Allocation Review Triggers

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David Witherell
North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Outline

- Overview of the Fisheries Allocation Review Policy
- Determining applicable NPFMC allocations
- Pros and Cons of different types of triggers for review
- Findings relative to meet the policy requirements
- Discussion of next steps

Fisheries Allocation Review Policy

Policy Directive 01-119

The policy requires that fisheries allocations are periodically evaluated, and are adaptive to ensure that OY is being achieved under current conditions.

Allocation reviews can be triggered by one or more of the followin

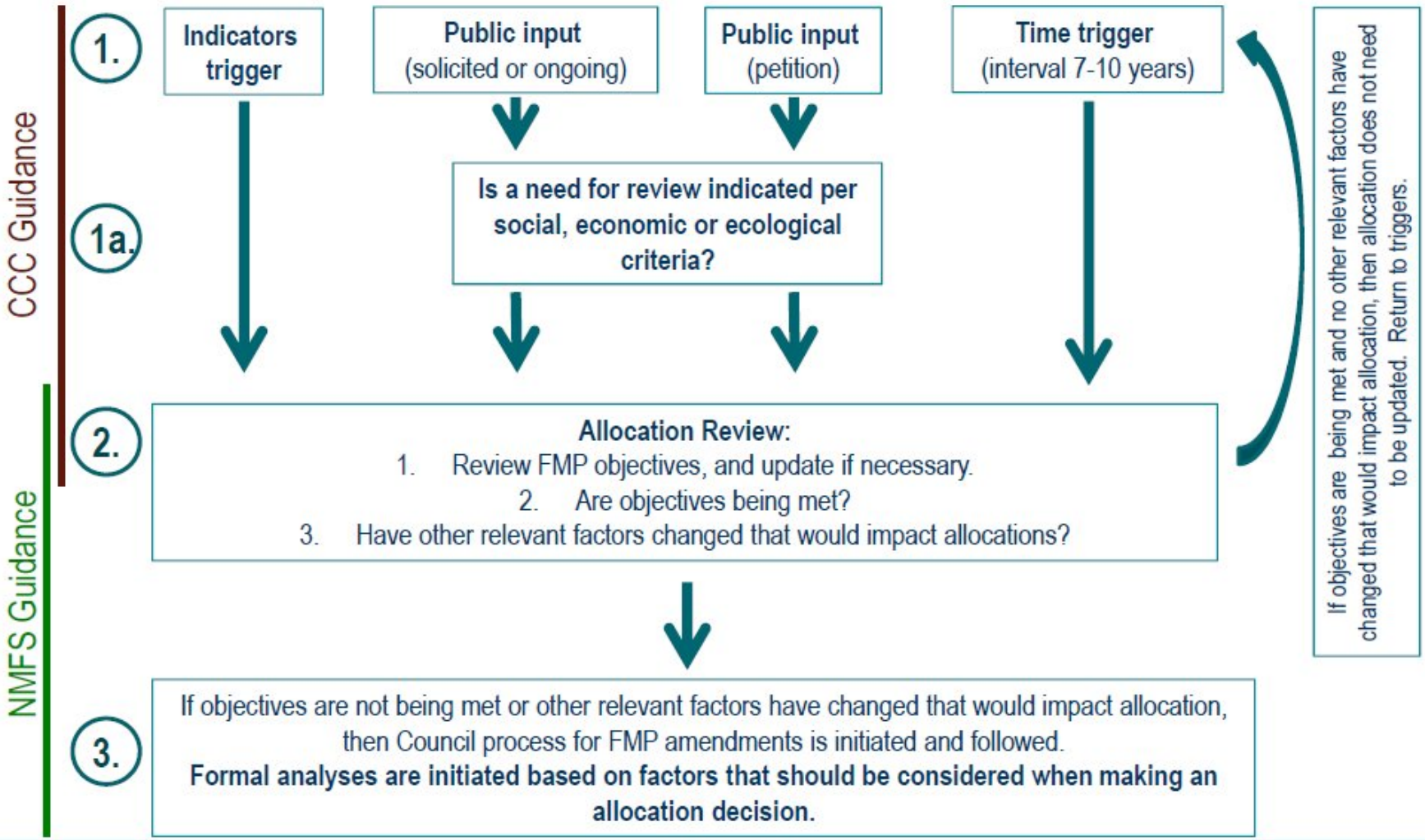
1) public interest criteria,

2) time-based criteria, or

3) performance indicator criteria.

