



**MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMISSION  
BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA**

**9:00AM**

**August 20, 2024**

**SMAST East**

**836 S. Rodney French Boulevard**

**New Bedford, MA**

1. Call to Order and Routine Business (9:00 – 9:15)
  - a. Introductions and Announcements
  - b. Review of August 2024 Business Meeting Agenda
  - c. Review and Approval of June 2024 Draft Business Meeting Minutes
2. Comments (9:15 – 9:45)
  - a. Chairman
  - b. Law Enforcement
  - c. Commissioner
  - d. Director
3. 2024 Fishery Performance and Quota Utilization Report (9:45 – 10:30)
4. Upcoming Public Hearing Items (10:30 – 10:45)
  - a. Monkfish Trip Limits
5. Discussion Items (10:45 – 12:15)
  - a. Update on Legislation Affecting Marine Fisheries
  - b. Federal Fisheries Management
  - c. Interstate Fisheries Management
  - d. Use of Fish and Conch Pots in Federal Waters
  - e. Non-Native Species for Use and Sale as Bait
6. Other Business (12:15 – 12:30)
  - a. Commission Member Comments
  - b. Public Comment
7. Adjourn (12:30)

All times provided are approximate and the meeting agenda is subject to change. The MFAC may amend the agenda at the start of the business meeting.

**Future Meeting Dates**

9AM  
September 17, 2024  
via Zoom

9AM  
October 29, 2024  
1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough

9AM  
November 19, 2024  
1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough

9A  
December 17, 2024  
via Zoom

## **MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMISSION**

**Tuesday, June 19, 2024  
DMF's Cat Cove Marine Lab  
92 Fort Street  
Salem, MA 01970**

### **In attendance:**

*Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission:* Raymond Kane, Chairman; Michael Pierdinock, Vice-Chairman; Kalil Boghdan; Shelley Edmundson; Chris McGuire; Bill Doyle; Tim Brady Arthur "Sooky" Sawyer. Absent: Bill Amaru.

*Division of Marine Fisheries:* Daniel McKiernan, Director; Michael Armstrong, Deputy Director; Bob Glenn, Deputy Director; Kevin Creighton, Assistant Director; Story Reed, Assistant Director; Jared Silva; Nichola Meserve; Anna Webb; Mark Rousseau; Stephanie Cunningham; Ben Gahagan; Gary Nelson; Tracy Pugh; Derek Perry; Nick Buchan; Dave Martins; Erich Druskat; Chrissy Petitpas; Lynne Besse; Vicki Oliveira; Kim Trotto; Ross Kessler; and Wendy Mainardi.

*Department of Fish and Game:* Tom O'Shea, Commissioner; Sefatia Romeo-Theken, Deputy Commissioner; Julia Hopkins, Communications Director.

*Members of the Public:* Martin Gary; Shanna Madsen; Phil Coates; Elizabeth Stroymeyer; Paul Caruso; Adrian Jordan; Elizabeth Fairchild; Nick King; Hunt Howell; Allison Roy; Allison Bowden.

## **INTRODUCTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Chairman Ray Kane called the June 19, 2024 business meeting to order and introduced Marty Gary, the Director of Marine Resources in New York, and Shanna Madsen, the Deputy Chief of Fisheries in Virginia. Ray noted that Marty and Shanna serve their states at the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC).

## **REVIEW OF JUNE 19, 2024 BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA**

Chairman Kane asked if there were any amendments to the June 19, 2024 agenda. Kalil Boghdan indicated he wanted to bring up an item for the MFAC's consideration during other business.

## **REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MAY 21, 2024 DRAFT MEETING MINUTES**

Chairman Kane asked if there were any amendments to the May 21, 2024 draft business meeting minutes. Tim Brady indicated he did not abstain from certain votes but rather he was at sea and his satellite connection dropped out and he was unable to rejoin the meeting. Jared Silva indicated he would update the minutes accordingly.

There was no further discussion. The Chairman requested a motion to approve the minutes. **Shelley Edmundson made the motion to approve the May 21, 2024**

**business meeting minutes. Sooky Sawyer seconded the motion. The motion was approved 7-0-1 with Chairman Kane abstaining.**

### **CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS**

Chairman Kane did not provide any comments.

### **COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS**

Commissioner O'Shea provided some brief comments noting that he would provide the MFAC with an update on DFG's Strategic Plan and the Governor's Executive Order on Biodiversity later in the meeting.

Eve Zuckoff from the WCAI recently joined Commissioner O'Shea, Director McKiernan, and DMF biologist Derek Perry on a spawning beach survey for horseshoe crabs along Stage Harbor. This provided DMF and DFG with an opportunity to highlight the spawning survey work and discuss horseshoe crab management, including the recently adopted spawning closure. Commissioner O'Shea felt Eve's resulting article was well written and balanced. He also praised the volunteers who coordinate and conduct many of the spawning beach surveys.

DMF's Recreational Development Panel also met recently in Westborough. This Panel oversees DMF's use of its recreational fishing license funds. He noted there was a robust discussion about potentially increasing the annual fee for a recreational fishing license from \$10.

### **DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS**

Director McKiernan welcomed the MFAC and the public to DMF's Cat Cove facility. This facility was recently re-acquired from Salem State with updates being made to the marine lab and the building being rehabbed to enhance office space. Dan thanked Mike Armstrong, Kevin Creighton, Brian Castonguay, and Luke Cuning for their work to update this facility. Dan then thanked the DMF staff that worked to put on the day's events, which included the MFAC's business meeting, as well as a retirement party for Dr. Mike Armstrong.

The Director then discussed personnel, noting that Justin Bopp (Wind Energy Specialist) and Julia Kaplan (Communications Specialist) recently left DMF. These departures have left substantial holes in DMF's Policy Program. Dan was hopeful he would be able to readily backfill these positions, despite new hiring controls, given the administration emphasis on wind energy and communications.

On the subject of wind energy, Director McKiernan stated that the Bureau of Offshore Energy Management (BOEM) recently issued a proposed sale notice for wind energy lease sites in the Gulf of Maine. Wind energy development in the Gulf of Maine is particularly thorny given that it will use floating arrays and there are questions about

the viability of this technology and how it may displace fishing effort given challenges of fishing between platforms.

The Martha's Vineyard Fishermen's Preservation Trust would be hosting their annual Meet the Fleet event in Menemsha on August 1. Shelley Edmundson provided additional details regarding the festivities. Chairman Kane encouraged MFAC members to attend and Dan noted MFAC members should coordinate their attendance with DMF.

The Director will be attending a meeting in New Brunswick whereby New England fishery managers will meet with Canadian Department of Fishery and Oceans staff and members of the lobster industry to discuss having Canada complement the gauge size rules in Addendum XXVII within the Gulf of Maine. Dan was hopeful some consensus could be reached given how these upcoming gauge adjustments in New England may impact international commerce.

Lastly, DMF hosted a meeting in Gloucester with members of the local commercial lobster fleet and trawler fleet to discuss an informal agreement for lobster trap fishers to accommodate whiting trawling in federal waters north of Cape Ann. There was support for revising the historic informal agreement and educating new entrants about how to accommodate this activity. Additionally, DMF has reached out to New Hampshire Fish and Game to involve their commercial fishers who also fish in this area.

### **ACTION ITEMS**

#### Letter to Secretary Tepper Regarding MEP Resources and Funding

Chairman Kane and Jared Silva drafted a letter from the MFAC to EOEEA Secretary Tepper advocating that MEP receive more funding and resources for coastal enforcement. The letter was strongly supported by the MFAC. However, the MFAC requested two additional points be made. First, Chris McGuire argued the historic peak of MEP officers be stated to provide a point of reference as to what rebuilding MEP ranks should look like. Additionally, Shelley Edmundson requested the letter advocate for dedicated officers on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket and providing state-supported housing for these officers.

Jared Silva and Chairman Kane indicated the letter would be updated accordingly. Chairman Kane asked if the MFAC wanted to see the revised letter or if it was sufficient to commit to including these points in the final letter. The consensus position was to issue the letter as expediently as possible and vote on the letter today, rather than requiring a review and vote on the updated letter at a future meeting.

The Chairman requested a motion be made. **Kalil Boghdan made a motion to approve the letter as amended by Chris McGuire and Shelley Edmundson. Tim Brady seconded the motion. The motion passed 7-0-1 with Chairman Kane abstaining.**

## **DISCUSSION ITEMS**

### 2024 Commercial Fishery Performance Update

Director McKiernan indicated that staff would present on the performance of certain fisheries to-date. Story Reed, Anna Webb, and Jared Silva presented this agenda item and introduced themselves to the public.

Anna Webb noted the presentation provided by DMF included data through June 8, 2024. She then presented on aggregate landings and value trends across all commercial fisheries. She noted that both landings and values in 2024 are down compared to recent years (except 2020) and this was largely due to a decline in sea scallop landings. Anna noted that sea scallop value remains high and stable despite these decreased landings. However, oyster and lobster landings and value were higher than in previous years and offset some of the scallop related declines.

Kalil Boghdan asked why sea scallop landings are declining. Director McKiernan indicated it was a decline in abundance. Dan added that while Melanie Griffin could not attend today's meeting, he would have her follow up on this later this summer.

Chris McGuire asked why lobster and oyster landings were not included in today's update. Jared Silva indicated today's update was focused primarily on the performance of those fisheries that were subject to rule changes this year. Anna Webb stated DMF will provide more robust performance reviews at upcoming summer and fall meetings.

Kalil then asked if DMF could update its tables of commercial fisheries by value and landings. Anna stated that this can be produced for the next meeting.

Story Reed then provided an update on the menhaden fishery. He began by reminding the MFAC that the directed fishery opened on May 15 rather than June 15, except within the inshore net areas that do not open on June 1. This was done to provide the larger capacity boats with access to menhaden when they migrate into our waters and are available in the deeper waters outside the harbors and embayments.

To date, the fishery has been concentrated around Cape Ann with some landings coming from Boston Harbor. The fishery took 50% of the annual quota on June 6 and the trip limit was reduced from 120,000 pounds to 25,000 pounds. The fishery continues to operate at the 25,000-pound limit.

Dan and Story noted that some bait dealers and large-scale vessels have complained about the automatic reduction in the trip limit to 25,000 pounds once 50% of the quota is taken and have advocated for the trip limit to stay elevated to ensure the quota is taken. The quota-based trip limit reduction is baked into the regulation to slow down landings, maintain a small-scale local fishery throughout the summer, and provide bait to local lobster fishers. Accordingly, DMF was not going to pursue an in-season adjustment to maintain a higher trip limit. This concern can be debated at the annual end-of-season meeting with menhaden interests.

Mike P. asked if there were any reported user group conflicts this year. Story stated that with most of the early season landings coming from outside the harbors and embayments, user group conflicts were likely minimized. Additionally, with fish off Cape Ann this spring, effort has been limited in Boston Harbor and this has likely helped mitigate the ongoing user group conflict in Boston.

Commissioner O'Shea stated that he went out with a striped bass charter on Boston Harbor and heard complaints from these users regarding the local menhaden fishery. Story and Dan recognized that such policy disagreements exist and are likely to persist. However, DMF's concern is when these disagreements bubble up into on the water conflicts that create boating safety issues.

Jared Silva presented on squid, whelk, summer flounder, and horseshoe crabs. The squid fishery started off slow but at a high ex-vessel value. As the prevailing winds shifted around to southwest, catch increased but this was met with a reduced ex-vessel value given market demand and there being more small squid in the catch. Squid fishing tailed off by the end of May. This was evidenced in the landings trends and the fact that many trawlers sought the authorization participate in multi-day program for summer flounder. Summer flounder landings just started to trickle in during June. However, there are reports of low ex-vessel value driven by substantial landings from the Mid-Atlantic. Jared indicated the dip in price was not evident in SAFIS landings data yet but would likely show up in the reports due this week. These market conditions have created a cause for concern among the trawl fleet as it is substantially affecting their profitability. Accordingly, there has been some interest in among trawlers for DMF to take an in-season adjustment to increase the horseshoe crab trip limit. DMF does not support taking such an action at this time, given concerns about quota utilization and an early season bait quota closure and market demand for horseshoe crabs given uncertainty in the whelk fishery. The spring whelk fishery has been active, and value is hovering around \$3 per pound, but there are fewer active dealers and there are concerns about export market remaining weak particularly if landings and effort increase (as they typically do during the fall). Accordingly, there is little interest beyond the trawl fleet to raise the horseshoe crab trip limits because of uncertainty regarding the viability of the fall whelk fishery.

Kalil and Jared further discussed the horseshoe crab fishery, the bait market, the spawning closure, and the rent-a-crab program.

#### Update on Legislation Potentially Impacting DMF and Marine Fisheries

Director McKiernan highlighted several pieces of draft legislation that may affect DMF and marine fisheries management. The Senate budget was approved and included an amendment to G.L. c. 130 to exempt fisheries from the Wetlands Protection Act, similar to what is accommodated for other food production activities. The House and Senate budgets now go to Conference Committee for reconciliation. Dan was hopeful the amendment would be approved as it would resolve issues related to municipalities using the Wetlands Protection Act to manage fishing gear. The House and Senate budgets also include funding to SMAST for a PhD student to conduct a Management Strategy Evaluation for the whelk fishery. There is also continued funding for SMAST to conduct oceanographic modeling that DMF is using to assess buffer zone closures around

wastewater treatment plants. Lastly, Senator Tarr has sponsored a stand-alone bill to pursue the statutory amendments recommended by DMF's Derelict Gear Task Force. This bill delineates the difference between active fishing gear that should be treated as private property and abandoned, lost, or derelict fishing gear that DMF and the MFAC will be able to regulate and permit how to remove and clean up. This bill reportedly favorably from committee and has been referred to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means.

Mike Pierdinock, Bill Doyle, and Director McKiernan spoke about the extent to which fishing activity (e.g., commercial, recreational, aquaculture) may be exempt from the Wetlands Protection Act should this budget amendment pass.

Commissioner O'Shea noted his support for this amendment. However, he raised DEP's likely concerns, and highlighted that should it pass, DMF will have to coordinate with DEP about efforts being made to manage fishing gear impacts on benthic habitat within wetlands resource areas.

Chris McGuire noted that The Nature Conservancy submitted written testimony in favor of the Derelict Gear Bill.

#### Presentation on DFG's Strategic Plan

Commissioner O'Shea provided a high-level overview of the Department's five-year strategic plan. He views the plan as a way to focus work and bring in resources to priority areas. The plan boasts three themes: (1) biodiversity and climate; (2) environmental justice; and (3) relevancy, visibility, and capacity. Additionally, it sets five leadership priorities to achieve goals relevant to these themes: (1) protect and conserve landscapes; (2) restore habitat and habitat connectivity; (3) decarbonize and enhance carbon sequestration; (4) create equitable access to nature; and (5) increase food security. In the marine environment, this may include finding resources and partnerships to protect and increase eel grass and saltmarsh habitat, improve fish passage, improve public access and public outreach, and to develop food security programs with the seafood industry.

Additionally, the Department was working to execute the Governor Healey's Executive Order on Biodiversity. This executive order requires DFG to review existing biodiversity and conservation efforts and establish goals and strategies for 2030, 2040, and 2050. The Department intends to host two public listening sessions in July and Tom encouraged MFAC members and other DMF constituents to attend.

Kalil Boghdan asked how the execution of the Department's Strategic Plan would be funded. Tom noted it would have to come from a diversity of sources including Environmental Bond Bills, earmarks, dedicated funding, growth in the operational budget, federal grants, and public-private partnership.

Director McKiernan praised Tom's leadership and forward-thinking with regards to how DFG may provide more robust professional services to its agencies.

Chris McGuire noted his support for the Department's work on both the Strategic Plan and the Governor's Biodiversity Executive Order. Chris and Tom then discussed the roll out

process for each item.

### **OTHER BUSINESS**

Kalil Boghdan stated his intention to nominate Dr. Michael Armstrong for the 2024 Belding Award. Kalil cited Mike's substantial contributions to marine fisheries science and management and his leadership at the ASMFC on striped bass conservation and management.

Chairman Kane requested a motion be made in support of Kalil's nomination of Mike Armstrong for the 2024 Belding Award. **Kalil Boghdan made a motion to move his nomination. The motion was seconded by Tim Brady. The motion as approved 7-0-1 with Chairman Kane abstaining.**

Upon the conclusion of the June 19, 2024 MFAC business meeting, the 2024 Belding Award was presented to Dr. Michael Armstrong.

### **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Phil Coates advocated for DMF to obtain resources to enhance its public outreach and communications program. Phil added that he thought DMF should do more to draw attention to the outcomes of its adjudicatory proceedings.

### **ADJOURNMENT**

Chairman Ray Kane requested a motion to adjourn the June 19, 2024 MFAC business meeting. **Tim Brady made a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded by Shelley Edmundson. The motion as approved 7-0-1 with Chairman Kane abstaining.**

## **MEETING DOCUMENTS**

- June 19, 2024 MFAC Agenda
- May 21, 2024 Draft MFAC Minutes
- Draft Letter to Secretary Tepper to Enhance MEP Funding and Resources
- 2024 Fishery Performance Update through June 8, 2024

## **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

11AM  
June 18, 2024  
Cat Cove Marine Lab  
92 Fort Street  
Salem, MA

DRAFT



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## Division of Marine Fisheries

(617) 626-1520 | [www.mass.gov/marinefisheries](http://www.mass.gov/marinefisheries)



MAURA T. HEALEY  
Governor

KIMBERLEY DRISCOLL  
Lt. Governor


REBECCA L. TEPPER  
Secretary

THOMAS K. O'SHEA  
Commissioner

DANIEL J. MCKIERNAN  
Director

### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission

**FROM:** Daniel J. McKiernan, Director 

**DATE:** August 16, 2024

**SUBJECT:** Overview of Performance of Certain Quota Managed Fisheries and Management Actions

Over the past several years, the MFAC has approved several regulatory thresholds for managing our commercial quotas for summer flounder, horseshoe crab, black sea bass, striped bass and menhaden. These thresholds build in automatic actions (e.g., changes to trip limits or open fishing days) based on quota utilization. The purpose of this memo is to describe how the 2024 fisheries for these species have performed relative to these management tools. The memo also highlights other actions DMF has taken or considered taking this season regarding the in-season management of these fisheries (e.g., multi-day pilot programs, in-season adjustments, and permitting).

#### Striped Bass

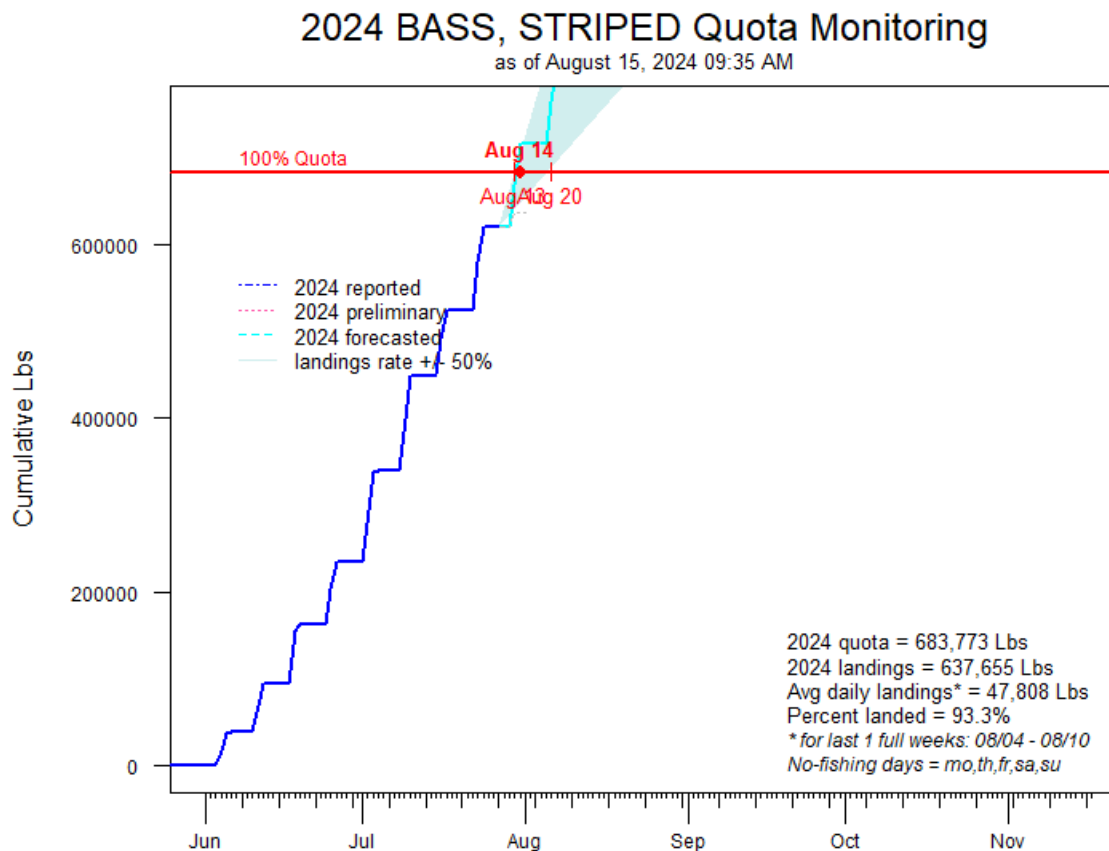
For 2024, DMF and the MFAC amended the regulations to reduce the number of open striped bass fishing days per week from three to two by eliminating Monday and maintaining Tuesday and Wednesday as open fishing days; establish a trigger whereby Thursday is automatically added as a third open fishing day if 30% or more of the annual quota remains available on August 1; and require primary buyers to be present at the primary purchase transaction and tag fish immediately upon taking possession.

The purpose of these changes was two-fold. First, the 2022 and 2023 fisheries saw more rapid quota use than 2021 resulting in quota closures during the first half of August. With Addendum II to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan (FMP) reducing the striped bass quota for 2024 by 7% from the prior baseline, DMF sought to prevent an even earlier quota closure and potentially maintain the commercial fishery throughout the summer period to provide fresh, local caught seafood to market. The trigger to add Thursday to the fishing week was a provision supported by industry to increase quota utilization at the end of the summer should the fishery underperform in June and July. Second, DMF sought to address enforcement and compliance issues observed in recent years. Eliminating Monday as an open fishing day would not only slow weekly catch rates but could also reduce front-loading by avoiding having a first open fishing day backed up to the weekend. Additionally, the primary buyer requirements were developed to enhance accountability at primary purchase.

Fishing conditions were strong this year. DMF's July 31 quota monitoring report demonstrated that the fishery had taken about 77% of the quota. Therefore, we did not add Thursday as an open fishing day on August 1 and instead maintained the two day per week schedule (see [Notice](#)). Ultimately, DMF closed the fishery effective August 14 as we projected 100% of the quota would be taken on August 13 (see [Notice](#)). It is likely that we will run a slight underage this year given landings were reportedly lower than normal on the last day of fishing this season. While the most recent (August 15) quota monitoring report (Figure 1) shows we have taken 93.3% of the quota, there is a reporting lag, as reports for this week are not due until next week. We expect the quota will be more fully utilized once the final numbers are tallied next

week. If there is a small underage, we expect it to be less than the 2024 average daily landings of about 41,000 pounds, thus, we do not expect to reopen.

**Figure 1. August 15, 2024 Quota Monitoring Report for Striped Bass.\* Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



\*This figure includes landings through August 10, 2024, and some preliminarily reported landings from the August 13 open fishing day. Complete landings for this week will not be tallied until next week's quota monitoring report.

As stated above, Addendum II reduced the baseline quota by 7% starting in 2024. However, the actual reduction compared to 2023 was more nominal (<3%) due to a quota overage in 2022 reducing the available quota in 2023. Therefore, we can compare the performance across these two years. In 2024, DMF projected that we took the 683,773-pound quota on August 13 after 16 open fishing days. In 2023, we closed the fishery after August 9 having projected landing the 700,379-pound quota after 22 fishing days<sup>1</sup>. Average daily catch rates were about 34% higher in 2024 compared to 2023. All things being equal, had we maintained the three-day-per-week fishery in 2024, the commercial fishery may have closed as soon as the third week of July rather than the second week of August. Accordingly, the elimination of Monday as an open fishing day may have contributed to extending the fishing season by several weeks.

Eliminating Monday as an open fishing day may have also eased some of the enforcement challenges observed last year and raised during the 2023 Law Enforcement Focus Group meeting. Tuesday landings were remarkably consistent throughout the bulk of the season, and notably, DMF has not received any reports regarding striped bass in the markets that were physically showing signs of being frontloaded and iced down for prolong periods. This may indicate that eliminating Monday as an open fishing day may have curbed the routine of stockpiling the fish over the weekend. We have not yet analyzed the data to see

<sup>1</sup> Ultimately, in 2023 676,995 pounds (97%) of the 2023 overage-adjusted quota was taken.

if this hypothesis plays out, but plan to review the relative increase in average daily landings seen throughout the season to determine if this is the result of increased participation, increased landings per person, or both, and whether or not landings per person varied between Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Additionally, from an enforcement and compliance perspective, it appears that the issues around the race to land and chain of custody at the primary buyer facility were less prominent this year and the new rules governing primary purchase may have helped to resolve these challenges. That said, there were several well publicized incidents involving fish being unlawfully caught in New Hampshire for sale into Massachusetts commercial fisheries. These cases are currently active.

### **Menhaden**

Recall that for 2023, DMF and the MFAC made numerous amendments to the state's menhaden regulations in response to Addendum I to the FMP, which addressed commercial quota allocations, the Episodic Event Set-Aside (EESA), and incidental catch/small scale fisheries. The resulting quota management approach was heavily influenced by menhaden distribution and fishery performance in recent years. However, local menhaden availability was significantly altered in 2023—likely due to environmental factors—and the state landed less than 30% of its quota. This prompted interest from the commercial fishers and bait dealers to amend seasons and trip limit triggers for 2024 to better ensure the quota is utilized while also continuing to meet the goal of supplying bait to the local markets during the summer months.

For 2024, the directed purse seine season started on May 15 rather than June 15 to accommodate early season quota use should fish arrive early and depart early, like they did in 2023. The 50% quota use trigger was modified such that it must be reached prior to September 1 to cause the 120,000-lb trip limit to be reduced to 25,000 pounds. This would allow fish to be opportunistically harvested at a higher level during the fall when they migrate back through our waters if early season landings were slow. Additionally, another quota use trigger was added: if at least 10% of the quota remains on October 15, the trip limit would increase to 360,000 pounds until 100% of the quota is taken. This would allow vessels fishing lawfully in another jurisdiction further south (e.g., federal waters off New Jersey) to profitably carry fish up to Massachusetts for landing.

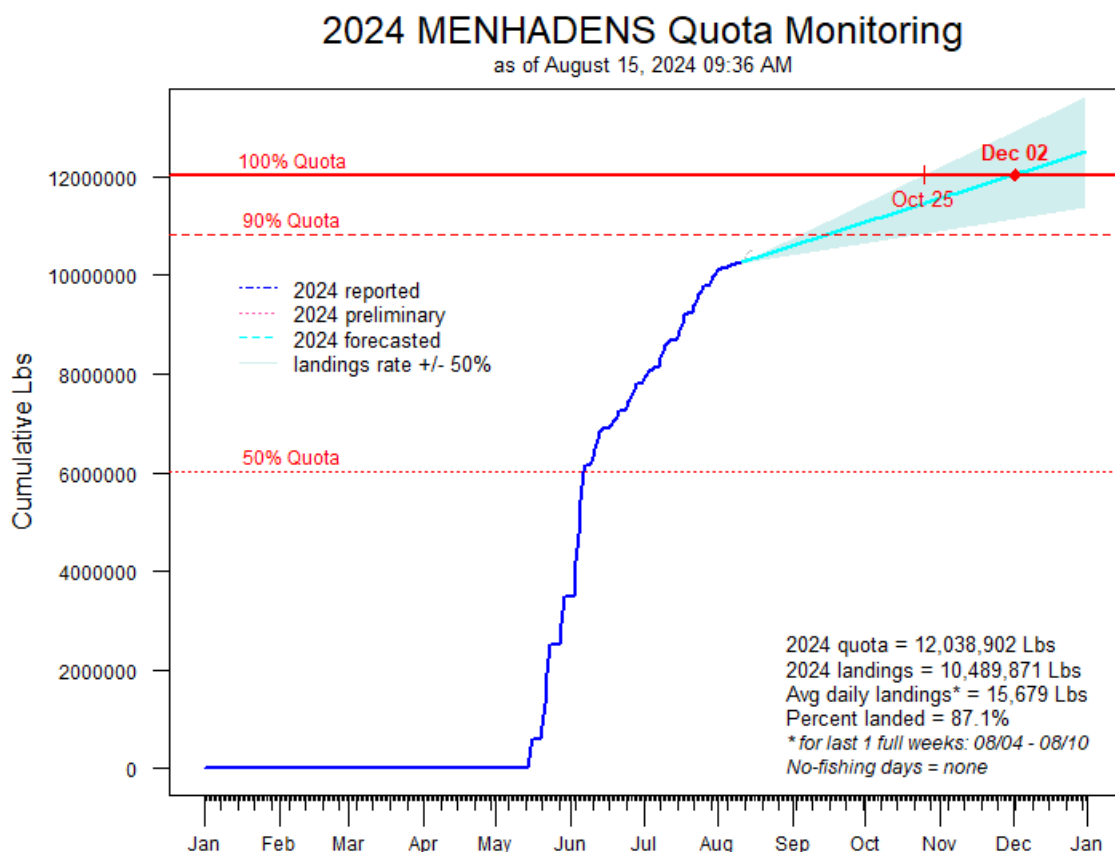
The 2024 fishery, operating under an initial quota of 10.83 million pounds, performed less like the 2023 fishery and more like it had in prior years. Landings began immediately on May 15 and were strong, especially during the weeks of May 20 and June 3. The 50% quota use trigger (5.42 million pounds) was reached on Thursday, June 6 (after 14 open days); accordingly, the limited access trip limit was lowered from 120,000 pounds to 25,000 pounds and Fridays opened to purse seining effective Friday, June 7 (see [Notice](#)). DMF's next quota monitoring report on Wednesday, July 10 indicated that 77.7% of the quota (8.43 million pounds) had been taken, and that the 90% quota use trigger (9.75 million pounds) could be taken by early August resulting in the limited access trip limit being automatically reduced to 6,000 pounds.

At this time, numerous industry members reached out to DMF to advocate that we take immediate action to eliminate the 90% quota use threshold and continue at the 25,000-pound limit until the quota was taken and then apply to participate in the EESA. While I tend to agree with their argument that 1.08 million pounds of quota (10% at the current level) is more than needed for the fishery at the 6,000 pound limit (which is intended to allow small-scale participation throughout most of the season of availability) given expected participation levels, I did not think it was appropriate to diverge from the management program implemented this year without formal rule-making in support of the action. Additionally, I did not pursue an in-season adjustment because the mechanism to take such an action is an in-season adjustment, requiring a public comment period and MFAC approval, and the next MFAC meeting was not until August 20—well after the 90% quota trigger was expected to be reached.

Rather, I sought a transfer of menhaden quota from southern states to extend our fishing season at the higher trip limit until the fishery could take an amount equal to our initial allocation of ~10.83 million pounds. Massachusetts received an additional 1.2 million pounds of quota from South Carolina (700,000 pounds) and Georgia (500,000 pounds) in mid-July. This transfer raised our 2024 quota from 10,838,902 pounds to 12,038,902 pounds, resulting in the 90% quota use threshold increasing from 9,755,012 pounds to 10,835,012 pounds and allowing fishing to continue at the 25,000-pound trip limit for a longer period of time to take our initial allocation amount.

Quota consumption has slowed the last few weeks as the fish have become less available and several larger-scale seiners have left the fishery for the season. DMF's quota monitoring report for August 15 (incorporating the quota transfer) indicates that we are at 87.1% quota use (Figure 2) and may make it into September before reaching the 90% quota use trigger given an even slower rate of landings last week. If so, the trip limit will remain 25,000 pounds. However, preliminary reports from this week suggest landings increased again and that the 90% trigger will be reached before the end of August and the trip limit will be reduced to 6,000 pounds for the remainder of the season. Either way, I do not anticipate that we will harvest 100% of our quota before September 1 and therefore will be ineligible to enter the Episodic Event Set Aside Fishery this year. However, because of the quota transfer, it is much more likely that the fishery will land the amount of our initial quota allocation.

**Figure 2. August 15, 2024 Quota Monitoring Report for Menhadens. Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



DMF will likely host an industry meeting in Gloucester this fall to discuss fishery performance and management and may potentially amend fishery regulations for 2025. Based on informal conversations to date, I expect there will be interest in amending trip limits to ensure the full quota can be taken and I am

particularly supportive of increasing the quota use threshold that triggers the change from the 25,000-pound trip limit to the 6,000-pound trip limit thereby allowing additional quota access under the 25,000-pound trip limit.

Another item of interest heading into the 2024 season was the ongoing user-group conflict in Boston Harbor. This year, DMF only received a small number of complaints from recreational fishers regarding seiners and no complaints from seiners regarding recreational fishers. I think this is a credit to the improved communication fostered this spring at our Salem meeting. Another contributing factor may be circumstance limiting the opportunity for conflict. By all anecdotal accounts there has been a large abundance of menhaden in Boston Harbor north to Cape Ann this year, which has spread out seiner effort geographically and the local Hull-based seiner—who has cultivated a working relationship with the local recreational fleet—has largely been the sole seiner fishing the area. During a period of reduced abundance off the North Shore and Cape Ann, additional seiners moved into Boston Harbor and reports of conflicts started to bubble up, but this seining effort in Boston Harbor was short lived as the fish moved back in off Gloucester. Staff will reach back out to the industry and the recreational fishing community later this fall as part of our continued commitment to having both interests co-exist in Boston Harbor.

### Summer Flounder

Our goal for managing the summer flounder fishery has been to achieve the annual quota while avoiding an early season closure that would eliminate the ability of fishers to target and retain fish throughout the summertime season and create potential discarding issues should inshore dragging continue for other target species (e.g., horseshoe crabs and whelk) after the summer flounder quota is taken. This was of particular concern this year given the state’s quota was reduced by 56% from about 1.36 million pounds in 2023 to 613,208 pounds in 2024<sup>2</sup>. Despite this quota reduction, DMF did not take substantial action to amend the summer flounder management program given recent fishery performance. See Table 1 for 2024 regulations. The changes made for 2024 include: decreasing the Period I and fall trip limit from 10,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds; automatically reducing the trip limits if 75% of the quota is taken before August 1; and decreasing the quota use trigger for the fall trip limits from 95% used to 90% used.

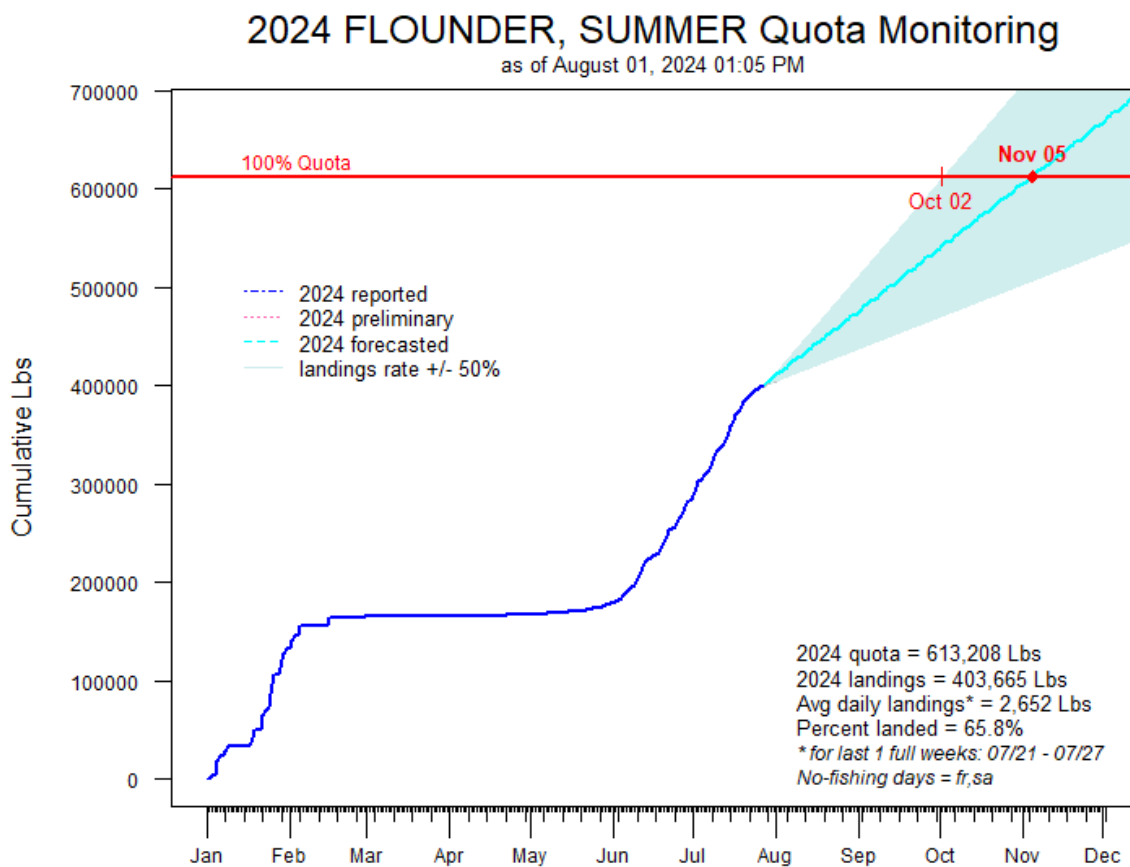
**Table 1. 2024 Commercial Summer Flounder Limits**

Season	Gear	Open Days	Trip Limit	Size
Period I: Jan 1–Apr 22*	All	Sun – Sat	5,000 lb Reduce to 100 lb once 30% of quota is taken	14”
Period II Summer: Apr 23–Sept 30	Nets**	Sun – Sat	600 lb	14”
			Reduce to 400 lb if 75% quota taken before Aug 1	
			Increase to 800 lb if >20% quota remains on Sept 1	
	Hooks	Sun – Sat	400 pounds Reduce to 250 lb if 75% quota taken before Aug 1 Increase to 800 lb if >20% quota remains on Sept 1	14”
Period II Fall: Oct 1–Dec 31	All	Sun – Sat	5,000 lb if >10% quota remains on Oct 1 <u>or</u> 800 lb if ≤10% quota remains on Oct 1	14”
* Vessels fishing Period I may possess limits from other states they are lawfully permitted in when offloading in Massachusetts, provided only the limit for Massachusetts is offloaded and the fish destined for other states are clearly labeled. ** Multi-day program allows trawlers to land up two trip limits of summer flounder on a two-day trip provided no more than a single limit is taken during any single day and the first day’s catch is segregated and sealed.				

<sup>2</sup> This quota reduction is the product of a 42% coastwide quota reduction coupled with a reversion to our baseline 6.82% coastwide quota share from the near 9% we received in 2022 and 2023 under Amendment 21’s reallocation formula that applies when the coastwide quota exceeds 9.55 million pounds

By late January, DMF had projected the Period I fishery would take its 30% allocation and DMF reduced the trip limit to 100 pounds for February 6 (see [Notice](#)). Ultimately, our projection was conservative and total Period I landings came in under the 30% allocation at 27% of the overall quota, with only a small quantity of landings occurring after the trip limit was reduced to 100 pounds. The inshore fishery started to tick up in late May to early June, consistent with reports that poor spring squid fishing conditions encouraged trawlers to switch over to large mesh sooner than they typically would. The quota has been gradually taken over the season with a small dip in late June reportedly due to large landings in southern states depressing ex-vessel value. For much of the season, it appeared the Period II fishery would not likely close until the fall. DMF's quota monitoring report for August 1 indicated we had not reached the 75% quota use threshold that would trigger an automatic trip limit reduction (see [Notice](#)); moreover, based on average weekly exploitation, DMF was not projecting a quota closure until mid-fall (Figure 3).

