

The Journey from Science to Management

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NMFS Southeast Regional Office

FishSmart Workshop
April 11-13, 2012
FWRI



It can be a long journey ...

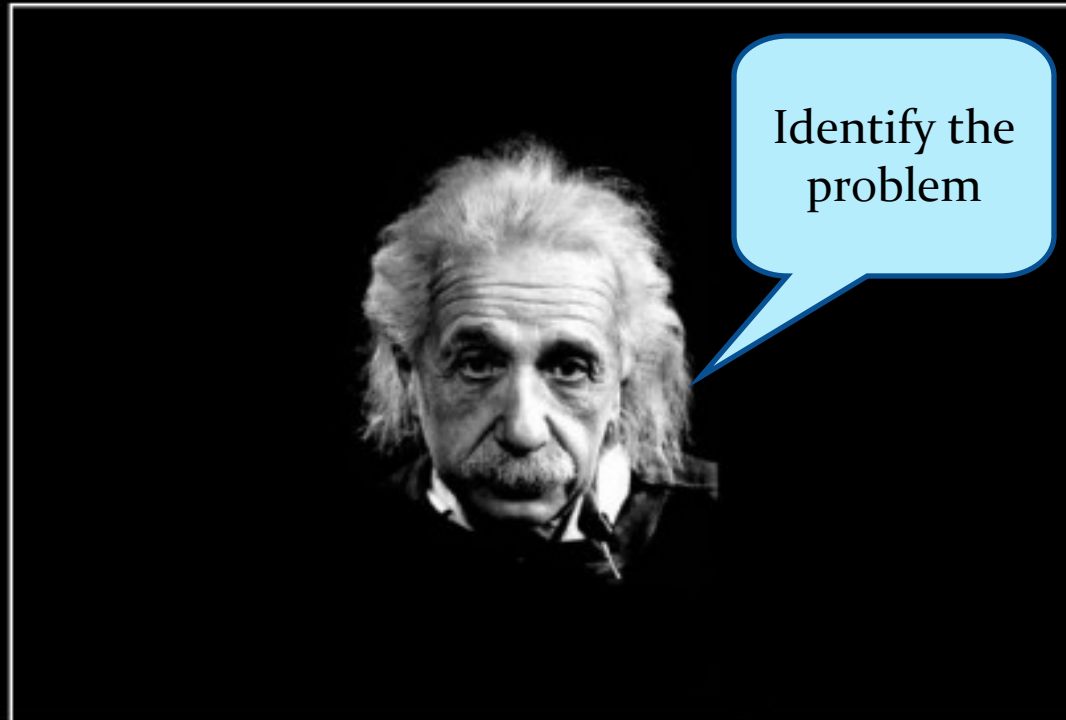


It's complicated ...



Send this back to the Council. It's not complicated enough.

