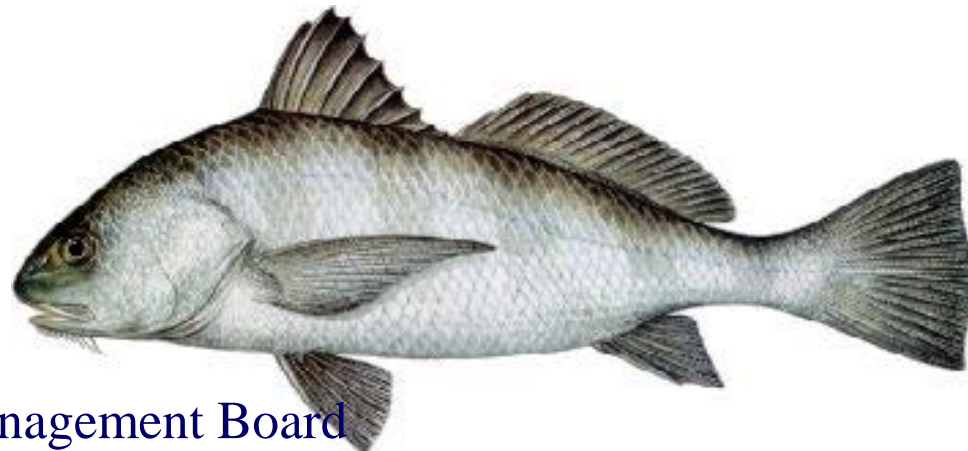




Working towards healthy, self-sustaining populations  
for all Atlantic coast fish species or successful  
restoration well in progress by 2015

## Black Drum PID



South Atlantic State-Federal Fisheries Management Board  
February 2012



# Concurrent Timeline

Season/Year	Interstate FMP
Spring 2012	Prepare PID for Review
Spring/Summer 2012	PID Public Hearings
Fall 2012	Draft FMP Development
Spring/Summer 2013	Public Hearings
Fall 2013	Review/Final Approval





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# Background

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- ISFMP Policy accepted recommendations of Black Drum Working Group to initiate FMP
- Delegated task to South Atlantic Board
- Concerns raised about unknown status of black drum stock and directed fishing on juveniles





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# Why a FMP?

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Reasons for developing an interstate FMP for black drum:

- Consistent coastwide management;
- Framework to implement management measures; and
- Confront issues that may face the fishery now or in the future





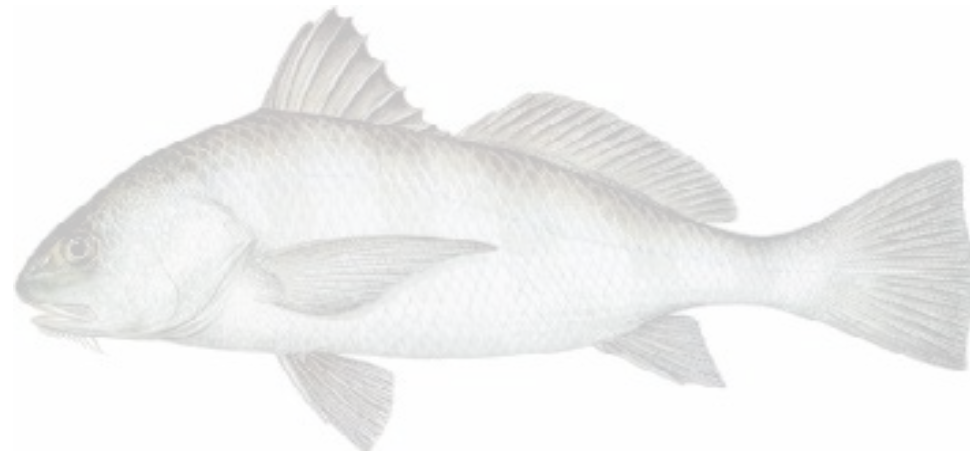
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# Reason 1

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➤ Lack of consistent coastwide regulations may negatively impact the black drum population as fishing pressures shifts from other stocks.

- Migratory stock
- One state's actions likely impact another state's fishery
- Stock status unknown



