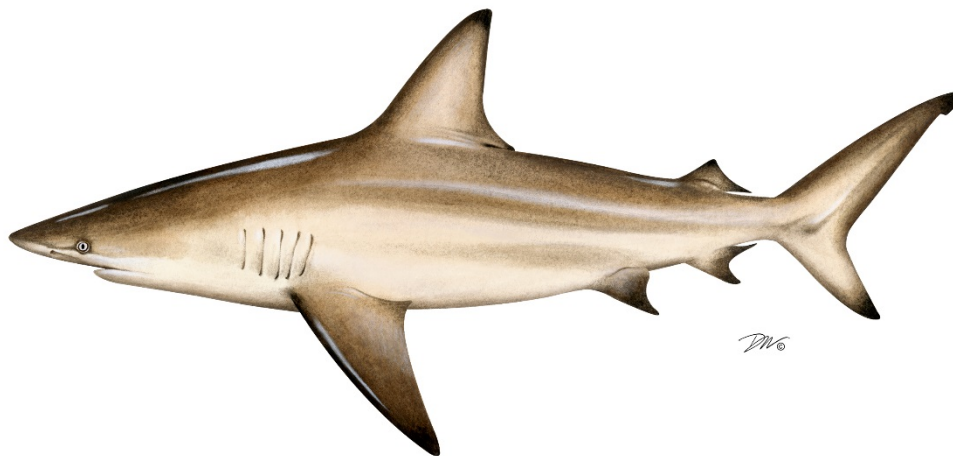




Draft Addendum V For Board Review



Coastal Sharks Management Board
August 8, 2018

Outline



- Overview
- Statement of the Problem
- Background
- Management Options
- Questions

Overview



- May 2018: Board was presented the recent North Atlantic shortfin mako benchmark assessment and emergency rule measures implemented by NOAA HMS
- Board did not adopt emergency rule measures, instead initiated an addendum to provide flexibility in implementing measures for all species within the Coastal Sharks FMP

Statement of the Problem



FMP allows only commercial quotas, possession limits, and season dates to be adjusted annually through specification.

All other commercial and recreational measures can only be adjusted through an 1) Addendum as outlined in the Adaptive Management section (4.5) of the FMP or 2) Emergency action.

Emergency action has a rigorous criteria; the recent assessment update for shortfin mako didn't meet the criteria in state waters. Board chose to initiate an Addendum to allow flexibility in making changes short of an emergency action

Background



- FMP was adopted in 2008 and facilitates complementary management in state waters to those set by NOAA Fisheries for federal waters (3-200 miles) and Highly Migratory Species Permit Holders.
- Species are managed through 8 different complexes: prohibited, research, small coastal, non-sandbar, large coastal, pelagic, and smooth dogfish.
- The Board does not actively set quotas; annually follows NOAA Fisheries on setting specifications for the commercial fishery by adopting the same quota, possession limits, and openings and closures. This includes in-season changes to the possession limit.

Management Options



- Option 1: Status Quo
 - No change; only commercial quotas, possession limits, and season dates to be adjusted annually through specification.
 - Addendum or Emergency Action needed to adjust additional measures (commercial and recreational)

Management Options



- Option 2: Adjust all needed measures through annual specifications
 - Recreational size limits
 - Recreational possession limits
 - Recreational seasons
 - Area closures (both recreational and commercial)
 - Gear specifications (both recreational and commercial)
 - Effort controls (both recreational and commercial)
- Changes would be made once a year.
- Changes could be made through motion. This would not require a public hearing or public comment

Management Options



- Option 3: Adjust Measures on an Ad Hoc Basis as Needed
 - Recreational size limits
 - Recreational possession limits
 - Recreational seasons
 - Area closures (both recreational and commercial)
 - Gear specifications (both recreational and commercial)
 - Effort controls (both recreational and commercial)
- Changes could be made throughout the year.
- Changes could be made through motion. This would not require a public hearing or public comment