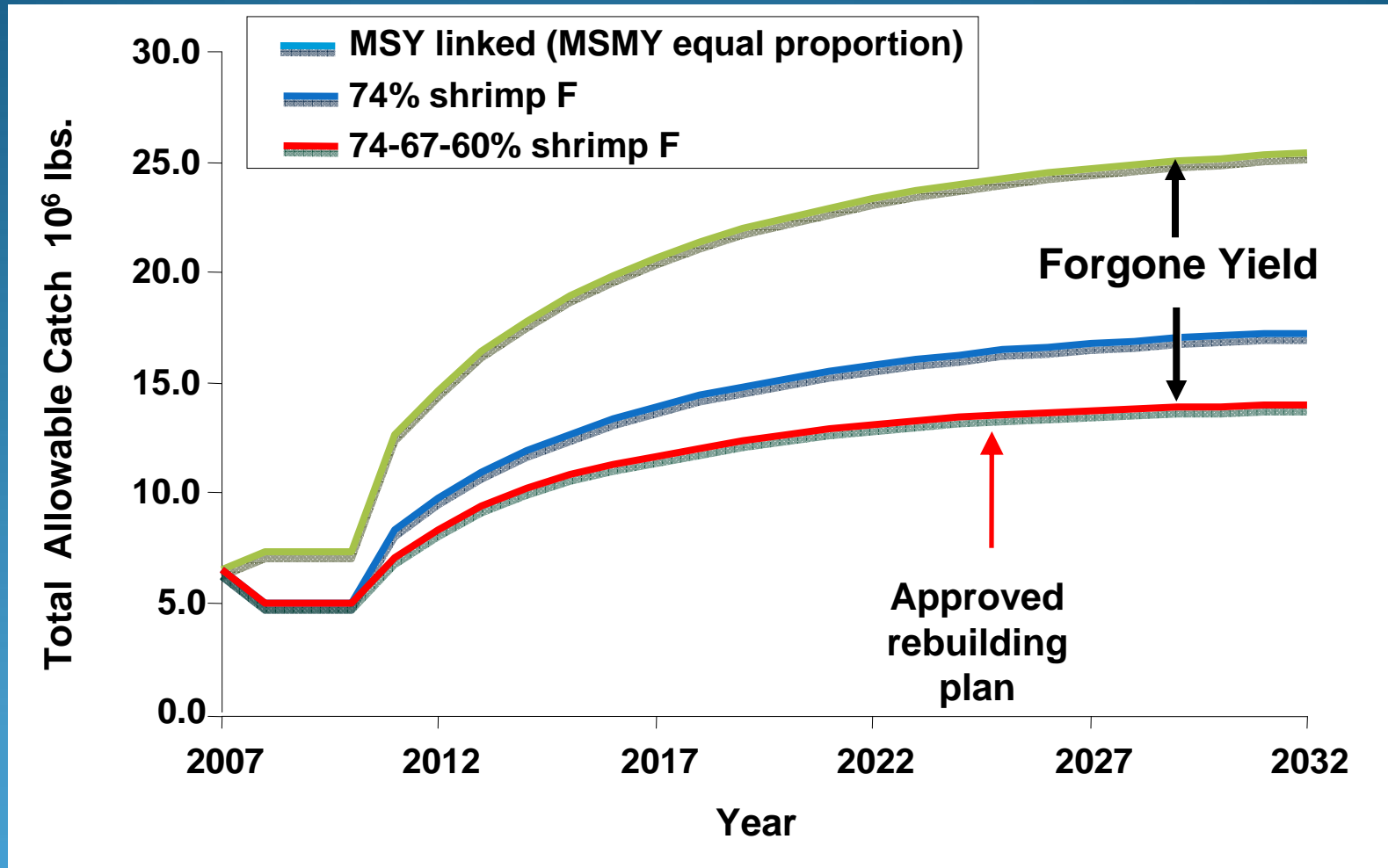
So where do you begin...



