



NOAA
FISHERIES

Electronic Monitoring Cost Allocation

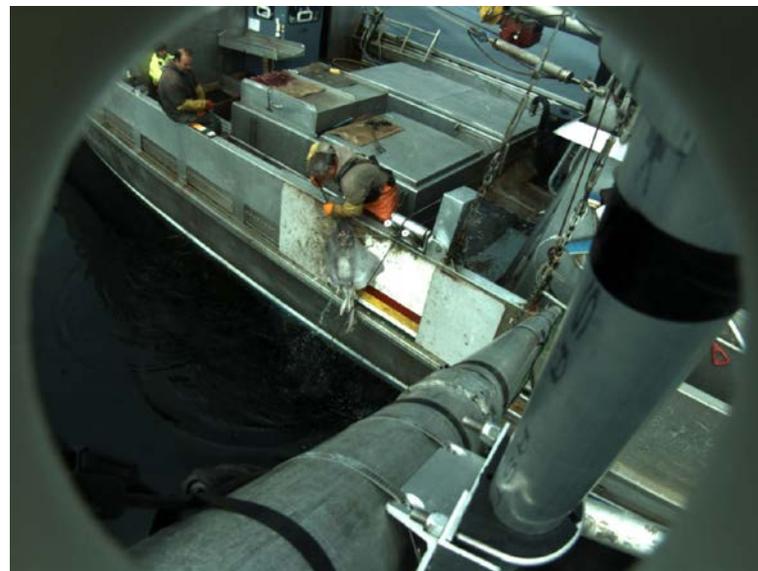
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Electronic Monitoring Cost Allocation - Outline

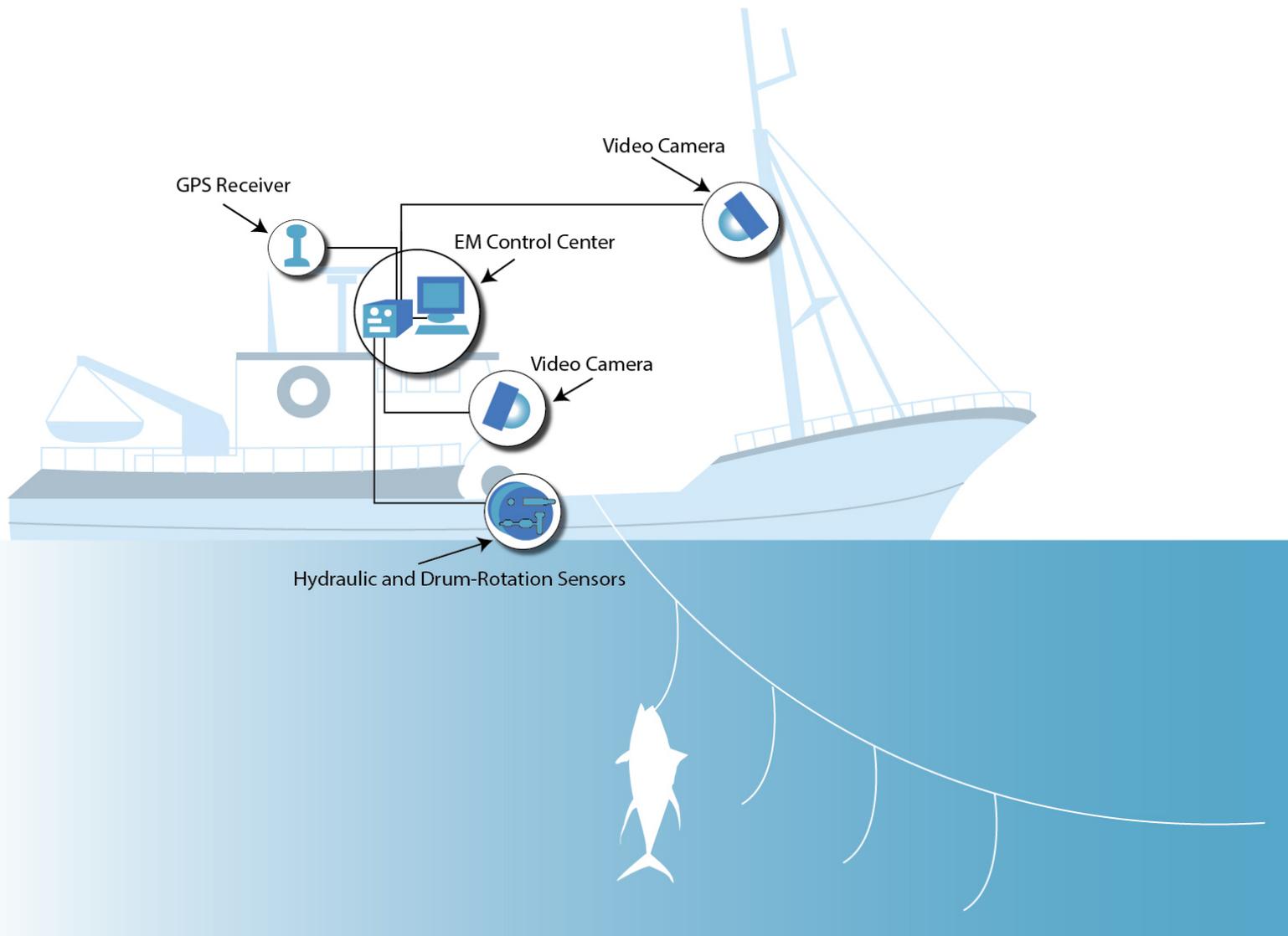
- Policy Directive - Electronic Technologies (ET) (2013)
 - *Objective - Agency and industry costs*
- Cost allocation overview
- Consider all funding sources
- Cost categories
- Allocation framework and transition timeline
- Future issues and timeline for final directive