Questions

Background cont'd



- 4 addenda since 2008
 - Addendum 1: changes to smooth dogfish regulations (allow limited processing at sea; recreational possession limit and gillnet check removed)
 - Addendum 2: allow smooth dogfish processing at sea and set state allocations of the coastwide quota
 - Addendum 3: modified the species groups and increased the recreational size limit for hammerheads to 78" FL
 - Addendum 4: to create consistency between state regulations and the Shark Conservation Act. Allows smooth dogfish carcasses to be landed with corresponding fins, so long as total retained catch, by weight, is composed of at least 25% smooth dogfish. Fisherman can retain smooth dogfish when they are less than 25% of the total catch, so long as the fins remain naturally attached

Management Program



- **Section 4.2: recreational management**
 - Season closure
 - Permits stipulations
 - Landings requirements
 - Minimum size
 - Authorized gear
 - License
 - Possession limits (both vessel and shore)
- **Section 4.3: commercial management**
 - Season and Seasonal closures
 - Species Groupings
 - Possession limits
 - Annual Quota and possession limit specifications
 - Permits
 - Authorized gear
 - Bycatch reduction measures
 - Finning and identification

Adaptive Management



- Items that can be addressed through Adaptive management currently:
 - Overfishing definition
 - Rebuilding targets and schedules;
 - Management areas
 - Fishing year and/or seasons/trimesters
 - Fishing year specification process
 - Annual specifications for total allowable landings;
 - Possession limits
 - Seasonal allocation;
 - Seasonal allocation proportions;
 - Biomedical research set asides
 - Biological research set asides;
 - Measures to monitor, control, or reduce bycatch
 - Compliance efficiency
 - Observer requirements;
 - Reporting requirements;
 - Research or monitoring requirements;
 - Size limits;
 - Area closures;
 - Catch controls

Adaptive Management



- Cont'd:
 - Gear limitations including limitations of commercial gears;
 - Effort controls;
 - State-by-state allocation of the coastwide quota;
 - Regional allocation of the quota;
 - Allocation of or proportions designated to the components of the regional quota scheme;
 - Transferability of quota;
 - Regulatory measures for the recreational fishery;
 - Recommendations to the Secretaries for complementary actions in federal jurisdictions;
 - Species groupings;
 - Prohibited species;
 - Closures;
 - Dealer reporting schedule or requirements;
 - Logbook reporting schedule of requirements;
 - *De minimis* specifications;
 - Scientific & research permit harvest quotas;
 - Compliance report due dates;
 - Habitat description and designation;
 - Any other management measures currently included in the Coastal Sharks Management Plan.



Questions?

Questions for Developing Addendum



- Standard sections: Is there other information needed for the statement of the problem and the background sections? If so, what?
- Standard options include a status quo (no change) and then alternatives. What should the alternative(s) be?
 - Should one of the alternatives to be follow these changes into annual specifications?



