

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

ISFMP Policy Board

February 5, 2025

10:15 – 11:45 a.m.

Draft Agenda

The times listed are approximate; the order in which these items will be taken is subject to change; other items may be added as necessary.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Welcome/Call to Order (<i>J. Cimino</i>) | 10:15 a.m. |
| 2. Board Consent (<i>J. Cimino</i>) | 10:15 a.m. |
| • Approval of Agenda | |
| • Approval of Proceedings from October 2024 | |
| 3. Public Comment | 10:20 a.m. |
| 4. Executive Committee Report (<i>J. Cimino</i>) | 10:30 a.m. |
| 5. Review and Discuss 2024 Commissioner Survey Results (<i>A. Law</i>) | 10:40 a.m. |
| 6. Discuss White Paper on Board Voting and Virtual Meeting Standard Operating Practices and Procedures (<i>R. Beal</i>) | 11:00 a.m. |
| 7. Update on Ongoing Stock Assessments Action | 11:30 a.m. |
| 8. Review Noncompliance Findings (If Necessary) Action | 11:35 a.m. |
| 9. Other Business | 11:40 a.m. |
| 10. Adjourn | 11:45 a.m. |

The meeting will be held at The Westin Crystal City (1800 Richmond Highway, Arlington, VA; 703.486.1111) and via webinar; click [here](#) for details

Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries

MEETING OVERVIEW

ISFMP Policy Board
Wednesday February 5, 2024
10:15 – 11: 45 a.m.

Chair: Joe Cimino (NJ) Assumed Chairmanship: 10/23	Vice Chair: Dan McKiernan (MA)	Previous Board Meetings: October 19, 2023
Voting Members: ME, NH, MA, RI, CT, NY, NJ, PA, DE, MD, DC, PRFC, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL, NMFS, USFWS (19 votes)		

2. Board Consent

- Approval of Agenda
- Approval of Proceedings from October 2025

3. Public Comment – At the beginning of the meeting public comment will be taken on items not on the agenda. Individuals that wish to speak at this time must sign-in at the beginning of the meeting. For agenda items that have already gone out for public hearing and/or have had a public comment period that has closed, the Board Chair may determine that additional public comment will not provide additional information. In this circumstance the Chair will not allow additional public comment on an issue. For agenda items that the public has not had a chance to provide input, the Board Chair may allow limited opportunity for comment. The Board Chair has the discretion to limit the number of speakers and/or the length of each comment.

4. Executive Committee Report (10:30-10:40 a.m.)

Background

- The Executive Committee will meet on February 4, 2025
-

Presentations

- J. Cimino will provide an update of the Executive Committee’s work

Board action for consideration at this meeting

- None

5. Review and Discuss 2024 Commissioner Survey Results (10:40-11:00 a.m.)

Background

- Commissioners completed a survey of Commission performance in 2024 (**Meeting Materials**). The survey measures Commissioner’s opinions regarding the progress and actions of the Commission in 2024.

Presentations

- A. Law will present the results of the 2024 Commissioner survey highlighting significant changes from the previous year.

Board discussion for consideration at this meeting

- Determine if any action is required based on the survey results

6. Discuss White Paper on Board Voting and Virtual Meeting Standard Operating Practices and Procedures (11:00-11:30 a.m.)

Background

- The Executive Committee will discuss a policy paper on Board voting procedures and Commission operating practices for virtual meetings (**Meeting Materials**).

Presentations

- R. Beal will present the white paper and guidance from the Executive Committee (if any)

Board action for consideration at this meeting

- Provide possible guidance on voting procedures or virtual meeting practices if needed

9. Update on Ongoing Stock Assessments Action

10. Review Non-Compliance Findings, if Necessary Action

10. Other Business

11. Adjourn



Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

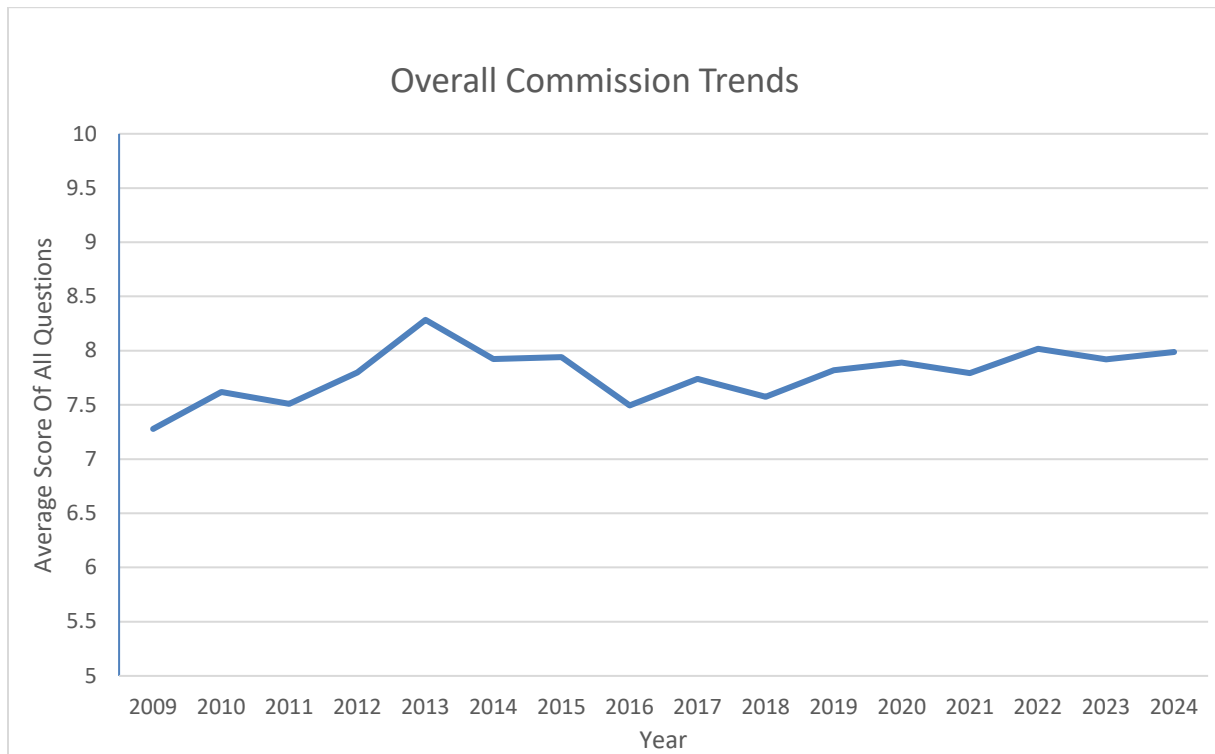
1050 N. Highland Street • Suite 200A-N • Arlington, VA 22201
703.842.0740 • www.asmfc.org

