

# SSC Review of OFL/ABC for Framework 34

**Jonathon Peros, Council Staff,  
Dr. Dvora Hart, NEFSC**

**SSC Meeting  
October 13, 2021**



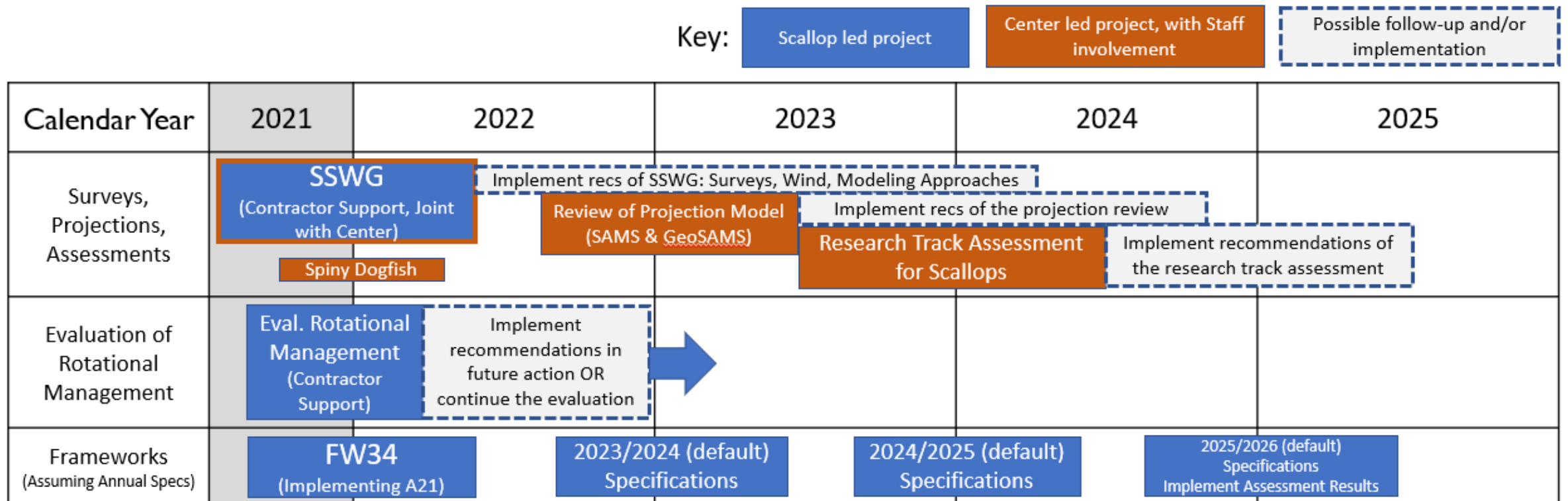
# Presentation Plan

- Jonathon - Outlook for Assessment Related Work, Framework 34 Overview, Management Background, TOR introduction
- Dr. Dvora Hart – Projection analyses, OFL/ABC methods, 2022 & 2023 OFL/ABC. (slides 13-20)

# Outlook for Scallop Assessment Related Work

Several projects planned for the next few years that are likely to directly address issues that have emerged in recent years.

## Planned Work and Multi-year Scallop FMP outlook



# Framework 34 (FW34)

**OFL and ABC** – The same control rules developed in A15 and used for FW21-33, with updated survey and fishery data

- OFL - equivalent to the catch associated with  $F_{msy}$  ( $F=0.61$ )
- ABC control rule – catch set at 75% probability of remaining below the  $F$  associated the OFL ( $F=0.45$ ). Risk is evaluated in terms the probability of overfishing compared to the fraction loss of yield.

*The fishery has not exceeded ABC/ACL since A15*

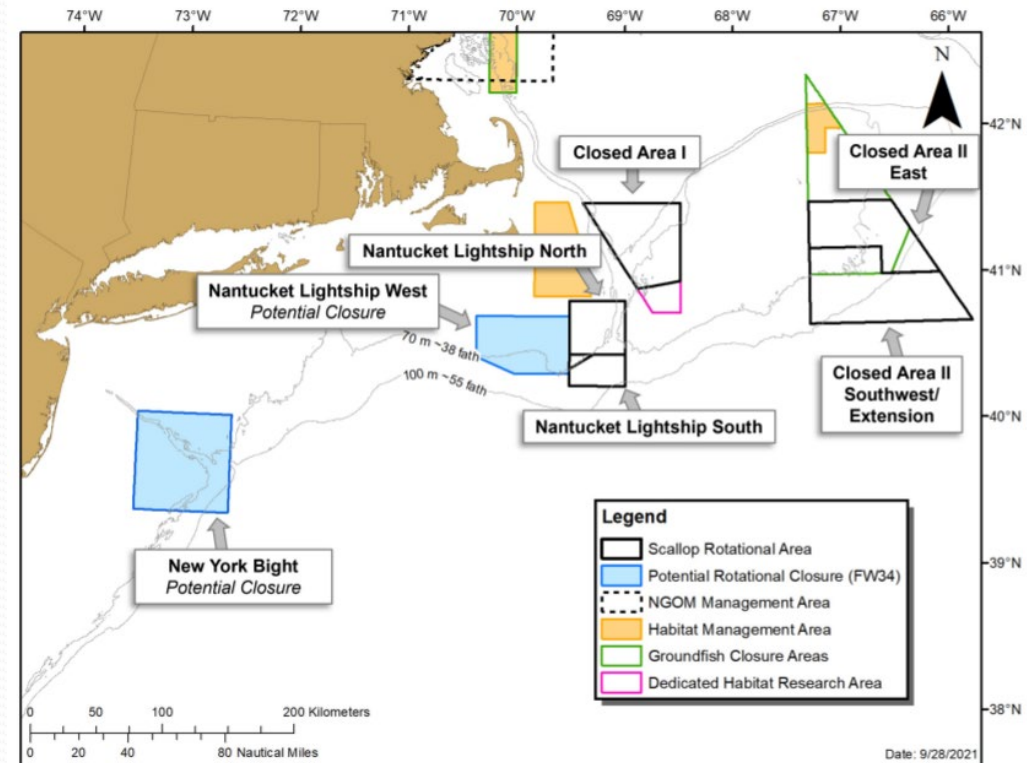
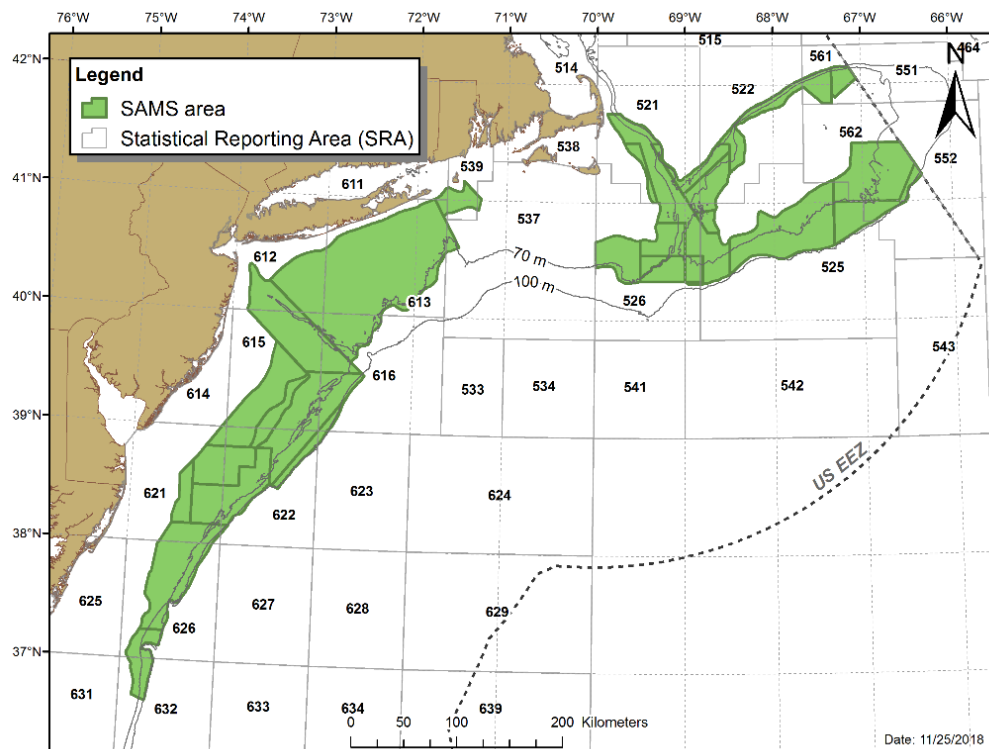
*Stock status: Not overfished and overfishing not occurring*

