

Audubon Nature Institute



G.U.L.F.

—Gulf United for Lasting Fisheries—

Louisiana Shrimp Action Plan Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)

Updated January 2018

Prepared by:

Audubon Nature Institute

Gulf United for Lasting Fisheries (G.U.L.F.)

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Introduction

Gulf United for Lasting Fisheries (G.U.L.F.) was founded in 2012 and is the sustainable seafood program of Audubon Nature Institute, a not-for-profit network of attractions dedicated to “Celebrating the Wonders of Nature.” G.U.L.F.’s Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) were initiated under the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC) Oil Disaster Recovery Program (ODRP). GSMFC requested that G.U.L.F. create FIPs based on assessments of U.S. fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico using the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF).

G.U.L.F. adapted market-accepted models of FIPs, called **Marine Advancement Plans (MAPs)** by incorporating assessments conducted using the FAO CCRF. Comprehensive information of the fishery was gathered through interviews with management and industry representatives, public documents, and research publications and compared to the CCRF and G.U.L.F Sustainability Benchmarking Report (SBR).

In August 2015, G.U.L.F. began leading the Louisiana Shrimp FIP after the project had been under Sustainable Fisheries Partnership since 2010. Based on the needs of some participants, in 2016 the decision was made to transition this project to a Comprehensive FIP based on the guidelines published by the [Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions](#). An MSC Pre-assessment was completed in November 2016. Actions associated with gaps in the MSC Pre-assessment and SBR have been developed.

The full SBR and MSC Pre-assessment reports can be found on the G.U.L.F. website, www.AudubonGULF.org.

SCOPE

- Species:
 - White Shrimp (*Litopenaeus setiferus*)
 - Brown Shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus aztecus*)
- Location
 - Texas state territorial waters (nine nautical miles(nm))
 - U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZZ, 200 nm)



- Gear
 - Otter Trawl
 - Skimmer Trawl
- Management
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC)
 - Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)

Current Participants (as of G.U.L.F. transition in 2015)

[Paul Piazza & Son, Inc](#) - Joined August 2015

[Big Easy Foods](#) - Joined August 2015

[New Orleans Fish House](#) - Joined March 2016

[Tommy's Seafood, Inc](#) - Joined March 2017

[David Chauvin Seafood/Bluewater Shrimp](#) - Joined March 2017

[C.F. Gollott and Son Seafood, Inc](#) - Joined March 2017

[Gulf Pride Enterprises, Inc](#)- Joined May 2017

Status of the Fishery

The Louisiana shrimp fishery harvests brown and white shrimp in Louisiana state territorial waters and federal waters in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Approximately 67% of landings occur in state waters within 3 nautical miles of shore. Harvest of brown shrimp peaks in the summer (spring season: mid-May to July), and harvest of white shrimp peaks in the fall (fall season: mid-August to December). Brown and white shrimp stocks are found in both state and federal waters in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and are assessed regionally. Stock assessments conducted by NOAA Fisheries Galveston Lab indicate that neither shrimp species is overfished or experiencing overfishing. The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC) and NOAA Fisheries manage the fishery in federal waters. The Loui-



siana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) manages the fishery within state waters.

The primary gear types used in the Louisiana fishery are otter trawls and skimmer trawls. Butterfly nets and cast nets are also sometimes used, with butterfly nets harvesting approximately 3% of catch, and only a small number of documented landings by cast net. These are the only legal gear types allowed by Louisiana and federal regulations. The primary gear offshore is otter trawl, the dominant gear inshore is skimmer trawl. Skimmer trawls and butterfly nets are only used inshore.

Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) are required in otter trawls in both state and federal waters by federal regulation and this regulation is enforced by NOAA, USCG, and LDWF. Skimmer trawls and butterfly nets are exempt from TED requirements, but must adhere to tow time limits (55 minutes from April 1-October 31, 75 minutes from November 1-March 31).

All shrimp trawls in federal waters are required to use certified bycatch reduction devices (BRDs). BRDs are not required in Louisiana; however, many fishermen in state waters do pull BRDs (recent research indicates that approximate 45% of skimmer trawls pull BRDs), and fishermen in Louisiana are allowed to retain bycatch species for sale or personal consumption within regulatory requirements for those species.