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: 2024 Commissioner Survey Results
TO: ISFMP Policy Board
FROM: Alexander Law
DATE: February 5, 2025

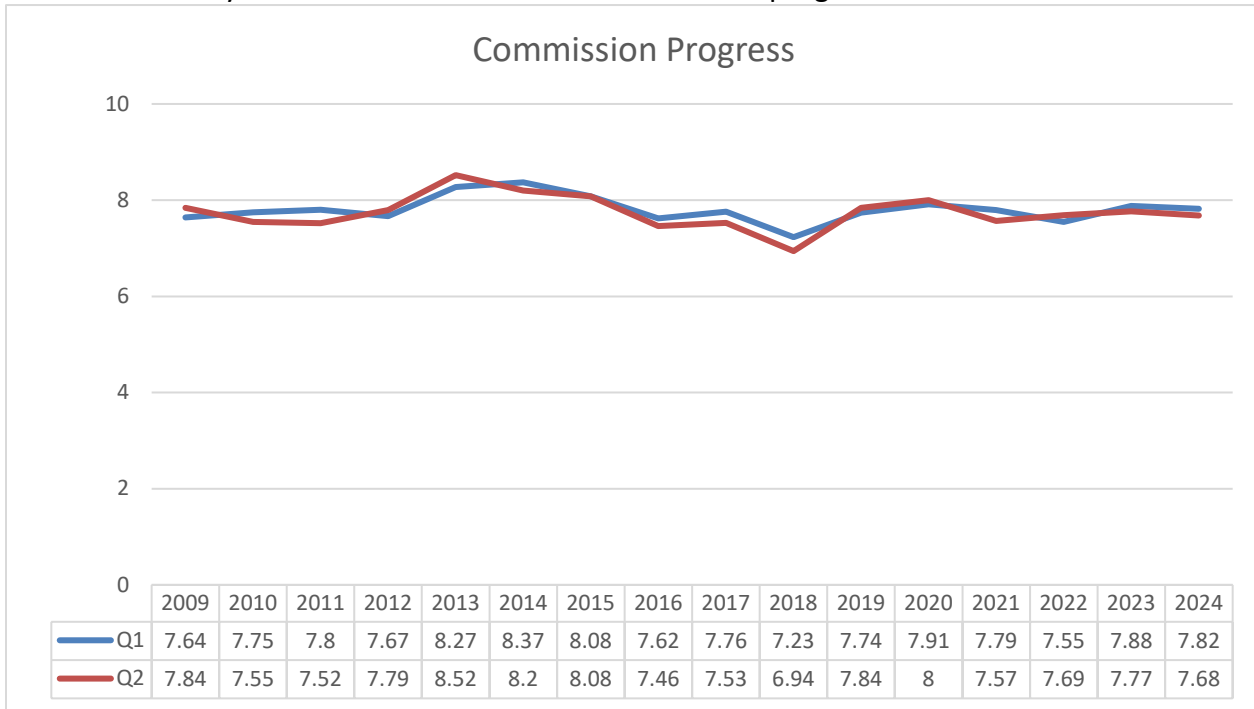
28 Commissioners and Proxies completed the 2024 ASMFC Commissioner Survey, which is based on the Commission's 2024-2028 Strategic Plan. Questions 1-16 prompted respondents to rate their answers on a scale of 1 to 10 (ten-point Likert scale) and questions 17-21 prompted respondents to provide a written response. Questions 7, 8, 14, and 15 were new to the 2015 survey, and question 16 was added in 2020.

This memo includes graphs tracking responses for questions 1-16 throughout the time series (2009-2024), a summary of the five open-ended questions for 2024, and unabridged responses to the five open-ended questions.



Commission Progress

1. How comfortable are you that the Commission has a clear and achievable plan to reach the Vision (Sustainably managing Atlantic Coastal Fisheries)?
2. How confident are you that the Commission's actions reflect progress toward its Vision?



