The Process for Setting Recreational Regulations for Summer Flounder, Scup, And Black Sea Bass







Overview

- Describe the specifications process
- Timing of data inputs and decisions for setting recreational regulations
- The regulatory structure
- Challenges and tradeoffs among fishing measures





The Specification Process

Process by which fishing measures for the upcoming fishing year(s) are set (aka "specs."):

- Includes data inputs/analyses, public meetings, advice and recommendations made along the way
- Complex process which includes state and Federal entities with overlapping jurisdiction









Advisory Groups for Specs.

- Council utilizes 3 types of standing advisory groups to throughout specs. decision processes:
- Scientific and Statistical Committee scientific advisors set upper limit on acceptable biological catch limits (as dictated by MSA)
- Monitoring Committees (species specific) technical group - biologist/assessments folks
- Advisory panels fishery perspectives (as required by MSA)



Specs. End-Products

- Council recommendations packaged to inform NMFS and public of impacts and tradeoffs among policy choices (NMFS implements):
- "Commercial Package"
 - Overall catch limits and landings limits (e.g., comm. quota and rec. harvest limit)
 - Commercial management measures
 - "Recreational Package"
 - Recreational management measures

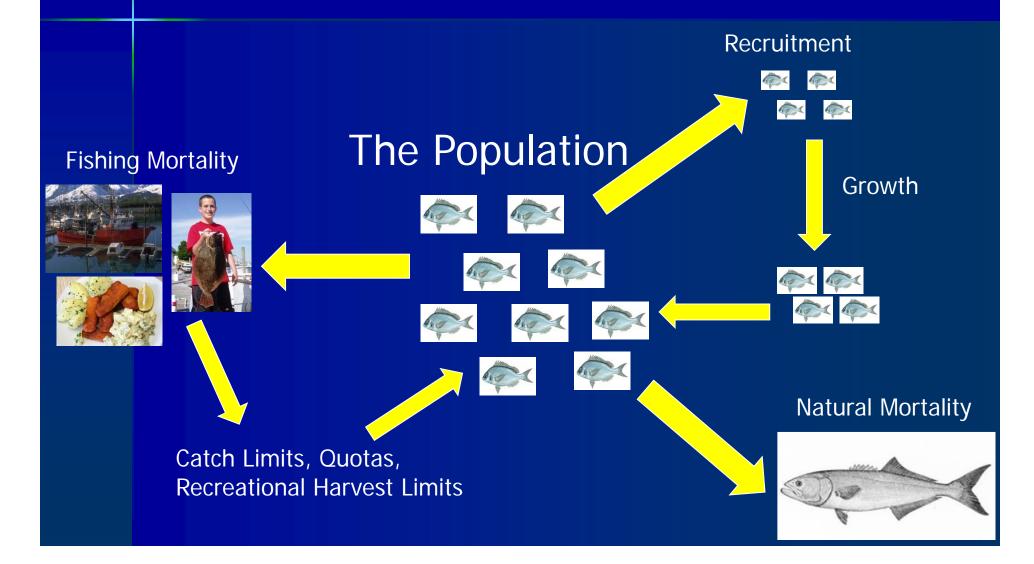


Specs End-Products

- Action split into two packages for summer flounder, scup, sea bass, to ensure:
 - Commercial quotas and recreational harvest limits implemented by January 1
 - Recreational data used to develop management measures is the most recent
 - Constraints on when data is available and how fast managers and regulators can move actions though system (regulatory constraints)



Science and Data Inputs





Recreational Data Inputs

- Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Program (will be MRIP) - national program
- Recreational data collection is challenging:
 - Scale: Millions of recreational anglers
 - Diversity of participants and fisheries
 - Data collection and communication face some similar challenges (scale and scope)



