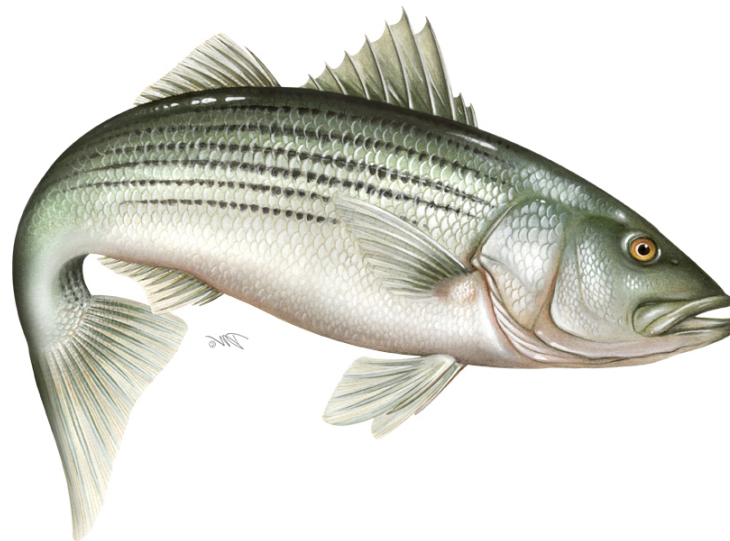




FMP Review for Atlantic Striped Bass 2020 Fishing Year



Striped Bass Management Board
August 3, 2021

Overview



1. Status of the Stock
2. Status of the FMP
3. Status of the Fishery
4. Status of Management Measures
5. PRT Comments



Status of the Stock



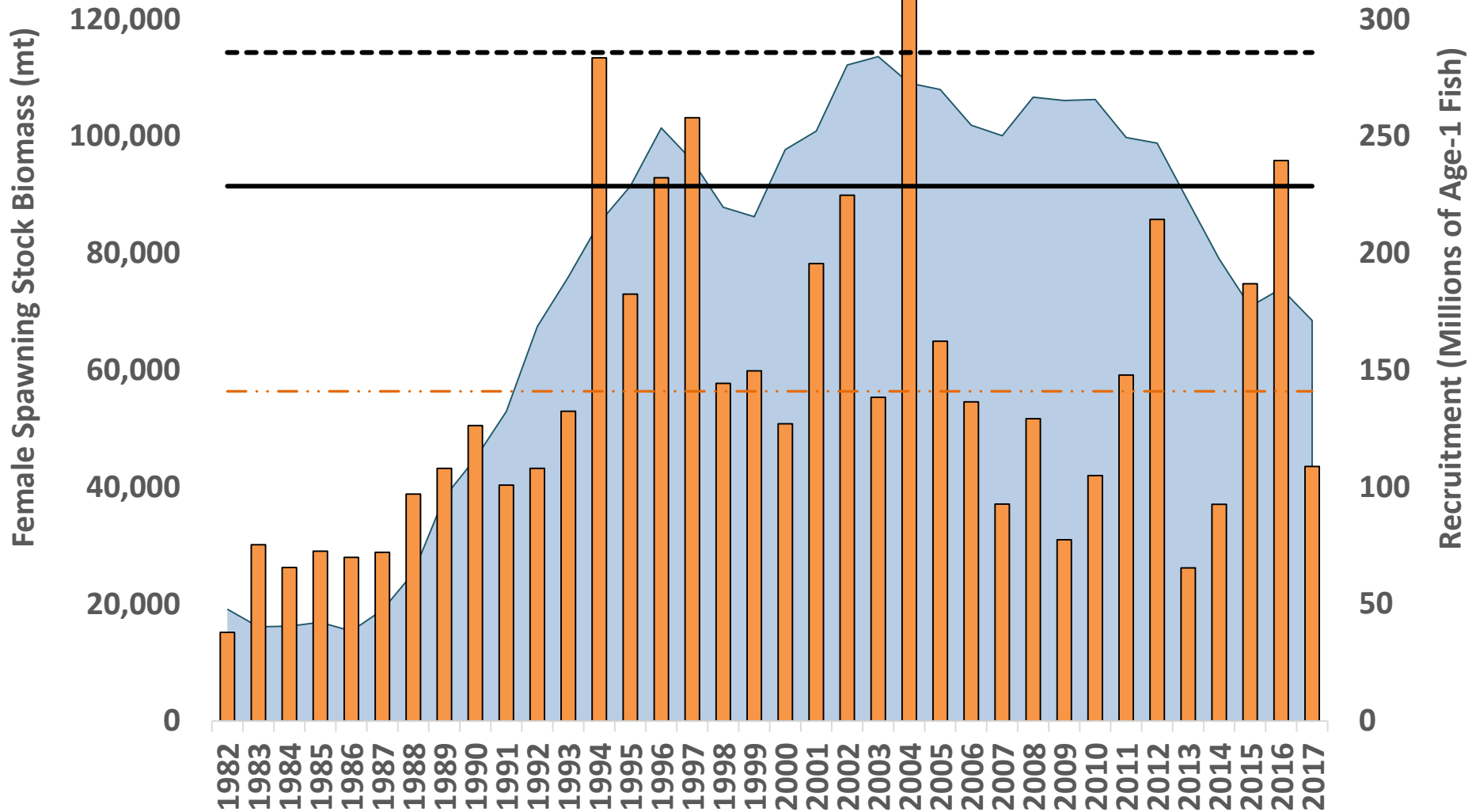
- The Atlantic striped bass stock is overfished and experiencing overfishing
 - Based on results of the 2018 benchmark assessment
 - Data through 2017, including new MRIP estimates

	<i>SSB (MT)</i>	<i>F</i>
2017	68,476	0.31
<i>Threshold</i>	91,436	0.24
<i>Target</i>	114,295	0.20

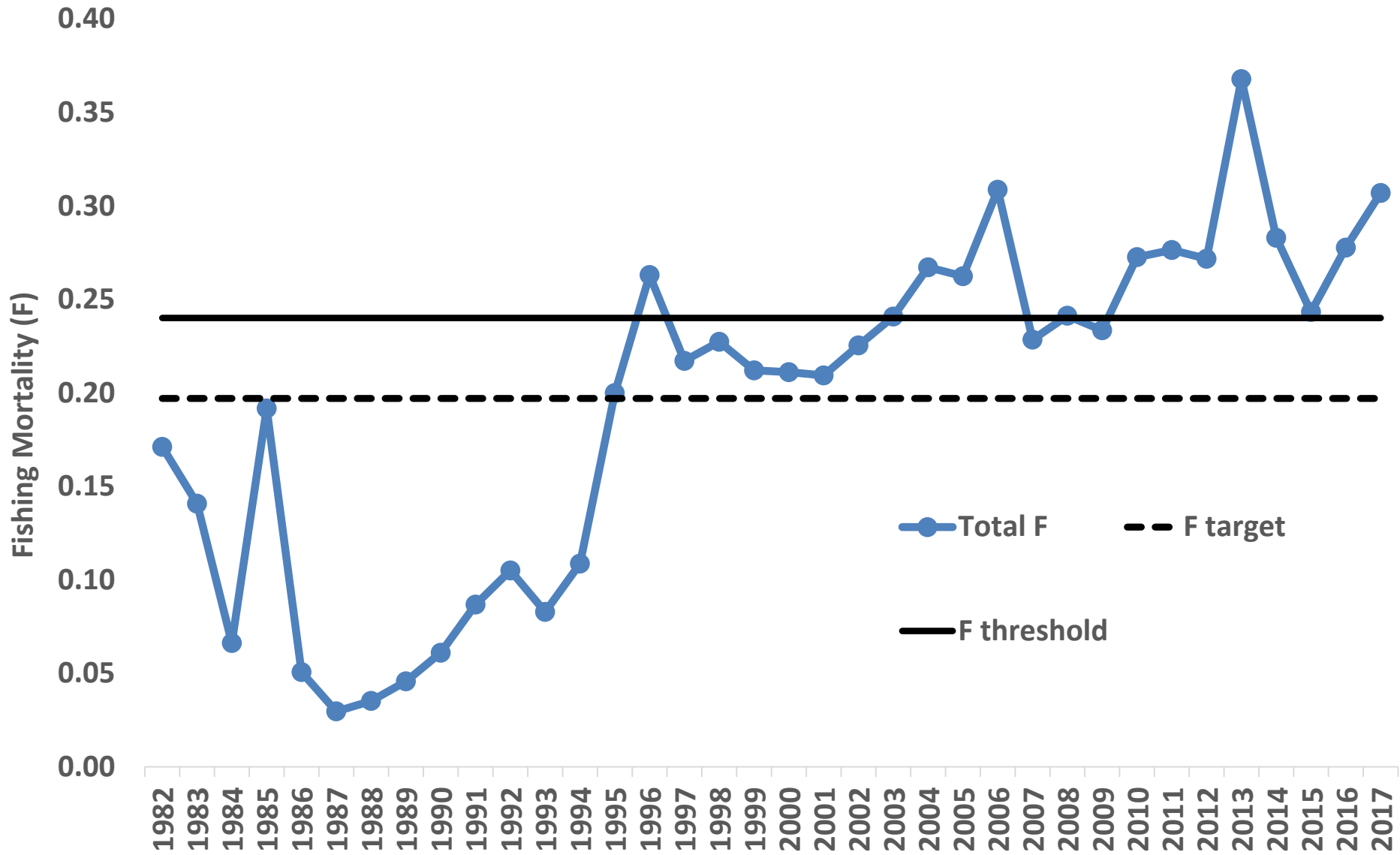
Status of the Stock



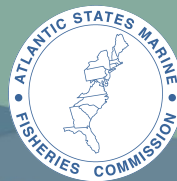
Female SSB Recruitment SSB target SSB threshold Average Recruitment



Status of the Stock



Status of the FMP



- Amendment 6 and its Addenda I-VI set the management program in 2020
- Addendum VI measures designed to reduce total removals by 18% relative to 2017 levels were implemented by April 1, 2020
- Addendum VI circle hook measures implemented in 2021
- Draft Amendment 7 is under development to address recreational release mortality, conservation equivalency, management triggers, and measures to protect the 2015 year class



