., that catch, purchase, process, and otherwise handle the product.
- Time: Up to 6 months from notification for Council to recommend geographic scope.



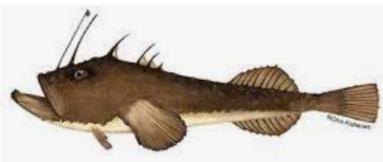


MSA Assignments of jurisdiction based on geographic scope

<u>Outcome 1</u>: One fishery in one Council's area of responsibility. That Council is responsible for that fishery under 302(a).

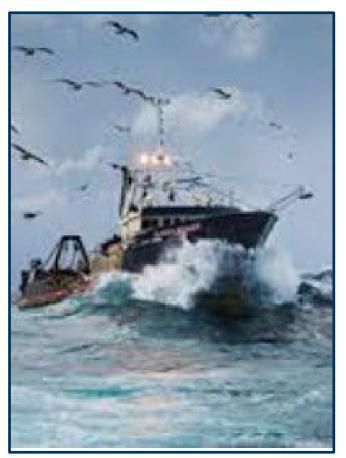
<u>Outcome 2</u>: Separate fisheries in multiple Council areas of responsibility. Each Council is responsible for the fishery/ies under its area of responsibility under 302(a).

<u>Outcome 3</u>: One fishery extends into areas of responsibility for more than one Council. NOAA Fisheries may designate Council/s. Proceed to Step 3.





Step 3: Designation of Council/s under 304(f)



- Designation 1: One Council, One FMP: Secretary designates one Council to manage fishery throughout its range. (e.g., Dolphin-Wahoo).
- <u>Designation 2</u>: Multiple Councils, One FMP: Secretary designates multiple Councils to jointly manage fishery throughout its range within a single FMP. May include designating one Council as "lead." (e.g., Monkfish).
- <u>Designation 3</u>: Multiple Councils, Multiple FMPs: Secretary designates multiple Councils to manage fishery via multiple FMPs. (e.g., Blueline Tilefish).



Considerations and Presumptions

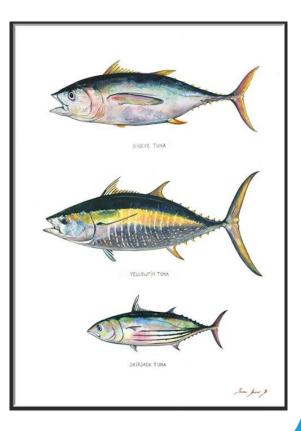
- NMFS provide Council 6 months to recommend designation (unless...)
- Considerations and recommendations
- Presumptions:
 - > 75% landings revenue or recreational effort in another jurisdiction: presumption is to reassign to the other Council;
 - > 40% and < 75% revenue or recreational effort in another jurisdiction: presumption is to assign joint management;
 - Data from non-fishery dependent sources indicate [15 75 % distribution changes], then [we are seeking input on how to establish a presumption here]





Step 4: Transition to a revised designation

- 2-year phase-in for transitions: existing FMP remains until superseded (exceptions for MSA deadlines)
- During phase-in, no modifications to allocations should undertaken by the previous lead Council.
- NMFS and Councils should provide for:
 - Transition plan that address permitting and allocation issues.
 - Plans for future adaptability balancing adaptability with need for stability.
 - Data collection, and management.
 - Additional items listed and we are seeking additional input.





Incorporation of Input

- Balance and Stability: multiple, multi-year averages
- Council capacity to take on new management role: phased transition period, transition plans
- Linkage to Action Plan from East Coast Scenario Planning:



 Draft policy calls for consideration of how stakeholders from other jurisdictions will be included.

Revised usage of committees to increase roles of such stakeholders could be an important consideration. (Pages 5, 6, and 10, and footnote 11).



Timeline and Next Steps

<u>Oct. 2022</u>: Discussed Outline for Policy with CCC, Requested input on components and criteria

Feb. 2023: East Coast Scenario Planning Workshop

March/April 2023: Drafted Proposed Policy

May 2023: Review Draft Proposed Policy with CCC

Oct. 2023: Discuss CCC and Council Feedback

Nov. 17, 2023: Due Date for all comments, including NOAA offices

No later than Summer 2024: Finalize and Rollout Policy





Feedback Discussion: Fall CCC Meeting

Written Comments: Due by COB 11/17/23

<u>Submit comment/questions to</u>: Marian.Macpherson@noaa.gov