Recreational Data Inputs

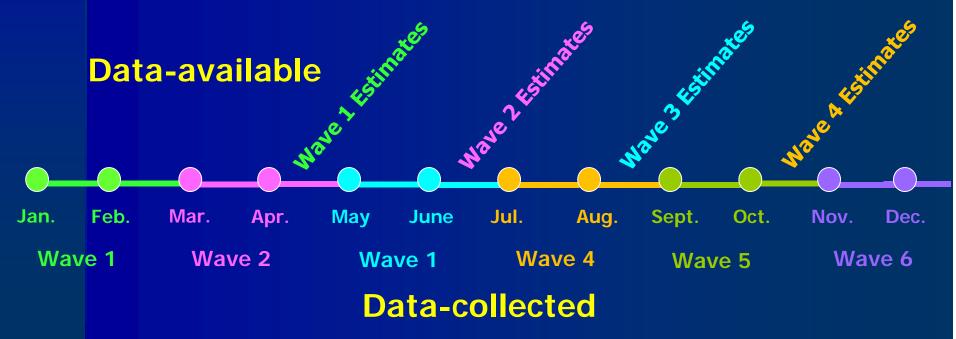
- Recreational landings estimates composed of two parts:
 - effort (collected through phone survey in our region)
 - catch rates (intercept anglers to get catch per angler trips)



Timing: Recreational Data

 Effort is collected in two month recall periods, so the estimates literally come in waves.