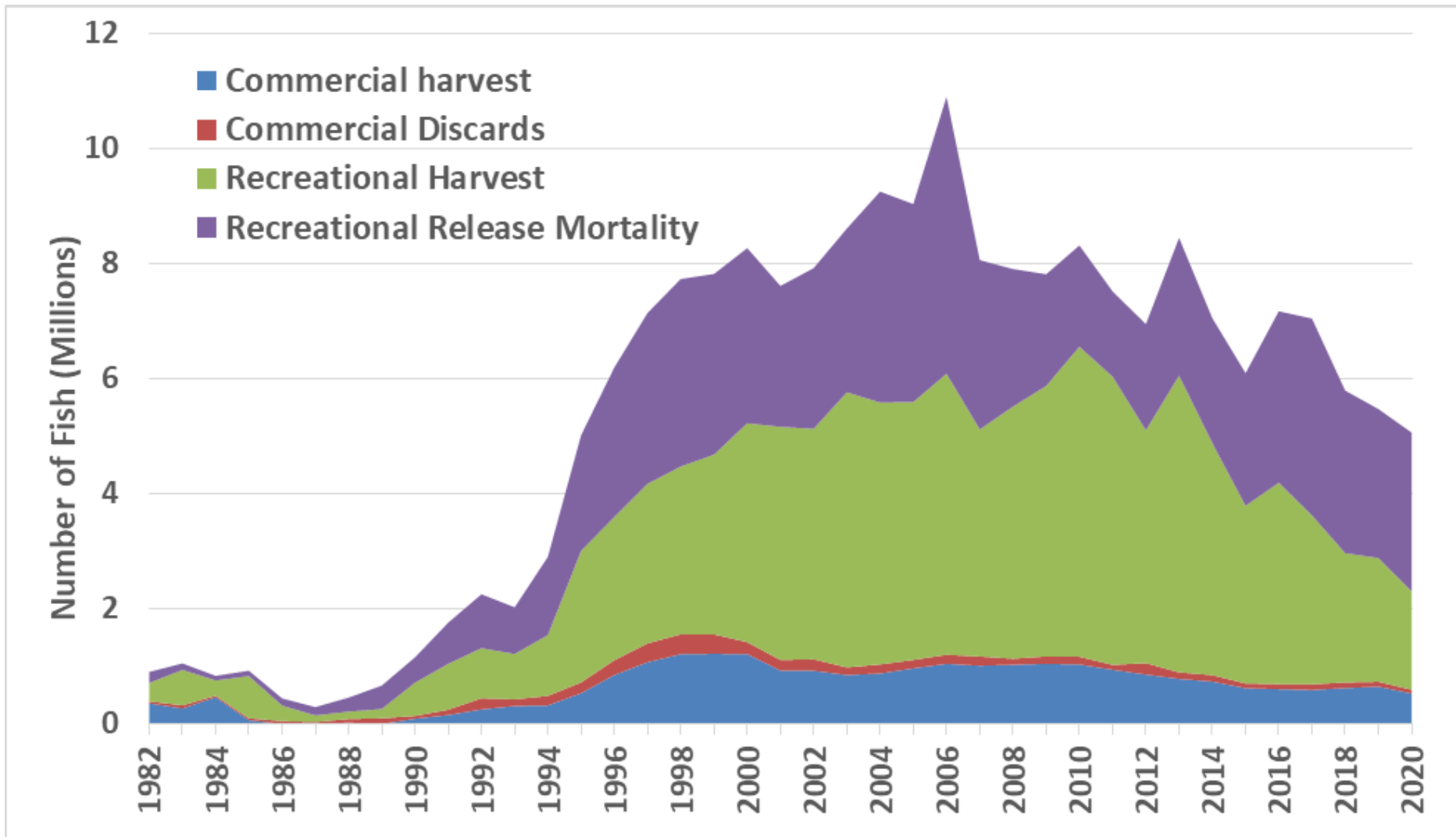
Addendum VI Removals



- Addendum VI measures implemented in 2020 to reduce total recreational removals by 18%
 - Reduced state commercial quotas by 18%
 - 1 fish bag limit and a 28" to less than 35" slot limit for ocean fisheries
 - 1 fish bag limit and an 18" minimum size limit in Chesapeake Bay
 - Some states implemented alternative regulations through conservation equivalency to achieve an 18% reduction in total removals statewide



Status of the Fishery



Status of the Fishery - 2020

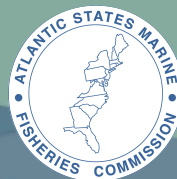


- Total removals = 5.1 million fish (-7% from 2019)
- Commercial
 - Harvest = 531,240 fish (-19%); 3.39 million lbs. (-20%)
 - Chesapeake Bay accounted for 62% by weight
 - Discards = 65,319 fish (<2% of total removals)
- Recreational
 - Harvest = 1.71 million fish (-21%)
 - Releases = 30.7 million fish (+7%)
 - Release mortality = 2.8 million fish (54% of total removals)

% change relative to 2019



Commercial Quota



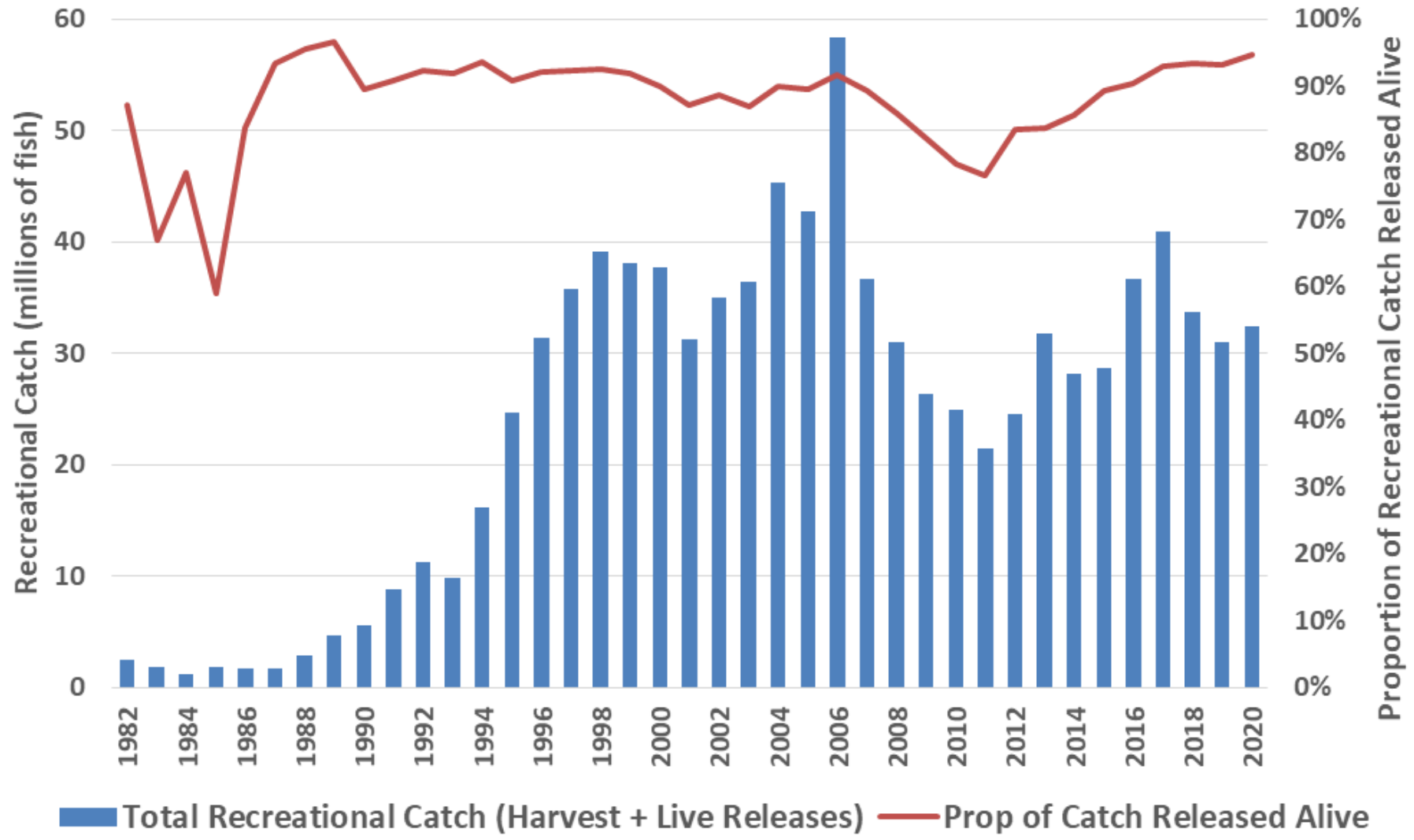
State	Add VI (base)	2020 Quota [^]	2020 Harvest	Overage
Ocean				
Maine*	154	154	-	-
New Hampshire*	3,537	3,537	-	-
Massachusetts	713,247	735,240	386,924	0
Rhode Island	148,889	148,889	115,891	0
Connecticut*	14,607	14,607	-	-
New York	652,552	640,718	473,461	0
New Jersey**	197,877	215,912	-	-
Delaware	118,970	142,474	137,986	0
Maryland	74,396	89,094	81,969	0
Virginia	113,685	125,034	77,239	0
North Carolina	295,495	295,495	0	0
Ocean Total	2,333,409	2,411,154	1,273,470	0
Chesapeake Bay				
Maryland	2,588,603	1,442,120	1,092,321	0
Virginia		983,393	611,745	0
PRFC		572,861	414,856	0
Bay Total		2,998,374	2,118,922	0

[^] 2020 quota changed through conservation equivalency for MA, NY, NJ, DE, MD, PRFC, VA.

Note: Maryland's Chesapeake Bay quota for 2020 was adjusted to account for the overage in 2019.



Recreational Releases



2020 MRIP: Imputed Data



Contribution of imputed data to 2020 MRIP estimates for Atlantic striped bass by state.

