

APPENDIX B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MARINE LIFE MANAGEMENT ACT AND THE NEARSHORE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN (click on title to return to contents)

2/14/02

<u>NFMP GOAL</u>	<u>MLMA GOAL</u>	<u>MLMA OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>NEARSHORE FISHERY PROBLEM</u>	<u>PROBLEM SPECIFICS</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL NFMP OBJECTIVES</u>				
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY	CONSERVE HEALTH AND DIVERSITY OF MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND MARINE LIVING RESOURCES [FGC 7050(b)]	Conserve the health and diversity of marine ecosystems and marine living resources [FGC 7050(b)(1)]	There is a need to identify the impacts on predator-prey relationships.	Rockfish juveniles can be important diet components of other species in ecosystem.	Use an ecosystem approach, including species interactions, community structure, trophic (predator-prey) relationships				
					Assess the impact of the nearshore fishery on other species that may affect or be affected by the abundance of nearshore finfish				
					Identify man-made or environmental influences on the nearshore ecosystem				
					Coordinate with the MLPA process in establishing MPAs to conserve ecosystems and to provide for non-consumptive uses				
					ALLOW AND ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE USES [FGC 7050(b)(2)]	Ensure that fisheries are sustainable and benefits are long-term [FGC 7056(a)]	Nearshore species are vulnerable to overexploitation due to biological and behavioral traits.	Traits include: long life, late maturity, increasing fecundity with age and size, vulnerability to oceanographic conditions, mixing of species in areas, residential behavior.	Adjust target catch levels to account for uncertainty
							Fishing for nearshore species has expanded without a comprehensive plan or assessment of sustainability.	Both commercial and recreational fishing have expanded into areas that functioned as refugia and have removed larger, more fecund fish.	Tailor catch levels to regional conditions
							Prices for nearshore fish have increased rapidly, creating an incentive to fish.		Ensure that target catch levels reflect expected oceanographic conditions
							Populations sizes are unknown. Catch statistics are unreliable.		Identify means of avoiding localized depletion
									Protect more vulnerable populations when setting target catch levels for a group of species
				Include bycatch estimates in estimating catches by different sectors of the fishery					
				Promote total fishing harvest capacity that is matched to sustainable harvest levels.					
REBUILD DEPRESSED STOCKS [FGC 7055(b); 7050(c); 7086]		Specify objective measureable overfishing criteria and specific actions for rebuilding [FGC 7086(a) and (b)]	Populations of nearshore species are likely depressed due to poor reproduction and relatively heavy fishing.	Cooler-water species have suffered poor recruitment since 1977, even as recreational and commercial catches in the early 1980s and 1990s remained high.	Coordinate with the MLPA in establishing marine protected areas for restoring depressed rockfish populations.				
		Fairly allocate restrictions from overfishing and benefits from recovery [FGC 7086(c)(2)]							
LIMIT BYCATCH TO ACCEPTABLE TYPES AND AMOUNTS [FGC 7056(d) and 7085]		Analyze bycatch and adopt measures that minimize bycatch, or bycatch mortality [FGC 7085]	<i>Nearshore species mix, making it difficult to target specific species</i>		Develop collaborative monitoring of bycatch.				

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					Develop means and incentives to minimize bycatch in cooperation with user groups.
	MAINTAIN, RESTORE, OR ENHANCE NEARSHORE FISHERY HABITAT [FGC 7056(b) and 7084]		Human impacts unrelated to nearshore fishery threaten habitat.		Identify and assess key habitats and identify measures to enhance as appropriate
					Identify and minimize fishing activities that adversely impact habitats
					Coordinate with the MLPA in protecting fishery habitats through MPAs
	COORDINATE AND COOPERATE WITH ADJACENT STATES AND MEXICO [FGC 7050(b)(9)]		<i>California shares nearshore fish populations with the states of Oregon and Washington, and with Mexico</i>	There are significant geographic differences in the biological and socio-economic dimensions of the fishery	Encourage regional approaches to management
			Some species are under Federal management but occur mainly in state waters, complicating management		Develop management measures that are consistent with the Federal FMP.
					Seek transfer of management authority from the Federal government for appropriate species
SCIENCE-BASED DECISIONMAKING	BASE DECISIONS ON BEST SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITHOUT DELAYING PLAN [FGC 7056(G) AND 7072(B)]	Obtain essential fishery information [FGC 7060]	Biological and socioeconomic information is inadequate and unreliable	Landings records and recreational surveys do not allow reliable monitoring	Obtain EFI for the nearshore fishery, including information about life history and habitat requirements. Status and trends of fish populations and effects of fisheries on fish ecosystems, and fishermen
					Coordinate with the MLPA in establishing MPAs that can assist in research on nearshore ecosystems and the use of MPAs in fisheries management
		Develop research protocols [FGC 7081]	Essential fishery information will grow slowly, causing base of knowledge to change frequently	<i>Funding for gathering essential fishery information is limited.</i>	Collect and synthesize information on the spatial distribution of habitats and organisms
		Ensure peer review of documents developed under the MLMA [FGC 7062]			Analyze the amount and type of bycatch of nearshore and associated fishery
	COLLABORATE WITH FISHERMEN AND RESEARCHERS IN ACQUIRING ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AND CONDUCTING OTHER RESEARCH [FGC 7056(k)]	Encourage participation of fisherman in fisheries research that ensures objective collection and analysis of data and collaboration in research design and carrying out research [FGC 7060]			Study the spatial distribution of habitat types and densities of nearshore organisms
					Consider alternatives to the proxy MSY/OY approach and promote and support related research