Notable improvements made in the shrimp fishery in recent years include: stock monitoring, bycatch reduction, area closures, and sea turtle nesting enhancement projects.

Initial sustainability issues identified (taken from previous work plan):

- Lack of publicly available information on the status, management, and ecosystem impacts within Louisiana's jurisdiction
- In federal waters, bycatch ratios are high in comparison to other US trawl fisheries
- Stock statuses of most frequent bycatch species are unknown
- Observer coverage is low (1-2%)
- TED compliance rate has fluctuated close to the required levels in recent years
- Recent research suggests that compliance with tow time regulations is low and Kemp's ridley turtle captures have been documented

In 2010, a FIP was announced for the Louisiana shrimp fishery led by the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). A public work plan for the fishery was finalized in November of 2012 with the following goals:



1. Create a Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the shrimp fishery management and monitoring in state waters.
2. Release information on sea turtle interactions in state waters.
3. Publish information on state fishery management systems.
4. Release information on fishery enforcement including summarized compliance and enforcement data.

As of August 2015, all of these actions have been completed. The [Louisiana Shrimp FMP](#) is posted on the LDWF website.

Information on sea turtle interactions, state fishery management systems, and fishery enforcement data are included in the Louisiana shrimp FMP, and can also be found on the Louisiana Shrimp Task Force (STF) website at <http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/fishing/meetings>.

SFP has handed leadership of the FIP to the Audubon Nature Institute’s Gulf United for Lasting Fisheries Program (G.U.L.F.) as a regional group able to work closely with industry members in Louisiana to further enhance the sustainability of the fishery. The G.U.L.F. program develops Marine Advancement Plans (MAPs), which are FIPs tailored to the Gulf of Mexico region. MAPs are designed to engage both industry and management within each fishery to address the main sustainability principles (stock status/harvest rates, bycatch and ecosystem impacts, and governance), as well as social and economic concerns of the fishery.

The Audubon Nature Institute G.U.L.F. program conducted an updated pre-assessment in early 2016. A number of issues were identified upon which a new actions were developed. At the same time, the fishery also underwent an updated Marine Stewardship Council pre-assessment, identifying many of the same issues. This document serves as a living document to track on-going efforts to resolve the issues identified by G.U.L.F.

FIP Activities (Updated 12.11.17)

ACTION 1	Increase TED/BRD compliance and reporting.
Reference	G.U.L.F. SBR: 7.2.2 (g)(iii), 7.6.9 (a)(i,ii,iii), 8.5.1(a), 12.10(c) MSC PI: 2.1.1., 2.2.1, 2.3.2, 3.2.3
Participants	All participants
Target Completion Date	Annual updates



Action 1 Summary:

Data on sea turtle interactions with the fishery is collected and monitored through enforcement and compliance checks carried out by NOAA, US Coast Guard, State resource agencies and trained Sea Grant agents. The NOAA TED Compliance Policy was recently implemented in September 2016.

Increasing courtesy inspections will:

1. provide participants with verification that the vessels they are sourcing from are in full compliance and operating efficiently
2. will increase the data available for use in meeting the requirements of the NOAA TED Compliance Policy.
3. Will increase compliance and effectiveness of BRDs/TEDs, therefore, reducing bycatch of primary, secondary, and ETP species.

Participants agree to work with harvesters and docks to ensure that TEDs and BRDs are checked at least annually through courtesy inspections by either NOAA Gear Monitoring Team or Sea Grant gear specialist. Documentation of gear inspections will be maintained by participants.

ACTION 1 PROGRESS SUMMARY				
	Total # Vessels Inspected	# Fully Compliant	# With Non-Compliances	# Non-Compliances Fixed On Site *
2016	7	3	4	1
2017	46	26	20	10

* Some gear adjustments required more time than available during site visit. Participants acknowledged any issues are committed to resolving them.

