

Scallop PDT

Jonathon Peros, NEFMC Staff

**Scallop PDT Meeting
January 24, 2019**



Upcoming Meetings (2020)

- January 24 – PDT call
- *Need to plan – PDT Conference Call – Hold Feb. 10th*
- February 26 & 27 – AP & Committee (Boston)
- Late March – AP & Committee (Boston)
- April 1 – Target Implementation of FW32
- April Council meeting (14th – 16th in Mystic, CT)
- Amendment 21: Vote on range of alternatives in April?

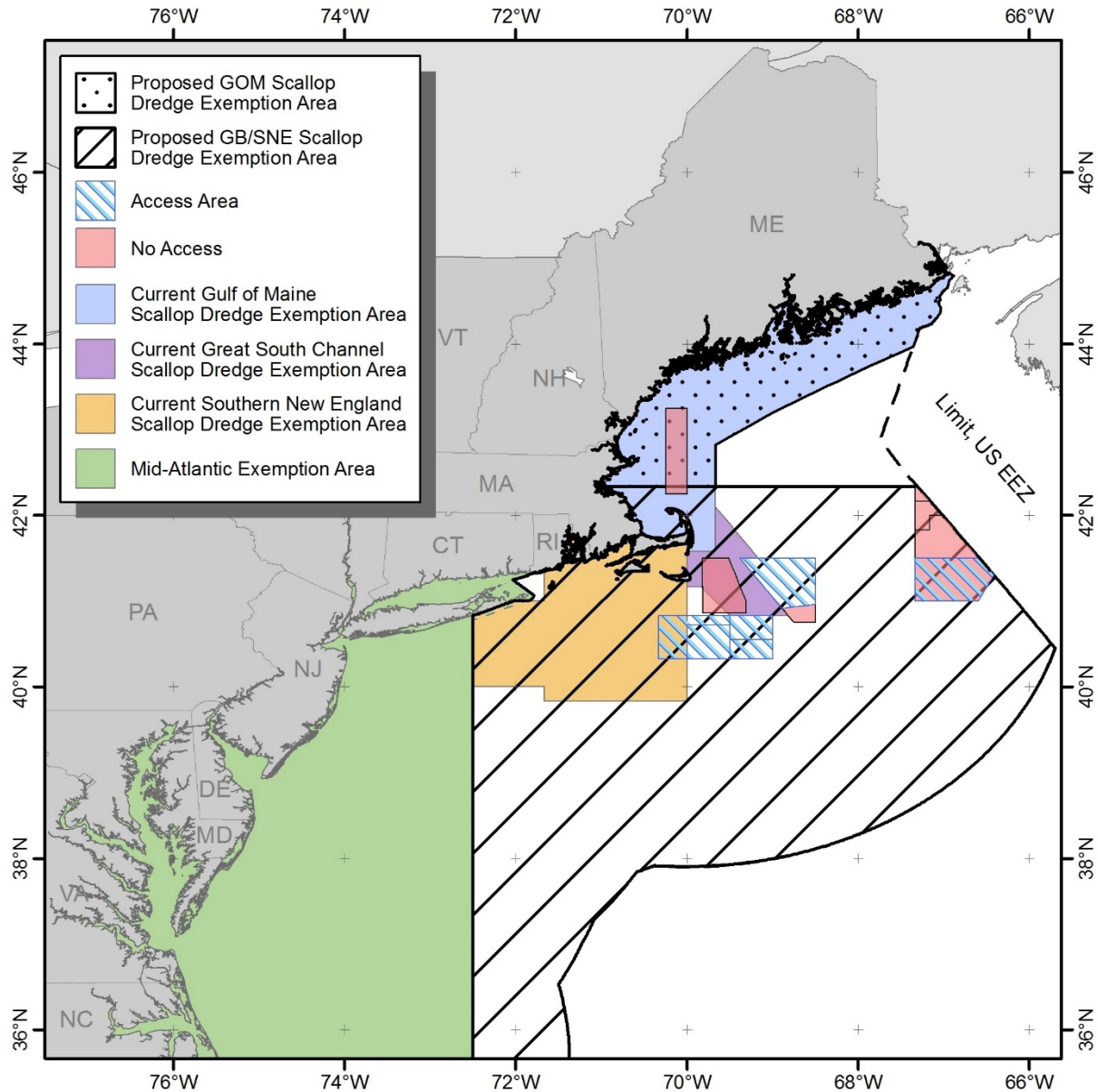
Next PDT meeting – date change

- *Hold MONDAY Feb. 10 from 1:30 – 3:30pm for PDT call.*
- *Poll: <https://doodle.com/poll/xw69yb4whvkqdm3u>*

Table Calendar

	Feb 10 MON 10:00 AM 12:00 PM	Feb 10 MON 1:30 PM 3:30 PM	Feb 11 TUE 10:00 AM 12:00 PM	Feb 11 TUE 1:30 PM 3:30 PM	Feb 12 WED 10:00 AM 12:00 PM	Feb 12 WED 1:30 PM 3:30 PM	Feb 13 THU 10:00 AM 12:00 PM	Feb 13 THU 1:30 PM 3:30 PM
6 participants +	✓6	✓6	✓5	✓6	✓5	✓4	✓5	✓6
🗑 Cate O'Keefe	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
🗑 Dave Bethoney	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
🗑 Bill duPaul	(✓)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
🗑 Chris Parkins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
🗑 Rachel Feeney	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
🗑 Jonathon Pe... ✎	(✓)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Rule: New Dredge Exemption Areas





2020 Priorities

The Council took final action on 2020 priorities in December.