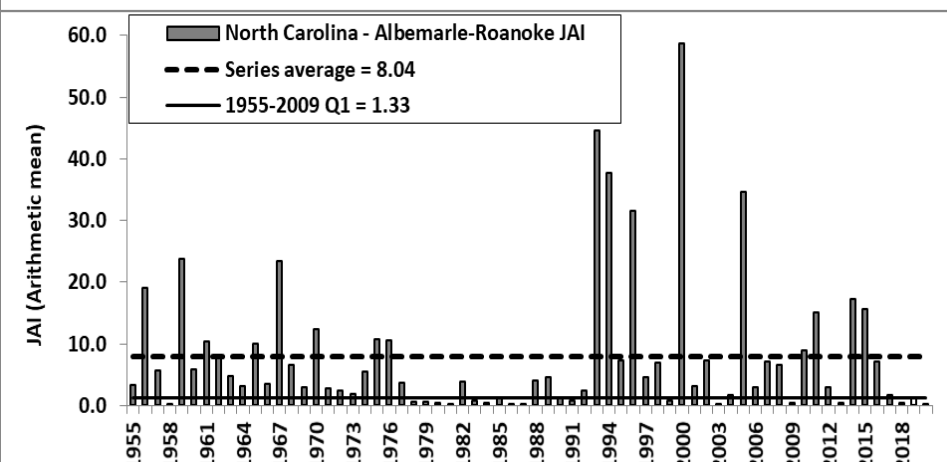
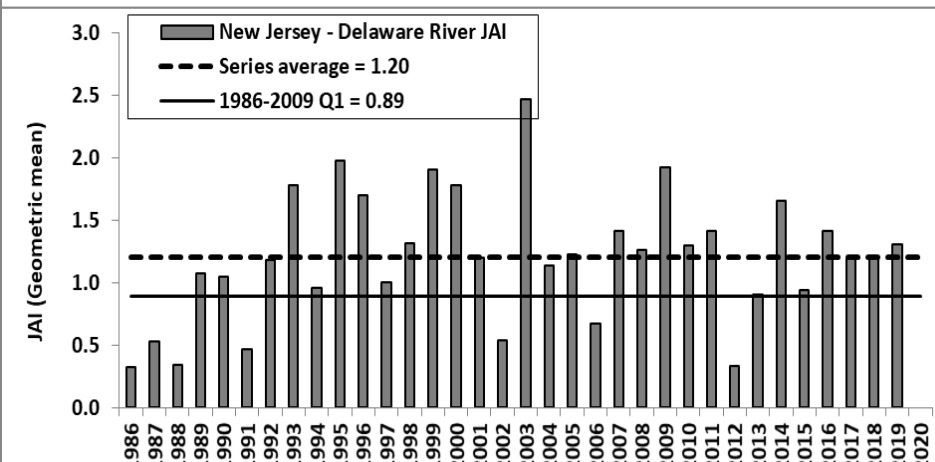
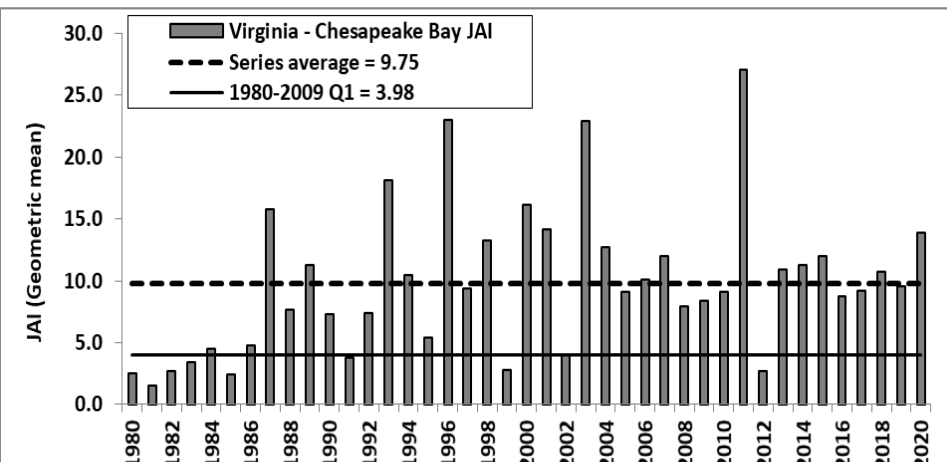
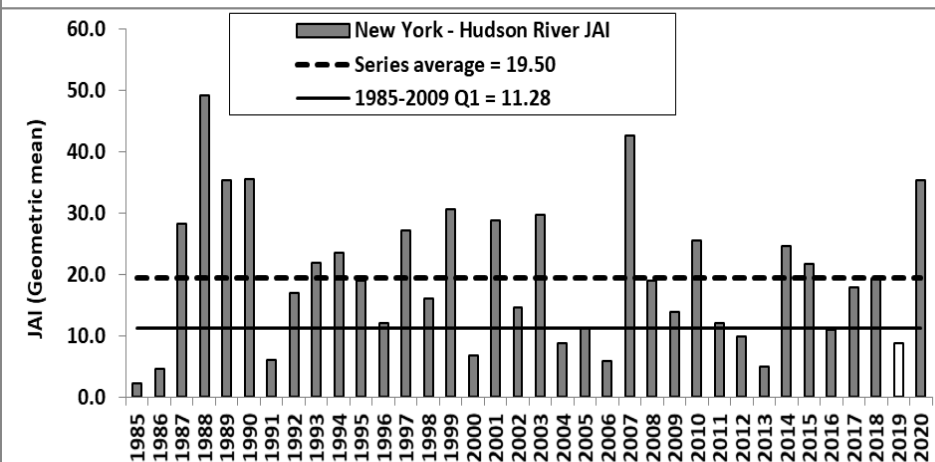
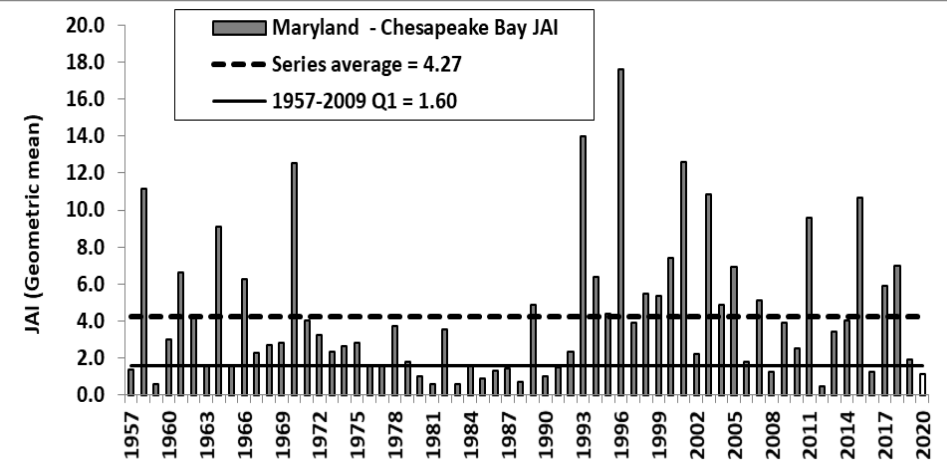
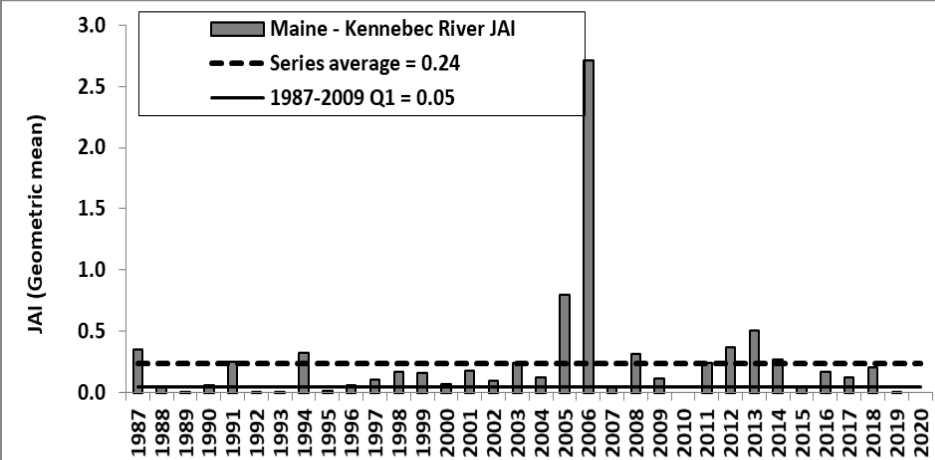
State	Contribution of Imputed Data to Observed Harvest (A) Rate	Contribution of Imputed Data to Reported Harvest (B1) Rate	Contribution of Imputed Data to Released Alive (B2) Rate
Maine	0%	0%	0%
New Hampshire	12%	100%	7%
Massachusetts	4%	2%	3%
Rhode Island	1%	0%	13%
Connecticut	87%	28%	56%
New York	69%	13%	9%
New Jersey	57%	36%	32%
Delaware	59%	0%	13%
Maryland	9%	8%	7%
Virginia	7%	4%	36%
North Carolina	42%	84%	73%

Note from MRIP: Due to COVID-related disruptions to the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey and subsequent gaps in catch records, 2020 catch estimates are based in part on imputed data. Columns labeled 'Contribution of Imputed Data to {ESTIMATE} rate' represent the weighted percentage of catch rate information that can be attributed to imputed catch data.





STATUS OF MANAGEMENT MEASURES



Addendum VI



- In 2020, a 28% reduction in total removals coastwide (numbers of fish) was realized relative to total removals coastwide in 2017

	Commercial		Recreational		Total	
	Commercial Removals	% Change from 2017	Recreational Removals	% Change from 2017	Total Removals	% Change from 2017
2017	691,062	-14%	6,359,021	-30%	7,050,084	-28%
2020	596,559		4,470,204		5,066,763	

Note from MRIP: Due to COVID-related disruptions to the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey and subsequent gaps in catch records, 2020 catch estimates are based in part on imputed data.



Addendum VI: Recreational



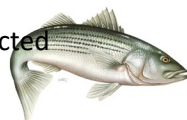
Numbers of fish.

State	Realized % Change Recreational Harvest	Realized % Change Recreational Release Mortality	Realized % Change Rec. Removals (Harvest + Release Mortality)	Predicted % Change in Rec. Removals from CE Plan
Maine	-14%	-21%	-21%	NA
New Hampshire	-92%	-37%	-49%	NA
Massachusetts	-83%	-60%	-66%	NA
Rhode Island	-38%	-17%	-23%	NA
Connecticut	-25%	-45%	-41%	NA
New York	-57%	142%	11%	-23.8%
New Jersey	-17%	43%	-2%	-25%
Delaware	-94%	80%	-16%	-20%
Maryland	-33%	-10%	-24%	-20.6%
Virginia	-52%	-31%	-41%	-23.4%
North Carolina [^]	-	-100%	-100%	NA
Coastwide Total	-42%	-19%	-30%	

[^]Offshore rec. harvest for NC was 0 fish in 2017 and 2020. Offshore estimated release mortality for NC was 463 fish in 2017 and 0 fish in 2020.

Note from MRIP: Due to COVID-related disruptions to the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey and subsequent gaps in catch records, 2020 catch estimates are based in part on imputed data.

Note: Increased recreational releases in NY, NJ, and DE contributed to realized reductions in total recreational removals being less than predicted for those states.



