Framework Actions - Summary

(last updated 5/6/2014)

INTRODUCTION

Framework actions facilitate expedient modifications to certain management measures. Framework actions can modify existing measures and/or those that have been previously considered in a fishery management plan (FMP) or FMP amendment. While amendments may take several years to complete and address a variety of issues, frameworks generally can be completed in 6-8 months and address one or a few issues in a fishery. An "omnibus framework" may address the same/similar issue(s) across multiple FMPs.

PROCESS

If appropriate, the Council may at any time initiate a framework action to add or adjust management measures within an FMP per the goals and objectives of the FMP. Usually a motion at one meeting will initiate development and consideration of a framework at the following two Council meetings (with decision making at the last meeting). This involves three Council meetings with just initiation at the first meeting, but a separate initiation meeting is not explicitly required. Initiation could occur at one meeting with decision making at the next, but in this case relevant management options and analyses would need to be presented at the meeting when initiation took place. Per the applicable regulations, the Council must provide the public with advance notice of the availability of the recommendation(s), appropriate justification(s) and economic and biological analyses, and the opportunity to comment on the proposed adjustment(s) <u>at the first</u> Council meeting and <u>prior to and at the second</u> Council meeting.

Coordination with NMFS is primarily achieved by communication between Council staff and NMFS plan coordinators and NMFS National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) staff. Other NMFS staff may become involved depending on the nature of the action and required analyses. The Council-NMFS Operating Agreement specifies that the Council will develop "Action Plans" for frameworks that delineate required analyses and responsibilities for framework development.

1st Framework Meeting

A committee meeting can count as the first framework meeting, but to maximize transparency and opportunities for public input, NMFS has recommended that both framework meetings be full Council meetings. Alternatively, a noticed full Council meeting via webinar between regularly scheduled in-person Council meetings could constitute the first framework meeting if time is of the essence.

Council staff develops initial alternatives with preliminary analyses before the first framework meeting. The documentation for the first framework meeting should at a minimum include: a Purpose and Need Statement, a timeline for action, a description of the alternatives, a description of the relevant fisheries, relevant constituent communications, and any staff recommendations. Staff works with the Council to come out of the first framework meeting with a clear range of alternatives. The Council should identify preliminary preferred alternatives if possible.

2nd Framework Meeting

Staff may suggest minor changes for alternatives leading up to the second meeting, as long as the changes match the intent of alternatives discussed at the first framework meeting. Minor modifications to alternatives may also be made by the Council during the final framework meeting. However, the analysis supporting Council decision-making must be complete before decision-making.

The environmental analyses supporting a framework action usually take the form of an Environmental Assessment (EA), but sometimes a Categorical Exclusion (CE) can be utilized if the action is primarily administrative in nature. This document is usually presented in near-final form to the Council at the 2nd framework meeting, but additional document perfection typically occurs via review with NMFS staff before finalization.

As part of the Council's recommendations regarding any management measures, the Council must also specify whether the measures should be implemented via a final rule or proposed rule, along with supporting rationale.

RANGES OF FRAMEWORK ALTERNATIVES

The Council's FMPs vary in terms of the range of management options that may be added or modified via frameworks. The details of various frameworkable options in each FMP may be researched at http://www.nero.noaa.gov/regs/fr.html, but the Council's FMPs can be placed into three conceptual categories from more to less flexible in terms of frameworkable actions. Mackerel/Squid/Butterfish, Summer Flounder/Scup/Black Sea Bass, Bluefish, and Spiny Dogfish have the most flexibility (anything currently in the plan can be modified via a framework), tilefish has an intermediate amount of flexibility (a sizable list of frameworkable options), and surfclam/ocean quahog has the least flexibility (a shorter list of frameworkable options). The Council may want to consider generalizing the frameworkable options across plans at some point in the future via an Omnibus Amendment.

Issues that require significant departures from previously contemplated measures or that are otherwise introducing new concepts may require an amendment of an FMP instead of a framework adjustment. So even if an action is identified as generally frameworkable, if it creates enough change or impacts, Council staff or NMFS staff may advise that the action should be undertaken via an FMP amendment versus a framework. Also, each FMP contains a list of measures that may be modified via annual specifications, and the applicable regulations can be consulted when deciding whether actions should be undertaken via an amendment, framework, or annual specifications.