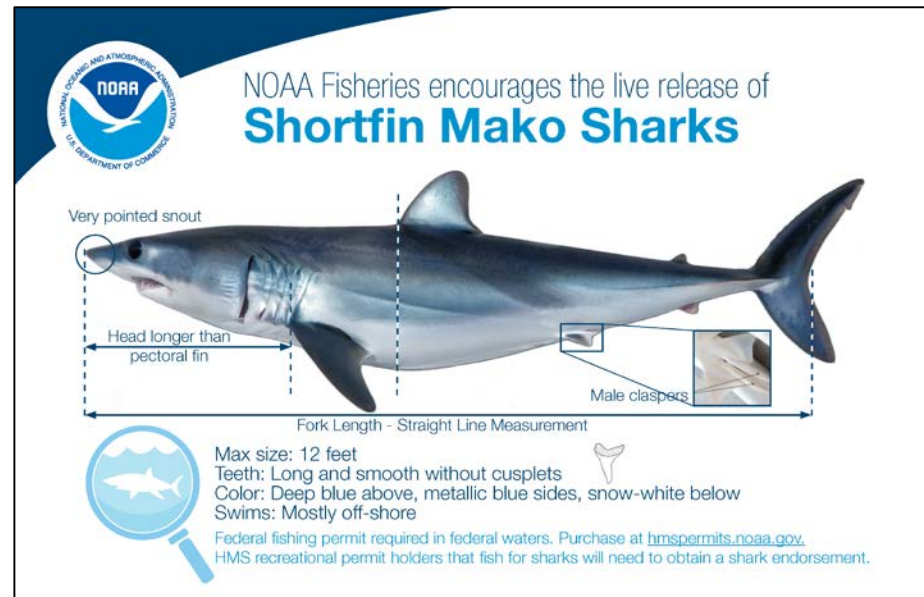
**NOAA
FISHERIES**

Draft Amendment 11: Shortfin Mako Shark Management Measures

Highly Migratory Species Management Division
Fall 2018

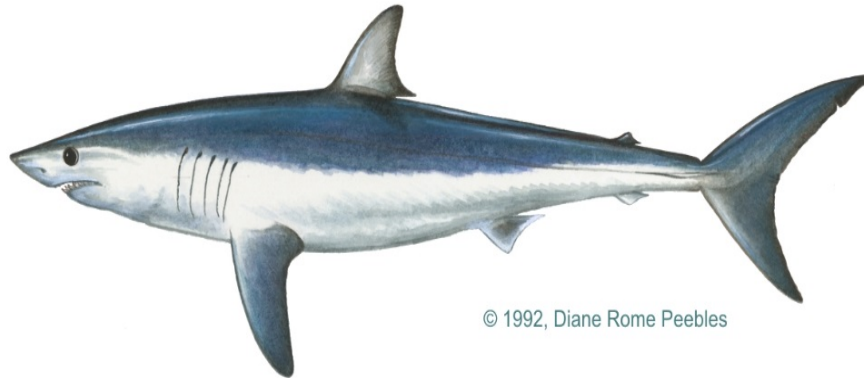
Outline

- Purpose
- Management History and Stock Status
- ICCAT Recommendation 17-08
- Range of Alternatives
- Timeline



Purpose

Develop and implement management measures that would address overfishing and will take steps towards rebuilding and establish a foundation for rebuilding the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark stock



© 1992, Diane Rome Peebles

Management History

1993

1999

2008

2010

2012

1993 Shark FMP

1999 Shark FMP

ICCAT Stock Assessment

Amendment 3

ICCAT Stock Assessment

Managed as part of Pelagic Shark Group

Removed porbeagle and blue sharks from pelagic shark quota

Not overfished, overfishing occurring

Encouraged live release of shortfin mako sharks

Not overfished, no overfishing occurring

Implemented 580 mt dw for pelagic sharks

Reduced pelagic shark quota (488 mt dw)



Mako smartphone app (2011)

NMFS continues to encourage live release of shortfin mako sharks



2017 Stock Assessment

- Stock is overfished with overfishing occurring
- Recent catches (all nations) are 3,600 – 4,750 mt per year
- Catches should be reduced below 1,000 mt (72-79% reductions) to prevent further population declines
- A total allowable catch of 0 mt would be necessary to rebuild the stock by 2040



