Marine Life Management Act Master Plan: Implementation Work Plan

June 3, 2019

<u>Background</u>

The Marine Life Management Act Master Plan (2018 Master Plan) was adopted by the Fish and Game Commission (FGC) in June 2018. The 2018 Master Plan, which updates the original 2001 Master Plan, provides guidance and a toolbox for implementing the Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) goals and objectives. To help ensure that the 2018 Master Plan is implemented effectively, it specifies the development of an Implementation Work Plan (Work Plan).

Structure and Content

To aid in the successful implementation of the 2018 Master Plan, the Work Plan incorporates the following two characteristics:

- 1. The Work Plan must clearly capture the range of activities that are required to implement MLMA-based management over the next several years. These include fishery prioritization and scaling components from the 2018 Master Plan as well as routine ongoing activities and new statutory mandates.
- 2. The Work Plan must be adaptable to reflect change as specific tasks reach completion and others are initiated. In many cases, the results from completed tasks will inform the development of new tasks. For instance, the prioritization and scaling tasks within the MLMA-based management "Framework" will inform the decision (and resulting tasks) regarding which species currently need more focused management.

The Work Plan incorporates these two characteristics through seven key elements. The tasks listed under these elements within the Work Plan table below reflect current or soon-to-be implemented work. Partners supporting specific tasks are noted and an anticipated time frame is provided. Planned next steps, those that are expected to be addressed at some point within the next several years, are provided in Appendix 1.

Stakeholder engagement and peer review, as described in the 2018 Master Plan, are crucial to the successful implementation of the MLMA across most of the elements listed below. When specific stakeholder engagement and peer review activities are identified, they will be added as Work Plan subtasks.

Plan Updates

Following presentation of the draft Implementation Work Plan to the FGC Marine Resource Committee (MRC) in March 2019, the final Work Plan will be submitted to the FGC in June. It is anticipated that regular updates will be provided to the MRC and, as requested, to the FGC Tribal Committee and FGC at their scheduled 2019 and 2020 meetings.

Work Plan

Time Frame: Annual, Ongoing, PC (Proposed Completion), TBD (To Be Determined) Acronyms for partners provided below Element VII

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I. MLMA Framework - Prioritization Tasks	Partners	Time Frame		
Fisheries Set #1: Key finfish plus Bay Shrimp,	Partners	Time Frame		
CA Spiny Lobster, and Market Squid				
Conduct Bycatch Ecological Risk		PC July 2019		
Assessment (ERA) and Habitat ERA;		1 0 July 2013		
conduct Target ERA and combine with				
Productivity & Susceptibility Analysis				
(PSA); combine bycatch, habitat, and				
target results				
Present update on production of		July 2019		
prioritized list for Fisheries Set #1 to MRC				
Apply socioeconomic and climate	CA Sea Grant	PC Aug 2019		
considerations				
 Engage stakeholders: ERA + PSA 	Engagement opportunity for	PC July - Sep 2019		
prioritization results; socioeconomic and	CA Tribes and interested			
climate considerations; next steps	stakeholders			
(scaling)		5		
Present prioritized list for Fisheries Set #1		Presentation at Oct		
to FGC		FGC meeting; final approval at Dec		
		FGC meeting		
		FGC meeting		
II. MLMA Framework - Scaling				
Tasks	Partners	Time Frame		
High-Rank Fisheries (Set #1): conduct	Specific engagement	PC Feb 2020		
evaluation (degree of management change	opportunities for CA Tribes and			
needed; fishery complexity) to determine	interested stakeholders will be			
appropriate management scale	added to the Work Plan as			
	they are identified			
III. Scaled Fishery Management Docume		T		
Tasks	Partners	Time Frame		
Develop 35 Enhanced Status Reports (ESRs) for 38 Species	Fathom Consulting, Strategic	PC June 2019		
Tot 36 Species	Earth, SeaChange Analytics, OPC			
Update ESRs with 2018 landings	UFC .	PC Oct 2019		
Generate Pacific Herring FMP	SeaChange Analytics, Pacific	Proposed Adoption		
	Herring FMP Steering	by FGC: Oct 2019		
	Committee	3, 1 33. 36. 2013		
Generate Red Abalone FMP	TNC, CA Tribes, Fishermen	Proposed Adoption		
	1113, 2.1123, 1.0	by FGC: Summer		
		2020		
Address target species of high-rank fisheries	TBD	TBD		
(Set #1) at appropriate scale identified in II				