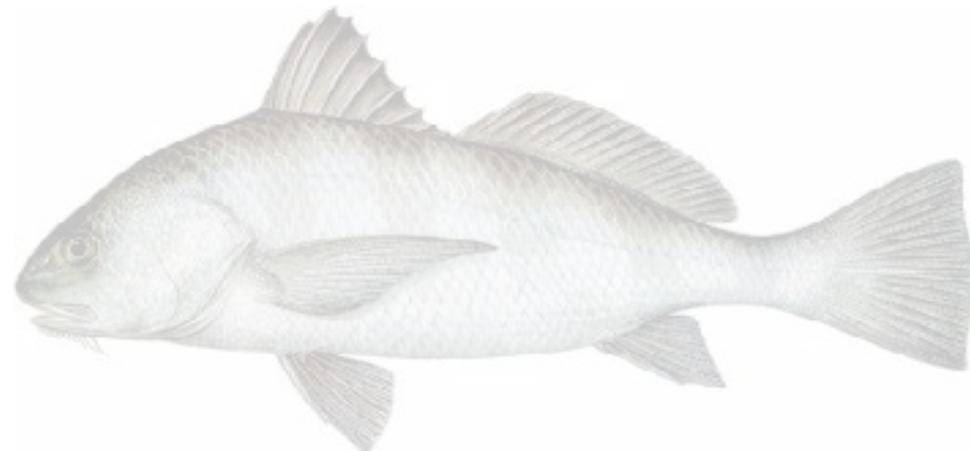


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## Reason 2

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- Black drum populations are not subject to any of the protections or benefits gained from an interstate fishery management plan.
  - Ability to act quickly is limited by a lack of a framework





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## Reason 3

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- Although the stock is not currently considered to be depleted or in trouble, there is currently no framework or forum for states to confront issues relating to the migratory black drum population and/or their black drum fisheries.
- No issue at this time
  - Gives managers better tools to address future issues

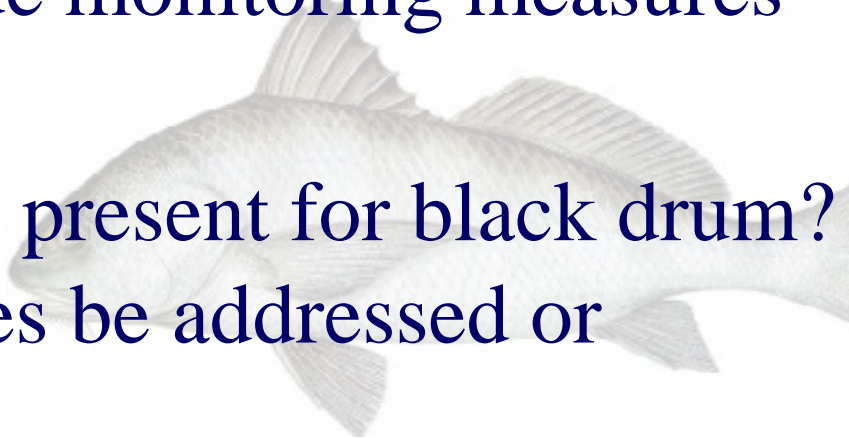




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# Key questions

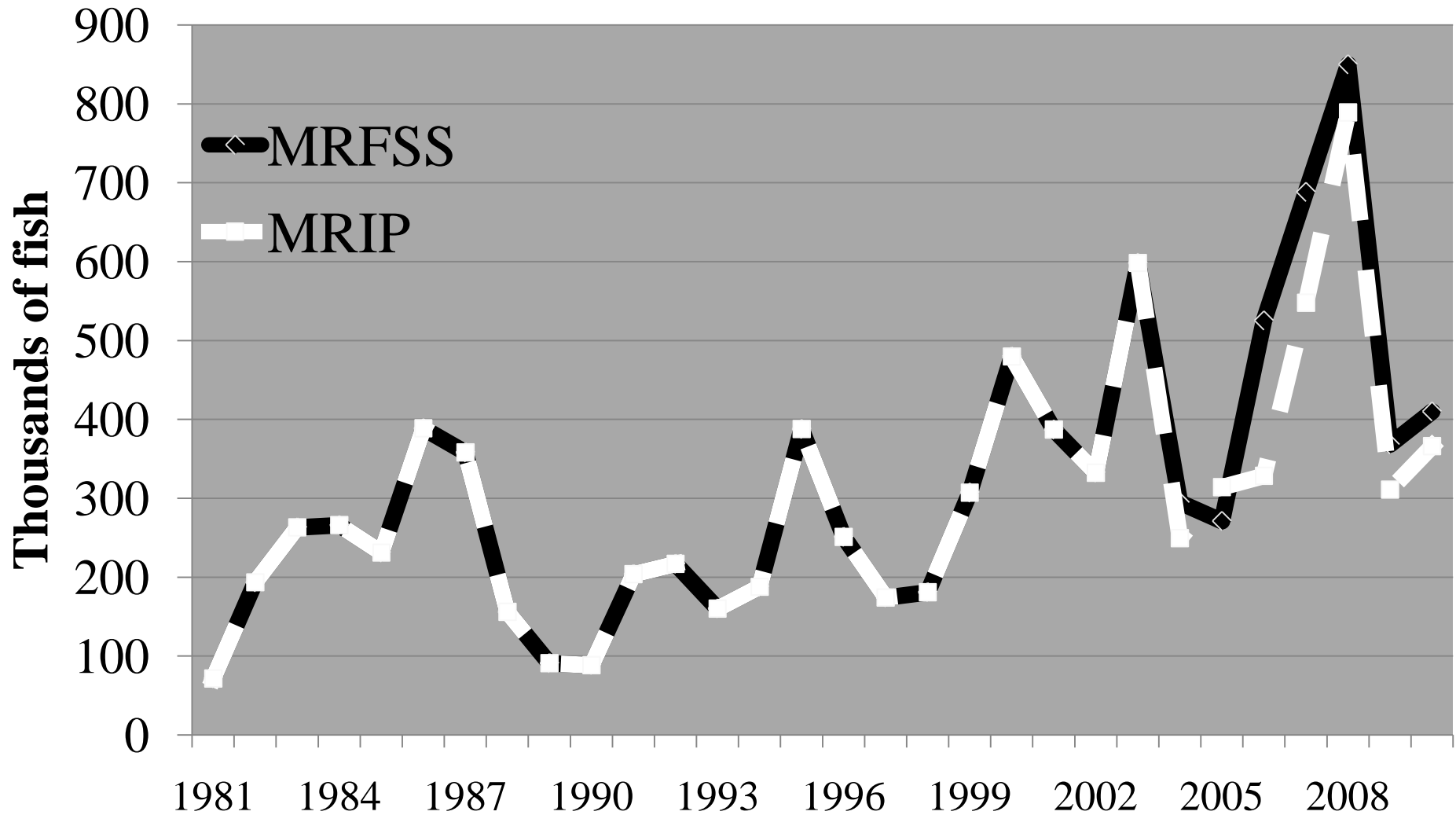
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- What is your perception of the health of the black drum population, and what trends and/or issues do you see in the fishery?
  - What should be the objectives for the black drum management program?
  - Should the FMP include monitoring measures for black drum?
  - What habitat issues are present for black drum? How should these issues be addressed or evaluated further?
- 