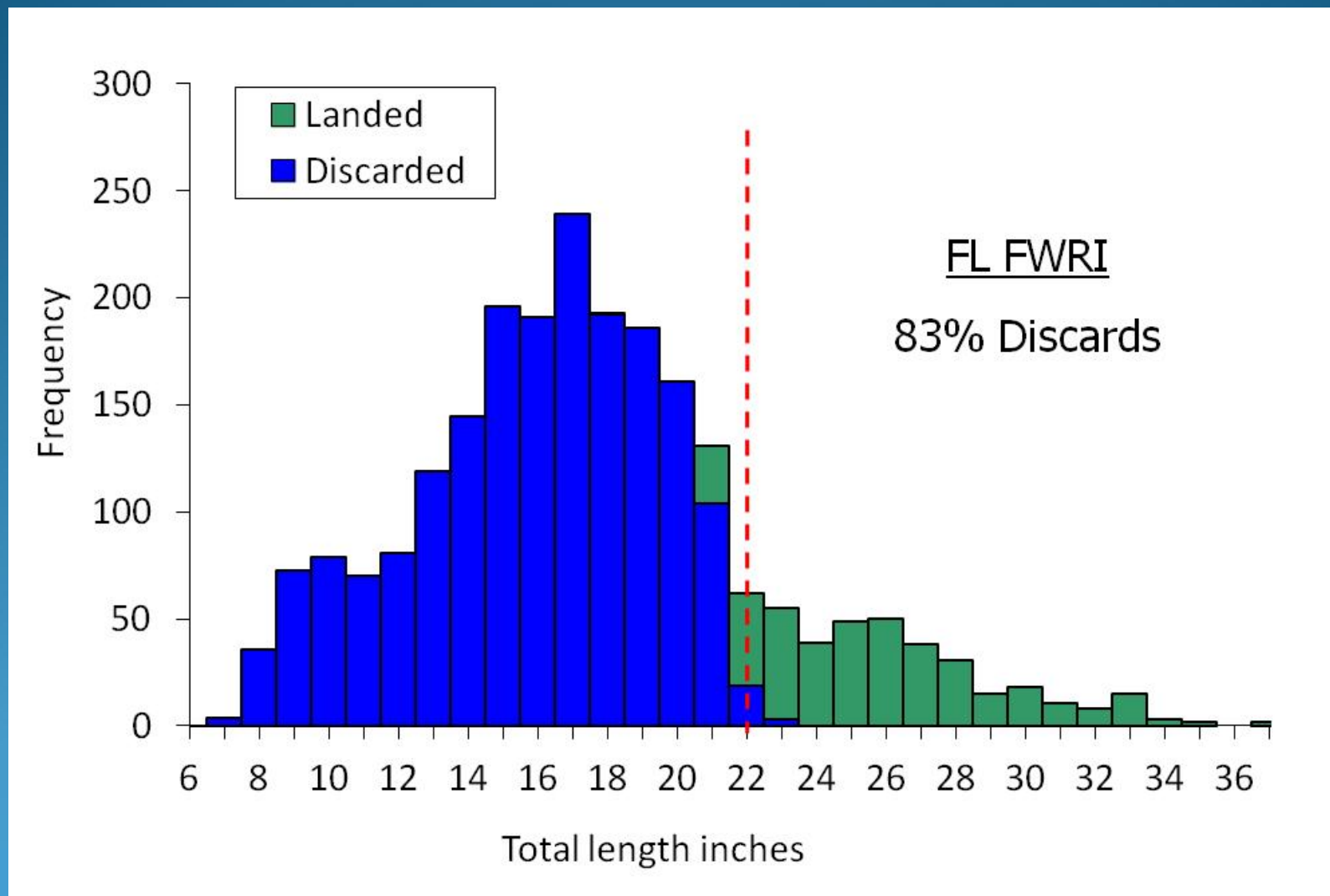
PROBLEM SOLVING

We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.

As an example ...



And another example ...

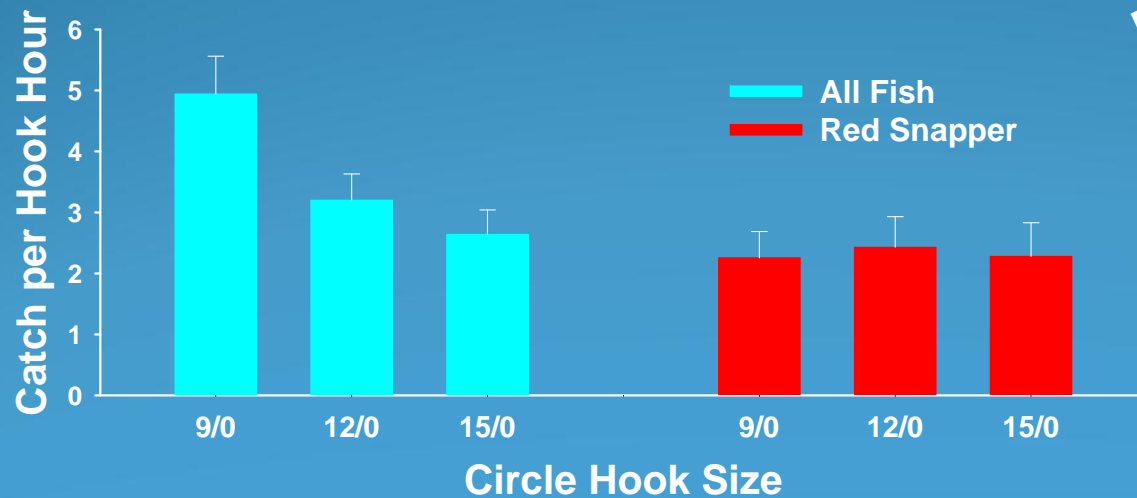
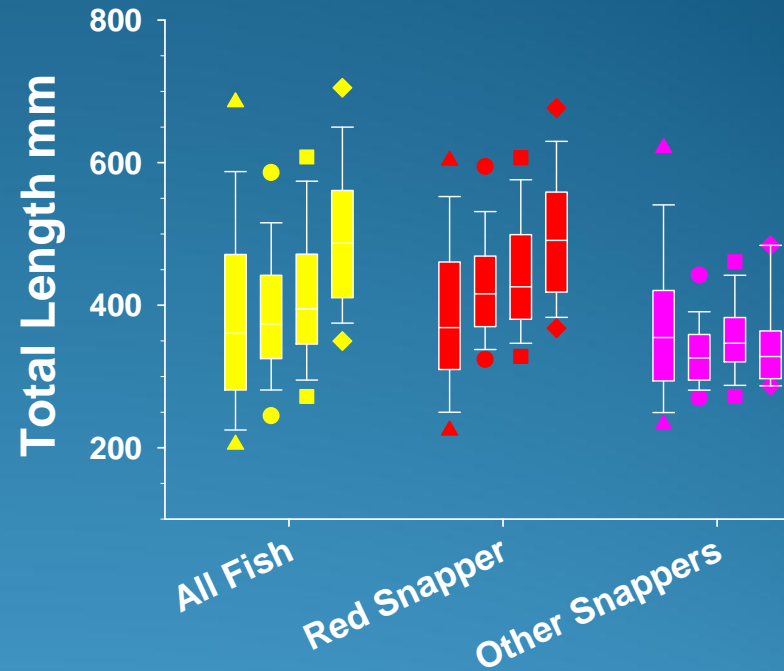
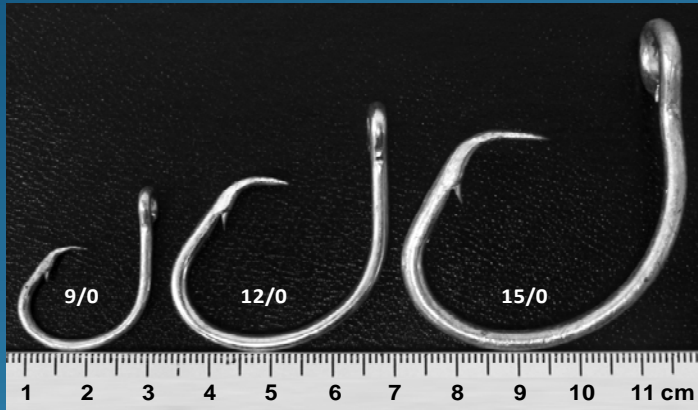