2016 GEAR EVALUATIONS							
	Date	Vessel #	FC*	Minor NC**	Major NC	NC fixed?	Add'l advice?
1	5/12/16	BE-1	X				Y
2	7/9/16	PP-1		X		Y	Y
3	7/9/16	PP-2	X				Y
4	11/28/16	DC-1		X			Y
5	11/28/16	DC-2		X	X		Y
6	11/28/16	DC-3		X			Y
7	11/28/16	DC-4***	X				

Special Notes:

*FC=Full Compliance

**NC=Non-Compliance



***DC-4 was a skimmer trawl that was voluntarily pulling TEDs.

2017 GEAR EVALUATIONS							
	Date	Vessel #	FC*	Minor NC**	Major NC	NC fixed?	Add'l advice?
1	1/5/17	PP-3			X	Y	Y
2	1/5/17	PP-4		X		Y	Y
3	1/5/17	PP-5		X		Y	Y
4	1/5/17	PP-6		X		Y	Y
5	3/28/17	CP-1	X				Y
6	3/28/17	CP-2			X		Y
7	3/28/17	CP-3			X	Y	Y
8	3/29/17	IC-1	X				Y
9	3/29/17	IC-2	X				Y
10	3/29/17	IC-3		X			Y
11	3/29/17	IC-4	X				Y
12	3/29/17	IC-5		X			Y
13	3/29/17	IC-6		X			Y
14	3/29/17	IC-7	X				
15	3/29/17	IC-8	X				
16	3/29/17	IC-9	X				
17	3/29/17	IC-10	X				
18	3/29/17	IC-11		X			
19	3/29/17	IC-12		X			
20	3/29/17	IC-13	X				
21	3/29/17	IC-14		X	X		Y
22	3/29/17	IC-15	X				
23	3/29/17	IC-16	X				
24	3/29/17	IC-17	X				Y
25	3/29/17	IC-18		X		Y	
26	3/29/17	IC-19	X				
27	3/29/17	IC-20	X				
28	3/29/17	IC-21	X				
29	3/29/17	IC-22		X		Y	
30	3/29/17	IC-23	X				
31	3/30/17	IC-24		X	X		
32	3/30/17	IC-25	X				



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33	3/30/17	IC-26			X	Y	Y
34	3/30/17	IC-27	X				
35	3/30/17	IC-28			X	Y	
36	3/30/17	IC-29	X				
37	3/30/17	IC-30	X				
38	3/30/17	IC-31	X				
39	3/30/17	IC-32	X				
40	3/30/17	IC-33		X			Y
41	3/30/17	IC-34	X				
42	3/30/17	IC-35	X				
43	3/30/17	IC-36	X				
44	3/30/17	IC-37	X				
45	3/30/17	D-1		X			Y
46	3/30/17	D-2		X		Y	Y

ACTION 1 PROGRESS (additional to gear evaluations)

Date	Progress	Participants
January 2016	Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission approves a Notice of Intent (NOI) to adopt regulations requiring TEDs in otter trawls in state waters. LDWF NOI to adopt TED regulations into state law.	LDWF
July 2016	TED requirements as state law go into effect. Title 76 (updated July 2016).	LDWF
June 2016 - July 2017	LDWF checks 102 boats and 292 TEDS	LDWF

ACTION 2

Increase compliance with tow time regulations for skimmer trawls and butterfly nets - Tow the Time Campaign.

Reference	G.U.L.F. SBR: 7.2.2 (g)(iii), 7.6.9 (a)(i,ii,iii), 8.5.1(a), 12.10(c) MSC PI: 2.3.2, 3.2.3
Participants	All participants
Target Completion Date	2018 - Pending NOAA proposed rule requiring TEDs in skimmers, wing nets, and pusher-head trawls: (81 FR 91097)



Action 2 Summary:

NOAA Observer Program reports indicate that compliance with mandated tow times for skimmer trawls without TEDs is low. Tow time infractions appear partially due to misunderstandings or lack of information on current tow time regulations.

According to 50 CFR 223.206 (d)(3) “The tow time is measured from the time that the trawl door enters the water until it is removed from the water. For a trawl that is not attached to a door, the tow time is measured from the time the cod end enters the water until it is removed from the water.” The tow time method used by the Observer Program ([Scott-Denton et al. 2014](#)) does not measure tow

times according to this legal definition. In a 2014 [Technical Memorandum \(Observer Coverage of the 2014 Gulf of Mexico Skimmer Trawl Fishery\)](#) the authors state, “In this study, tow time out was not recorded until the cod ends were brought fully on board.” Skimmer fishermen will remove the codends from the water, but leave frames in the water while bags are either checked or dumped. The Scott-Denton study also states that, “For tows when the frames remained in the water between tows, the subsequent tow’s start time was recorded as the next whole minute after the previous tow’s end time.” This is also inconsistent with the definition of tow time in the CFR. This methodology could lead to “noncompliances” recorded due to tow times not being measured based on the legal definition, which is used by fishermen. Such deviation may inaccurately create large noncompliance ratios for observed tows. Additionally, the report indicates that a large portion of non-compliances reported were within 5 minutes of the legal tow time requirement. The average tow time observed from May to June was around 63 minutes, which may be accounted for in the method of observers starting a tow while the codend was still on the vessel.