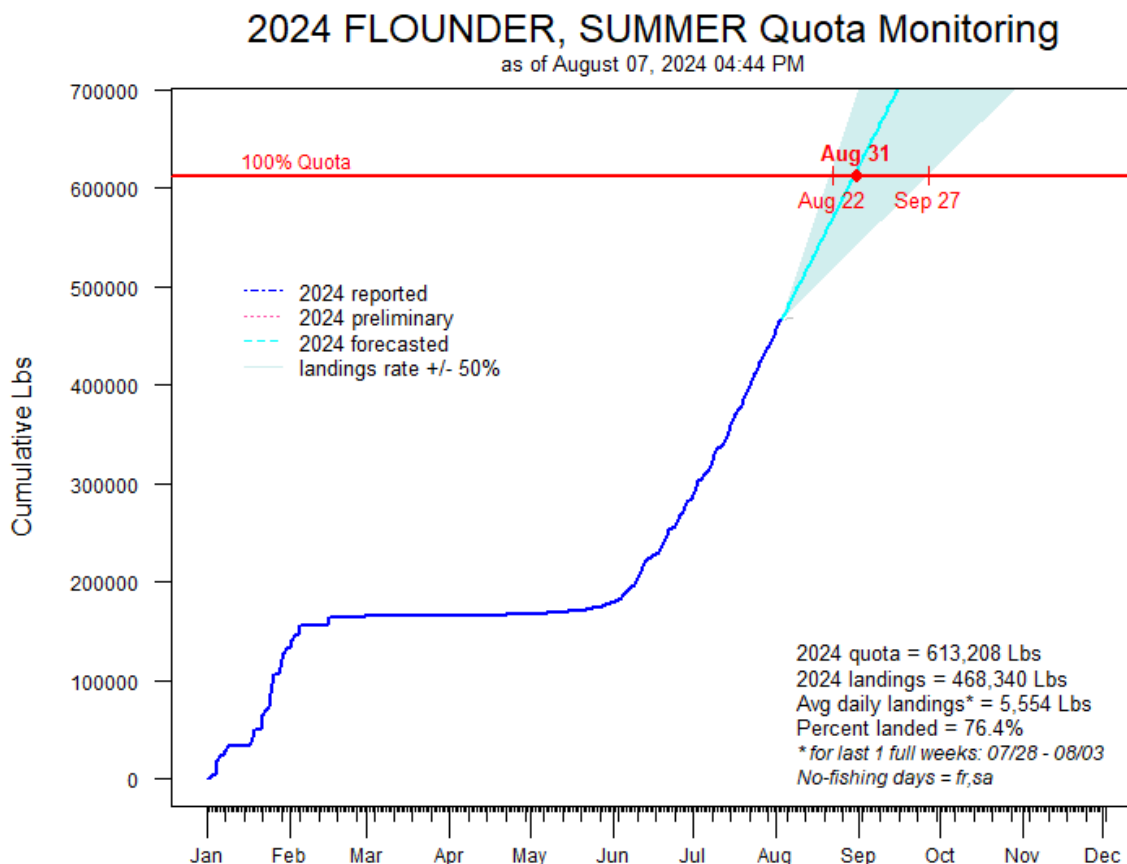
**Figure 3. August 1, 2024 Quota Monitoring Report for Summer Flounder. Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



In early August, Bill Amaru and several members of the inshore trawl fleet reached out to DMF reporting that they had observed a bump up in fishing effort and—considering the relative proximity of landings to the 75% trip limit trigger—there was strong interest for DMF to take a separate action to preserve the quota. Based on the August 1 quota monitoring report, I informed the interested parties that I was not inclined to take such an action. However, the next quota monitoring report on August 7 confirmed a substantial jump in landings occurred from July 13 through August 3 (Figure 4). This was the product of

strong weeks of landings coupled with late reports being accounted for that were missing from the August 1 report<sup>3</sup>. In response to this report, I was open to reconsidering my prior position.

**Figure 4. August 7, 2024 Quota Monitoring Report for Summer Flounder. Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



Staff developed two potential courses of action to potentially slow quota consumption and prolong the season. The first course of action was to initiate an in-season adjustment to reduce the trip limits. This action would have required a comment period (two-weeks that may be ongoing when implemented) and MFAC approval. Accordingly, the earliest such an action could go into effect was August 21, following the August 20 MFAC business meeting. Because an in-seasons adjustment requires MFAC approval this timeline for implementation is unchanged whether DMF initiated the action on August 1 or immediately before the August 20 MFAC meeting. The second course of action was to immediately discontinue the multi-day trip limit program for trawlers for the remainder of the 2024 season. The rationale was that this may slow landings by making trawl fishery participants less efficient and potentially forcing some participants to move on to other fisheries.

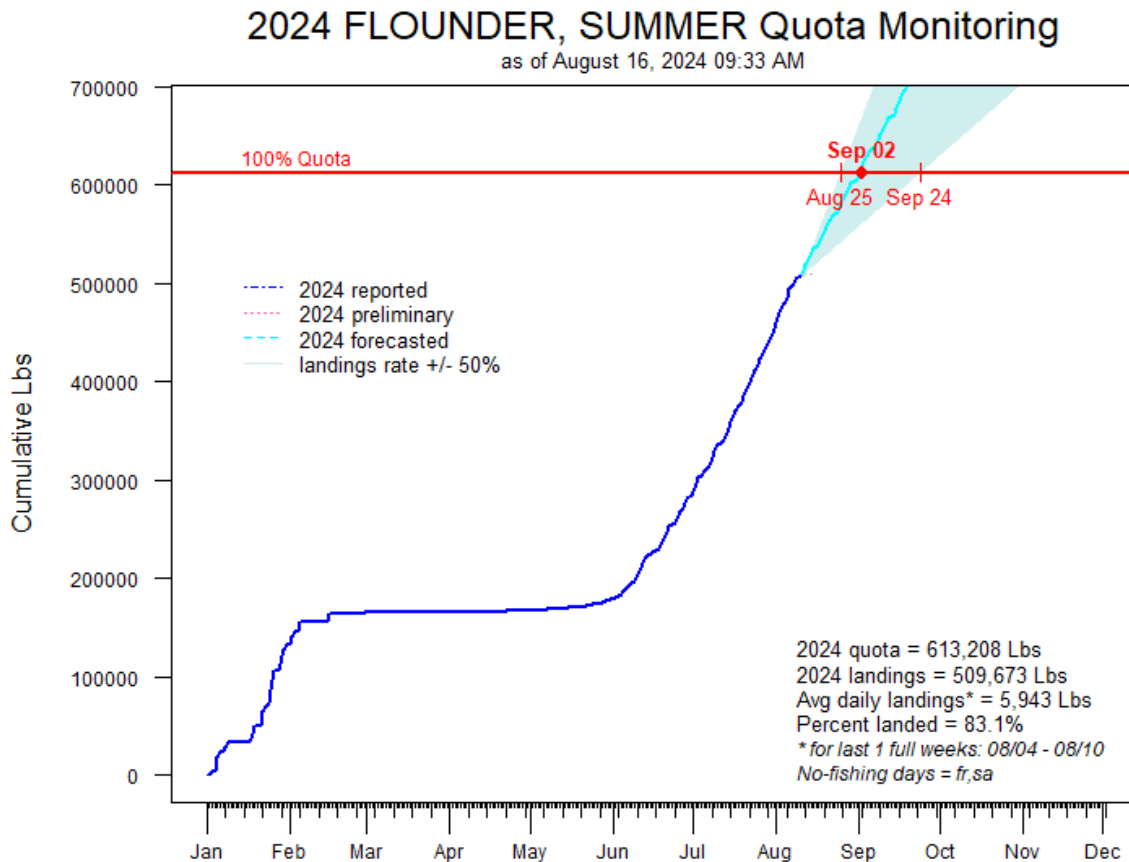
DMF reached out to certain MFAC members, the fleet, and seafood dealers to help inform my decision making. There was very little consensus about how best to approach the situation. Some individuals—particularly the smaller-scale boats, Cape Cod ported vessels, and vessels who intended to fish horseshoe crabs in the fall—supported DMF taking some action to slow landings and keep quota available into

<sup>3</sup> Note that after accounting for these late reports, landings still would not have met the 75% quota use threshold on July 31 to trigger a trip limit reduction on August 1.

September. Their interest was to continue to work on some quantity of summer flounder until they pivoted to other fisheries in the fall and be able to retain summer flounder as bycatch when targeting other species with trawl gear. Others preferred letting the season run its course and risk a late-August or early-September quota closure. These fishers argued they would rather take the quota when the fish were worth more than maintain quota into September when ex-vessel value typically drops (this observation about ex-vessel value is supported by SAFIS dealer data over the past several years). This latter position was also advocated for by several seafood dealers. Moreover, there was a general sentiment that an in-season adjustment may be too little too late should catch rates from late-July and early-August persist and that eliminating the multi-day program may not have a substantial impact on landings but instead just make fishing less profitable for those involved.

Again, I decided in favor of non-action, preferring to let the season play out under status quo management. Based on the feedback from the fleet, there was not a consensus position to support. Additionally, I was uncertain either potential management action would be all that effective in reducing quota consumption immediately, nor was I convinced that such an action was necessary given the performance of the inshore fishery to date. The August 16 quota monitoring report demonstrates landings may have slowed last week to more similar rates to early July (Figure 5). We have now taken 83% of the quota and are projecting a closure before the end of September (depending on continued participation and landings)

**Figure 5. August 16 Quota Monitoring Report for Summer Flounder. Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



Several commercial and recreational fishers have expressed concerns to DMF that current fishing activity is no longer consistent with the initial purpose of the multi-day program. The program was developed to allow the inshore, small vessel dragger fleet to more efficiently target the quota and avoid having to incur expensive fuel and dockage fees by laying to on the fishing grounds in state waters overnight. It is being reported that the program is now being used by larger offshore vessels to fish one single overnight trip in the nearshore federal waters of Nantucket Shoals (where there is no night closure) where they retain the full limit in aggregate but likely violate daily trip limits. To this end, DMF reached out to program participants to clarify how rules apply and will be auditing the performance of program participants this winter and future access to the program may be limited if non-compliance is detected or confirmed. There have also been some reports from frustrated commercial and recreational fishers that these same vessels are high grading their catch (i.e., discarding smaller grade legal sized fish), which is not illegal but is not considered a best practice. Note that participation by these offshore vessels in our summertime fluke fishery may be in part driven by low levels of squid availability this spring and summer.

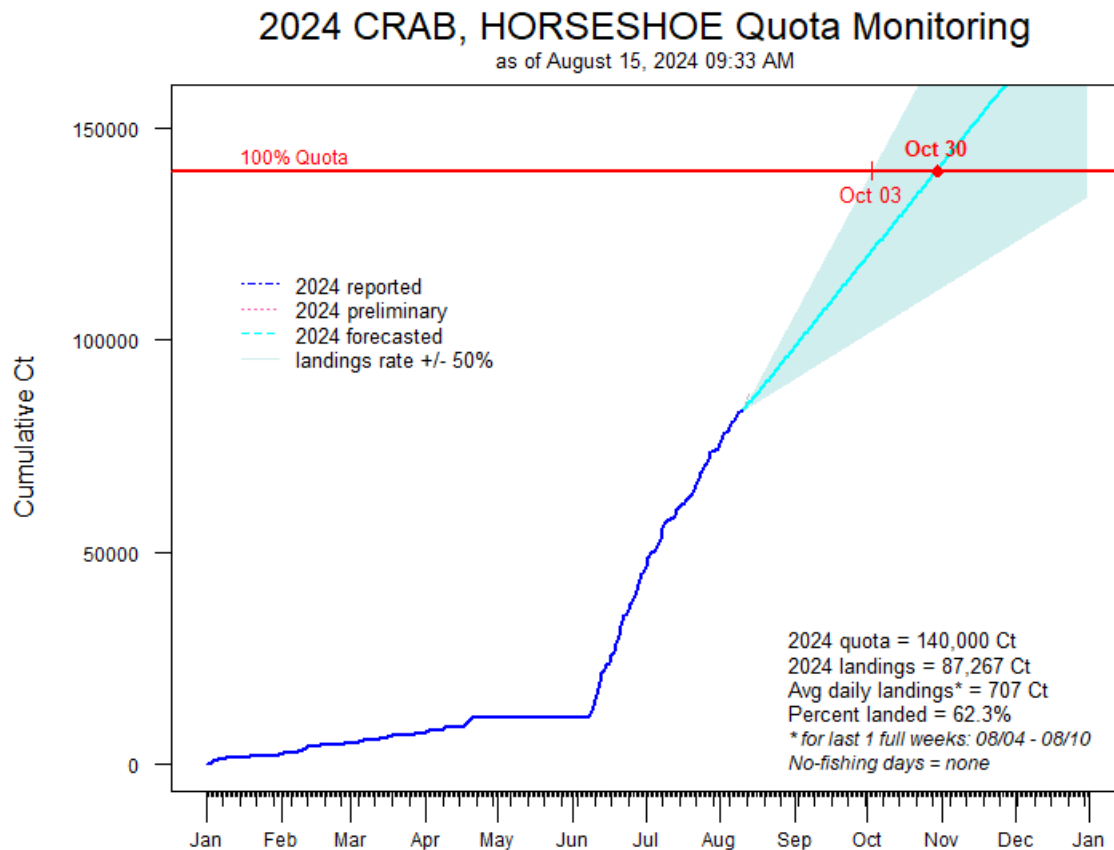
Regardless of outcome this season, DMF will hold its annual meeting with the industry this fall to discuss performance, baseline regulations, trip limit triggers, and the multi-day program which will inform proposals to affect the 2025 commercial fishing season.

### **Horseshoe Crab**

DMF and the MFAC again amended the state's horseshoe crab management program for 2024. The principal action was to adopt an April 15–June 7 harvest closure to protect spawning horseshoe crabs. While this closure affects all harvest, it was expected to principally impact hand harvesters who target horseshoe crabs in the shallows and on beaches during the spawning season, rather than mobile gear fishers who catch and target horseshoe crabs primarily in the center of Nantucket Sound outside of the spawning season. Additionally, we established a uniform 300 horseshoe crab trip limit for all gear types that would automatically increase to 400 horseshoe crabs on August 1 if more than 50% of the quota remains and would automatically decrease to 200 horseshoe crabs if more than 80% of the quota is taken on or before September 15. The purpose of these trip limit adjustment was to optimize the utilization of the quota to meet demand and prevent an early season closure that could result in regulatory discarding in mobile gear fisheries.

Our quota monitoring report for August 15 shows quota use generally occurred following the spawning closure (Figure 6). Since June 8, average daily landings have been about 1,200 crabs and we have taken 62% of the 140,000-crab quota. As we landed just more than 50% of the quota before July 31, we did not automatically increase the trip limit to 400 crabs (see [Notice](#)). Given catch rates during the summer season, there is an outside chance we will hit 80% quota use by September 15 and automatically reduce trip limits to 200 crabs. Once harvester data is available, we will conduct a more formal analysis of fishery performance to look at how the spawning closure impacted the hand harvest fishery and to what extent use became more mobile gear centric. I have no information to report on biomedical harvest and quota use at this time. The fishery remains open and DMF is actively monitoring landings. We will review the data at the end of the year and determine what, if any, data can be made publicly available under our data confidentiality rules.

**Figure 6. August 15 Quota Monitoring Report for bait Horseshoe Crab. Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



### Black Sea Bass

For 2024, Massachusetts' commercial black sea bass quota increased from 816,071 pounds to 926,338 pounds. Despite this sizeable near 15% increase in the quota, DMF did not take any action to amend commercial fishing limits for 2024 (Table 2). Considering recent performance, we felt this additional quota would allow us to maintain the commercial fishery into the fall. Note that under status quo rules, Massachusetts took its 2023 quota (816,071-pounds) in mid-September and the 2022 fishery did not close but nearly achieved (96.5%) its annual quota (948,901 pounds).

**Table 2. 2024 Commercial Black Sea Bass Regulations**

Gear	Season	Open Fishing Days	Trip Limit	Size Limit
All	January 1 – March 31	Sunday – Saturday	100 pounds	12"
Weirs	April 1 – December 31	Sunday – Saturday	N/A*	12"
Trawlers	April 23 – December 31	Sunday – Saturday	100 pounds**	12"
Pots	July 1 – September 14	Sunday – Thursday	500 pounds	12"
	September 15 – December 31 <sup>^</sup>	Sunday – Saturday	600 pounds	12"
Other Gear	July 1 – September 14	Sunday – Thursday	250 pounds	12"
	September 15 – December 31 <sup>^</sup>	Sunday – Saturday	300 pounds	12"

\* Weirs are allocated up to 24,000 pounds of the annual quota in aggregate.

\*\* Multi-day program allows trawlers to land up two trip limits of summer flounder on a two-day trip provided no more than a single limit is taken during any single day and the first day's catch is segregated and sealed.

<sup>^</sup> This change is conditional. If 15% of quota remains on September 15 then Fridays and Saturdays are added as open fishing days and trip limits are increased; if less than 15% of the quota remains on September 15, then the rules for the July 1 – September 14 remain in place.

The fishery has generally performed as anticipated and is trending similar to 2022. According to the August 15 quota monitoring report, we have taken about 37% of the annual quota since the fishery opened on July 1, and based on current data, we are anticipating an early November closure (Figure 7). Like all projections, the anticipated closure date will change if there are changes in landings from week to week.

In late July, DMF was contacted by several Buzzards Bay based commercial fishers who advocated for DMF to adopt a multi-day trip limit program for fish potters, like we did in 2022. Similar to the inshore trawler multi-day program, potters would be able to retain a complete limit of fish (scup and sea bass) on day one, segregate this fish in a sealed container, lay-up overnight, retain a second limit on day two, and then land both limits. It was explained that they are fishing off Nomans Land and further south in federal waters and a two-day program would reduce steaming time and associated costs. This was particularly important this year given the run of fish has been smaller and this grade of fish fetches a lower ex-vessel value. Given quota use to date, I supported this action to allow for more efficient and profitable harvest of black sea bass. This program was authorized on July 26 and 10 fish potters have enrolled; the early feedback has been positive.

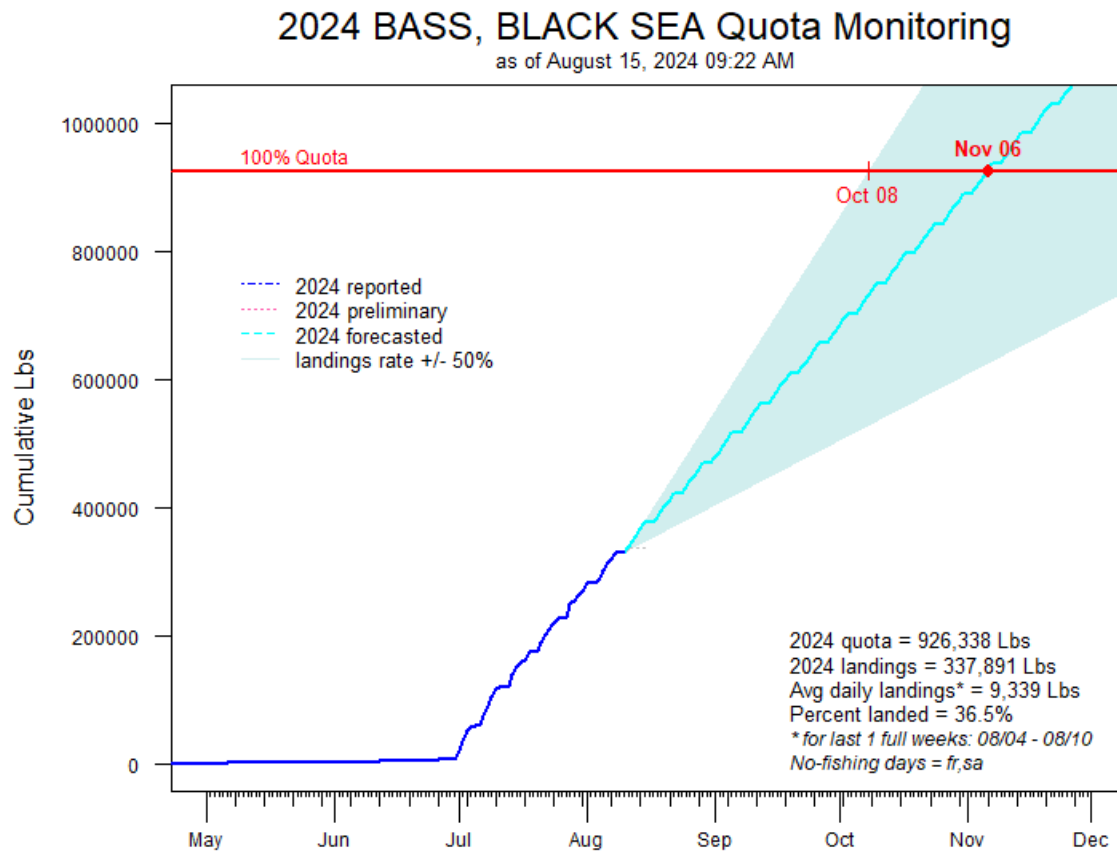
Additionally, on July 26, I solicited public comment on a potential in-season adjustment to increase the trip limits to 600 pounds for potters and 300 pounds for hook fishers on August 21, rather than wait for this automatic adjustment to occur on September 15 if more than 15% of the quota remains (see [Notice](#)). The purpose of this proposal was to enable more fish to be landed on a daily basis during the summertime period to potentially increase quota utilization. The public comment period for this in-season adjustment closed on August 10. Absent one favorable comment from a prominent seafood dealer, there is seemingly very little support for this from industry and it has also raised the ire of some recreational fishing interests. Industry's objections to this in-season adjustment include interest in keeping quota available into the fall to accommodate retention when tautog fishing and concerns that increasing supply will further erode ex-vessel value. Given the lack of strong support from industry, I am not pursuing a recommendation to adopt the proposed in-season adjustment. Rather, I anticipate that more than 15% of the quota will remain on September 15 and the automatic adjustments to trip limits and open fishing days will occur at that time.

Unsurprisingly, there has been interest in DMF reopening the spring fishery to better ensure the quota is fully utilized. Many prefer this to high trip limits or more open fishing days. However, the spring fishery was closed more than 10 years ago because high spring catch rates raised serious issues regarding enforcement, compliance, quota monitoring, and conservation related to high levels of commercial fishing effort targeting spawning aggregations. I still strongly support this decision and believe that it has been to the benefit of both our commercial and recreational fishers. In the event of a substantial quota underage this year, I would rather consider alternative measures to enhance quota consumption (e.g., increasing participation, higher trip limits, a higher winter bycatch limit) than reopening the commercial fishery during the spawning period. That said, there is a quota reduction looming for 2025<sup>4</sup> which may render this discussion moot in 2025 (and beyond).

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<sup>4</sup> A reduction is all but certain while the amount remains unclear as of now. At the joint MAFMC/ASMFC meeting in August, the two management bodies adopted disparate coastwide commercial quotas for 2025. While the stock biomass remains very high according to the 2024 Management Track Assessment, the projections predict a steep decline and the MAFMC SSC recommended a 20% decline in the Acceptable Biological Catch. The MAFMC adopted a 2025 commercial quota and recreational harvest limit derived from this ABC, whereas the ASMFC adopted status quo limits based on numerous concerns about the reliability of the projections. NMFS's regional administrator has some discretion to determine the federal limits when the bodies disagree. Regardless of that outcome, Massachusetts' state quota is expected to decline, because part of the state-by-state allocation formula is based on the regional biomass distribution, which changed from 85% North and 15% South in the last assessment to 52% North and 48% South in the 2024 assessment. DMF staff preliminary quota calculations put the MA 2025 quota at a 32% reduction (631,085 lb) under the MAFMC-adopted quota and a 15% reduction (787,216 lb) under the ASMFC-adopted quota.

**Figure 7. August 15, 2024 Quota Monitoring Report for Black Sea Bass. Data Source: SAFIS eDR.**



#### Attachments

Written public comment on proposed black sea bass in-season adjustment.



7/29/24

Hello,

We are in favor of the Mass DMF taking any and all actions necessary to harvest the entirety of the black sea bass quota (and all available quotas for that matter).

## National Standard 1 – Optimum Yield

*Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.*

We agree with National Standard 1 of the MSA. Our understanding of this supports the DMF making these very important adjustments to landing limits.

In the future, it is our opinion that we should move towards an algorithmic approach to fisheries management in order to eliminate the stickiness that our current system creates.

We sympathize with the decision makers that are so constrained in their attempt to achieve National Standard 1 and believe that artificial intelligence could solve this problem in the future.

Best regards,

Jared Auerbach, CEO

**From:** [Charles Borden](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#); [McKiernan, Dan \(FWE\)](#)  
**Subject:** BSB limit  
**Date:** Wednesday, July 31, 2024 10:10:47 AM

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I'm writing in to share my thoughts on the potential BSB limit increase in August, I would much prefer to see the plan for seabass stay as it was originally layed out for these reasons

The fishery has only been open a month and the dealer reports are always a bit behind

The price is already lousy with the current amount of fish being landed, more wont help

If you guys don't manage for price then why does the scup limit always stay at 1500, under the rational laid out shouldn't you be raising the pot limit for scup? Scup is at 11%

Once we get into mid September the weather is more of a limiting factor, guys wont get landings every day and at that time no closed days and higher trip limits make sense.

In late summer and into the fall the fish are bigger and the price is better.

No one wants to see fish left on the table like what happened a couple years ago but we still have five months left in the year, I think if you built in a little more flexibility into the month to month management this would not be a problem, the fish stay around much later than they used to and are available late into the fall.

Thanks for the consideration on the matter.

Charles Borden, FV Drake Westport

Sent from my iPad

**From:** [KEVIN LANDRY](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Subject:** Black Sea bass  
**Date:** Monday, July 29, 2024 11:34:41 AM

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What needs to be done ; commercially, is to reduce there harvest limits by increasing the size limit in Which they can keep . On the recreation side it is impossible to harvest are quota . The size limit needs to decrease from 16.5 to 14.5 recreation angles are not hurting the species

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [nils leaf](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Subject:** Black Sea Bass.  
**Date:** Saturday, July 27, 2024 2:40:52 PM

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You're destroying the fishery. Supply and demand. I'm being paid 35 cents for medium sea bass. And 1 dollar for large. Very few people I know are fishing because of the poor price. Too much supply The fishery was way more lucrative when it was 3 days a week and half the daily catch. Open the season in May like it used to be.  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Sandy Pietruska](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Cc:** [Steve](#)  
**Subject:** ATT: Director McKiernan  
**Date:** Saturday, July 27, 2024 1:11:22 PM

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Re: multi day pilot program for black sea bass

VERY BAD IDEA having consecutive open fishing days! This program is geared towards larger boats, definitely not day boats. It has always been a day fishery, sunrise to sunset, and geared for smaller boats as a day fishery. Two years ago when this proposal was tried there was too much going on The market crashed with all their jumbo seabass coming from offshore on a so called "two day trip". They can manipulate those two days into one day. Increase the trip limit from 300 to 600lb, the numbers will come. It has been a strange season so far, but it will change.

Stephen Pietruska

**From:** [Joseph Gomes](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Date:** Saturday, July 27, 2024 12:11:51 PM

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Good day,

As I read your post it seems that the driving force here is to attempt to remove MORE from the system based on human derived 'quota' system. This quota is based on a population survey which I'm pretty sure is little better than a Wild Ass Guess. What, pray tell, would be the harm if your 'quota' was not reached. Would the Sea Bass be popping onto shore, squeezed from the water like a freeze pop, from the bass Overcrowding? I've seen on videos that some areas are getting complaints about sea bass interfering in the pursuit of fluke etc. This information relates to LI. Sound.

My attitude about your quotas is firstly, How accurate are your population estimates? Second, doesn't the failure to fill quotas result in MORE biomass being retained in the system? Is this a Negative desire?

Third, I regularly see quantities of various fishes in my local supermarkets that I'm pretty sure will go unsold within the time constraints of 'Freshness' and will be wasted.

Much better to leave them in the sea than doom them to a Dumpster in Lenox or Springfield!

I feel even more strongly about our fine GAMEFISH, the Striped Bass. On the subject of bottom trolling for fluke: you don't want to hear my thoughts.

I hope this opinion finds some sympathetic reactions.  
SAVE THE MENHADEN, SAVE THE FOOD CHAIN.  
Joe Gomes

**From:** [Sean Corcoran](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Subject:** Black sea bass  
**Date:** Saturday, July 27, 2024 6:06:02 AM

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I do not want to see increased take. Based on the mediocre Sea Bass fishing I experienced this year, the poor fishing from the the 2 previous years and all of it compared to very good fishing about 4-6 years ago. Based on my experience and observation it looked like the fishery was starting to recover finally this year. Follow through with this years plan, and have more spawning next spring.

Thanks, Sean Corcoran

[Sent from AOL on Android](#)

**From:** [Johnny Hoy](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Cc:** [Shelley Edmundson](#)  
**Subject:** Sea bass refs  
**Date:** Friday, July 26, 2024 9:19:18 PM

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Dan, regarding the proposal to increase the limit on sea bass to 300/600 every day, my opinion is that with medium sea bass going for 35 cents a pound, we don't need more sea bass on the market. A lot of guys around here quit going. It's not worth it. Fuel is \$5.29 at the Menemsha dock for both gas and diesel. That's \$100 off the top of the trip.

Personally, I would like to kill fewer fish for more \$ as a matter of course. Many guys I talk to feel the same. Even many pot fishermen tell me they have voluntarily increased the size of their escape vents to avoid 12" fish which are close to worthless. Encouraging the taking of more fish (most will be mediums) will only serve to take more small females out of the biomass and drive an already low price lower.

So what if we don't fill the quota this year?

It's been a weird year so far. A late start. Every year is different.

I say relax. Keeping the limit Status quo will be fine. Let more little ones get big.

Thanks for your consideration, Johnny Hoy

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Paul G Sadeck](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Subject:** Black seabass  
**Date:** Friday, July 26, 2024 8:53:04 PM

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With the proposed adjustments for commercial guys. Why not allow we recreational guys the ability to take 12" seabass and increase the number to 6 fish. The current regs for recreational fishing is not worth a trip at the cost of fuel.

Thank you for any consideration.

Paul G. Sadeck  
508-961-7220

Get [BlueMail for Android](#)

**From:** [Dylan Jordan](#)  
**To:** [Fish, Marine \(FWE\)](#)  
**Subject:** Seabass pilot  
**Date:** Friday, July 26, 2024 1:48:13 PM

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Why not open more permits up to commercial fisherman instead of increasing quotas?

Dylan Jordan  
cell: (774)238-0520

August 5, 2024

TO: Division of Marine Fisheries Director, Dan McKiernan

From: Joe Petner, 30 Taft Avenue, Lexington, MA 02421

RE: Comment to Change in Commercial Black Sea Bass Regulations

I am submitting the following written comment to the proposed "In- Season" adjustment to increase Black Sea Bass Trip Limits.

I provided comments at the September 13, 2022 public comment forum which you facilitated to gather public comment regarding recreational regulations for Black Sea Bass. I raised concerns at that time about the recreational side of the Black Sea Bass equation being held hostage to the commercial interests. The recreational restrictions of size, bag limit, and season, in my view, seemed at variance with the NOAA Kobe BioMass database which indicated that the fishery was above target and not being overfished. I noted in my comments that the April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022 changes to the commercial sea bass limits added more days for fishing as well as an significant (26% from the 2021 quota regulations) increase in the tonnage limits. As a recreational angler, I felt this was a total disregard for the contribution we make to the economics of the industry as well as the NOAA data facts. The regulations for the recreational anglers seem based on the assumption that the recreational anglers are somehow causing a decline in the Black Sea Bass Fishery through overfishing. The rationale for further restrictions does not hold up to the data analysis. Dan, you did acknowledge that this was a "bad look" for the DMF and that this concern would be considered in the future. Well that future is now the present as the proposed for In-season adjustment once again allows the commercial fishery for more days and more tonnage while there is no proposed "in-season" adjustment for the recreational anglers. In fact, this year the recreational anglers were restricted to catch limits, size, and season for BSB in spite of the NOAA Smart Stocks data which continues to show the species BioMass is above target and sustainable while at the same time adjusting and promoting commercial measures that increase the catch through increase tonnage and days fishing. In my view, if conservation of the stock were a priority and prime concern why would any adjustment to the regulations be considered. Moreover, where is there any consideration of regulations that support some level of fairness,

proportional allocation, and more equitable regulatory consideration for the recreational anglers. This is clearly an example regulatory decision making that favors the commercial interests at the expense of the recreational interests. I have held that there is no one to represent the recreational interests while there is a significant numbers of organizations such as The Massachusetts Fishermen's Partnership (MFP) whose members include: Boston Harbor Lobstermen's Cooperative; Cape Cod Fishermen's Alliance; Commercial Anglers Association; Marshfield Commercial Fishermen's Association; Gloucester Fishermen's Association; Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Association; Mass Bay Inshore Groundfishermen's Association; Massachusetts Commercial Fishermen's Association; New Bedford Seafood Coalition; Northeast Seafood Coalition; Pigeon Cove Fishermen's Co-Operative; Plymouth Lobstermen's Association; South Shore Lobstermen's Association; South Shore Seafood Exchange; Women of Fishing Families. A force of partnerships to be reckoned with and which I applaud. The same cannot be said for the private recreational angler. I have been disappointed to see the showing of speakers to respond to the required hearings on recreational regulations. In fact, what it is not surprising in my experience is that these public hearings is the representation from the various Charter Fishermen Associations in Massachusetts that have been formed within the state and are well represented on the DMF advisory board. An example of their influence, which I expressed concern about, is the unfairness of several proposed options that provide greater consideration "For Hire" (Charter Captains) allowing them a greater bag limits for several species. This was enacted for Scup this year. This example further illustrates my point about regulation without representation for the strictly recreational "private" angler.

A final point for me is related to the expressed goals and actions outlined in the September, 2023 NOAA National Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy report. The report states in its introduction that in 2022, an estimated 12.7 million recreational anglers drove \$138 billion in sales impacts, contributing \$79 billion to the U.S. gross domestic product. Recreational fishing also underpins the social economic fabric of many coastal communities, supporting 691,000 jobs across the country and connecting families and friends across generations. The report outlines key goals and initiatives including understanding and addressing barriers and constraints to

participation in recreational fisheries and stewardship. The proposed DMF regulations do not align at all with this goal and in fact serve to reinforce the perception and belief that recreational anglers interests are an afterthought to regulations that maximize allocations of harvest for commercial fishing interests. This will continue to breed both cynicism and mistrust in the regulatory role of the DMF.

In closing, the proposed In-Season adjustment of the commercial fishing regulations for Black Sea Bass without some concomitant In-Season adjustment to the recreational fishing regulations is patently unfair and a show of bad faith by an agency charged with serving the interests of both commercial AND recreational interests. Where is the oversight for upholding the NOAA policies, goals and action steps thus ensuring the sustainability of fishing in the Commonwealth. I would suggest an increase in the Black Sea Bass Season for the Recreational Anglers from September 3th until September 24<sup>th</sup> keeping the catch limit and size the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe Petner

c.c.

