

Omnibus Industry-Funded Monitoring Amendment

Omnibus Alternatives

Maria Jacob, NEFMC Staff

**NEFMC Meeting
January 27, 2016**



IFM Amendment - Omnibus Alternatives

- Alternative 1 – No Action
- Alternative 2 - Standardized Structure for IFM Programs
 - Standard cost responsibilities
 - Additional IFM programs could be implemented via a future framework adjustment action
 - Standard administrative requirements for industry-funded monitoring service providers, based on existing provider requirements
- Alternatives 2.1 to 2.5 (Prioritization Process Alternatives)
- Alternative 2.6 (Monitoring Set-Aside Provision)



Management Issue #1

Consider adoption of guiding principles for Industry-Funded Monitoring Programs.

Data collection programs for the estimation of fishery discards should:

- Be fit for purpose
- Affordable
- Apply Modern Technology
- Incentivize reliable self-reporting



Management Issue #2

Consider the removal of the IFM service provider requirement to not deploy an observer on the same vessel for more than 2 consecutive multi-day trips or for more than twice in a given month.



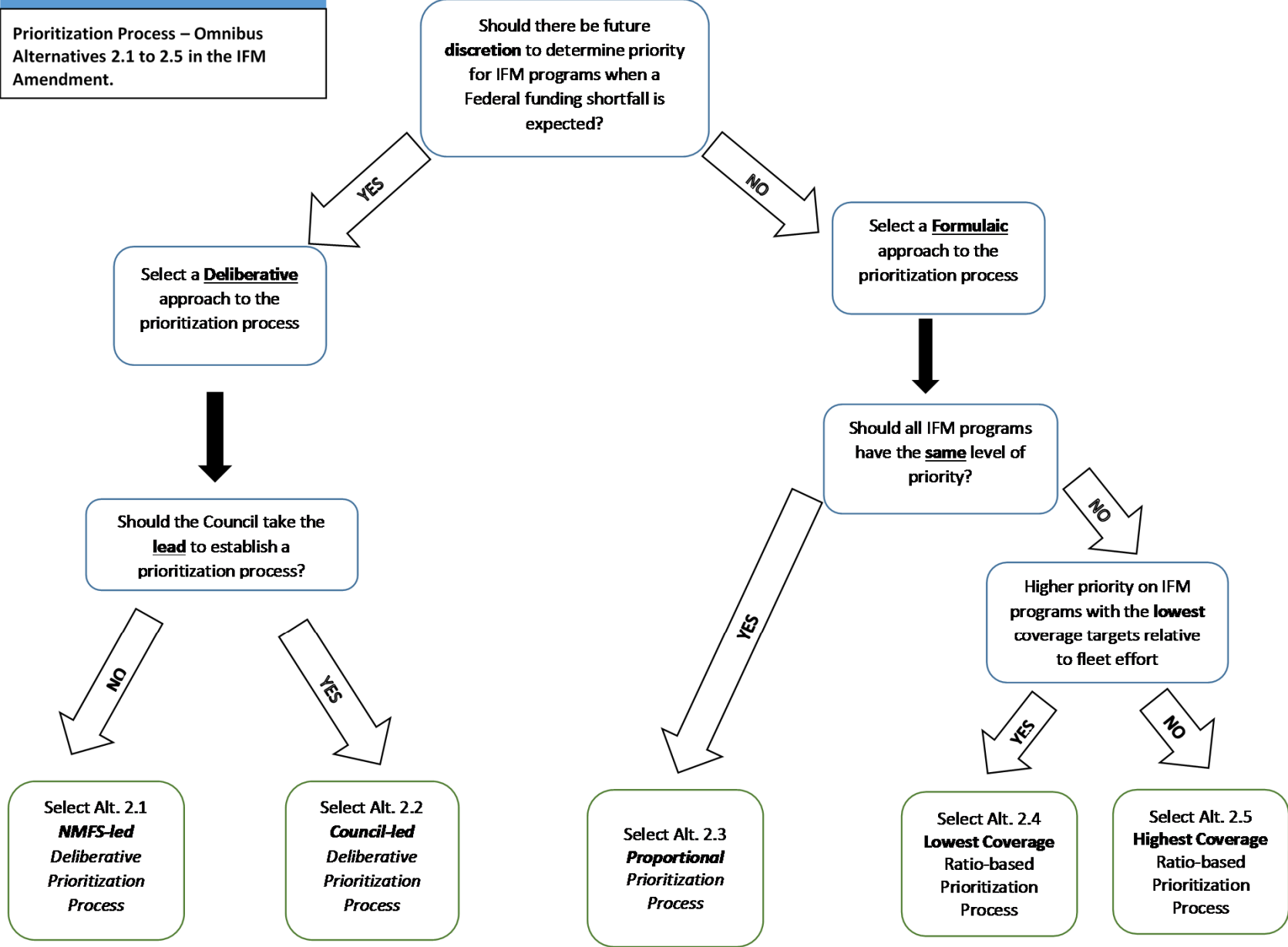
Management Issue #3

Alternative 2 - Standardized Structure for IFM Programs

- Future FMP-specific IFM program could modify monitoring service provider requirements
- NMFS may accept outside resources for monitoring:
 - MSA Fisheries Conservation and Management Fund for electronic monitoring.
 - NMFS may accept resources and facilities for observer training from state, university, and any appropriate private nonprofit organizations on a limited basis.



Management Issue #4: Prioritization Process



Additional Slides



Proposed Weighting Scheme – Step 1

Determine the relative importance of criteria that will be used to evaluate IFM programs:

1. Stock status
2. Commercial or recreational value
3. Ability to pay
4. Ecosystem Importance
5. Strong statistical basis
6. SBRM compatibility
7. Catch estimate uncertainty.
8. Risk to management



Proposed Weighting Scheme – Step 1

Each Criterion would be assigned weights to determine the relative importance of each criterion:

1 = criteria are equally important; 5 = criterion is more important; 10 = criterion is much more important; 0.2 = criterion is less important; 0.1 = criterion is much less important

IFM Evaluation Criteria	Stock status	Commercial/Recreational Value	Ability to pay	Ecosystem importance	Strong statistical basis	SBRM compatibility	Catch estimate uncertainty	Risk to management	Row total	IFM Criterion Weighting	Percent
Stock status	x										x%
Commercial/Recreational Value		x									x%
Ability to pay			x								x%
Ecosystem importance				x							x%
Strong statistical basis					x						x%
SBRM compatibility						x					x%
Catch estimate uncertainty							x				x%
Risk to management								x			x%
								Grand total			100%



Proposed Weighting Scheme – Step 2

Evaluate How Each IFM Program Rates Relative to Each Criterion:

FMP Ranking:

0 = doesn't meet criterion at all; 1 = slightly meets criterion; 2 = somewhat meets criterion; 3 = mostly meets criterion; 4 = fully meets criterion

IFM Evaluation Criteria	Stock status	Commercial/ Recreational Value	Ability to Pay	Ecosystem importance	Strong objective	SBRM compatibility	Catch estimate uncertainty	Risk to management	IFM Program Overall Ranking
IFM Criteria Weighting									N/A
Criteria Weighting x FMP 1 Ranking									
Criteria Weighting x FMP 2 Ranking									
Criteria Weighting x FMP 3 Ranking									