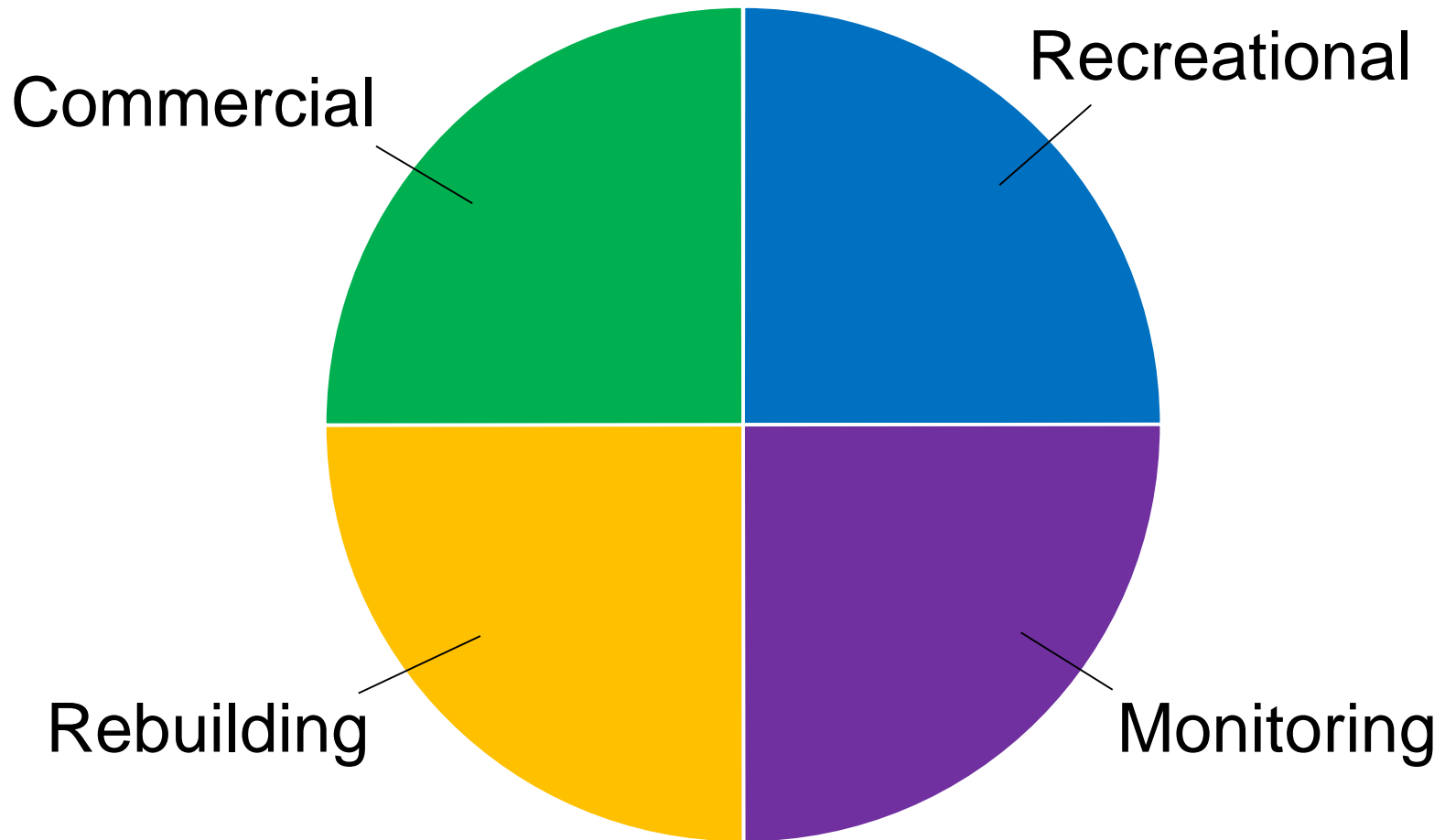
ICCAT Recommendation 17-08

Measures of ICCAT Recommendation 17-08

Adopted	November 2017
Objective	Maximize Live Releases
Retention	Allowed if dead at haulback (requires observer and/or electronic monitoring (EM))
Minimum size limits	Male: 180 cm FL Female: 210cm FL
Next Steps	2019: Evaluation of effectiveness of measures Establish rebuilding plan

- U.S. is obligated to implement ICCAT recommendations as necessary and appropriate under the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act

Range of Alternatives



Commercial Alternatives

<p>A1</p>	<p>No Action. Keep the non-emergency rule regulations for shortfin mako sharks.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">A2*, A3, and A5</p> <p>Allow retention of a shortfin mako shark by persons with a Directed or Incidental shark LAP only if the shark is dead at haulback and.....</p>	
<p>A2*</p>	<p><i>...there is a functional electronic monitoring system on board the vessel.</i></p>
<p>A3</p>	<p>...only if the permit holder agrees to allow the Agency to use electronic monitoring to verify landings of shortfin mako sharks.</p>
<p>A5</p>	<p>...there is an observer on board the vessel to verify the shark was dead at haulback</p>

* Preferred Alternative in Draft EIS for Amendment 11

Commercial Alternatives, cont.