Elizabeth Warren, U.S., Senator

Edward Marky, U.S. Senator

Katherine Clark, U.S. State Representative

Cynthia Friedman, Fourth District Senator

Michelle Ciccolo, Middlesex 15th District Representative

# 2024 Fishery Performance Update

Data shown through week ending 8/10/24; as of 8/14/24 and subject to change. Data Source: SAFIS eDR, 2024 Data are preliminary

MFAC meeting, 8/20/24



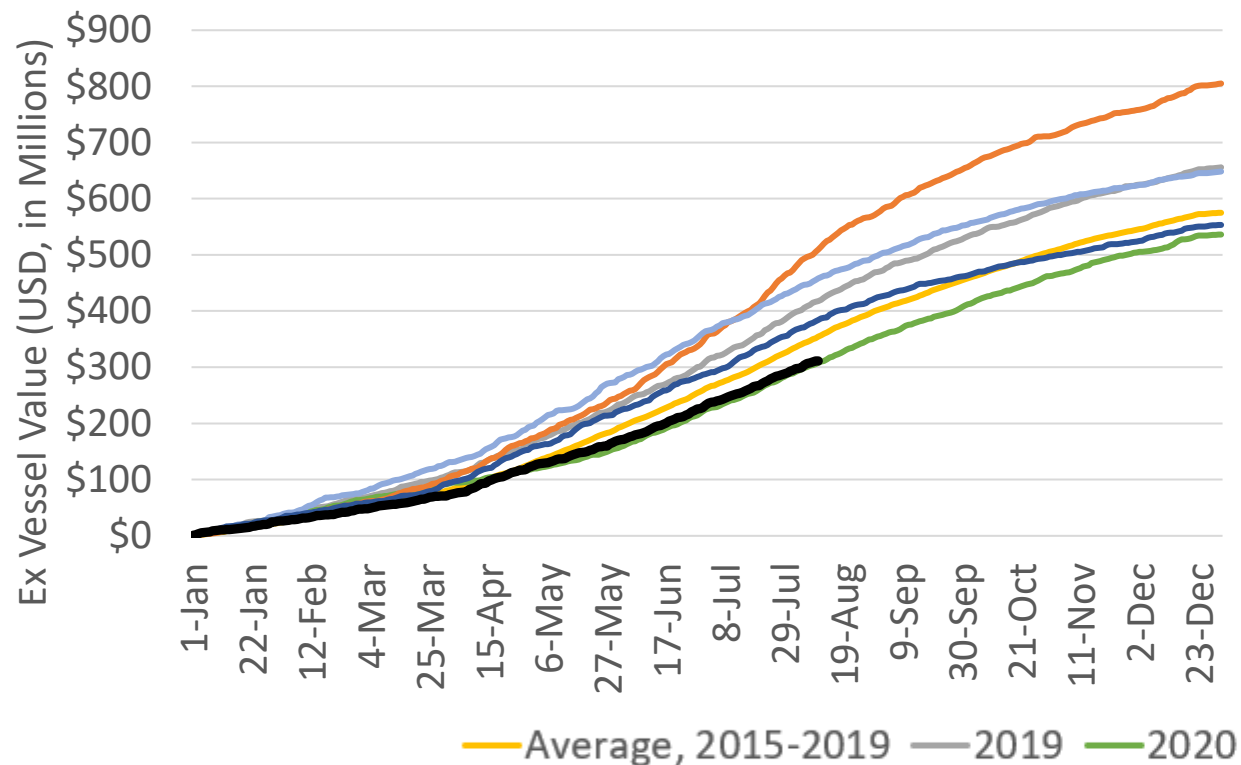
# 2024 Overview

Overall Trends to date

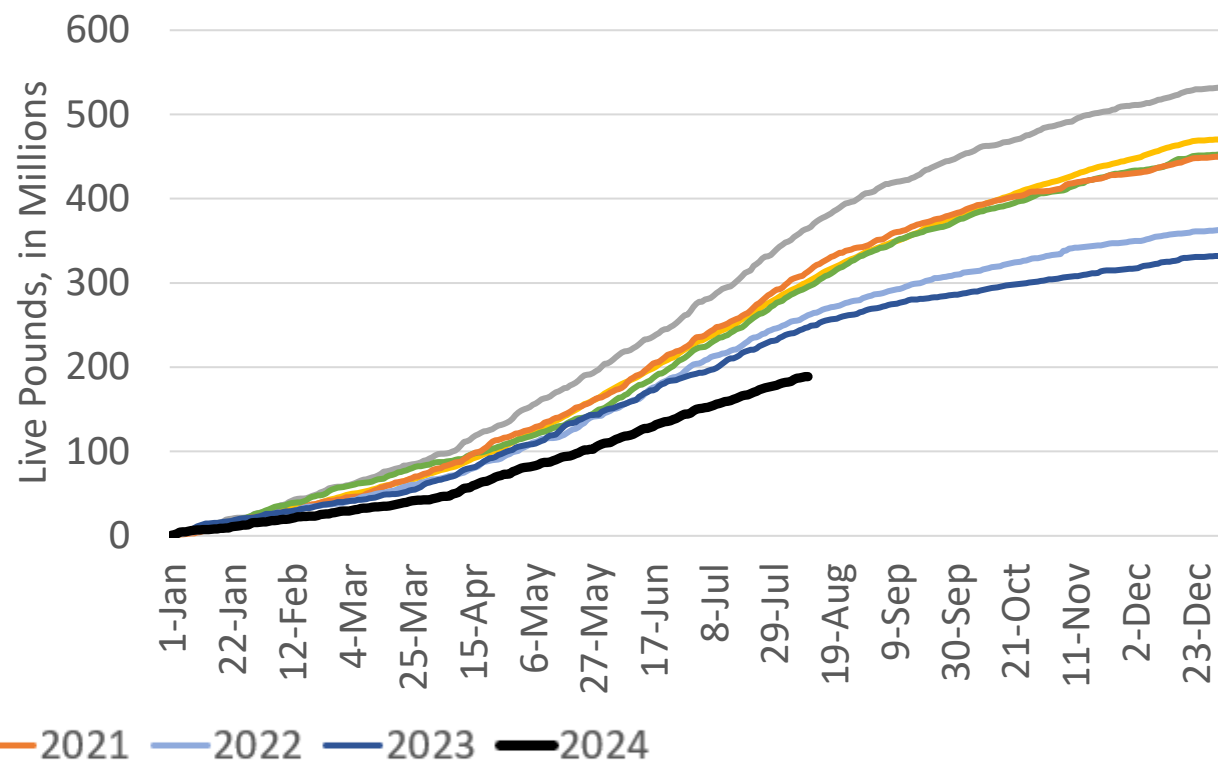


# Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value & Landings Across All Species\*

## Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value Across All Species



## Running Total of Live Pounds Landed Across All Species

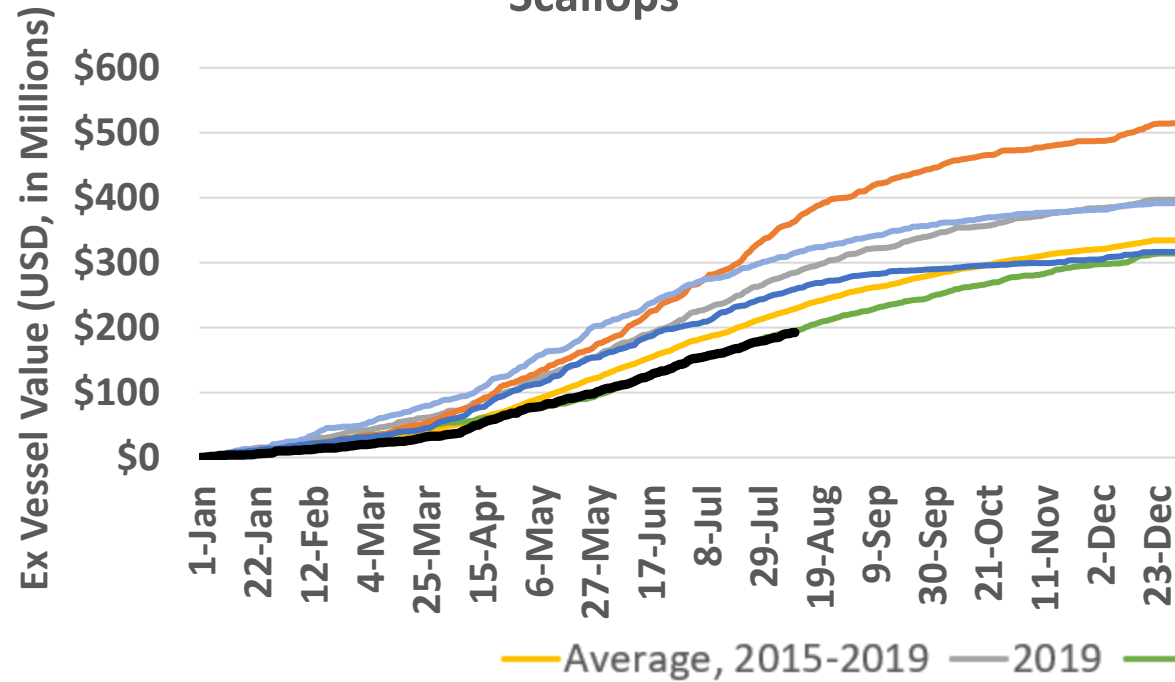


\*Excludes surf clams and ocean quahogs

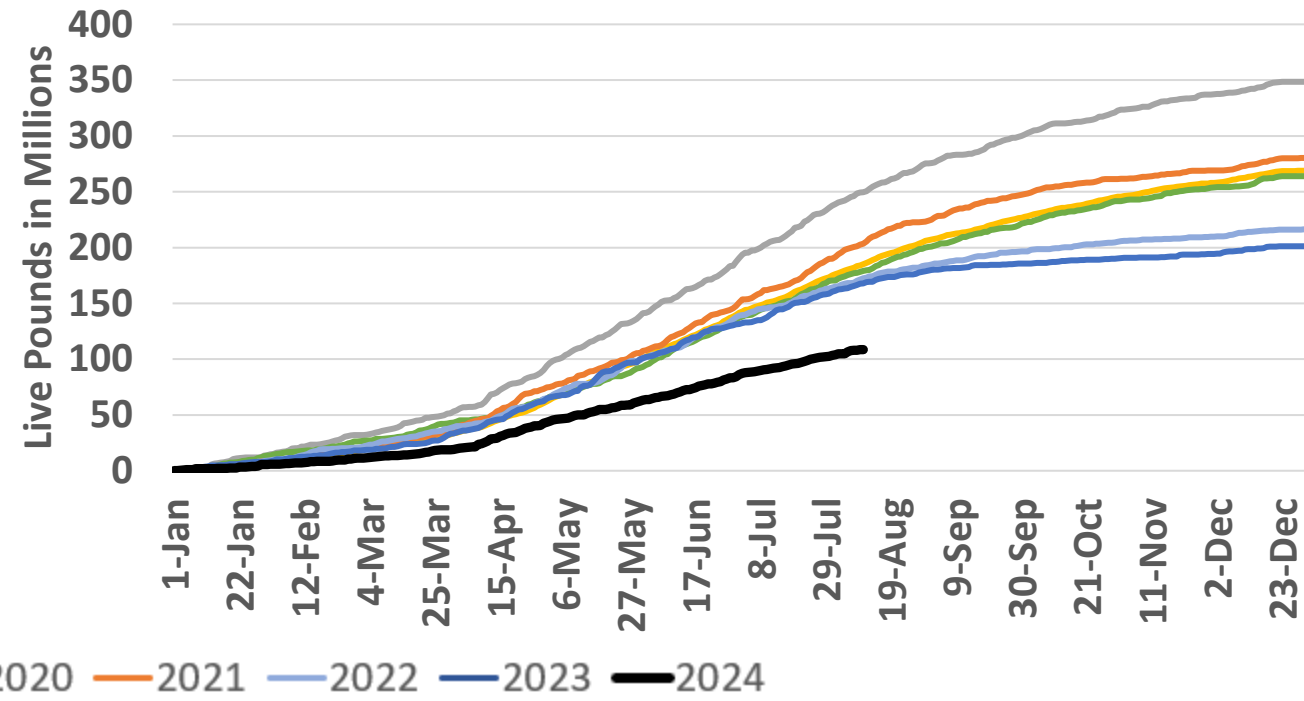


# Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value & Landings: Sea Scallop

## Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value: Sea Scallops



## Running Total of Live Pounds Landed: Sea Scallops



- Reduction in Sea Scallop landings is the driver of the overall trend in previous slide.
- Lobster (ranks 2<sup>nd</sup>) and Eastern Oyster (ranks 3<sup>rd</sup>) ex-vessel value are trending similar or slightly higher than last year.
- A more detailed analysis will be completed in spring 2025.



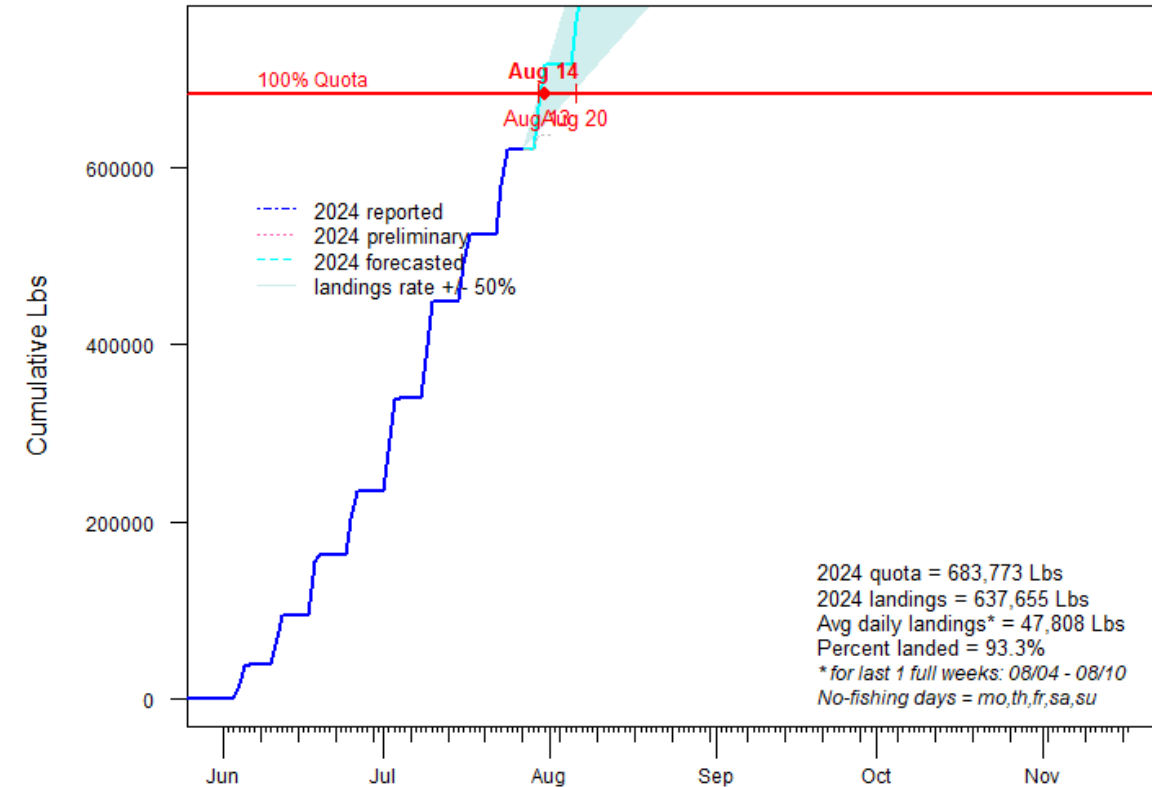
# 2024 Quota Species Overview

Includes Striped Bass, Bluefish, Menhaden, Fluke, Horseshoe Crab, Black Sea Bass, and Scup. Note that Spiny Dogfish is not included as it is a federally managed quota, and Tautog has not yet opened for the season.

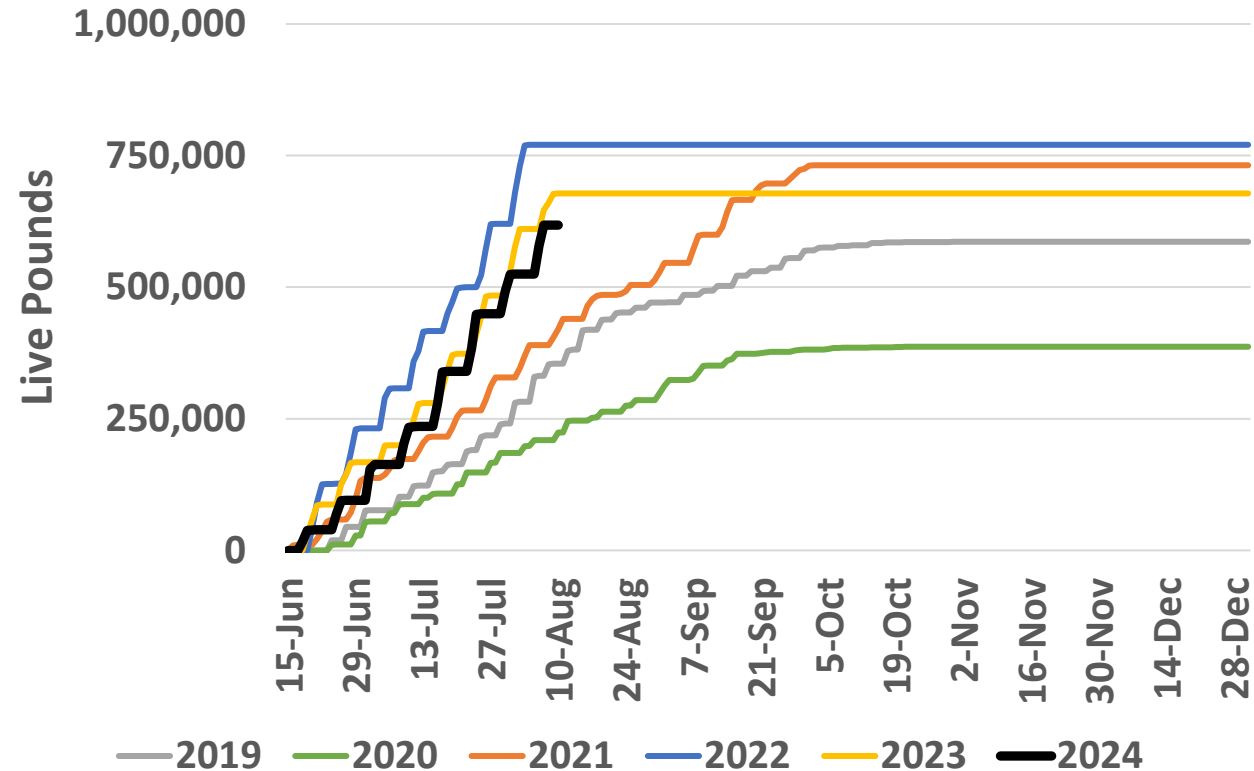


# Striped Bass: Landings – CLOSED August 14

2024 BASS, STRIPED Quota Monitoring  
as of August 15, 2024 09:35 AM



Annual Running Totals of Landings: Striped Bass



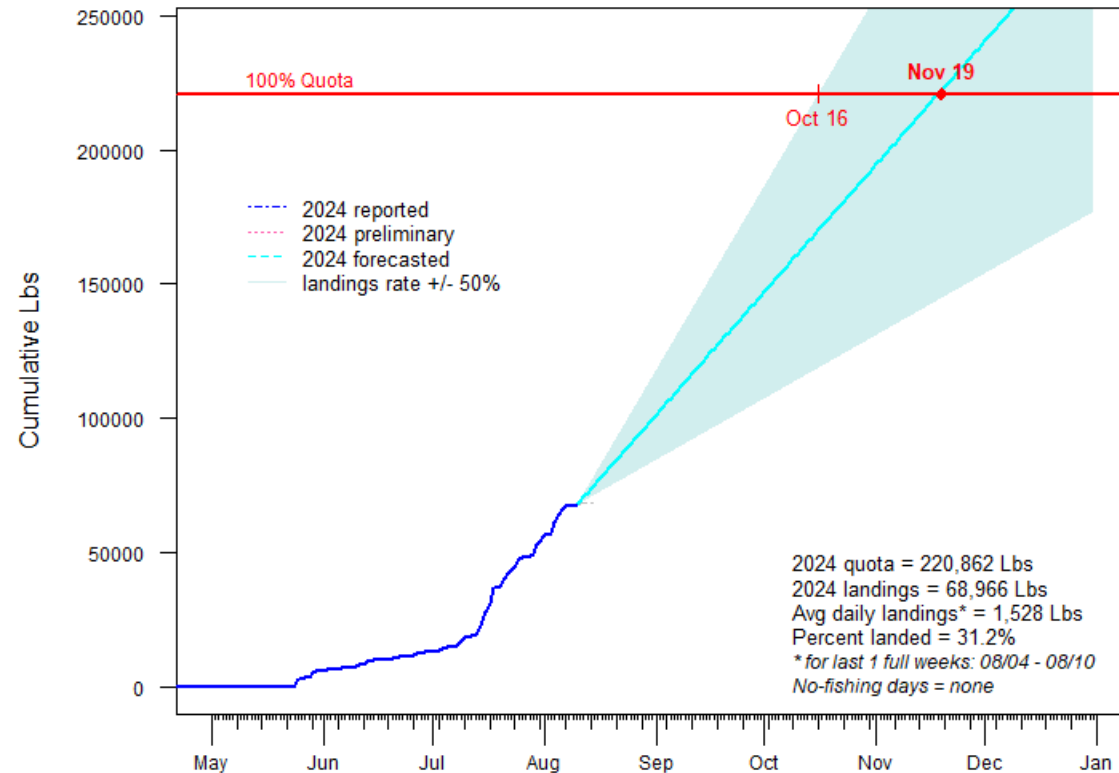
Quota decreased in 2020, 2024



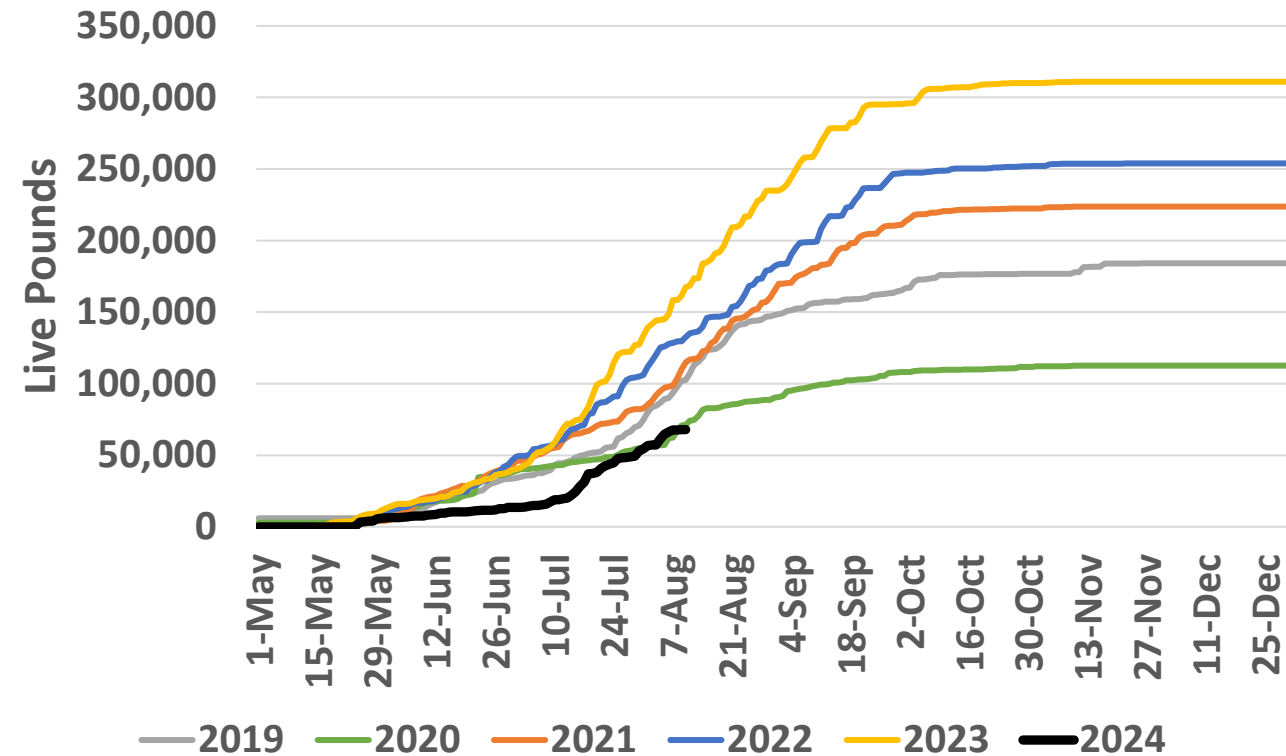
# Bluefish: Landings

## 2024 BLUEFISH Quota Monitoring

as of August 15, 2024 09:23 AM



## Annual Running Totals of Landings: Bluefish

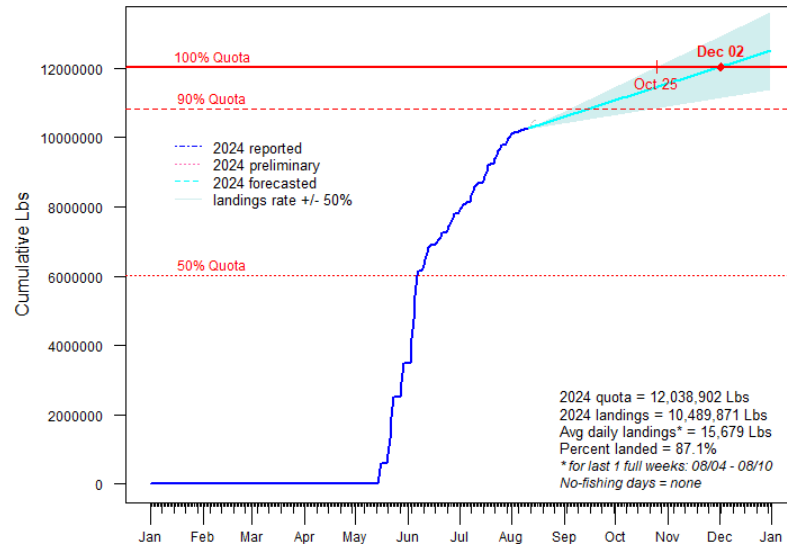


Quota significantly decreased in 2020, increased in 2023, reduced 2024



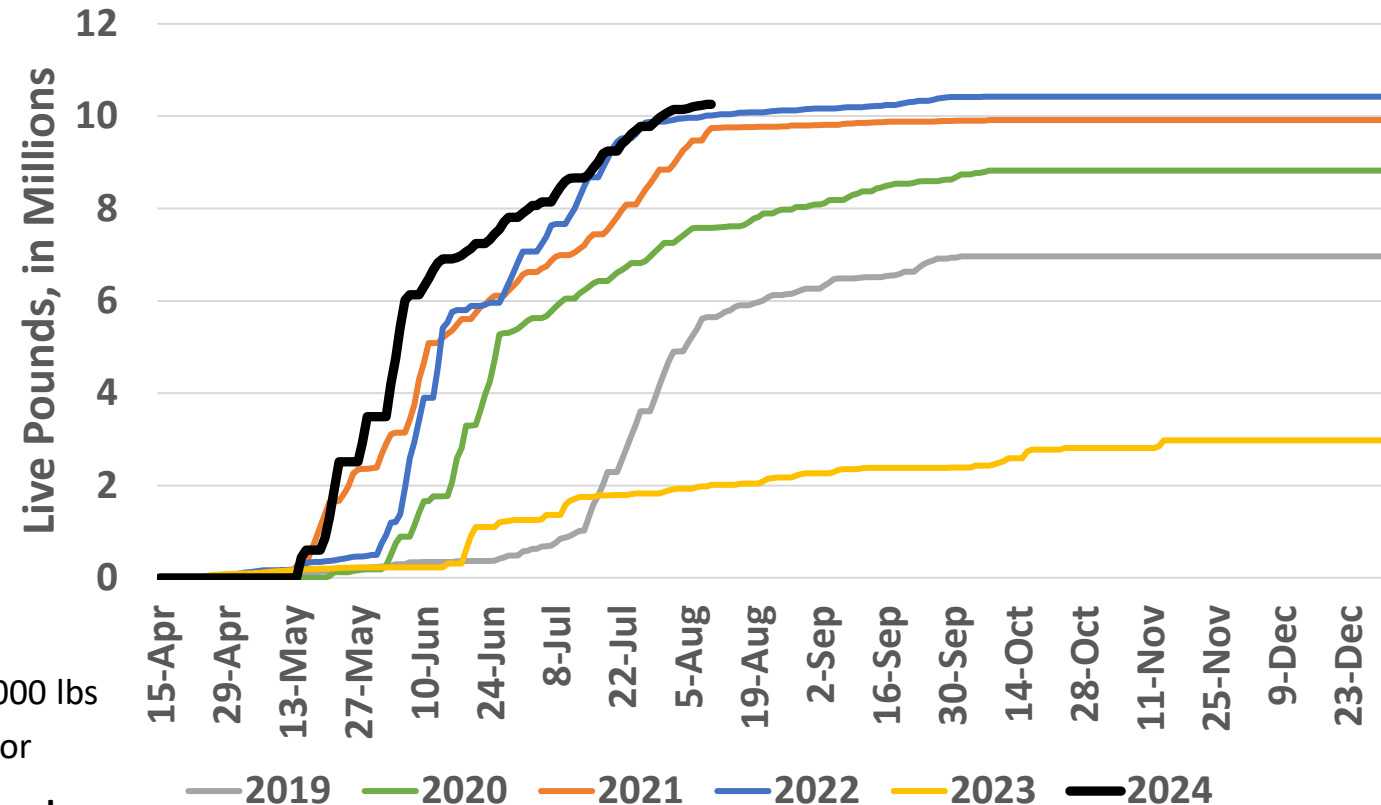
# Menhaden: Landings

2024 MENHADENS Quota Monitoring  
as of August 15, 2024 09:36 AM



- **2024 Possession Limit Changes**
  - 120,000 lb Limit: last day 6/6
  - 25,000 lb Limit: Ongoing, approaching the 90% trigger
    - Recent average daily (Monday – Friday) landings: 85,000 lbs
  - Most activity happening off Cape Ann and into Boston Harbor
- **Quota Transfer in July of 1.2 million lbs raising quota to current level**

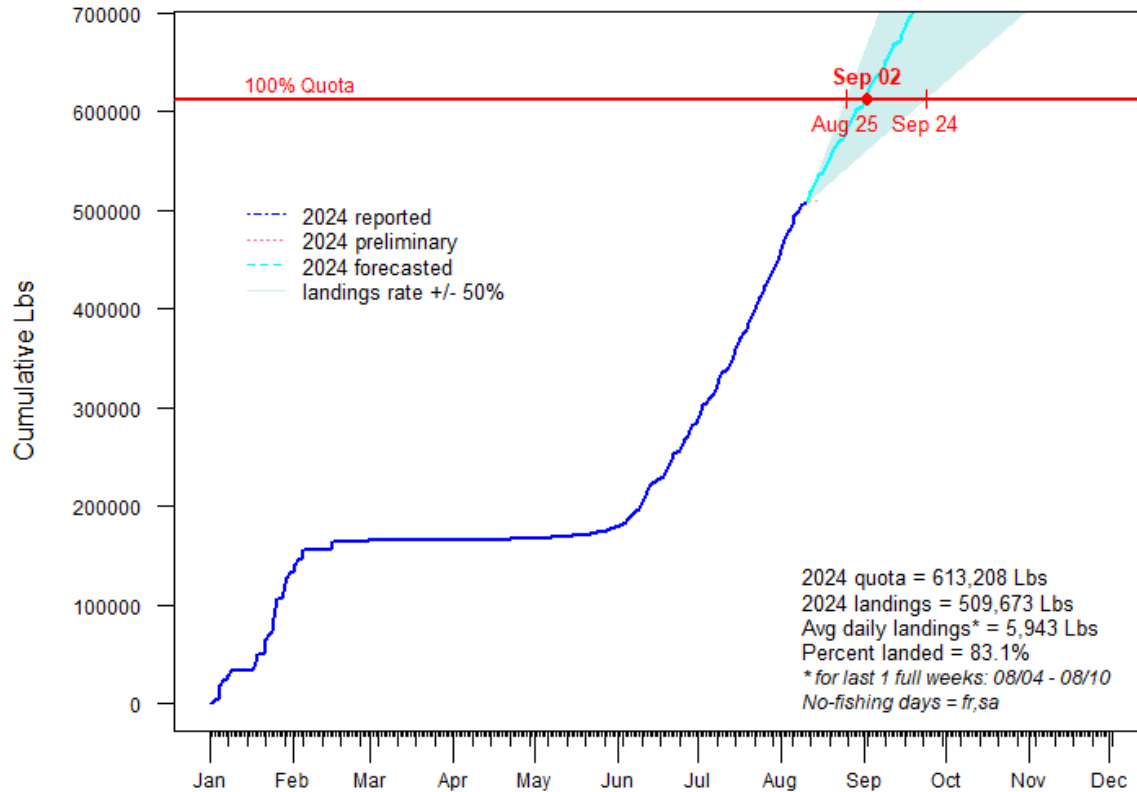
Annual Running Totals of Landings: Menhaden



# Summer Flounder (Fluke): Landings

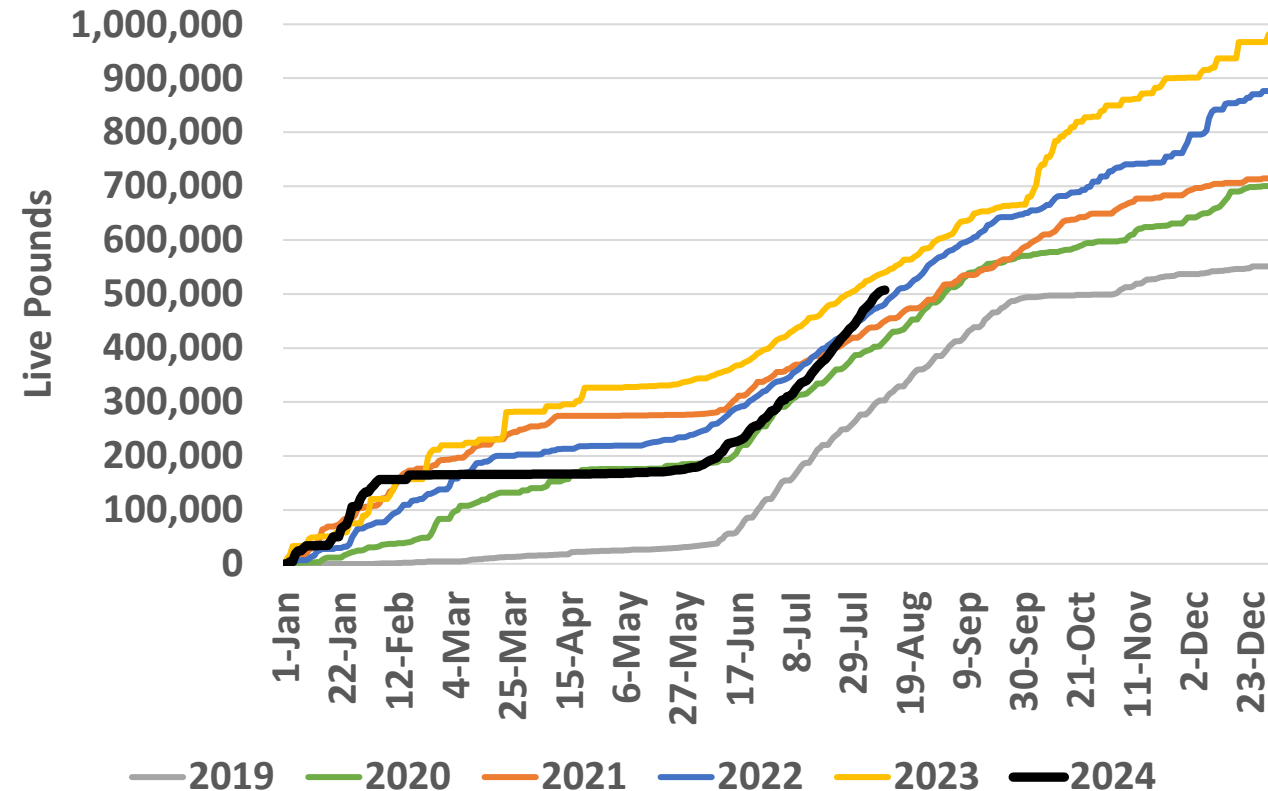
## 2024 FLOUNDER, SUMMER Quota Monitoring

as of August 16, 2024 09:33 AM



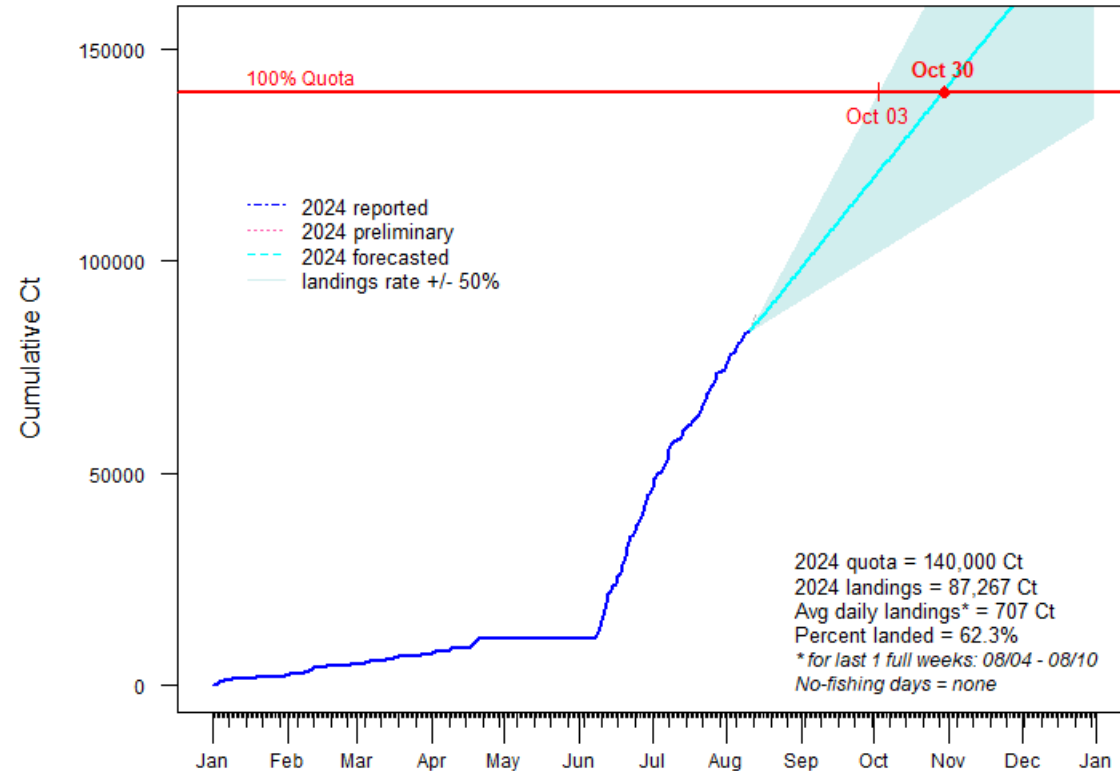
Quota significantly decreased 2024

## Annual Running Total of Landings: Fluke



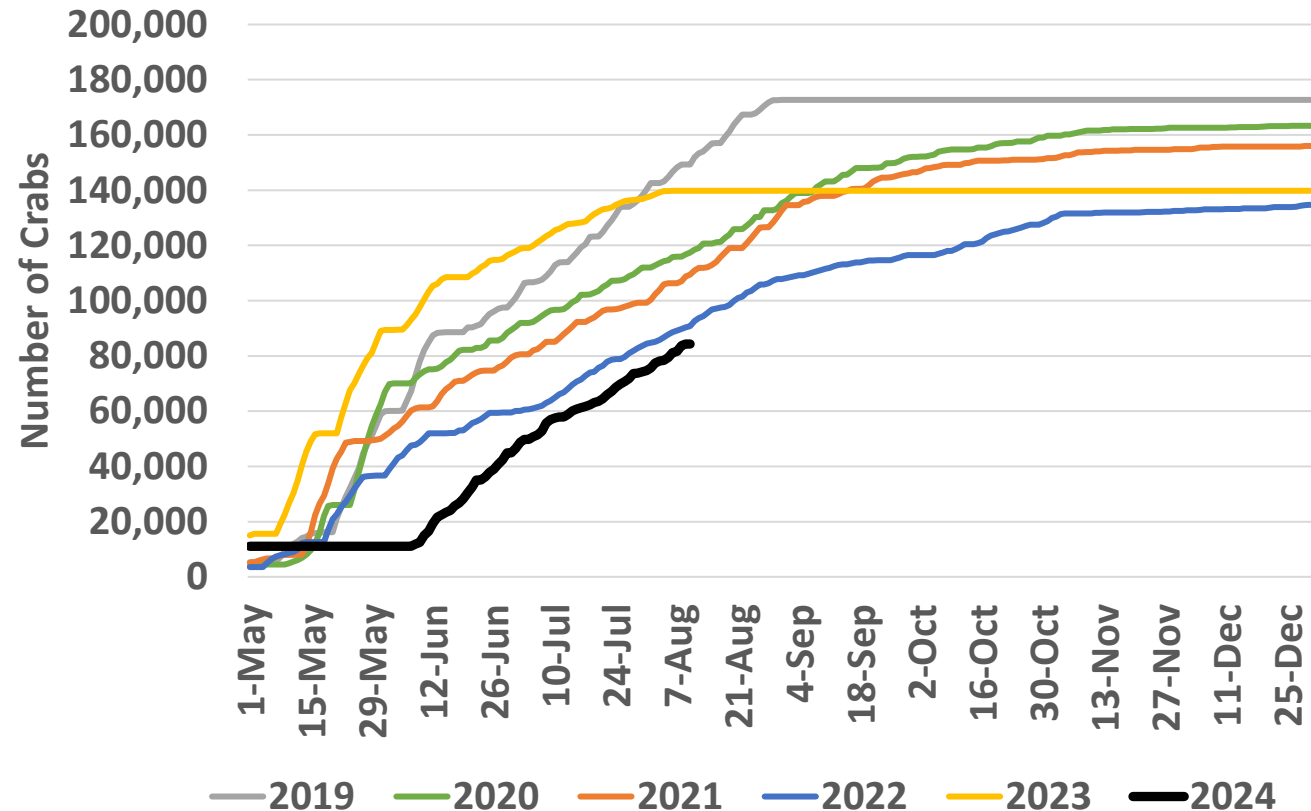
# Bait Horseshoe Crab: Landings

2024 CRAB, HORSESHOE Quota Monitoring  
as of August 15, 2024 09:33 AM



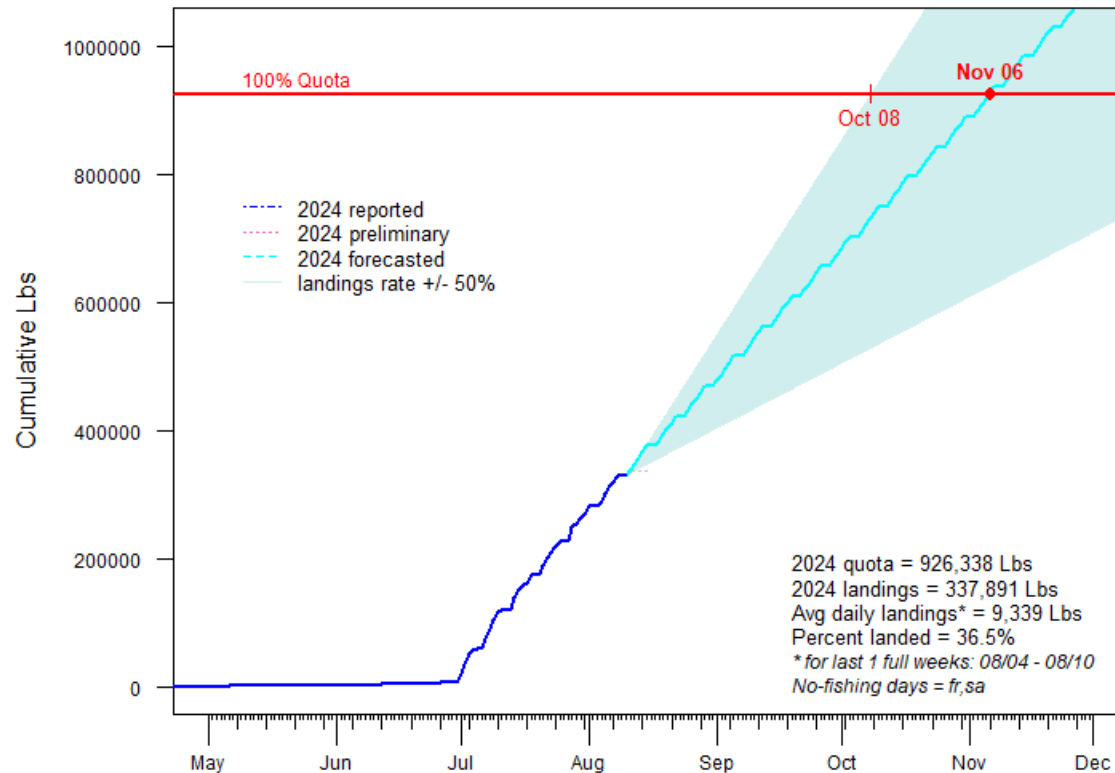
4/15-6/7 closure implemented in 2024

Running Total of Bait Landings: Horseshoe Crab



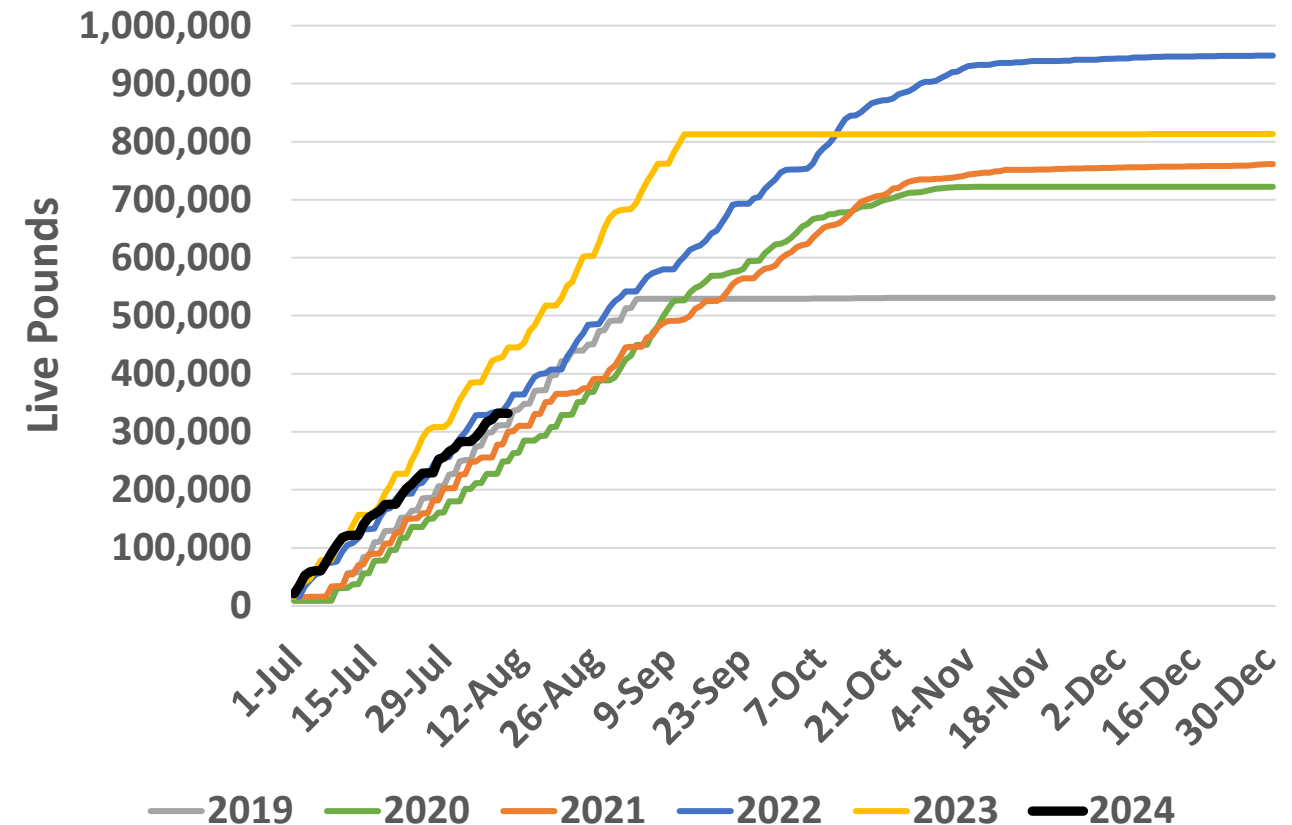
# Black Sea Bass: Landings

2024 BASS, BLACK SEA Quota Monitoring  
as of August 15, 2024 09:22 AM



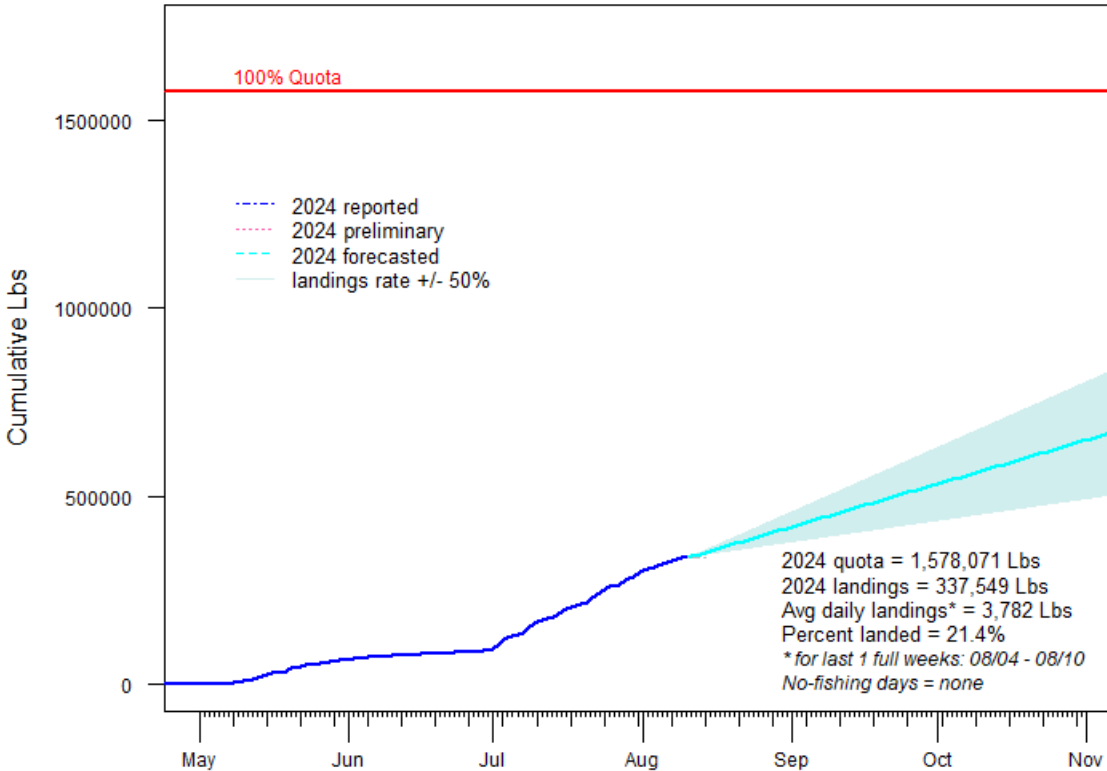
Quota significantly increased 2020 and 2022,  
decreased 2023, increased again 2024