# Fishery Specifications for 2022

- No Action – 18 DAS, 1 access area trip in Mid-Atlantic Access Area, ~1.5 mil lbs for LAGC IFQ.
- Considering access in rotational areas:
  - Closed Area II & Nantucket Lightship South
- Likely implementation April 1, 2022.

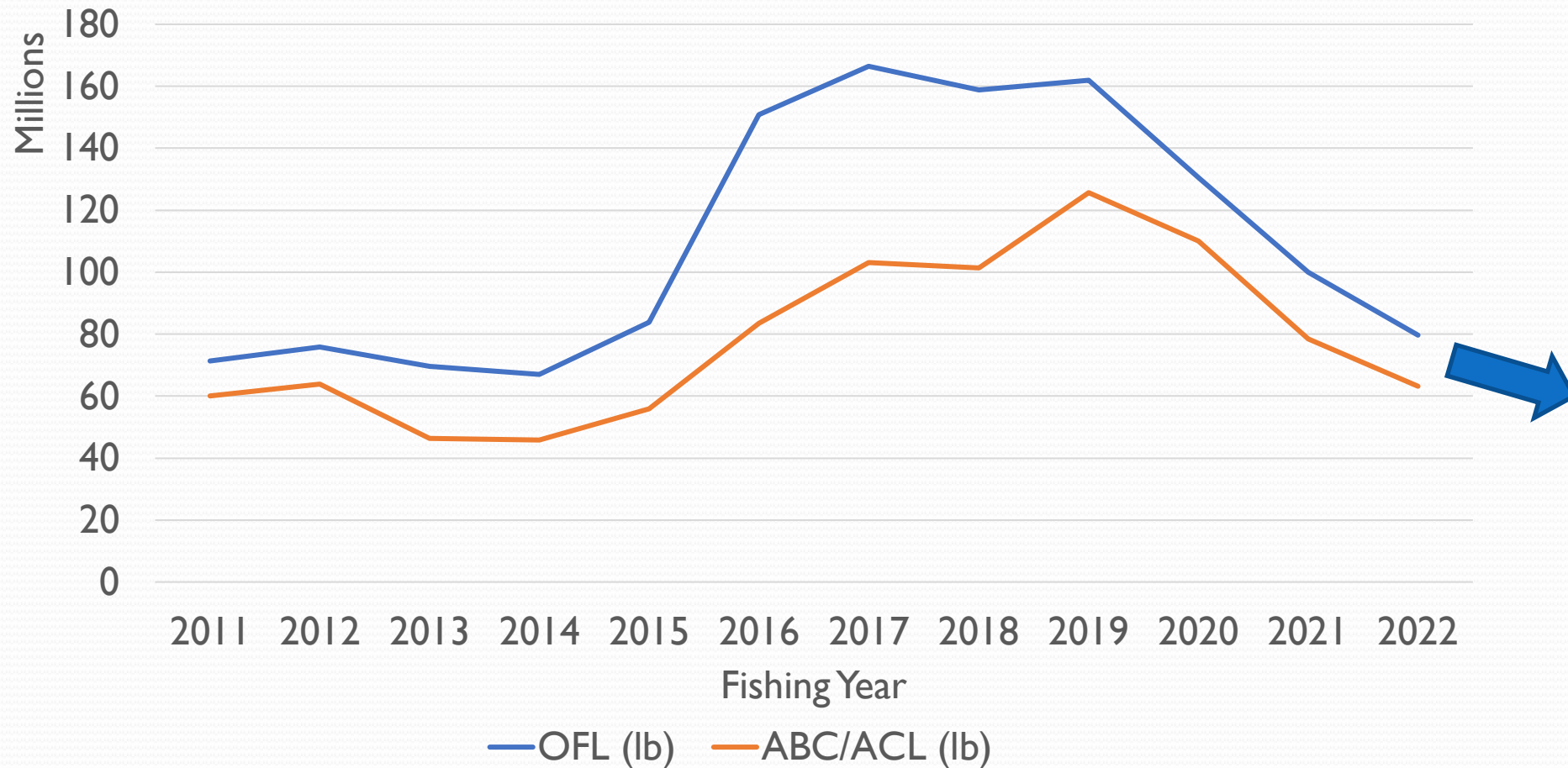
**Proposed FY 2022  
ACL  
(F=0.45)  
~63.2 million lbs**