The Councils must determine the trigger(s) applicable to each fishery. Councils have up to 3 years to identify these triggers in a policy document or FMP amendment.

Steps in Adaptive Management of Allocations



Fisheries Allocation Review Policy

Definition of Allocation

Fisheries Allocation (or “allocation” or “assignment” of fishing privileges) is defined by NMFS as a “direct and deliberate distribution of the opportunity to participate in a fishery among identifiable, discrete user groups or individuals.”

Applicable NPFMC Allocations

Allocation		Established by	LAPP ?	Program Review
American Fisheries Act		Congress	Yes	2017
Aleutian Islands Pollock		Congress	Yes	2017
BSAI Crab Rationalization		Congress	Yes	2016
Community Development Quota		Congress	NA	
Amendment 80		Council	Yes	2015
Halibut / Sablefish IFQ		Council	Yes	2016
Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish		Council	Yes	2017
GOA Pacific Cod Sector Allocation		Council	No	
BSAI Pacific Cod Sector Allocation		Council	No	
Halibut Catch Sharing Plan		Council	No	

Types of Triggers

Trigger Criteria	Description	PROs	CONs
Public Interest-based	Allows the public to request reviews through: 1) ongoing input, 2) solicitation by Council for input, or 3) by formal petition.	Most responsive to perceived or slight changes in fishery performance. Council can determine schedule for solicitation of input.	Sets up public expectations. Vulnerable to political or council dynamics (reviews might never happen, or occur frequently causing fishery instability and increased staff workload).
Time-based	Requires periodic allocation review; Directive suggests every 7-10 years.	Simple and unambiguous. Not vulnerable to political or council dynamics.	Not sensitive to competing Council priorities for staff time and meeting agendas.
Indicator-based	Requires an allocation review when indicator thresholds are met. Indicator criteria can be a mix of economic, social, or environmental criteria or data.	Reviews are not conducted until thresholds are hit.	Relatively complicated to develop indicators and thresholds. Requires continual monitoring of quantitative and qualitative thresholds.

Findings

- Ten allocation programs appear to be subject to the policy: all LAPP programs (w/CDQ exempt) and 3 allocations:
  1) GOA Pacific cod Allocation,
  2) BSAI Pacific Cod Allocation, and
  3) the Halibut Catch Sharing Plan.

  This is also the NMFS AKRO and HQ recommendation.
- All future LAPP program reviews could include an evaluation of goals and objectives with respect to the allocations, and comply with the fisheries allocation review policy.

Findings continued

A 10 year time-based trigger for the 3 non-LAPP allocations is the most straightforward approach to ensure periodic allocation reviews, noting that:

- The public can request an allocation prior to the established 10 year frequency. Also, at the time of the first full allocation review, the Council will be in a better position to further evaluate potential use and development of performance indicator triggers.

Alternatively, a public interest-based trigger could also be a viable approach, particularly for the Pacific cod allocations, which have been revised several times. This approach would require additional information and more specific policy language.

Next Steps

- Approve list of allocations and other modifications.
- Either adopt 10 year time-based triggers as policy for non-LAPP programs (and Bam! you're done) and discuss timing and sequence for allocation reviews, ***or*** further evaluate possible public interest-based triggers.

Next Steps – Timing of Reviews

Allocation		Last Review	Next Scheduled Review
American Fisheries Act		2017	2024
Aleutian Islands Pollock		2017	2024
BSAI Crab Rationalization		2016	2023
Community Development Quota		2012 (State)	2022
Amendment 80		2015	2022
Halibut / Sablefish IFQ		2016	2023
Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish		2017	2024
GOA Pacific Cod Sector Allocation		Am 83 Implemented in 2012	?
BSAI Pacific Cod Sector Allocation		Am 85 Implemented in 2008	2018?
Halibut Catch Sharing Plan		Implemented in 2014	?