## Annual Running Totals of Landings: Black Sea Bass

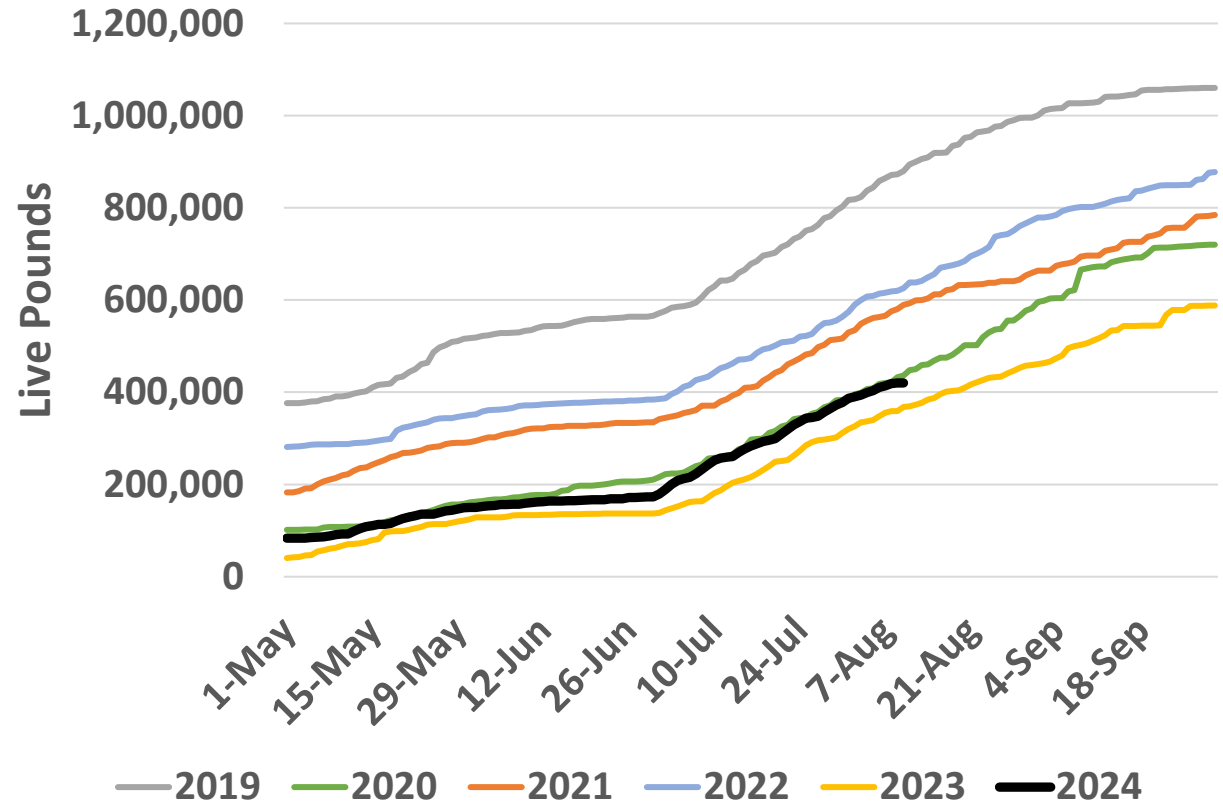


# Scup: Landings

2024 SCUP Quota Monitoring  
as of August 15, 2024 09:30 AM



Annual Running Totals of Landings: Scup



# Questions?

Email: [anna.webb@mass.gov](mailto:anna.webb@mass.gov)

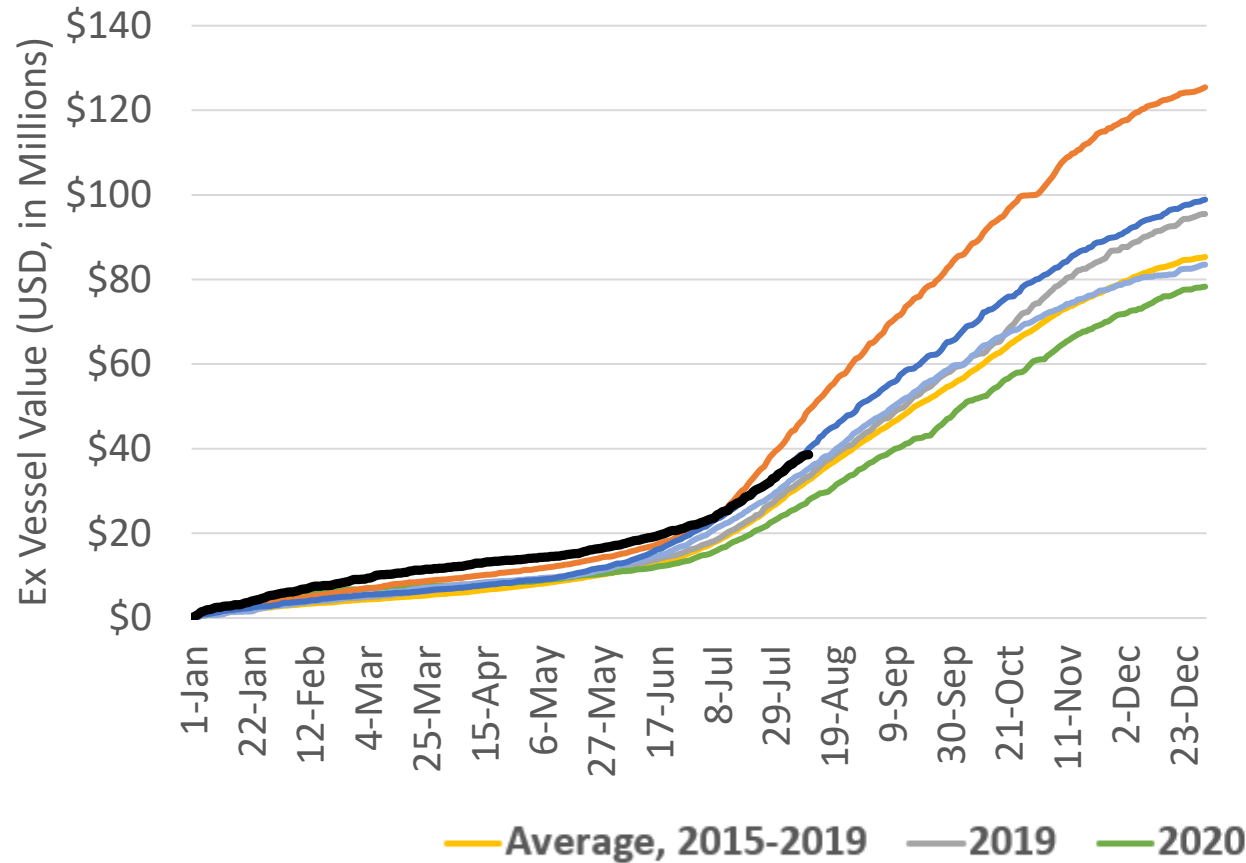
Office Phone: 978-491-6212

Cell Phone: 978-559-1948

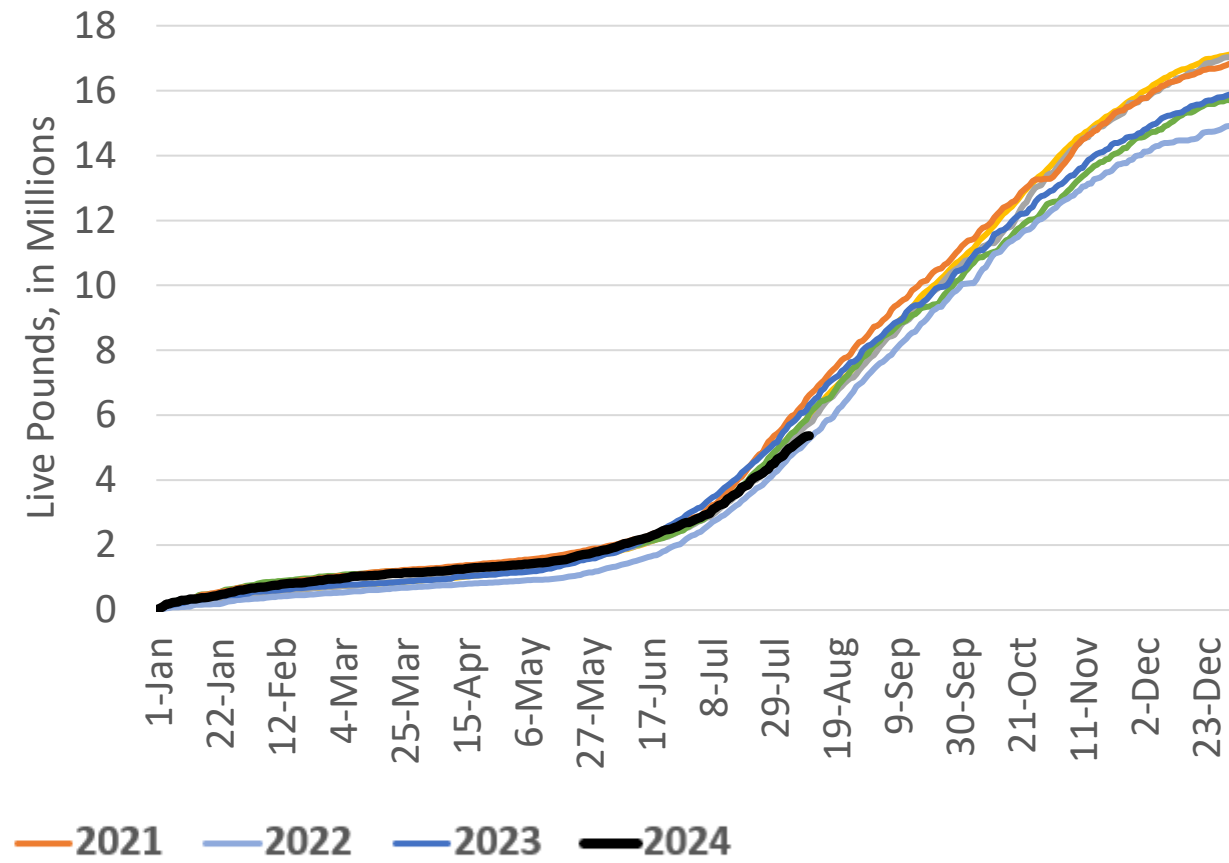


# Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value and Landings: Lobster

## Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value: Lobster

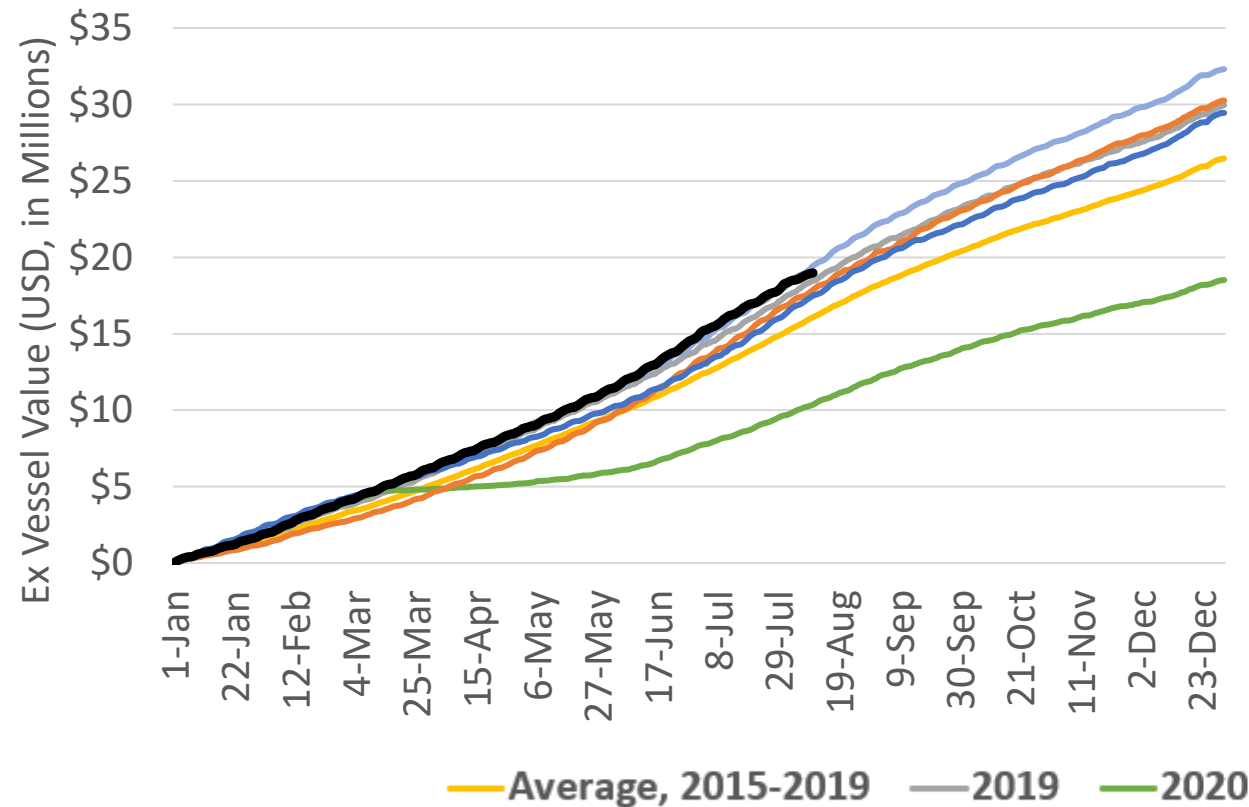


## Running Total of Live Pounds Landed: Lobster

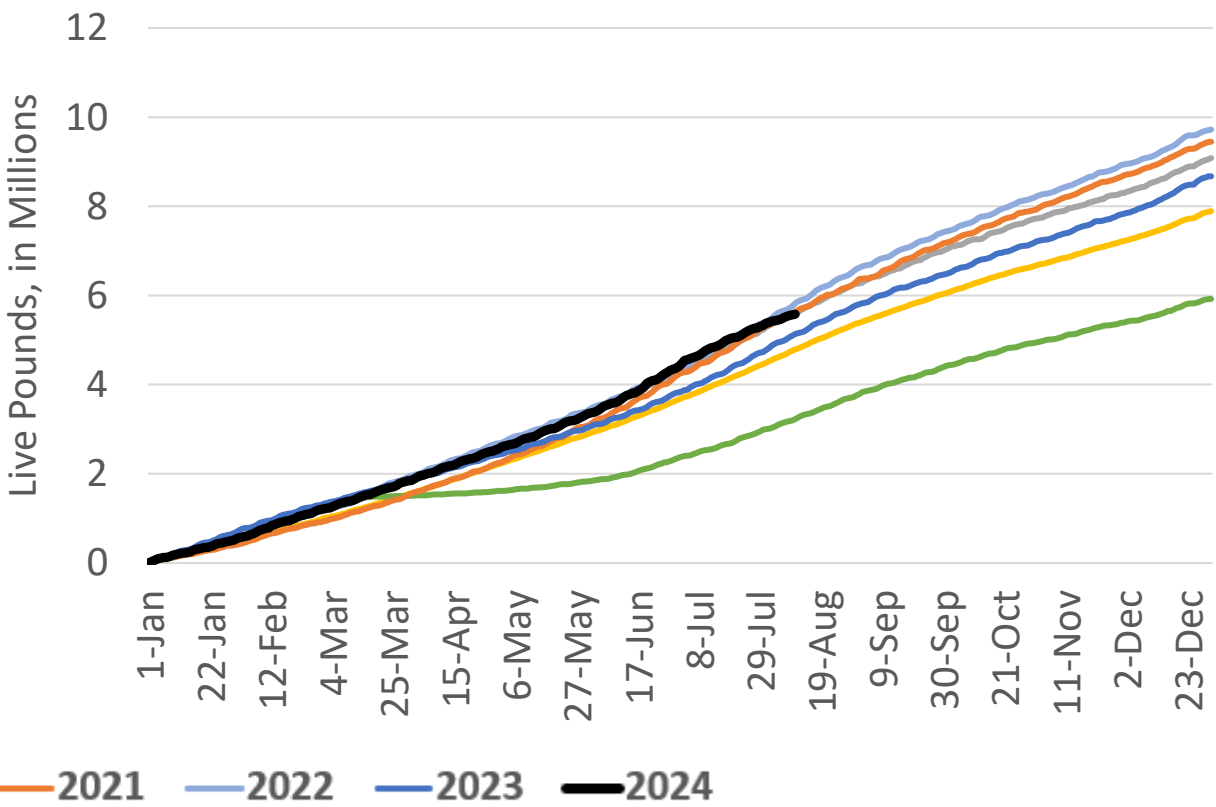


# Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value and Landings: Oyster

Running Total of Ex-Vessel Value: Eastern Oyster



Running Total of Live Pounds Landed: Eastern Oyster



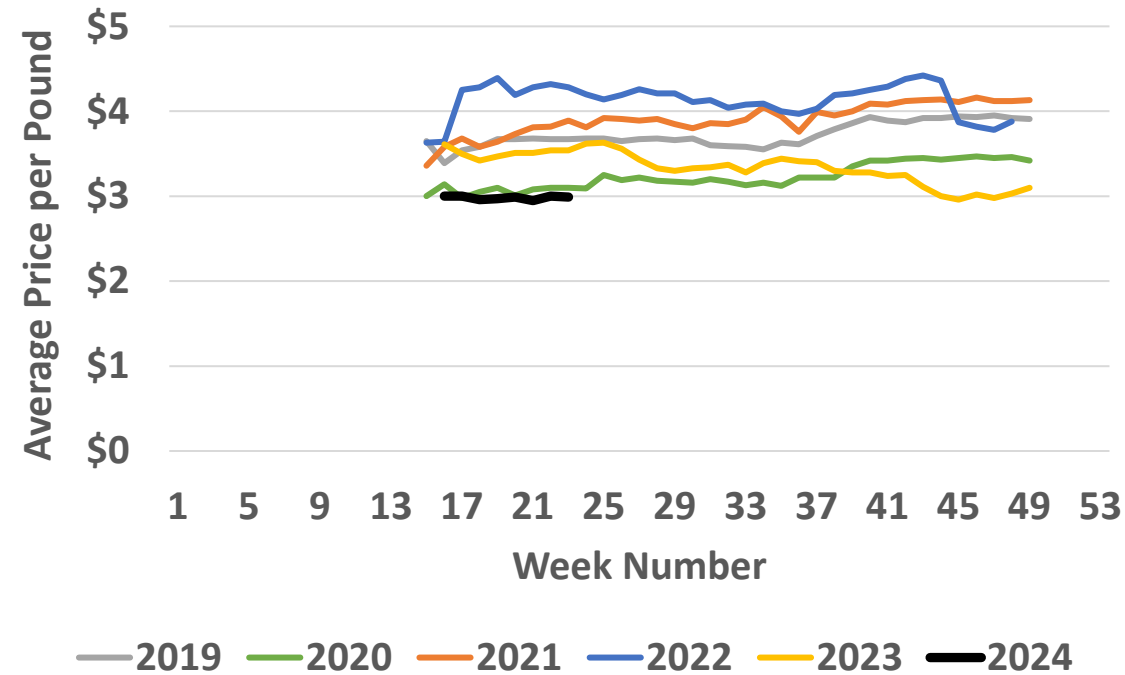
# 2024 Other Species of Interest

Includes Channeled Whelk and Longfin Squid



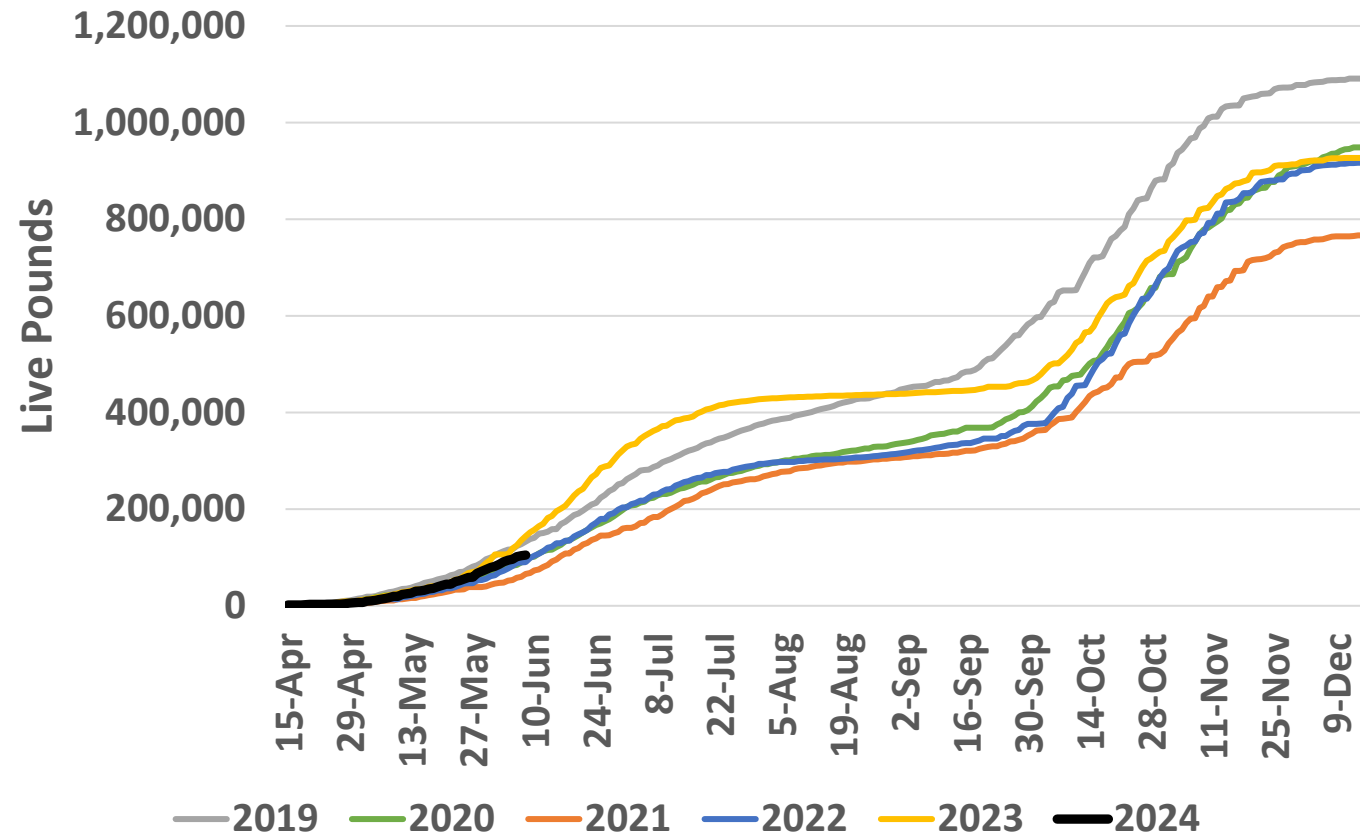
# Channeled Whelk

Weekly Average Prices: Channeled Whelk



2024 week 23 = June 2-8

Annual Running Totals of Landings: Channeled Whelk

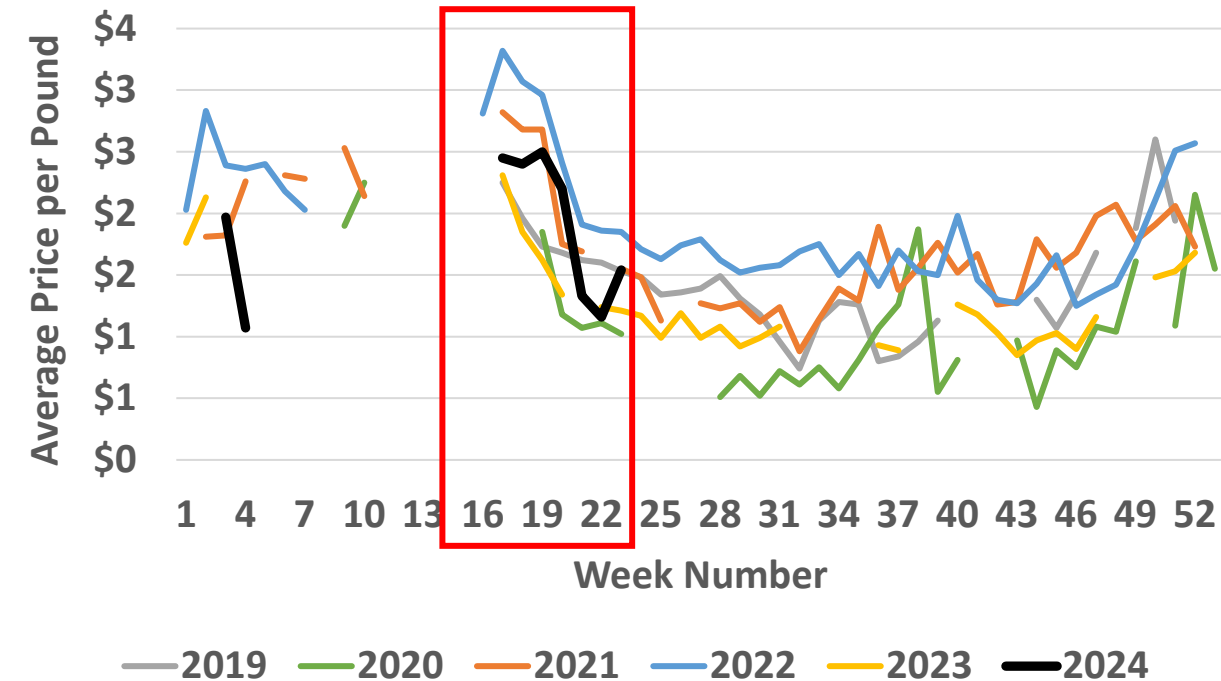


Massachusetts Division  
of Marine Fisheries



# Longfin Squid

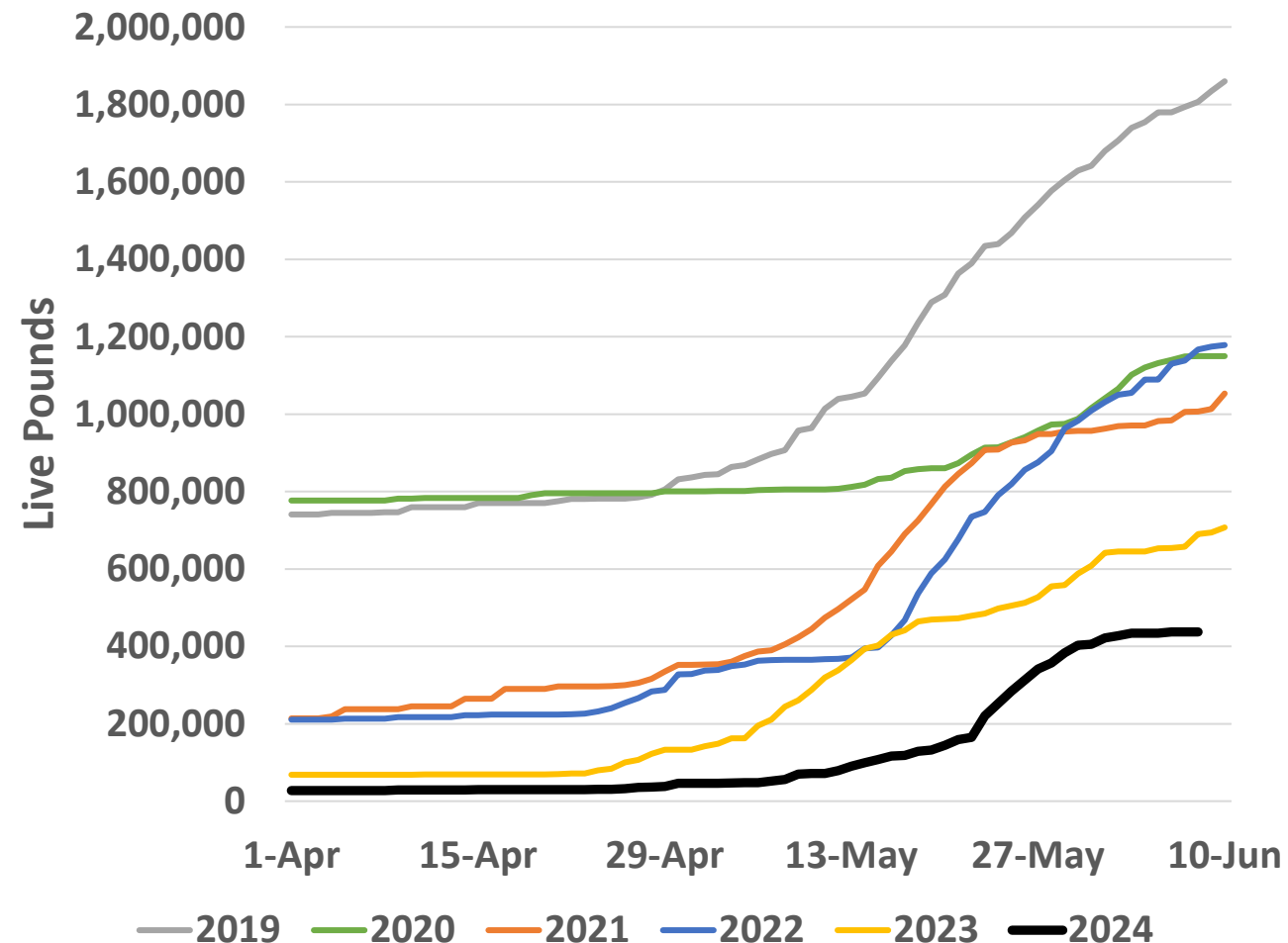
Weekly Average Prices: *Loligo*



**2024 week 23 = June 2-8**

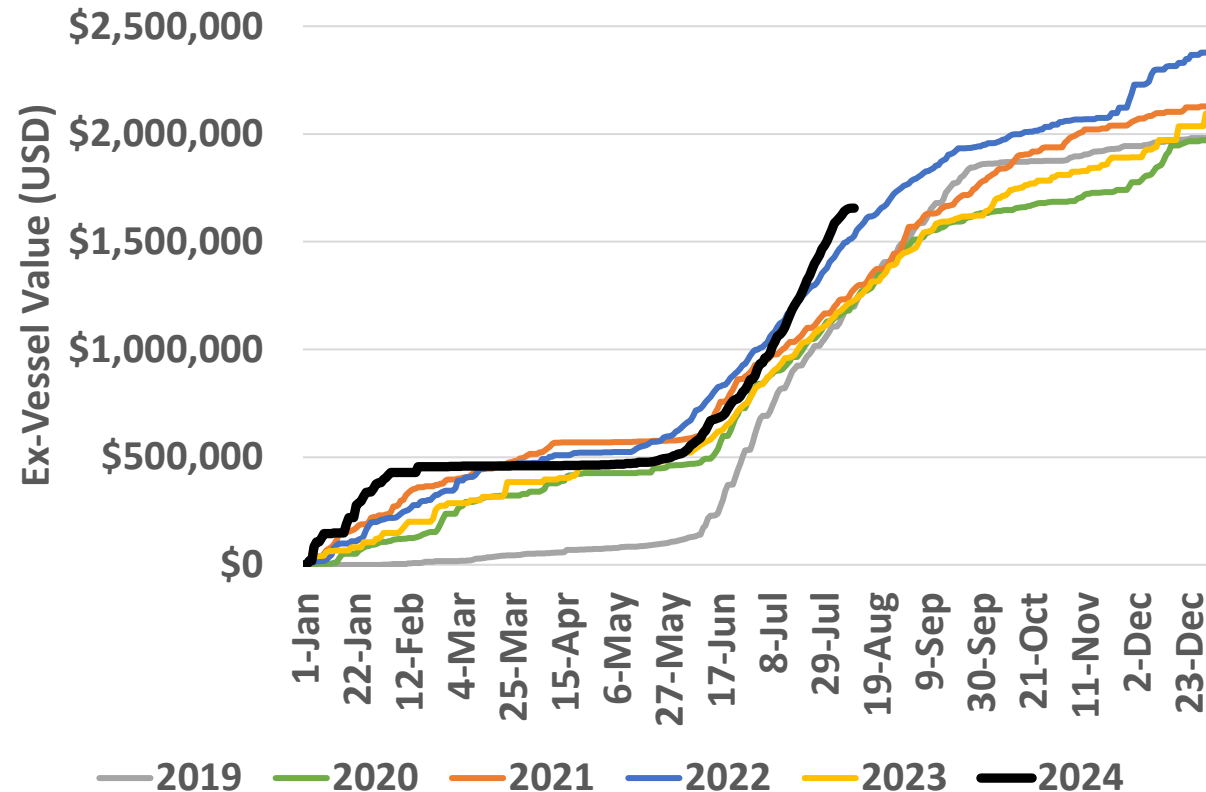
Red box highlights landings shown to the right

Annual Running Totals of Landings: *Loligo*

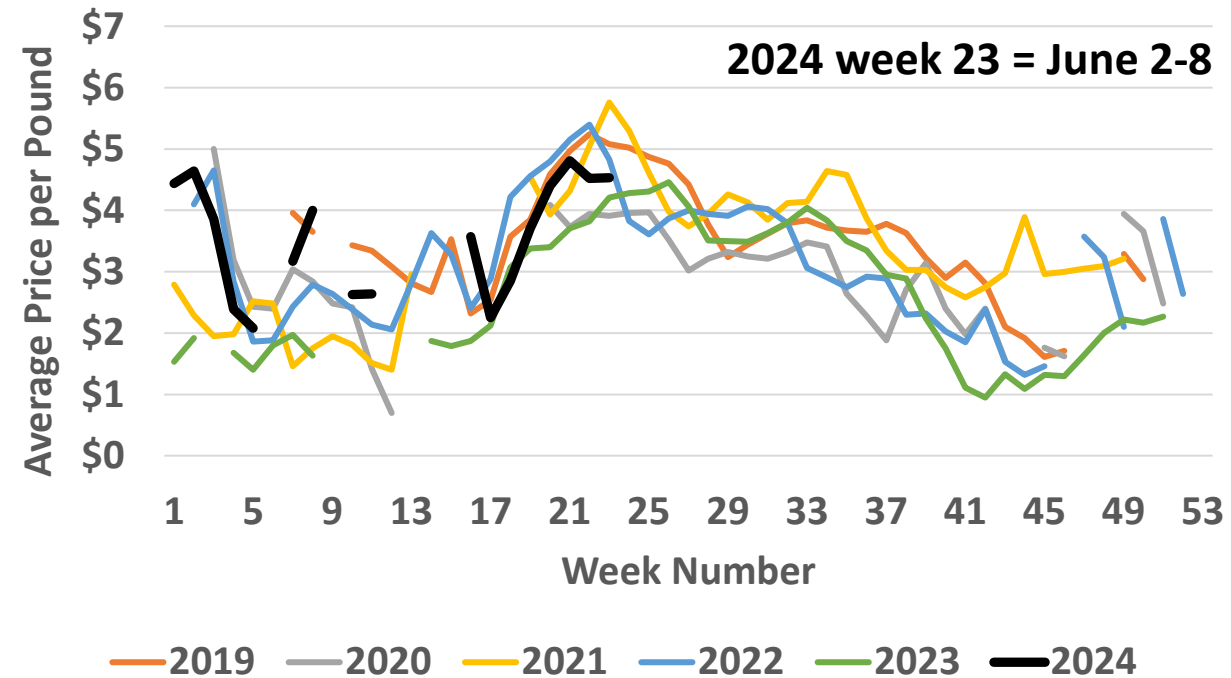


# Summer Flounder (Fluke): Value

Annual Running Total of Value: Fluke



Weekly Average Prices: Fluke



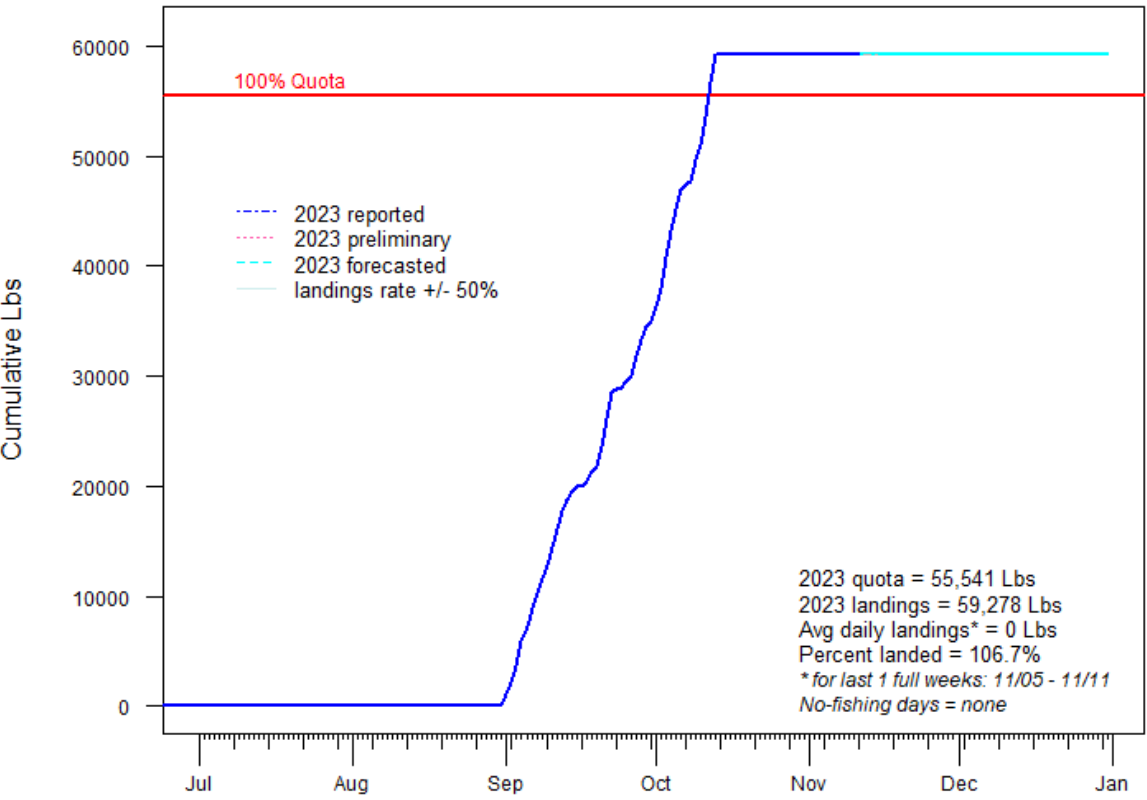
All market categories are trending similar to the overall trend for 2024 with recent average prices over \$4 for all categories.



