



Summer Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass
Review of Percent Change Approach,
Accountability Measures, and
New Fishery Models



Council and Board December 13, 2022

Overview

- Percent Change Approach for setting recreational measures
- Com/rec allocation revisions
- Recreational accountability measures (AMs)
- New tools for predicting impacts of measures on harvest and discards (RDM and RFDM)
- Next steps

Percent Change Approach

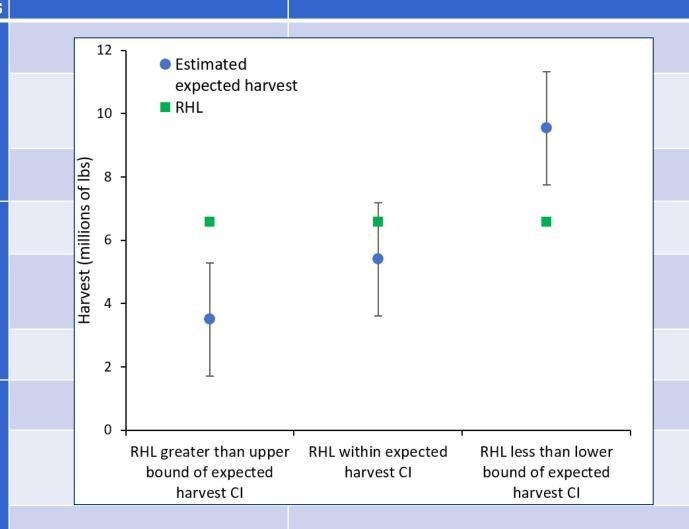
- Approved by Council and Policy Board for use starting with 2023 rec. measures for these 3 species.
 - To be replaced with a new approach in time for 2026 measures.
- Target level of harvest is no longer the RHL.
- Target level of harvest will vary based on:
 - RHL compared to a confidence interval around estimate of expected harvest under current measures and
 - Biomass compared to the target level.

Column 1
2023 RHL vs
expected harvest
under 2022 measures

RHL greater than upper bound of expected harvest CI (RHL underage expected)

RHL within expected harvest CI (harvest expected to be close to RHL)

RHL less than lower bound of expected harvest CI (RHL overage expected)



Column 1	Column 2	
2023 RHL vs	Biomass compared to	
expected harvest	target level (SSB/SSB _{MSY})	
under 2022 measures		
	Very high	
RHL greater than	greater than 150% of target	
upper bound of	High	
expected harvest CI	at least target, but no higher	
(RHL underage	than 150% of target	
expected)	Low	
	below target stock size	
	Very high	
DIII within ownerted	greater than 150% of target	
RHL within expected	High	
harvest CI	at least target, but no higher	
(harvest expected to be	than 150% of target	
close to RHL)	Low	
	below target stock size	
	Very high	
DUI loca than lawar	greater than 150% of target	
RHL less than lower	High	
bound of expected	at least target, but no higher	
harvest CI (RHL overage expected)	than 150% of target	
(Kril Overage expected)	Low	
	below target stock size	
5		

2023 RHL vs expected harvest under 2022 measures	Biomass compared to target level (SSB/SSB _{MSY})	Change in Harvest
RHL greater than	Very high greater than 150% of target	Liberalization % = difference between harvest estimate and 2023 RHL, not to exceed 40%
upper bound of expected harvest CI (RHL underage	High at least target, but no higher than 150% of target	Liberalization % = difference between harvest estimate and 2023 RHL, not to exceed 20%
expected)	Low below target stock size	Liberalization: 10%
RHL within expected	Very high greater than 150% of target	Liberalization: 10%
harvest CI (harvest expected to be	High at least target, but no higher than 150% of target	No liberalization or reduction: 0%
close to RHL)	Low below target stock size	Reduction: 10%
RHL less than lower	Very high greater than 150% of target	Reduction: 10%
bound of expected harvest CI	High at least target, but no higher than 150% of target	Reduction % = difference between harvest estimate and 2023 RHL, not to exceed 20%
(RHL overage expected)	Low below target stock size	Reduction % = difference between harvest estimate and 2023 RHL, not to exceed 40%
O		

Column 3

Column 2

Column 1

Revisions to Com/Rec Allocations

Allocation Changes								
Species Previous Allocations Revised Alloc								
Summer flounder*	60% Com; 40% Rec Landings-based	55% Com; 45% Rec Catch-based						
Scup	78% Com; 22% Rec Catch-based	65% Com; 35% Rec Catch-based						
Black sea bass*	49% Com; 51% Rec Landings-based	45% Com; 55% Rec Catch-based						

^{*}Previous and revised allocations are not directly comparable due to the switch from landings-based to catch-based allocations.