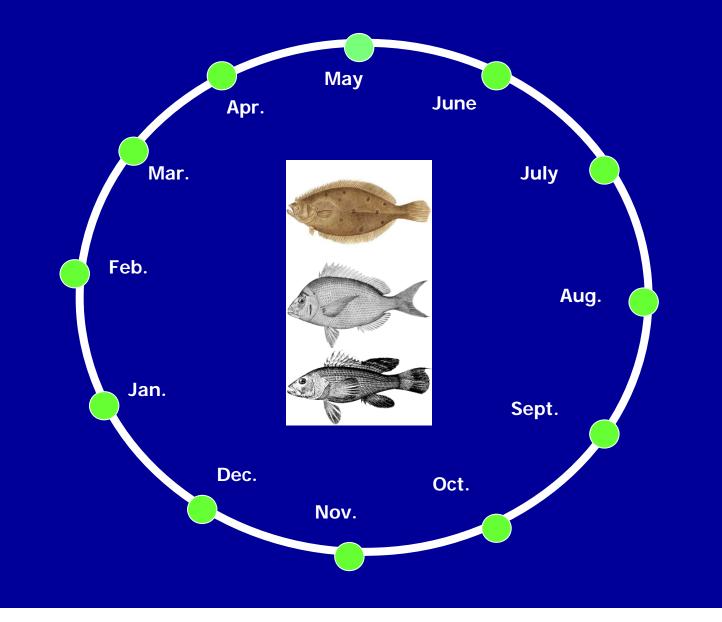


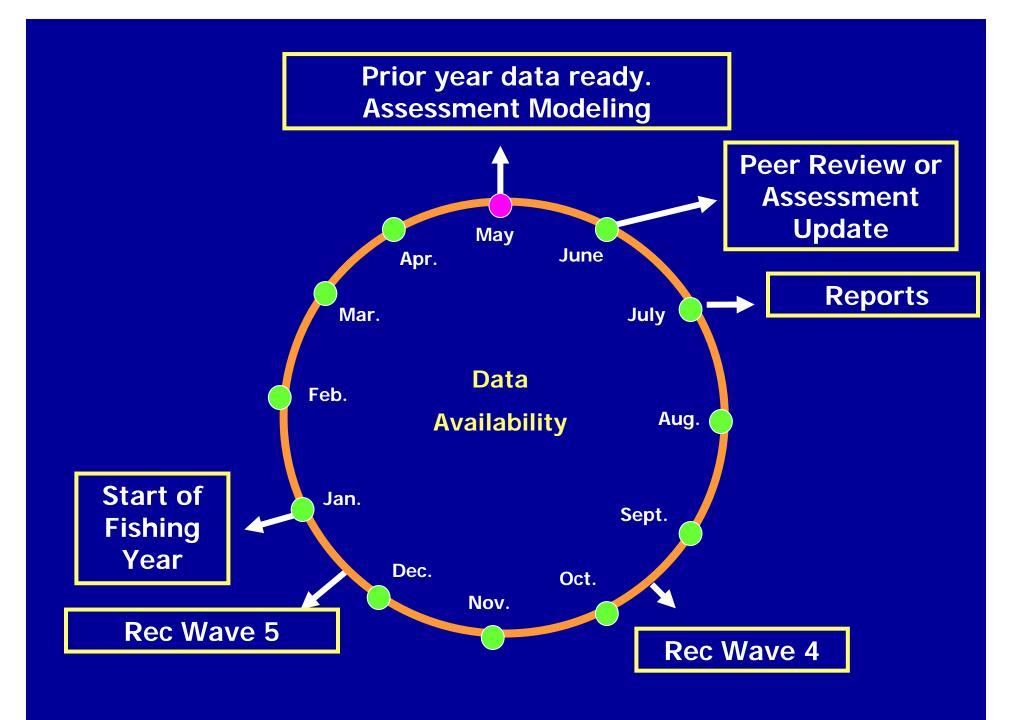


Recreational Data Inputs

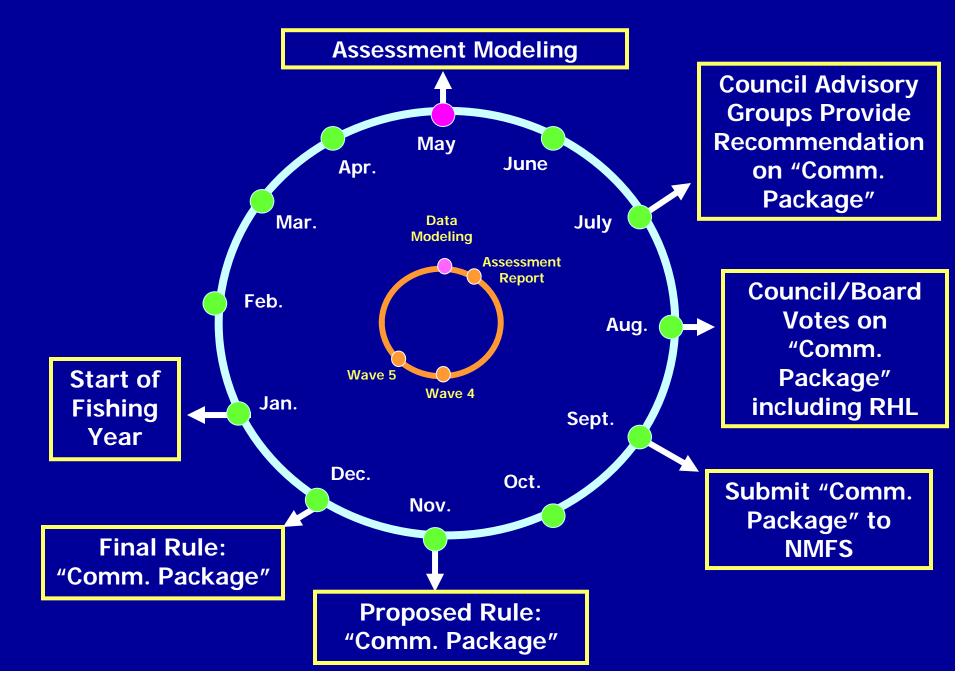
- Northeast has highly seasonal fisheries (peaks in waves 3,4,5 (May-October)
- Use preliminary data during current year to inform changes to next years recreational measure.
- Preliminary until April of year+1, when <u>final</u> wave 1-6 is delivered; integrates VTR data in the effort estimates for the For-Hire Survey

"Wheel of Specifications"