IV. Managing Fisheries				
Tasks	Partners	Time Frame		
Monitoring/Research				
Long-term fishery–dependent and – independent data collection	Various Partners; supplemental resources and/or partnerships could expand scope of this effort	Ongoing		
 Key short-term collaborative fishery research projects 		Ongoing		
 Use Remote Operating Vehicle to assess habitat use by Warty Sea Cucumbers and MR dive survey effectiveness in monitoring populations of this species 	Marine Applied Research and Exploration,	PC June 2019		
 Examine climate change impacts on the sustainability of key fisheries of the CA Current System 	SIO, SDSU, NOAA Fisheries	PC 2020		
 Monitor experimental Box Crab fishery catches (part of the experimental Box Crab collaborative program) 	Fishermen, FGC, PSMFC, OPC	PC for first year March 2020		
Data Analysis and Stock Assessments				
Conduct project-specific data analyses; efforts that have previously been highlighted to the MRC are provided in sub-tasks below		Ongoing		
 Generate CA Halibut stock assessment 		PC Fall 2019		
 Conduct Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) through the Data- Limited Methods (DLM) Toolkit on eight state-managed species/species groups (Barred Sand Bass, CA Halibut, Kelp Bass, Redtail Surfperch, CA Spiny Lobster, Red Sea Urchin, Rock Crab [3 species], Warty Sea Cucumber) 	NRDC, UBC, SeaChange Analytics, OPC	PC Jan 2020		
 For the red abalone management strategy integration process, use a simulation modeling approach to test management indicators to determine suite of indicators that provide best management strategies for reopening a fishery and for managing an open fishery 	TNC, Dr. Bill Harford	PC 2020		
Review Analytical Results and Develop Management Options				
White Seabass and CA Spiny Lobster status as determined through process outlined in FMPs		Annual		
Market Squid status as determined through egg escapement evaluation		Dependent on sampling		
Cabezon, Greenlings, and CA Sheephead landings against TACs		Annual		
Kellet's Whelk and Sheep Crab landings against TACs		Annual		

Pacific Herring spawning biomass		Annual
estimates		7 iiii dai
Northern CA Red Abalone status	Various	Annual
Dungeness Crab meat quality evaluation	Fishermen, PSMFC, CDPH, OEHHA	Annual
 Dungeness Crab, Rock Crab, and CA Spiny Lobster domoic acid level evaluation 	Fishermen, CDPH, OEHHA	Ongoing
Razor Clam domoic acid level evaluation	Fishermen, CDPH, OEHHA	Ongoing
Identification of Management Measures and Development of Regulations		
Hagfish traps permitted on single vessel	FGC	Proposed Adoption by FGC: June 2019
Commercial kelp and algae harvest management: phase 2	FGC, InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council	In progress
V. Outrooch		
V. Outreach	Partners	Time Frame
Implement CA Fisheries Portal	i aitiici s	THIE I TAILLE
Design CA Fisheries Portal, includes layout for ESR text	Fathom Consulting, Strategic Earth, Waterview Consulting, OPC, CA Tribes, Stakeholders	PC June 2019
Build website for CA Fisheries Portal and add ESR text	TBD	PC March 2020
Post final, updated ESRs onto Marine Region website until imported into CA Fisheries Portal		PC Nov 2019
Renovate MR website		TBD
Provide regular updates at FGC Marine Resource Committee and Tribal Committee meetings		Ongoing
Participate on formal and informal fishery task forces and workgroups	Various	Ongoing
Outreach to fishermen through port discussions		Ongoing
Build partnerships to support implementation	Academics, Non-government entities, Fishermen and member groups, CA Tribes, Other constituents	Ongoing
VI Implementing New Dreams		
VI. Implementing New Programs Tasks	Partners	Time Frame
Implement Experimental Fishing Permit Program: California Fisheries Innovation Act of 2018 (AB 1573)	i ditiici 3	Time Hame
Develop program and design and implement regulations governing program	Fishermen, TNC, FGC	PC Dec 2019
Implement Risk Assessment and Mitigation Program (RAMP): SB 1309		
Develop program and design and implement regulations governing program	Dungeness Crab Task Force, Dungeness Crab Fishing Gear Working Group, FGC	PC Oct 2019
Implement Gear Retrieval Program for Dungeness Crab Traps: SB 1309		