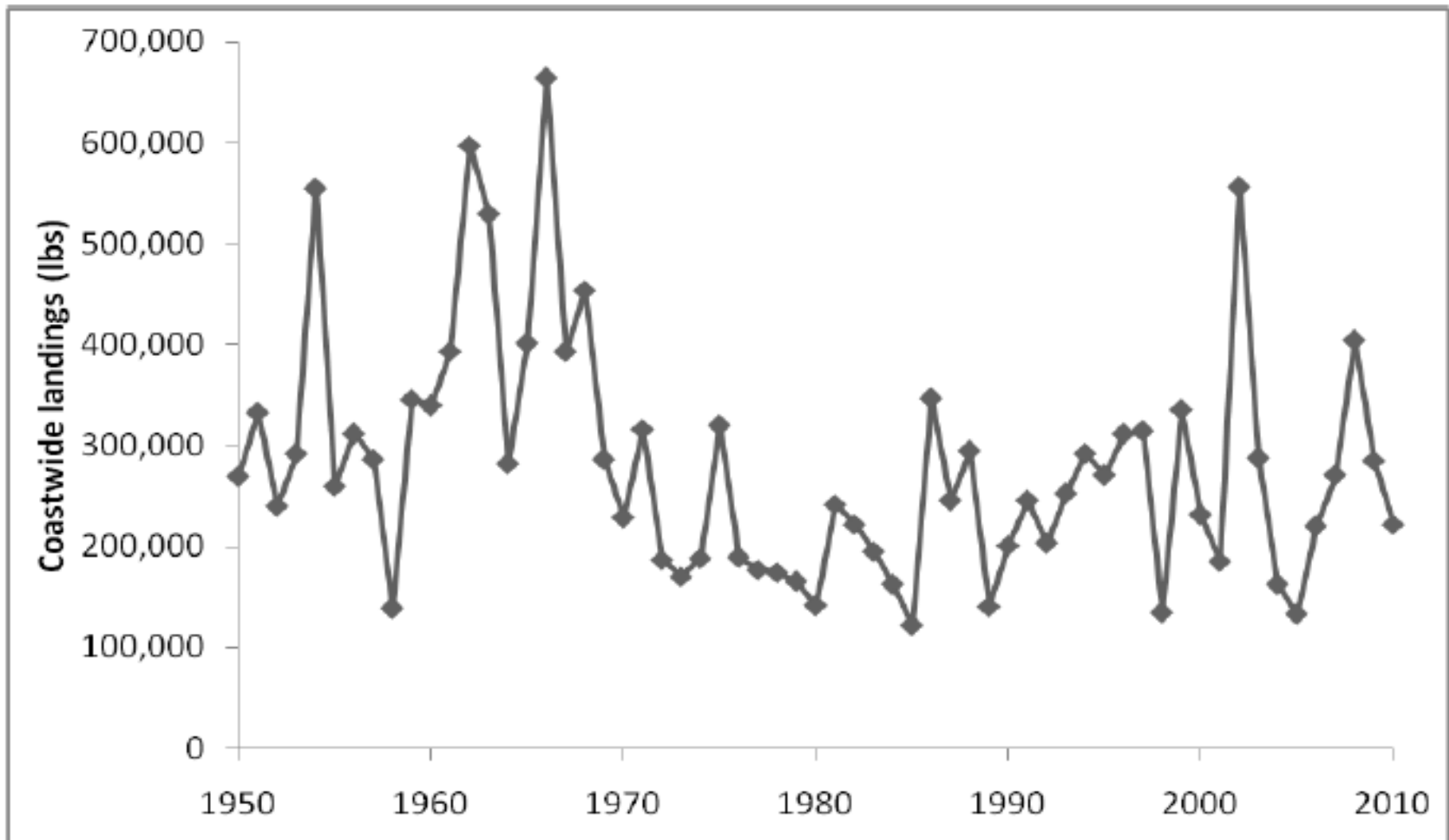


# Recreational Harvest





# Commercial Harvest



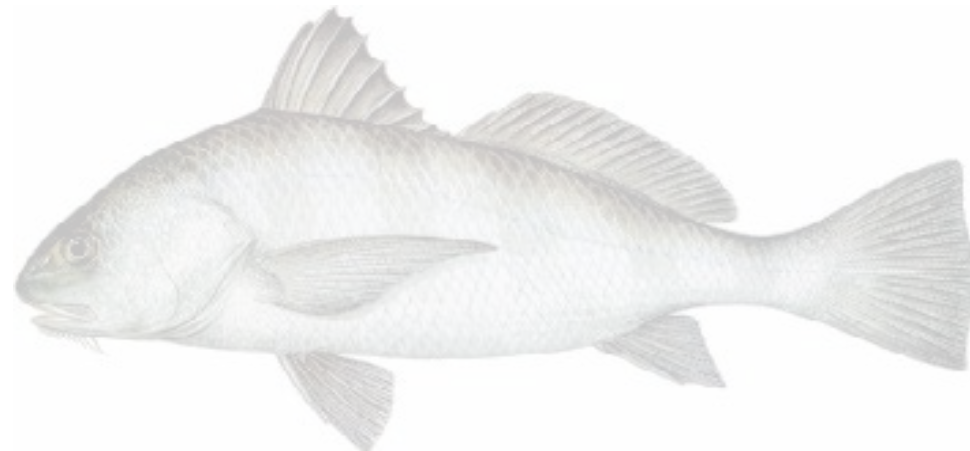


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# Main question

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**“How would you like the black drum fishery to look in the future?”**





Working towards healthy, self-sustaining populations  
for all Atlantic coast fish species or successful  
restoration well in progress by 2015

## Potential implementation options for state or regional quotas for Snapper-Grouper Species



South Atlantic State-Federal Management Board  
February 2012



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# Background