NOAA Fisheries ET Policy Directive - 2013

- Guidance for fishery-dependent data collection
 - Vessel monitoring systems (VMS), electronic reporting (ER), and EM
- Objectives
 - Encourage to adopt ET
 - Complement and/or improve existing programs
 - Cost-effectiveness and sustainable implementation
 - Align management goals, data needs, funding sources, and regulations
 - Coordination on allocating Agency and industry costs

Electronic Monitoring



EM Cost Allocation Overview

- Decreasing budgets & increasing data demands
 - Cost-effectiveness
 - Economies of scale
 - Sharing of ET solutions across regions
- Specify costs and monitoring functions
 - Fishing industry
 - NOAA Fisheries
- Consider existing cost recovery provisions
- Observer program model

ET Policy Directive – Cost provision

- NOAA will not approve a program if:
 - Provisions create an unfunded or unsustainable cost
- Program funding should consider:
 - a range of funding authorities
 - collection of funds from industry
 - allocation of costs between industry and NOAA Fisheries
- Approved programs
 - NOAA coordination with Councils and stakeholders
 - Develop future funding arrangements

Cost Categories – Fishing Industry

Sampling costs may include:

- **Hardware - purchases, leases, and installation**
- **Hardware - maintenance**
 - Software and system upgrades
 - Keeping cameras clean
 - Replacing hardware
- **Training for captain and crew**
 - How to use, troubleshoot, and maintain equipment
- **Develop vessel monitoring plans (VMPs)**
 - Identification of camera placement, catch handling protocols, and other requirements to facilitate third-party video review
- **Data transmittal**
 - Raw video footage and metadata
- **Service provider fees and overhead**

Cost Categories – NOAA Fisheries

Administrative costs may include:

- **Program administration support**
 - Address science, enforcement, and management needs
 - Staff time and equipment
- **Certification of EM service providers**
 - Review service contracts
 - Review EM summary reports
- **Program performance**
 - Audit service providers
 - Review additional video (if needed)
 - Ensure data quality standards
 - Monitor relative to program objectives

Cost Categories – Program Dependent

Additional costs to consider:

- **Data processing**
 - Video review and summary data collection
- **Data security**
 - Supply chain transmission
- **Data storage**
 - Raw video and metadata (~fishing industry)
 - Unless submitted to Agency
 - Summary data submitted to Agency (~NOAA Fisheries)

Allocation Framework and Transition

- Establish provisions within 2 years
- Implementation can occur later, not to exceed 5 years
- Provisions of new and existing programs to include:
 - List of allocations by category
 - Specify Agency and industry costs
 - Step-wise funding transitions to industry, if appropriate



Next Steps, Future Issues, and Resources

- Timeline to completion
 - May 2017 – Share draft directive with CCC
 - Summer 2017 – Council review and feedback
 - Fall 2017 – Finalize directive
- Transitioning existing programs
- Additional EM challenges
 - Data confidentiality
 - Video retention requirements
 - Minimum participation in EM programs
- 2013 ET Policy Directive and Regional Plans

<https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/advanced-technology/electronic-monitoring/index>

Thank you



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Additional slides



ET Policy Directive – Cost provision

- *“No electronic technology-based fishery-dependent data collection program will be approved by NOAA if its provisions create an unfunded or unsustainable cost of implementation or operation contrary to applicable law or regulation. Funding of fishery dependent data collection programs is expected to consider the entire range of funding authorities available under federal law, including those that allow collection of funds from industry. Where cost-sharing of monitoring costs between the agency and industry is deemed appropriate and approved under applicable law and regulation, NOAA Fisheries will work with Councils and stakeholders to develop transition plans from present to future funding arrangements”.*