So what's next ...

Construct a hypothesis and test it



Ask the right questions ...



Applied
Science

Now what? Whose going to use
my research...



The stock assessment process ...

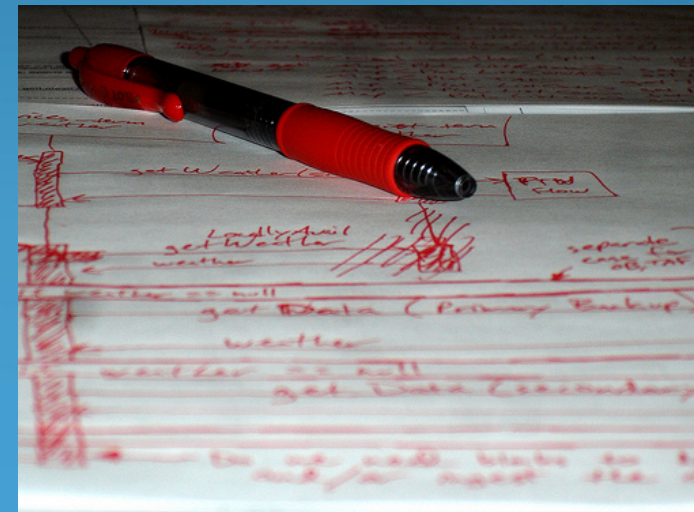
Data
workshop

Assessment
workshop

Review
Workshop
(CIE review)