In 2014, G.U.L.F. launched the Tow the Time campaign in partnership with Louisiana Sea Grant to increase awareness of tow time restrictions. G.U.L.F. outreach staff will conduct dock visits to distribute accurate tow time information and Tow the Time decals to skimmer vessels. FIP Participants agree to distribute materials to their supply chains (docks and vessels) and ensure that skimmer vessels are properly educated and adhering to tow time limits.

Public comment period for a proposed rule requiring TEDs in skimmer, butterfly, and pusher-head



Example of Tow Time Decal



trawls closed on February 14, 2017. Participants will monitor the progress of the ruling and assist industry in transitioning when the final rule is published.

ACTION 2 PROGRESS		
Date	Progress	Participants
July 2016	State law allowing enforcement of federal TED and tow time rules goes into effect. Title 76 (updated July 2016) .	LDWF
August 2016	Attended five industry meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8/5/16 Buras, LA - 40 fishermen present and 200 Tow Time decals distributed. • 8/8/16 Lafitte, LA - 20 fishermen present and distributed 50 Tow Time decals. • 8/9/16 Larose, LA - 30 fishermen present and 50 Tow Time decals distributed. • 8/11/16 Chalmette, LA - 15 fishermen present and distributed 30 Tow time decals. 	G.U.L.F.
November 2016	Distributed 100 Tow Time stickers in Dulac	Paul Piazza, Big Easy
March 2017	Dock outreach to distribute Tow Time Decals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/25/17 Houma, LA - 100 Tow Time decals distributed at annual LSA membership meeting • 3/28/17 Cameron Parish, LA - Distributed 60 Tow Time Decals • 3/29/17 Intracoastal City - Distributed 100 Tow Time Decals • 3/30/17 Delcambre, LA - Distributed 110 Tow Time Decals 	G.U.L.F.
April 2017	Dock outreach to distribute Tow Time Decals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4/12/17 Port Sulpher, LA - 50 Tow Time decals distributed • 4/29/17 Hopedale, LA - 30 Tow Time decals distributed 	G.U.L.F.
May 2017	Dock outreach to distribute Tow Time Decals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5/20/17 Buras, LA - distributed 50 decals • 5/24/17 - New Orleans, LA - distributed 100 Tow Time Decals • 5/31/17 - Dulac, LA - 100 Tow Time decals distributed 	G.U.L.F.



June 2017	<p>Conducted outreach to docks to distributed Tow Time stickers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6/16/17 Biloxi, MS - 20 stickers distributed • 6/19/17 Golden Meadow, LA - 50 stickers distributed • 6/26/17 Venice, LA - 100 stickers distributed • 6/28/17 Leeville and Port Fourchon - 50 stickers distributed • 6/29/17 Lafitte and St. Bernard, LA - 100 stickers distributed 	G.U.L.F.
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ACTION 3		Evaluate Observer Coverage Levels and achieve statistically appropriate coverage level.
Reference	G.U.L.F. SBR 7.7.3(ii), 8.4.3(b) MSC PI 2.1.3, 2.2.3, 2.3.2	
Participants	All participants in collaboration with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Shrimp Roundtable.	
Target Completion Date	2019	

Action 3 Summary:

The Observer Program for the Gulf of Mexico Shrimp fishery is currently considered a “Pilot/Baseline” program according to the NOAA U.S. National Bycatch Report (NBR). The NBR indicates that bycatch estimates for the fishery may be based on inconsistent or unreliable information and/or that sampling levels may have been inadequate or inconsistent. A statistical analysis is needed to determine appropriate observer coverage levels for the fishery. Participants will continue to work in conjunction with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Supplier Roundtable to request that the government perform an evaluation of the program.