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- November 2011 motion
  - Move to charge staff to look into a South Atlantic Snapper Grouper Complex Implementation Plan. Motion by Bill Cole; second by Spud Woodward. Motion carried.
  
- December 2011 SAFMC meeting
  - Discussed potential for state/regional quotas in Snapper-Grouper and Coastal Migratory Pelagics species





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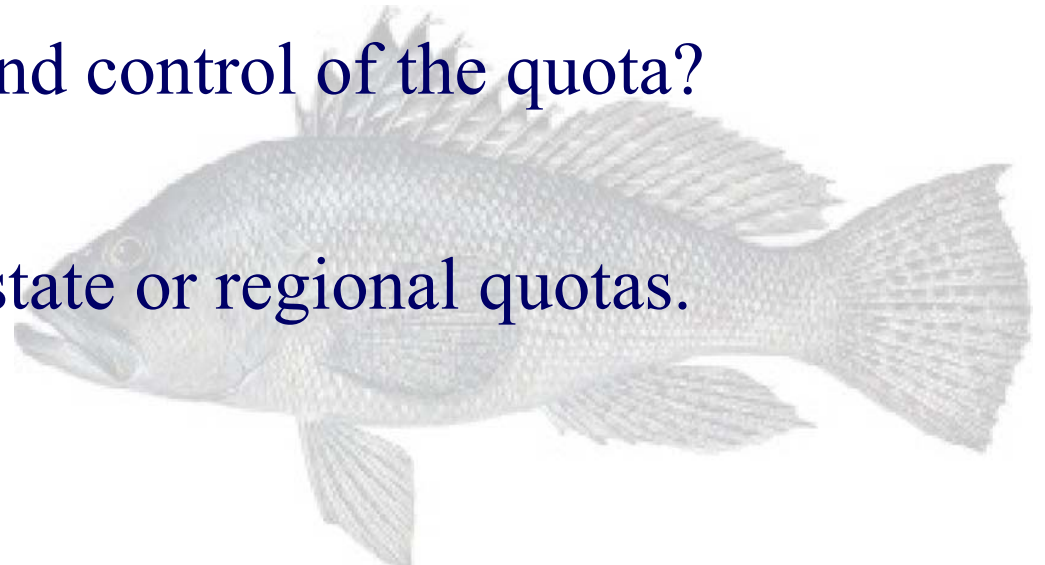
## Potential problems to address

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How can the states manage significant species in the Snapper-Grouper complex to ensure...