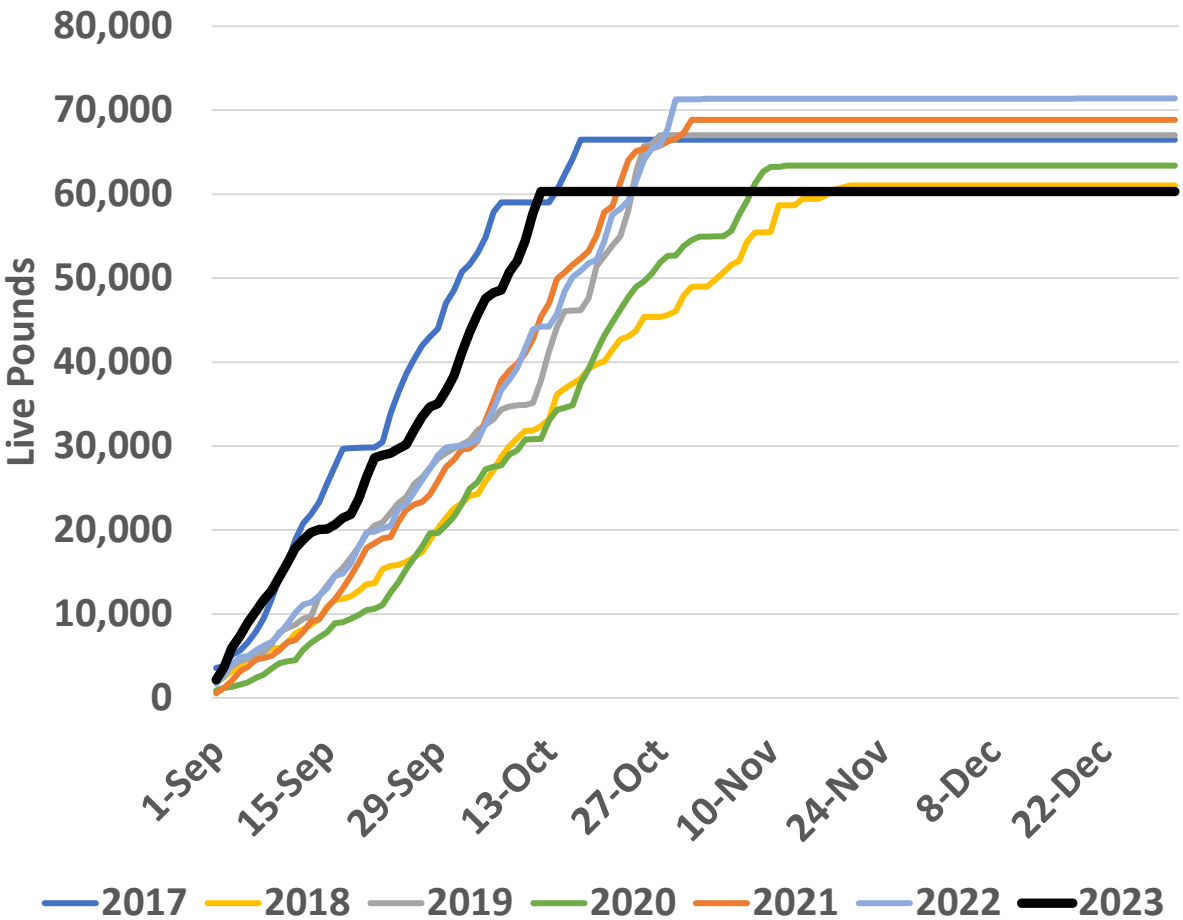
# Tautog – Closed as of October 14, 2023

## 2023 TAUTOG Quota Monitoring

as of November 15, 2023 02:10 PM



## Annual Running Totals of Landings: Tautog



No change in base quota over time series

Species***	Live Pounds**						Overall 6-Year Landings Rank	Ex-Vessel Value (USD)						Overall 6-Year Value Rank
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Scallop, Sea	336,953,005	348,579,117	263,978,662	280,356,403	216,351,535	201,105,894	1	\$380,119,835	\$404,801,450	\$314,240,646	\$515,146,335	\$391,992,117	\$316,773,889	1
Lobster, American	17,697,076	17,034,645	15,711,339	16,816,336	14,888,908	15,890,702	2	\$88,821,219	\$95,486,664	\$78,306,534	\$125,383,755	\$83,447,455	\$99,007,950	2
Oyster, Eastern	8,586,476	9,082,484	5,928,124	9,449,460	9,719,265	8,676,098	9	\$25,712,150	\$26,929,801	\$16,066,195	\$27,624,409	\$31,861,971	\$29,448,655	3
Haddock	13,488,249	18,724,771	21,879,758	15,541,180	10,565,631	9,804,809	3	\$12,330,712	\$18,271,327	\$21,746,256	\$19,091,373	\$17,001,075	\$12,100,772	4
Crab, Jonah	13,250,506	9,698,145	8,605,007	6,537,136	7,798,209	5,351,485	10	\$12,504,308	\$8,132,194	\$7,018,690	\$7,842,460	\$14,084,267	\$6,688,027	5
Goosefish	14,041,997	14,025,208	12,270,869	10,711,538	10,223,461	10,917,524	4	\$8,610,983	\$8,152,774	\$5,618,260	\$6,327,450	\$7,738,120	\$7,226,254	6
Clam, Soft	3,664,637	3,413,200	3,269,990	3,226,907	3,450,313	2,192,830	19	\$6,200,984	\$6,542,156	\$7,201,693	\$8,741,505	\$8,073,406	\$4,657,803	7
Potlock	5,767,474	6,300,043	7,119,456	6,955,952	6,898,839	7,104,512	12	\$4,052,368	\$4,929,742	\$5,654,865	\$8,962,894	\$7,972,957	\$8,141,115	8
Redfish, Acadian	9,705,753	11,579,576	12,929,574	12,420,245	8,338,269	6,860,051	5	\$4,898,747	\$6,115,567	\$7,088,629	\$7,076,372	\$5,799,789	\$4,732,823	9
Tuna, Bluefin	918,055	1,208,206	1,073,804	1,113,699	1,218,111	1,108,572	24	\$4,974,342	\$5,284,893	\$4,396,740	\$6,216,268	\$6,316,788	\$5,476,301	10
Clam, Quahog, Northern	4,475,443	4,731,517	3,458,419	3,724,606	4,085,213	4,027,351	16	\$6,905,553	\$5,491,377	\$4,056,390	\$5,023,969	\$5,533,380	\$5,570,075	11
Hake, Silver	4,462,657	3,245,431	4,049,493	5,171,240	6,530,756	5,205,731	15	\$4,392,422	\$2,996,652	\$4,635,177	\$5,870,639	\$8,036,217	\$4,946,111	12
Hake, White	3,724,658	3,890,454	3,901,272	3,719,799	3,091,069	3,871,239	17	\$3,518,055	\$4,000,105	\$3,500,833	\$4,883,544	\$4,644,615	\$4,446,344	13
Squid, Longfin Loligo	1,620,500	2,619,810	1,222,226	1,704,868	4,238,755	2,876,005	20	\$2,753,975	\$4,449,071	\$1,749,372	\$3,020,413	\$7,210,409	\$2,840,667	14
Squid, Shortfin Illex	3,397,056	17,906,382	19,128,047	15,046,031	1,145,328	276,268	7	\$1,356,156	\$7,200,085	\$6,722,984	\$5,893,452	\$667,330	\$127,898	15
Whelk, Channeled	1,327,778	1,091,291	948,788	766,872	917,700	926,952	27	\$4,667,283	\$4,145,536	\$3,154,889	\$3,064,022	\$3,803,336	\$3,019,533	16
Cod, Atlantic	1,890,116	2,033,015	1,467,575	1,200,673	1,004,205	944,134	23	\$4,188,722	\$4,548,901	\$3,190,365	\$2,620,207	\$2,083,539	\$1,892,687	17
Bass, Striped	753,731	586,095	386,924	731,278	770,364	677,774	32	\$3,872,291	\$3,138,087	\$1,716,545	\$3,449,203	\$3,104,045	\$2,563,704	18
Flounder, American Plaice	1,911,865	1,712,132	1,347,251	1,438,314	1,405,974	2,145,852	21	\$4,112,119	\$3,353,624	\$2,205,150	\$2,512,803	\$2,369,670	\$2,888,980	19
Flounder, Witch	1,180,694	1,615,601	1,773,013	1,714,205	1,594,029	1,789,344	22	\$2,252,262	\$2,831,601	\$2,877,831	\$3,011,376	\$2,701,649	\$2,457,405	20
Flounder, Winter	1,686,609	1,132,316	945,906	904,556	648,029	797,489	26	\$5,077,991	\$3,131,848	\$1,931,024	\$2,426,886	\$1,380,081	\$1,532,421	21
Herring, Sea, Atlantic	27,078,287	9,873,088	8,629,455	5,414,805	5,322,852	5,487,938	6	\$5,059,939	\$2,684,282	\$2,435,900	\$1,621,331	\$1,868,555	\$1,687,759	22
Skate, Winter	11,831,093	10,046,024	13,654,569	6,167,856	6,359,426	7,280,961	8	\$4,089,703	\$2,856,842	\$3,427,902	\$1,161,764	\$1,565,491	\$2,013,973	23
Flounder, Summer	428,610	551,267	700,390	714,422	876,156	981,115	30	\$2,029,564	\$1,981,648	\$1,971,047	\$2,128,864	\$2,377,527	\$2,095,951	24
Menhadens	5,679,209	6,964,323	8,821,142	9,916,257	10,425,267	2,980,815	11	\$989,893	\$1,450,118	\$3,016,574	\$2,344,493	\$3,771,469	\$823,704	25
Bass, Black Sea	480,951	530,814	722,428	761,289	948,182	813,102	29	\$1,566,921	\$1,682,345	\$1,783,133	\$2,332,376	\$2,589,411	\$1,908,532	26
Clam, Razor, Atlantic	728,322	504,968	267,497	291,541	280,305	175,233	35	\$3,226,279	\$2,537,136	\$1,271,106	\$1,698,643	\$1,680,351	\$1,071,709	27
Scallop, Bay	666,561	561,469	548,705	379,019	441,514	419,110	33	\$2,434,900	\$2,102,751	\$1,835,439	\$1,396,462	\$1,630,262	\$1,356,963	28
Mackerel, Atlantic	7,534,178	3,574,931	8,799,323	9,448,779	3,372,839	4,146,237	13	\$1,589,884	\$1,132,150	\$2,342,785	\$2,271,995	\$1,489,846	\$1,609,610	29
Shark, Dogfish, Spiny	7,681,077	6,589,925	6,603,894	3,770,591	3,834,524	2,779,646	14	\$1,501,085	\$1,570,083	\$1,439,503	\$874,524	\$984,980	\$688,862	30
Flounder, Yellowtail	919,719	881,168	653,745	2,065,612	493,793	610,489	28	\$916,436	\$875,811	\$579,355	\$1,858,407	\$444,435	\$428,307	31
Scup	1,486,331	1,247,961	788,665	973,799	1,065,764	764,851	25	\$1,278,611	\$1,014,413	\$560,451	\$790,024	\$792,389	\$601,372	32
Crab, Horseshoe	574,872	670,870	602,729	426,725	838,025	896,615	31	\$666,415	\$674,717	\$606,695	\$436,882	\$911,662	\$1,040,813	33
Mussel, Blue	5,643,323	879,608	1,486,976	3,363,404	5,276,377	4,085,655	18	\$1,595,823	\$167,404	\$284,572	\$434,885	\$632,234	\$992,207	34
Tuna, Bigeye	34,359	161,574	83,052	175,425	65,168	127,279	42	\$132,993	\$704,389	\$343,534	\$987,810	\$410,498	\$715,799	35
Swordfish	145,376	275,055	71,850	35,945	159,485	132,862	39	\$531,012	\$803,240	\$248,456	\$141,300	\$536,686	\$447,664	36
Bluefish	195,378	184,171	112,667	223,706	253,856	310,851	36	\$361,616	\$317,081	\$202,713	\$343,533	\$375,504	\$358,296	37
Tuna, Yellowfin	39,655	191,250	36,329	88,825	120,192	118,327	44	\$127,382	\$525,460	\$103,659	\$372,657	\$426,124	\$381,593	38
Tautog	61,055	67,021	63,405	68,865	71,392	60,301	47	\$289,197	\$311,281	\$242,057	\$345,292	\$367,895	\$294,699	39
Halibut, Atlantic	79,034	52,191	55,765	45,783	32,219	33,327	50	\$415,128	\$307,831	\$280,599	\$283,426	\$209,269	\$189,636	40
Whelk, Knobbed	238,999	218,234	90,087	71,593	71,980	49,983	41	\$401,120	\$424,860	\$152,768	\$156,275	\$156,372	\$96,481	41
Crab, Green	142,090	102,407	41,936	92,883	71,254	145,899	43	\$738,572	\$392,916	\$17,598	\$42,257	\$33,771	\$63,296	42
Butterfish	261,207	187,785	76,344	133,374	214,784	137,022	37	\$169,949	\$196,796	\$66,065	\$126,303	\$237,612	\$142,329	43
Clam, Ark, Blood	62,345	122,958	96,642	46,528	20,959	24,046	48	\$137,318	\$251,794	\$186,002	\$100,466	\$61,096	\$69,732	44
Skate, Little	363,270	577,523	322,216	312,210	1,058,491	359,191	34	\$55,232	\$84,845	\$41,652	\$49,159	\$308,131	\$82,071	45
Crab, Rock, Atlantic	61,716	55,986	108,871	136,788	100,746	93,079	45	\$41,527	\$48,611	\$80,942	\$127,996	\$172,412	\$93,661	46
Hake, Red	166,982	141,861	81,232	85,443	155,826	145,341	40	\$79,392	\$70,157	\$67,384	\$58,918	\$114,415	\$85,446	47
Skate, Barndoor	5,691	263,471	211,761	310,559	*	203,641	38	\$3,524	\$75,210	\$60,390	\$68,207	*	\$66,822	48
Conchs	252,341		675	*	*		52	\$253,442		\$1,533	*	*		49
Tuna, Albacore	3,050	53,338	69,573	39,089	12,434	36,091	53	\$4,041	\$40,693	\$49,252	\$53,252	\$15,936	\$50,109	50
Cusk	45,923	40,062	48,690	67,226	56,146	51,125	49	\$23,524	\$23,332	\$19,949	\$27,070	\$26,325	\$24,218	51
Herring, Round				39,670	*	408,821	46				\$15,893	*	\$125,468	52
Urchins, Sea	23,984	*	27,501	*	*	*	56	\$45,985	*	\$58,382	*	*	*	53

Dolphinfish	10,283	7,170	1,682	4,049	1,410	508	59	\$37,874	\$24,260	\$5,692	\$15,299	\$6,343	\$2,566	54
Kingfishes	21,405	12,734	32,707	*	3,533	*	54	\$25,297	\$16,241	\$29,144	*	\$2,310	*	55
Dory, American John	15,386	28,255	7,786	9,651	2,553	2,890	55	\$14,108	\$22,535	\$8,639	\$9,539	\$4,024	\$3,673	56
Skates, Rajidae (Family)	94,226	60,863	*	21,631	77,283	*	51	\$20,998	\$16,071	*	\$3,656	\$21,304	*	57
Tilefish, Golden	2,425	1,661	1,816	4,631	1,136	1,398	62	\$5,947	\$3,702	\$5,894	\$13,708	\$3,856	\$5,520	58
Snails, Moon	8,599	*	8,772	3,297	*	26,106	57	\$4,712	*	\$4,867	\$2,753	*	\$24,249	59
Opah		*			*	9,490	64		*			*	\$32,566	60
Eel, Conger	14,698	4,987	1,195	4,430	2,788	*	58	\$12,382	\$4,166	\$1,106	\$4,605	\$2,860	*	61
Bonito, Atlantic	3,481	999	1,198	171	257	821	65	\$3,574	\$4,018	\$4,540	\$701	\$1,320	\$4,792	62
Triggerfishes	3,297	889	1,428	3,132	4,536	1,267	61	\$3,363	\$1,065	\$1,797	\$3,985	\$6,295	\$1,827	63
Wahoo	671	1,557	1,389	382	299	684	67	\$2,140	\$4,547	\$4,239	\$1,540	\$1,629	\$3,439	64
Shark, Mako, Shortfin	5,693	9,196	*	*	*		60	\$6,435	\$10,128	*	*	*		65
Shark, Dogfish, Smooth	*	*	*	*	2,588	8,518	63	*	*	*	*	\$1,238	\$6,273	66
Seatrout, Weakfish	1,190	289	197	349	597	180	69	\$3,313	\$731	\$314	\$687	\$1,628	\$416	67
Eel, American	466	1,536	*	*		*	70	\$510	\$5,117	*	*		*	68
Hakes, Red And White	277	*	510	5,451	*	*	66	\$481	*	\$99	\$1,990	*	*	69
Whelk, Waved	314	1,069	*	*	*	*	71	\$262	\$1,041	*	*	*	*	70
Triggerfish, Gray	*		*	912			72	*		*	\$1,278			71
Searobins	*	383		*	3,779	233	68	*	\$137		*	\$716	\$47	72
Cunner	*	111	223	71	*	*	75	*	\$438	\$170	\$141	*	*	73
Raven, Sea	*	446	*	*			74	*	\$667	*	*			74
Flounder, Fourspot	*	*	307	*	*		76	*	*	\$613	*	*		75
Hake, Offshore	*	55	447	*		*	73	*	\$19	\$483	*		*	76
Perch, White				*		138	77				*		\$388	77
Toadfishes, Batrachoididae (Family)	*	*	*	107	*		78	*	*	*	\$217	*		78
Clam, Stout Tagelus (Stubby)	*			*		*	79	*			*		*	79
Bigeye							79							80

Data Source: SAFIS eDR as of 8/15/24

\* confidential data - fewer than 3 fishermen/vessels landed or fewer than 3 dealers purchased this species.

\*\* all reported units were converted to whole pounds.

\*\*\* excludes surf clam, ocean quahog, and species that are entirely confidential



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## Division of Marine Fisheries

(617) 626-1520 | [www.mass.gov/marinefisheries](http://www.mass.gov/marinefisheries)



MAURA T. HEALEY  
Governor

KIMBERLEY DRISCOLL  
Lt. Governor

REBECCA L. TEPPER  
Secretary

THOMAS K. O'SHEA  
Commissioner

DANIEL J. MCKIERNAN  
Director

### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission  
**FROM:** Daniel J. McKiernan, Director  
**DATE:** August 14, 2024  
**SUBJECT:** Proposal to Increase Monkfish Trip Limits

#### Proposal

I intend to take to public hearing a proposal that would increase the commercial trip limits for whole monkfish and monkfish tails. The current trip limits are 1,560 pounds for whole monkfish and 536 pounds for monkfish tails (the monkfish tails to whole monkfish conversion factor is 2.91). I am proposing these trip limits be increased to 1,746 whole weight and 600 pounds tail weight<sup>1</sup>. This is consistent with the current trip limits for the vessels fishing in the federal Northern Fishery Management Area (NFMA) days-at-sea (DAS) program under Category B and D permits.

#### Discussion

Massachusetts state waters monkfish fishery occurs almost exclusively in the Gulf of Maine prosecuted by a small number of gillnet fishers<sup>2</sup>. The state waters fishery contributes nominally to overall monkfish landings (less than 1% overall in recent years). Accordingly, this proposed trip increase is not expected to substantially increase harvest. DMF has informally consulted staff from the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) about this proposal and they have not raised any objections with this proposed action.

DMF's historic approach to managing this fishery has been to set state waters limits commensurate with the federal Category B and D permit holders for the NFMA DAS program. The current state-waters whole weight trip limit (1,560 pounds) was adopted in 2008 in response to Framework 4 to the Federal Monkfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) approved by the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC) in late-2007. At that time, the tail weight trip limit was 470 pounds, a product of the then tail weight to whole weight conversion factor being 3.32. In 2011, the NEFMC approved Framework 7 to the Monkfish FMP, which decreased the tail weight conversion factor to 2.91. In response, DMF adopted a complementary conversion factor in state regulations, thereby increasing the tail weight trip limit to 536 pounds.

Over the past decade, state trip limits have become out of phase with the trip limits for federal Category B and D permit holders participating in the NFMA DAS fishery for monkfish. This discrepancy between state and federal management was recently brought to my attention by Chris Chadwick—a state waters gillnet fisher. Chris requested DMF consider increasing the state waters monkfish limits. After reviewing

<sup>1</sup> Note, the head of the monkfish contributes up to 70% of the animal's total weight but is of little commercial value.

Accordingly, it is very common but not universal for monkfish to be processed at sea with fishers landing only the tails or tails and livers.

<sup>2</sup> Since 2020, harvester data indicates that there are ten or fewer vessels retaining monkfish caught in state waters with about half of these vessels being state-waters-only.

his request, I support bringing the state trip limit back in line with the federal trip limit for federal Category B and D permit holders participating in the NFMA DAS fishery for monkfish.

# Proposal for Future Public Hearing

**Proposal:** Increase monkfish trip limit for whole monkfish from 1,560 pounds to 1,746 pounds resulting in a tail weight trip limit (conversion factor = 2.91) increasing from 536 pounds to 600 pounds.

## Background and Rationale:

- DMF has historically managed state waters trip monkfish trip limits in conformity with federal NFMA DAS trip limits for Category B and D permits.
- Rules have become out of phase over past decade with federal trip limits nominally increasing.
- Proposal will conform state trip limit to federal trip limit for Category B and D permit holders in the NFMA DAS Program.
- DMF has informally consulted with NOAA Fisheries and NEFMC who do not object to proposed action.
- Action responds to request from industry member to increase state waters monkfish trip limit; requestor likely seeks more substantive increase (e.g., near doubling to 1,000-pound tail weight).



Source: NOAA Fisheries



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Commissioner

DANIEL J. MCKIERNAN  
Director

### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission

**FROM:** Daniel J. McKiernan, Director 

**DATE:** August 16, 2024

**SUBJECT:** Recent Statutory Amendment Resolving Whether Fishing Activity May Be Regulated Under the Wetlands Protection Act

The state budget for Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) was signed into law by Governor Healey on July 29. The budget contained an outside section ([Section 136 of the Acts of 2024](#)) that resolved the question of regulatory authority that was created following the appeals court decision in *Aqua King Fishery, LLC v. Conservation Commission of Provincetown* whereby it was determined that under existing state laws hydraulic shellfish dredging could be regulated by the Division of Marine Fisheries, as well as the Department of Environmental (DEP) Protection and municipal Conservation Commissions (CONCOM) under the Wetlands Protection Act (WPA). This outside section amended G.L. c. 130, § 1A and clarified that fishing activities are not subject to the authority of the Wetland Protection Act. This language that makes this amendment is in bold below:

G.L. c. 130, §1A. The division of marine fisheries shall be within the department in the executive office of environmental affairs and shall be under the administrative supervision of a director who shall be called the director of marine fisheries. The director of the division of marine fisheries shall be appointed and may be removed by the commissioner of the department of fish and game with the approval of the marine fisheries advisory commission. The said division of marine fisheries shall administer all the laws relating to marine fisheries as appearing in chapter one hundred and thirty and any other general or special laws, except as pertain to the enforcement thereof. It shall be responsible for the biological development of marine fish and fisheries. Said division shall co-operate with all departments, boards, officials and institutions of the commonwealth or its subdivisions that may be concerned in any way with matters under its supervision. It shall co-operate with adjoining states and with the United States of America, or any agency thereof, with foreign countries, and any other agency, as may be authorized by the general court, and receive and dispense such funds from any of such agencies, states or governments as may be authorized by the general court.

**Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, the division of marine fisheries shall have the sole authority and jurisdiction to regulate the harvest of marine fish and the effect of such activities on marine fish species and marine fisheries resources. No person authorized to engage in fishing activities by the division pursuant to this chapter shall be required to file a notice of intent pursuant to [section 40 of chapter 131](#) or pursuant to a local wetlands by-law or regulation and no person shall be required to obtain a permit or license pursuant to [chapter 91](#) or a water quality certification pursuant to [chapter 21](#) in relation to any such fishing activities.**

This statute change turns back the clock and re-affirms the regulatory authority for DMF and the MFAC over fisheries management. With this question now resolved, I intend to work diligently with industry to modernize the management of the surf clam fishery. Of specific interest is developing well-defined management area closures whereby the use of this gear is prohibited (e.g., eel grass bed closures) which would be enforceable through the mandatory use of high-resolution geospatial monitoring technologies. We have been working with several vessels in the fleet and have successfully demonstrated the efficacy of this concept and that it is ready to be adopted more broadly.

My goal is to implement this management program for 2025. In terms of moving the management program forward, I intend to meet with the surf clam/ocean quahog dredge fleet to describe what eel grass closures will look like and how this new layer of closures may interact with existing management closures (e.g., contour lines) and determine whether or not it is appropriate to update the existing management closures. I also intend to meet with municipal shellfish authorities to discuss this new management program and how it may affect fishing in local waters. Lastly, I intend to consult DEP in the development of new habitat management closures, particularly as it relates to protecting eel grass beds. I believe this approach will allow DMF to thoroughly address the variety of interests surrounding this fishing activity.

For more background information regarding the question of authority that this statutory amendment resolved, please refer to DMF's [November 9, 2023 Memo](#) titled Status of Surf Clam Dredging Activities Subject to Municipal Control Under the Wetlands Protection Act.

# Statutory Amendment Resolving WPA and Fisheries Management

## **FY 2025 Budget amends G.L. c. 130, s. 1A:**

The division of marine fisheries shall be within the department in the executive office of environmental affairs and shall be under the administrative supervision of a director who shall be called the director of marine fisheries. The director of the division of marine fisheries shall be appointed and may be removed by the commissioner of the department of fish and game with the approval of the marine fisheries advisory commission. The said division of marine fisheries shall administer all the laws relating to marine fisheries as appearing in chapter one hundred and thirty and any other general or special laws, except as pertain to the enforcement thereof. It shall be responsible for the biological development of marine fish and fisheries. Said division shall co-operate with all departments, boards, officials and institutions of the commonwealth or its subdivisions that may be concerned in any way with matters under its supervision. It shall co-operate with adjoining states and with the United States of America, or any agency thereof, with foreign countries, and any other agency, as may be authorized by the general court, and receive and dispense such funds from any of such agencies, states or governments as may be authorized by the general court. **Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, the division of marine fisheries shall have the sole authority and jurisdiction to regulate the harvest of marine fish and the effect of such activities on marine fish species and marine fisheries resources. No person authorized to engage in fishing activities by the division pursuant to this chapter shall be required to file a notice of intent pursuant to [section 40 of chapter 131](#) or pursuant to a local wetlands by-law or regulation and no person shall be required to obtain a permit or license pursuant to [chapter 91](#) or a water quality certification pursuant to [chapter 21](#) in relation to any such fishing activities.**



# New England Regional Fishery Updates



- June Meeting Outcomes
- September 24-26<sup>th</sup>, Gloucester

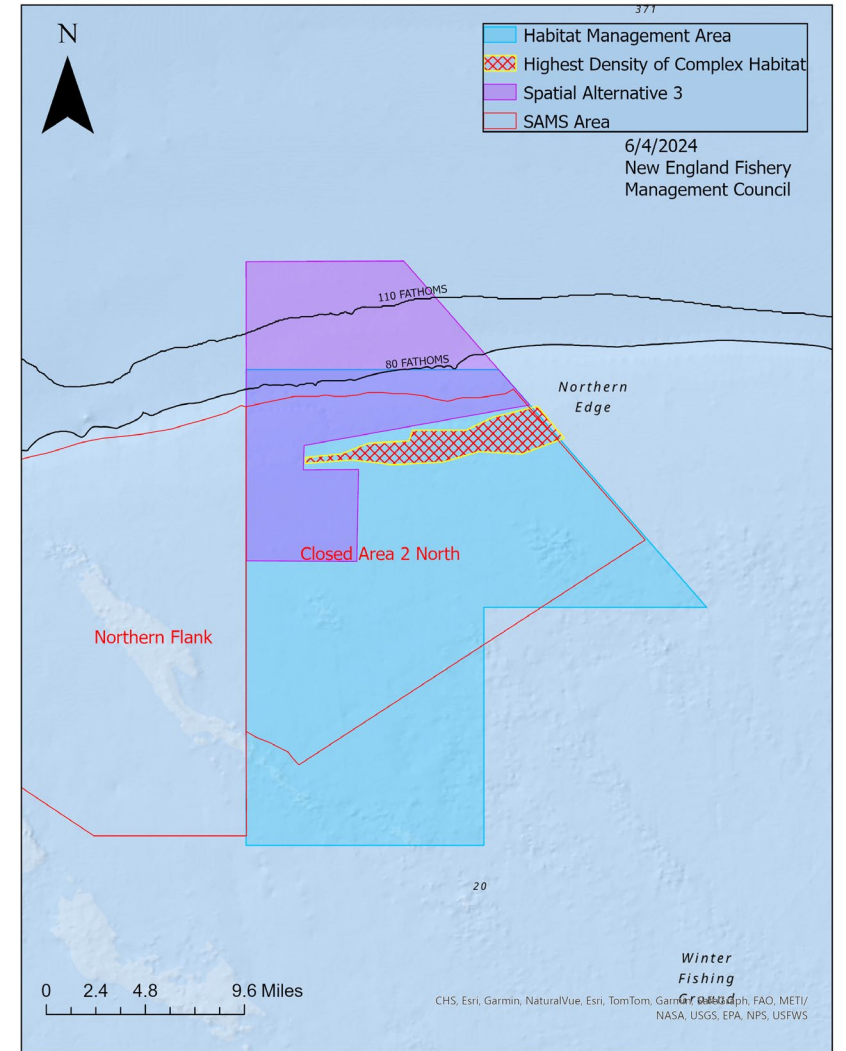
# NEFMC Membership

- Chair Eric Reid (RI) steps down, fulfills 9-yr term
- New members: Ted Platz (RI) & Bill Lucey (CT)
- Michael Pierdinock - reappointed to 2<sup>nd</sup> term
- Election of Officers



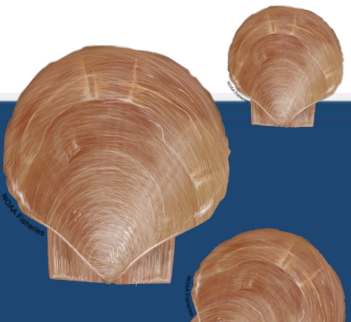
# Northern Edge

- Joint Scallop/Habitat action to consider directed scallop access to HMA on Northern Edge of Georges Bank (7 objectives)
- Avoid important habitats for juvenile cod, and minimizes impacts to EFH and other species/fisheries
  - Spatial: Access Area (two alts)
  - Time: Rotational Interval (4, 6, 8 yrs MIN) & Access Season

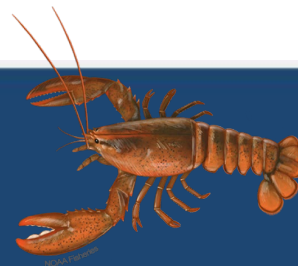


Draft alternative (purple, 87 mi<sup>2</sup>) under consideration as a rotational scallop access area in draft joint FW (Apr)

Source: NEFMC



Source: NOAA Fisheries



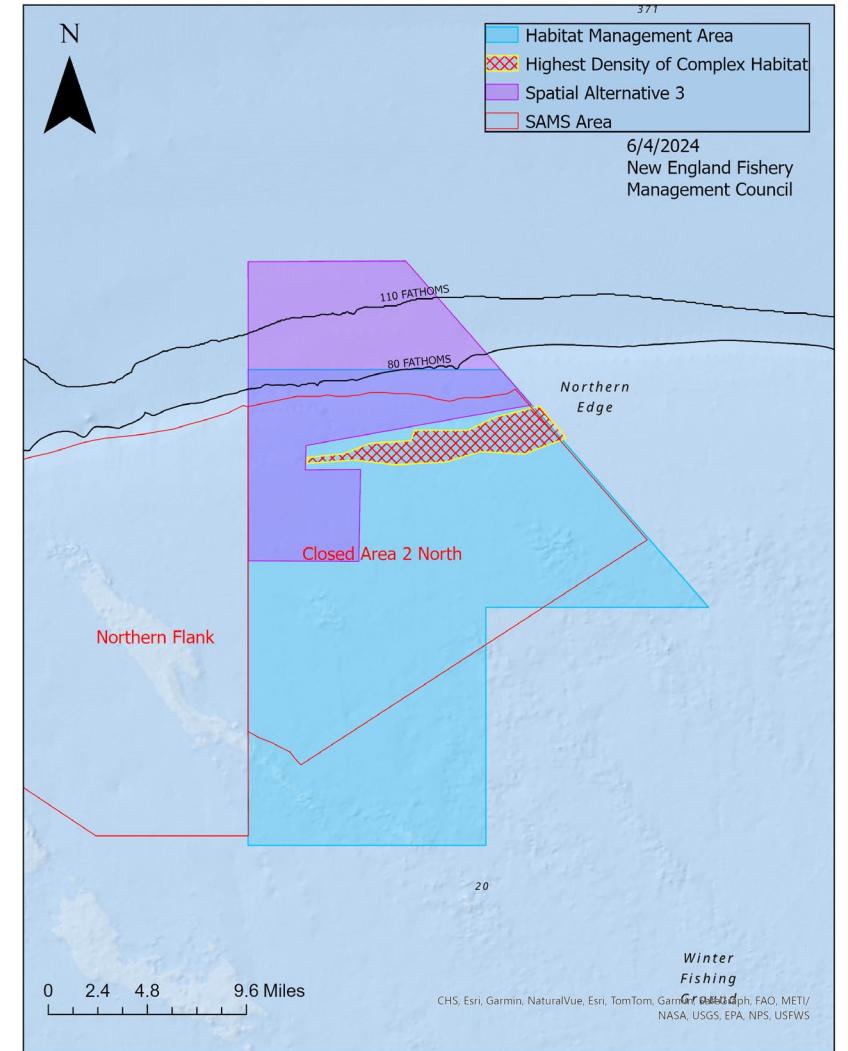
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# Northern Edge

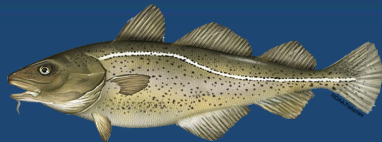
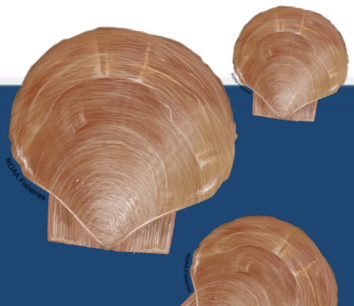
Considerations for seasonal access included monthly trends in timing of:

- Scallop meat yields, spawning
- Atlantic cod juvenile settlement, spawning
- Lobster effort, egg-bearing females
- Atlantic herring spawning

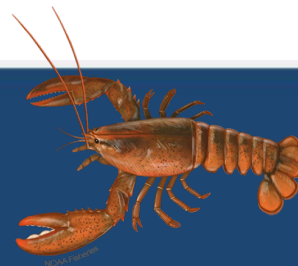


Draft alternative (purple, 87 mi<sup>2</sup>) under consideration as a rotational scallop access area in draft joint FW (Apr)

Source: NEFMC



Source: NOAA Fisheries



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# Considerations for seasonal access - summary

(Start of FY)

April May June July August September October November December January February March

Seasonal Access: Option A (8 months)														
Seasonal Access: Option B (3.5 months)														
Seasonal Access: Option C (4.5 months)														
Joint Committee Motion (7.5 months)														

No fishing (Black)

Scallop	Yield (meat weight anomaly)	SARC 65 (2018) GLMM	Increasing	Peaking	Peak	Peak	Declining	Lower	Lowest	Lowest	Low	Low	Low	Low
		Hennen & Hart (2012)	Lowest	Peaking	Peak	Peak	Peak	Lower	Lower	Lower	Increasing	Low	Low	Lowest
		Thompson et al. (2014)	Increasing	Peaking	Peak	Peak	Declining							
		CFF Data (RSA)	Increasing	Peaking	Peaking	Peak	Peak	Declining	Declining					
	Spawning	VIMS Data (July 13-22, 2023)				Peak								
		Thompson et al. (2014)	Peak	Peak			Peak	Peak						

Atlantic Cod	Juvenile settlement	Lough (2010)			Peaking	Peak								
	Spawning	DFO Study - Maturity stage 1983 - 2015 (Table 3)								Increasing	Increasing	Peaking	Peaking	Peak
		McBride & Smedbol, 2022 (Stock Structure Review)	Peak									Peak	Peak	Peak
		OHA2, Appendix B	Peak										Peak	Peak
		Decelles et al 2017 (FEK interviews, Northern Edge)	Peak	Peak							Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing

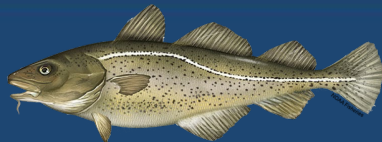
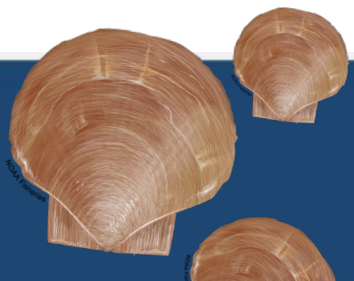
Lobster	Fishery	Lobster TC Report (2024)(Active vessels, SRA 561)	Lowest	Lowest	Low	Peak	Peak	Peak	Declining	Declining	Low	Lowest	Lowest	Lowest
	Egg-bearing females	CFRF Lobster Fleet SRA 561			Peak	Peak								
		Lobster TC Report (2024)					Peak	Peak	Peak					

Atlantic Herring	Spawning	NEFMC white paper (2019, Georges Bank)							Peak	Peak	Declining	Declining		
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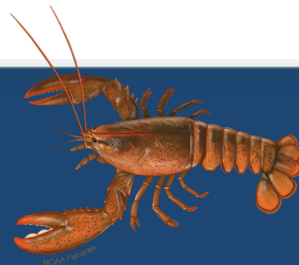
# Northern Edge

- June – Lengthy discussion; voted to discontinue development of framework
- Rationale – Highlighted difficulty identifying a seasonal window that effectively balanced the various objectives

*“after careful consideration of the ecological importance of the Northern Edge Habitat Management Area and the difficulties of identifying times and areas for scallop access that do not undermine those values...”*



Source: NOAA Fisheries

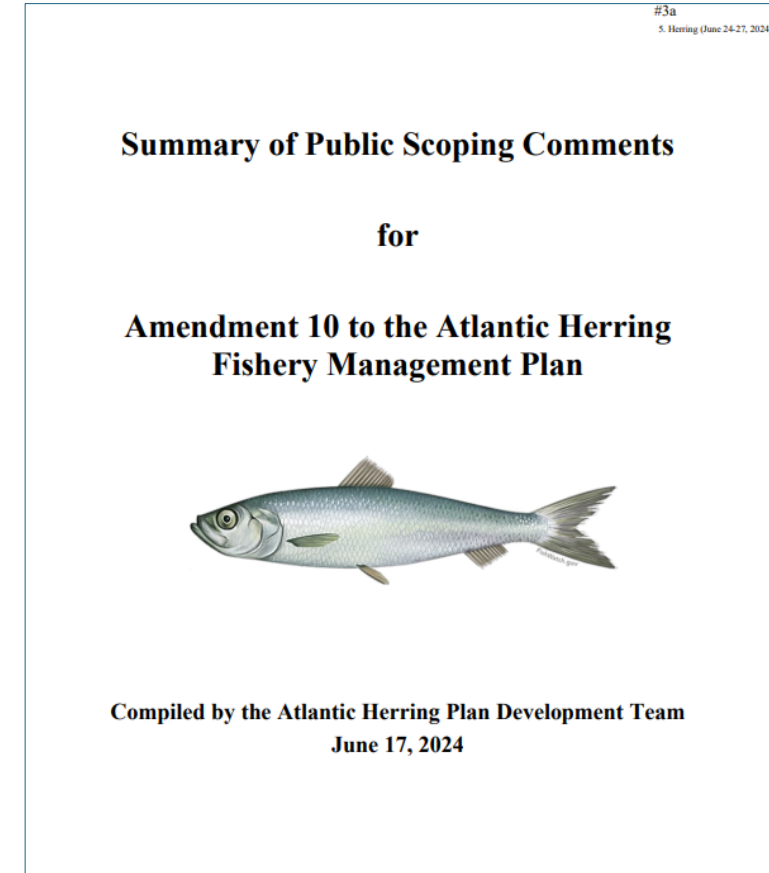


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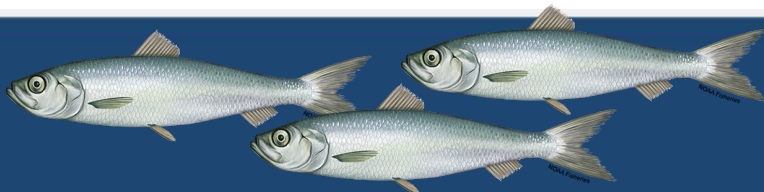


# Atlantic Herring

- June – Report on Amendment 10 Scoping
  - Proposes to (1) minimize user conflicts, contribute to OY, support rebuilding of Atlantic herring; (2) enhance river herring and shad avoidance
  - 891 commenters
- September - 2025-2027 Specifications
  - Receive Management Track Assessment & SSC recommendations
  - Committee meets Thur. Aug 22 (webinar); Sept. 12
  - Potential final action Sept; in-season adjustments



Source: NEFMC



Source: NOAA Fisheries

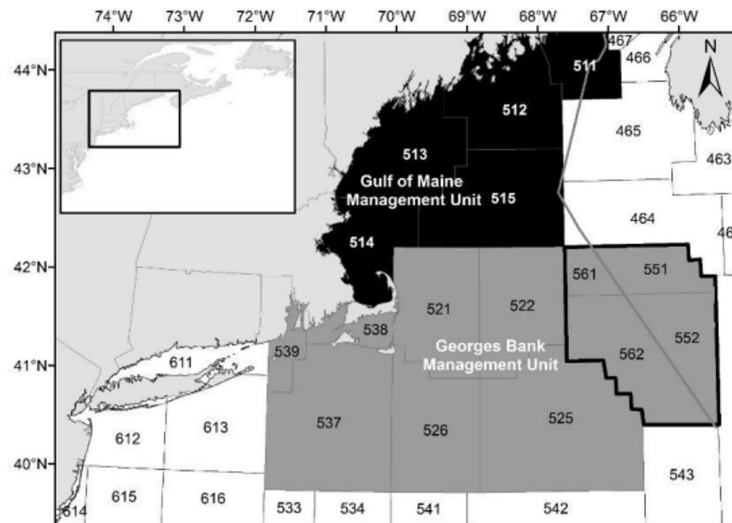
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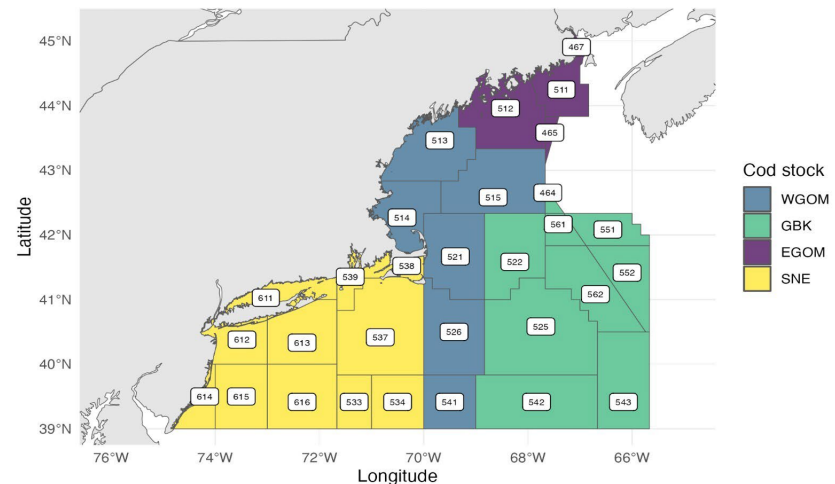
# Groundfish

- June – Initiated FW69: Specifications 2025-2027 & Phase 1 measures of Atlantic Cod Management Transition Plan
- September – Final action on Amendment 25 to incorporate four new cod stock units in FMP

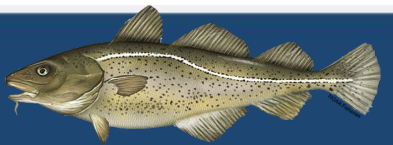
**2 Stock Units**



**4 Stock Units for Assessment**



Source: NEFMC



Source: NOAA Fisheries



# Ecosystem, Climate, & IRA Initiatives

- June – Transition away from EBFM; Voted to establish a new “Ecosystem and Climate Action Steering Committee”
  - Prioritize Council work on ecosystem approaches to address climate vulnerability and preparing fisheries to be more resilient to climate change
  - Evaluate governance issues that impede consideration of ecosystem effects
  - Integration NEFMC’s IRA-funded project results with other regional efforts
- September – Overview first coordination meeting for CEFI (Climate, Ecosystems, & Fisheries Initiative)

Source: NEFMC



# NEFMC 'Climate-Ready Fisheries' IRA projects

- To develop and implement management changes or process that address climate vulnerability and improve resiliency of fisheries

1. Acceptable Biological Catch Control Rules for Northeast Multispecies

2. Atlantic Cod Management Transition

3. Operationalizing Ecosystem Approaches to New England Fisheries Management

4. Operationalizing the East Coast Climate Change Scenario Planning Initiative

5. Holistic Strategic Plan for Climate Resilient New England Fisheries Management

6. Enhancing Participatory Processes for Climate Resilient Fisheries

Source: NEFMC

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# Upcoming Meetings

**August 26-28<sup>th</sup>** – 8<sup>th</sup> National SCS Workshop (Boston, webinar)  
*Theme: “Applying Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) Control Rules in a Changing Environment”*

**September 16-20<sup>th</sup>** – Management Track Assessment Peer Reviews: American plaice, GB haddock, GOM haddock, Atlantic pollock, and witch flounder

**September 24-26<sup>th</sup>** – Council meets at Beauport Hotel, Gloucester

See [www.nefmc.org](http://www.nefmc.org) for more details and webinar links

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# September Council Meeting

**Atlantic Herring** - Potential final action 2025-2027 Specifications, potential initiation of framework

**Groundfish** - Amendment 25: final action to incorporate four new cod stock units in FMP

**Scallops** - Framework 39 - specifications: preliminary overview of 2024 surveys in September; final action in December

**Risk Policy** - Council action to approve revised Risk Policy statement and concept

**Fishery Performance Reports:** Monkfish, Skates, & Whiting (Small-mesh multispecies)

See [www.nefmc.org](http://www.nefmc.org) for more details and webinar links

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# Upcoming Meetings

**August 21** – Skate Joint AP & Committee (webinar)

**August 22** – Atlantic Herring Joint AP & Committee (webinar)

**August 26-28** – 8<sup>th</sup> National SCS Workshop (Boston)

“Applying Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) Control Rules in a Changing Environment”

**September 9** – Monkfish Committee (webinar)

**September 11** – Groundfish Committee (webinar)

**September 12** – Atlantic Herring Committee (webinar option)

**September 16-20** – Fall Management Track Assessments (webinar) for

American plaice, GB haddock, GOM haddock, Atlantic pollock, and witch flounder

**September 18** – Scallop Committee – surveys (webinar option)

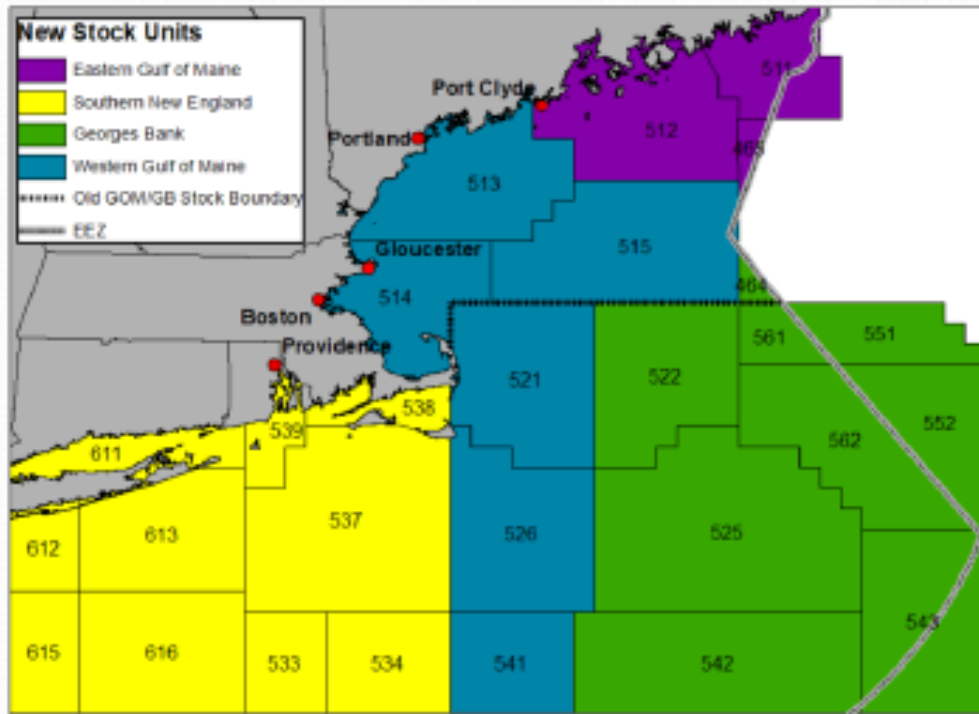
**September 24-26** – NEFMC at Beauport Hotel, Gloucester

See [www.nefmc.org](http://www.nefmc.org) for more details and webinar links

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# Cod Management Transition Plan



## Phase 1

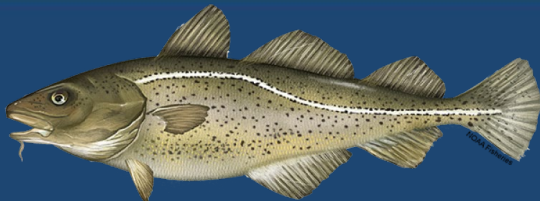
- Add the new stock definitions to the fishery management plan
- Include FY2025 – FY2027 catch limits for four Atlantic cod stock units

Measures for implementation by May 1, 2025

## Phase 2

- Adopt new management units
- May include adjustments to allocations and other additional measures to protect spawning cod

Through a follow-on action – with broader range of measures to consider a longer-term approach

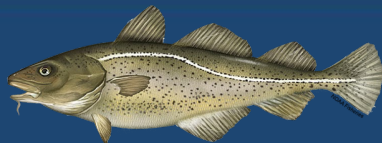


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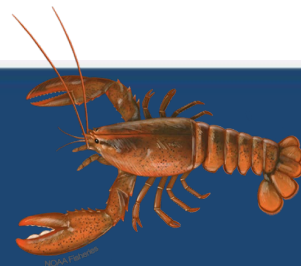


# Scallop

- June – Initiated 2025 specifications; updates to RSA program
- September – Overview of 2024 surveys to support specifications development; final action December



Source: NOAA Fisheries



Source: NEFMC

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# Risk Policy

Evaluating factors that can be used to assess Council's risk tolerance

Biomass/Stock  
Status

Assessment  
Uncertainty

Time since last  
assessment

Climate impacts

Trophic  
considerations

Economic  
Importance

Fishery  
Performance

Community  
Dependence

**MEASURE OF RISK AVERSION  
(Quantitative or Qualitative)**

**Management Decisions**

NEFMC  
April 17, 2024  
Mystic, CT

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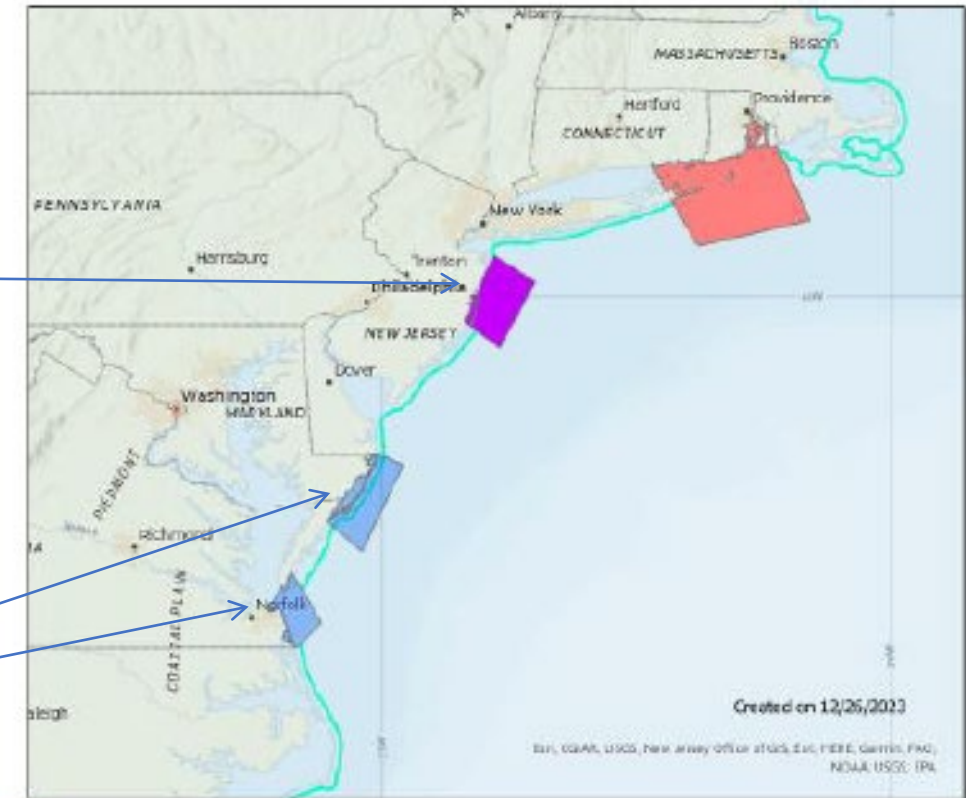


# Sturgeon Bycatch

NJ low profile gear requirement

DelMarVa overnight soak exemption

All Sturgeon Bycatch Hotspot Polygons for Monkfish and Spiny Dogfish Fisheries



- MNK\_SNE\_polygon
- Monkfish & Dogfish\_NJ\_polygon
- Dogfish\_SouthernVA\_polygon
- Dogfish\_DE\_MD\_polygon
- 3 nm (state waters)



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# Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

## ASMFC 2024 Summer Meeting

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*Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries*

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ASMFC Summer Meeting  
August 6 - 8, 2024

For more information, please  
contact Toni Kerns, ISFMP,  
Tina Berger, Communications  
or the identified individual at  
703.842.0740

### Meeting Summaries, Press Releases and Motions

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## **ATLANTIC HERRING MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 6, 2024)**

### ***Meeting Summary***

The Atlantic Herring Management Board met to review the 2024 Management Track Stock Assessment; review the draft Fishery Management Plan (FMP) Review and state compliance for fishing year 2023; and receive an update from the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC).

The Board received a presentation of the 2024 Management Track Stock Assessment for Atlantic herring conducted by NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC). No significant changes were made to the methods in the 2024 assessment as compared to the 2022 assessment. The 2024 assessment update includes data through 2023 and indicates the Atlantic herring stock is overfished but not experiencing overfishing. This is the same stock status as determined by the 2022 assessment.

The Board approved the Atlantic Herring FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year, state compliance reports, and *de minimis* requests for New York. In 2023, all states implemented management measures consistent with the FMP. The Board also discussed two recommendations from the Plan Review Team (PRT). First, the PRT recommended the Board consider long-term funding to support continuation of the Maine Department of Marine Resources portside sampling program, which requires funding for sample collection in states outside of Maine. The portside sampling program is an important data source informing management and is used in the Atlantic herring stock assessment model. The Board agreed to convene a meeting of State Administrative Commissioners in the near-term to discuss potential funding solutions and/or the possibility of states collecting their own samples. Second, the PRT recommended the Technical Committee convene to discuss any concerns regarding the prolonged use of default closure dates for Area 1A spawning areas, due to insufficient samples available in recent years. The Board noted that since there is no new information to consider and the best available information was used in the previous spawning closure analysis, the TC should not be tasked at this time. The Board can revisit this issue in the future as needed.

The Board received an update from NEFMC Staff on NEFMC activity for Atlantic herring. NEFMC Atlantic herring priorities for 2024 include specifications for the 2025-2027 fishing years and development of Amendment 10. For the 2025-2027 fishing years, the NEFMC's Scientific and Statistical Committee is recommending specifications based on projections from the 2024 Assessment using the biomass-based control rule for Atlantic herring. The resulting recommended annual catch limit for 2025 would be a large reduction from the current annual catch limit. NEFMC will consider the 2025-2027 specifications at their September 2024 meeting. For Amendment 10, NEFMC Staff will follow up with more information on the amendment which will consider measures to 1) minimize user conflicts, contribute to optimum yield, and support rebuilding of Atlantic herring; and 2) enhance river herring and shad avoidance and catch reduction.

For more information, please contact Emilie Franke, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [efranke@asmfc.org](mailto:efranke@asmfc.org).

### ***Motions***

**Move to approve the Atlantic Herring FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year, state compliance reports, and *de minimis* request for New York.**

Motion made by Ms. Patterson and seconded by Mr. Kane. Motion approves by consent.

## **ATLANTIC MENHADEN MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 6, 2024)**

### ***Meeting Summary***

The Atlantic Menhaden Management Board met to review a report from the US Geological Survey (USGS) on osprey data in Chesapeake Bay, receive a progress report on the ecological reference point (ERP) benchmark stock assessment, and discuss possible changes to Chesapeake Bay management.

In response to a request from the Board, USGS staff presented a summary of the latest information regarding osprey abundance, spatial and temporal distribution, dietary demands, and timing of fledge in the Chesapeake Bay region, as well as ongoing research and information gaps. Osprey data comes from two primary sources: the North American Breeding Bird Survey and the eBird database. Long-term trends show significant population growth from both a continental and regional perspective. Since 1966, osprey abundance has shown a 299% increase in North America, a 587% increase on the Atlantic coast, and a 1,801% increase in Chesapeake Bay. However, since 2012, eBird data estimates show declines in some areas around Chesapeake Bay, particularly in the lower Bay where local reproductive rates have declined sharply since 1975 to below the population maintenance level. There are numerous pressures that may affect osprey reproduction, including food availability, habitat loss leading to greater levels of inter- and intraspecific competition, disease, algal blooms, inexperienced breeders, environmental contaminants, and water depth and clarity. Additionally, abundance indices in other Atlantic and Pacific coast states show similar plateauing and short-term declines since 2012. Osprey diet composition varies by salinity in different regions of the Bay with menhaden being the second-most consumed species in the higher salinity areas, including the lower Bay. More information is needed to explore the relationship between osprey abundance trends and trends in prey species, fish community composition shifts, and other high trophic level feeders. Ongoing research in Chesapeake Bay seeks to compare the availability of osprey prey, including menhaden and other fish species, between current and historical populations.

The Board received a progress report on the ERP benchmark stock assessment. The ERP Workgroup has had discussions with USGS about the inclusion of additional data on piscivorous birds and has scheduled a workshop for November 2024. The ERP benchmark stock assessment and single-species stock assessment update are both scheduled to be presented to the Board at the 2025 Annual Meeting.

The Board discussed initiating an addendum to consider seasonal closures to purse seine vessels larger than 300 gross tons within the Chesapeake Bay to support the dietary needs of menhaden predators during critical points of their life cycles. Ultimately, the Board established a work group to gain additional information and evaluate different options of precautionary management in Chesapeake Bay, and the workgroup will provide a report to the Board at the Annual Meeting.

For more information, please contact James Boyle, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator at [jboyle@asmfc.org](mailto:jboyle@asmfc.org).

### ***Motions***

#### **Main Motion**

**Move to initiate an Addendum to the Atlantic Menhaden Interstate Fishery Management Plan to consider Chesapeake Bay-specific management options for the menhaden purse seine vessels larger than 300 gross tons in order to support the need of piscivorous birds and fish during critical points of**

their life cycles (e.g., Osprey fledge and molt). The document should include options for seasonal closures of Chesapeake Bay Waters (inside the Colregs line). The document should not consider changes to the current Bay Cap of 51,000 MT. The document should also contain options to re-evaluate seasonal closures within the Bay after 2, 3 or 4 years. The Plan Development Team should consult with outside experts as necessary to identify spatiotemporal patterns of predatory demand for menhaden.

Motion made by Ms. Fegley and seconded by Mr. LaFrance.

#### **Motion to Postpone**

**Motion to postpone until the October Meeting.**

Motion made by Mr. Geer and seconded by Mr. Gary.

#### **Motion to Amend**

**Motion to amend to postpone indefinitely.**

Motion made by Mr. Geer and seconded by Mr. Reid. Motion fails due to a lack of a majority (9 n favor, 9 opposed).

#### **Motion to Postpone**

**Motion to postpone until the October Meeting.**

Motion made by Mr. Geer and seconded by Mr. Gary. Motion fails (6 in favor, 12 opposed).

#### **Main Motion**

**Move to initiate an Addendum to the Atlantic Menhaden Interstate Fishery Management Plan to consider Chesapeake Bay-specific management options for the menhaden purse seine vessels larger than 300 gross tons in order to support the need of piscivorous birds and fish during critical points of their life cycles (e.g., Osprey fledge and molt). The document should include options for seasonal closures of Chesapeake Bay Waters (inside the Colregs line). The document should not consider changes to the current Bay Cap of 51,000 MT. The document should also contain options to re-evaluate seasonal closures within the Bay after 2, 3 or 4 years. The Plan Development Team should consult with outside experts as necessary to identify spatiotemporal patterns of predatory demand for menhaden.**

Motion made by Ms. Fegley and seconded by Mr. LaFrance. Motion substituted.

#### **Motion to Substitute**

**Move to substitute to establish a Board workgroup to consider and evaluate options for further precautionary management of Chesapeake Bay menhaden fisheries, including time and areas closures to be protective of piscivorous birds and fish during critical points of their life cycle.**

Motion made by Ms. Colden and seconded by Mr. Borden. Motion passes (17, 0 opposed, 0 abstentions, 1 null).

#### **Main Motion as Substituted**

**Move to establish a Board workgroup to consider and evaluate options for further precautionary management of Chesapeake Bay menhaden fisheries, including time and areas closures to be protective of piscivorous birds and fish during critical points of their life cycle.**

Motion passes by consent.

## **SPINY DOGFISH MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 6, 2024)**

### ***Meeting Summary***

The Spiny Dogfish Management Board met to review a report on the state impacts of the recommended actions by the Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils in Spiny Dogfish Framework Adjustment 6 to reduce sturgeon bycatch in the spiny dogfish fishery and consider complementary action in state waters.

The Council-recommended alternative proposes prohibiting overnight soaks for federal spiny dogfish permit holders on gillnets with 5-10" mesh in November and May for a certain area of state and federal waters off of New Jersey, as well as for gillnets of 5.25-10" mesh in November through March in specified areas off of Maryland and Virginia. The Board reviewed a report on state permitting structures and considered how to implement regulations consistent with the federal action given the differences in permitting between states and between state and federal permitting. The Board initiated an addendum that will develop options to establish equivalent overnight soak restrictions for harvesters that possess state spiny dogfish permits but do not possess a federal spiny dogfish permit.

The Board will consider approval of the Draft Addendum for public comment at its next meeting in October 2024. For more information, please contact James Boyle, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator at [jboyle@asmfc.org](mailto:jboyle@asmfc.org).

### ***Motions***

**Move to initiate an addendum to maintain consistency between the Spiny Dogfish FMP and the recommended alternatives of Spiny Dogfish Framework Adjustment 6.**

Motion made by Ms. Meserve and seconded by Mr. Hasbrouck. Motion carries by unanimous consent.

## **ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 6, 2024)**

### ***Meeting Summary***

The Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board met to review the draft Fishery Management Plan (FMP) Review and state compliance for fishing year 2023; consider initial recommendations from the Board Work Group on recreational release mortality; provide guidance to the Technical Committee (TC) on responding to the 2024 assessment if a reduction is needed to achieve stock rebuilding; receive an update on winter tagging; and consider two nominations to the Advisory Panel.

The Board approved the Striped Bass FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year and state compliance reports. In 2023, all states implemented management measures and monitoring programs consistent with the FMP and 2023 Emergency Action. The Board also discussed the Plan Review Team's (PRT) recommendation to conduct a review of the commercial tagging program. The PRT noted the review is not necessarily intended to change the program requirements, but instead intended to review how state programs are operating and identify issues states have encountered, including input from the Law Enforcement Committee. The Board agreed with this recommended review and tasked the PRT with moving forward, acknowledging the review would not occur until Commission and State staff time permits following the 2024 stock assessment and associated tasks.

The Board received a report from the Board Work Group (WG) on recreational release mortality with WG recommendations on stock assessment tasks and public scoping. In May 2024, the WG was established to address tasks related to no-targeting closures, gear restrictions, stock assessment work, and public scoping. The WG presented two recommendations for the Board's consideration. First, the WG recommended the Board task the TC with calculations during the 2024 stock assessment to determine how decreasing recreational release mortality could contribute to any potential reduction needed to achieve rebuilding. The Board agreed with the WG recommendation and tasked the TC as outlined by the WG. If a reduction is needed to achieve rebuilding, the TC will calculate how low the release mortality rate would need to be to achieve the reduction, and separately, the reduction in the number of live releases needed to achieve the reduction. The TC will also calculate the reduction associated with potential no-targeting closures, comprised of a reduction in live releases and a reduction in harvest, if a reduction is needed to achieve rebuilding. The TC will also identify tradeoffs of implementing no-targeting closures at different times of the year with different assumed release mortality rates. Second, the WG recommended the Board extend the timeline for conducting a public survey on recreational release mortality. The WG supports the use of an online survey to gather public input on release mortality, but notes the need to take time to gather input from survey design experts and the Advisory Panel to ensure the survey is well-designed. The Board agreed with the WG recommendation and supports continued development of the survey for review at the 2024 Annual Meeting.

The Board received a progress update on the 2024 stock assessment update, which will be presented at the 2024 Annual Meeting. The Board also provided guidance to the TC on potential management measures to consider if the assessment indicates a reduction is needed to achieve stock rebuilding, in which case the Board could adjust management measures via Board action (i.e., no addendum process). Regarding how a potential reduction should be allocated between sectors, the Board is interested in a range of options from no reduction for the commercial fishery, to different percent reductions for each sector based on contribution to total removals, to equal reductions for both sectors. Regarding the types of recreational options to consider, the Board is interested in a variety of measures, including a dynamic slot limit that would change year-to-year and mode split options. Some Board members noted seasonal closures may be one of the few viable options given the current restrictive slot limits, but some Board members expressed concern about consideration of seasonal closures through Board action. There was also a request to consider whether the recreational reduction should aim slightly higher than the required reduction given uncertainty, and a request that the 2024 assessment provide projections out to 2034 to capture the impact of recent low year classes as they mature and contribute to spawning stock biomass beyond the 2029 rebuilding deadline.

The Board received an update on the 2024 Striped Bass Cooperative Winter Tagging Cruise coordinated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Striped bass have been tagged through the program since 1988, and the current hook & line survey has been in place since 2011. Over time, sampling locations have shifted northward from the coast of North Carolina up to the coast of Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey in some years. In 2024, 38 striped bass were tagged. This low number was partly impacted by weather delays in 2024.

Finally, the Board approved Tom Fote representing New Jersey and Will Poston representing the District of Columbia to the Atlantic Striped Bass Advisory Panel. For more information, please contact Emilie Franke, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [efranke@asmfc.org](mailto:efranke@asmfc.org).

### ***Motions***

**Move to approve the Atlantic Striped Bass FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year and state compliance reports.**

Motion made by Mr. Luisi and seconded by Mr. Hasbrouck. Motion approved by unanimous consent.

**Move to approve Tom Fote representing New Jersey and Will Poston representing the District of Columbia to the Striped Bass Advisory Panel.**

Motion made by Mr. Abbott and seconded by Mr. Cimino. Motion approved by consent.

### **AMERICAN LOBSTER MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 6, 2024)**

#### ***Press Release***

#### **American Lobster Board Initiates Addendum to Postpone Implementation of Addendum XXVII Measures and Approves Addendum XXX**

Arlington, VA – The Commission’s American Lobster Management Board initiated Draft Addendum XXXI to Amendment 3 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for American Lobster. The Draft Addendum will consider postponing the implementation of the measures from Addendum XXVII. The Board also approved Addendum XXX, which addresses how the measures of Addendum XXVII will apply to foreign imports of American lobster once implemented.

Draft Addendum XXXI considers postponing the implementation of management measures under Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of Addendum XXVII until July 1, 2025. Addendum XXVII was adopted in May 2023 and established a trigger mechanism to automatically implement management measures to provide additional protection of the Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank (GOM/GBK) spawning stock biomass. Changes to the current gauge and escape vent sizes in Lobster Conservation Management Areas (LCMAs) 1, 3, and Outer Cape Cod (OCC) were triggered based on observed changes in recruit abundance indices in October 2023 with the inclusion of 2022 survey data in the trigger index. The Board then extended the implementation date of the series of changes to gauge and vent size to begin January 1, 2025 to allow the Gulf of Maine states the opportunity to coordinate with Canada regarding possible trade implications, and give the industry and gauge makers additional time to prepare for these changes.

A meeting was held between US and Canadian lobster fishery managers and industry members in June 2024 to discuss the management structures and stock assessments of the two countries. Based on this meeting, the Board determined that postponing implementation of Addendum XXVII’s biological measures to July 1, 2025 would reduce negative impacts to the US and Canadian lobster industries in 2025 and allow Canada more time to consider implementing complementary management measures. Specifically, Draft Addendum XXXI will consider postponing the changes in minimum gauge size for LCMA 1 (inshore Gulf of Maine), and the measures under Section 3.1 of Addendum XXVII to create a common size limit for state-only and federal permit holders fishing in OCC to July 2025. The Draft Addendum will not consider postponing regulations prohibiting the issuance of 10% additional trap tags in Areas 1 and 3 above the trap limit or allocation. Draft Addendum XXXI will be released for public comment later this year.

The Board also approved Addendum XXX, which clarifies the Commission’s intent for how the measures of Addendum XXVII will apply to foreign imports of American lobster once implemented. The

Addendum recommends to NOAA Fisheries that the Mitchell Provision of the Magnuson-Stevens Act apply to foreign imports of whole live lobster, meaning the smallest minimum size for foreign imports would match the smallest minimum size in effect for the US industry. The current smallest LCMA minimum gauge size in effect is 3¼ inches, and when the LCMA 1 gauge size increases, this will change to 3 5/16 inches. Foreign imports smaller than the new minimum gauge size would be prohibited. These size restrictions do not apply to lobsters travelling in-bond through the US.

Addendum XXX will be available on the Commission website, [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org), on American lobster webpage by next week. For more information, please contact Caitlin Starks, Senior Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [cstarks@asmfc.org](mailto:cstarks@asmfc.org).

###

PR24-21

### ***Meeting Summary***

In addition to approving Addendum XXX and initiating Draft Addendum XXXI, the Board received an update on the ongoing stock assessment; a report from the Plan Development Team (PDT), a review of the Colby College economic impact analysis of a lobster gauge increase; a summary of a July meeting with Canada's lobster fishery managers and industry; and a report from the Vessel Tracking Work Group (WG).

The American lobster benchmark stock assessment is underway, and the Stock Assessment Subcommittee (SAS) met in July for the assessment methods workshop. At the workshop the SAS determined the assessment timeline should be extended to allow for completion of 2023 data and the inclusion of analyses from external collaborators, some of which did not have access to necessary confidential data until recently. With the extended timeline, the assessment is expected to be completed for Board review at the 2025 Annual Meeting instead of the 2025 Summer Meeting.

The Board reviewed the PDT report responding to the Board task to review the original goals and objectives of Addenda XXI and XXII and make recommendations for alternate measures to achieve those goals, considering recommendations from the Lobster Conservation Management Teams (LCMTs) for Lobster Conservation Management Areas (LCMA) 2 and 3. Addenda XXI and XXII, approved in 2013, aimed to scale back the Southern New England (SNE) lobster fishery after the 2009 stock assessment found the stock remained depleted. The measures in Addenda XXI and XXII were implemented for state waters, and included maximum trap cap reductions and ownership caps. However, complementary federal measures were not finalized until October 2023 and scheduled to be implemented on May 1, 2025, spurring concerns about the potential impacts of the measures to a fishery that has changed dramatically over the past decade. The PDT report included analyses of LCMA 2 and 3 fishery effort data, which show that the size of Southern New England fishery has decreased considerably despite federal measures not being implemented. The Board requested that the LCMTs for Areas 2 and 3 review the PDT's findings and make recommendations on management measures moving forward.

Dr. Amanda Lindsay, Professor of Economics at Bates College, presented a review of a study from Colby College that estimated economic impacts of the LCMA 1 minimum gauge size increase under Addendum XXVII. After evaluating the study, Dr. Lindsay commented that it used appropriate economic modeling methods that appear to have provided a reasonable estimate of impacts based on the best available data. The study estimated that a 10% decrease in landings value would have resulted

in a \$59.6 million loss to Maine's economy and a reduction of 686 jobs. Dr. Lindsay emphasized that, like all models, the economic model used for this study has limitations that create uncertainty about the true impacts of a gauge increase, and the study does not necessarily contradict the Technical Committee's (TC) estimates of impacts to the number and weight of lobster landings. The Board suggested the TC could meet with the economists to discuss their data and methods, and will determine next steps at its October meeting.

Staff provided a summary of a meeting on lobster management between the US and Canada held in July 2024. The objective of the meeting was to build understanding of adjacent lobster stocks, including current management and opportunities to strengthen measures given current trends in population abundance and distribution throughout the broader Gulf of Maine. The two countries discussed the implementation and potential impacts of Addendum XXVII for US and Canadian industries and on international trade. Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans will hold a meeting with Maritimes Region Lobster Advisory Committee in September, where they will discuss the possibility of implementing measures similar to LCMA 1.

The Board received a report from the Vessel Tracking Workgroup (WG) responding to its task to investigate possible modifications to the 24/7 tracking requirement of Addendum XXIX that would still ensure monitoring of fishing activity, while acknowledging that fishermen also use their boats for personal non-fishing reasons. The WG proposed two strategies that could be used: geofencing and a "snooze" function. Geofencing would require devices to use satellite service to automatically change the ping rate when the vessel is in certain areas. The "snooze" function approach would involve a process whereby the permit holder could request their device stop collecting data for a pre-determined period of time. Not all currently approved tracking devices are capable of geofencing, and modifications would need to be made to allow for either approach. The WG also noted concerns about loss of fishing effort data and challenges law enforcement. The Board will discuss this topic at its next meeting and determine a path forward.

For more information, please contact Caitlin Starks, Senior Fishery Management Coordinator, at [cstarks@asmfc.org](mailto:cstarks@asmfc.org).

### ***Motions***

**Move to initiate an addendum to delay the biological measures implementation date of Addendum XXVII until July 1, 2025. Specifically, biological measures under Section 3.1 that created common size limits for state-only and federal permit holders fishing in Outer Cape Cod would be implemented effective July 1, 2025. Similarly, management measures triggered under Section 3.2 would be implemented by July 1, 2025 starting with the Year 1 measures, and subsequent management measures (additional minimum size increase in Area 1 in year 3; vent size increase in Area 1 in year 4; maximum size reduction in Area 3 and Outer Cape Cod) would be implemented by July 1 of the calendar year for which they are required. Trap tag issuance regulations regarding the routine issuance of 10% additional trap tags in Areas 3 and 1 above the trap limit or allocation would remain unchanged.**

Motion made by Mr. McKiernan and seconded by Mr. Train. Motion passes (9 in favor, 1 opposed).

**Move to approve Addendum XXX, effective today.**

Motion made by Mr. Grout and seconded by Mr. McKiernan. Motion passes with one abstention (NOAA Fisheries).

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (AUGUST 7, 2024)**

### ***Meeting Summary***

The Executive Committee met to discuss the proposed FY25 budget and receive a Legislative Committee update.

Staff provided an update to the Executive Committee on the strengths of the FY25 Senate CJS bill, and plans to usher provisions which are of benefit to ASMFC into law. William Hyatt provided information on Senator Shaheen's (D-NH) State Boating Act, and urged the Executive Committee to support the bill. Additionally, there was a Q&A session with Anderson Tran of Congressman Graves's office on the Fisheries Data Modernization and Accuracy Act of 2024. The bill was introduced by Rep. Graves to reform the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). The bill intends to increase the flexibility of the recreation data collection program to potentially incorporate alternative data streams into the management process. The Executive Committee discussed their concerns with the bill on a call in July. Staff has engaged with the Graves office on these concerns and will continue to do so as the bill moves along in the legislative process.

Staff provided an update on future Annual Meeting locations. In October 2024, the Annual Meeting will be in Annapolis, Maryland; 2025 in Delaware; 2026 in Rhode Island; 2027 in South Carolina; 2028 in Massachusetts; 2029 in Pennsylvania; and 2030 in Georgia. For more information, please contact Laura Leach, Director of Finance & Administration, at [lleach@asmfc.org](mailto:lleach@asmfc.org).

### ***Motions***

No motions were made.