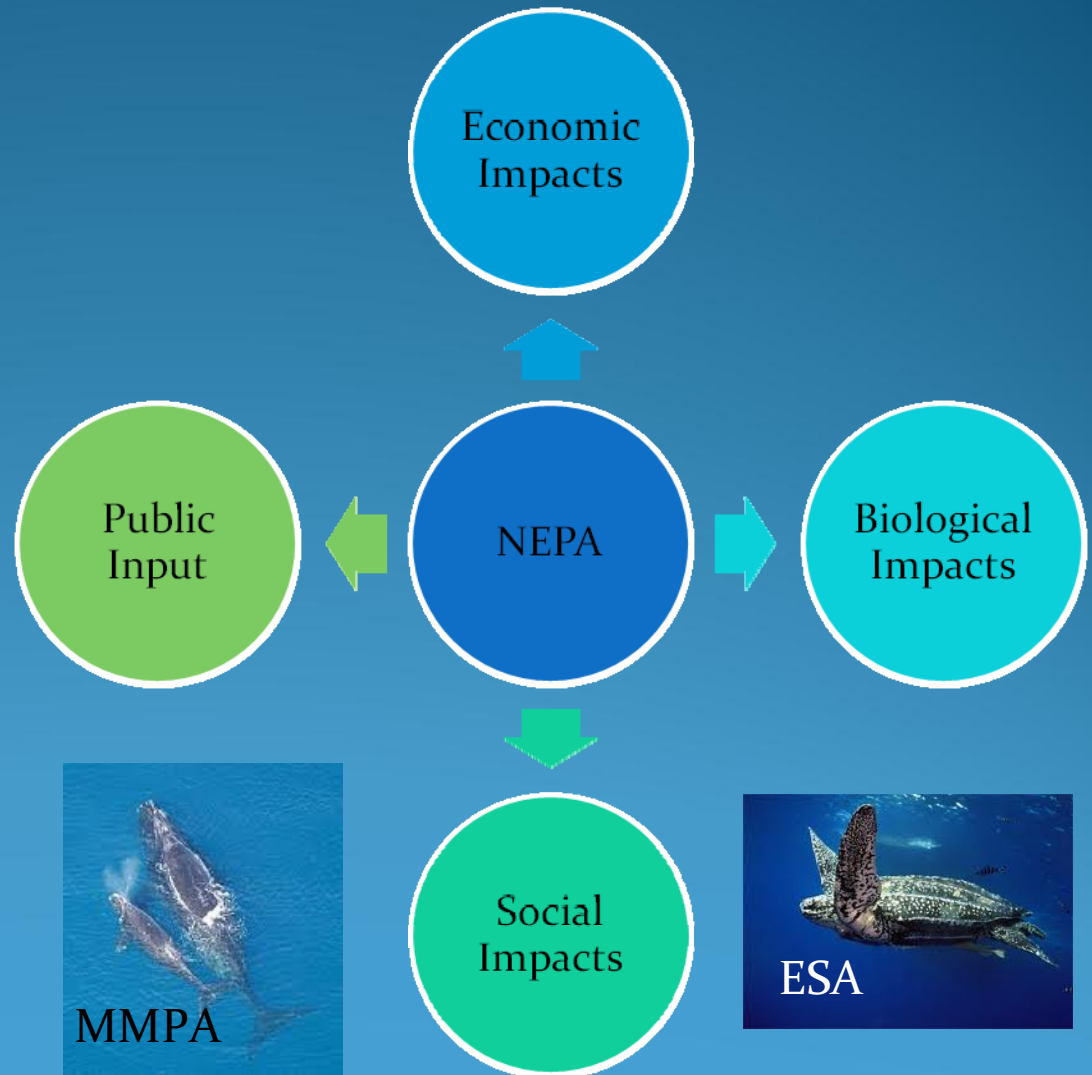
SSC review

Peer reviewed publications



So where does management fit in?