Impacts on 2023 RHL								
Species	2023 RHL prior to revised com/rec allocation	Revised 2023 RHL accounting for new com/rec allocation						
Summer flounder	10.36	10.62 (+2.5%)						
Scup	5.41	9.27 (+71%)						
Black sea bass	5.95	6.57 (+10%)						

Accountability Measures

- Minor changes made through Harvest Control Rule Framework/Addenda.
- AMs still triggered based on comparison of 3 yr avg catch to 3 yr avg rec. ACL.
- AM response still varies based on stock status.
- Paybacks of overages still only required when stocks are below their target biomass level.

Rec. Accountability Measures

- If the stock is overfished, under a rebuilding plan, or stock status is unknown: Exact overage amount must be paid back as soon as possible. Payback may be evenly spread over 2 years if doing so allows for identical measures for the upcoming 2 years.
- If biomass is above the threshold, but below the target, and the stock is not under a rebuilding plan:
 - If only the ACL exceeded: Adjust bag/size/season, taking into account performance of the measures and conditions that precipitated the overage.
 - If most recent F exceeds Fmsy: adjustment to the rec. ACT will be made as soon as possible as a payback that will be scaled based on stock biomass where payback = $(overage\ amount) * (Bmsy-B)/1/2\ Bmsy$. Payback may be evenly spread over 2 years if doing so allows for identical measures for the upcoming 2 years. If F/Fmsy not available for most recent year of catch data, catch vs ABC comparison will be used.
- If biomass is above the target: Adjustments to measures will be made, taking into account the performance of the measures and conditions that precipitated the overage.

Accountability Measures

Species	Year	Rec. ACL	Rec. harvest	Rec. dead discards	Rec. dead catch	% Over (+) or Under (-) ACL	
	2019	11.51	7.80	3.04	10.84	-6%	
Summer	2020	11.51	10.06	3.19	13.26	+15%	
founder	2021	12.48	6.81	2.03	9.00	-28%	
	Average	11.83	8.23	2.76	11.03	-7%	
	2019*	8.01	5.41	0.41	5.82	-27%	
Soup	2020	7.87	12.91	1.15	14.06	+79%	
Scup	2021	7.66	16.62	1.36	17.98	+135%	
	Average	7.85	11.65	0.97	12.62	+61%	
	2019*	4.59	3.46	0.50	3.96	-14%	
Black sea	2020	8.09	9.05	3.46	12.50	+55%	
bass	2021	7.93	11.97	4.20	16.16	+104%	
	Average	6.87	8.16	2.72	10.87	+58%	

^{* 2019} values for scup and black sea bass are in old MRIP and were provided by GARFO/NEFSC

Accountability Measures

- AMs for stocks above their biomass target: Adjustments to measures will be made, taking into account the performance of the measures and conditions that precipitated the overage.
- 10/20/22 GARFO letter to Council: Due to recent actions taken by MAFMC/ASMFC, no additional action needed beyond changes required by Percent Change Approach.

New Tools for Predicting Harvest

- Recreational Demand Model (RDM)
 - Developed by Northeast Fisheries Science Center
- Recreational Fleet Dynamics Model (RFDM)
 - Developed by RI DEM
- Use of these models is not required under the Percent Change Approach
- Both are an improvement over past methods of using only MRIP data to predict future harvest.

SSC Review

- Both models were reviewed by a subset of Council's SSC in September 2021.
- Several changes were made to both models after the SSC sub-group review. The models have not been reviewed a second time.

Recreational Demand Model (RDM): Overview

Goal is to simulate trip outcomes under a given stock structure and set of management measures

Model input

Biological inputs:

Historical/projected numbersat-age stock assessment data

Catch-per-trip/catch-at-length distributions

Economic inputs

Trip cost distributions

Information about angler preferences for harvesting/releasing fish

Management measures

Simulation algorithm

Simulate individual trip outcomes

Calculate fishing utility

Calculate angler welfare, angler effort, and subsequent harvest and discards

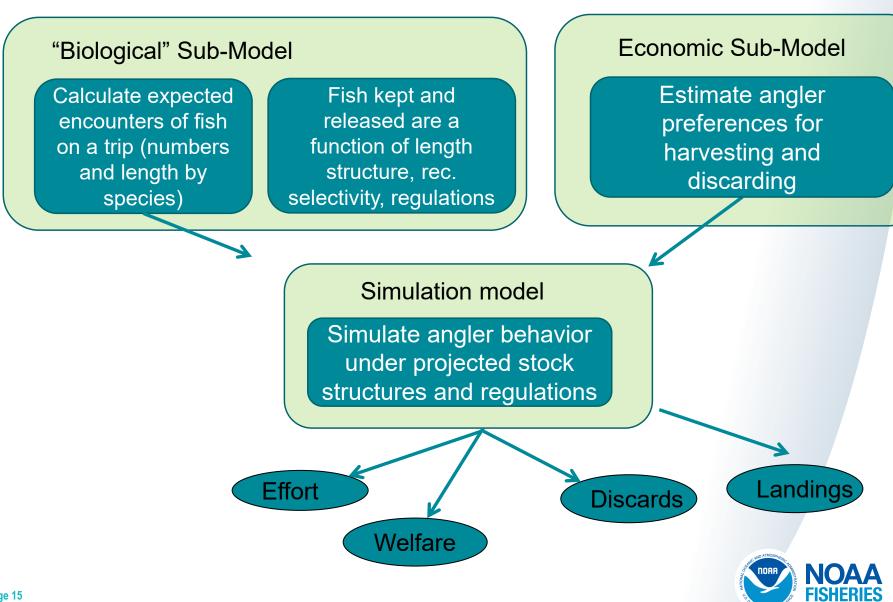
Model output

Total recreational harvest and discards

Total angler welfare/other metrics of fishing success



Recreational Demand Model: Overview



Recreational Fleet Dynamics Model (RFDM): Overview

- Aims to emulate response to regulation changes (how does harvest and/or discards change given adjustments to management measures)
- Use available data (MRIP, regulatory history, and stock information) to estimate how harvest and discards will respond to changes in management measures
- Multiple model configurations and combinations of variables were tested to determine best model for each species

Recreational Fleet Dynamics Model: Data Inputs

- Data through 2021, but excludes 2020
- Regulatory variables (wave, bag, season length, minimum size)
 - Scup with addition of mode
- Stock status and management variables (RHL, SSB, lagged R)

A	В		С	D	E	F	G		J	K	L	M	Q
State	▼ Year	- I	Nave ▼	Mode	Catch	K.D ▼	Bag	T	MinLen ▼	SeasonLei	RHL	SSB ~	LagRecr 🔻
CONNECTICUT	2	022	2	Private/Rental/Sho	416	D		30	10	61	6.08	156947	100436
CONNECTICUT	2	022	3	Forhire	8942	D		30	10	61	6.08	156947	100436
CONNECTICUT	2	022	3	Forhire	16136	K		30	10	61	6.08	156947	100436
CONNECTICUT	2	022	3	Private/Rental/Sho	112373	D		30	10	61	6.08	156947	100436
CONNECTICUT	2	022	3	Private/Rental/Sho	86421	K		30	10	61	6.08	156947	100436
CONNECTICUT	2	022	4	Forhire	28057	D		50	10	62	6.08	156947	100436

RFDM Description – Scup

```
Harvest = s(Year) + Mode + s(MinLength) + s(Wave) + State + s(Season) + s(Bag Limit) + SSB
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```
Discards = s(Year) + Mode + s(MinLength) + s(Wave) + State + s(Season) + s(Bag Limit) + RHL
```

Choice of Model for 2023

MC recommendations for preferred model for setting 2023 measures varied by species based on capabilities of the models and model performance.

■ GARFO 12/8 letter:

- GARFO makes determination on best available science when approving mgmt measures.
- GARFO considers Recreational Demand Model to be best available science for setting 2023 measures for all 3 species.
 - Incorporates data on angler behavior.
 - Has narrower confidence intervals than Rec. Fleet Dynamics Model.

- 10/20: GARFO letter stating no additional action is needed to address triggering of AMs for scup and BSB.
- 10/26: MC meeting to review models and discuss process.
- **11/15: MC meeting** to recommend preferred model for 2023 for each species, resulting % change, and other recommendations for measures.
 - Recommended RDM for summer flounder, RFDM for scup and BSB.
- 11/30: AP meeting to provide AP input.
- 12/6: Revised RDM results provided to staff, changing the Percent Change Approach outcome for summer flounder from 10% liberalization to 10% reduction.
- 12/8: GARFO letter stating RDM is best available science and should be used for all 3 species for 2023.