Addendum VI: Commercial



State	% Change in Commercial Harvest by weight	% Change in Commercial Quota ⁺
Ocean		
Maine		
New Hampshire		
Massachusetts	-53%	-18%*
Rhode Island	-34%	-18%
Connecticut		
New York	-32%	-18%*
New Jersey		
Delaware	-3%	-1.8%
Maryland (ocean)	2%	-1.8%
Virginia (ocean)	-42%	-9.8%
North Carolina [^]	-	-18%
Ocean Total	-38%	
Chesapeake Bay		
Maryland (Ches. Bay)	-24%	-1.8%
PRFC (Ches. Bay)	-12%	-1.8%
Virginia (Ches. Bay)	-26%	-7.7%
Chesapeake Bay Total	-23%	
Coastwide Total	-29%	

Note: Some states chose a less than 18% commercial quota reduction in exchange for a greater than 18% reduction in recreational removals in their CE plans.



PRT Comments: 2020



- In 2020, all states implemented a management and monitoring program consistent with the provisions of the FMP, with one inconsistency
- New York's recreational regulations state a slot limit of "28" to 35" TL" which does not explicitly indicate whether the upper limit is inclusive or not
- No requests for *de minimis* status



PRT Comments: 2021



- Maryland's 2021 summer closure period (no targeting July 16-31) is inconsistent with their approved 2020 summer closure period (no targeting August 16-31)
- Circle hook requirements
 - Some states have implemented more restrictive definitions of bait
 - Several states have implemented the incidental catch guidance
 - NJ's circle hook rule has been delayed in the regulatory process; expected to be fully implemented in October 2021



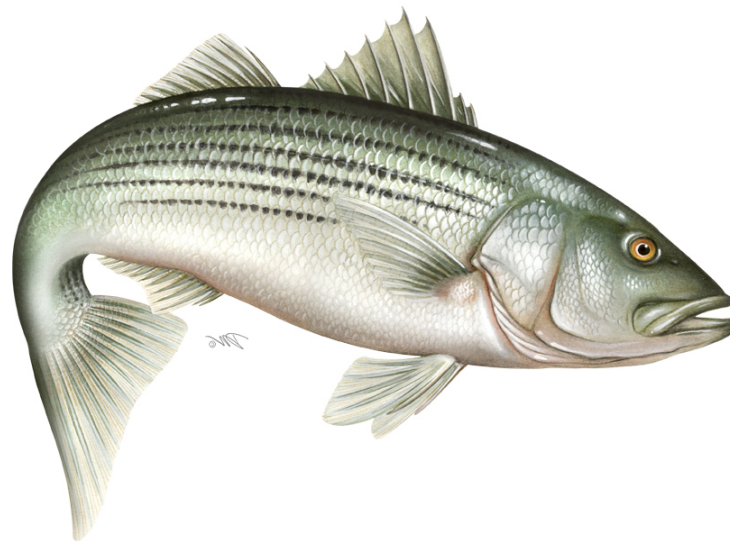
PRT Comments: Tag Accounting



- In multiple states, only half or less than half of issued commercial tags were used
- PRT emphasizes the importance of tag accounting for unused tags
- Maryland was not able to conduct tag audit due to COVID-19
- PRT recommends Commission staff work with LEC to regularly follow-up with all states on tag accounting



Questions?





EXTRA SLIDES



Review of Juvenile Abundance Index for Albemarle Sound- Roanoke River



Carol Hoffman, TC Vice Chair
August 3, 2021

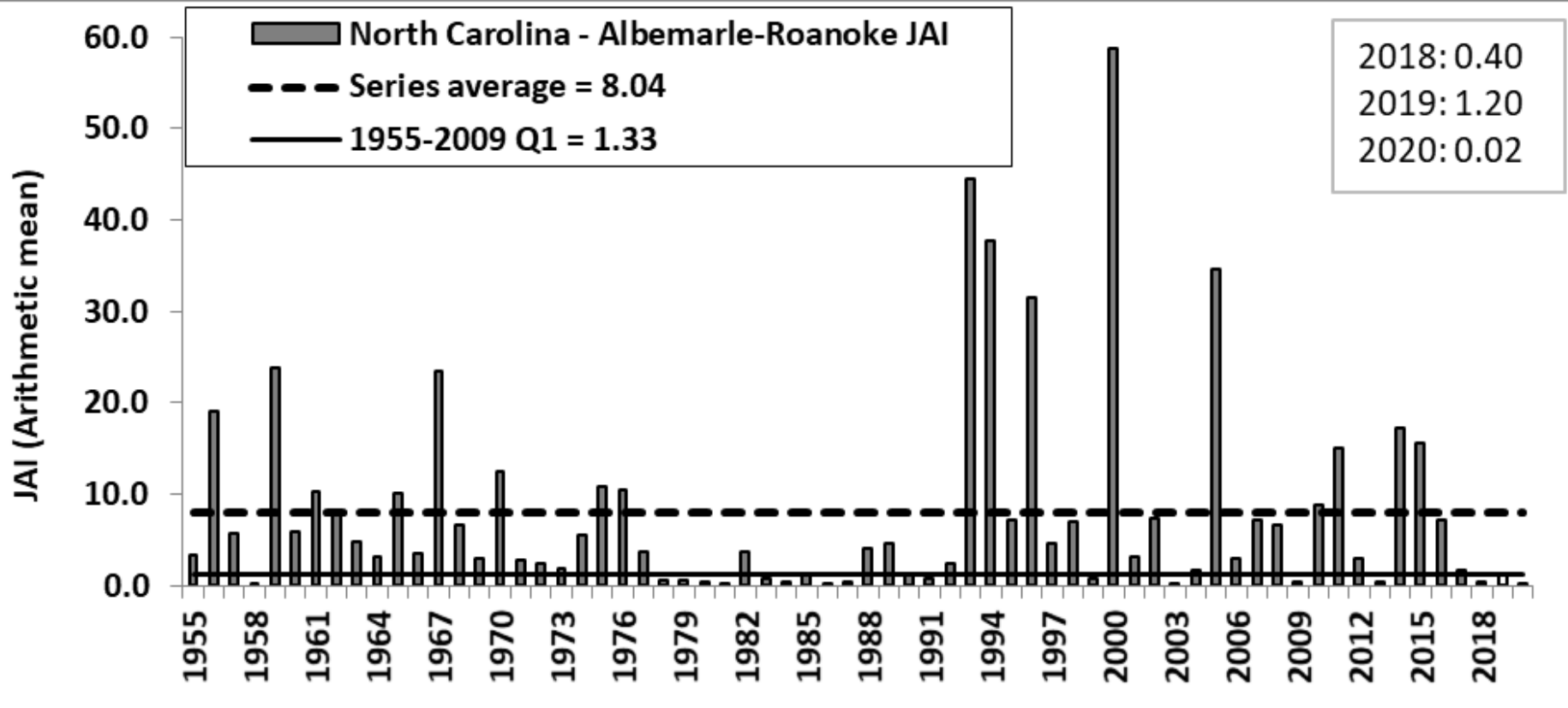
Background



- JAI for Albemarle Sound-Roanoke River stock showed recruitment failure for 3 consecutive years—2018, 2019, 2020
- Tripped the recruitment trigger established through Amendment 6
- If any JAI shows recruitment failure (value lower than 75%-Q1 of reference values) for 3 consecutive years, then appropriate action should be recommended to the Board.
- TC meeting on July 15, 2021



Albemarle Sound-Roanoke River JAI



NC Management Action



- 2020 A-R stock assessment showed the A-R stock is overfished and overfishing is occurring
- In response, NC reduced the total allowable landings for Albemarle Sound and Roanoke River management areas for 2021 and 2022
- Reduced from 275,000 lbs to 51,216 lbs to reduce fishing mortality to the target level



Flow Analysis



- Relationship of Roanoke River flow to YOY recruitment in Albemarle Sound for 1987-2020
- As flow increases above upper recommended flow range, year-class strength decreases
- High May flows are associated with poor striped bass year classes
- Low JAI values from 2017–2020 align with high flow rates that exceeded the upper recommended flow for successful striped bass spawns



Flow Rates: Stocking Contingency Plan



- NC had already established a stocking adaptive management contingency plan based on flow rates
- If flows from Roanoke Rapids Dam meet or exceed $12,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ for at least 14 days during the critical spawning and transport period (May 1–June 10), striped bass will be stocked in the western Albemarle Sound nursery area



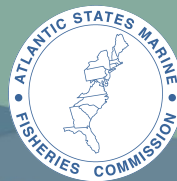
TC Recommendation



- **The TC recommends no action by the Board at this time, considering:**
 - Recent management action by NC to reduce total allowable landings in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke River management areas
 - Ongoing monitoring and analysis of river flow impacts on recruitment



Summary



- JAI for NC Albemarle Sound-Roanoke River stock tripped the recruitment trigger
- Per Amendment 6, the TC should recommend appropriate action to the Board
- **The TC recommends no action by the Board at this time**
 - Recent management action by NC to reduce total allowable landings in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke River management areas
 - Ongoing monitoring and analysis of river flow impacts on recruitment