Fishery Management Plans



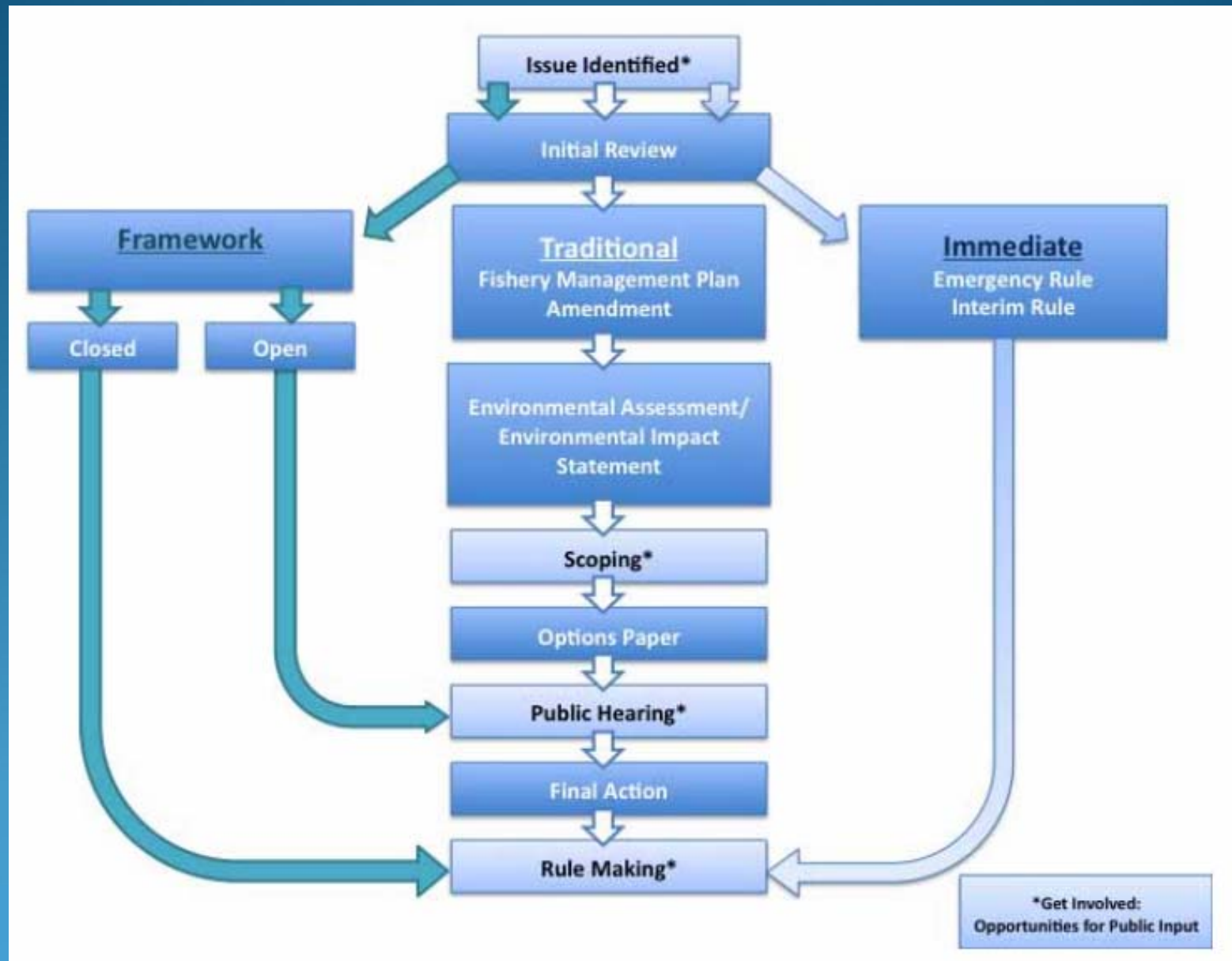
MMPA

ESA

Whose in charge?



The process ...



Fishery politics



If you think fishermen are going to let the National Marine Fisheries Service shut down our fishing... **think again!**



We will not allow this!

Friday, February 25, 2011
It's time to stand up for our rights!
The future of fishing is at stake!

Tell NMFS fishing matters to us.

Show Up & Speak Up!
Friday, February 25 9AM-NOON
at NMFS St. Peter HQ
Corner of 3rd Street & 13th Ave
South St. Petersburg, FL 33701

Call & e-mail your congressman, tell them...

We Fish We Vote.