**“Spatial Management”  
FY 2022 Possible  
Landings  
(TBD < ACL)**



# Recent OFL & ABC (GB & MA)

OFL & ABC (2011-2022) in pounds





# SSC Action on FW34 - TORS

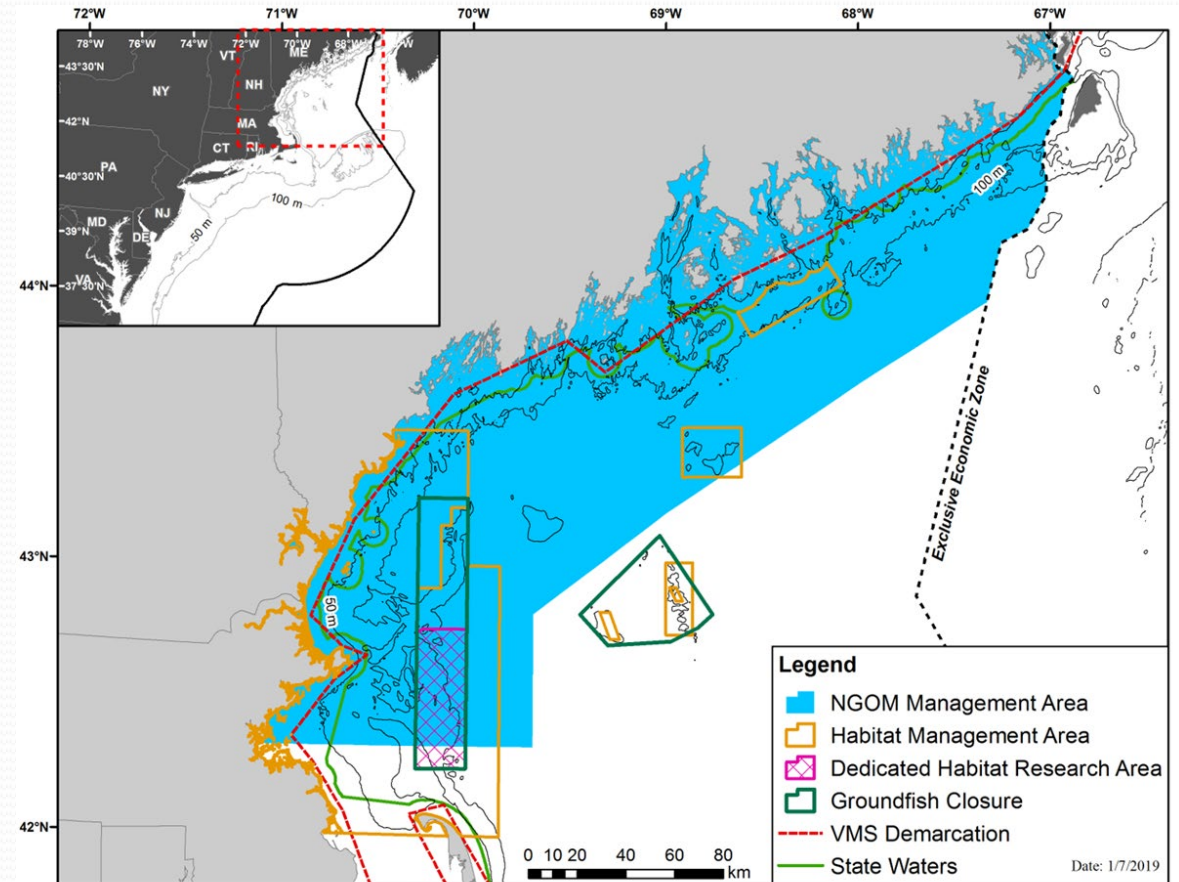
1. Review information provided by the Scallop PDT on **changes to scallop meat weights and dredge efficiency** used to develop 2021 survey estimates and **growth and selectivity parameters** used in the Scallop Area Management Simulator (SAMS) model to project biomass. Provide the Council with a recommendation as to whether these changes are appropriate.
2. Consider if the biomass estimates developed by PDT for areas of the **Gulf of Maine** that have been surveyed but are outside of the NGOM and the current Georges Bank scallop survey strata are appropriate to include in the biomass estimates for the resource as a whole in developing 2022 and 2023 OFL and ABC estimates.
3. Using reference points updated by the 2020 management track assessment, and considering the Council's Risk Policy Statement, review the Scallop PDT's updated projections for the scallop resource, including estimates from the Gulf of Maine and Northern Gulf of Maine management unit, and **provide the Council with OFL and ABC recommendations using the Council's ABC control rule for fishing years 2022 and 2023 (default).**



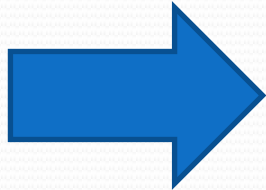


# FW34 – Transition in Calculating OFL & ABC

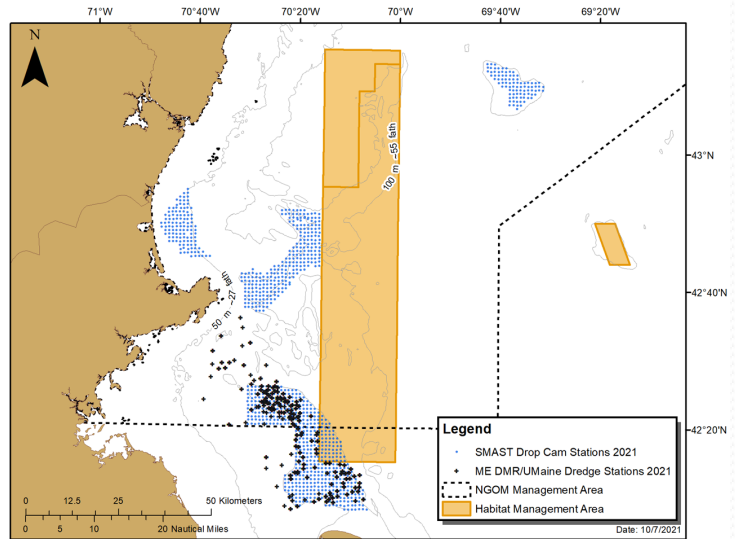
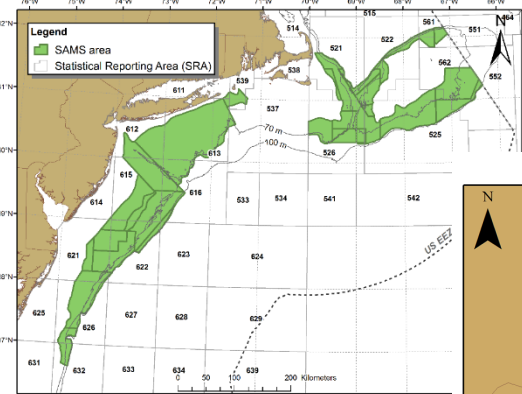
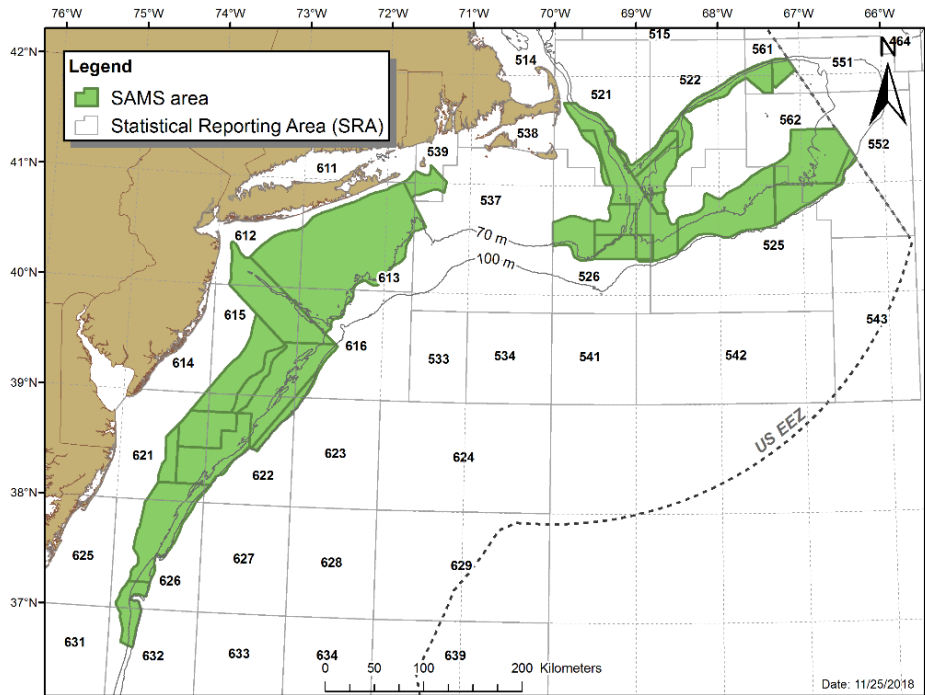
- **NEW:** Council Action, more areas contributing to OFL + ABC
- Amendment 21 (2020) modified management of the scallop resource in the Northern Gulf of Maine Management Area (NGOM), shown in blue on the map.
  - Biomass from NGOM management unit now included in the OFL and ABC.
- **WHY THIS YEAR?** Framework 34 is the management action that is implementing measures from Amendment 21.