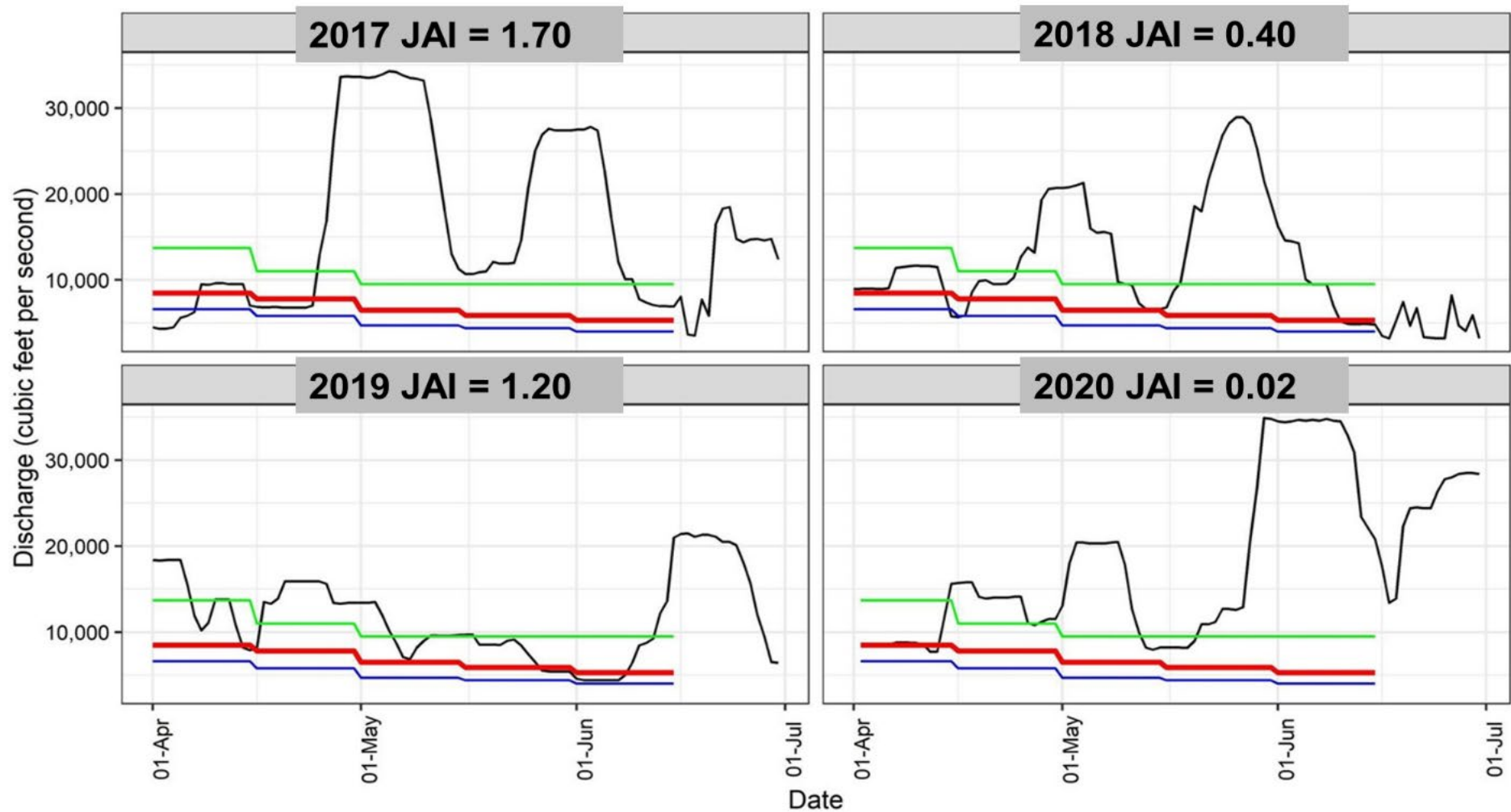
Questions?





EXTRA SLIDES

Flow Analysis



- Roanoke River mean daily flow
 - Upper bound
 - Median
 - Lower bound
- } Greatest chance of successful striped bass spawns





Update and Requested Board Guidance on Draft Amendment 7



Atlantic Striped Bass Board
August 3, 2021

Outline



- Background
- Timeline
- Issue Updates and Requested Board Guidance
 - Recreational Release Mortality
 - Conservation Equivalency
 - Management Triggers
 - 2015 Year Class



Background



- August 2020: the Board initiated development of Amendment 7 to update the management program to reflect current fishery needs and priorities
- The status and understanding of the striped bass stock and fishery has changed considerably since Amendment 6 (2003)



Background



- February 2021: the Public Information Document (PID) for Draft Amendment 7 was approved for public comment
- May 2021: the Board approved four issues for development in Draft Amendment 7
 - Recreational release mortality
 - Conservation equivalency
 - Management triggers
 - Measures to protect the 2015 year class



Background



- May-July 2021: Plan Development Team (PDT) and Technical Committee (TC) met to start developing options and analysis
- August 2021: Requesting specific Board guidance for some issues to ensure draft options meet the Board's intent and objectives
- Based on Board guidance, the PDT will continue developing options for Draft Amendment 7



Amendment 7 Timeline



August 2020	Board initiates development of Amendment 7
February 2021	Board approves PID for public comment
February - April 2021	Public comment on PID
May 2021	Board reviews public comment and AP report; selected issues for development in Draft Am7
→ May - September 2021	PDT prepares Draft Amendment <i>Current Step</i>
October 2021	Board reviews Draft Amendment and considers approving for public comment
November 2021- January 2022	Public comment on Draft Amendment
February 2022	Board reviews public comment and selects final measures for the Amendment; Policy Board and Commission approve the Amendment

Note: The timeline is subject to change per the direction of the Board.

Issues & Requested Board Guidance



- Recreational Release Mortality
- Conservation Equivalency
- Management Triggers
 - SSB/F triggers
 - Recruitment trigger
- 2015 Year Class



Issues & Requested Board Guidance



- **Recreational Release Mortality - ?**
- **Conservation Equivalency - ?**
- Management Triggers
 - SSB/F triggers
 - **Recruitment trigger - ?**
- 2015 Year Class





RECREATIONAL RELEASE MORTALITY

Rec. Release Mortality



- In order to reduce recreational release mortality, Board could consider:
 - Gear restrictions to help increase the chance of survival after being released
 - Effort controls to reduce the number of trips interacting with striped bass
- Addendum VI requires the use of circle hooks when fishing recreationally with bait



Rec. Release Mortality: Potential Options



PDT is considering the following types of options:

- **Gear Restrictions**
 - Consider barbless hooks, nonlethal devices (e.g. ban gaffs)
 - Address use of treble hooks, chumming, trolling with wire
- **Fish Handling**
 - In-water release of striped bass over a certain size
- **Outreach/Education**
 - Video/quiz on best handling/release practices as part of license purchase
 - Public education and outreach campaigns on best practices
- **Effort Controls: seasonal closures**



Rec. Release Mortality: Potential Options



PDT is considering the following types of options:

- Gear Restrictions
 - Consider barbless hooks, nonlethal devices (e.g. no gaffs)
 - Address use of treble hooks, chumming, trolling with wire
- Fish Handling
 - In-water release of striped bass over a certain size
- Outreach/Education
 - Video/quiz on best handling/release practices as part of license purchase
 - Public education and outreach campaigns on best practices
- **Effort Controls: seasonal closures - ?**



Rec. Release Mortality



Q: What types of effort control options should be included in the Draft Amendment?

- Geographic scope: challenges associated with both coastwide closure options and state-specific/regional closure options
- Reduction target: without a specific effort reduction target in mind, it will be difficult for the PDT to develop specific closure options
- Type: should the PDT focus on no-harvest closure options and/or no-targeting closure options?



Geographic Scope of Closures



- Coastwide closures
 - Consistency in timing, but challenge of equitability
 - Impact each state differently based on timing (availability of fish) and current measures already in place
- State-specific or regional closures
 - Account for unique considerations and regulatory consistency, but patchwork of closures
 - States would develop options to pursue through state processes and submit for TC review/Board approval
 - State-level MRIP data needed for closure analyses would have high PSEs, particularly by wave



Reduction Target or Focus of Closures



- Without a specific (percent) reduction target in mind, difficult to develop closure options
- Closure options could focus on days/months/waves if specified by the Board
- Without additional direction, PDT can focus only on biological/ecological closures, such as spawning closures or temperature closures



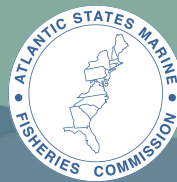
Type of Closure



- No-targeting closure: Assume maximum reduction in effort, but enforceability concerns and compliance uncertainty
- No-harvest closure: Anglers may shift to catch-and-release, which could increase releases
- There will be incidental interactions with striped bass with any closure, and some striped bass trips shift to targeting other species
- MRIP analysis challenge: changes in angler behavior are unpredictable and catch-and-release trips are not separable in MRIP



Rec. Release Mortality



Q: What types of effort control options should be included in the Draft Amendment?

- Geographic scope: Coastwide closures and/or state-regional closures
- Reduction target/focus of closures
 - Target reduction (percent reduction in # releases), or
 - Guidance on days/months/waves to consider
 - Without additional direction, PDT can only focus on biological/ecological closures
- Type: No-harvest closures and/or no-targeting closures





CONSERVATION EQUIVALENCY (CE)

Conservation Equivalency



- Challenges associated with use of CE:
 - Creates inconsistency between neighboring states and within shared waterbodies
 - Difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of CE programs
 - Limited guidance on how/when CE should be pursued and how 'equivalency' is defined
 - Recreational CE proposals rely on state-level MRIP data, which are less precise than regional or coast-wide estimates



CE: Potential Options



PDT is considering the following types of options:

- Applicability of new CE restrictions
- Restrictions on when CE can be used
 - Stock status restrictions
 - Justification restrictions
- CE Proposal Requirements
 - Limitations on the number of proposals
 - Limitations on the scope of proposals
 - Data standards
 - Uncertainty buffer
 - Equivalency Reference
 - Probability of success
- CE Accountability



CE: Potential Options



PDT is considering the following types of options:

- **Applicability of new CE restrictions - ?**
- Restrictions on when CE can be used
 - Stock status restrictions
 - **Justification restrictions - ?**
- CE Proposal Requirements
 - **Limitations on the number of alternatives in CE proposals - ?**
 - Limitations on the range of alternatives in CE proposals
 - Data standards
 - Uncertainty buffer
 - Equivalency Reference
 - **Probability of success - ?**
- **CE Accountability - ?**



Applicability of CE Restrictions



Q: Is the Board willing to specify now which sector(s) of the fishery would be subject to new restrictions on the use of CE?

1. Recreational Fisheries Not Managed by a Quota (excludes tag-based “bonus programs”)
2. All Recreational Fisheries (including tag-based “bonus programs”)
3. All Recreational and Commercial Fisheries



Applicability of CE Restrictions



- Quota-managed fisheries are accountable to quota using census level harvest data, while non-quota-managed fisheries use survey-based harvest estimates to compare to harvest target
- Commercial fishery already has variations in management measures without CE given differences in gear, participation, and available quota by state



Applicability of CE Restrictions



Q: Is the Board willing to specify now which sector(s) of the fishery would be subject to new restrictions on the use of CE?

1. Recreational Fisheries Not Managed by a Quota (excludes tag-based “bonus programs”)
2. All Recreational Fisheries (including tag-based “bonus programs”)
3. All Recreational and Commercial Fisheries



CE Restrictions: Justification



- CE could be restricted based on a specified justification (e.g., biological reasons)
- CE would be limited to times when a real hardship would otherwise occur due to implementation of the FMP standard



CE Restrictions: Justification



Q: How does the Board want to proceed with options for restricting CE based on justification (e.g., biological reason)?

- General justification categories (e.g., biological reason, fair and equitable access) may not provide enough guidance and most requested CE's could qualify
- Specific justification categories (e.g., size availability of fish) would provide more guidance but may result in a valid reason being left out



CE Proposals: Number of Alternatives



- The number of alternatives submitted in CE proposals could be restricted
- Challenges caused by CE proposals for Addendum VI
- Administrative challenges with a hard cap on alternatives; situations where a higher number of alternatives may be necessary:
 - Timing of state regulatory/comment process
 - Coordination with neighboring states
 - Management complexity (multiple seasons, areas, etc.)