2020 Priorities

Regulatory Requirements & Ongoing work (4 total items)

- Specifications for 2021/2022
- Support Scallop RSA Program
- In-season catch accounting
- Amendment 21

2020 Priorities and Vehicles

Each column represents a way to address the priority

Specs Package	Framework	Amendment	Other
<div data-bbox="123 559 909 654">Specifications</div>		<div data-bbox="973 559 1354 654">Amendment 21</div>	<div data-bbox="1431 555 1754 649">RSA Support</div> <div data-bbox="1464 639 1721 701">Ongoing</div> <div data-bbox="1431 672 1754 853">Tracking flatfish catch</div>

Amendment 21

Permit Type	Year Created	Action	Qualifying Criteria	Permit Category	Harvest Limits	Vessel level allocation ?	Form of allocation	
Limited Access^a	1994	Amend. 4	One trip with over 400 pounds in either 1988 or 1989, extended for new vessels under construction	Based on number of days used in 1990, or average of 1985-1990 days	94.5% of APL, after set-asides and incidental catch removed	Yes	DAS and access area trips	
LA General Category	IFQ	2008	Amend. 11	Possess Open Access GC permit	1,000 pounds landings in a year (FY2000-2004), individual allocation based on best year indexed by # of years active in the fishery	5.5% of APL, after set-asides and incidental catch removed	Yes	IFQ pounds; set # AA trips at fleet level
	NGOM	2008	Amend. 11	Possess Open Access GC permit	No landings history required	Up to TAC for management area, not linked to annual projected landings estimate	No	Harvest in area until LAGC fleet reaches TAC
	Incidental	2008	Amend. 11	Possess Open Access GC permit	No landings history required	Deducted from APL before allocating to LA and LAGC IFQ	No	Harvest allowed until limit is reached

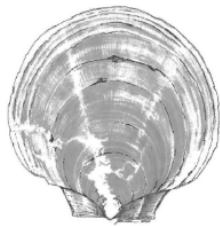
Note: There are multiple categories of LA permits (full-time/part-time, dredge/trawl, small/large dredge).

Source: IFQ Review Tables 1 and 2.

Amendment 21:

Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan

SCOPING DOCUMENT
for
Amendment 21



**(Northern Gulf of Maine and Limited
Access General Category Amendment)**

Prepared by the

New England Fishery Management Council

- Action is addressing:
 1. NGOM Management
 2. LAGC IFQ possession limits
 3. One-way transfer of IFQ from LA to LAGC IFQ
- Council approved scoping document at January 2019 meeting.

Northern Gulf of Maine

Why is the Council proposing to take Action:

See page number “1” in Scoping Document

- Consider measures that will support a growing directed scallop fishery in federal waters in the NGOM.
 - Prevent unrestrained removals from the NGOM management area
 - Allow for orderly access to the scallop resource in this area by the LAGC and LA components.
 - Establish mechanisms to set allowable catches and accurately monitor catch and bycatch.

LAGC IFQ issues (2 & 3)

Why is the Council proposing to take Action:

[See page number “1” for full text in Scoping Document](#)

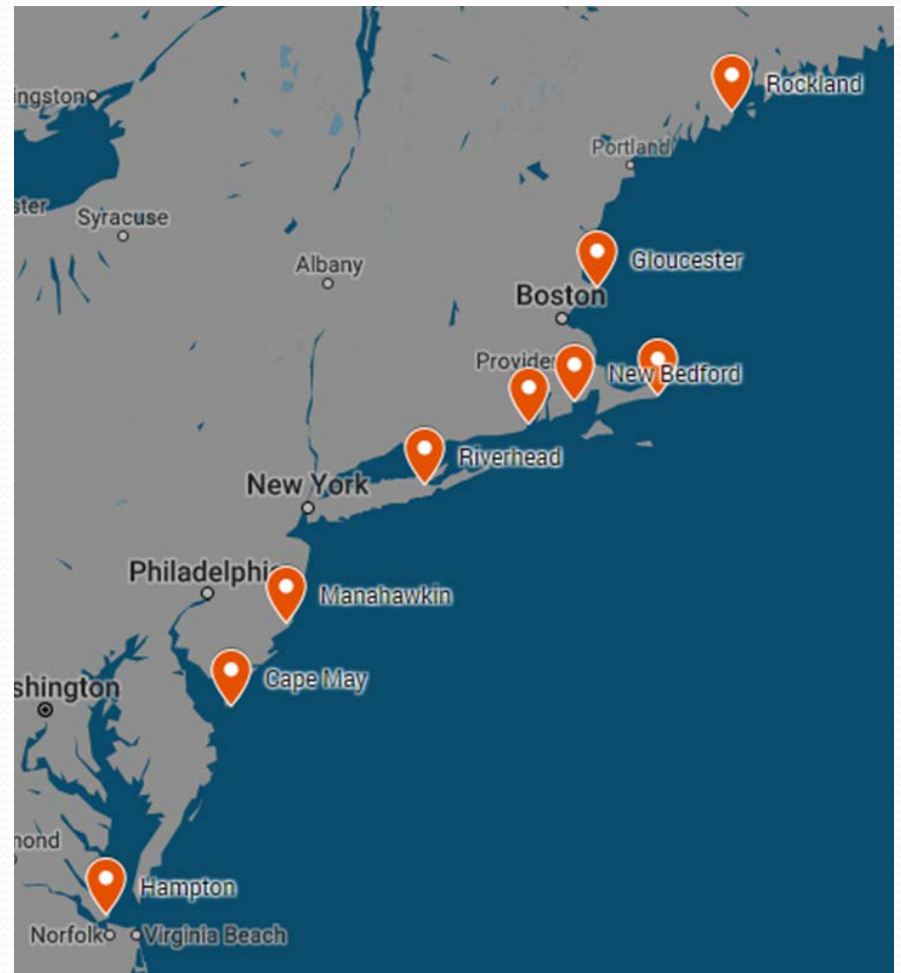
- Develop measures that will (2) increase the LAGC IFQ possession limit and (3) allow LA vessels to transfer quota to LAGC IFQ vessels as a way to improve overall economic performance of the LAGC IFQ component.
 - LAGC IFQ component remains profitable.
 - Continued participation in the GC fishery at varying levels.
 - Reduce the impacts of decreases in ex-vessel price and increases to fixed costs and variable costs on vessels and crews.