**Old way:  
OFL & ABC from  
Georges Bank and  
Mid-Atlantic Only**



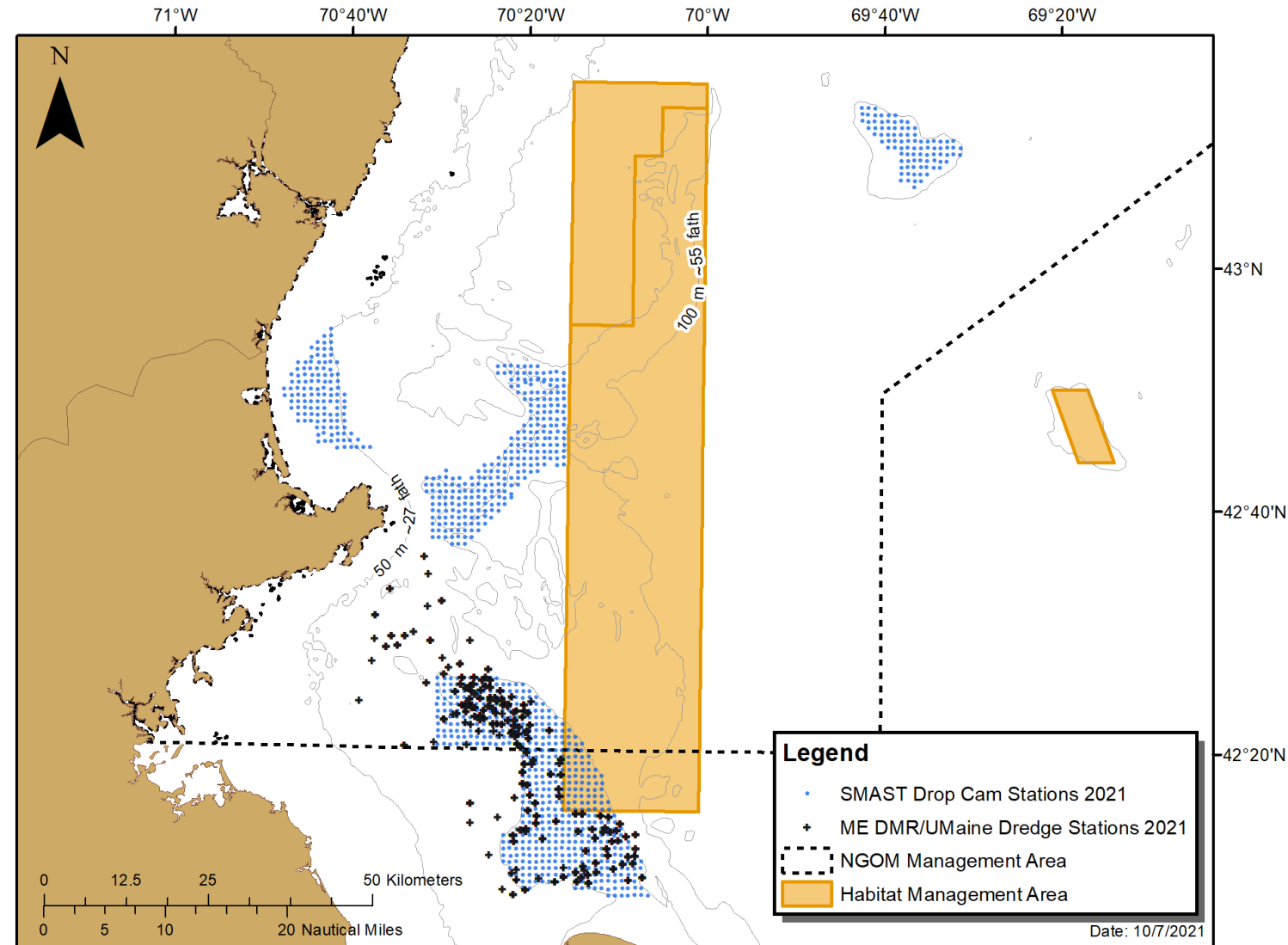
**FW34:  
GB & MA +  
New areas from the GOM**



# Gulf of Maine

- Gulf of Maine is considered data poor for scallops. No reference points.
- Survey time series is growing, supported through the RSA.
- No survey strata for the area, dredge and drop camera coverage in 2021
- Surveys inside NGOM management unit, surveys in GOM outside of NGOM
- Scallop population increased in recent years, Stellwagen Bank area. Growing fishery.