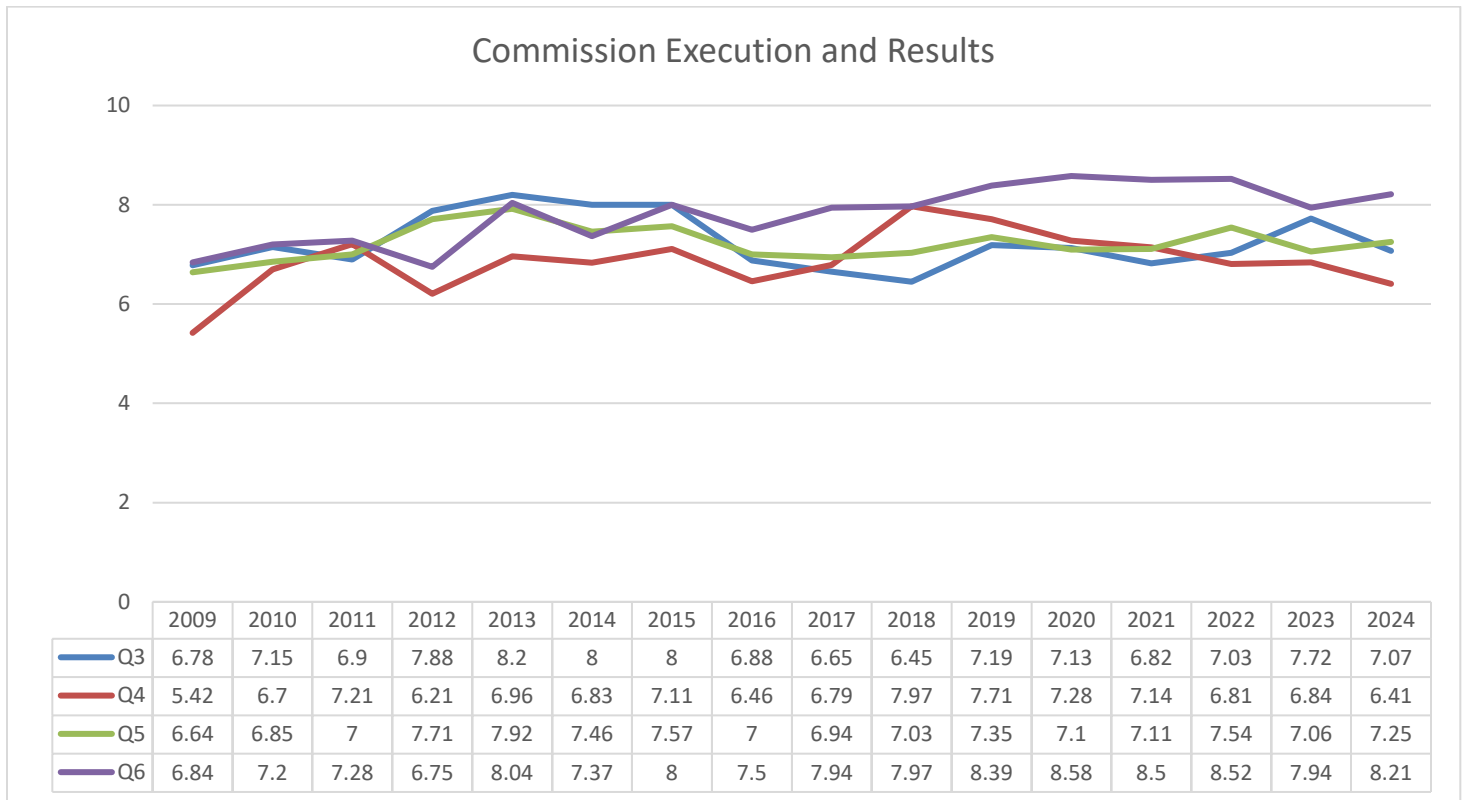
Commission Execution and Results

3. How satisfied are you with the cooperation between Commissioners to achieve the Commission's Vision?

4. How satisfied are you that the Commission has an appropriate level of cooperation with federal partners?

5. How satisfied are you with the Commission's working relationship with our constituent partners (commercial, recreational, and environmental)?

6. How satisfied are you with the Commission's effort and success in securing adequate fiscal resources to support management and science needs?



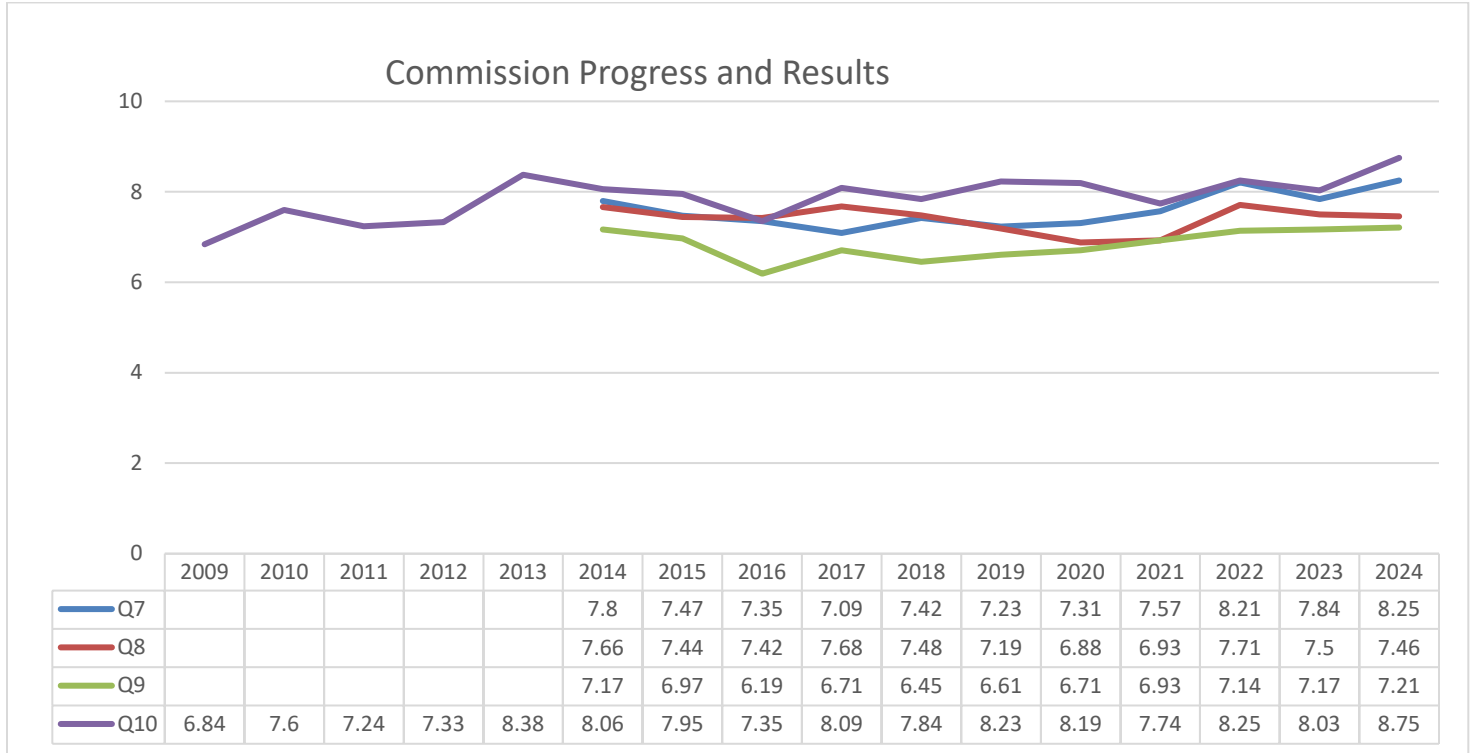
Commission Progress and Results

7. One of the metrics the Commission uses to measure progress is tracking the number of stocks where overfishing is no longer occurring. Is this a clear metric to measure progress?