Description of Commenters

Table 4. Home state of commenters

State	Number of commenters	% of Total Commenters
ME	20	27%
MA	24	33%
RI	3	4%
NY	2	3%
NJ	15	21%
DC	3	4%
VA	3	4%
Unk.	3	4%
Total	73	100%

A2I scoping meeting locations.



Amendment 21: NGOM

Steps taken in May, 2019:

- Reaffirmed A I I vision statement, NGOM objectives
- Committee Tasking to Develop Alternatives that:
 1. Allocate to LA and LAGC, under range of biomass
 2. Minimize current derby style fishery, lengthen season
 3. Reliably monitor and report catch and bycatch
 4. Establish a NGOM RSA program
 5. GRA (10.5') in NGOM and GOM dredge exemption
 6. Remove requirement for state licensed IFQ vessels to use IFQ when fishing NGOM during state season
(New - state waters exemption issue)

Amendment 21: IFQ

Steps taken in May 2019:

- Reaffirmed AII vision statement
- Committee Tasking to Develop Alternatives that:
 1. Increase the IFQ trip limit in all areas (up to 1,200 lbs)
 2. Increase IFQ trip limit in only access areas
 3. Allow permanent and temporary transfer of IFQ from LA to LAGC IFQ (added at Jan. Council)

Amendment 21 Timeline (EIS)

2019	
JAN	NEFMC - review action plan and approve scoping document
FEB-APR	NOI for developing an EIS is published – Scoping period
JUN	NEFMC - Review Amendment 21 scoping comments; develop goals and objectives;
JULY-DEC	Scallop PDT, AP, Committee work to develop background information and alternatives regarding Northern Gulf of Maine and LAGC IFQ possession limits. Scallop PDT reviews scoping comments, discusses technical analyses to support A21.
2020	
JAN-MAR	Scallop PDT, AP, Committee work to develop background information and alternatives regarding Northern Gulf of Maine and LAGC IFQ possession limits. Scallop PDT reviews scoping comments, discusses technical analyses to support A21.
APR	NEFMC – Approve range of alternatives for Draft EIS
MAY	PDT completes Impact Analyses
JUN	NEFMC - Review/approve Draft EIS for public hearings, select preferred alternatives for NGOM and LAGC IFQ possession limits
JUN-AUG	Staff completes draft DEIS submission, NMFS review of DEIS
AUG	Final submission of DEIS to NMFS
SEP	NMFS publishes DEIS
SEP-DEC	Public comment period and public hearings
2021	
JAN	Committee and AP meetings
JAN	NEFMC – Review public comments, select final preferred alternatives
FEB	Preliminary submission of amendment document including EIS
APR	Final submission of amendment document including EIS
JUNE	Implementation – Start of FY 2022? Phased in approach?

NGOM Information: Jan. 2020

Data from Ben: Document 3a

Northern Gulf of Maine breakdown for Amendment 21

Ben Galuardi (NOAA/NMFS/GARFO/APSD)

- How many unique LAGC permits/vessels have participated in the NGOM since 2010? **84**
 - How many unique IFQ **25**
 - How many unique NGOM permits? **62**
 - Within this universe of permits, how many years has each permit been fished? (**Figure 1**) I'm trying to get at how many of years people have been in this fishery. Are the same 11 guys who started in 2010 still active in 2019? **Five of the original 11 active in 2019**
- Can this data be broken down by home port state? How many active vessels from ME, MA, NH, etc... specifically looking for:
 - Active vessels by year/by state (**Table 1**)
 - Total trips by year/by state (**Table 2**)

NGOM Information: Jan. 2020

Table 1: Unique permits by home port state and fishing year for the Northern Gulf of Maine

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MA	5	4	3	6	8	11	12	12	12	13
ME	3	< 3	4	7	10	11	18	21	25	27
NH	3	4	< 3	5	6	6	6	3	3	4
NJ					< 3		< 3	< 3		

Table 2: Number of trips by home port state and fishing year for the Northern Gulf of Maine

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MA	45	59	7	103	132	291	192	85	179	171
ME	19	5	30	155	109	95	244	162	527	495
NH	15	31	22	184	206	244	77	21	28	60
NJ					< 3		< 3	3		