Develop program and design and implement regulations governing program	Dungeness Crab Task Force, Dungeness Crab Fishing Gear Working Group, FGC	PC July 2019
Implement Standardized Gear Marking Program: SB 1309		
Develop program and design and implement regulations governing program Implement Disaster Relief Programs	Fishermen, FGC	PC Nov 2019
Dungeness and Rock Crab 2015-2016 fishery disaster: mitigation plan	PSMFC, NOAA Fisheries	PC Aug 2019
VII. Improving MLMA Fisheries (Ecological Including Adaptive Capacity	ical, Social, and Management	: Systems)
Tasks	Partners	Time Frame
Data modernization and review		
Transition from paper commercial landing receipts to electronic receipts	PSMFC	PC July 2019
Review and evaluate logbooks		TBD
Data collection methods		
 Evaluate use of remote operating vehicles for collecting sea cucumber data inside and outside of MPAs 	Marine Applied Research and Exploration	PC June 2019
Evaluate use of electronic monitoring for vessels participating in box crab experimental fishing program		TBD
Develop and/or review fishery management tools		
Scope out types of analyses to support review of CA restricted access programs	Conservation Strategy Fund	Complete
 Develop criteria and protocols to evaluate and respond to potential risk of marine life entanglement (SB 1309) 		PC 2020
Improving fisheries management responsiveness and fishing community adaptability	Supplemental resources and/or partnerships could expand scope of this effort	
 Investigate ways to increase management responsiveness and fishing communities' resilience to changing ocean conditions 	FGC, OPC, OST, PFMC	Ongoing
 Support development of port profile descriptions 	NOAA Fisheries, FGC, CA Sea Grant	PC Sept 2019

Partner Acronyms

CDPH: California Department of Public Health

NOAA Fisheries: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine

Fisheries Service

NRDC: Natural Resources Defense Council

OEHHA: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

OPC: Ocean Protection Council

OST: California Ocean Science Trust

PFMC: Pacific Fishery Management Council

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PSMFC: Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission

SDSU: San Diego State University

SIO: Scripps Institution of Oceanography

TNC: The Nature Conservancy

UBC: University of British Columbia

Appendix 1: Planned Next Steps

A-I. MLMA Framework - Prioritization

Tasks

Conduct prioritization process for Fisheries Set #2: Remaining key invertebrate fisheries Enhance future prioritization processes

- Develop socioeconomic assessment tool for use in prioritization process as noted in MLMA-based Management Framework
- Develop oceanographic and climate assessment tool to include in the prioritization process

A-II. MLMA Framework - Scaling

Tasks

High-Rank Fisheries (Set #2): conduct evaluation (degree of management change needed; fishery complexity) to determine appropriate management scale

A-III. Scaled Fishery Management Documents: Development

Tasks

Enhance sections of management documents for high-rank fisheries (Set #1) including socioeconomics and climate

Address target species of high-rank fisheries (Set #2) at appropriate scale identified in A-II

• Enhance sections of management documents including socioeconomic and climate

Update ESRs annually with latest fishery information (for example, latest catches, research and monitoring results – including socioeconomics and climate, and regulation changes)

A-IV. Managing Fisheries

Tasks

New Monitoring/Research

- Conduct research to address information gaps identified in ESRs
- Continue research to address the use of marine protected areas in MLMA-based management
- Conduct research to address socioeconomic information gaps
- · Conduct research to address climate-related information gaps
 - o Conduct climate vulnerability assessment
- Identify emerging fisheries that might benefit from inclusion in an experimental gear program

New Data Analysis and Stock Assessments

• Conduct analyses for high-rank species to support scaled management identified in III and A-III; may include stock assessments, data-limited methods

Review New Analytical Results and Develop Management Options

- Identify management options for high-rank species to support scaled management identified in III and A-III
- Identify management options to address fisheries concerns (e.g., ecological and socioeconomic) highlighted through monitoring/research and assessments
 - Identify options for non-high-rank species to address specific concerns highlighted through monitoring/research and assessments such as those outlined in I and A-I
 - Using results from climate vulnerability assessments and other tools, identify options for addressing risks to fish stocks and fishing communities from climate change

Identification of New Management Measures and Development of Regulations

• Identify management measures for high-rank species to support scaled management identified in III and A-III

A-V. Outreach

Tasks

Renovate MLMA Website

Enhance CA Fisheries Portal (such as additional resource links)

A-VI. Implementing New Programs

Tasks

Implement any new marine fisheries programs as mandated through 2019 legislation

A-VII. Improving MLMA Fisheries (Ecological, Social, and Management Systems) Including Adaptive Capacity

Tasks

Data modernization and review

- Develop and implement public fisheries data query tool for the Marine Landings Data System
- Centralize fisheries independent data sets

Bycatch reduction methods

• Test methods for reducing bycatch

Improving management adaptive capacity

• Identify management approaches that increase adaptive capacity for responding to climate change