CE Proposals: Number of Alternatives



Q: Considering administrative challenges with restricting the number of alternatives per CE proposal, does the Board still want to see options for specific number limitations?

- If the Board could like to see a hard cap, what number?



CE Proposals: Probability of Success



- The PDT does not recommend pursuing a probability of success metric for CE proposals
- Probability of success metric is not available at a state-specific level
- Possible to calculate the coastwide probability of success, for example, the coastwide probability of achieving the F target for all different combinations of submitted CE proposals
- This would add time and complexity to the process



CE Accountability/Performance



- When a state's harvest (or catch) under a CE program exceeds its target, accountability measures could be required
 - Revert to the FMP standard
 - Implement additional measures to achieve the estimated target
- The PDT recommends removing CE accountability measures from consideration



CE Accountability/Performance



- Challenge with evaluating performance
- Effects of implementing management measures cannot be isolated from the effects of changes in effort and fish availability
- From the PDT's perspective, options being developed on the front end of the CE process are a more effective tool
 - restrictions on when CE can be used, proposal requirements (e.g., uncertainty buffer, data standards)
- The PDT recommends removing CE accountability measures from consideration



Board Member Request: Evaluate CE Performance

- Differences in performance are influenced by multiple factors, including changes in effort, fish availability, and year class strength
- Variability year-to-year even under consistent regulations
- TC emphasized that comparing the effort of different management measures is not possible without a full management strategy evaluation



Prob. of Success/CE Accountability



- The PDT does not recommend pursuing a probability of success metric for CE proposals
- The PDT recommends removing CE accountability options from consideration due to challenges with evaluating the performance of CE measures
- **Q: Does the Board support these recommendations?**





MANAGEMENT TRIGGERS

Management Triggers



Shortfalls with how the triggers are designed:

- When SSB is below the target, variable F can result in continued need for management action
- Shorter timetables for corrective action are in conflict with the desire for management stability; use of point estimates introduces uncertainty
- Changes to management before stock can respond to previous management measures
- Long periods of below average recruitment raise questions about recruitment trigger



Management Triggers: Potential Options



Management Triggers

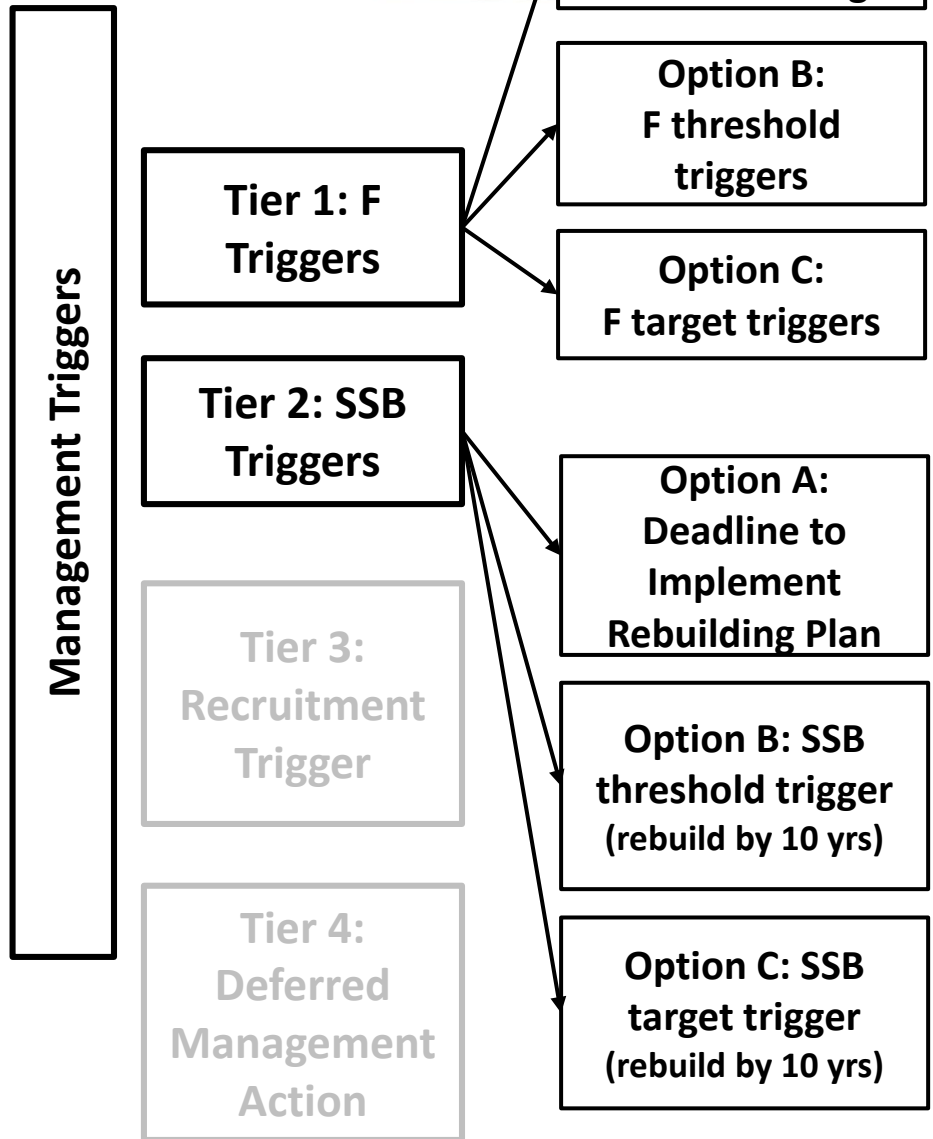
**Tier 1: F
Triggers**

**Tier 2: SSB
Triggers**

**Tier 3:
Recruitment
Trigger**

**Tier 4:
Deferred
Management
Action**





Management Triggers



Board Member Request: Retrospective Analysis of New SSB and F Triggers → How would different triggers have performed?

- The PDT does not recommend conducting a retrospective analysis
- The reference points, the assessment model, and understanding of stock status has changed over time
- Difficult to know how the stock would have responded if different triggers led to different management action



Management Triggers

Tier 1: F
Triggers

Tier 2: SSB
Triggers

**Tier 3:
Recruitment
Trigger**

?

Tier 4:
Deferred
Management
Action

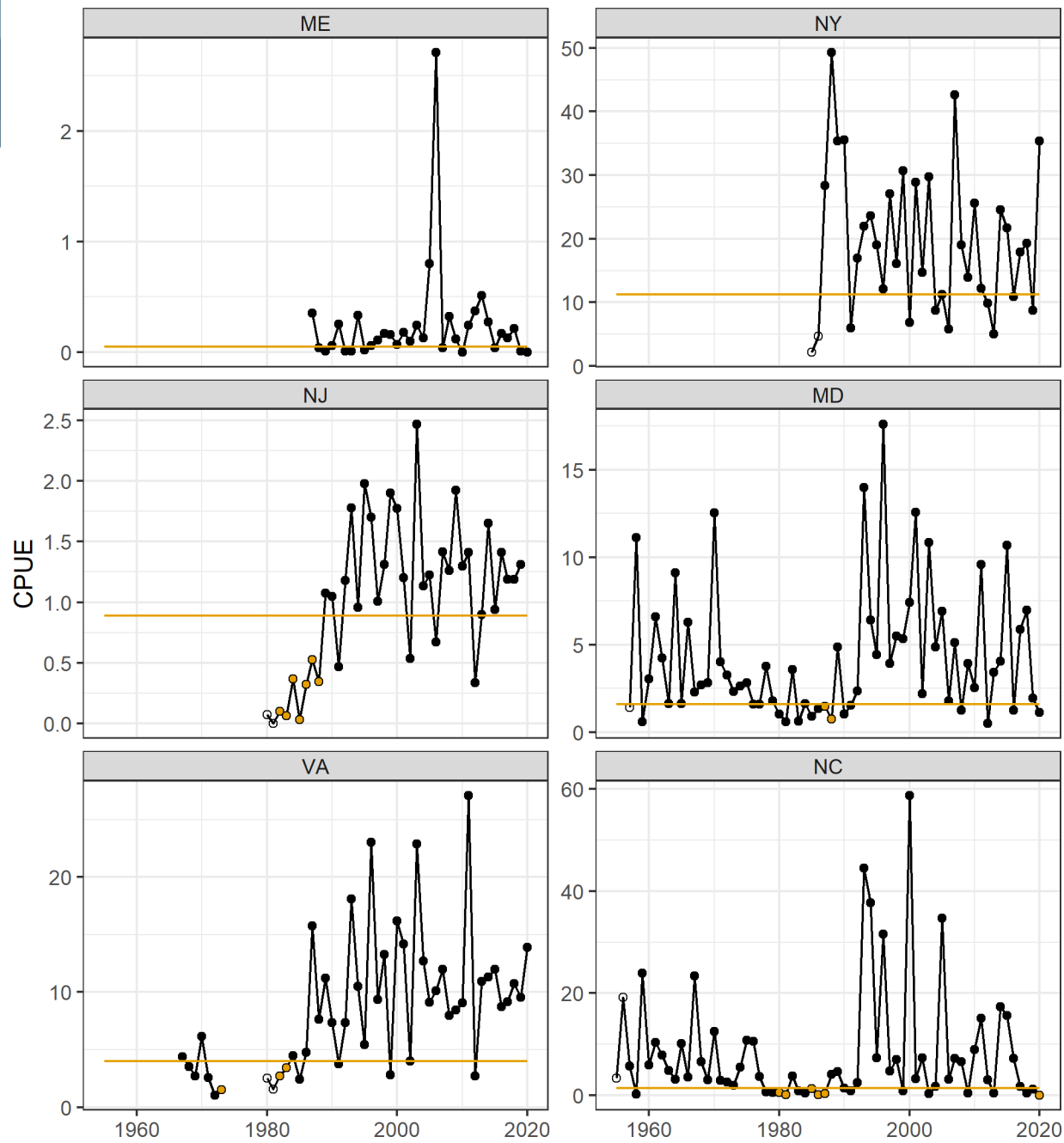


Recruitment Trigger



- Triggered once (NC in 2020) since it was established, even though the stock experienced a period of variable, but below average recruitment from about 2005-2014
- Concern about trigger performance
- TC was tasked with exploring alternative options





Triggered? • No • Yes

Reference Point — 25th Percentile

Recruitment Trigger



Q: What information does the Board want the recruitment trigger to provide?