8. How satisfied are you with the Commission's progress to end overfishing?

9. Are you satisfied with the Commission's ability to manage rebuilt stocks?

10. How satisfied are you with the Commission's efforts to engage with state legislators and members of Congress?

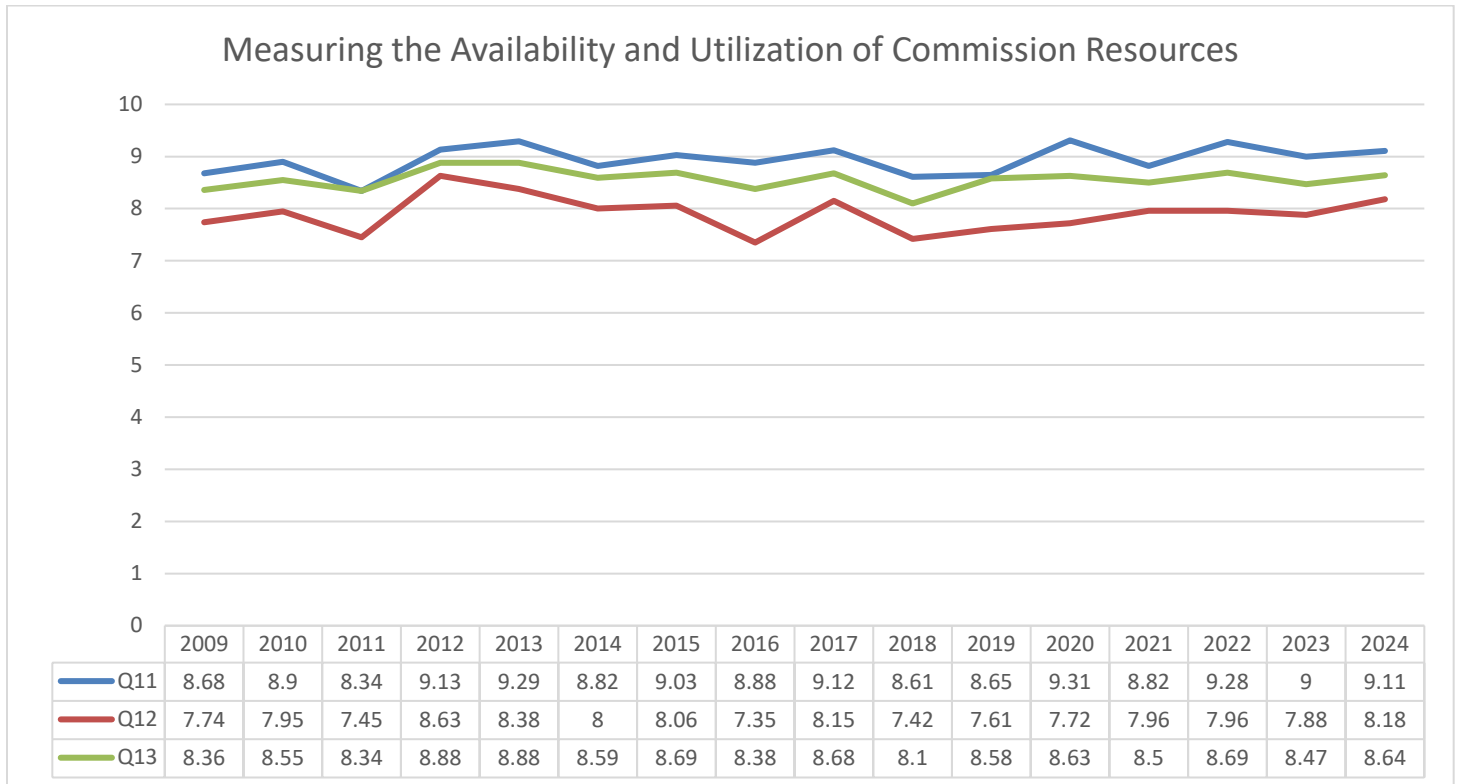


Measuring the Availability and Utilization of Commission Resources

11. How satisfied are you that the Commission efficiently and effectively utilizes available fiscal and human resources?

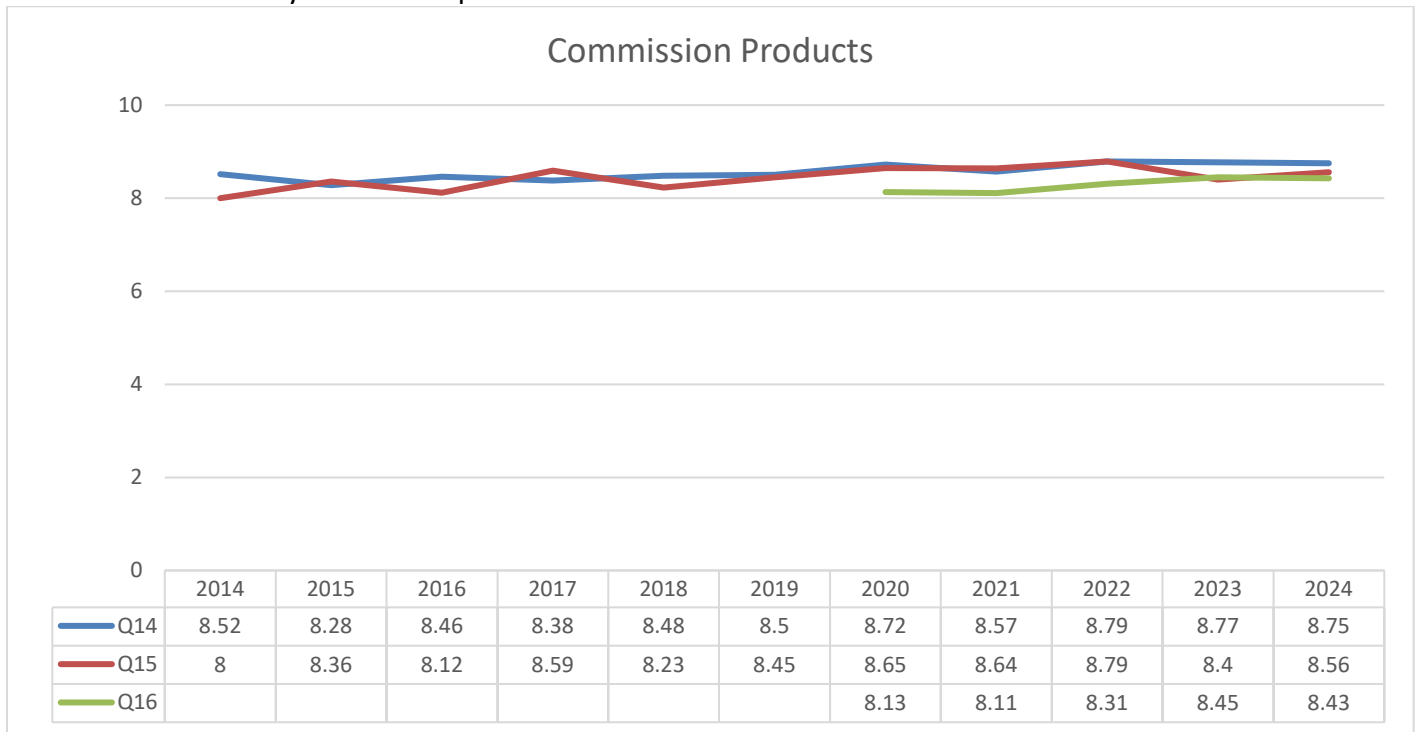
12. How comfortable are you with the Commission's performance in reacting to new information and adapting accordingly to achieve Commission Goals?