- Full utilization of the fishing quota?
- Extended fishing seasons?
- Sufficient monitoring and control of the quota?

One option are state or regional quotas.



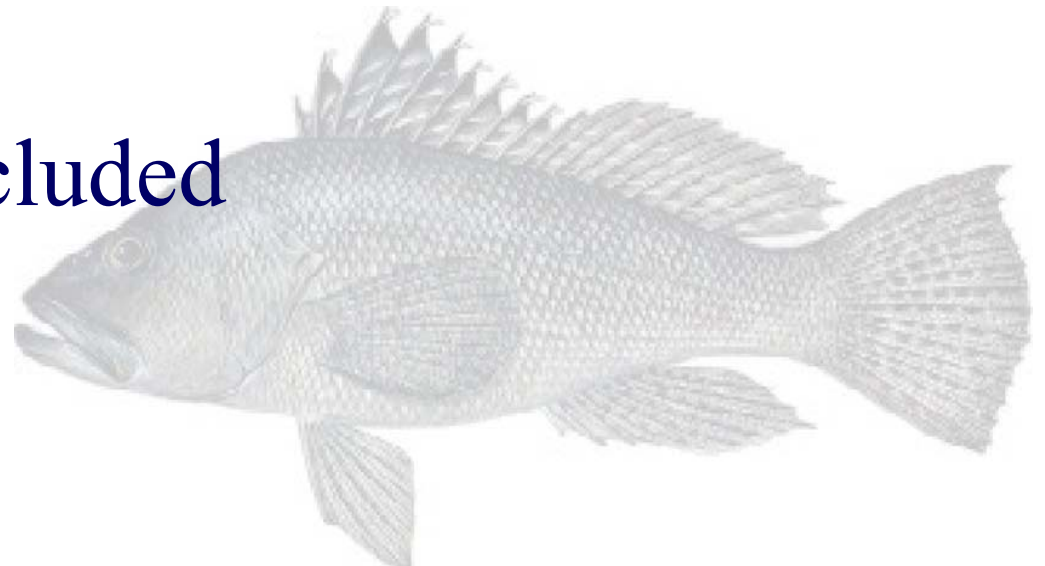


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# White paper

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- Possible management methods
- Key questions
- Specific concerns
- Allocation *not* included



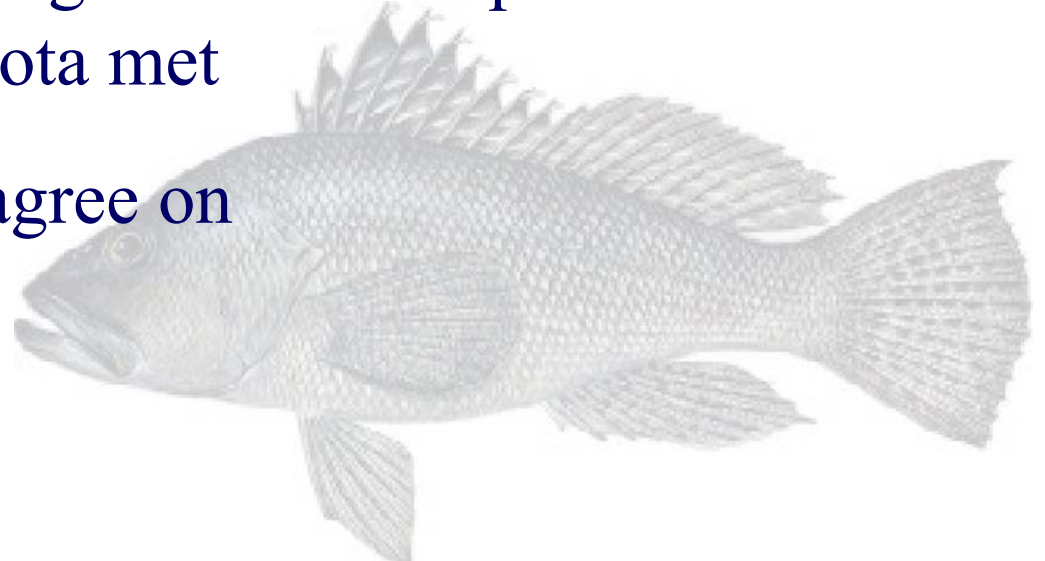


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# Joint Plan

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- Measures must comply with ACFCMA and MSA
- Passed by SAFMC and ASMFC
- Can accommodate aspects that are solely within ASMFC Plan (scup, black sea bass)
- NMFS lead on monitoring but states responsible for closing waters when quota met
- ASMFC and Councils agree on





