§ 648.55 Framework adjustments to management measures.

(a) At least biennially, the Council shall assess the status of the scallop resource, determine the adequacy of the management measures to achieve scallop resource conservation objectives, and initiate a framework adjustment to establish scallop fishery management measures for the 2-year period beginning with the scallop fishing year immediately following the year in which the action is initiated. The PDT shall prepare a Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) Report that provides the information and analysis needed to evaluate potential management adjustments. The framework adjustment shall establish OFL, ABC, ACL, ACT, DAS allocations, rotational area management programs, percentage allocations for limited access general category vessels in Sea Scallop Access Areas, scallop possession limits, AMs, and other measures to achieve FMP objectives and limit fishing mortality. The Council’s development of rotational area management adjustments shall take into account at least the following factors: General rotation policy; boundaries and distribution of rotational closures; number of closures; minimum closure size; maximum closure extent; enforceability of rotational closed and re-opened areas; monitoring through resource surveys; and re-opening criteria. Rotational closures should be considered where projected annual change in scallop biomass is greater than 30 percent. Areas should be considered for Sea Scallop Access Areas where the projected annual change in scallop biomass is less than 15 percent.

(b) The preparation of the SAFE Report shall begin on or about June 1 of the year preceding the fishing year in which measures will be adjusted.

(c) OFL, ABC, ACL, ACT, and AMs. The Council shall specify OFL, ABC, ACL, ACT, and AMs, as applicable, for each year covered under the biennial or other framework adjustment.

(1) OFL. OFL shall be based on an updated scallop resource and fishery assessment provided by either the Scallop PDT or a formal stock assessment. OFL shall include all sources of scallop mortality and shall include an upward adjustment to account for catch of scallops in state waters by vessels not issued Federal scallop permits. The fishing mortality rate (F) associated with OFL shall be the threshold F,
above which overfishing is occurring in
the scallop fishery. The F associated
with OFL shall be used to derive speci-
fications for ABC, ACL, and ACT, as
specified in paragraphs (c)(2) through
(c)(5) of this section.
(2) The specification of ABC, ACL,
and ACT shall be based upon the fol-
lowing overfishing definition: The F
shall be set so that in access areas,
averaged for all years combined over
the period of time that the area is
closed and open to scallop fishing as an
access area, it does not exceed the es-
tablished F threshold for the scallop
fishery; in open areas it shall not ex-
cede the F threshold for the scallop
fishery; and for access and open areas
combined, it is set at a level that has
a 75-percent probability of remaining
below the F associated with ABC, as
specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this sec-
tion, taking into account all sources of
fishing mortality in the limited access
and LAGC fleets of the scallop fishery.
(3) ABC. The Council shall specify
ABC for each year covered under the
biennial or other framework adjust-
ment. ABC shall be the catch that has
an associated F that has a 75-percent
probability of remaining below the F
associated with OFL. ABC shall be
equal to ACL for the scallop fishery.
(4) Deductions from ABC. Incidental
catch, equal to the value established in
§648.53(a)(2), shall be removed from
ABC/ACL. One percent of ABC/ACL
shall be removed from ABC/ACL for ob-
server set-aside. Scallop catch equal to
the value specified in §648.56(d) shall be
removed from ABC/ACL for research
set-aside. These deductions for inci-
dental catch, observer set-aside, and
research set-aside, shall be made prior
to establishing ACLs for the limited
access and LAGC fleets, as specified in
paragraph (c)(4) of this section.
(5) Sub-ACLs for the limited access
and LAGC fleets. The Council shall specify
sub-ACLs for the limited access and
LAGC fleets for each year covered
under the biennial or other framework
adjustment. After applying the deduc-
tions as specified in paragraph (a)(4)
of this section, a sub-ACL equal to 94.5
percent of the ABC/ACL shall be allo-
cated to the limited access fleet. After
applying the deductions as specified in
paragraph (a)(4) of this section, a sub-
ACL of 5.5 percent of ABC/ACL shall be
allocated to the LAGC fleet, so that 5
percent of ABC/ACL is allocated to the
LAGC fleet of vessels that do not also
have a limited access scallop permit,
and 0.5 percent of the ABC/ACL is allo-
cated to the LAGC fleet of vessels that
have limited access scallop permits.
This specification of sub-ACLs shall
not account for catch reductions asso-
ciated with the application of AMs or
adjustment of the sub-ACL as a result
of the limited access AM exception as
specified in §648.53(b)(4)(iii).
(6) ACT for the limited access
and LAGC fleets. The Council shall specify
ACTs for the limited access and LAGC
fleets for each year covered under the
biennial or other framework adjust-
ment. The ACT for the limited access
fishery shall be set at a level that has
an associated F with a 75-percent prob-
ability of remaining below the F asso-
ciated with ABC/ACL. The LAGC ACT
shall be set equal to the LAGC sub-
ACL as specified in paragraph (a)(5)
of this section.
(7) AMs. The Council shall specify
AMs for the limited access and LAGC
fleets for each year covered under the
biennial or other framework adjust-
ment. For the limited access scallop
fleet, AMs result in a DAS reduction
for each limited access scallop vessel
as specified in §648.53(b)(4)(ii). For the
LAGC scallop fleet, AMs result in an
IFQ deduction for each vessel issued a
LAGC scallop permit as specified in
§648.53(h)(2)(vi).
(e) Third-year default management
measures. The biennial framework ac-
tion shall include default management
measures that shall be effective in the
third year unless replaced by the meas-
ures included in the next biennial
framework action. The third-year
measures shall be effective beginning March 1 of
each fishing year until the framework
adjustment is implemented, or for the
entire fishing year if the framework adjustment is completed or is not implemented by NMFS for the third year. The framework action shall specify the measures necessary to address inconsistencies between specifications and allocations for the period after March 1 but before the framework adjustment is implemented for that year. In the case of third-year measures of a biennial adjustment being implemented, if no framework adjustment has been implemented by March 1 of the following year, the measures from the preceding year shall continue to be in effect until replaced by subsequent action.