## 2021 Scallop Survey Coverage in GOM



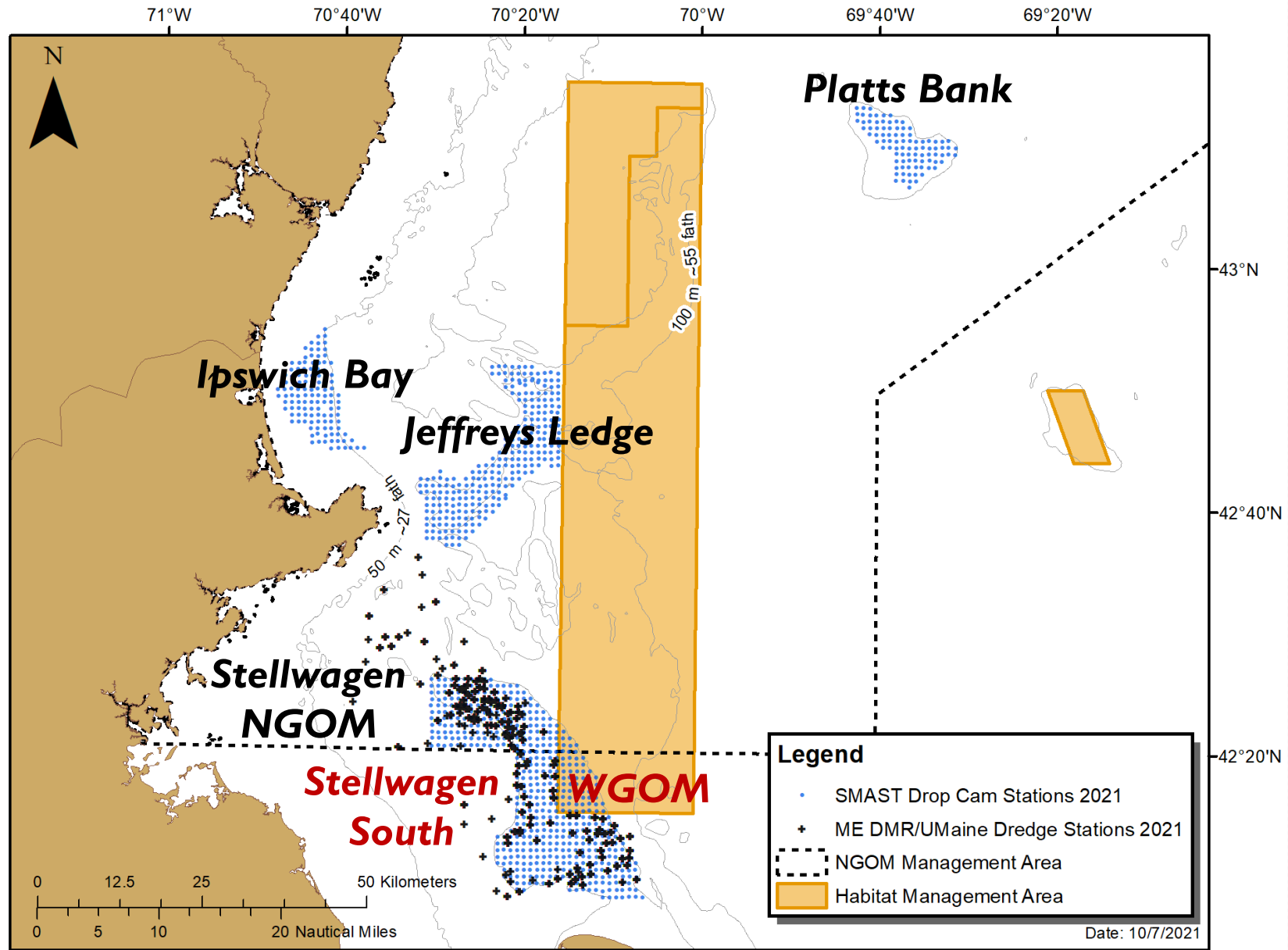
# Contribution to 2022 OFL + ABC

(values in mt)

	OFL	ABC
NGOM Stellwagen	741	560
NGOM Other Platts, Jeffreys, Ipswich	166	124
<b>TOTAL NGOM</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>684</b>

	OFL	ABC
Stellwagen South	239	180
WGOM	990	739
<b>TOTAL GOM</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>919</b>

	OFL	ABC
GB & MA	36,135	28,702



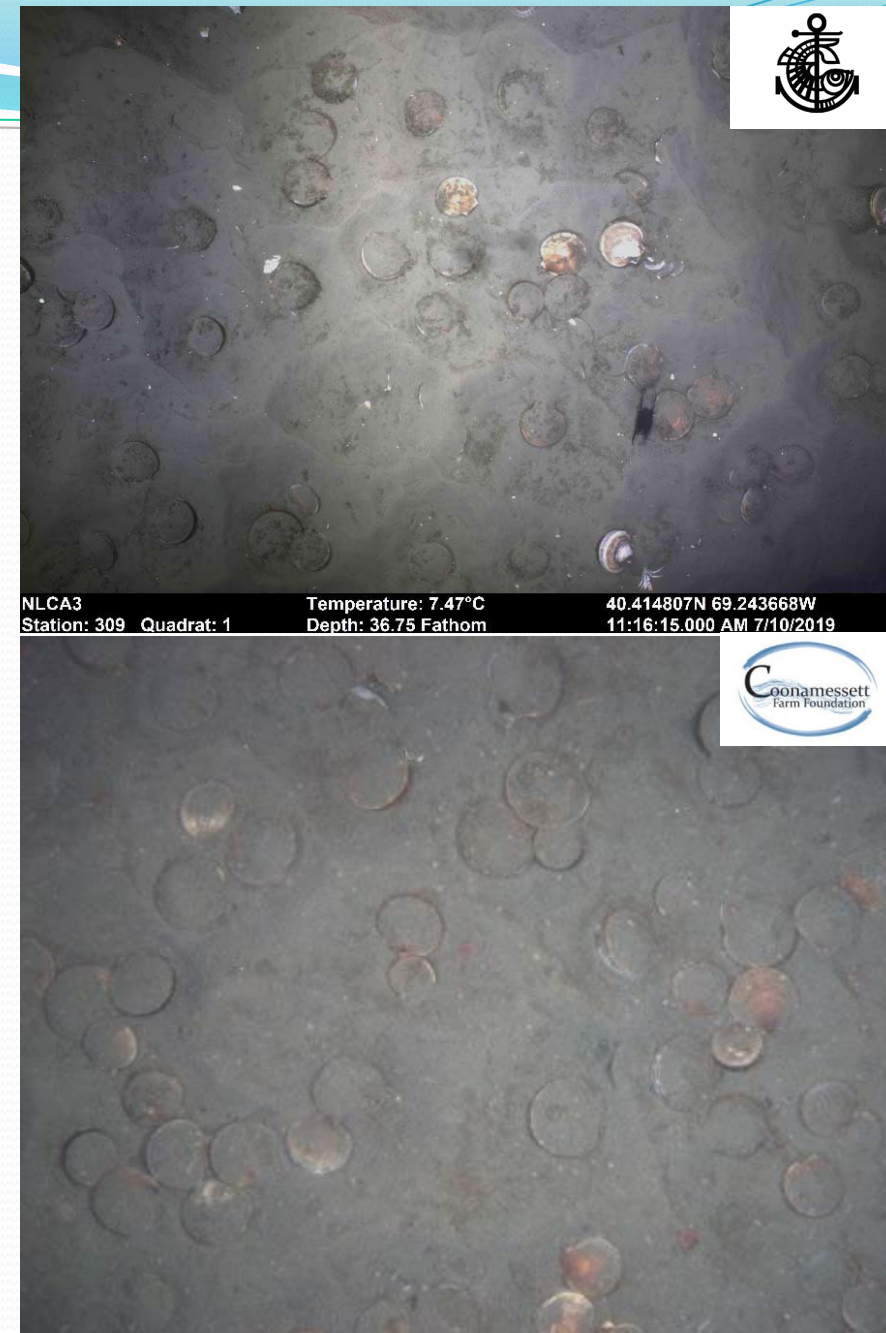
Adding GOM would have a small impact on fishery allocations for 2022.