ACTION 3 PROGRESS		
Date	Progress	Participants
August 2016	A letter was sent to the NOAA Observer Program (lead- Woods Fisheries) requesting a statistical analysis of observer program coverage for the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fleet.	Big Easy, Paul Piazza



September 2017	Letters of Support to NOAA's Cooperative Research Program supporting a proposal focused on data collection for bycatch and observer coverage.	New Orleans Fish House, members of the Shrimp Suppliers's Roundtable
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ACTION 4	Evaluate current data collection methods and protocols of the Observer Program to determine if current methods are able to identify and quantify more precisely all non-target speices caught by the fishery.	
Reference	G.U.L.F. SBR 7.2.2(g)(iii), 7.6.9(a)(i,ii,iii), 8.5.1(a), 12.10(c) MSC PI 2.1.3, 2.2.3	
Participants	All participants in collaboration with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Shrimp Roundtable.	
Target Completion Date	2019	

Action 4 Summary:

There is currently onboard observer coverage for the Gulf of Mexico federal shrimp fleet, which collects data on non-target species caught by the fishery. Current observer reports, however, contain some large categories of unidentified finfish, crustaceans, and invertebrates. Participants will continue to work in conjunction with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Supplier Roundtable to address this activity.

ACTION 4 PROGRESS		
Date	Progress	Participants
September 2017	Letters of Support to NOAA's Cooperative Research Program supporting a proposal focused on data collection for bycatch and observer coverage.	New Orleans Fish House, members of the Shrimp Suppliers's Roundtable

ACTION 5	Support more robust state-level bycatch data collection and management.	
Reference	G.U.L.F. SBR 7.2.2(g)(iii), 7.6.9(a)(i,ii,iii), 8.5.1(a), 12.10(c) MSC PI 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3	
Participants	All participants	
Target Completion Date	2019 - Pending LDWF bycatch study	



Action 5 Summary:

The Louisiana Shrimp FMP reports that about 70% of shrimp landed in Louisiana is caught in state waters. The FMP currently relies on federal data regarding bycatch in the shrimp trawl fishery; however, gear regulations differ between the federal fleet and the state-licensed shrimp vessels, primarily, in that BRDs are not required in state waters. There is anecdotal evidence that many state-licensed shrimpers do use BRDs voluntarily, but there is no quantitative information on how many, what type of BRDs and when they are used (many report using them seasonally). There is also anecdotal evidence that many shrimpers in state waters utilize some bycatch species either for sale or for personal consumption, but again, there is no quantitative data on bycatch utilization.

Participants agree to work with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) to evaluate BRD use, bycatch utilization and update bycatch characterization and ratio information for the state level fleet and consider management options based on data collected.

ACTION 5 PROGRESS		
Date	Progress	Participants
September 2017	Letters of Support to NOAA's Cooperative Research Program supporting a proposal focused on data collection for bycatch and observer coverage.	New Orleans Fish House, members of the Shrimp Suppliers' Roundtable

ACTION 6	Engagement with Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and NOAA Fisheries to pursue a more well-defined Harvest Control Rule (HCR) in the event that the stock falls below established reference points.
Reference	MSC PI 1.2.2
Participants	All participants
Target Completion Date	2020

Action 6 Summary:

The recent MSC pre-assessment notes that there is a generally understood HCR; however, it is currently unclear what tools the management system would use should the abundance drop to levels near PRI (point of recruitment impairment). A well-defined HCR should be developed that includes pre-agreed rules and management actions to be taken in response to changes in stock status.



ACTION 7	Compile additional habitat information currently available from state and federal agencies.
Reference	MSC PI 2.4.2
Participants	All participants
Target Completion Date	2018

Action 7 Summary:

GMFMC has a long history of evaluating habitats and determining impacts of fishing. GMFMC has identified essential fish habitat, which extends to the shore and includes state waters and habitat areas of particular concern (HAPC). No specific evidence was provided for the pre-assessment indicating habitat management by LDWF and sea grasses were identified by the pre-assessment as a potential vulnerable marine ecosystem.

Additional evidence likely exists that was not available or considered at the time of the pre-assessment, which can be compiled and presented to address this issue.