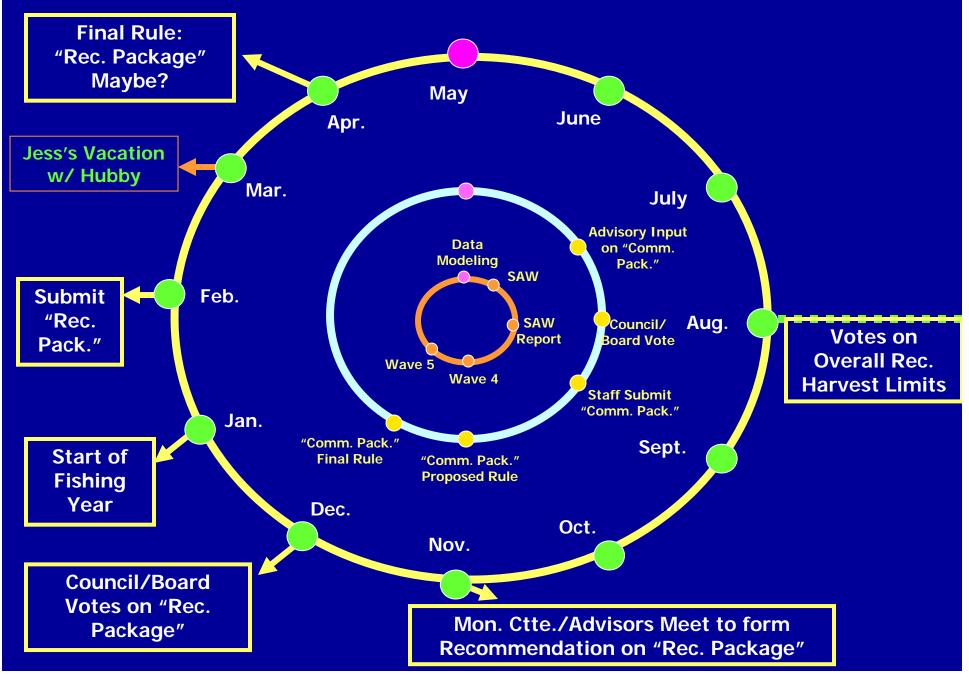


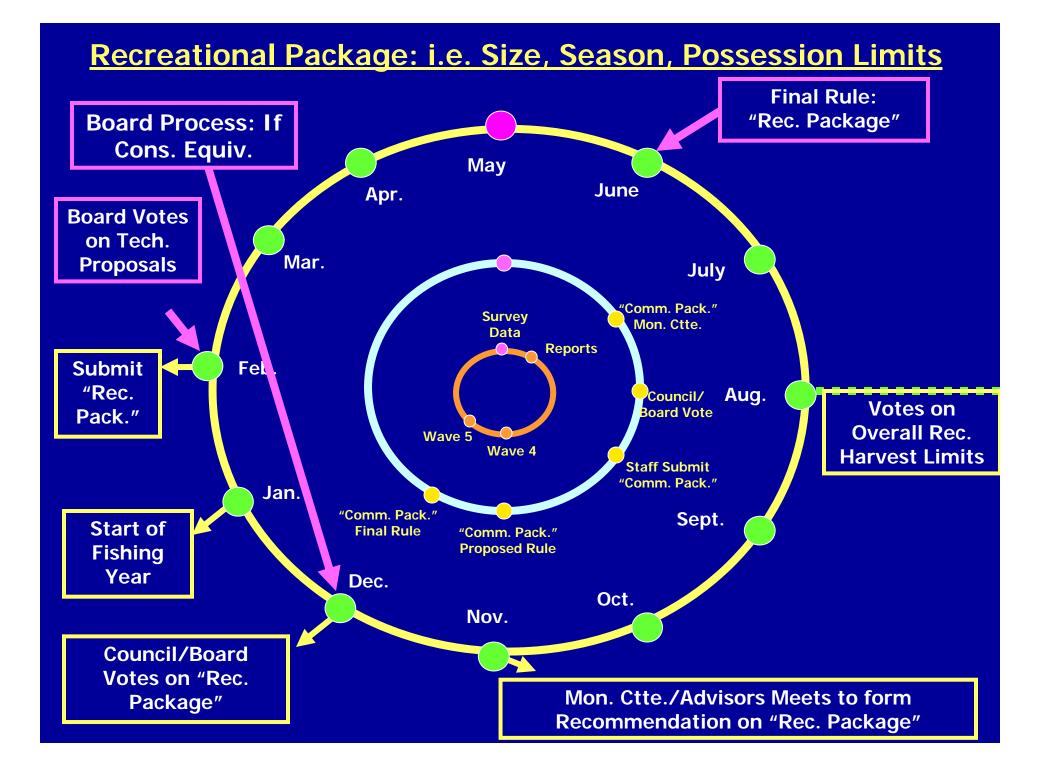


Comm. Package: Catch Limits; Comm. Quota/Measures; RHL



Recreational Package: i.e. Size, Season, Possession Limits







The Wheel

 Staff from all the agencies involved work diligently to make sure all the pieces come together on time.

Council recommendations forwarded must meet requirements of the MSA to be implemented by NMFS.