## **ATLANTIC STURGEON MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 7, 2024)**

### ***Press Release***

#### **Atlantic Sturgeon Stock Assessment Update Shows Signs of Improvement for Coastwide Population and Mixed Results at the Distinct Population Segment Level**

Arlington, VA – The Atlantic Sturgeon Stock Assessment Update finds that while the coastwide population remains depleted relative to historic levels, the population has shown signs of improvement with a significant positive trend over the time series. Further, there is a high probability that abundance in 2022 was greater than abundance in 1998 at the start of the coastwide moratorium. Total mortality is low and has a low probability of exceeding its reference point. Depleted status is used instead of overfished because many factors (such as bycatch, habitat loss and ship strikes), not just directed historical fishing, have contributed to the continued low abundance of Atlantic sturgeon.

At the individual distinct population segment (DPS) level, results were mixed. Most indices showed either a positive trend or no significant trend over the time series. The average probability that the New York Bight and Carolina DPSs indices were greater than the reference year was high, meaning it was likely that abundance in 2022 was higher than it was at the start of the moratorium. For the Gulf of Maine, Chesapeake Bay, and South Atlantic DPSs, the average probability was lower – less than 50% for all three DPSs – meaning that it was unlikely that abundance in 2022 was greater than it was at the start of the moratorium. Total mortality estimates for each DPS were higher than for the full coastwide population and the probability of exceeding the reference point was higher, partly due to the smaller

sample size and higher uncertainty in the tagging model at the DPS level than at the coastwide level. For the Gulf of Maine DPS there was a greater than 50% chance that total mortality exceeded the reference point, while there was a lower probability that total mortality exceeded the reference point for the other DPSs.

Atlantic sturgeon are a challenging species to assess because datasets for this species are limited. However, progress has been made on research recommendations addressing questions about genetics, life history, abundance, and sources of mortality, and work will continue to develop better datasets to support the next benchmark assessment in 2028.

No management action was taken given the continued coastwide harvest moratorium and protection under the federal Endangered Species Act. Additionally, efforts are being taken to reduce sturgeon bycatch in other directed fisheries. In April, the Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils recommended their preferred alternative to NOAA Fisheries to reduce sturgeon bycatch in the federal monkfish and spiny dogfish fisheries, and a final rule is expected by the end of 2024. The Commission's Spiny Dogfish Management Board also initiated an addendum to develop options to maintain consistency with the federal action for state-permitted spiny dogfish harvesters in state waters, with the goal of reducing sturgeon bycatch.

A more detailed description of the stock assessment results can be found at [https://asmfc.org/uploads/file/66b398b9AtlanticSturgeonStockAssmtOverview\\_Aug2024.pdf](https://asmfc.org/uploads/file/66b398b9AtlanticSturgeonStockAssmtOverview_Aug2024.pdf). The Stock Assessment Update will be available on the Commission website, [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org), on the Atlantic Sturgeon webpage next week. For more information, please contact James Boyle, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [jboyle@asmfc.org](mailto:jboyle@asmfc.org).

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PR24-22

### ***Motions***

#### **Move to elect Dave Sikorski as Vice Chair of the Atlantic Sturgeon Management Board.**

Motion made by Mr. Clark and seconded by Mr. Gilmore. Motion approved by consent.

### **SCIAENIDS MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 7, 2024)**

#### ***Meeting Summary***

The Sciaenids Management Board met to consider several items, including Traffic Light Analysis (TLA) reports for spot and Atlantic croaker; Fishery Management Plan Reviews and state compliance reports for red drum and Atlantic croaker; and an update on the ongoing red drum, Atlantic croaker, and spot benchmark stock assessments.

The Board received a presentation on the findings of the 2024 TLA, which were updated with data through 2023. The TLA, as revised in Addendum III for spot and Atlantic croaker, assigns a color (red, yellow, or green) to categorize relative levels of indicators based on the condition of the fish population (abundance metric) or fishery (harvest metric). For example, as harvest or abundance increases relative to a reference period, the proportion of green in a given year will increase. The Board evaluates the proportion of red against threshold levels to potentially trigger management action. In 2020, the TLA for the 2019 fishing year indicated that both species triggered at the 30% red

threshold. State implementation plans for management measures were approved in early 2021 and all new management measures were enacted by the end of 2021. The management measures enacted in 2021 for both species were due to be reevaluated based on the results of current updates of the TLAs.

Abundance metrics in the spot TLA did not trigger at any threshold in the past three years. In this case, Addendum III states the measures that were put into place in 2020 are no longer required for spot. However, the Board agreed with the Technical Committee's (TC) recommendation to maintain the current spot management measures. This decision was due in part to results from a benchmark stock assessment expected in the next couple of years and continued concern with low spot commercial and recreational harvest.

For Atlantic croaker, an abundance metric exceeded the 30% threshold in all four terminal years. Addendum III states, in this case, the TC must evaluate trends in the stock's abundance to recommend to the Board whether triggered measures should remain in place or more restrictive measures should be considered. The Board agreed with the TC's recommendation of maintaining the current management measures, due to the anticipation of results from the ongoing benchmark stock assessment within the next year.

The Board reviewed and approved the 2023 Fishing Year Fishery Management Plan (FMP) Reviews and state compliance reports for red drum and Atlantic croaker. For red drum, *de minimis* status was approved for New Jersey and Delaware. For Atlantic croaker, *de minimis* status was approved for New Jersey (commercial and recreational), Delaware (commercial), South Carolina (commercial), and Georgia (commercial). Since Delaware did not request or qualify for *de minimis* for their Atlantic croaker recreational fishery, Addendum III to the Interstate FMP requires Delaware to implement a 50-fish recreational bag limit, which will be completed prior to October 2024.

The Board received an update on the ongoing red drum, Atlantic croaker, and spot benchmark stock assessments. For red drum, a SouthEast Data and Assessment Review (SEDAR) Peer Review Workshop will be held August 13-16, 2024, in Charleston, South Carolina. The red drum assessment and peer review report are expected to be presented to the Board at their October 2024 meeting. Work on the Atlantic croaker benchmark stock assessment is ongoing, and a sub-group of the Stock Assessment Subcommittee is meeting biweekly to discuss modeling progress. Due to the loss of a lead modeler, work on the spot stock assessment has been paused until the Atlantic croaker assessment is completed and peer-reviewed.

For more information, please contact Tracey Bauer, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [Tbauer@asmfc.org](mailto:Tbauer@asmfc.org) or 703.842.0723.

### **Motions**

**Move to approve the Red Drum FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year as amended today, state compliance reports, and *de minimis* status for New Jersey and Delaware.**

Motion made by Ms. Fegley and seconded by Mr. Clark. Motion passes by consent.

**Move to approve the Atlantic Croaker FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year, state compliance reports, and *de minimis* status for New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia commercial fisheries and New Jersey recreational fishery.**

Motion made by Mr. Miller and seconded by Mr. Kaelin. Motion passes by consent.

***Press Release***

**Coastal Pelagics Board Approves Atlantic Cobia Addendum II  
*Regional Recreational Allocation Framework Addresses  
Uncertainty and Incorporates Recent Harvest Data***

Arlington, VA – The Commission’s Coastal Pelagics Management Board approved Addendum II to Amendment 1 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Cobia. The Addendum modifies the recreational allocation framework, allows the Board to update allocations quickly if the underlying data are revised, expands the range of data used in harvest evaluations, and allows the Board to set management measures for a longer period of time. Addendum II responds to increased cobia harvest in some Mid-Atlantic states in recent years, as well as concerns about high uncertainty associated with cobia recreational harvest estimates. All Addendum II measures are effective immediately, and will be used to set recreational measures for 2025 and beyond.

Addendum II changes both the geographic scope of the recreational allocation framework and the timeframe of data used as the basis for allocations. The Addendum changes the allocation framework from a state-by-state to a regional framework, with a northern region of Rhode Island through Virginia and a southern region of North Carolina through Georgia. The new regional allocation framework is intended to reduce uncertainty by using harvest estimates based on a larger sample size combining multiple states in a region, instead of individual state-level harvest estimates.

Each region is allocated part of the recreational quota based on each region’s percentage of the coastwide harvest in number of fish over the last ten years, combining 50% of 2014-2023 data and 50% of 2018-2023 data. Data from 2016 and 2017 are excluded due to fishery closures during those years, and data from 2020 are excluded due to COVID-19 impacts on recreational data collection. Using more recent data, as compared to previously using 2006-2015 data, accounts for changes in harvest and potential range expansion of the species in recent years.

There is a possibility that the recreational harvest estimates could be revised in the future by NOAA Fisheries, which would affect the percent allocations for each region. If the harvest estimates are revised, Addendum II allows the Board to quickly update the percent allocations via Board vote to reflect the any revisions to the data used to establish the allocations.

Each region’s percent allocation is applied to the coastwide recreational quota (currently 76,908 fish) to determine the regional harvest targets in number of fish. When a region’s harvest is compared to its target, Addendum II specifies that a rolling average of up to five years of harvest data under the same management measures will be compared to the target, instead of limiting it to a three-year average. This allows for inclusion of two additional data years to account for the variability and uncertainty of cobia harvest estimates from year to year.

Finally, Addendum II allows the Board to set specifications (e.g., coastwide total harvest quota) via Board action for up to five years, which is a longer time period than the current three years. Setting management measures for a longer period of time is intended to align management action with the availability of new stock assessment information.

Addendum II will be available in late August on the Commission website at <http://www.asmfc.org/species/cobia> under Management Plans and FMP Reviews.

For more information, please contact Emilie Franke, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [efranke@asmfc.org](mailto:efranke@asmfc.org).

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PR24-24

### ***Motions***

**Move to approve the Atlantic Cobia FMP Review for the 2023 fishing year, state compliance reports, and *de minimis* requests for Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, and Florida.**

Motion made by Mr. Clark and seconded by Mr. Sikorski. Motion approved by consent.

**Motion to postpone deliberation on Addendum II to the Atlantic Cobia Management Plan until the Annual Meeting.**

Motion made by Ms. Burgess and seconded by Mr. Haymans. Motion fails (4 in favor, 7 opposed, 1 abstention, 1 null). (Roll Call: In favor – SC, GA, FL, SAFMC; Opposed – RI, NY, NJ, NC, VA, PRFC, DE; Abstention – NOAA; Null – MD)

**Move to postpone final action on Addendum II until the Board receives the presentation of SEDAR 95 results and receives TC recommendations on applying SEDAR 95 to management, including recommendations for the total harvest quota.**

Motion made by Mr. Dyar and seconded by Ms. Burgess. Motion fails (3 in favor, 7 opposed, 2 abstentions, 1 null). (Roll Call: In favor – SC, GA, FL; Opposed: RI, NY, NJ, NC, VA, PRFC, DE; Abstentions – NOAA, SAFMC; Null – MD)

### **Main Motion**

**Move to adopt for issue 3.1 Recreational Allocation Framework, a combination of Option C4 – Northern Regional Allocation for RI, CT, NY, NJ, DE, MD, VA and Option B2 – State Allocations for NC, SC, GA, with allocations based on 50% of 2014-2023 landings and 50% of 2018-2023 landings (excluding 2016, 2017, and 2020).**

Motion made by Ms. Madsen and seconded by Dr. McNamee.

### **Motion to Substitute**

**Motion to substitute to adopt Option A for Issue 3.1 until the SEDAR 95 stock assessment is concluded.**

Motion made by Mr. Haymans and seconded by Mr. Dyar. Motion fails (3 in favor, 6 opposed, 2 abstentions, 2 null). (Roll Call: In favor – SC, GA, FL; Opposed – RI, NY, NJ, DE, PRFC, VA; Abstentions – NOAA, SAFMC; Null – MD, NC)

### **Main Motion**

**Move to adopt for issue 3.1 Recreational Allocation Framework, a combination of Option C4 – Northern Regional Allocation for RI, CT, NY, NJ, DE, MD, VA and Option B2 – State Allocations for NC, SC, GA, with allocations based on 50% of 2014-2023 landings and 50% of 2018-2023 landings (excluding 2016, 2017, and 2020).**

Motion made by Ms. Madsen and seconded by Dr. McNamee. Motion substituted.

### **Motion to Substitute**

**Move to substitute to approve in Section 3.1 Recreational Allocation Framework Option C4. regional harvest allocations based on 50% of 2014-2023 landings and 50% of 2018-2023 landings (excluding 2016, 2017, and 2020) with a northern region of Rhode Island through Virginia and a southern region of North Carolina through Georgia.**

Motion made by Mr. Dyar and seconded by Mr. Haymans. Motion passes (11 in favor, 2 abstentions). (Roll Call: In favor – RI, NY, NJ, FL, NC, VA, PRFC, MD, DE, SC, GA; Abstentions – NOAA, SAFMC)

### **Main Motion as Substituted**

**Move to approve in Section 3.1 Recreational Allocation Framework Option C4. regional harvest allocations based on 50% of 2014-2023 landings and 50% of 2018-2023 landings (excluding 2016, 2017, and 2020) with a northern region of Rhode Island through Virginia and a southern region of North Carolina through Georgia.**

Motion carries without opposition.

**Move to adopt for issues 3.2 Updates to State/Regional Allocations - Option B Allocation Changes via Board Action, 3.3 Data and Uncertainty in Recreational Landings Evaluations - Option B Extend Rolling Average to Five Years, 3.4 Overage Response for Recreational Landings Evaluations – Option A Status Quo, 3.5 Timeline for Setting Commercial and Recreational Measures – Option B Five-Year Specifications.**

Motion made by Ms. Madsen and seconded by Mr. Maniscalco. Motion passes (10 in favor, 3 abstentions). (Roll Call: In favor – RI, NY, NJ, NC, VA, PRFC, MD, DE, SC, GA; Abstentions: FL, NOAA, SAFMC)

**Move to approve Addendum II to Amendment 1 to the Atlantic Cobia FMP, as modified today, with an implementation date of today (August 7, 2024).**

Motion made by Ms. Madsen and seconded by Mr. Clark. Motion passes by unanimous consent.

### **SHAD AND RIVER HERRING MANAGEMENT BOARD (AUGUST 6, 2024)**

#### ***Press Release***

#### **River Herring Benchmark Stock Assessment Finds Populations Remain Depleted at a Coastwide Level Though Some Rivers Show Signs of Improvement**

Arlington, VA – The River Herring Benchmark Stock Assessment finds the coastwide populations of both alewife and blueback herring (collectively referred to as river herring) are depleted relative to historic levels, with the habitat model indicating that overall productivity of both species is lower than an unfished population before the occurrence of any habitat modifications (e.g., dams or human alterations to the environment). The depleted determination was used instead of overfished and overfishing because of the many factors that have contributed to the declining abundance of river herring, which include not just directed and incidental fishing, but also habitat loss, predation, and climate change.

In terms of recent trends, there is no clear signal for either species across the coast. Even within the genetic stock-regions, trends in abundance and mortality differed from river to river, with some rivers showing increasing trends and low mortality rates, and others showing flat or declining trends and total mortality rates above the reference point. Although very few significant trends overall were

detected since the adoption of [Amendment 2](#) in 2009, the majority of indices of abundance for both alewife and blueback herring are likely to be higher now than they were in 2009. However, half of the blueback populations and 65% of the alewife populations have a high probability of being above the total mortality reference point, indicating total mortality on adult fish was too high. Total mortality is the removal of fish from a population due to both fishing and natural causes.

The northern New England region shows more positive trends and a higher probability of abundance in the most recent years being greater than in 2009. It is unclear why that is the case, especially as the more northern regions also have higher probabilities of being above the total mortality reference point. States in the northern New England region have conducted extensive habitat restoration and dam removal, but so have states further south, and they have not seen the same degree of positive trends in run counts and indices. In addition, states in the northern stock-region have also accounted for the majority of directed catch in recent years, while states in the Mid-New England, Southern New England, and Mid-Atlantic stock-

regions have closed their fisheries. Genetic analysis indicates most of the ocean bycatch around Cape Cod and Long Island Sound was of alewife from the Southern New England stock-region and blueback herring from the Mid-Atlantic stock-region, two areas that have had more negative trends in recent years despite habitat restoration efforts and directed fishery closures.

The assessment includes two proof-of-concept approaches to develop biologically-based caps on bycatch in ocean fisheries. The data-limited methods produced estimates of bycatch caps that were lower than the current coastwide bycatch estimates and lower than the current caps in the Atlantic herring and Atlantic mackerel fishery. However, more work needs to be done on the data-limited bycatch cap approach, including consulting with the Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils on risk levels and how to implement species-specific caps in fisheries where the bycatch monitoring includes American and hickory shad as well as river herring. The assessment also recommended exploring species distribution modeling to identify hot spots of river herring bycatch that could be avoided with time-area closures as an alternative or complement to in-season monitoring of river herring bycatch.

No management action was taken given the continued coastwide harvest moratorium for states without an approved Sustainable Fishery Management Plan, as required by Amendment 2. Additionally, the New England Fishery Management Council is early in the process of drafting Amendment 10 to the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan, which is proposing the development of measures to reduce river herring bycatch in the federal fishery.

A more detailed description of the stock assessment results, as well as the Benchmark Stock Assessment and Peer Review Report will be available on the Commission website, [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org), on the Shad & River Herring webpage. For more information, please contact James Boyle, Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at [jboyle@asmfc.org](mailto:jboyle@asmfc.org).

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PR24-23

## ***Motions***

**Move to accept the 2024 River Herring Benchmark Stock Assessment and Peer Review Report for management use.**

Motion made by Mr. Clark and seconded by Ms. Patterson. Motion passes by unanimous consent.

## **INTERSTATE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (ISFMP) POLICY BOARD (AUGUST 8, 2024)**

### ***Meeting Summary***

The ISFMP Policy Board met to address a number of issues, including the potential listing of American eel in CITES Appendix III; H.R. 8705, the Fisheries Data Modernization and Accuracy Act of 2024; a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant opportunity; and committee reports from Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership, Habitat, and the Assessment Science Committees.

### **American Eel CITES Appendix III Listing**

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is considering listing American eel as under CITES Appendix III, which would mean any eel or eel product export would need a certification that the product/eel was legally caught and legally purchased before leaving the country. An Appendix III listing is not required by CITES, but is an option countries can choose to use. Trade in an Appendix III species is regulated using CITES export permits (which would be issued by USFWS) and certificates of origin (issued by all other countries). The Commission, with the Association of Fish and Wildlife, sent a letter to USFWS expressing concerns regarding the potential listing. There are two primary concerns about an Appendix III listing. The first is the listing must not have an adverse impact on the managed exports of American eel. Secondly since an Appendix III listing would require the development and implementation of a means of certifying legal acquisition by the competent authorities (the states), and such systems do not currently exist in all jurisdictions, a considerable amount of planning would be required to ensure minimum disruption of trade. The Commission requested USFWS provide the criteria for securing a Legal Acquisition Finding (LAF), which will help the states better understand possible budget and harvest monitoring implications. The Commission also requested confirmation of the process the USFWS would use to remove American eel from Appendix III if future trade data analysis demonstrates there are no significant conservation status concerns associated with exports of American eel. It is the Commission's understanding that the criteria are so restrictive, American eel would never be removed from Appendix III unless listed in Appendix II. The elver fishery, which was worth almost 20 million dollars in 2023 in Maine, is one of the most regulated and monitored fisheries in the country. The Maine elver fishery exports can be tracked back to the harvester through Maine's monitoring program which uses NFC tokens. The Commission is concerned that a listing without clarity of what the Service will require and advanced agreement on the process to receive a LAF, would have a significant negative impact to this highly valuable fishery.

### **H.R. 8705 – Fisheries Data Modernization and Accuracy Act of 2024**

The H.R. 8705, the Fisheries Data Modernization and Accuracy Act of 2024, introduced by Representative Graves of Louisiana, has had one legislative hearing in front of the House Committee on Natural Resources. In this hearing, members generally discussed the purpose of the bill and their support for or against it. The next step in the process is a bill markup in the House Committee on Natural Resources (see Executive Committee Summary earlier in this document for more details).

### **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Electronic Monitoring and Reporting**

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation presented that it will award up to \$4.8 million in grants that

catalyze the voluntary implementation of electronic technologies for fisheries catch, effort, and/or compliance monitoring, and improvements to fishery information systems in U.S. fisheries. The Program will advance NOAA's sustainable fisheries goals to partner with fishermen and other stakeholders, state agencies, and Fishery Information Networks to systematically integrate technology into fisheries data collection and observations as well as streamline data management and use for fisheries management. An [RFP](#) has been released and proposals are due by October 2, 2024.

### **Committee Reports**

Staff presented activities of the Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership (ACFHP) and Habitat Program. ACFHP has submitted an application for Congressional designation under the ACE Act, and has received \$300,000 from USFWS for FY24 fish habitat restoration projects, including the Maryland Coastal Bays Salt Marsh Restoration Project and engineering work for removal of the Upper E.R. Collins Dam in the Pequest River, NJ. ACFHP also secured approval and top funding tier status by the National Fish Habitat Partnership Board for FY25 projects, including two additional dam removals in the Pequest River, NJ and one oyster reef restoration project in the Matanzas River, FL. In May 2024, ACFHP held an in-person steering committee meeting in Virginia Beach, VA to discuss partner updates, plans for the next FY26 funding cycle, and announce the call for nominations for the 2024 Melissa Laser Habitat Conservation Award. The Policy Board approved the latest issue of the Habitat Committee's Habitat Management Series, which focuses on anthropogenic noise impacts on Atlantic fish and fisheries. The document covers the effects of anthropogenic noise on fish, mitigation strategies, and future research needs.

Staff presented the Commission's stock assessment schedule. The revised schedule now includes 2027 and 2028. The following assessments have been added to the schedule: 2027 – American eel, black sea bass, bluefish, scup, summer flounder, winter flounder, and 2028 – Atlantic sea herring, Jonah crab, and potentially Atlantic menhaden. The following assessments have shifted their delivery dates for a variety of reasons: Atlantic croaker will be presented in the third quarter of 2025, spot will be presented in the third quarter of 2026, and American lobster will be presented in the fourth quarter of 2025. Staff also noted the quarter of the year an assessment will be presented to the board is now listed for the two most recent years of the schedule.

For more information, please contact Toni Kerns, Fisheries Policy Director, at [tkerns@asmfc.org](mailto:tkerns@asmfc.org).

### **Motions**

**Move to approve the Habitat Management Series: Anthropogenic Noise Impacts on Atlantic Fish and Fisheries: Implications for Managers and Long-Term Productivity.**

Motion made by Ms. Patterson and seconded by Mr. Clark. Motion carries by consent.

# Interstate Fisheries Management Update

- ASMFC Summer Meeting (Aug 6-8)
  - ASMFC-MAFMC Joint August Meeting (Aug 13-14)
  - DMF Alternative Management Requests Update
- 

Marine Fisheries  
Advisory Commission  
August 20, 2024

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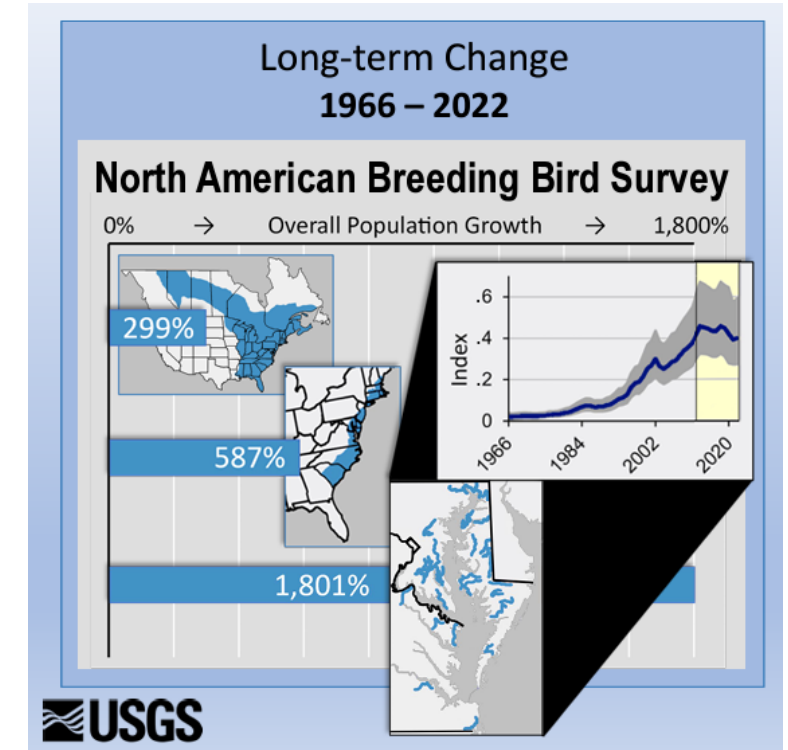
# American Lobster

- Initiation of addendum to delay Addendum 27 implementation schedule (again) to July 1, 2025
  - Would apply to biological measures, not the trap tag issuances measures.
  - Reduce negative impacts to the US and Canadian lobster industries in 2025 and allow Canada more time to consider implementing complementary management measures
- Approval of Addendum 30 to confirm that new lowest minimum size applies to foreign imports of whole, live lobsters under Mitchell Provision of MSA
  - Current minimum is 3 ¼", expected change to 3 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>" with Addendum 27 implementation
- Ongoing evaluation of whether a need exists for additional measures in LCMA 2 & 3 (SNE). PDT report indicate that size of fishery considerably reduced without federal waters implementation of Addenda 21&22. LCMT meetings next.
- Board to further discuss 24/7 requirement of vessel tracking at next meeting and potential options for "geofencing" or "snooze function".



# Menhaden

- Concern about menhaden availability for nesting osprey in Chesapeake Bay (“osprey garden”)
  - Reproductive rate in lower Bay (Mobjack Bay) below minimum needed for sustainability (Watts et al. 2024)
- USGS Long-term trends presented
  - Great increases since DDT-era, leveling off in recent years
  - Many possible stressors including food
  - At carrying capacity?
- Consideration to initiate an addendum
- Board Workgroup established to “to consider and evaluate options for further precautionary management of Chesapeake Bay menhaden fisheries, including time and areas closures to be protective of piscivorous birds and fish during critical points of their life cycle.”



# Striped Bass

- Interim report from Board workgroup on recreational release mortality tasks

- 1) review existing no-targeting closures;
- 2) review studies to evaluate efficacy of potential gear modifications;
- 3) identify sensitivity runs to evaluate reducing release mortality rate vs reducing the number of releases;
- 4) consider mechanisms to scope for public input on RRM in advance of October, such as with a survey.

**3 tasks assigned to TC to help gauge if can achieve a reduction (if needed) through gear modifications or seasonal closures.**

**Continued development of survey for review at October meeting**

- Update on 2024 Stock Assessment & Request for Board Input on Measures Development
  - How to apply measures across rec/com sectors (equal/proportional/only recreational)
  - Recreational measures to consider (modified slot limit, separate for-hire)
  - Request for longer-term projections



# Stock Assessments

2024 Assessments Presented for:

**Atlantic Herring** (update with 2022-2023):

- Overfished, not experiencing overfishing; behind rebuilding.
- Basis of 2025-2027 specs (Sept NEFMC action).

**Atlantic Sturgeon** (update with 2016-2022):

- Coastwide, depleted, but positive index trend since 1998 & low probability of Z exceeding threshold. More varied at DPS level.
- No management action initiated: harvest moratorium, increasing gillnet bycatch being addressed, state ITP applications.

**River Herring** (benchmark through 2022, 10 years since last):

- Coastwide, depleted with reduced productivity. No clear signal across coast, vary by river. More positive trend since 2009, but Z indicated as often too high.
- No management action initiated: harvest under SFMPs, NEFMC developing Am10 (catch caps).

Stock Assessment Schedule Update:

2024	2025	2026
Horseshoe ✓	Lobster	Striped Bass
Atl. Herring ✓	Atl. Herring	Atl. Herring
Atl. Sturgeon ✓	Menhaden	Spiny Dogfish
River Herring ✓	Black Sea Bass	Winter Flounder
Black Sea Bass ✓	Scup	
Striped Bass	Fluke	
	Bluefish	
	Tautog	

Massachusetts Division  
of Marine Fisheries



# 2025 “Mid-Atlantic” Species Specifications

- Summer Flounder: previously adopted 2025 specs maintained
- Scup: previously adopted 2025 specs updated to correct for slight error in projection, discards estimates also updated
- Bluefish: previously adopted 2025 specs maintained

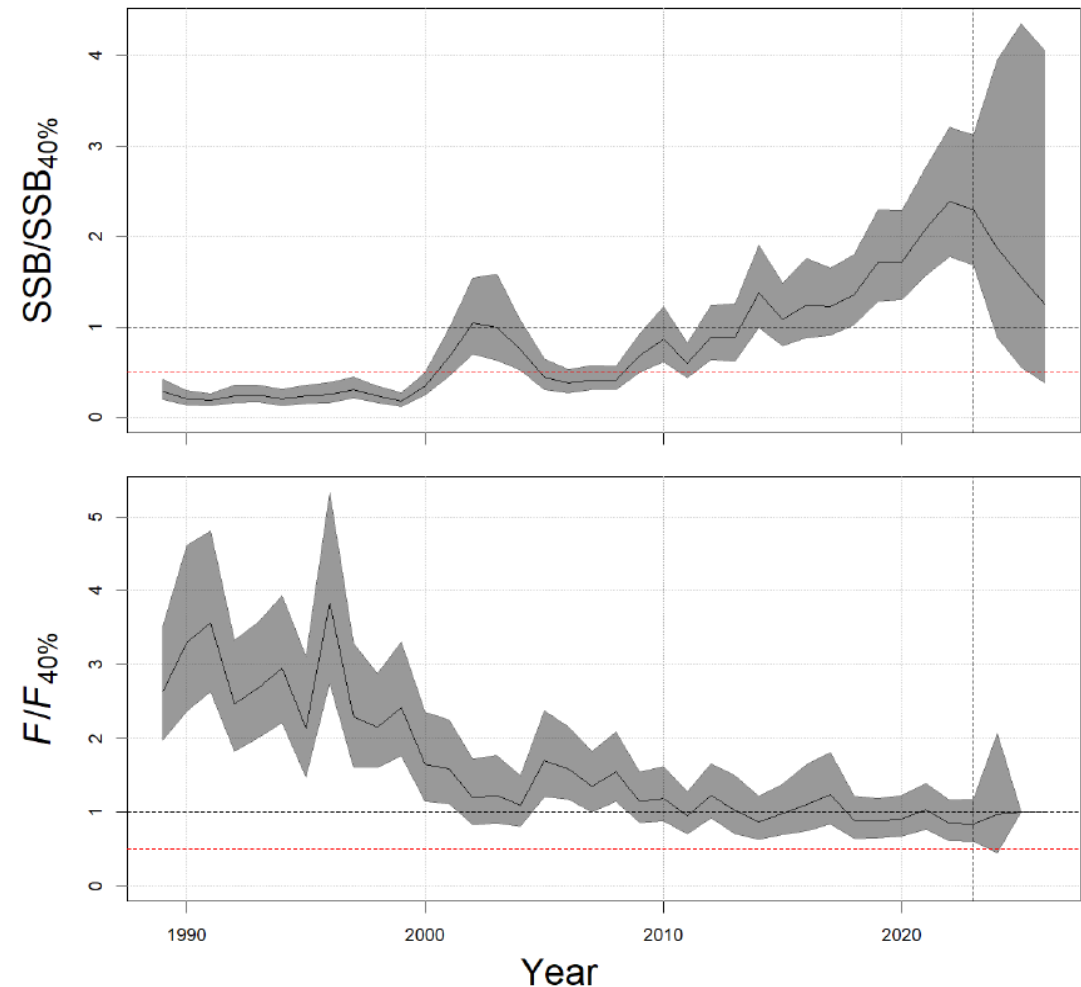
	Summer Flounder		Scup		Bluefish	
	Com Quota	RHL	Com Quota	RHL	Com Quota	RHL
2024	8.79 mlb	6.35 mlb	21.15 mlb	13.18 mlb	2.42	11.96
2025	8.79 mlb	6.35 mlb	<del>18.80 mlb (-11%)</del> 19.54 mlb (-7.6%)	<del>11.84 mlb (-10%)</del> 12.31 mlb (-6.6%)	3.03 (+25%)	15.70 (+31%)
MA Impacts	Status quo quota of 599,507 lb	TBD*	+7.6% to all quotas	TBD*	+33% b/c phased in reallocations: 262,473 lb	No change: 5-fish for-hire & 3 fish pr/sh mode

\* Percent Change Approach to setting recreational measures to follow: RHL compared to projected harvest (with CI) under status quo measures, plus biomass consideration.



# Black Sea Bass

- One-year specifications set for 2024; 2024 Management Track Assessment to inform 2025.
- 2024 MTA is an update of 2023 Research Track Assessment: Multi-WHAM
- Not overfishing:  $F_{2023}$  at 77% threshold. Not overfished:  $SSB_{2023}$  at 219% target.
- But projected decline in SSB causes 20% decline in OFL for 2025.
  - Lower survival of recent strong year classes
  - Fishing at  $F_{MSY}$  expected to drive stock to  $SSB_{MSY}$
- MAFMC required to follow SSC-recommended ABC; ASMFC not.
- North:south biomass distribution in 2023 = 52% to 48% (change from 85% to 15%); relevant to the 25% of the state allocations based on split.



# Black Sea Bass

	Com Quota	RHL	MA Com Impacts	MA Rec Impacts
2024	6.00 mlb	6.27 mlb	n/a	n/a
<b>ASMFC Status Quo Specs from 16.66-mlb ABC</b>	6.00 mlb	6.27 mlb	-15%, from 926K lb to 787K lb*	TBD (Use % Change Approach)
<b>MAFMC Specs from SSC-recommended 13.37-mlb ABC</b>	4.78 mlb	4.46 mlb	-32%, from 926K lb to 631K lb*	TBD (Use % Change Approach)

- Disparate specifications create challenges
  - Mis-aligned state and federal commercial quota closures
  - Waiving federal coastwide recreational rules in favor of state-specific measures
- **State/Federal disconnect AM.** If the total catch, allowable landings, commercial quotas, and/or RHL measures adopted by the ASMFC Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass Management Board and the MAFMC differ for a given fishing year, administrative action will be taken as soon as possible to revisit the respective recommendations of the two groups. The intent of this action shall be to achieve alignment through consistent state and Federal measures such that no differential effects occur to Federal permit holders.

\* Prelim. calculation using 52:48 regional biomass split.

Massachusetts Division  
of Marine Fisheries



# Recreational Measure Setting Addendum/Framework

- MAFMC approved a revised range of alternatives; ASMFC to approve public comment document in October
  - Public hearings this winter, final action in April 2025
  - 4 main options: status quo, % change approach, revised % change approach, biomass based matrix approach

Future RHL vs Estimated Harvest	Biomass compared to target level (SSB/SSB <sub>MSY</sub> )	Change in Harvest
Future 2-year avg RHL is <b>greater than</b> the upper bound of the harvest estimate CI (harvest expected to be lower than the RHL)	<b>Very High</b> (≥ 150%)	<b>Liberalization</b> %= difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 40%
	<b>High</b> (≥ 110% < 150%)	<b>Liberalization</b> %= difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 20%
	<b>Around the Target</b> (≥ 90% < 110%)	<b>Liberalization:</b> 10%
	<b>Low</b> (≥ 50% < 90%)	<b>No liberalization or reduction:</b> 0%
Future 2-year avg RHL is <b>within</b> harvest estimate CI (harvest expected to be close to the RHL)	<b>Very High to Low</b> (< 50%)	<b>No liberalization or reduction:</b> 0%
Future 2-year avg RHL is <b>less than</b> the lower bound of the harvest estimate CI (harvest is expected to exceed the RHL)	<b>Very High</b> (≥ 150%)	<b>No liberalization or reduction:</b> 0% Unless an AM is triggered
	<b>High</b> (≥ 110% < 150%)	<b>Reduction:</b> 10%
	<b>Around the Target</b> (≥ 90% < 110%)	<b>Reduction</b> %= difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 20%
	<b>Low</b> (≥ 50% < 90%)	<b>Reduction</b> %= difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 40%
Biomass compared to target level (SSB/SSB <sub>MSY</sub> )	Change in Harvest	
<b>Overfished</b> (less than 50% of target)	No liberalizations allowed. Reduction %= difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL. To be replaced with rebuilding plan measures as soon as possible	

When overfishing is not occurring:

Biomass vs Target	Biomass Trend		
	Increasing	Stable	Decreasing
<b>Very High or High</b> At least 110%	10% liberalization 1		10% liberalization 2
<b>Around the target</b> 90% - 110%	10% liberalization 3		Status quo 4
<b>Low</b> 60% - 90%	Status quo 5	10% reduction 6	
<b>Near Overfished</b> 50% - 60%	Measures set to achieve recreational ACL. Minimum reduction of 10%. No liberalizations allowed. 7		
<b>Overfished</b> Less than 50%	Measures set to achieve recreational ACL. Minimum reduction of 20%. No liberalizations allowed. To be replaced with rebuilding plan measures as soon as possible. 8		

# Summer Flounder Mesh Exemptions Addendum/Framework

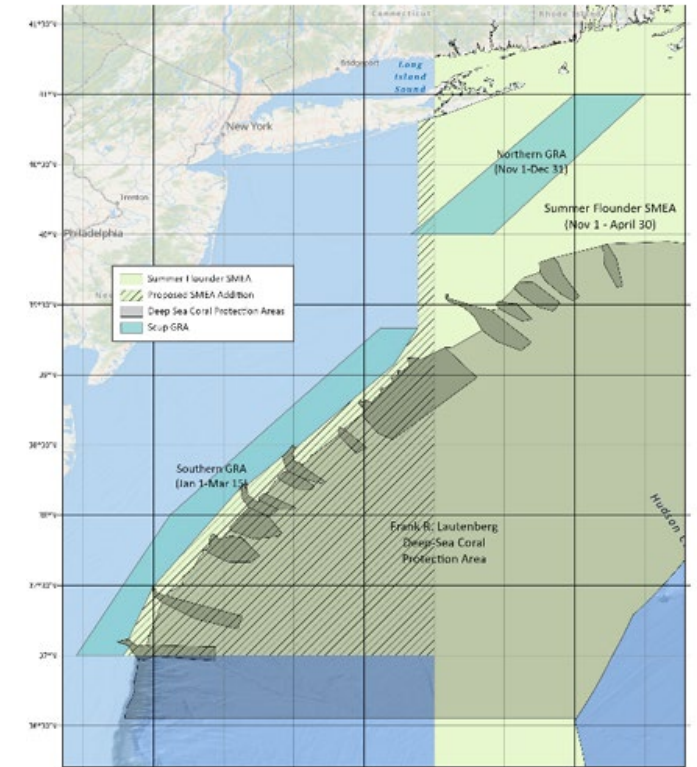
- ASMFC approved public comment document (Council previously approved the range of alternatives)
  - Public hearings expected in September

## Alternatives:

- 1) Small Mesh Exemption Program: revise the area boundaries, update the evaluation of discards methodology
- 2) Flynet Exemption: modify the definition of a flynet

Vessels fishing with an ~~an two-seam~~ otter trawl flynet are exempt from the summer flounder minimum mesh size requirements. The regulatory definition of a fly net is an ~~an two-seam~~ otter trawl with the following configuration:

- The net has large mesh in the wings that measures 8" ~~to 64"~~ or greater.
- The first body (belly) section of the net has ~~35 or more meshes that are~~ at least 280 inches of mesh behind the sweep where the mesh size is at least 8".
- The mesh decreases in size throughout the body of the net ~~toward the codend. to 2 inches~~ (5 cm) or smaller towards the terminus of the net.



# *Update on DMF Requests to ASMFC*

- Seeking Board approval to add smooth dogfish and Gulf of Maine winter flounder to our Consecutive Daily Trip Limit pilot program. This would allow participants by LOA to:
  - Possess and land 600 lb of smooth dogfish over two consecutive fishing days, provided no more than 300 lb landed per day, with first day's catch segregated and sealed.
  - Possess and land 1000 lb of GOM winter flounder over two consecutive fishing days, provided no more than 500 lb landed per day, with first day's catch segregated and sealed.
- Status:
  - Smooth dogfish: change in management approved by Board and added to LOAs in mid-July
  - GOM winter flounder: Board is voting on our Conservation Equivalency proposal by email ballot this week



Questions?