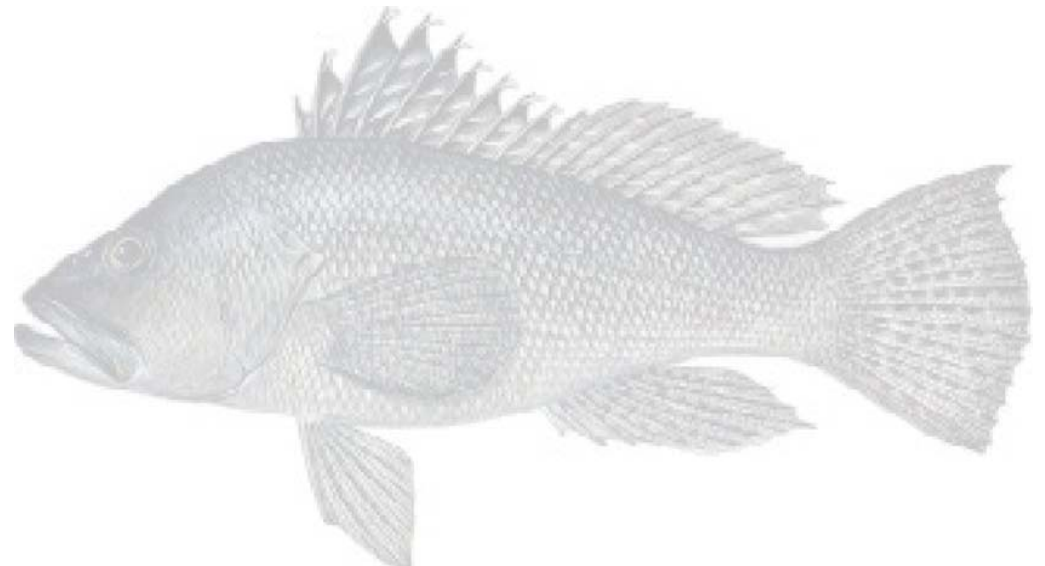


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# Complementary Plan

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- Plan formed by ASMFC Board under ACFCMA
- States specified as lead in both monitoring and enforcement of state water closure
- Federal plan quota level still the coastwide limit





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# Emergency Action

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- ASMFC action only; requires 2/3 vote
- Short-term: 180 days plus 2 years
- Requires on-going action towards developing more permanent measures
- States specified as lead in both monitoring and enforcement of state water closure
- Federal plan quota level still the coastwide limit



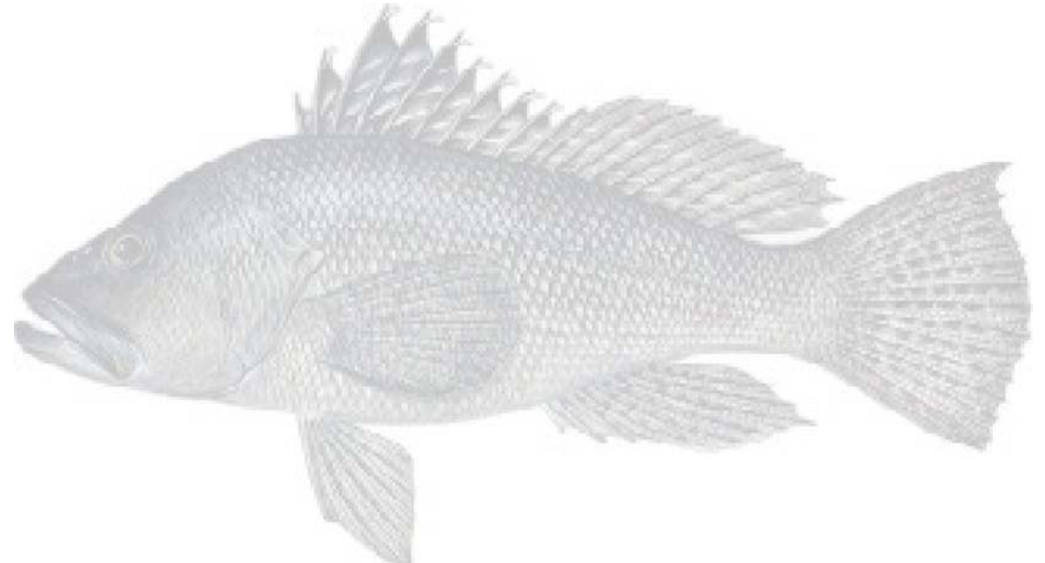


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## Informal Agreement

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- No formal or binding decision made by the South Atlantic Board but may be the forum for discussion
- Monitoring and/or closure responsibility of the states
- Non-binding
- Federal plan quota level still the coastwide limit