13. The Commission has a limited scope of authority. How comfortable are you that the Commission spends the appropriate amount of resources on issues within its control?



Commission Products

14. How satisfied are you with the products of the ISFMP Department?
 15. How satisfied are you with the products of the Science Department?
 16. How satisfied are you with the products ACCSP?



Highlights of the Ten-Point Scale Questions:

(Q4), Cooperation with Federal partners consistently, year after year, scores as our lowest question, with an average of 6.87 over 16 years. Sentiment had declined dramatically since a high of 7.97 in 2018.

(Q11-13), Utilization and availability of Commission resources consistently scores at the top of the survey. The efficient and effective utilization of available fiscal and human resources is a particular highlight with a 15-year average of 8.94.

(Q10), engagement with state legislators and members of Congress saw the largest score increase in the survey, a bump of 0.72. This may be caused by the Legislative Program Coordinator sending out the survey and a slightly lower response rate this year. Those who are more likely to read and engage with the coordinator may be more likely to view their activities favorably.

Discussion Question Summaries

Obstacles to the Commission's success in rebuilding stocks (Q17) answers to this question mentioned massive scale obstacles such as climate change, and degradation of the physical environment. Delays in decision making was mentioned multiple times. Other answers mentioned politics and stakeholder impacts being prioritized over resource management, included in this is state and regional protectionism. Politics was called out much more than in previous years.

The most **useful products produced by the Commission (Q18)** include; stock assessments, FMPs, press releases, public hearing webinars, distribution of federal funding, the legislative committee and legislative coordination, the commissioner manual, the website, the annual report, summaries of meetings, data

repository, trainings, contracting help, and overall staff support for a variety of issues that the Commission provides. All ASMFC products were mentioned.

Additional products the Commission could provide (Q19) Executive summaries of major changes and regulations, outreach products and environmental education materials written or produced for the public, and generally more written with the “layman” in mind.

Issues the Commission should focus on more (Q20) Some answers mentioned that we should innovate on communication strategies, stock assessment processes, and recreational data collection in order to address climate change impacts. Incorporation of socioeconomics was also mentioned multiple times.

Additional comments (Q21)

Many Commissioners declined to respond to this question. Those who did commented on how thankful they are for the staff. One comment showed concern about political influence over management of horseshoe crab and menhaden. Another mentioned concerns about keeping up with the demands for non-admin commissioners.

Unabridged Answers to Questions 17-20

Q17 What is the single biggest obstacle to the Commission's success in rebuilding stocks?

1. Regime shifts and conflicting needs of individual states.
2. While in a rebuilding phase one of the biggest obstacles is tempering constituents expectations and understanding for the need of continued regulations even they begin to see more fish in the water or catch them at increased numbers again but the stock may not have expanded enough to be rebuilt.
3. Interstate and regional differences.
4. Inability to constrain recreational effort, to avoid overfishing, as required by MSA...a systemic issue
5. The negative impacts on fish stocks which cannot be addressed because of the limited scope of authority of ASMFC. For example, anthropogenic degradation of the quality of the physical environment necessary for the life cycle requirements of fish and invertebrate stocks.
6. climate change resulting in changes in stock productivity, natural mortality, etc.
7. Stakeholder impacts prioritized over resource impacts
8. Political realities negate or compromise important conservation efforts
9. Environmental variables
10. Making management decisions based on the current stock assessment approach. The stock assessment process needs a contemporary overhaul. Constant delays in stock assessment timelines due to staffing shortages have become the norm and are now generally accepted as status quo. ASMFC should develop long-term solutions to this problem, including, if necessary, requesting formal funding from the states to strengthen the stock assessment process. Providing states with higher expectations (standards) as to how they should collect and report timely, statistically meaningful data to be used in stock assessments is needed. States are often too protective of longstanding historical surveys that ultimately do not provide necessary information to inform management; many of these surveys should be modified or discontinued in favor of better statistical designs.
11. state and regional protectionism
12. Differences in regional specific interests impacting management and allocation decisions.
13. Impact from climate change.

14. Making informed and difficult decisions based on the available data and science
15. Lack of action on moratoriums
16. some states not wanting to change status quo or waiting too long for change.
17. Choosing one is difficult, but the biggest obstacle that I see is that we only have one tool, control of fishing effort, for our attempts to rebuild a stock, yet stocks have more stressors on them now than ever and a stock may not respond to reducing fishing effort. This leads to frustration for the public and the perception that ASMFC couldn't find its collective rear end with both hands.
18. External drivers of mortality and productivity
19. Short-term economic interests of some constituents creates political pressure to avoid hard decisions that are in best interest of long-term sustainability, insufficient science capacity
20. Limited and inaccurate data
21. too much politics
22. Relying on history for wisdom about managing marine resources assumes the future will resemble the path
23. Reluctance on the part of the fishing community to do what is necessary to bring about rebuilding of a fish stock or stocks.
24. Selfishness

Q18 What are the most useful products the Commission produces for you?