Coastal restoration and habitat management are high priorities in the state of Louisiana and several agencies are involved in these efforts including LDWF, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) and others. CPRA is the lead agency and has developed a comprehensive Coastal Master Plan for the state of Louisiana which included extensive research on habitat and ecosystems within Louisiana waters.

Several management measures do exist through LDWF and by other Louisiana agencies responsible for habitat and coastal restoration that can be further analyzed and potentially incorporated into the Louisiana Shrimp FMP. For example, LDWF manages numerous wildlife management areas where trawling is prohibited and efforts are in place to conserve submerged aquatic vegetation.

ACTION 7 PROGRESS		
Date	Progress	Participants
December 2016	The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council Released a 5-Year Review of Essential Fish Habitat Requirements .	



ACTION 8	Compile additional ecosystem information currently available from state and federal agencies.
Reference	MSC PI 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.3
Participants	All participants
Target Completion Date	2018

Action 8 Summary:

GMFMC and NOAA Fisheries has have a long history of ecosystem-based fisheries management. Current measures for the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery focus on minimizing incidental catch, ETP interactions and habitat impacts. Based on the evidence considered at the time of the pre-assessment, it is not clear whether GMFMC has identified key features most crucial to maintaining ecosystem resilience and productivity. The assessment team notes that information has not been gathered and consolidated in a manner which allows the team to draw conclusions on the ecosystem information, status and management. Additionally, as noted above, agencies within Louisiana have done extensive evaluations of ecosystems within Louisiana as part of the comprehensive Coastal Master Plan developed by CPRA.

Additional evidence likely exists that was not available or considered at the time of the pre-assessment, which can be compiled and presented to address this issue.

ACTION 8 PROGRESS		
Date	Progress	Participants
August 2016	A letter was sent to Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council regarding implementation of Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management in the Gulf (lead-Big Easy).	Big Easy, Paul Piazza
August 2017	NOAA released a Technical Memorandum with the aim of supporting ecosystem-based Management.	



ACTION 9	Evaluate the current Louisiana Fishery Standards (LA R.S. §56:638.5) to determine how these objectives address uncertainty in science and management in consistency with the use of the precautionary approach.
Reference	MSC PI 3.1.3
Participants	All participants
Target Completion Date	2019

Action 9 Summary:

Federal science and management is governed by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management Act (MSA), which provides clear guidelines for the 10 National Standards implemented by NOAA Fisheries. MSA guidelines have been translated into scientific and technical guidance and have been interpreted as being consistent with international agreements and criteria for precautionary approaches. Louisiana has similar fishery standards established for state fisheries management through Louisiana Revised Statute 56:638, which contains objectives for the use of best available science; however, it was unclear to the assessment team how uncertainty is addressed within state science and management and whether these objectives are consistent with a precautionary approach

Completed Actions

ACTION	Align the Louisiana shrimp FIP with “Comprehensive FIP” guidelines
Reference	Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions
Participants	Big Easy, Paul Piazza

Summary:

The Audubon Nature Institute G.U.L.F. MAP is designed to be flexible and meet the needs of all its stakeholders. This project currently meets the criteria of the Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions Comprehensive FIP.



COMPLETED ACTION PROGRESS		
Date	Action	Participants
September 2015	Participants requested that the Louisiana Shrimp Task Force provide funding to update the Louisiana shrimp MSC Pre-assessment. Funds were awarded.	LDWF, Big Easy, Paul Piazza
February 2016	Louisiana Shrimp Task Force received, reviewed and approved the MSC pre-assessment for release. Report was provided to participants.	LDWF, Big Easy, Paul Piazza
July 2016	Third party certification body selected to complete scoping document based on MSC pre-assessment.	Big Easy, Paul Piazza
November 2016	Scoping Document completed.	Paul Piazza, Big Easy Foods, New Orleans Fish House

OTHER ACTIONS		
March 2016	Meeting in Boston with Shrimp Roundtable- decide on actions for Roundtable for 2016.	Big Easy, Paul Piazza
April 2016	A Statement of Work from Shrimp Roundtable with two actions (ecosystem and observer coverage) was agreed upon by all participants and posted.	Big Easy, Paul Piazza
September 2016	New Orleans Fish House joins as FIP Participant	New Orleans Fish House





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