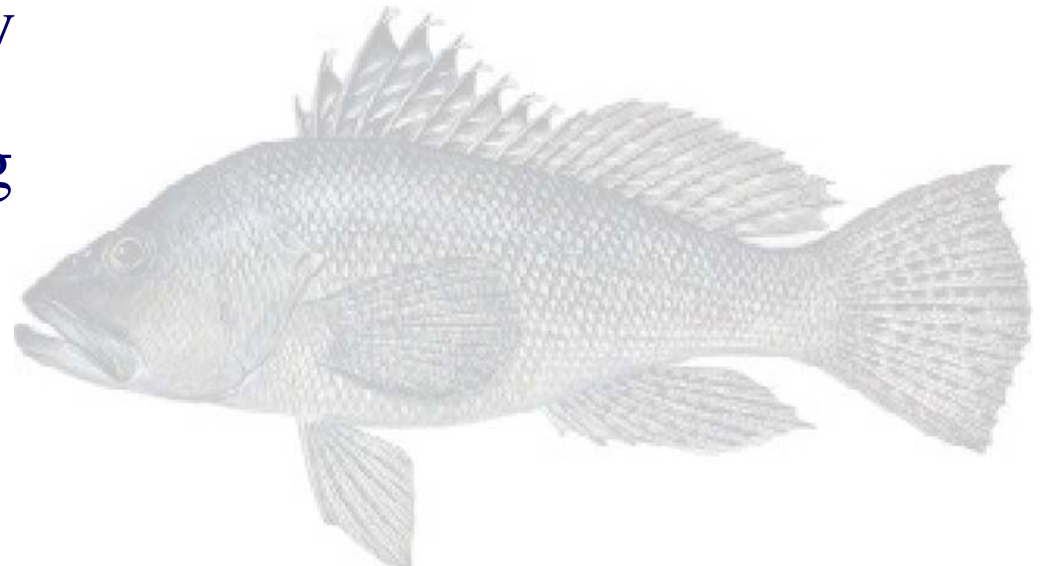


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# Key questions

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- Monitoring responsibility
- Overage/underage
- Closing the fishery
- Transfers
- Management Flexibility
- Coastwide quota setting



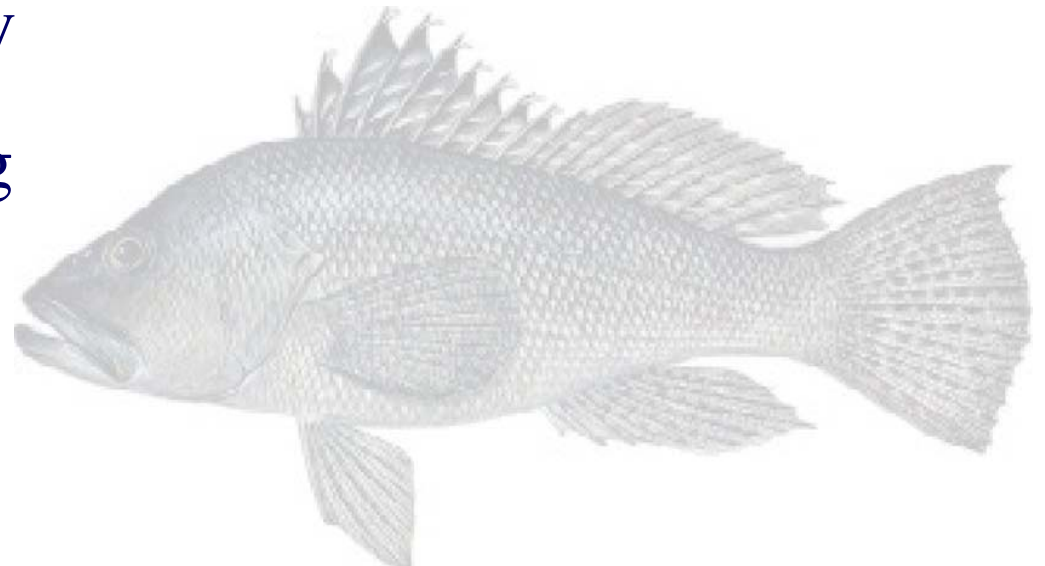


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# Key questions

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- **Monitoring responsibility**
- **Overage/underage**
- **Closing the fishery**
- **Transfers**
- **Management Flexibility**
- **Coastwide quota setting**