A4

Allow retention of live or dead shortfin mako sharks by persons with a Directed or Incidental shark LAP only if the shark is over 83 inches FL and there is a functional electronic monitoring system or observer on board the vessel to verify the fork length of the shark before the shark is dressed.

A6

Prohibit the commercial retention of all shortfin mako sharks, live or dead.

FL (fork length) means the straight-line measurement of a fish from the midpoint of the anterior edge of the fish to the fork of the caudal fin. The measurement is not made along the curve of the body.



Recreational Alternatives

B1	No Action. Keep current regulations for shortfin mako sharks.	
B2 – B5		
Increase the minimum size limit for the retention of shortfin mako sharks from 54 inches FL to....		
B2	Male: 71 inches FL (180 cm FL)	Female: 83 inches FL (210 cm FL)
B3*	<i>All: 83 inches FL (210 cm FL)</i>	
B4	Male: 71 inches FL (180 cm FL)	Female: 108 inches FL (274 cm FL)
B5	Male: 71 inches FL (180 cm FL)	Female: 120 inches FL (305 cm FL)

* Preferred Alternative in Draft EIS for Amendment 11

FL (fork length) means the straight-line measurement of a fish from the midpoint of the anterior edge of the fish to the fork of the caudal fin. The measurement is not made along the curve of the body.

Recreational Alternatives, cont.

B6	Allow seasonal retention of shortfin mako sharks with different minimum size limits for males and females depending on the season length. Retention of any shortfin mako sharks outside of the season would be restricted to greater than 120 inches FL.		
B6a	May – October	Males: 71 inches FL	Females: 83 inches FL
B6b	June – August	Males: 71 inches FL	Females: 100 inches FL
B6c	June – July	Males: 71 inches FL	Females: 90 inches FL
B6d	June	Males: 71 inches FL	Females: 83 inches FL
B6e	Establish a process for setting seasonal retention and minimum size limits for shortfin mako sharks based on certain criteria.		

Recreational Alternatives, cont.

B7	Establish a slot limit for the recreational retention of male and female shortfin mako sharks
B8	Establish a landings tag program to land shortfin mako sharks greater than the minimum sizes.
B9*	<i>Require the use of circle hooks for recreational shark fishing.</i>
B10	Prohibit landing of shortfin mako sharks in the HMS recreational fishery (catch and release only)

* Preferred Alternative in Draft EIS for Amendment 11



Monitoring Alternatives

C1*	<i>No Action. Do not require reporting of shortfin mako sharks outside of current commercial and recreational reporting systems.</i>
C2	Establish mandatory commercial reporting of shortfin mako catches (landings and discards) on VMS.
C3	Implement mandatory reporting of all recreationally landed and discarded shortfin mako sharks (e.g., app, website, Vessel Trip Reports).

* Preferred Alternative in Draft EIS for Amendment 11

Rebuilding Alternatives

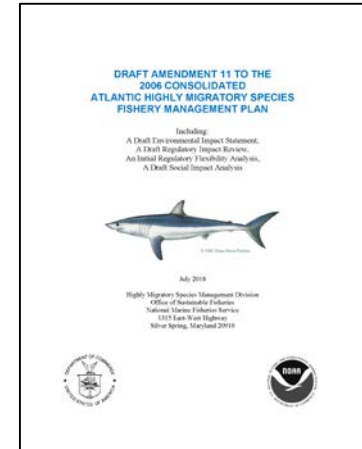
D1	No Action. Do not establish a rebuilding plan for shortfin mako.
D2	Establish a domestic rebuilding plan for shortfin mako sharks unilaterally (i.e., without ICCAT).
D3*	<i>Establish the foundation for developing an international rebuilding program for shortfin mako sharks.</i>

* Preferred Alternative in Draft EIS for Amendment 11

Rebuilding Alternatives, cont.