NGOM Information: Jan. 2020

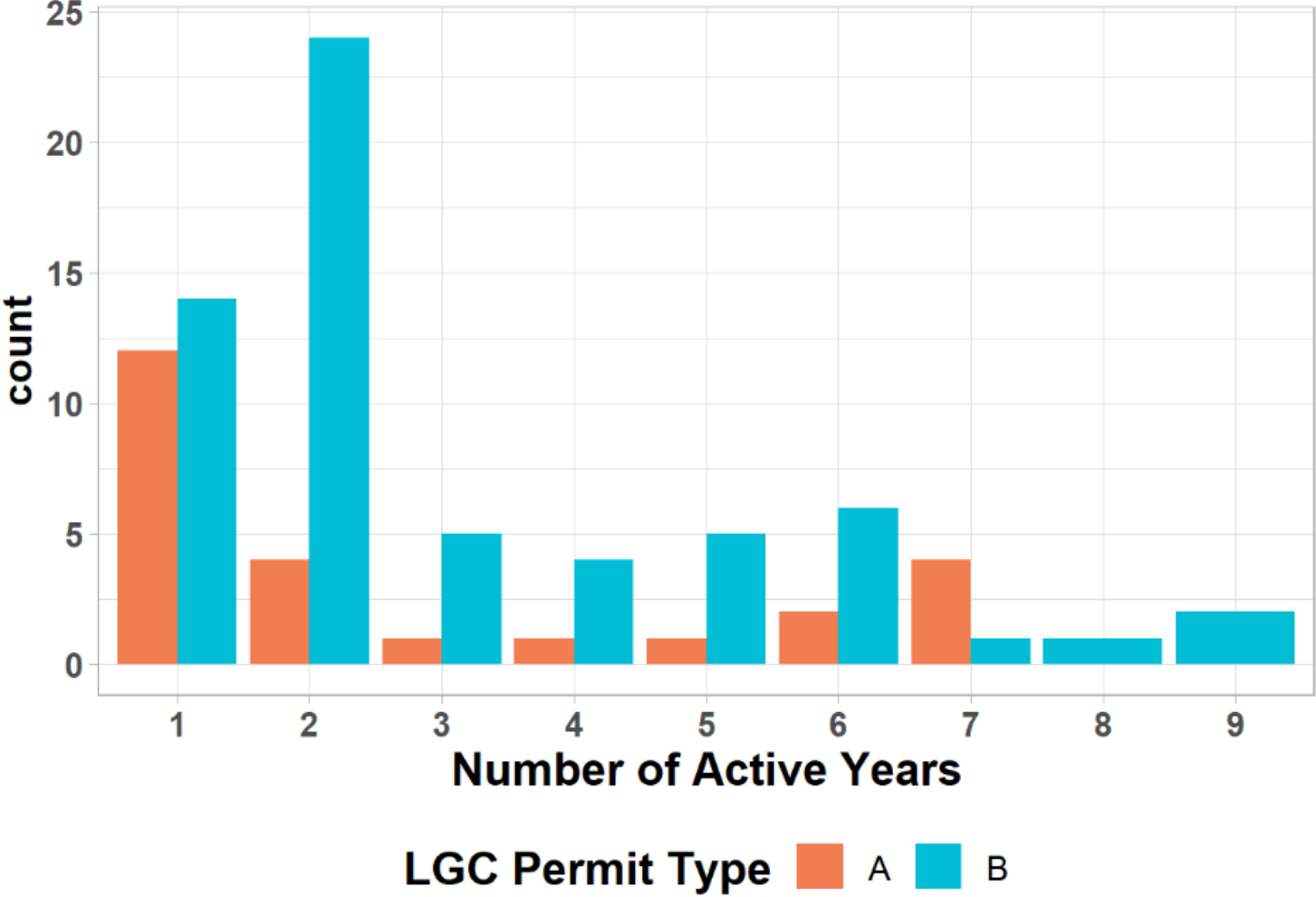


Figure 1: Number of years active per permit in the Northern Gulf of Maine

NGOM Information: 7/23/19

Table 1: Trips/Vessel by fishing year. Trips were identified by VMS activity code.

FY	Mean	Median	Max	Active vessels	Total trips	Average Catch
2010	7	6	15	11	79	72
2011	10	4	37	10	95	62
2012	6	1	27	10	60	79
2013	26	22	101	18	477	102
2014	18	10	80	25	457	141
2015	23	16	87	29	668	118
2016	15	14	43	38	559	171
2017	7	7	18	38	278	197
2018	18	18	40	40	737	186
2019	16	16	24	41	650	191

NGOM Information: 7/23/19

Table 2: Vessels with multiple sailings/day, and total times this occurred.

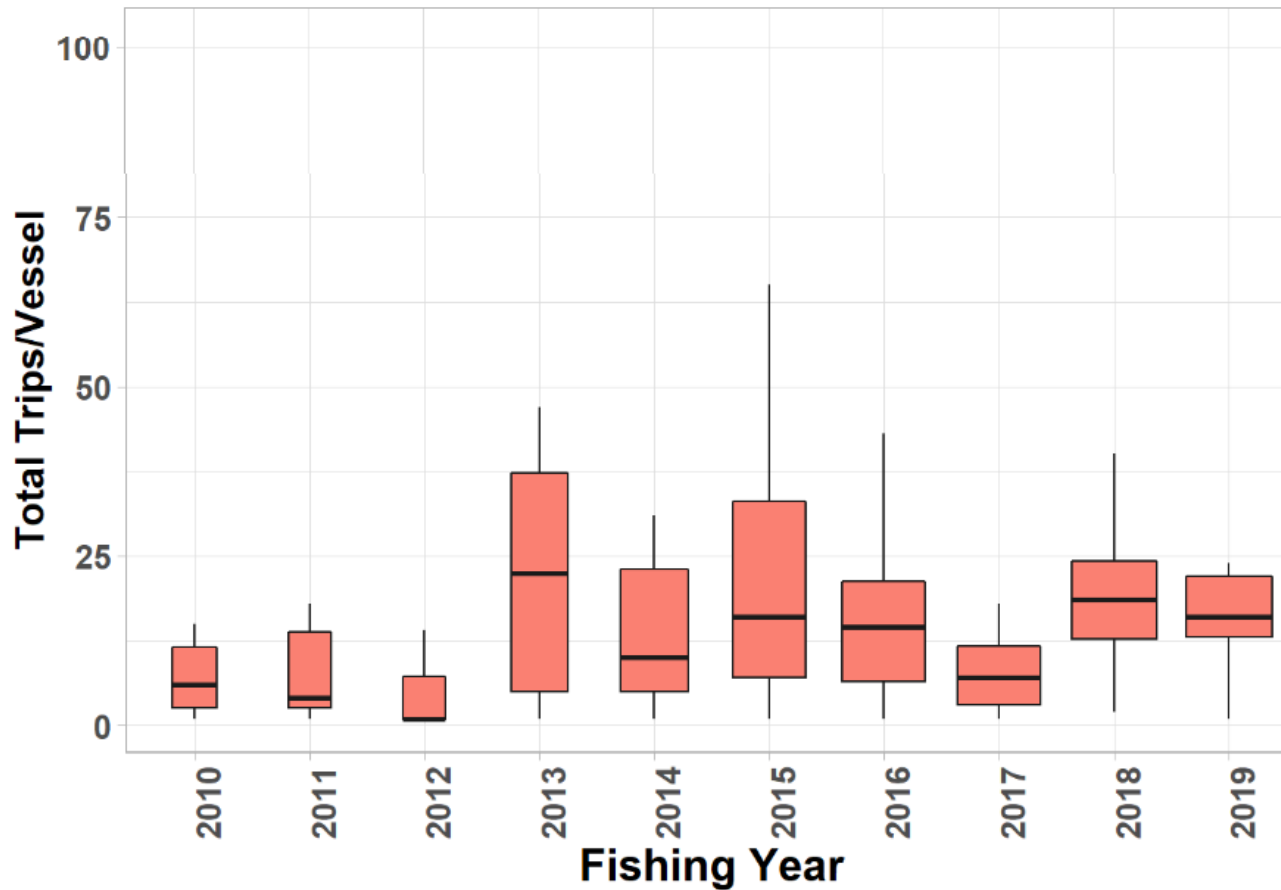
FY	Vessels with more than 1 trip/day	Number of occurrences
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
2014	3	3
2015	1	1
2016	2	2
2017	4	4
2018	7	9
2019	6	13