- True recruitment failure –prolonged period of very low recruitment events as seen during the 1970s and 1980s
- Periods of below average recruitment that are not necessarily at historically low levels in order to be precautionary with future management



Recruitment Trigger: Potential Options



The TC is considering several options for a revised trigger:

- Different trigger mechanism (e.g., 3-yr average)
- Different reference point (e.g., median)
- Different reference period (exclude 1970s and 1980s)
- Data source
 - Considering using a subset of the six JAIs
 - TC does not recommend adding age-1 indices
- Model recruitment vs. JAIs



Recruitment Trigger

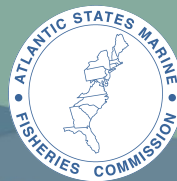


Q: How does the Board intend to use a trigger that trips during periods of below average recruitment? What type of management response would be considered?

- Status quo – Board decides on response when the trigger is tripped
- Potential option – update the response to a more specific action to protect the weak year classes



Recruitment Trigger Response



The Board could redefine the F target or the rebuilding framework to be more precautionary.

- If recruitment is below average, the calculated F target under that low recruitment regime would be lower than the current F target
- If the recruitment trigger is tripped, the Board could take action to reduce F to the lower F target until the recruitment trigger is no longer tripped
- The Board could also use the lower recruitment regime assumption in the development of a rebuilding plan



Recruitment Trigger



Q: What information does the Board want the recruitment trigger to provide?

- True recruitment failure, or
- Periods of below average recruitment to be precautionary with future management

Q: How does the Board intend to use a trigger that trips during periods of below average recruitment? What type of management response would be considered?

- The Board could maintain status quo response
- The Board could redefine the F target or the rebuilding framework based on a low recruitment regime assumption





2015 YEAR CLASS

Measures to Protect 2015 YC



- Concern the 2015 year class is entering the slot limit
- Board noted protecting the 2015 year class is important for rebuilding the stock
- Some concern that the 2015 year class has already entered the fishery and the potential complexity of changing size limits every year
- TC is working on analysis to estimate size-at-age and estimate the distribution the year classes by size





NEXT STEPS

Amendment 7 Timeline



August 2020	Board initiates development of Amendment 7
February 2021	Board approves PID for public comment
February - April 2021	Public comment on PID
May 2021	Board reviews public comment and AP report; selected issues for development in Draft Am7
→ May - September 2021	PDT prepares Draft Amendment <i>Current Step</i>
October 2021	Board reviews Draft Amendment and considers approving for public comment
November 2021- January 2022	Public comment on Draft Amendment
February 2022	Board reviews public comment and selects final measures for the Amendment; Policy Board and Commission approve the Amendment

Note: The timeline is subject to change per the direction of the Board.

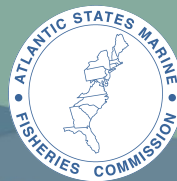


Questions?



EXTRA SLIDES

PDT Members



- Nichola Meserve (MA)
- Nicole Lengyel Costa (RI)
- Greg Wojcik (CT)
- Brendan Harrison (NJ)
- Simon Brown (MD)
- Olivia Phillips (VA)
- Max Appelman (NMFS)
- Emilie Franke (ASMFC-Chair)



Management Triggers



Management Triggers

Tier 1: F
Triggers

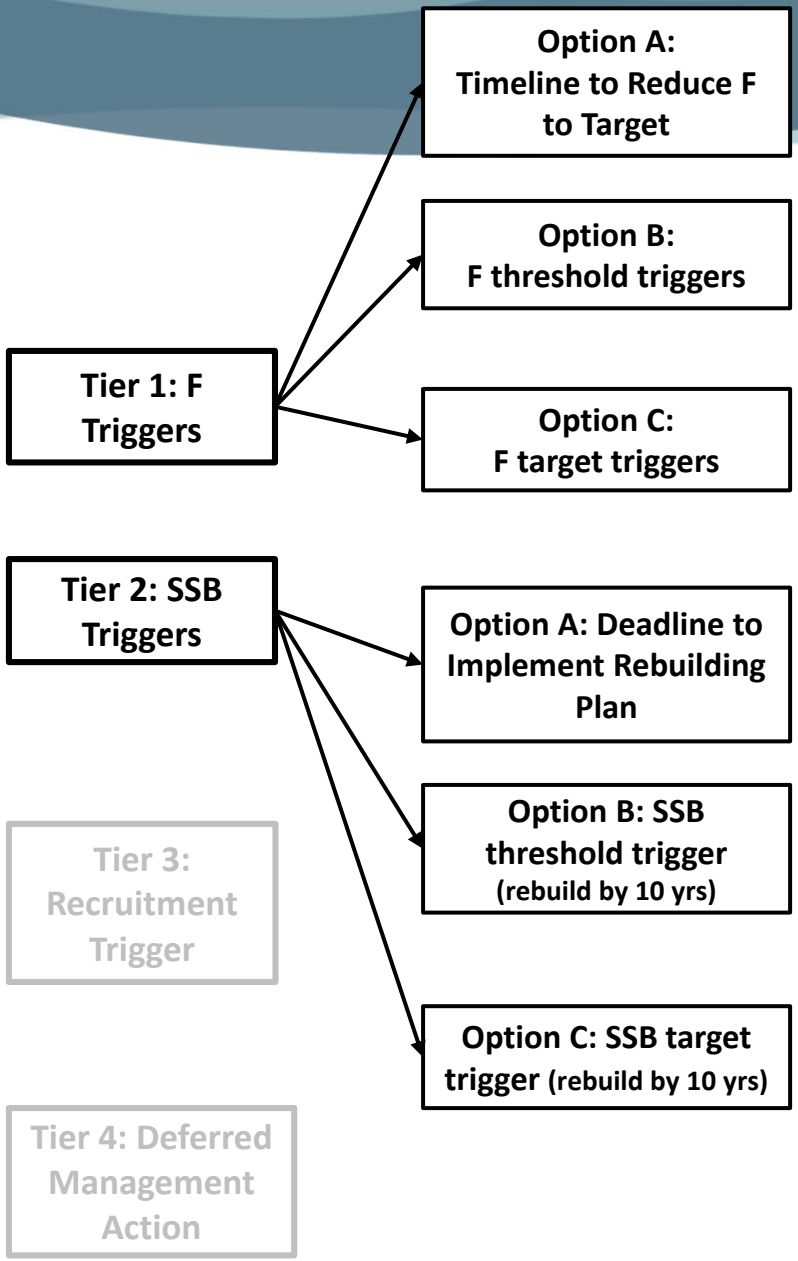
Tier 2: SSB
Triggers

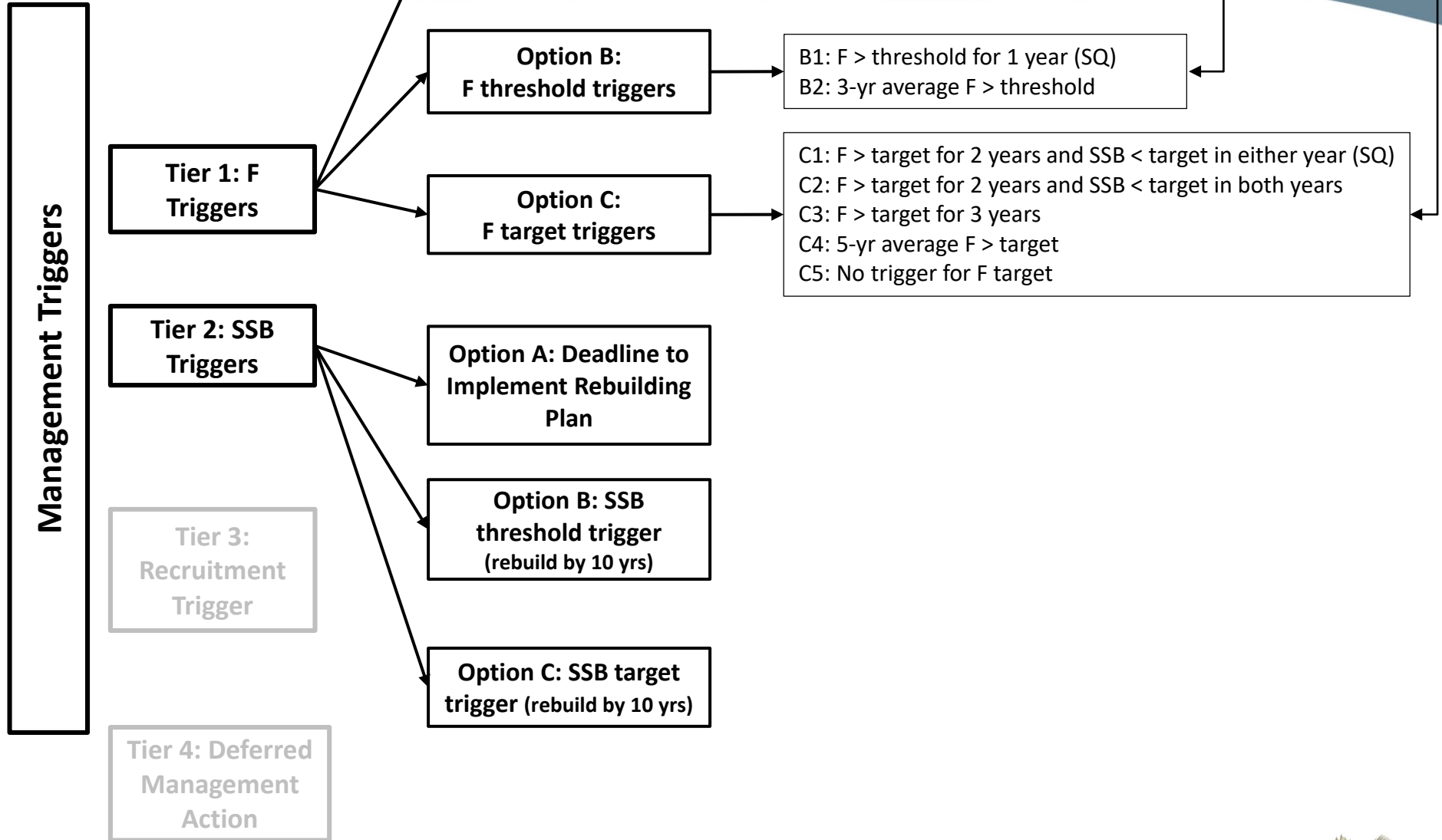
?