Next Steps

- **Today:** Council/Board determine required coastwide percent change for each species.
 - As well as fed. waters measures for scup, conservation equivalency measures for summer flounder and black sea bass.
- **January:** TC meetings to develop guidance for state measures.
- January/February: States develop proposals for state waters measures.
- **February/March:** Board reviews and considers approval of state waters measures.
- March or later: Final rule for federal waters measures, including waiving of federal summer flounder and black sea bass measures, if approved.

Questions/Discussion

Changes to Process Since Setting Last Year's Rec. Measures

Revisions to com/rec allocations

 Increased the 2023 RHLs compared to what would have been implemented under the previous allocations

Improved tools are available for analyzing impacts of measures on harvest and discards

- RDM and RFDM, both available for all 3 species
- Not required, but recommended for use by staff and MC

Percent Change Approach

- Approved through Harvest Control Rule FW/addenda for setting rec.
 measures starting with 2023
- Defines target level of coastwide harvest measures will aim to achieve
- Target is no longer the RHL

RFDM Description – Black Sea Bass

Harvest = s(Year) + s(MinLength) + s(Wave) + State + s(Season) + s(Bag) + LaggedRecr + RHL

Discards = s(Year) + s(MinLength) + s(Wave) + State + s(Season) + s(Bag) + LaggedRecr + RHL

RFDM Description – Summer Flounder

Harvest = s(Year) + s(MinLength) + s(Wave) + State + s(Season) + s(Bag) + LaggedRecr + RHL

Discards = s(Year) + s(MinLength) + s(Wave) + State + s(Season) + s(Bag) + LaggedRecr + RHL

Data Inputs

Data	Rec. Demand Model	Rec. Fleet Dynamics Model
MRIP harvest and discards	Υ	Υ
Time series of bag/size/season By state By wave By mode	Y Y N*	Y Y Scup only*
Time series of RHLs	N	Υ
Angler behavior	Υ	N
Stock status Numbers at length SSB Recruitment	Y N N	N Scup only Fluke and BSB only

Other Considerations

Considerations	Rec. Demand Model	Rec. Fleet Dynamics Model
Reviewed by SSC and improved based on review	Υ	Y
Accounts for uncertainty and can produce CI	Υ	Υ
Can evaluate measures at the state/regional level	Y	Y
Can evaluate federal waters measures independently from state waters measures	N	N
Can evaluate slot limits	Y	N*
MC/TC can produce model results on their own	N	Y

^{*}Limited to past measures. May be possible to evaluate slot limits in the future after slots are used and associated MRIP estimates are available.

Percent Change Approach vs. Targeting 2023 RHL

Species	Model	Estimated 2023 Harvest Under 2022 Measures	80% Confidence Interval	2023 RHL	Stock Size Category	Percent Change Approach Requirement	Change to Meet RHL (Old Method)	
der	RDM: Previous (Nov 10)	8.38	7.56-9.52		Low	10% liberalization	27% liberalization	
Summer Flounder	RDM: Current (Dec 6)	10.92	9.23-12.94	10.62		10% reduction	3% reduction	
	RFDM: Current (Nov 15)	12.77 (with NJ adjustment: 10.45 or 10.18)	7.01-22.26			10% reduction	17% reduction	
Scup	RDM: Previous (Nov 10)	17.21	13.56-22.68	9.27	Very High	10% reduction	46% reduction	
	RDM: Current (Dec 6)	14.31	9.90-17.40			10% reduction	35% reduction	
	RFDM: Current (Nov 15)	14.42*	8.95-23.08*			10% liberalization	36% reduction	
Bass	RDM: Previous (Nov 10)	11.05	10.00-11.96	6.74			10% reduction	39% reduction
Black Sea E	RDM: Current (Dec 6)	7.93	7.17-8.63		Very High	10% reduction	15% reduction	
	RFDM: Current (Nov 15)	11.96 *	8.17-16.81*			10% reduction	44% reduction	

^{*}Converted to pounds based on average weight of harvest in 2021 from MRIP data

2023 Process

- 1) What is expected 2023 harvest under 2022 measures, including confidence interval (CI)?
- 2) How do these CIs compare to the 2023 RHLs?
- 3) When combined with relevant biomass category, what percent change in harvest should measures aim to achieve?
- 4) Are additional changes needed due to the triggering of AMs for scup and black sea bass?
- 5) How should measures be adjusted to achieve the necessary percent change?