NGOM Information: 7/23/19

Northern Gulf of Maine Average Trips/Vessel

NOAA/NMFS/GARFO/APSD: Ben Galuardi

2019-07-23



NGOM Information: 7/23/19

Northern Gulf of Maine Scallop Value

Benjamin Galuardi (NOAA/NMFS/GARFO/APSD)

2019-07-23

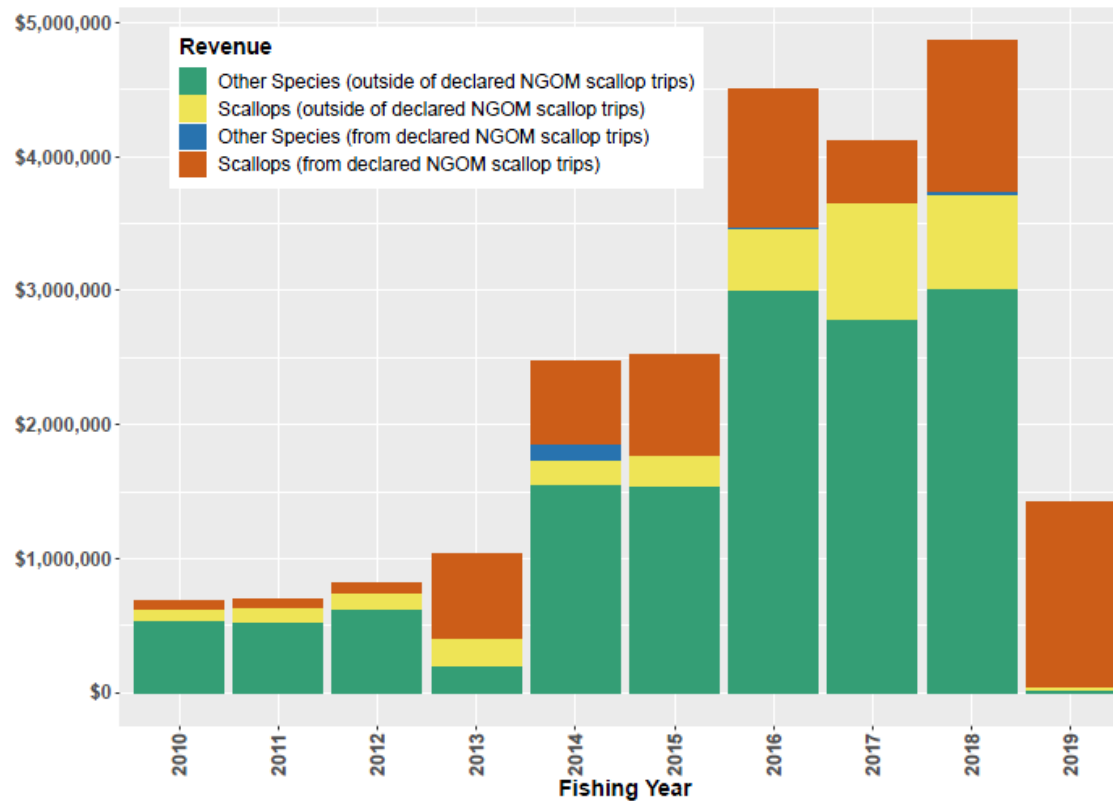


Figure 1: Value of Northern Gulf of Maine scallops compared to other species and scallops landed outside of the NGOM for NGOM permit holders (LGC B) only. Vessels included fished at least one NGOM trip.

NGOM Information: 7/23/19

Table 1: Scallop and non-scallop revenue from scallop trips in and out of the Northern Gulf of Maine

	Scallops NGOM	Other NGOM	Scallops non-NGOM	Other non-NGOM
2010	\$ 63,541	\$ 1,301	\$ 76,265	\$ 544,050
2011	\$ 62,606	\$ 13	\$ 111,776	\$ 527,872
2012	\$ 69,945	\$ 0	\$ 123,609	\$ 619,371
2013	\$ 634,468	\$ 1,500	\$ 202,088	\$ 198,890
2014	\$ 620,269	\$ 116,066	\$ 182,223	\$1,553,717
2015	\$ 753,760	\$ 949	\$ 225,277	\$1,547,668
2016	\$1,030,948	\$ 12,084	\$ 466,016	\$3,000,306
2017	\$ 455,707	\$ 129	\$ 877,078	\$2,782,662
2018	\$1,126,612	\$ 15,741	\$ 703,983	\$3,020,447
2019	\$1,368,871	\$ 8,796	\$ 21,546	\$ 19,800

Table 2: Percentage of scallop and non-scallop revenue from scallop trips in and out of the Northern Gulf of Maine

	Scallops NGOM	Other NGOM	Scallops non-NGOM	Other non-NGOM
2010	9.3%	0.2%	11.1%	79.4%
2011	8.9%	0%	15.9%	75.2%
2012	8.6%	0%	15.2%	76.2%
2013	61.2%	0.1%	19.5%	19.2%
2014	25.1%	4.7%	7.4%	62.8%
2015	29.8%	0%	8.9%	61.2%
2016	22.9%	0.3%	10.3%	66.5%
2017	11.1%	0%	21.3%	67.6%
2018	23.1%	0.3%	14.5%	62.1%
2019	96.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%

NGOM allocation structure:

How the allocation is structured has implications for the approach to other alternatives.