Requirements: New Terms



- Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC)
 Annual Catch Limit (ACL)
- 🕂 ← Annual Catch Target (ACT)

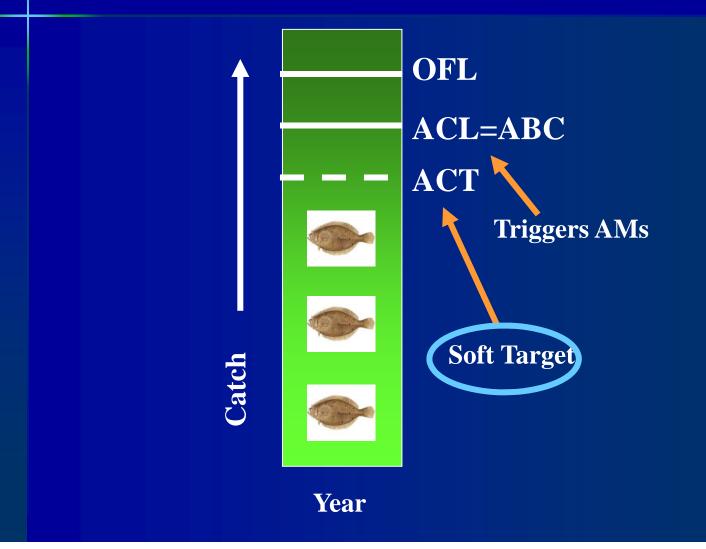
ACLs must have associated AMs.

Catch limits include both landings and discards (that end up dead)

Year



Mid-Atlantic Approach



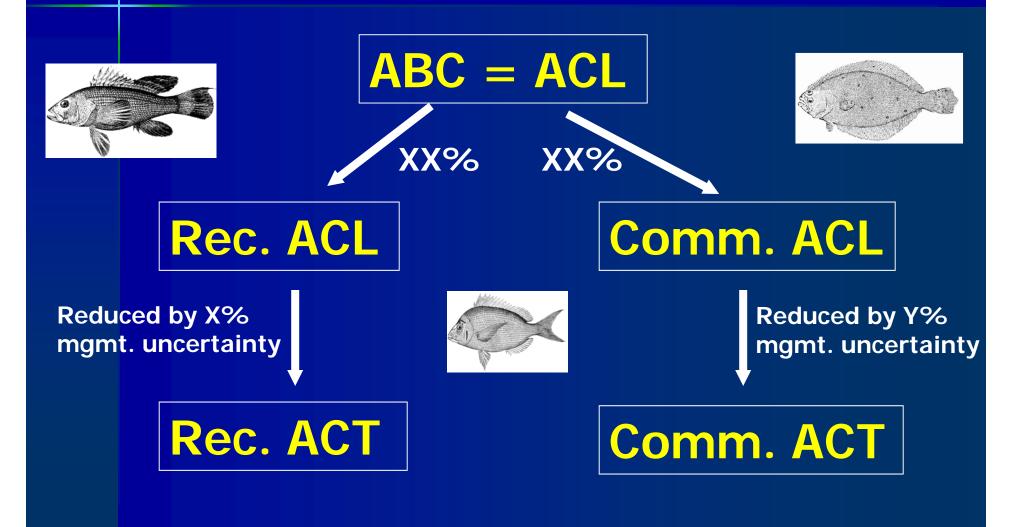


SSC recommends ABC

Level	Type of Assessment	Mid Stocks Assessments in Each	
1	Data rich, not uncertain	None: TBD by SSC	
2	More scientific uncertainty	Some Mid-Atlantic Stocks may be a 2 or 3	
3	even more uncertainty		
4	Data poor and highly uncertain	Poorly assessed stocks, rejected assessment stock, etc. will fall here	



Sector-Specific Accountability





This means that...

 Addressing management uncertainty for summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass is sector-specific (rec. and comm. sector)

 Allow for data quality issues and fishery control to be considered for each fishing sector independently





This also means that...

Recreational fishery is accountable if the Rec-ACL is exceeded

There are consequences for exceeding the recreational ACL

- Not as rigid as commercial sector (i.e., comm. landings overage deducted irrespective of whether comm-ACL is exceeded)
- Not based on single year data comparisons to smooth data variability



Council Accountability

- Proactive AM: Use of ACTs
- Proactive AM: General inseason closure authority for the NMFS
 - If observed landings exceed the landings limit; Council was concerned about instability in projected data
 - Closure linked to more reliable and estimable component of rec catch; regulations regulate "retention" of fish (landed fish)



Recreational Harvest Limit

- Derived from the recreational ACT
- Landings portion of the catch target around which recreational regulations are developed





Recreational Measures

- Minimum size, season, possession limits are primary tools for recreational fisheries
- These measures control retention of fish (landings)
- Under the new system of catch limits, discards are part of this too.