1. Administrative support with distribution of federal funds and federal legislative coordination
2. Stock assessments and FMPs.
3. Commission and public press releases. Public hearing webinars.
4. Issue summaries and recommendations. A legislative committee to facilitate communication with Capitol Hill. A tremendous, hard working, and talented staff.
5. Fishery management plan supporting documents. Meeting preparation documents. Issue-specific "white" papers. The Habitat Management Series.
6. stock assessments, FMP Reviews, commissioner manual, and website for inventory
7. Meeting materials and summaries, FMPs, FMP Reviews
8. Annual report
9. Assessment summaries and the annual report
10. The meeting materials are thorough, and staff do a fantastic job of pulling together and distributing information prior to each meeting. Staff also do an incredible job of coordinating and planning each meeting.
11. all
12. Information and analysis via the web page, reports, and meeting materials.
13. Meeting materials. Excellent, thorough, and understandable!
14. Meeting materials. Summaries of meetings
15. Stock surveys
16. data repository, science, support
17. The assessments, the FMPs and FMP reviews, the meeting summaries, and the press releases and fact sheets - pretty much everything produced by ASMFC has been handy at one time or another.
18. Trainings, partnerships in contracting fisheries related hires, managing money through your much more nimble fiscal processes, despite the risk that we all now realize this poses; I hope we can continue this strategy though I would not blame you if you need to curtail this due to what happened in 2024.
19. Website, meeting documents, FMP reviews
20. After meeting summaries.
21. meeting materials are excellent

22. Technical reports and single species updates that summarize all the factors in a fisher
23. Annual fish stock performance reviews and other Commission reports.
24. All are useful

Q19 What additional products could the Commission create to make your job easier?

1. When major changes to FMP, addendum or amendment - Executive summary of problem, discussion, outcome and reasoning for outcome to assist with communications to state constituents and decision makers.
2. A clone
3. Cant think of anything. We appreciate the relatively new "Atlantic Coast Fisheries News".
4. Fishery performance reports for ASMFC-managed species (the ones not jointly or co-managed with federal Councils)
5. Additional environmental education productions to help the concerned citizen fully understand the complexity of various issues and the pathway for conservation efforts.
6. access to new literature and reports
7. One problem I occasionally have is that I'll be looking for info that I know is in a species document, but can't remember which one. The titles of the FMP documents, for example, often don't give enough information to distinguish which Amendment or Addendum took which action. Maybe a phrase or sentence to describe the document? For example, Addendum IV to Striped Bass Amendment 6 could be described as 'Required 25% reductions to both recreational and commercial removals'.
8. You do a lot for us, so I'm not sure what to add here. I feel very supported by the Commission.
9. Outreach products
10. current products work for me
11. Occasionally do a summary of the regulatory provisions that are currently in place. It is difficult for members of the industry to pick up a single document that summarizes all of the plan provisions because they're folded into numerous amendments and addendum
12. Stock assessment summaries in layman's terms and with appropriate definition of acronyms. Summaries that explain why some stocks remain depleted in spite of an apparent lack of overfishing.

Q20 What issue(s) should the Commission focus more attention/time on?

1. I believe its attention is focus appropriately.
2. Lack of forage fish throughout the mid and northeast coast.
3. I think our process provides us with an opportunity to help to establish a focus and commitment to issues as they arise.
4. Advocacy for continuing long-standing fishery-independent surveys while also supporting the implementation of new scientific surveys to address the changing nature of fish stock spatial and temporal distribution. Advocating for improvements in the timeliness, accuracy and precision of catch/effort data from the recreational fishery.
5. Pushing back against faulty "red-listings" of species under ASMFC management plans.
6. Management measures for species to minimize problems for the stock in the future
7. how climate change can impact each stock we manage
8. Innovations in regards to communication strategies, stock assessment processes, and recreational data collections are long overdue. The Commission is often mired in status quo ("we've always done it this way") and long-term vision is lacking. New ideas from new commissioners would be helpful and useful toward this pursuit. How things could be done better is a question that should constantly be asked.

9. changes in population distributions due to climate change; recreational accounting
10. It would be helpful if the Commission could gather and compile more human dimension and socioeconomic data to feed into the decision making process. However I realize that the Commission clearly lacks the resources to do this.
11. With some species, we need additional research to understand the specific cause(s) of poor recruitment despite SSB levels that have produced good year classes in the past (e.g. striped bass, Atlantic herring).
12. 1) Giving the technical committees appropriate guidance and sufficient time to complete assigned tasks. 2) The timing of final management decisions - all states should be considered regarding implementation dates.
13. Horseshoe crab protection
14. resiliency
15. Hard to say as there are more important issues than there is time available.
16. The "sector separation" topic should get a lot of focus in the coming year or two. Additionally, machine learning applications to fisheries should get some focus; There are lots of opportunities for efficiencies across what we do in fisheries with these types of approaches, and they are attainable (you don't need to be a rocket scientist anymore to use these types of techniques), so we should look for opportunities to implement some of these techniques.
17. development of alternatives to current NEFSC products.
18. Need to get two a place where we have multi year regulatory provisions versus setting regulations every year. ASMFC fishery management staff is constantly under the gun any other way to break out of that cycle is to do multi year specifications and stick to it to some extent weâ€™ve done that . But we need to do more of it
19. Climate change effects and other environmental challenges to managing fish stocks. How to incorporate socio-economic considerations in management decisions.

Q21 Additional comments.

1. Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments each year, in this way, and for the opportunity for us to review Commissioners' comments as a group, as part of our workplan. Happy New Year!
2. Score on federal partner cooperation reflects NOAA Fisheries performance and not NOAA grants.
3. Appreciate the great work of the Commission staff!
4. The ASMFC staff is amazing to work with and very much appreciated!
5. As in previous years, the ASMFC staff, from Director Beal down to the support staff, just do a phenomenal job. The hard work of the ASMFC staff certainly makes the Board meetings go smoother. As for the Board meetings, as has always been the case, it is much easier to manage when stocks are increasing than when they are decreasing. Although I think all Commissioners recognize we have to work together and we all have to sacrifice, there is more pressure now for Commissioners to put their state/sector/interest group first. Finally, the increasingly aggressive stance taken by some interest groups and NGO is troubling. The continued attack on the ARM model and the science-based management ASMFC is using to effectively manage horseshoe crabs is a bad precedent that other groups are using, notably in the attacks on Atlantic menhaden management in the Chesapeake. Of course, given that expertise and science is under attack across the spectrum now, it isn't surprising that we face these additional difficulties in fisheries management.
6. The Commission and its staff are amazing and I am grateful for our partnership. You all help us out so much in the states, we appreciate you all!!
7. It is becoming increasingly challenging for non-administrative Commissioners to meet the ever increasing time demands of additional meetings and to keep with up reading materials. Sharing

management of select species with the fishery management councils has added meetings and obligations to the Commissioner's workload.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