1. NGOM TAC as part of the ACL flowchart within the ABC.
2. NGOM TAC as an addition to the OFL. Not part of the flowchart.

Scallop Fishery Allocations:

- How the NGOM allocations are handled has implications for allocation decisions that the Council has already made. EX: 5.5% to LAGC IFQ.
- Allocating to GC in NGOM \neq additional IFQ
 - LAGC IFQ are vessel level allocations
 - 50/50 split used in recent FWs does not add to the LAGC IFQ share.
 - The Council's scoping document for Amendment 21 does not suggest that this action would change the allocation percentages between the IFQ and LA components.

Allocations and the PDT:

- The PDT needs to focus on the architecture of an allocation option for the NGOM that addresses the Council's objectives.
- Allocations are policy decisions for the Council to make, NOT us.
- There are cases when it may be appropriate for our technical group to weigh in allocation issues. Some examples are:
 - Biological: F rates to calculate target TAC
 - Social: Provide the Council information on fishery participation, permits, landings, etc.
 - Administrative: Ability to implement approach.

Scallop Fishery Allocations:

- Three scenarios were proposed in excel file circulated earlier this week. (Response to CTE tasking)
- These are not final, and are intended to spur on discussion. They can be modified, rejected, etc.
 - New ideas are welcome!
- The PDT should continue to develop options that address Committee tasking.

NGOM allocation strawman:

The architecture of the strawman is intended to address Committee tasking:

- Support Research: Increase the Scallop RSA
- Fund monitoring in the NGOM (observers, EM?)
- Support directed General Category fishery
- Access for IFQ and LA at higher level of biomass
- Reflect existing management approaches
- (Somewhat) Administratively simple

Looking for feedback from the PDT.

Mechanics of Strawmanperson:

Basics:

1. Incorporate scallops in the NGOM into the OFL & ABC
2. Contribute to, and utilize, the observer set-aside to fund monitoring with pounds from the fishery
3. Establish a NGOM Set-Aside to support research, GC harvest in NGOM
4. Allocate to IFQ and LA at higher level of biomass, reflect existing management approaches

Looking for feedback from the PDT.

How would it work?

What are the steps?

1. Incorporate scallops in the NGOM into the OFL & ABC (Not an allocation – for accounting, AMs)
2. Council: Determine a NGOM set-aside “maximum” and fishing mortality rate (F) for the area.
3. Survey the area, run projections in SAMS model.
4. If exploitable biomass in **open areas** of NGOM is less than the set-aside maximum: Only GC fishing and RSA support.
5. If exploitable biomass in **open areas** of NGOM is more than the set-aside maximum: Allocate only pounds over the maximum to IFQ and LA, add the IFQ share to General Category NGOM TAC.

Implementing the Strawperson

What would the annual procedure look like?

1. Survey the NGOM, run projections.
2. Add part of total exploitable biomass to OFL & ABC for entire fishery, adjust set-asides
3. Determine which areas to base TAC on, set F rate
 1. EX: Only Jeffreys and Ipswich Bay in 2020
4. Apply TAC distribution method developed in A2 I.

PDT Discussions to-date:

PDT input from July 24, 2019 meeting.

1. “From a biological perspective, the sub-group recommended examining carrying capacity of the NGOM in terms of scallop biomass as a starting point [for responding to Committee tasking]. The PDT reviewed biomass estimates from recent surveys in the NGOM and focused on total/exploitable biomass estimates from the 2016 ME DMR/UMaine survey which covered the majority of known fishing grounds within the area. The sub-group felt that the 2016 survey could be representative of “high” biomass in the NGOM at around 5 million pounds.

Discussions to-date:

Some of the approaches that have been discussed use an F rate to calculate the NGOM TAC.

- F rates used in recent NGOM projections:
 - FW29: $F=0.18$ for Jeffrey's Ledge and Stellwagen Bank
 - FW30: $F=0.18$ for Stellwagen Bank
 - FW32: $F=0.20$ for Ipswich Bay and Jeffrey's Ledge
- *Does the PDT have a range of F rates it recommends that the Council consider when setting the TAC in the NGOM? What is the rationale?*
 - We've recommended using GB reference points.

Strawman Example: 300,000 pound TAC

1. MAXIMUM value for NGOM set-aside at 500,000 lbs
 2. F rate for open area harvest in NGOM at $F=0.3$ results in a 300,000 pound harvest
- Projection is BELOW the maximum set-aside value:
 - Allocate 10% to RSA (add 30,000 lbs to RSA set-aside)
 - Allocate 270,000 lb. harvest to General Category in NGOM
 - NO allocation to IFQ
 - NO allocation to LA, NO LA fishing in the NGOM area

Strawman Example: 1,800,000 pounds

1. MAXIMUM value for NGOM set-aside at 500,000 lbs
 2. F rate for open area harvest in NGOM at $F=0.3$ results in a 1,800,000 pound harvest
- Projection is ABOVE the maximum set-aside value:
 - First 500,000 goes to the NGOM set-aside
 - Allocate 10% of set-aside to RSA (add 50,000 lbs to RSA set-aside)
 - Allocate 450,000 lb. harvest to General Category in NGOM
 - Next 1.3 mil lbs is part of Annual Projected Landings (APL), and is ALLOCATED to the IFQ (5.5%) and LA (94.5%).
 - IFQ share would be 71,500 lbs, LA share 1,228,500 lbs.
 - Add the 71.5k to 450k to set GC allocation (521.5k lbs)
 - GC and LA allocation split in NGOM would be around 30/70.