www.thefa.org/fishing_matters_to_me.htm



WE FISH, WE VOTE... WE RALLY in WASHINGTON



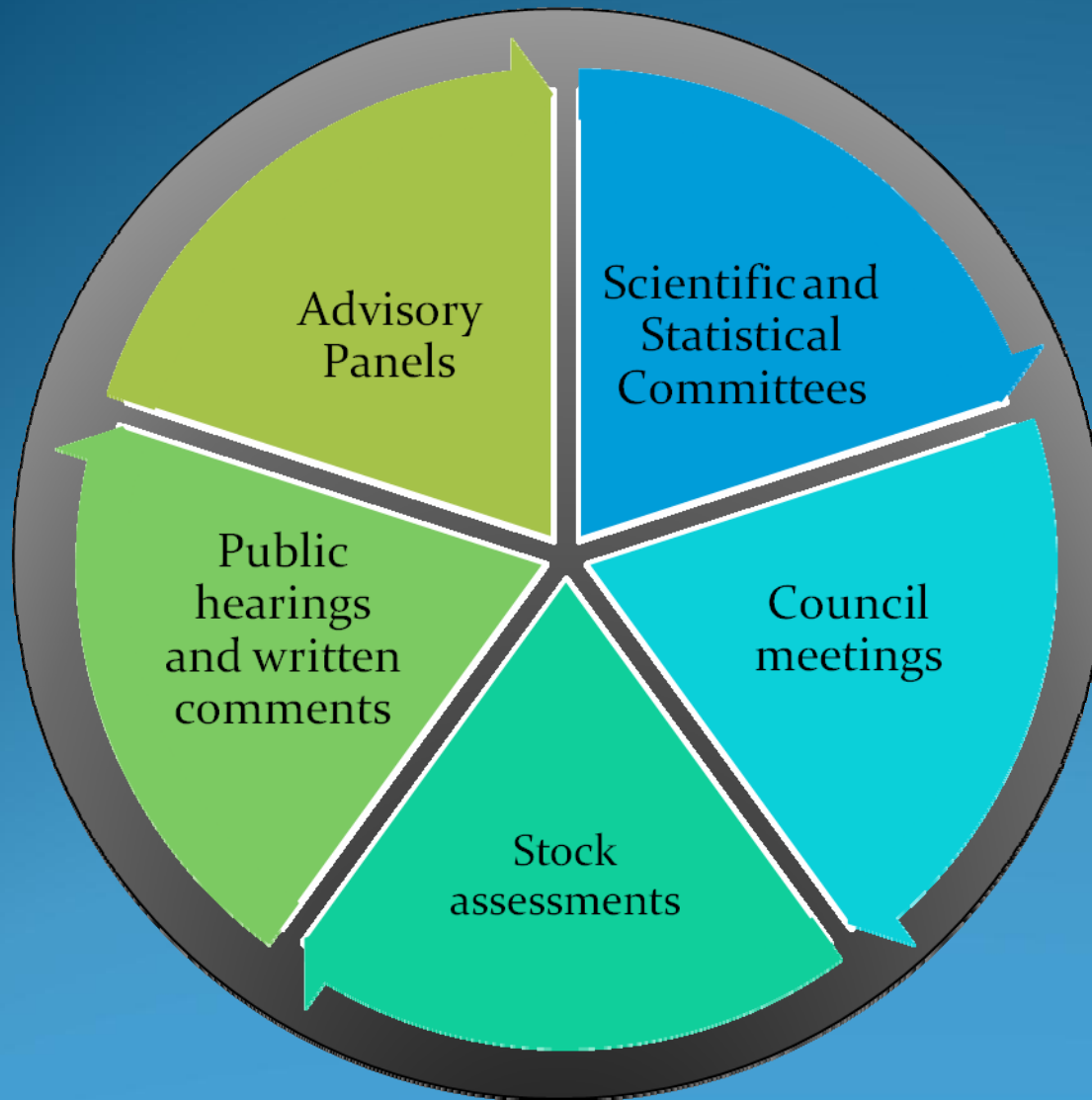
The Ten National Standards

National Standards of the Magnuson-Stevens Act

Conservation and management measures shall:

- (1) Prevent overfishing while achieving optimum yield.
- (2) Be based upon the best scientific information available.
- (3) Manage individual stocks as a unit throughout their range, to the extent practicable; interrelated stocks shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.
- (4) Not discriminate between residents of different states; any allocation of privileges must be fair and equitable; promote conservation; and carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.
- (5) Where practicable, promote efficiency, except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.
- (6) Take into account and allow for variations among the contingencies in fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.
- (7) Minimize costs and avoid duplications, where practicable.
- (8) Take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities to provide for the sustained participation of, and minimize adverse impacts to, such communities (consistent with conservation requirements).
- (9) Minimize bycatch or mortality from bycatch.
- (10) Promote safety of human life at sea.

Opportunities for Public Input



FISH OR CUT BAIT

How to Participate in
the Fisheries
Management System
revised February 1999

by Bonnie J. McCay
and Carolyn F. Creed

"The public participation process, that's the uniqueness of the Magnuson Act..."

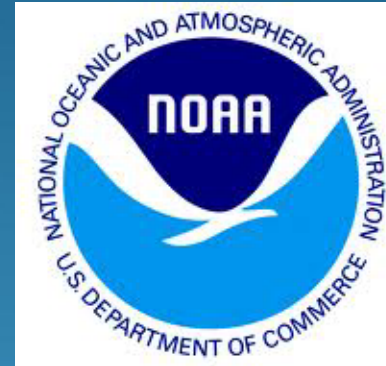
"The fisherman has a hard time regulating himself, the tragedy of the commons... On the other hand, the fishermen have some awfully good ideas, and in the right setting this can come out."

(quotations from fishery management officials)

"Treat fishery management as an important part of your business and act accordingly"

(quotation from director of a fishermen's association)

The final decision ...



Certification as best available science

REPORT: BEST SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Defining and Implementing Best Available Science for Fisheries and Environmental Science, Policy, and Management

In the United States, many of the laws governing environmental conservation and management stipulate that the best available science be used as the basis for policy and decision making. The Endangered Species Act, for example, requires that decisions on listing a species as threatened or endangered be made on the basis of the "best scientific and commercial data available." Similarly, National Standard 2 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act states that conservation and management measures shall be based on "the best scientific information available." Further, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has emphasized the role of best available science in implementing the Clean Water Act (USEPA 1997). Determining what constitutes the best available science, however, is not straightforward, and scientists, policymakers, and stakeholders often have disparate ideas on how the concept should be defined and

P. J. Sullivan, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
J. M. Acheson, University of Maine, Orono
P. L. Angermeier, U.S. Geological Survey, Blacksburg, VA
T. Faast, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR
J. Flemma, Prairie Rivers Network, Champaign, IL
C. M. Jones, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA
E. E. Knudsen, U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage, AK
T. J. Minello, NOAA Fisheries, Galveston, TX
D. H. Secor, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Solomons
R. Wunderlich, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lacey, WA
B. A. Zanetell, U.S. State Department, Washington, DC

The findings and conclusions of this report are those of the committee, and do not necessarily represent those of any agency or organization.

as a body of organized knowledge or as a rigorous, standardized way of collecting information. Science may be more broadly viewed as a way of knowing things or creating knowledge, where what is defined as knowledge is based on a mix of observation, intuition, experimentation, hypothesis tested, value-free, universally applicable knowledge that is accessible to everyone, scientist and nonscientist alike (Salter 1988; Pouyat 1999). Although the scientific process is designed to minimize the influence of values, that influence can never be entirely eliminated. Nevertheless, adherence to a

National Standard 2 –
Be based on the best scientific
information available

In a nutshell...