D4	Remove shortfin mako sharks from the pelagic shark management group; implement a U.S. shortfin mako shark quota if established by ICCAT, and adjust the pelagic shark quota accordingly.
D5	Implement area management for shortfin mako sharks if established by ICCAT.
D6	Establish bycatch caps in all fisheries that interact with shortfin mako sharks.

Timeline



- Proposed rule published on July 27, 2018
- Public hearings in August and September 2018
- Comment Period ends **October 1, 2018**
- Target effective date Spring 2019

ICCAT will evaluate measures in November 2018

Request for Public Comments

Comment period closes on:
October 1, 2018

Please submit comments to:

<http://www.regulations.gov>

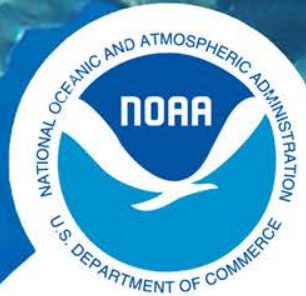
Keyword - “NOAA-NMFS-2018-0011”

Comments can also be submitted via mail: Attn: Guý DuBeck
NMFS SF1, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910

Please identify comments with “Amendment 11”

For more information:

- See the [HMS website](#)
- Contact Guý DuBeck - Guy.DuBeck@noaa.gov
- Contact Karyl Brewster-Geisz - Karyl.Brewster-Geisz@noaa.gov
- Call (301) 427-8503



NOAA
FISHERIES

Atlantic HMS
Management
Division

Best Practices for Shore- Based Shark Fishing

A Plan for Coordinated Outreach

August 8, 2018

Background

- Since Amendment 5b to the HMS FMP (dusky sharks), NOAA Fisheries has focused on:
 - Improving outreach and education materials
 - Collaborating on development of best practices for the handling and release of sharks when shore and pier fishing
- Shore-based shark fishing is growing in popularity and seeing increased visibility on social and other media
- Social media posts commonly display improper handling techniques
- Anglers/media have demonstrated confusion over role of anglers in cooperative research and applicable regulations
- Several species commonly caught from shore are prohibited

Potential Solution: Signs on Beaches

These signs would:

- Highlight the best practices for release of sharks caught from shore
- Be posted on beaches, piers, and other areas where shark fishing or interactions are common
- Refer anglers to a website with more details on best practices along with links to government and state agency websites and regulations

Draft Text for Outreach Signage



**NOAA
FISHERIES**

Releasing Sharks: Be F.A.S.T.

Focus on a quick release to increase survival.
Keep the shark in the water and off dry sand.

Always use appropriate tackle. Non-stainless steel,
non-offset circle hooks are best. Cut the line as
close to hook as possible.

Safety is key. Minimize handling.
Have a partner to help you.

Tag smart. Don't tag a stressed shark.

IMPORTANT! Tagging and releasing sharks does NOT exempt you from local, state, or federal regulations and enforcement actions.

Remember, many shark species are illegal to land. If you don't know, let it go!

Read up on best shark handling techniques and regulations www.fisheries.noaa.gov

This is not the final design.

Shark Release Best Practices Website

- NOAA will work cooperatively with ASMFC and states to develop a website with more detailed best practices
 - Example: “Never drag a shark you plan to release onto dry sand, and never lift up its head for a photo. Dry sand can be extremely abrasive on a shark’s skin, and can do damage if it gets into a shark’s gills. Furthermore, both practices remove the shark’s gills from contact with the water which cuts off their supply of oxygen and places the animal under undue stress that reduces its chances for survival after release.”
- Other subjects covered will include: prohibited species, regulations, proper tackle, handling techniques, hook removal, and safety

Questions or comments?

Karyl Brewster-Geisz

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Atlantic Highly Migratory Species

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