Tier 3:
Recruitment
Trigger

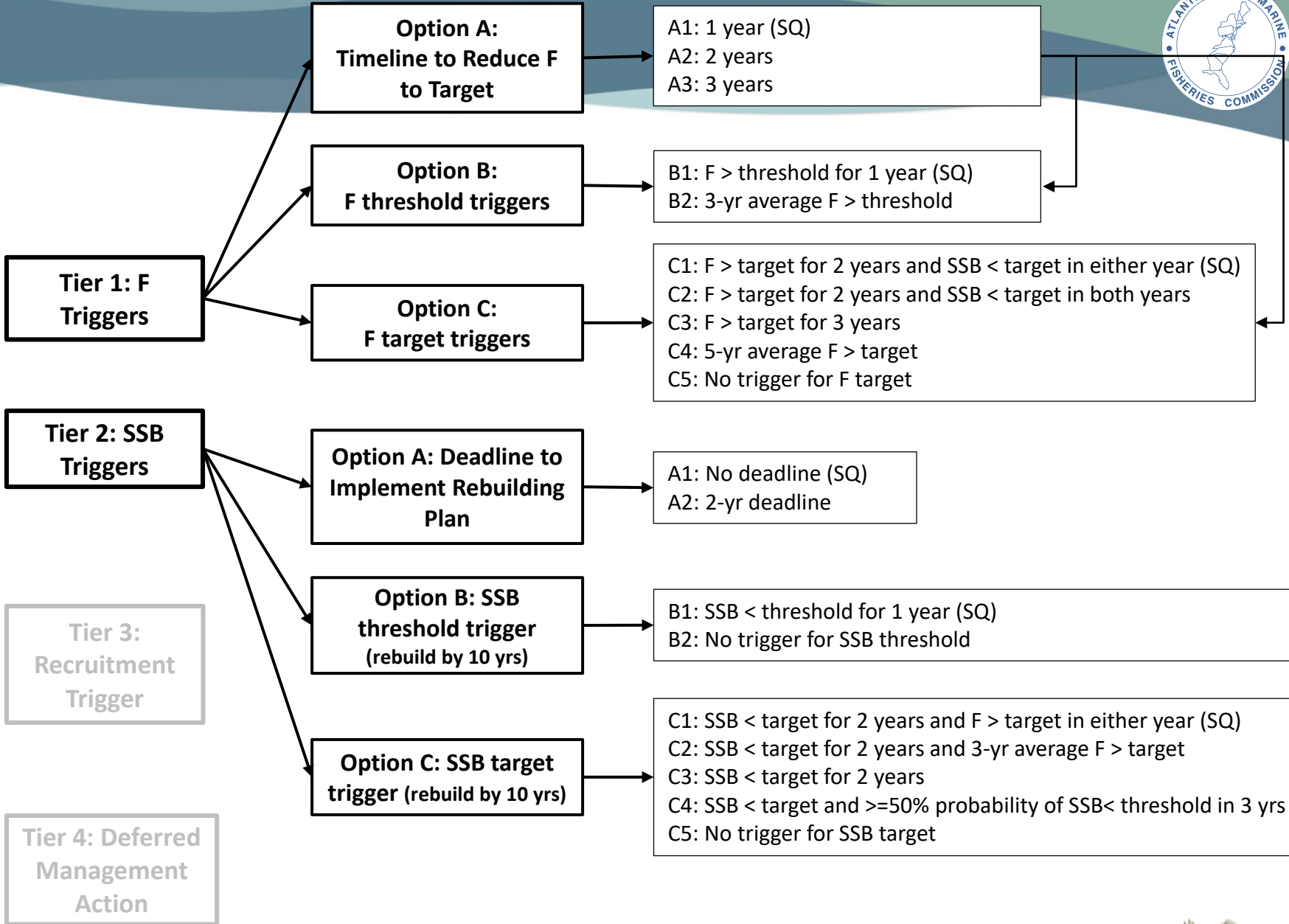
Tier 4: Deferred
Management
Action

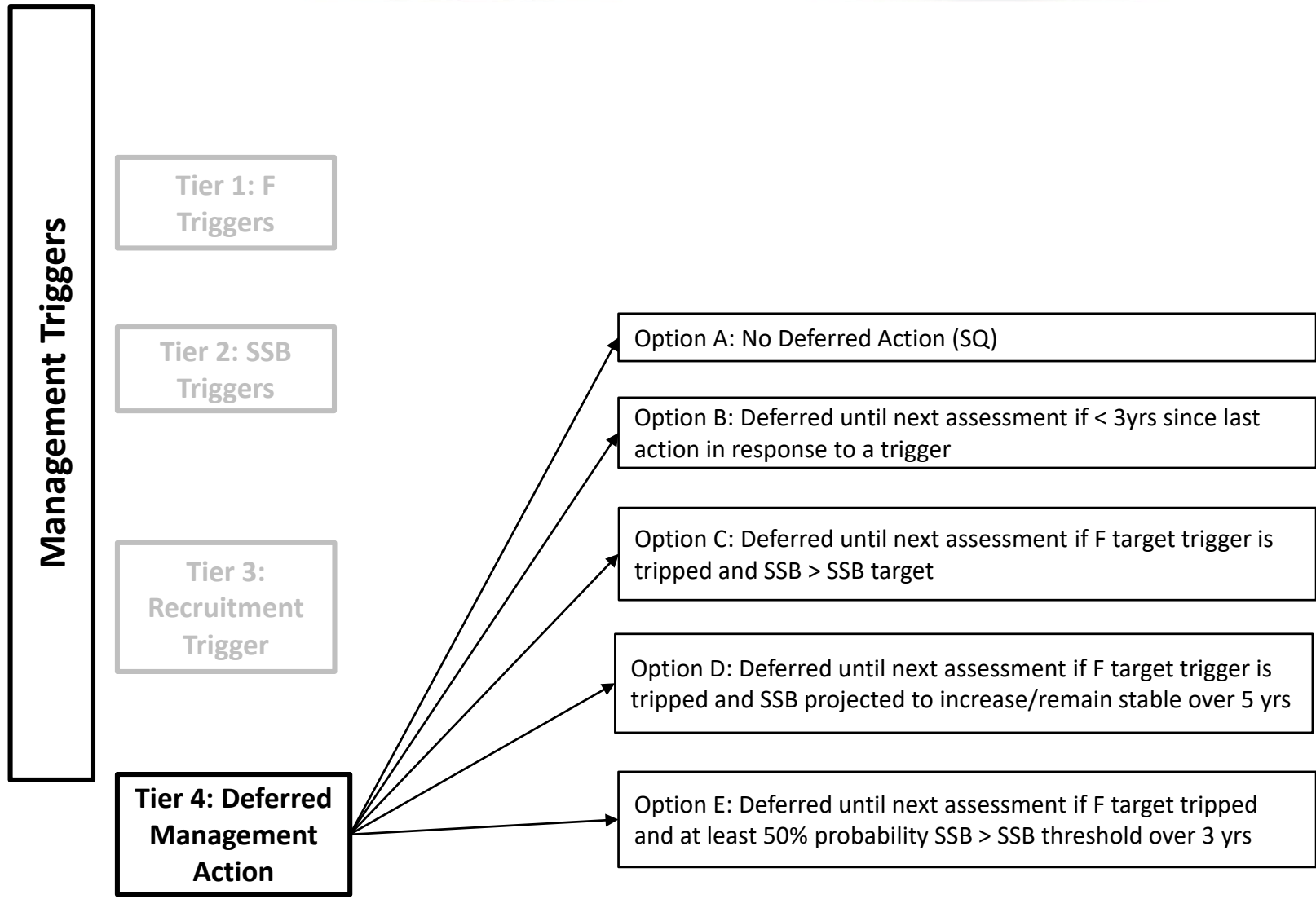
Management Triggers





Management Triggers







Potential Options and Timelines to Address Commercial Allocation



Atlantic Striped Bass Board Meeting
August 3, 2021

Background



- The motion to include commercial allocation in Draft Amendment 7 failed for lack of majority at the May 2021 Board meeting
- Delaware has raised this issue for several years
- Some interest in reviewing more recent data for allocation
- Concern that addressing allocation in Draft Amendment 7 would make the process longer and more complex



Background



- Board Chair requested staff from the Commission and the State of Delaware prepare options and timelines for addressing this issue
- Commissioners from the State of Delaware developed options to address their concerns
- Commission staff perspective on process/timeline



Options and Process Summary



- Option A: Status Quo
- Option B: Allow commercial quota transfer.
 - Sub-option 1: Voluntary transfers.
 - Sub-option 2: Voluntary transfers, but only to other states that filled their commercial quota in the previous year.
- Option C: Reallocate commercial quotas based on Amendment 6 historical quotas, commercial fishery management, and recent fishery performance.
- Option D: Amendment 6 quotas are adjusted based on contribution of spawning estuary to the coastal stock.



Options and Process Summary



- Option A: Status Quo
- Option B: Allow commercial quota transfer.
 - Sub-option 1: Voluntary transfers.
 - Sub-option 2: Voluntary transfers, but only to other states that filled their commercial quota in the previous year.
- Option C: Reallocate commercial quotas based on Amendment 6 historical quotas, commercial fishery management, and recent fishery performance.
- Option D: Amendment 6 quotas are adjusted based on contribution of spawning estuary to the coastal stock.

Addendum to Am6 or add to Draft Am 7

Addendum to Am 7



Options and Process



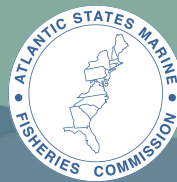
- Option B: Allow commercial quota transfer.
 - Sub-option 1: Voluntary transfers.

Commission staff perspective on process/timeline:

- Addendum to Amendment 6 concurrent with Draft Amendment 7 development
 - Staff time for three webinar hearings; states could hold additional hearings on their own
 - Strong preference to collect public comment via survey (includes ability to provide open comments)
 - Estimated implementation in 2022
- Include in Draft Amendment 7
 - Could streamline with Amendment 7 process
 - Estimated implementation in 2023



Options and Process



- Option B: Allow commercial quota transfer.
 - Sub-option 2: Voluntary transfers, but only to other states that filled their commercial quota during the previous year.
- Option C: Reallocate commercial quotas based on Amendment 6 historical quotas, commercial fishery management, and recent fishery performance.
- Option D: Amendment 6 quotas are adjusted based on contribution of spawning estuary to the coastal stock.

Commission staff perspective on process/timeline:

- Addendum to Amendment 7 after final action on Draft Amendment 7



Options and Process Summary



- Option A: Status Quo
- Option B: Allow commercial quota transfer.
 - Sub-option 1: Voluntary transfers.
 - Sub-option 2: Voluntary transfers, but only to other states that filled their commercial quota in the previous year.
- Option C: Reallocate commercial quotas based on Amendment 6 historical quotas, commercial fishery management, and recent fishery performance.
- Option D: Amendment 6 quotas are adjusted based on contribution of spawning estuary to the coastal stock.

Addendum to Am6 or add to Draft Am 7

Addendum to Am 7



Questions?