# TOR#1

PDT is recommending four data adjustments that impact the OFL/ABC estimates:

- Adjustments to **SH-MW parameters** and **dredge efficiency** in the **NLS-South Area**.
- Applying **fishery selectivity in the NLS-South** that better reflects the size distribution of scallops that will be in the fishery.
- Reducing **growth** expectations in most areas to account for slower than expected growth/overly optimistic projections.



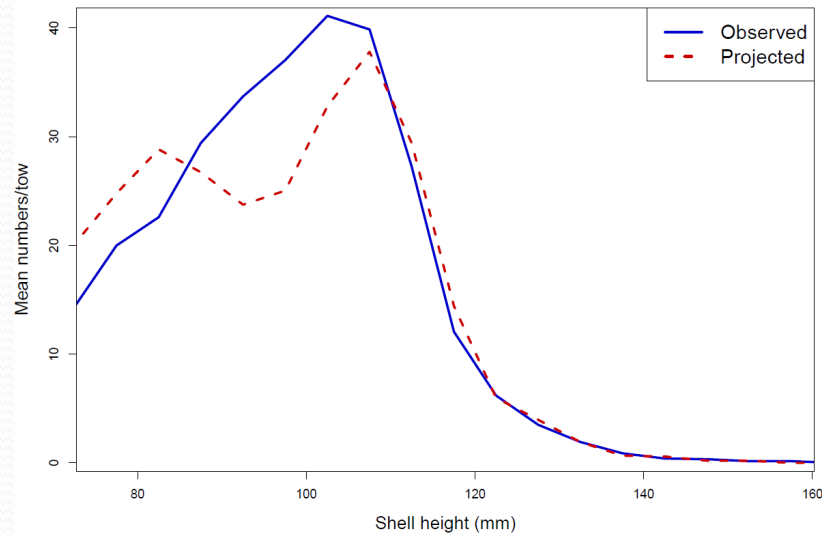


# Dr. Dvora Hart

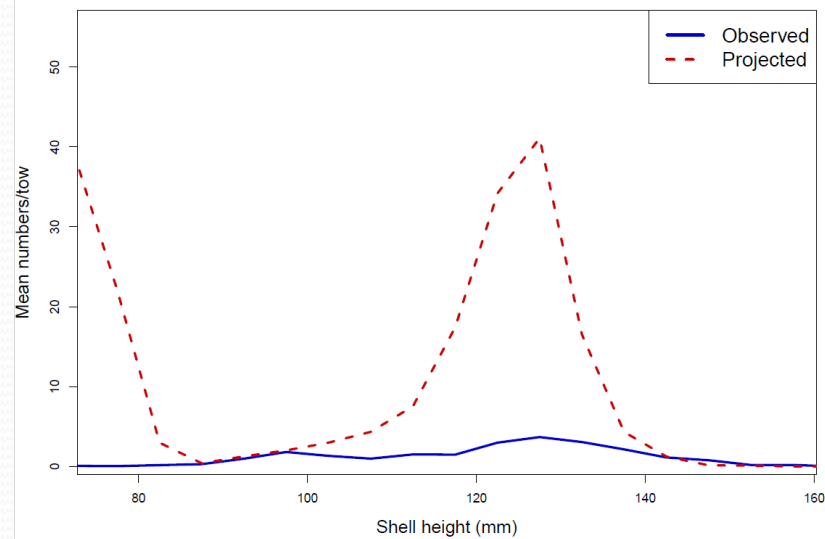
# Comparison of Projections and Survey Estimates

2021 Survey Results compared to 2021 projections from 2020 data. Growth parameters were reduced in the 2020 and 2021 projections, consistent with 2020 management track assessment.

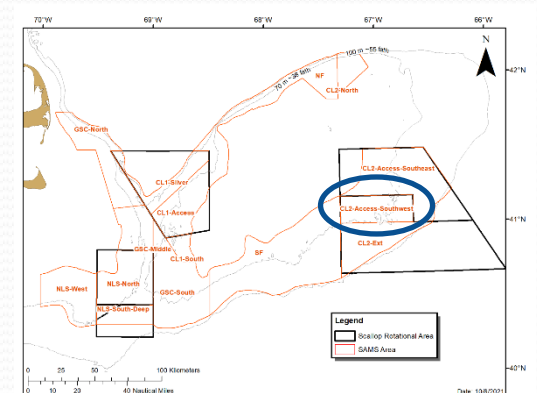
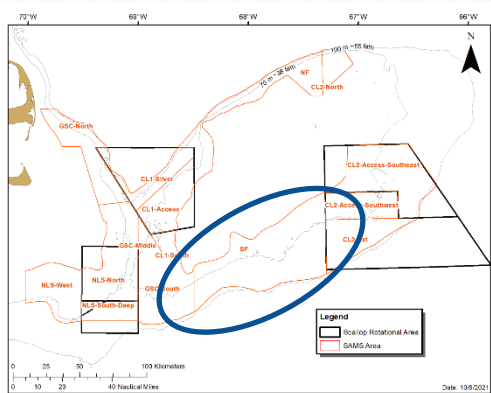
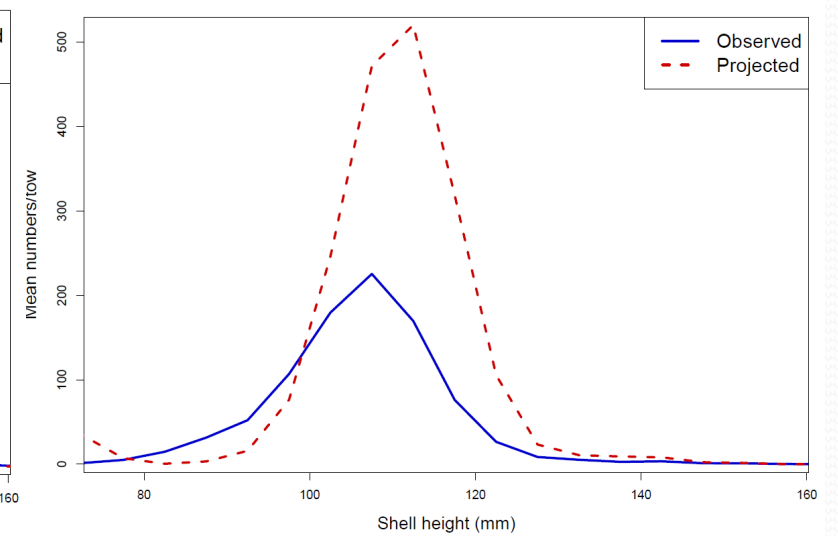
## Southern Flank (west of CAII)