# Percent Change Approach

Column 1 Future RHL vs Estimated Harvest	Column 2 Biomass compared to target level (SSB/SSB <sub>MSY</sub> )	Column 3 Change in Harvest
Future 2-year average RHL is <b>greater than</b> the upper bound of the harvest estimate CI (harvest expected to be lower than the RHL)	<b>Very high</b> (greater than 150% of target)	<b>Liberalization</b> percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 40%
	<b>High</b> (at least the target, but no higher than 150% of target)	<b>Liberalization</b> percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 20%
	<b>Low</b> (below target stock size)	Liberalization: 10%
Future 2-year average RHL is <b>within</b> harvest estimate CI (harvest expected to be close to the RHL)	<b>Very high</b> (greater than 150% of target)	Liberalization: 10%
	<b>High</b> (at least the target, but no higher than 150% of target)	No liberalization or reduction: 0%
	<b>Low</b> (below target stock size)	Reduction: 10%
Future 2-year average RHL is <b>less than</b> the lower bound of the harvest estimate CI (harvest is expected to exceed the RHL)	<b>Very high</b> (greater than 150% of target)	Reduction: 10%
	<b>High</b> (at least the target, but no higher than 150% of target)	<b>Reduction</b> percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 20%
	<b>Low</b> (below target stock size)	<b>Reduction</b> percent equal to difference between harvest estimate and 2-year avg. RHL, not to exceed 40%

## Fluke

- “Low” biomass. Could be +10%, -10%, -≤40%.
- Last year, implemented 28% cut to get to RHL. RHL in 2024=2025. If last year measures successful and projected harvest around RHL, then 10% reduction.

## Scup

- “Very high” biomass. Could be +≤40%, +10%, -10%.
- Last year, implemented 10% cut to get to 13.76 mlb. 2025 RHL = 12.31 mlb. Likelihood of 10% reduction.

## Black Sea Bass

- “Very high” biomass. Could be +≤40%, +10%, -10%.
- Last year, status quo measures; projected harvest of 8.40 mlb. 2025 RHL = 4.46-6.27 mlb. Likelihood of 10% reduction.

# Other Actions

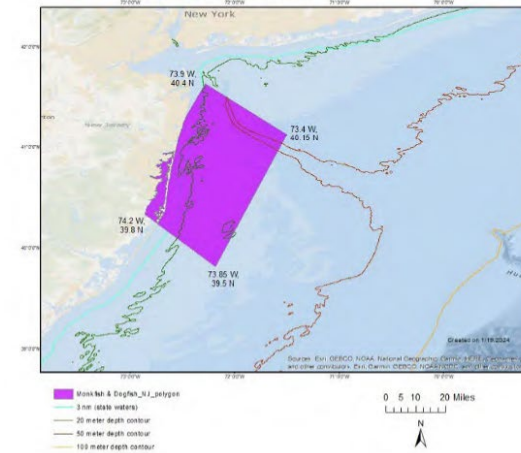
## Spiny Dogfish

- Complementary Action initiated to NEFMC/MAFMC sturgeon bycatch reduction framework in large mesh spiny dogfish gillnet fishery (season-specific overnight soak prohibitions in bycatch hotspots)
- New Biological Opinion underway
- Multiple mid-Atlantic states pursuing ITPs

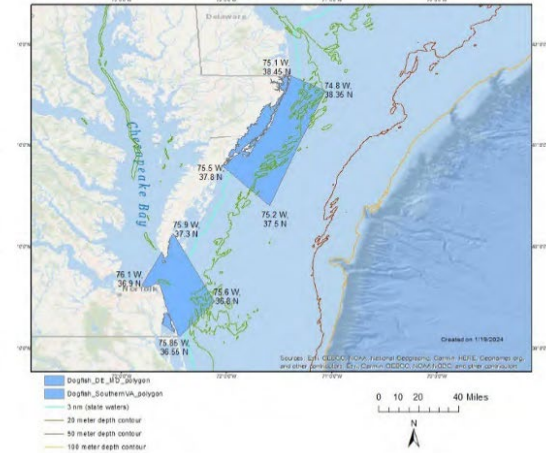
## Policy Board

- Tracking development of H.R. 8705 – Fisheries Data Modernization and Accuracy Act of 2024

New Jersey Bycatch Hotspot Polygon - Monkfish Fishery and Spiny Dogfish Fishery



Delaware, Maryland, Virginia Bycatch Hotspot Polygons - Spiny Dogfish Fishery Only





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## Division of Marine Fisheries

(617) 626-1520 | [www.mass.gov/marinefisheries](http://www.mass.gov/marinefisheries)



MAURA T. HEALEY  
Governor


KIMBERLEY DRISCOLL  
Lt. Governor

REBECCA L. TEPPER  
Secretary

THOMAS K. O'SHEA  
Commissioner

DANIEL J. MCKIERNAN  
Director

### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission  
**FROM:** Daniel J. McKiernan, Director   
**DATE:** August 14, 2024  
**SUBJECT:** Applicability of State Fish Pot Rules in Federal Waters

#### Overview

Over the past several years, I have become aware of more regular conch and fish pot fishing effort in federal waters. As discussed in more detail below, this raises significant concerns regarding entanglement risks, particularly given NOAA Fisheries does not require a permit to use fish pot gear for black sea bass or regulate the number of traps that may be set in federal waters. I am interested in potentially regulating Massachusetts licensed commercial fishers so as to ensure state effort controls (e.g., permitting, trap tags, trap limits, seasons) apply to their use of this gear in the federal zone. I also seek to clarify that the buoy lines affixed to this gear must comply with the Massachusetts Mixed Species Trap/Pot Fishery rules [322 CMR 12.06] when fished in state waters and the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (ALTRWP) rules [50 CFR 229.32] when fished in federal waters. This is necessary to ensure that any potential entanglement that may occur with pot gear set in federal waters is not attributable to the Massachusetts Mixed Species Trap/Pot Fishery.

I wanted to raise this issue with the MFAC to begin public-facing discussions about this issue and how best to address it. These discussions will serve as the foundation for a potential draft regulatory proposal to go out to public hearing this winter for the 2025 fishing season.

#### Discussion

Absent a federal fisheries management plan for channeled whelk, NOAA Fisheries does not permit or manage the whelk fishery or conch pot fishing in federal waters. Accordingly, anyone with an open entry shellfish endorsement in Massachusetts may set conch pot gear in federal waters without any permitting requirement or limitations on the use of pot gear. While federal waters conch pot fishing effort has likely been historically limited because whelk were abundant nearshore, as this fishery has become depleted inshore fishing effort has spilled into the nearby federal zone east of Nantucket, enabled by the lack of state trip limit.

The state's sea bass and scup pot fisheries also present a similar—albeit substantially lesser—challenge. While NOAA Fisheries does not manage fish pot fishing effort in federal waters, commercial fishers hold a federal limited entry scup or black sea bass permit to retain these species in federal waters. Moreover, these species are quota managed and subject to state trip limits, which constrains the extent to which additional gear pot gear in excess of the state pot limits would likely be set in the federal zone; the low ex-vessel value for scup likely also has a limiting effect on pot fishing effort generally. While a commercial fisher is unlikely to fish pots in excess of the 200 black sea bass pot limit when the trip limit is 500 pounds, it is conceivable that extra gear will be set in the federal zone during the fall months when the fish move offshore and DMF takes action to increase the trip limit in response to quota availability.

The potentially uncontrolled proliferation of pot gear in federal waters poses an avoidable risk to endangered right whales and sea turtles. Accordingly, it may be appropriate to clarify that existing state fish pot effort rules apply to Massachusetts licensed commercial fishers regardless of whether they are fishing in state waters or adjacent federal waters. This will continue to allow these commercial fishers to fish in the federal zone while preventing the proliferation of trap fishing effort in the federal waters and thereby managing the resulting entanglement risk.

It is also necessary to address buoy line marking and configuration requirements. These state regulations apply strictly to the Massachusetts Mixed Species Trap/Pot Fishery, which by definition<sup>1</sup>, occurs only within the waters under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. This is consistent with the extent of DMF's draft Habitat Conservation Plan and Incidental Take Permit application. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for buoy lines affixed to pot gear set in the federal zone to comply with these state regulations. Rather, any gear set by pot fishers fishing in the federal zone should comply with the federal ALWTRP's rules. Given the geography of this fishery, the applicable federal rules would likely be those for the [Northern Nearshore Trap/Pot Waters](#). Accordingly, buoy lines would have to be rigged with a weak link at the buoy that has a breaking strength of less than 600 pounds and be marked with three one-foot red marks with one mark occurring in the top, middle, and bottom third of the buoy line. While the federal rules do not require weak rope (i.e., breaking strength of 1,700 pounds or less), DMF would strongly encourage the discretionary use of this gear.

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<sup>1</sup> 322 CMR 12.02 defines the Massachusetts Mixed Species Pot/Trap Fishery as meaning, "inclusively the commercial lobster and crab trap, black sea bass pot, scup pot, and whelk pot fisheries occurring within the waters under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth."



# Non-Native Species for Use and Sale as Bait

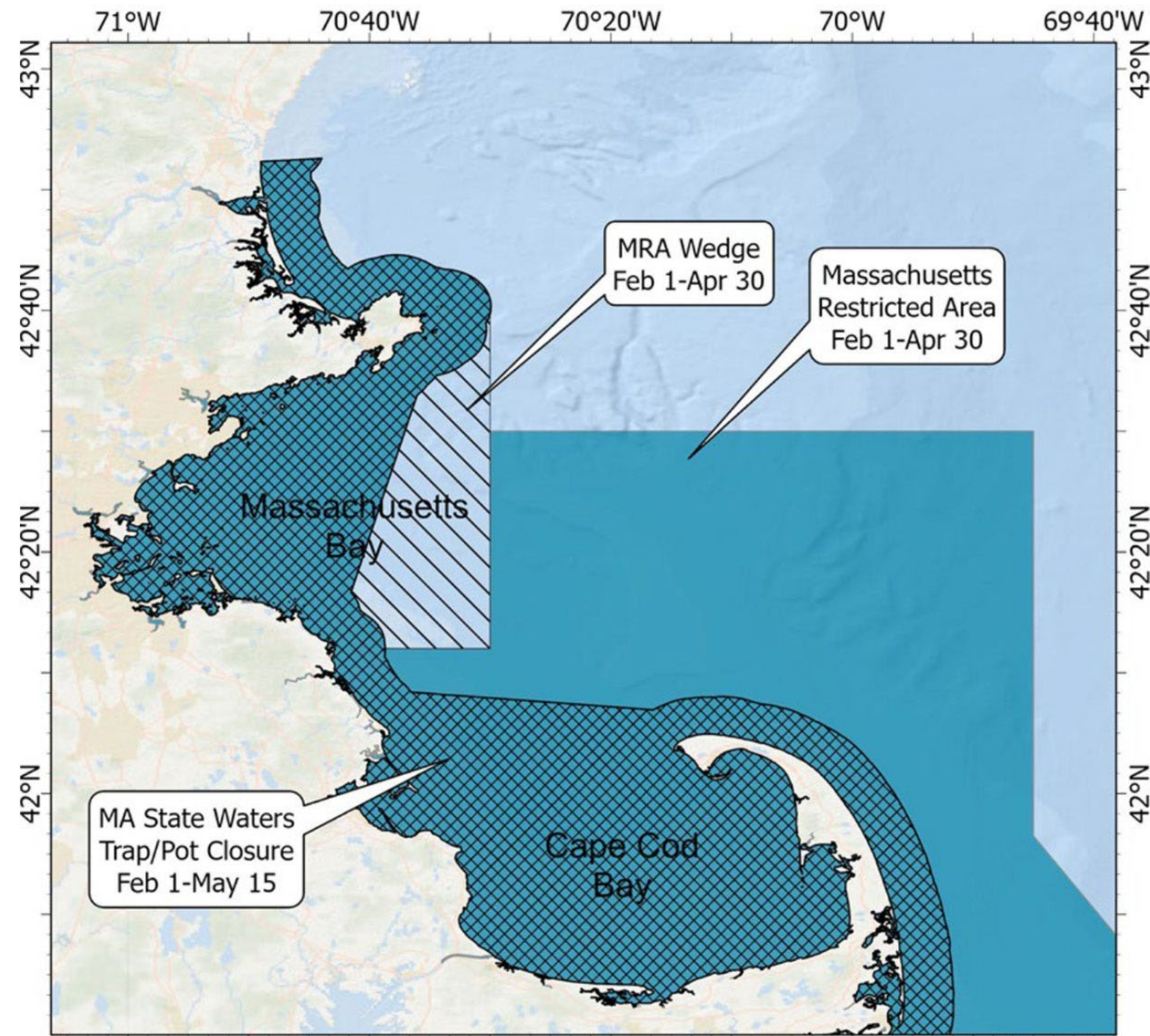
**Current Issue:** Reports of Pacific lugworms being sold live as bait and concerns about live release of lugworms and packing materials into ocean and resulting introduction of invasives.

**Regulatory Authority:** DMF may prohibit importation and sale by bait dealers and use by fishers.

**Extent of Action:** How should DMF address this issue and longstanding concern related to non-native lobster baits?

- Should action focus only on single species of concern (Pacific lugworms) like prior actions on Asiatic freshwater clams and Asian horseshoe crabs?
- Should action broadly prohibit possession and use of live non-endemic on naturalized baits?
- Do we adopt a Maine-like approach and address use of dead fish or fish parts given concerns about pests and pathogens?
- Do we create allowed/prohibited lists?
- How do we manage exemptions and pathology?

# MA Restricted Area Wedge



Massachusetts Division  
of Marine Fisheries





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July 1, 2024

Karen Baker  
Office of Renewable Energy Programs  
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management  
45600 Woodland Road  
Sterling, VA 20166

RE: Docket No. BOEM–2024–0026: Atlantic Wind Lease Sale 11 (ATLW-11) for  
Commercial Leasing for Wind Power Development on the U.S. Gulf of Maine Outer  
Continental Shelf – Proposed Sale Notice

Dear Chief Baker,

The Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) respectfully submits the following comments to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) in response to the above-referenced Proposed Sale Notice (PSN). These comments incorporate input received through conversations with stakeholders and with subject matter experts from my agencies and offices. We look forward to continued engagement with BOEM, stakeholders, our fellow Gulf of Maine States, and other federal agencies regarding this and future lease sales in the Gulf of Maine, and throughout the development of wind energy projects in Gulf of Maine leases.

The development of floating offshore wind in the Gulf of Maine is critical to ensure the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts achieves its carbon emission reduction targets. Massachusetts strongly supports the Biden-Harris Administration's goals to achieve 30 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind by 2030 and 15 GW from floating offshore wind by 2035 while reducing costs of floating offshore wind. These national goals align with the Commonwealth's requirement of achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, a target which is expected to require at least 23 GW of energy from offshore wind, including 10 GW or more from the Gulf of Maine. Meeting these state and national decarbonization milestones on time will enable us to minimize the adverse impacts we are already witnessing in our ocean and coastal ecosystems, including warming ocean waters, sea level rise, and increased frequency and intensity of coastal storms.

Siting offshore wind within the already-busy Gulf of Maine is a complex challenge that requires careful analysis of numerous factors and engagement with an array of stakeholders. Existing ocean habitats, resources, and uses in the Gulf of Maine, including commercial and for-hire fisheries and the economic value they provide to the Commonwealth, are critically important to our economy, history, and culture. The planning and siting process conducted by BOEM for the Gulf of Maine has been robust and informed by best available data and significant stakeholder engagement. With spatial suitability models developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) and a transparent and iterative review process for applying and interpreting the model outputs, BOEM has taken into consideration the many marine uses and environmental concerns in the region. In siting the wind energy leases, and in developing this PSN, BOEM has responded to concerns raised by Massachusetts on behalf of its stakeholders, including comments in our previous letters of October 3, 2022, June 12, 2023, and November 20, 2023.

### *Bidding Credits*

The Commonwealth generally supports the use of bidding credits in this lease sale to facilitate growth and stability of the offshore wind industry and to mitigate impacts to Gulf of Maine fisheries. As stated in our previous comments of November 20, 2023, in response to the release of the draft Wind Energy Area, we also recommend bidding credits for supporting environmental research for wildlife and habitats in the Gulf of Maine. Recognizing that BOEM will allocate at most 25% non-monetary factors in this lease sale, we request BOEM keep the existing Fisheries Compensatory Mitigation bid credit (with some adjustments as discussed below) at the same or similar percentage as it currently carries (12.5%), but split the remaining available percentage between the workforce/supply chain credit described in the PSN and a new credit for contributions to research on the impacts of offshore wind on Gulf of Maine wildlife and habitats. Awarding credit for financial contributions to research to better understand the potential impacts of offshore wind development on wildlife and habitats, including habitats that support commercial fisheries and critically endangered species, would be consistent with the power purchase agreement bid requirements in Massachusetts and other states. Funds derived from a bid credit for wildlife and habitat research and monitoring should be administered by the Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative for Offshore Wind.

Massachusetts is one of eleven states involved in the establishment of a regional fund that

would administer financial compensation for fisheries economic impacts resulting from offshore wind development off the Atlantic Coast. As such, we support the Bidding Credit for Fisheries Compensatory Mitigation for commercial and for-hire recreational fisheries that would be directed towards the regional fund. Also, we are encouraged that the proposed credit is higher in this PSN compared to previous lease sales in other regions. The Fisheries Compensatory Mitigation bid credit is especially critical in the Gulf of Maine given the value of the groundfish fishery in the area and the potential for exclusion of mobile gear from floating wind arrays. The fishing industry has indicated that demand for fisheries compensation in the Gulf of Maine over the course of these projects from planning, through construction, operations, and decommissioning will likely exceed the funds generated through a 12.5% bidding credit. However, the bid credit monies could be directed to near-term fisheries impacts related to those activities specifically authorized by this lease sale (such as site characterization surveys and site assessment), leaving the longer-term impacts from construction, operations, and decommissioning to be assessed and mitigated as part of BOEM's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of individual project COPs and/or state level reviews under the Coastal Zone Management Act. In addition to monies being put towards direct compensation, bid credit monies could be used to support coexistence between offshore wind and the fishing and seafood industries, for example through support of fisheries resource enhancement programs, innovation and research funds, or shoreside community funds.

For the Final Sale Notice, BOEM should consider adjustments to the implementation of the Fisheries Compensatory Mitigation credit and the Workforce Training credit so that they may better serve members of the fishing industry. In the southern New England lease areas off Massachusetts and Rhode Island to date, fisheries direct compensation is applicable and payable only to the owner of a fishing vessel that fished the area during the eligible baseline period defined by developers. If a permit is transferred between vessel owners, payments cease. BOEM should encourage developers through lease stipulations and Record of Decision conditions to allow fishing permit transfers among vessels to be included in direct compensation programs. Additionally, BOEM should consider making fisheries compensation available to vessels transiting through lease areas in addition to current compensation requirements listed in the PSN (page 35233) such as gear loss or damage and lost fishing access within the Gulf of Maine Lease Areas. As opposed to fixed foundation turbines in the southern New England WEAs, floating wind turbines will move within a watch circle when installed. This characteristic of floating arrays and the related safety concerns may exclude fishing vessels navigating through wind lease areas to a greater extent than for fixed foundation arrays. The Bidding Credit for Workforce Training should support opportunities for training within and around floating arrays, such as crew on scout vessels, for commercial fishing industry members to gain unique and transferable on-the-water skillsets.

### *Fisheries Compensatory Mitigation*

While not the subject of this PSN, we recommend that BOEM review related policies that may need to be updated given this and other recent PSNs and renewable energy lease sales in areas where depths are expected to necessitate floating wind technology. Specifically, BOEM should update the "Guidelines for Mitigation Impacts to Commercial and Recreational Fisheries on the Outer Continental Shelf Pursuant to 30 CFR part 585" for wind lease areas to include the unique

characteristics and conditions of floating offshore wind technology, such as for the Gulf of Maine, particularly with respect to the payment structure during wind farm operation. The text currently written in the Operations section of the draft guidance for fisheries mitigation reads, “Generally, and as a minimum standard it should be assumed that there is an adjustment period for fisheries post construction. BOEM recommends that, at minimum, lessees consider the following payment structure be available for claimants: 100 percent of revenue exposure for the first year after construction, 80 percent of revenue exposure 2 years after construction, 70 percent of revenue exposure 3 years after construction, 60 percent after four years, and 50 percent after five years post construction. Compensatory mitigation beyond 5 years post-construction may be necessary and should be evaluated based on the activities proposed in the COP.” However, the adjustment period for the commercial fisheries in the Gulf of Maine will likely differ significantly than that within fixed foundation arrays due to the floating technology, anchor types, spacing among turbines, and arrangement of moorings/cables in the water column that may preclude fishing operations. Therefore, we recommend that BOEM, in consultation with NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), increase both the duration of assumed operational impacts and percentage of revenue exposure per year post-construction in an updated draft guidance that accounts for floating wind technology. Pre- and post- construction monitoring of fishing activity within the lease areas should be gathered to inform the update to BOEM’s Guidelines for Mitigation Impacts.

Potential impacts to commercial and for-hire fisheries, and the need for additional compensation, will vary between projects and according to their design, layout, and location. During its NEPA review, BOEM should consult with NMFS to determine the value of fisheries within each lease area and utilize their new socioeconomic tool<sup>1</sup> in wind lease areas to evaluate landings and revenue values according to lease areas, species type, gear type and port/state of landing. We recommend that BOEM consider enabling the fisheries communities to have more input on how fisheries compensation should be disbursed given some concern that monies used in previous compensation programs do not always address the fisheries (and fishing industry participants) most impacted by offshore wind development. Allowing the fishing industry to have more input regarding fisheries compensation could ameliorate impacts for those fisheries most impacted by offshore wind development and help inform the Eleven States Initiative.

### *Benthic Resource Protection*

The Commonwealth supports a robust planning process to identify cable routes through federal waters that will be useful to the offshore wind industry while also minimizing impacts to existing resources and uses. The Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management is working with the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS) and NCCOS to identify potential cable routes through state waters and federal waters including those in SBNMS that minimize impacts to natural and cultural resources. BOEM should require lessees to consult with this group and consider using the routes identified through this effort before proposing cable routes in a Construction and Operations Plan (COP).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/data/socioeconomic-impacts-atlantic-offshore-wind-development>

The PSN includes an advisory that deep sea corals, sponges, and hardbottom habitat have been identified in the Gulf of Maine, and that these areas may be subject to protections during activities authorized by the lease or by any future COP. The Commonwealth supports restrictions that avoid and minimize impacts to deep-sea corals, sponges, and biologically sensitive benthic habitat. BOEM should include a restriction via lease stipulation on anchoring, sampling, or other bottom contact associated with survey vessels and other site characterization activities on or within a defined distance from hardbottom habitat, coral areas, fish spawning areas, and other sensitive areas as identified through consultation with NOAA or other relevant agencies. Given the paucity of data on the Gulf of Maine Seafloor, if anchoring, sampling, or otherwise making contact with the seabed will occur in areas without recent bathymetric or other surveys, those surveys should be conducted first to avoid impacts to protected habitats that have not yet been identified. The specific distance to keep from protected habitats during site assessment activities should be at least as great as that in similar stipulations on recent BOEM leases elsewhere. Likewise, any future COP approvals should include a requirement for a similar setback distance for construction-related anchoring and disturbance, especially any permanently installed anchor lines that may continuously disturb the seafloor such as catenary anchor lines on floating turbine platforms. When turbines and their foundations (whether floating or fixed) are installed, required setbacks from hard bottom and protected habitats should be considered during the micro-siting process and required by the COP terms and conditions.

### ***Responses to BOEM Questions for Stakeholders***

#### *Number, Size, Orientation, and Location of the Proposed Lease Areas*

The eight proposed lease areas include five that are partially or entirely located within 75 miles of shore. Since wind farm construction costs increase with distance, this arrangement will support the early phases of commercial scale floating offshore wind by reducing costs and barriers to entry as the industry becomes established. The eight lease areas are approximately equal in size and are arranged such that two are closest to possible grid interconnection points in Maine, and six are likely closer to interconnection points in Massachusetts. The geographical spread of the leases approximately aligns with the spread of expected demand for the energy they will produce, with Massachusetts requiring at least 10 GW of offshore wind power from the Gulf of Maine, and Maine requiring 3 GW.

The initial auction in the Gulf of Maine should include sufficient leased area to facilitate the development of at least 13 GW of offshore wind to support the combined offshore wind targets for Maine and Massachusetts, with additional area made available in subsequent auctions. The currently proposed eight leases will enable states to meet their requirements, and all should be offered for auction in 2024. While we expect and encourage BOEM to lease all eight areas, if for any reason the initial auction does not include them all, then those closest to shore (e.g., OCS-A 0562, OCS-A 0563, OCS-A 0564, OSC-A 0567, and/or OSC-A 0568) should be prioritized for this lease sale, with the rest included in a subsequent Gulf of Maine lease sale currently scheduled for 2028. With this PSN, BOEM has not offered all available area within the final WEA, with the expectation that some of the remaining area may be included in additional lease areas not yet

delineated as part of that future lease sale. Leasing in phases in this way will allow for needed collection and analysis of data on fisheries and habitat impacts from floating offshore wind development to occur in this first set of leases; this additional data may inform future refinements to lease areas, the overall WEA, or project designs for areas leased in 2028 or beyond.

The proposed lease areas avoid Rodgers Swell and Mayo Swell. These areas should not be leased now or in future auctions. We encourage BOEM to continue to engage stakeholders to ensure that all such seabed features important to fisherman are avoided in any other leasing within the current Wind Energy Area (WEA) or elsewhere within the Gulf of Maine. If BOEM eliminates or reduces the size of any lease areas or of the final WEA, we recommend that development be excluded from the top 3 quantiles of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) groundfish activity provided through the Northeast Seafood Coalition, especially near or at important fishing features including Rodgers Swell and Davis Swell. BOEM should also consider a 1.5-2 nautical mile (nm) setback along the eastern edge of Lease Area OCS-A 0564 with no subsurface or surface offshore wind infrastructure in that area due to the infrequent trips but high-volume landings of groundfish species (e.g., Acadian Redfish) there. The gaps between leases and the restrictions on development within the leases that together create transit corridors should also be retained in this and any future leases sales in the area.

The proposed lease stipulation “Surface Structure Layout and Orientation” in Addendum C would require lessees of lease areas that abut without a transit corridor gap to design a structure layout with two common lines of orientation across the adjacent leases, and if the lessees cannot agree on the same layout, each must have a 1 nm setback from the lease boundary. We recommend that BOEM clarify the definition of common orientation and layout given that offshore wind infrastructure may differ between abutting lease areas. BOEM should consider factors that may subtly change the layout of turbine foundations between abutting leases, such as foundation types, watch circle radii, mooring types and designs, and anchor types, that could change the effective spacing and therefore impact user navigability and operations. We agree that if lessees do not adhere to the same orientation and layout of wind turbine generators as part of the “good neighbor” stipulation, that a setback should be in place as a lease stipulation. To keep the spacing consistent with other transit corridors in the PSN (2.5 nm), we recommend the setback be modified from 1 nm to 1.25 nm if the same orientation among neighboring lease areas is not adopted.

### *Considerations for delineation of the proposed Lease Areas*

As discussed above, the delineation of these lease areas will facilitate interconnections with both Massachusetts and Maine, and their orientation and distance from shore will allow multiple wind projects to potentially use alternating current (AC) rather than direct current (DC) high voltage (HV) transmission cables. HVAC will likely be preferred for the initial floating wind installations due to relative costs and the status of currently available technology. BOEM should continue to engage stakeholders in the offshore wind industry and supply chain to determine optimal delineations and orientations for maximizing energy production given the prevailing winds, meteorological conditions, ocean depths, and other characteristics of the Gulf of Maine.

### *Existing uses and how they may be affected by the development of the proposed Lease Areas*

Numerous federal and state listed threatened and endangered species are present in the Gulf of Maine. Areas of important habitat for these and other species have been considered while siting of Gulf of Maine WEA and proposed lease areas, and BOEM has adopted many stakeholder and expert recommendations through this process. After leasing, BOEM and lessees should work with states and other local and regional organizations to develop appropriate minimization and mitigation strategies to offset impacts to protected species that may occur as a result of surveys, construction, and operations. Minimization and mitigation measures will be needed because while many important habitat areas have been removed from consideration for leasing in this proposed sale, some protected habitat and species, including the North Atlantic Right Whale, will likely have a presence in any energy lease that is sited in the Gulf of Maine. In addition, offshore wind poses a unique risk to avifauna because collision risk is difficult to mitigate, and because data on key bird parameters such as flight heights and migration paths are lacking and thus could not be included in the spatial suitability model. BOEM should encourage lessees to conduct or support research that will fill these data gaps and facilitate better minimization and mitigation in the future. In addition to the proposed lease stipulation for baseline monitoring, BOEM should also incentivize other types of habitat and wildlife research (i.e., going beyond required monitoring to fill data gaps) with the new bidding credit discussed above.

In a June 12, 2023, letter to BOEM, the Commonwealth identified an area of importance to the Multispecies Groundfish fishery in the northern portion of Wilkinson Basin and requested exclusion of this area from consideration for leasing. In a subsequent November 20, 2023 letter, the Commonwealth requested deferral of leasing for all areas in the top 10% of revenue for Multispecies Groundfish in the Planning Area (according to Vessel Trip Reports, years 2008-2020) and/or in the top 2 quantiles of fishing activity of that fishery within the Call Area (according to VMS in years 2009-2021 at 1 km<sup>2</sup> resolution, speed filtered to 4 knots or less) until more information on coexistence could be gained and technology developed. The delineation of the final WEA and subsequent designation of lease areas was responsive to our concerns about potential effects on the Massachusetts groundfish fleet. Just 3% of fishing revenue for all target species, and approximately 5% of revenue from the Multispecies Groundfish fishery specifically, generated in the original Gulf of Maine planning area are from the proposed lease areas.

While approximately 95% of the groundfish revenue in the Gulf of Maine has been avoided in the proposed lease areas, we recommend that BOEM conduct a portside analysis on the groundfish fishery, particularly of day-boats and vessel owners with few vessels in the South Region leases. Many small vessel owners actively fish closer to shore and leasing in these lease areas could disproportionately exclude operations of local fleets in the Gulf of Maine if they are not able to fish safely within the floating arrays. BOEM should consider economic viability of both small and large groundfish vessels to maintain fleet diversity and should identify which port economies will be most at risk for potential shoreside economic losses from various floating offshore wind designs and layouts. Over half of the Massachusetts small ports (i.e., excluding Boston, Gloucester, and New Bedford) had at least 50% of their respective groundfish vessels fishing within the current proposed lease sales based on Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data

from 2008-2022. In addition, 32% of all vessels that land fish in the largest Massachusetts groundfish landing ports (Boston, Scituate, Chatham, Gloucester, and New Bedford) have fished and/or transited within the proposed lease areas based on groundfish VMS data from 2018-2022. Based on the Framework 66 report from the New England Fishery Management Council Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan,<sup>2</sup> this could equate to impacting average annual Massachusetts groundfish revenues of \$23,780,000 over the same period (2018-2022) from the ports of Boston, Scituate, Chatham, New Bedford, and Gloucester. However, we caution this estimated monetary value does not include an exact amount of groundfish landed from the proposed lease areas because it includes vessels that at least fished once within the proposed lease areas while also fishing outside of the lease areas from 2018 to 2022.

### *Baseline Monitoring*

As described in the PSN, BOEM is considering a lease stipulation that “would require lessees to conduct baseline data collection activities for endangered and threatened marine mammals and their habitats in support of their construction and operations plans.” Massachusetts strongly supports a lease stipulation to require baseline data collection on potentially impacted wildlife and habitats. BOEM should expand the proposed stipulation beyond marine mammals to require baseline data collection for other vulnerable species including endangered and threatened birds. Data collection on state- as well as federally-listed threatened and endangered species, and also species of concern, should be covered by this stipulation. All wildlife and habitat data should be shared following best practices including the guidance of the Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative (RWSC). As a part of any lease stipulation to collect baseline data, BOEM should require developers to coordinate (e.g., via RWSC) to ensure compatibility of that data between lease areas to facilitate a regional understanding of the Gulf of Maine. While this stipulation only covers baseline monitoring, such monitoring programs must be designed with long-term monitoring through the life of the project in mind, since additional monitoring is likely to be required by permits and consultations associated with COP approval. Therefore, baseline data collection that will continue should be collected in a way that will be compatible with the methods that will be available during construction and operations.

Wildlife surveys should be multi-year and multi-season to account for inter- and intra-annual variability. For mammals, surveys should include aerial surveys (via aircraft or drone with a proven technology), as well as Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) to inform a baseline understanding of marine mammal usage of the Gulf of Maine. Oceanographic surveys of prey distribution and abundance should also be monitored during all phases of wind energy development in lease areas and proposed cable corridors to determine how marine mammals may change their distributions and migratory pathways from wind energy infrastructure. Aircraft survey design should mirror that from documents related to the Southern New England wind energy area Megafauna Surveys. Continuous archival PAM and acoustic telemetry monitoring should be conducted in the proposed lease areas to collect baseline information on the presence, distribution,

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<sup>2</sup> NEFMC, 2024. Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan Framework Adjustment 66. <https://www.nefmc.org/library/northeast-multispecies-groundfish-framework-66>

and seasonality of North Atlantic right whales and other marine Megafauna. Archival and real-time PAM should be used to collect baseline information on the presence, distribution, and seasonality of marine mammals, endangered species, and especially along anticipated transit routes. Archival PAM should also be used to establish baseline noise levels in the proposed lease areas and surrounding waters.

Baseline habitat data collection should include studies of key prey species (plankton, etc.) of threatened and endangered species, meteorological/oceanographic monitoring, and surveys for hard bottom areas, coral areas, and other key habitats. BOEM should require sufficient high-resolution geophysical surveys (including sub-bottom profiling) be completed during the initial site assessment phase to allow for effective avoidance and minimization of seafloor disturbance through informed siting of infrastructure including export cables outside of the lease areas. The existing bathymetry within the leases is over 60 years old and other data necessary for mapping seafloor habitats is nonexistent. Therefore, BOEM should work with other federal agencies, state partners, and eNGOs to fund the data collection necessary to provide baseline data within the lease areas.

Environmental DNA (eDNA) monitoring is recommended to detect presence of species in the marine environment because it is a non-invasive sampling technique that can be used at fine temporal and spatial scales and can be used to detect a multitude of wildlife and fish species from one water sample. eDNA is already being used to detect mammals, fish, invertebrates, and birds in the southern New England wind energy areas and the required technology and methodology (e.g., appropriately specific PCR primers) are available for many marine species. Given that floating offshore wind will likely preclude conventional survey tools such as bottom trawling from operating within lease areas, eDNA could provide a feasible alternative method for information on species presence for a variety of different species, including those that are otherwise difficult to detect, and should be initiated in the baseline period before structures are built. Sampling for eDNA should occur on a seasonal basis and across the water column (surface, midwater, bottom) to capture the presence/absence of pelagic and demersal species.

In addition to these baseline wildlife surveys, BOEM should encourage lessees to conduct or support research into key uncertainties associated with floating offshore wind impacts on fisheries, habitat, and wildlife. For example, floating offshore wind has a greater potential of exposing pelagic species to electromagnetic fields (EMF) vertically in the water column given that dynamic cabling will likely be used and will not be sheathed in steel foundations like in fixed arrays.<sup>3</sup> BOEM should require developers to estimate EMF impacts associated with their design when they submit their COP, and then measure EMF and monitor its effects on EMF-sensitive species throughout construction and operations. Monitoring should include studies on EMF impacts to behaviors and movements through methods such as acoustic telemetry. BOEM should also identify pelagic species that may be EMF sensitive in floating offshore wind arrays.

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<sup>3</sup> Hutchison, Z.L., Secor, D.H. and Gill, A.B., 2020. The interaction between resource species and electromagnetic fields associated with electricity production by offshore wind farms. *Oceanography*, 33(4), pp.96-107.

A second key uncertainty for floating wind is the interactions of threatened and endangered species with floating wind infrastructure including the risk of secondary entanglement. BOEM should consider requiring subsea camera monitoring beneath floating wind turbine foundations and routine video monitoring along the mooring lines as a lease stipulation or as a condition of COP approval. Video monitoring could be used to examine species presence/absence and behavioral interactions of endangered/threatened species with floating wind infrastructure. Routine video monitoring and side scan sonar (i.e., seasonally) along the mooring and inter-array cables is also recommended to examine the frequency of snagged fishing gear. If left unchecked, snagged and derelict fishing gear in floating wind arrays could increase the risk of secondary entanglements to North Atlantic Right Whales and other marine mammal and fish species.

### *Corridors between Leases*

The arrangement of the leases as proposed, combined with the undevelopable areas within lease block aliquots, creates 2.5 nm transit corridors between leases that facilitate transit by fisherman and other mariners. The transit corridors, including the gaps between leases plus the undevelopable areas within lease block aliquots, facilitate transit by fishing vessels and other mariners. BOEM has been responsive to requests to create these corridors. The 2.5 nm transit corridors mimic those established in the New York Bight lease areas and represent a strong starting point. As the Gulf of Maine lease areas are planned for development, additional data and maritime engagement will inform the final wind turbine array spacing and orientation including the final transit corridor widths.

To aid mariner navigation and safety between lease areas in transit corridors, BOEM should require that developers install AIS transponders and cell phone towers on peripheral turbines and/or buoys that demarcate lease boundaries. Navigation remains a major concern for mariners and BOEM should encourage all developers to maximize navigational aides to mariners and fishers to bolster safety on the water with offshore wind infrastructure. Cell phone towers can also enable real-time relay of data on real-time PAM networks.

### *Limits on the Number of Lease Areas per Bidder*

BOEM is proposing to allow each bidder in the auction to bid for at most two of the eight leases. BOEM has also proposed two schemes to disperse each bidder's allotment of two geographically: in the first, bidders would be limited to two leases overall, with at most one of the two leases in the "North" part of the WEA. In the alternative scheme, bidders would still be limited to two leases overall, with at most one in each of three areas: "North", "East" and "South". The intended effect of the overall limit, and the geographic region limits, is to ensure states will have a competitive response to power purchase agreement solicitations by preventing any one company from having a controlling number of leases in an area. The Commonwealth agrees there is the benefit to ratepayers, the region, and the public created by fostering competition among bidders in state renewable energy procurements. We therefore support the limit of two lease areas per bidder in this lease auction. We also support the original lease area scheme with the "North" and "South" regions.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the PSN for the first renewable energy auction in the Gulf of Maine. The Commonwealth appreciates BOEM for its expertise in siting energy on the outer continental shelf and working with the interested agencies and entities through the Gulf of Maine Task Force. My agencies and offices look forward to continuing to work with BOEM, key stakeholders like our commercial fishing industry, other federal agencies, and the states of Maine and New Hampshire as the planning process for siting offshore wind in the Gulf of Maine continues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Tepper', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Rebecca Tepper  
Secretary



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
GREATER ATLANTIC REGIONAL FISHERIES OFFICE  
55 Great Republic Drive  
Gloucester, MA 01930

July 17, 2024

Mr. Eric Reid, Chairman  
New England Fishery Management Council  
50 Water Street, Mill 2  
Newburyport, Massachusetts 01950

Dear Eric:

We have partially approved Framework Adjustment 12 to the Northeast Skate Complex Fishery Management Plan. As recommended by the New England Fishery Management Council, the final rule implements reduced catch specifications for fishing years 2024 and projected specifications for 2025, increases possession limits in the wing fishery, removes the barndoor skate possession restrictions for the wing fishery, and removes the smooth skate possession restrictions for the wing and bait fisheries. However, as explained below, we did not approve the recommendation to remove the barndoor skate possession restriction for the bait fishery.

After publication of the proposed rule, we received corrected information regarding the amount of barndoor skate discarded in the skate bait fishery for the years analyzed in the Environmental Assessment (i.e., 2018-2022). The corrected data indicate that the amount of barndoor skate under 23 inches (the maximum size for the bait fishery) discarded on trips under a Skate Bait Letter of Authorization was substantially higher than the amount considered by the New England Fishery Management Council when recommending the removal of the barndoor skate possession restriction for both the bait and wing fisheries. Barndoor skates are considered sexually mature at 42.5 inches for males and 45.8 inches for females. Therefore, allowing barndoor skates under 23 inches to be landed in the bait fishery would increase mortality of juvenile barndoor skate if these discards were converted to landings. Given the potential increase in juvenile barndoor skate mortality, additional analysis is required before determining whether the removal of the barndoor skate possession restriction is supported for the bait fishery. The Council may reconsider this measure in a future action following a review of the updated discard data and an evaluation of the potential impacts on juvenile barndoor skates.

This action is intended to maintain healthy skate stocks while increasing flexibility and economic opportunities across the skate fishery and allowing the fishery to better achieve optimum yield. The final rule implementing the approved measures published and became effective on July 17, 2024. If you have questions about any of the measures in Framework 12, please contact Laura Deighan in our Sustainable Fisheries Division at (978) 281-9184.

Sincerely,

Michael Pentony  
Regional Administrator

cc: Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council