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					Assess stock trends using fishery-dependent and fishery-independent techniques
	PERIODICALLY REVIEW THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM [FGC 7056(m)]	Establish a timetable for periodic review of the FMP [FGC 7065]	Both commercial and recreational fishing are difficult to monitor, and there exist no fishery independent sources of information on the fishery.		Identify time and resources necessary for monitoring and evaluating management actions.
		Establish procedures for review and amendment of the FMP [FGC 7087]	<i>Limited funding and other resources may limit the efficacy of management measures.</i>		Provide mechanisms in the FMP for responding to changed circumstances.
CONSTITUENT INVOLVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT	INVOLVE ALL PARTIES IN MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS [FGC 7056(b)(7)]	Develop an open decisionmaking process, seeking assistance of interested parties and of local knowledge [FGC 7056(h)]	Resource users directly and indirectly affect each other's use of the nearshore.		Develop a collaborative process for developing and implementing the FMP
					Encourage constituents to make recommendations on the FMP, particularly at the regional level.
					Encourage broad participation in the development and implementation of the FMP
					Provide multiple avenues for constituents with different levels of interest
					Coordinate with the MLPA and public rulemaking processes for the designation of MPAs in the nearshore ecosystem
					Promote involvement of culturally diverse constituent groups
					Provide wide distribution of timely and reliable information
					Increase public stewardship through communication and education
		Consider suggestions on methods to prevent or reduce excess effort [FGC 7056(e)]			
		Involve constituents in preparation of FMPs [FGC 7076(a)]			
		Involve constituents in designing research protocols [FGC 7074(b)]			
BALANCE AND ENHANCE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS	RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSUMPTIVE AND NON-CONSUMPTIVE USES OF THE NEARSHORE [FGC 7050(b)(3) and (4)]	Recognize the importance of non-consumptive uses (FGC 7050(b)(3))	Nearshore species are sought by commercial and recreational fishermen, and are important to the esthetic enjoyment of divers		Minimize conflicts among consumptive and non-consumptive uses
					Cultivate long-term socio-economic benefits and best use practices, as well as passive values

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					Coordinate with the MLPA process in designating MPAs that maximize non-consumptive uses
		Coordinate management of sport and commercial fisheries and fisheries with different gears [FGC 7056(f)]	Nearshore species support a wide range of activities--commercial and recreational fishing and diving. Allocation among these users is very controversial.	Statistics on dependence of various activities on nearshore species are of variable quality and reliability	Establish a guide to fair allocation under varying levels of stock status
		Maintain a sufficient resource to support reasonable recreational use [FGC 7055©]			
		Encourage the growth of commercial fisheries [FGC 7055(d)]			
		Minimize impacts on small-scale fisheries, coastal communities, and local economies [FGC 7056(j)]	Decreased harvests result in economic hardship, reduced recreational opportunities and related social values.		Employ management strategies and allocation methods that lead to efficient and economically viable fisheries
					Encourage efficient and waste-minimizing fishing practices
					Perserve diversity among fishing fleets
					Generate incentives for conservation so that rebuilt stocks are an asset
					Provide fishermen with flexibility to fishing practices to meet varying conditions
					Encourage fishermen to choose efficient combinations of labor and capital
		Establish dispute resolution mechanisms [FGC 7056(k); 7059(b)(2)]			
FUNDING IMPLEMENTATION	ENSURE ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR MANAGEMENT [FGC 711]	Ensure that fees more accurately reflect the costs of management [FGC 710.5]			Prioritize management activities and identify funding costs, sources, and gaps
					Consider costs of implementation in selecting management measures
					Identify resources and time necessary for monitoring and evaluating management measures
					Establish an adequate long-term funding base for scientific research, enforcement, and management
		Identify the resources and time necessary to acquire essential fishery information [FGC 7081(b)]			
		Identify alternative sources of funding for management [FGC 710.7]			