## Elephant Trunk Flex



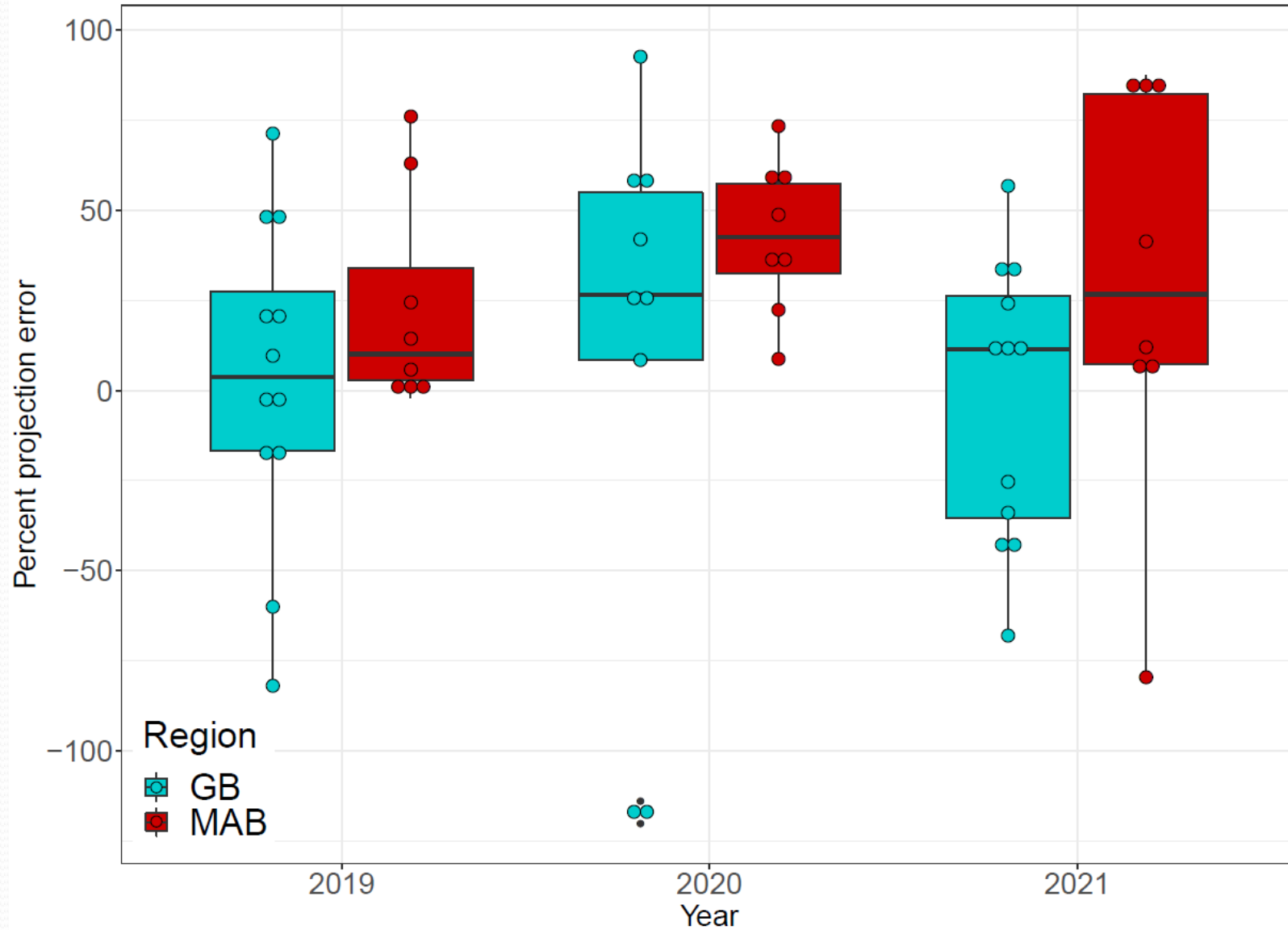
## CAII-Southwest (Growth not adjusted)





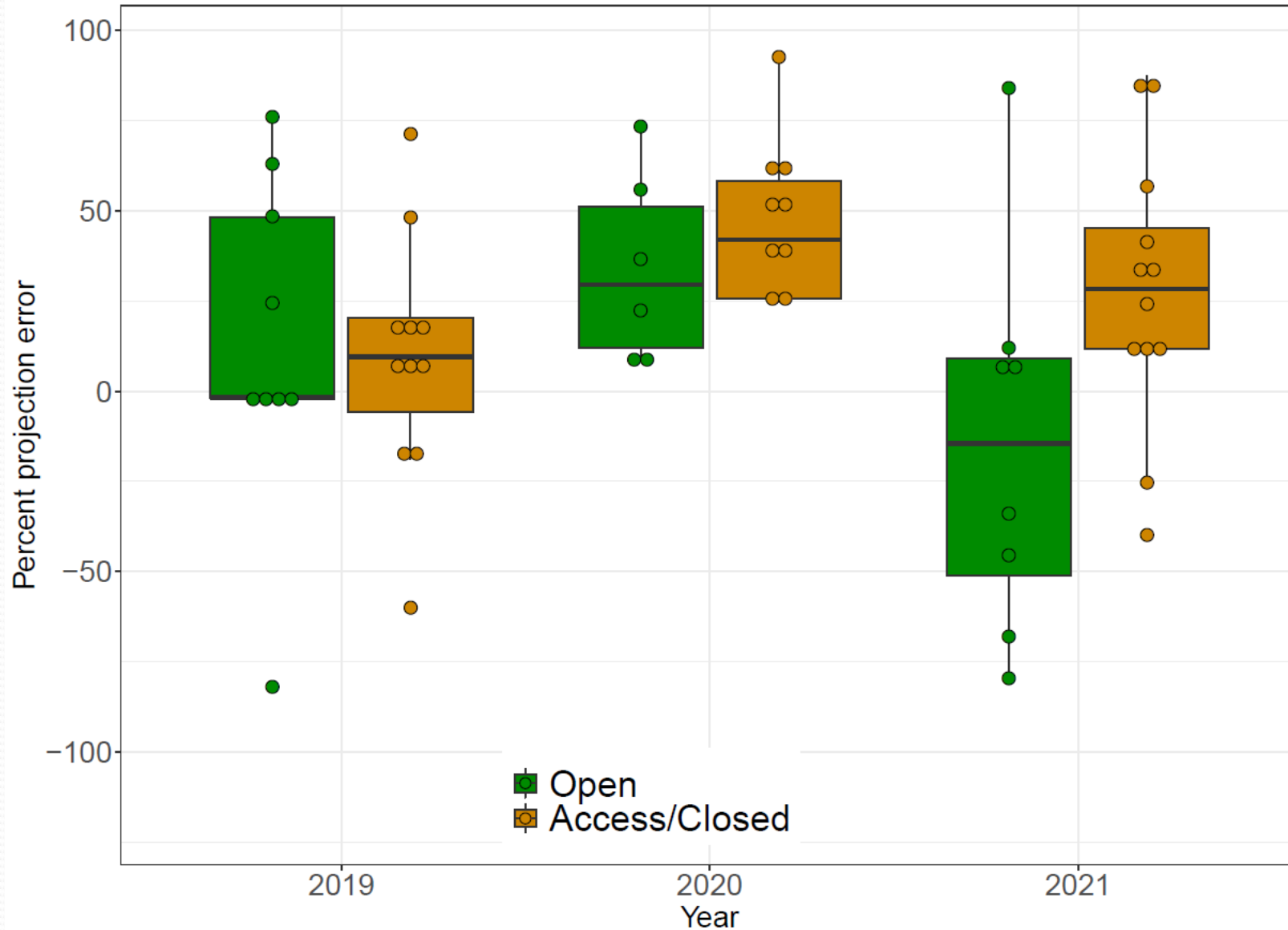
# Comparison of Projections and Survey Estimates

The % error is calculated as  $100 * (\text{predicted} - \text{observed}) / \text{predicted}$ . Positive errors mean the projection was an overestimate, and negative is an underestimate.