Challenges: User Groups

 Different fishing modes (shore, private angler, party charter), different motivations

 Some anglers want to "take one home" versus "fill the freezer"



Avid!

Avid versus average angler



Challenges

 Because we have to use current year data to inform upcoming year recreational measures, we assume:

 Fish availability, angling effort, and angler behavior will be the same

 Survey and modeling being done on behavior side (sent out through MRFSS)



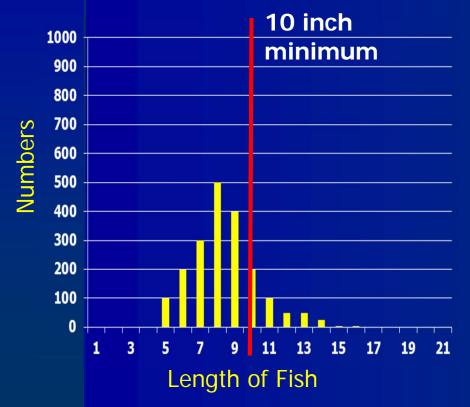
Challenges: Availability

- Stock conditions have changed substantially for all three stocks since 2000.
- More, large fish available to fishermen. May see strong incoming year classes too.
- Want to maximize fishery participation, but don't want to go over the RHL and Rec-ACL.
- Sets up new regime for how regulations function and how effective they are.



Changing Paradigms

Pre-rebuilding

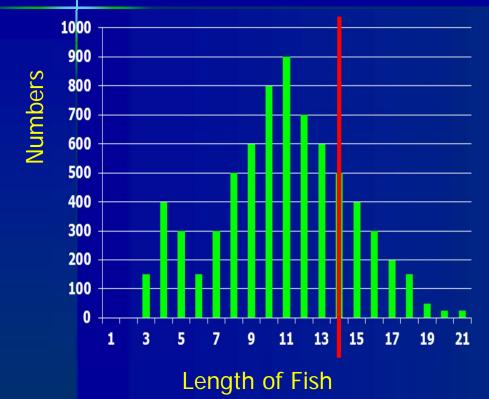


Post-rebuilding





Changing Paradigms



- Shift the minimum size over to reduce landings, potentially end up with more discarding
- Bring in season and possession limits to shift the balance back over



Possession Limits

2 3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



Catch per angler trip

53.35 72.41 81.14 88.03 94.12 95.33 96.75 97.36 97.97 98.38

Proportions of Anglers



Bag/Size Tables

Size (TL)							
Bag	12.5	13	13.5	14			
1	0.5555	0.6065	0.6828	0.7142			
2	0.3864	0.4714	0.5765	0.6292			
3	0.3016	0.4127	0.5412	0.6044			
4	0.2449	0.3858	0.5214	0.5929			
5	0.2156	0.3701	0.5068	0.5851			
6	0.2001	0.3556	0.4964	0.5806			
7	0.1863	0.3423	0.4879	0.5806			
8	0.1736	0.3300	0.4824	0.5805			
9	0.1655	0.3249	0.4810	0.5805			
10	0.1581	0.3198	0.4796	0.5805			



Seasons (Prop./days)

State	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6
MA	0.0000	0.0000	0.4620	0.3721	0.7992	0.0000
RI	0.0000	0.0001	0.0800	0.5265	0.9208	0.1033
СТ	0.0000	0.0000	0.1319	1.3139	0.0176	0.1544
NY	0.0000	0.0000	0.4054	0.6294	0.4840	0.1101
NJ	0.0000	0.0062	0.9087	0.2418	0.4456	0.0330
DE	0.0000	0.0549	0.7852	0.3596	0.3970	0.0367
MD	0.0000	0.0104	0.9331	0.2449	0.3400	0.1069
VA	0.0000	0.0975	0.8508	0.2932	0.2522	0.1409
NC ^a	0.2440	0.2928	0.4908	0.2976	0.0727	0.2445
Coast	0.0026	0.0150	0.7168	0.3589	0.4804	0.0599



Challenges: Effort

Limiting regulations for one species, may cause effort to shift to other rec species

Even if the fishery is closed, there can be catch-and-release fishing (that's still effort!)

Hooks in the water catch what's there



Challenges: Angler Behavior

We're complicated creatures

 Individual expectations of what constitutes a satisfactory recreational fishing experience vary

The END.