Example: 1,800,000 pounds

Comparison of 'First 70k then 50/50' to 'Strawperson'

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INPUTS							
2	Step 1:	Enter Total Exploitable Biomass in NGOM from Surveys					10,000,000	
3		<i>Contribution to the OFL value for the entire scallop fishery (F=0.64)</i>					6,400,000	
4		<i>Contribution to the ABC value for the entire scallop fishery (F=0.51)</i>					5,100,000	
5	Step 2:	Enter Exploitable biomass from open areas of the NGOM					6,000,000	
6	Step 3:	Select the target F rate for setting NGOM TAC (F=0.X)					0.3	
7		<i>NGOM TAC in pounds (projected, as set by F rate)</i>					1,800,000	
8								
9	Step 4:	Set MAXIMUM NGOM set-aside amount in lbs					500,000	
10								
11	Step 5:	Set RSA contribution (% of NGOM Set-Aside)					10%	
12		<i>Applies to Strawman and Scaled Strawman</i>						
13	Step 6:	Specify a percentage to re-scale NGOM set-aside					0%	
14		<i>Applies only to "Strawman Scaled" Calculation</i>						
15	Step 7:	Specify LA share of NGOM APL (94.5%) as %					94.5%	
16		<i>Applies only when Step 1 > Step 2</i>						
17		Specify LAGC IFQ Share of NGOM APL (5.5%)					5.5%	
18		<i>This should populate automatically with Step 5</i>						
19	Step 8:	Select a Recent FW as an example	FW25				FY 2014	
20		Set OFL for the entire Scallop Fishery					67,000,000	
21		<i>Actual Fishery Data from past FY</i>						
22		Set the ABC for the Entire Scallop Fishery					46,000,000	
23								
24		Set APL for Scallop Fishery (GB and Mid-Atlantic)					38,000,000	

J	K	L	M
OUTPUTS - Allocations			
		First 70k, 50/50	Strawman
	NGOM set-aside	n/a	500,000
	RSA contribution (lbs)	n/a	50,000
	Allocation Available for LAGC Harvest	935,000	521,500
	"APL contribution" for LA and IFQ	0	1,300,000
	LA "NGOM" Allocation	865,000	1,228,500
	IFQ Allocation from NGOM	0	71,500
ACL Flowchart Changes			
		First 70k, 50/50	Strawman
	OFL	67,000,000	73,400,000
	ABC	46,000,000	51,100,000
	Observer Set-Aside	460,000	511,000
	RSA Set-Aside	1,250,000	1,300,000
	Incidental Landings	40,000	40,000
	NEW ACL (ABC - Set-asides)	44,250,000	49,249,000

Example: 3,000,000 pounds, 50/50 split

1. MAXIMUM value for NGOM set-aside at 500,000 lbs
 2. F rate for open area harvest in NGOM at $F=0.3$ results in a 3,000,000 pound harvest
 3. Split NGOM allocation 50/50 between IFQ and LA
- Projection is ABOVE the maximum set-aside value:
 - First 500,000 goes to the NGOM set-aside
 - Allocate 10% of set-aside to RSA (add 50,000 lbs to RSA set-aside)
 - Allocate 450,000 lb. harvest to General Category in NGOM
 - Next 2,500,000 lbs is part of Annual Projected Landings (APL), and is ALLOCATED to the IFQ (50%) and LA (50%).
 - IFQ share would be 1.25 mil lbs, LA share 1.25 mil lbs.
 - Add the 1.25 mil. to 450k to set NGOM GC allocation (1.7 mil lbs)
 - GC and LA allocation split would be around 48/42.
 - Moving to a 50/50 split in the NGOM would change realized allocation split for the LAGC IFQ and LA across the entire fishery.
 - The IFQ share would be larger than 5.5%.

Example: 3,000,000 pounds, 50/50 split

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	INPUTS							OUTPUTS - Allocations				
2	Step 1: Enter Total Exploitable Biomass in NGOM from Surveys						20,000,000			First 70k, 50/50	Strawman	
3	<i>Contribution to the OFL value for the entire scallop fishery (F=0.64)</i>						12,800,000	NGOM set-aside		n/a	500,000	
4	<i>Contribution to the ABC value for the entire scallop fishery (F=0.51)</i>						10,200,000	RSA contribution (lbs)		n/a	50,000	
5	Step 2: Enter Exploitable biomass from open areas of the NGOM						10,000,000	Allocation Available for LAGC Harvest		1,535,000	1,700,000	
6	Step 3: Select the target F rate for setting NGOM TAC (F=0.X)						0.3	"APL contribution" for LA and IFQ		0	2,500,000	
7	NGOM TAC in pounds (projected, as set by F rate)						3,000,000	LA "NGOM" Allocation		1,465,000	1,250,000	
8								IFQ Allocation from NGOM		0	1,250,000	
9	Step 4: Set MAXIMUM NGOM set-aside amount in lbs						500,000					
10								ACL Flowchart Changes				
11	Step 5: Set RSA contribution (% of NGOM Set-Aside)						10%			First 70k, 50/50	Strawman	
12	<i>Applies to Strawman and Scaled Strawman</i>							OFL		67,000,000	79,800,000	
13	Step 6: Specify a percentage to re-scale NGOM set-aside						0%	ABC		46,000,000	56,200,000	
14	<i>Applies only to "Strawman Scaled" Calculation</i>							Observer Set-Aside		460,000	562,000	
15	Step 7: Specify LA share of NGOM APL (94.5%) as %						50.0%	RSA Set-Aside		1,250,000	1,300,000	
16	<i>Applies only when Step 1 > Step 2</i>							Incidental Landings		40,000	40,000	
17	Specify LAGC IFQ Share of NGOM APL (5.5%)						50.0%	NEW ACL (ABC - Set-asides)		44,250,000	54,298,000	
18	<i>This should populate automatically with Step 5</i>											
19	Step 8: Select a Recent FW as an example					FW25	FY 2014	APL (LA and LAGC IFQ Allocations from scallop Resource on Georges Bank and the Mid-Atlantic fr				
20	Set OFL for the entire Scallop Fishery						67,000,000			First 70k, 50/50	Strawman	
21	<i>Actual Fishery Data from past FY</i>							Annual Projected Landings (Step 8)		38,000,000	40,500,000	
22	Set the ABC for the Entire Scallop Fishery						46,000,000	LA share (94.5% of APL)		35,910,000	37,160,000	
23								LAGC IFQ Share (5.5% of APL)		2,090,000	3,340,000	
24	Set APL for Scallop Fishery (GB and Mid-Atlantic)						38,000,000	LA allocation share with "NGOM APL"		94.5%	91.8%	
25								LAGC IFQ share with "NGOM APL"		5.5%	8.2%	
26								NGOM TAC Available for LAGC Harvest		1,535,000	1,700,000	