January 14, 2024

Discussion Paper on Declared Interests and Voting Privileges

Background

Fisheries management decisions at the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission are primarily made through the use of species management boards. The voting membership of each management board is composed of the states, as well as the District of Columbia and Potomac River Fisheries Commission, with a declared interest in the fishery(ies) covered by the board¹. The Commission has a series of documented procedures on voting practices, declared interests, and other provisions of board conduct. These procedures have largely been unchanged since the approval of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act in 1993. It's a healthy practice for deliberative bodies to review and, if needed, modify their procedures and guidelines,

This review was prompted by several circumstances. Climate change is affecting the distribution and residency of many species managed by the Commission, which in turn has resulted in (and is anticipated to result in additional) interest by states to alter their participation on one or more species boards. In addition, the mechanisms for conducting management board meetings have expanded in recent years, with the emergence of virtual and hybrid meetings (in addition to in-person). At present, the Commission has limited guidance on the use and operation of these different meeting formats. Guidelines should be developed to better manage future Commission meetings.

Issue 1. Declared Interests

States have an opportunity to declare an interest in a fishery to participate as a voting member of a management board (see Table 1. Declared Interests by Species). The ISFMP Policy Board reviews declared interest requests to determine the membership of each board. The Commission's [Rules and Regulations](#) include the criteria used to determine interest in a species, the criteria are:

- (a) Such fish are found customarily in its territorial waters;
- (b) Such fish are customarily or periodically in the territorial waters of such state for the purpose of spawning or in transit to and from spawning grounds; or

¹ Federal partners such as NOAA Fisheries, can have a voting seat on a Board but they do not have to declare an interest in the fishery.

(c) The citizens of the state are recorded as having taken 5 percent or more of the total Atlantic coast catch of the species of fish in any of the five preceding years.

The Policy Board has generally accepted requests for declared interest if the requesting state provides basic evidence to support their request.

The Policy Board provides primary oversight of the Commission's fisheries management process and species management boards. Some decisions made by a species boards are recommendations to the Policy Board, such as approvals of Amendments or letters. The same votes that are made at the species board level are then made at the Policy Board level.

Discussion Questions

1. Should the declared interest criteria be modified or further defined?
2. Are changes needed for the Policy Boards' review process for declared interest requests?
3. Should Policy Board voting privileges change as an oversight body of species boards?

Issue 2. Voting Privileges

The ISFMP Charter states: "Each state with an interest in the fishery covered by the management board shall be a voting member". The Charter does not provide further guidance on voting privileges for states with a declared interest. Four topics for further discussion were raised at the Executive Committee meeting in October 2024.

1. Voting privileges for *de minimis* states
2. Voting privileges by stock unit of a species
3. Voting privileges for states outside the management unit defined in the FMP
4. Voting privileges for states on boards that manage multiple species

Issue 2.1. Voting privileges for *de minimis* states

*De minimis*² states that are members of a management board are currently able to vote on any issues before the board (see Table 2. *De minimis* States by Species). With the changing species distributions, some boards have an increasing number of member states that have *de minimis* status.

Discussion Questions

1. Are changes needed for voting privileges of *de minimis* states?

² *De minimis* is when fishing activity is so small in a state that its actions regarding a particular fish stock are considered to have a negligible impact on conservation.

Issue 2.2 Voting privileges by stock unit of a species

Many of the Commission-managed species are assessed and managed by stock units that are smaller than the management unit included in the FMP (see Table 3. Stock Units by Species). For example, horseshoe crab's species range extends from Maine through Florida and the stock is divided into four stock units (Northeast, New York, Delaware Bay, and Southeast). The current practice is for all members of a species board to vote on all stock units, rather limiting voting to only stock units off of their coast. The approach is generally used to foster consistency in management throughout the range of a species, as well as to account for mixing of stock units that often occurs at state borders.

Discussion Questions

1. Should voting privileges be modified for species with multiple stock units?

Issue 2.3 Voting privileges for states outside the management unit defined in the FMP

Given the distribution changes of many Commission-managed species, the management units defined in the FMPs may not align with the states with declared interests. For Example, the Atlantic Migratory Group Cobia management unit extends from the Florida-Georgia border through New York. However, due to recreational and commercial catches of cobia in Rhode Island, the Policy Board approved their request for a declared interest in cobia. The current stock distributions have created unique circumstances the Commission will need to consider.

Discussion Questions

1. When should management units in FMPs be adjusted to reflect changes in distribution?
2. Should voting be limited to states within the management unit?

Issue 2.4 Voting privileges for states on boards that manage multiple species

The Commission has a number of boards that manage multiple species. The states with declared interests can vary by species under the management of a single board. For example, the Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass Board manages three species. The range of declared interests is not consistent for all three species (See Table 1. Declared Interests).

Discussion Question

1. What should the voting privileges be for multi-species boards?

Issue 3. Virtual and Hybrid Meeting Participation

The Commission adapted to the COVID pandemic by conducting its business virtually. Fortunately, the Commission is now able to meet in-person, but has retained the option to conduct fully virtual meetings or provide a virtual participation option for in-person meetings

(“hybrid meetings”). The Commission does not have guidelines on the conduct of hybrid or virtual meetings. Overall, the hybrid meeting process has worked well, but guidelines may be helpful to ensure a consistent approach across all meetings.

Discussion Questions

1. Should Commissioners be able to fully participate (e.g., make motions, vote) virtually if the meeting is held in-person?
2. How should the Commission handle factors outside of its control that impact board member participation? These factors could include weather events, travel issues, or illness. Does it matter by which mechanism the meeting is occurring?
3. What criteria should be used to cancel or postpone meetings if Commissioners are unexpectedly not able to participate?
4. Should Commissioners be expected to participate in-person unless there are extenuating circumstances?
5. Are there protocols that the Board chair could follow to identify Board members who are participating in the deliberation remotely – or are present and not serving on the Board (e.g., being represented by a proxy who is present).