(f) After considering the PDT’s findings and recommendations, or at any other time, if the Council determines that adjustments to, or additional management measures are necessary, it shall develop and analyze appropriate management actions over the span of at least two Council meetings. To address interactions between the scallop fishery and sea turtles and other protected species, such adjustments may include proactive measures including, but not limited to, the timing of Sea Scallop Access Area openings, seasonal closures, gear modifications, increased observer coverage, and additional research. The Council shall provide the public with advance notice of the availability of both the proposals and the analyses, and opportunity to comment on them prior to and at the second Council meeting. The Council’s recommendation on adjustments or additions to management measures must include measures to prevent overfishing of the available biomass of scallops and ensure that OY is achieved on a continuing basis, and must come from one or more of the following categories:

1. Total allowable catch and DAS changes;
2. Shell height;
3. Offloading window reinstatement;
4. Effort monitoring;
5. Data reporting;
6. Trip limits;
7. Gear restrictions;
8. Permitting restrictions;
9. Crew limits;
10. Small mesh line;
11. Onboard observers;
12. Modifications to the overfishing definition;
13. VMS Demarcation Line for DAS monitoring;
14. DAS allocations by gear type;
15. Temporary leasing of scallop DAS requiring full public hearings;
16. Scallop size restrictions, except a minimum size or weight of individual scallop meats in the catch;
17. Aquaculture enhancement measures and closures;
18. Closed areas to increase the size of scallops caught;
19. Modifications to the opening dates of closed areas;
20. Size and configuration of rotational management areas;
21. Controlled access seasons to minimize bycatch and maximize yield;
22. Area-specific trip allocations;
23. TAC specifications and seasons following re-opening;
24. Limits on number of area closures;
25. Set-asides for funding research;
26. Priorities for scallop-related research that is funded by research TAC set-aside;
27. Finfish TACs for controlled access areas;
28. Finfish possession limits;
29. Sea sampling frequency;
30. Area-specific gear limits and specifications;
31. Modifications to provisions associated with observer set-asides; observer coverage; observer deployment; observer service provider; and/or the observer certification regulations;
32. Specifications for IFQs for limited access general category vessels;
33. Revisions to the cost recovery program for IFQs;
34. Development of general category fishing industry sectors and fishing cooperatives;
35. Adjustments to the Northern Gulf of Maine scallop fishery measures;
36. VMS requirements;
37. Increases or decreases in the LAGC possession limit;
38. Adjustments to aspects of ACL management;
39. Adjusting EFH closed area management boundaries or other associated measures; and
40. Any other management measures currently included in the FMP.
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(g) The Council may make recommendations to the Regional Administrator to implement measures in accordance with the procedures described in this section to address gear conflict as defined under § 600.10 of this chapter. In developing such recommendation, the Council shall define gear management areas, each not to exceed 2,700 mi² (6,993 km²), and seek industry comments by referring the matter to its standing industry advisory committee for gear conflict, or to any ad hoc industry advisory committee that may be formed. The standing industry advisory committee or ad hoc committee on gear conflict shall hold public meetings seeking comments from affected fishers and develop findings and recommendations on addressing the gear conflict. After receiving the industry advisory committee findings and recommendations, or at any other time, the Council shall determine whether it is necessary to adjust or add management measures to address gear conflicts and which FMPs must be modified to address such conflicts. If the Council determines that adjustments or additional measures are necessary, it shall develop and analyze appropriate management actions for the relevant FMPs over the span of at least two Council meetings. The Council shall provide the public with advance notice of the availability of the recommendation, the appropriate justification and economic and biological analyses, and opportunity to comment on them prior to and at the second or final Council meeting before submission to the Regional Administrator. The Council’s recommendation on adjustments or additions to management measures for gear conflicts must come from one or more of the following categories:

1. Monitoring of a radio channel by fishing vessels;
2. Fixed-gear location reporting and plotting requirements;
3. Standards of operation when gear conflict occurs;
4. Fixed-gear marking and setting practices;
5. Gear restrictions for specific areas (including time and area closures);
6. VMS;
7. Restrictions on the maximum number of fishing vessels or amount of gear;
8. Special permitting conditions.

(h) The measures shall be evaluated and approved by the relevant committees with oversight authority for the affected FMPs. If there is disagreement between committees, the Council may return the proposed framework adjustment to the standing or ad hoc gear conflict committee for further review and discussion.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, after developing a framework adjustment and receiving public testimony, the Council shall make a recommendation to the Regional Administrator. The Council’s recommendation must include supporting rationale and, if management measures are recommended, an analysis of impacts and a recommendation to the Regional Administrator on whether to publish the framework adjustment as a final rule. If the Council recommends that the framework adjustment should be published as a final rule, the Council must consider at least the following factors and provide support and analysis for each factor considered:

1. Whether the availability of data on which the recommended management measures are based allows for adequate time to publish a proposed rule, and whether regulations have to be in place for an entire harvest/fishing season;
2. Whether there has been adequate notice and opportunity for participation by the public and members of the affected industry, consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act, in the development of the Council’s recommended management measures;
3. Whether there is an immediate need to protect the resource or to impose management measures to resolve gear conflicts; and
4. Whether there will be a continuing evaluation of management measures adopted following their promulgation as a final rule.

(j) If the Council’s recommendation includes adjustments or additions to management measures, and if, after reviewing the Council’s recommendation and supporting information:
§ 648.56 Scallop research.

(a) At least biennially, in association with the biennial framework process, the Council and NMFS shall prepare and issue an announcement of Federal Funding Opportunity (FFO) that identifies research priorities for projects to be conducted by vessels using research set-aside as specified in paragraph (d) of this section and § 648.60(e), provides requirements and instructions for applying for funding of a proposed RSA project, and specifies the date by which applications must be received. The FFO shall be published as soon as possible by NMFS and shall provide the opportunity for applicants to apply for projects to be awarded for 1 or 2 years by allowing applicants to apply for RSA funding for the first year, second year, or both.

(b) Proposals submitted in response to the FFO must include the following information, as well as any other specific information required within the FFO: A project summary that includes the project goals and objectives, the relationship of the proposed research to scallop research priorities and/or management needs, project design, participants other than the applicant, funding needs, breakdown of costs, and the vessel(s) for which authorization is requested to conduct research activities.

(c) NOAA shall make the final determination as to what proposals are approved and which vessels are authorized to take scallops in excess of possession limits, or take additional trips into Open or Access Areas. NMFS shall provide authorization of such activities to specific vessels by letter of acknowledgement, letter of authorization, or Exempted Fishing Permit issued by the Regional Administrator, which must be kept on board the vessel.

(d) Available RSA allocation shall be 1.25 million lb (567 mt) annually, which shall be deducted from the ABC/ACL specified in § 648.53(a) prior to setting ACLs for the limited access and LAGC fleets, as specified in § 648.53(a)(3) and (a)(4), respectively. Approved RSA projects shall be allocated an amount of scallop pounds that can be harvested in open areas and available access areas. The specific access areas that are open to RSA harvest shall be specified through the framework process as identified in § 648.60(e)(1). In a year in which a framework adjustment is under review by the Council and/or NMFS, NMFS shall make RSA awards prior to approval of the framework, if practicable, based on total scallop pounds needed to fund each research project. Recipients may begin compensation fishing in open areas prior to approval of the framework, or wait until NMFS approval of the framework to begin compensation fishing within approved access areas.

(e) If all RSA TAC is not allocated in a fishing year, and proceeds from compensation fishing for approved projects fall short of funds needed to cover a project’s budget due to a lower-than-expected scallop price, unused RSA allocation can be provided to that year’s awarded projects to compensate for the...