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## Future work

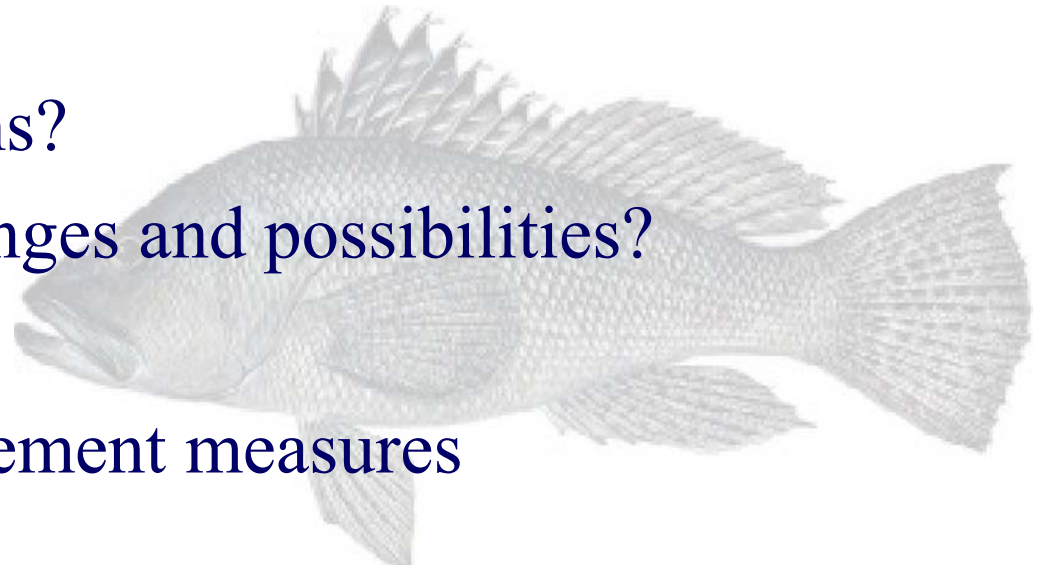
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### ➤ SAFMC

- Presentation from North Carolina scheduled for March
- Potential for further feedback to staff at March meeting

### ➤ ASMFC

- More detailed options?
- State-specific challenges and possibilities?
- Public input?
- Initiate some management measures



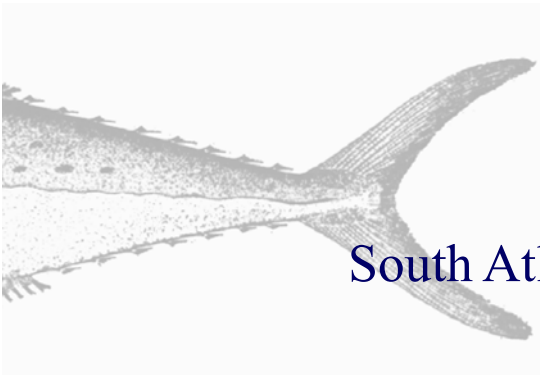


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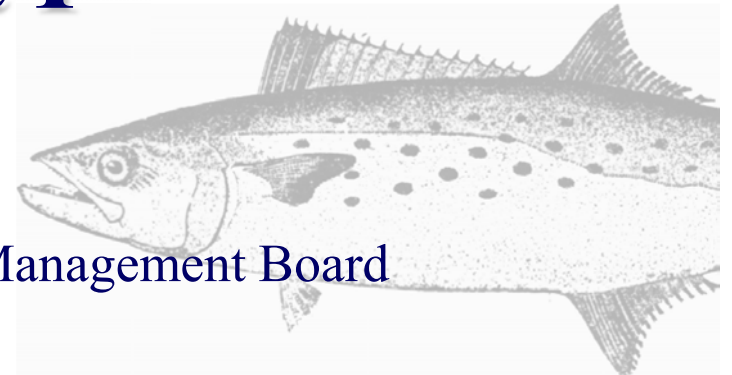
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# Spanish Mackerel Technical Addendum 1a to Amendment I



South Atlantic State-Federal Fisheries Management Board  
February 2012





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# Background

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- Commission approved Omnibus Amendment for Spanish mackerel, Spot, and Spotted Seatrout in August 2011
- Intent was to update ASMFC FMP with current state and federal requirements
- Spanish mackerel implementation plans due March 15







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## Problem

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- Original draft erroneously listed commercial trip limit requirements for Florida:
  - Once 75% of the adjusted quota had been taken, trip limit is 1,000 pounds
  
- Current Florida requirements for the Spanish mackerel commercial trip limit once 75% of the adjusted quota is taken is 1,500 pounds.





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## Tech. Add. 1a to Am. I

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- Changes reference to commercial trip limit to reflect current Florida requirements
- 1,500 pounds once 75% of adjusted quota is harvested instead of 1,000 pounds