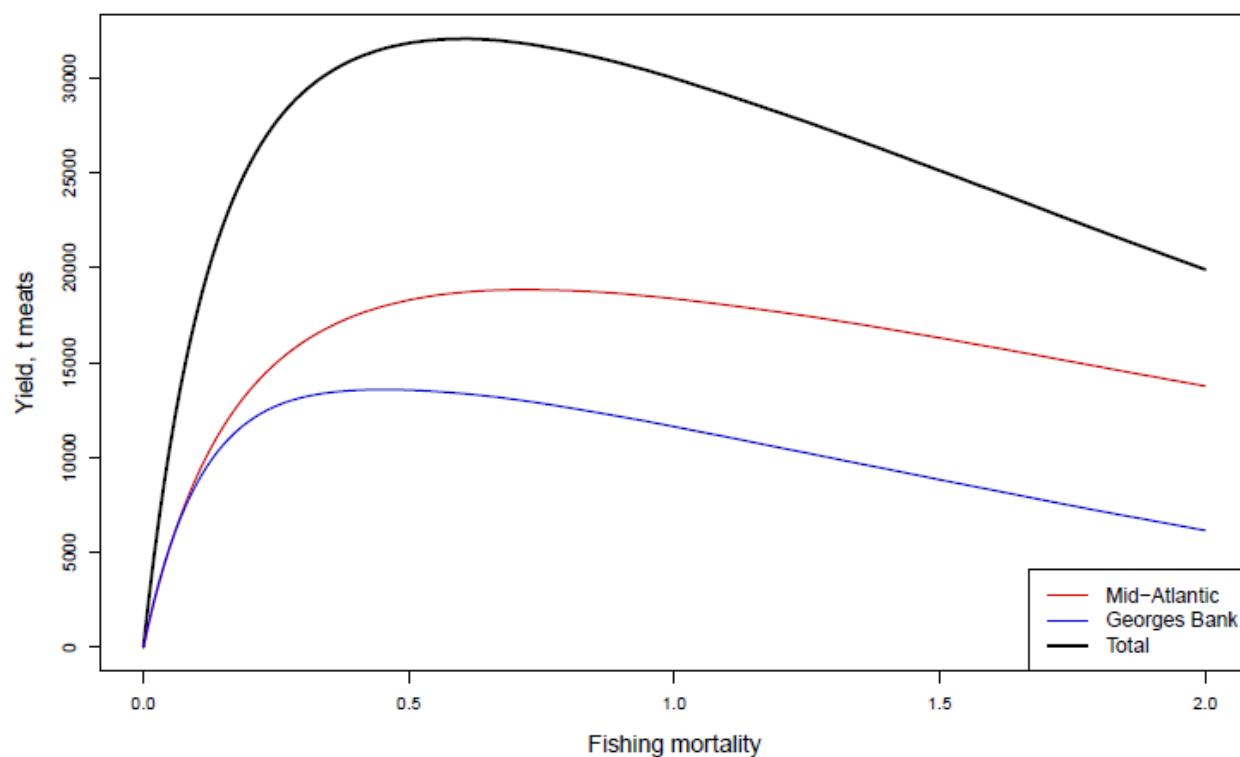
# Comparison of Projections and Survey Estimates

The % error is calculated as  $100 * (\text{predicted} - \text{observed}) / \text{predicted}$ . Comparison of AA and Open Areas.



# Combined Mid-Atlantic/Georges Bank $F_{MSY}$ for Sea Scallops

The  $F_{MSY}$  for the Mid-Atlantic and Georges Bank is a compromise between the higher  $F_{MSY}$  in the Mid-Atlantic and the estimate of  $F_{MSY} = 0.46$  in Georges Bank. The higher  $F_{MSY}$  in the Mid-Atlantic is due to sea scallops there having higher  $K$  and  $M$ , but lower  $L_{\infty}$ .



# ACL/OFL methods for Mid-Atlantic and Georges Bank Sea Scallops

- The SAMS model was initialized to 2021 survey data and projected to 2022 based on 2021 management measures.
- ACL landings were calculated by assuming  $F = 0.45$  in all areas in 2021 and 2022. Discards/incidental mortality were estimated as  $0.05FB$  in the Mid-Atlantic, and  $0.1FB$  on Georges Bank, based on estimates from the 2018 benchmark assessment.
- OFL landings in 2022 were calculated by assuming  $F = 0.61$  in all areas. Discards were calculated similarly to the ACL. ACL/OFL landings in 2023 were calculated by assuming  $F = 0.45$  in 2022, and then  $F = 0.45$  or  $0.61$  in 2023.

# Developing ACL/OFL methods for GOM Sea Scallops

GOM scallops were not considered in the calculation of  $F_{MSY}$ , nor are there accepted reference points for the GOM. Recent estimates of growth parameters in the GOM (Hodgdon et al. 2020) indicate that  $L_{\infty}$  there is higher than on GB, which is in turn higher than MA, and  $K$  is lower in GOM than on GB which is lower than MA.

This suggests that  $F_{MSY}$  in GOM is no higher than that on GB, and perhaps lower. Until the next benchmark assessment, we propose to use the estimate of  $F_{MSY}$  on GB (0.46) as a proxy for that in GOM, and the  $F$  rate corresponding to the ACL target on GB (0.32) for use in the GOM. Shell height to meat weight parameters were estimated from 2021 dredge data for the Stellwagen area, and from 2019 dredge data for the other areas.

Based on these ideas, ACLs and OFLs were calculated for the GOM in a similar manner as in other areas, except using  $F$  targets of 0.32 for the ACL and 0.46 for the OFL.

# OFL & ABC for 2022 & 2023

	<b>2022 Values</b>	<b>ABC</b>	<b>%increase</b>	<b>OFL</b>	<b>%increase</b>
PDT recommendation	NGOM + GB & MA	29,386		37,042	
TOR2 question	Adding GOM	30,305	3.0%	38,271	3.2%
	<b>2023 Values</b>	<b>ABC</b>	<b>%increase</b>	<b>OFL</b>	<b>%increase</b>
PDT recommendation	NGOM + GB & MA	26,906		34,007	
TOR2 question	Adding GOM	27,606	2.5%	34,941	2.7%