Table 1. Declared Interest by Species as of February 2024

	ME	NH	MA	RI	CT	NY	NJ	PA	DE	MD	DC	PRFC	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	NMFS	USFWS	Councils
Managed Species																				
American Eel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
American Lobster	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*					*		
Atlantic Herring	*	*	*	*	*	*	*											*		NEFMC
Atlantic Menhaden	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Atlantic Striped Bass	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	
Atlantic Sturgeon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bluefish	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Coastal Sharks			*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Horseshoe Crab			*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Jonah Crab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*					*		NEFMC
Northern Shrimp	*	*	*																	
Shad & River Herring	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spiny Dogfish	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*				*		
Tautog			*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*					*		
Weakfish				*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Winter Flounder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*											*		
Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass Board																				
Summer Flounder			*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*				*		
Scup			*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*				*		
Black Sea Bass		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*				*		
Coastal Pelagics																				
Cobia				*		*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	SAFMC
Spanish Mackerel				*		*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	SAFMC
Sciaenids Board																				
Atlantic Croaker							*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Black Drum							*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Red Drum							*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Spot							*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Spotted Seatrout							*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Total # of Species	12	13	18	20	18	19	25	5	23	23	4	17	23	20	15	15	15	23	7	

Table 2. *De minimis* states and management unit by board and species

Board	Management Unit	Current <i>De minimis</i> States
American Eel	ME-FL	NH, MA, PA, DC, GA
American Lobster and Jonah Crab		
American Lobster	ME-NC	DE, MD, VA
Jonah Crab	ME-VA	DE, MD, VA
Sciaenids		
Atlantic Croaker	NJ-FL	Com: NJ, SC, GA; Rec: NJ
Black Drum	NJ-FL	None
Red Drum	NJ-FL	NJ, DE
Spot	NJ-FL	NJ, DE, GA
Spotted Seatrout	NJ-FL	NJ, DE
Atlantic Herring	ME-NJ	NY
Atlantic Menhaden	ME-FL	PA, SC, GA, FL
Atlantic Striped Bass	ME-NC	None
Atlantic Sturgeon	ME-FL	?? None, NA?
Summer Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass		
Black Sea Bass	ME-NC	N/A
Scup	ME-NC	DE
Summer Flounder	ME-NC	DE
Bluefish	ME_FL	ME, SC, GA
Coastal Sharks	ME-FL	MA
Coastal Pelagics		
Cobia	RI-NJ, DE-MD, PRFC-GA (excluding CT)	Com: RI, NJ, DE, MD, GA, FL; Rec: RI, NY, NJ, DE, MD, FL
Spanish Mackerel	NY-FL	RI, NJ, DE, GA
Horseshoe Crab	ME-FL	SC, GA, FL
Northern Shrimp	ME-MA	N/A
Shad & River Herring	ME-FL	Shad: ME, NH, MA, FL River Herring: NH, GA, FL
Spiny Dogfish	ME-FL	NY, DE
Tautog	MA-FL	DE, MD
Winter Flounder	ME-DE	Com: NJ
Weakfish	MA-FL	MA, GA, FL

Table 3. Management unit and stock units by species

Species	Management Unit	# of stock units	Stock Units
American Eel	ME-FL	1	ME-FL
American Lobster	ME-NC	2	GOM/GBK (ME-RI), SNE (MA-MD, VA)
Atlantic Croaker	NJ-FL	1	NJ-FL
Atlantic Herring	ME-NJ	1	ME-NJ
Atlantic Menhaden	ME-FL	1	ME-FL
Atlantic Striped Bass	ME-NC	1	ME-NC
Atlantic Sturgeon	ME-FL	5	Gulf of Maine, New York Bight, Chesapeake Bay, Carolina, South Atlantic
Black Drum	NJ-FL	1	NJ-FL
Black Sea Bass	ME-NC (north of Cape Hatteras)		ME-NC (north of Cape Hatteras)
Bluefish	ME-FL	1	ME-FL
Coastal Sharks	ME-FL	By species	
Cobia	RI-NJ, DE-MD, PRFC-GA (excluding CT)	1	RI-GA
Horseshoe Crab	ME-FL	4	NE (ME-RI), New York (CT-NY), Delaware Bay (NJ-VA), SE (NC-FL)
Jonah Crab	ME-VA	4	Inshore GOM & Offshore GOM (ME-MA), Inshore SNE & Offshore SNE (MA-VA)
Northern Shrimp	ME-MA	1	ME-MA
Red Drum	NJ-FL	2	Northern (NJ-NC) and Southern (SC-FL)
Scup	ME-NC (north of Cape Hatteras)	1	ME-NC (north of Cape Hatteras)
Shad & River Herring	ME-FL	1	ME-FL
Spanish Mackerel	NY-FL	1	RI-FL
Spiny Dogfish	ME-FL	1	
Spot	NJ-FL	1	
Spotted Seatrout	NJ-FL	NA	NA
Summer Flounder	ME-NC	1	ME-NC
Tautog	MA-FL	4	MARI (MA-RI), LIS (CT-NY), NJ-NYB (NY-NJ), DelMarVa (DE-MD, PRFC-VA)
Weakfish	MA-FL	1	MA-FL
Winter Flounder	ME-DE	2	GOM (ME-MA); SNE/MA (MA-DE)

Tina Berger

Subject: FW: 'Other' Comments

From: William Hairston <w.hairstonsr@gmail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, December 10, 2024 9:43 AM

To: Comments <comments@asmfc.org>

Subject: [External]

We need new people in this position,! that are for recreational fishing, no pencil pushing political puppets ! A real human being that actually goes fishing 🎣

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

From: [Comments](#)
To: [Tina Berger](#)
Subject: FW: ASMFC COMMISSIONERS
Date: Tuesday, December 10, 2024 1:34:00 PM

From: sophanara sim <sophanarasim@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 10, 2024 2:38 AM
To: Comments <comments@asmfc.org>
Subject: [External] ASMFC COMMISSIONERS

I am compelled to address a concern regarding the apparent lack of diversity among your commission members, which appears to be comprised solely of white males, potentially indicating bias and racial discrimination. I strongly recommend that this matter be reviewed by the human resources department, as it may be in contravention of the law and will not be tolerated. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits racial discrimination in the workplace, protecting all individuals from discrimination, regardless of race, including multi-racial and bi-racial individuals, which appears to have been compromised. I seek to have this matter addressed immediately. Also, I would like to request a follow-up regarding the actions to be taken to address this issue.

Sent from my T-Mobile 5G Device
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