Generalized Southeast Region Team Process for the Development of Fishery Management Plan Actions

Interdisciplinary Plan Team (IPT)

Purpose: Frontload fishery management plan development/amendment process

Objective: Reduce or eliminate problems that might hinder or delay implementation of Council proposals

Key responsibilities:

- Advise on analytical requirements (NEPA and economic analysis)
- Identify data and analytical needs
- Refine purpose and need for action
- Advise on reasonable range of alternatives
- Write and review FIS/Recommendations and supporting analysis
- Respond to Council Instructors feedback drafts

IPT Composition

Obligatory members:

- Council staff
- GCR staff from SF Habitat/PR (as appropriate)
- NEPA Coordinator
- SEFSC staff
- GCSE staff
- Headquarters SF

Other members (as needed, appropriate):

- Permits
- Enforcement
- USCG

IPT Team Leads

Who: Principals from Council staff and GCR

Key Responsibilities:

- Define groundrules for team participation/process
- Develop and monitor action plan (timeline and staff responsibilities)
- Coordinate and distribute requests
- Organize meetings
- Serve as conductor for public/team comments
- Resolve team conflicts
- Communicate with team regarding status of action

IPT Core Team

Who:

- Select Council and NMFS staff/biologists, economists, and ecologists with knowledge of the fishery
- NOAA GCSE staff member

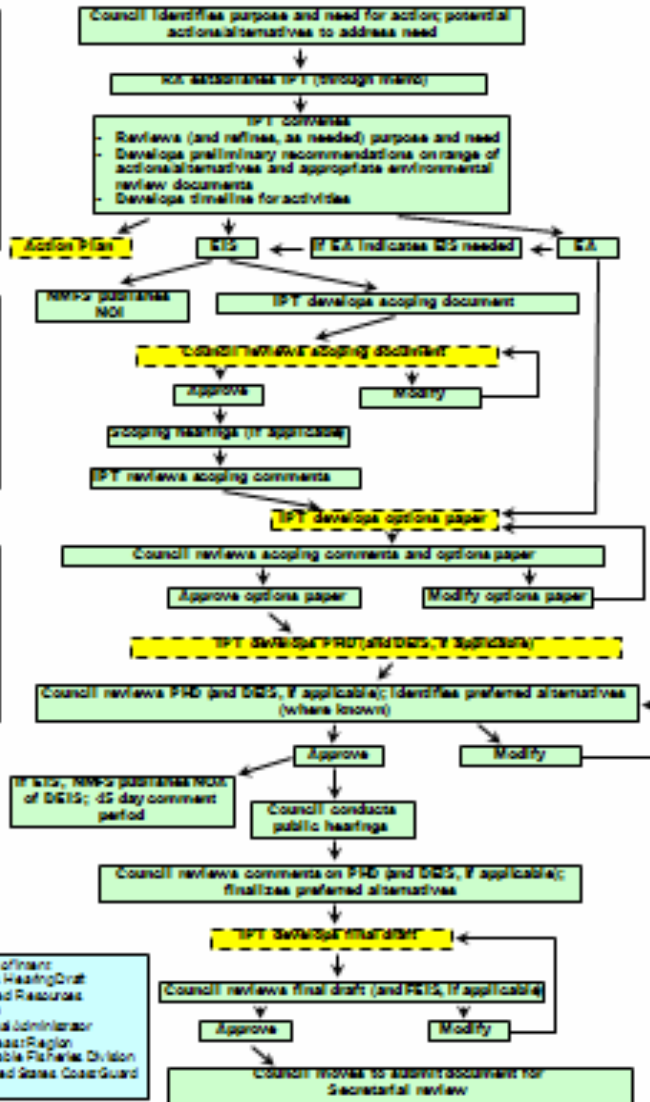
Key responsibilities:

- Develop initial draft
- Write majority of documents/text

Acronyms

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Council - Fishery Management Council | NOI - Notice of Intent |
| GCSE - Great Environmental Impact Statement | PHD - Public Hearing Draft |
| EA - Environmental Assessment | PR - Protected Resources Division |
| ES - Environmental Statement | RA - Regional Administrator |
| GCSE - General Council Southeast Region | SEF - Southeast Region |
| IPT - Interdisciplinary Plan Team | SF - Sustainable Fisheries Division |
| NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act | USCG - United States Coast Guard |
| NOA - Notice of Availability | |

Acknowledgements: Thanks to Julia Weiler and Heather Blough for their helpful comments on this poster



Poster by Peter Flood Southeast Regional Office

... it's really quite simple.

For more information navigating the fishery management process

http://www.gulfcouncil.org/news_resources/Publications/Navigating.pdf

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