September 2019 Committee Tasking

I. See Motion 6 on page 6

Staff input:

- 50/50 split of NGOM APL for LA and IFQ changes the existing allocation split between these two groups. Modifying the overall fisher
- Another way to achieve 50/50 split of the NGOM TAC without adjusting the existing allocation shares of the APL (94.5 and 5.5) is to increase the size of the NGOM set-aside as the overall NGOM TAC increases.
 - This is called “Strawman Scaled” in the spreadsheet prepared for this meeting.
 - Example is shown on the next slide

September 2019 Committee Tasking

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
1	INPUTS								OUTPUTS - Allocations					
2	Step 1:	Enter Total Exploitable Biomass in NGOM from Surveys					20,000,000				First 70k, 50/50	Strawman	Strawman Scaled	
3		<i>Contribution to the OFL value for the entire scallop fishery (F=0.64)</i>					12,800,000			NGOM set-aside	n/a	500,000	1,400,000	
4		<i>Contribution to the ABC value for the entire scallop fishery (F=0.51)</i>					10,200,000			RSA contribution (lbs)	n/a	50,000	140,000	
5	Step 2:	Enter Exploitable biomass from open areas of the NGOM					10,000,000			Allocation Available for LAGC Harvest	1,535,000	587,500	1,348,000	
6	Step 3:	Select the target F rate for setting NGOM TAC (F=0.X)					0.3			"APL contribution" for LA and IFQ	0	2,500,000	1,600,000	
7		NGOM TAC in pounds (projected, as set by F rate)					3,000,000			LA "NGOM" Allocation	1,465,000	2,362,500	1,512,000	
8										IFQ Allocation from NGOM	0	137,500	88,000	
9	Step 4:	Set MAXIMUM NGOM set-aside amount in lbs					500,000							
10									ACL Flowchart Changes					
11	Step 5:	Set RSA contribution (% of NGOM Set-Aside)					10%				First 70k, 50/50	Strawman	Strawman Scaled	
12		<i>Applies to Strawman and Scaled Strawman</i>								OFL	67,000,000	79,800,000	79,800,000	
13	Step 6:	Specify a percentage to re-scale NGOM set-aside					30%			ABC	46,000,000	56,200,000	56,200,000	
14		<i>Applies only to "Strawman Scaled" Calculation</i>								Observer Set-Aside	460,000	562,000	562,000	
15	Step 7:	Specify LA share of NGOM APL (94.5%) as %					94.5%			RSA Set-Aside	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,390,000	
16		<i>Applies only when Step 1 > Step 2</i>								Incidental Landings	40,000	40,000	40,000	
17		Specify LAGC IFQ Share of NGOM APL (5.5%)					5.5%			NEW ACL (ABC - Set-asides)	44,250,000	54,298,000	54,208,000	
18		<i>This should populate automatically with Step 5</i>												
19	Step 8:	Select a Recent FW as an example	FW25				FY 2014		APL (LA and LAGC IFQ Allocations from scallop Resource on Georges Bank and the Mid-Atlantic from SAMS Model)					
20		Set OFL for the entire Scallop Fishery					67,000,000				First 70k, 50/50	Strawman	Strawman Scaled	
21		<i>Actual Fishery Data from past FY</i>								Annual Projected Landings (Step 8)	38,000,000	40,500,000	39,600,000	
22		Set the ABC for the Entire Scallop Fishery					46,000,000			LA share (94.5% of APL)	35,910,000	38,272,500	37,422,000	
23										LAGC IFQ Share (5.5% of APL)	2,090,000	2,227,500	2,178,000	
24		Set APL for Scallop Fishery (GB and Mid-Atlantic)					38,000,000			LA allocation share with "NGOM APL"	94.5%	94.5%	94.5%	
25										LAGC IFQ share with "NGOM APL"	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	
26										NGOM TAC Available for LAGC Harvest	1,535,000	587,500	1,348,000	

New Ideas e-mailed this week:

- Variation on how to share allocation over “set-aside” for GC in the NGOM.
 1. Set-aside GC fishing in NGOM (IFQ and NGOM, IFQ uses their quota)
 2. Above the set asides, split between LA and GC
 3. When GC get to X allocation, hold at X until LA and GC allocations are equal.

TAC	NGOM			LA			Split	
	subTAC	RSA	OBSERVE	subTAC	RSA	OBSERVE	NGOM	LA
600,000								
700,000	650,000	?10%	?10%	50,000	?10%	?10%	0.5	0.5
800,000	700,000			100,000			0.5	0.5
900,000	750,000			150,000			0.5	0.5
1,000,000	800,000			200,000			0.5	0.5
1,100,000	850,000			250,000			0.5	0.5
1,200,000	900,000			300,000			0.5	0.5
1,300,000	950,000			350,000			0.5	0.5
1,400,000	1,000,000			400,000			0.5	0.5
1,500,000	1,050,000			450,000			0.5	0.5
1,600,000	1,100,000			500,000			0.5	0.5
1,700,000	1,150,000			550,000			0.5	0.5
1,800,000	1,200,000			600,000			0.5	0.5
1,900,000	1,250,000			650,000			0.5	0.5
2,000,000	1,300,000			700,000			0.5	0.5
2,100,000	1,350,000			750,000			0.5	0.5
2,200,000	1,400,000			800,000			0.5	0.5
2,300,000	1,450,000			850,000			0.5	0.5
2,400,000	1,500,000			900,000			0.5	0.5
2,500,000	1,550,000			950,000			0.5	0.5
2,600,000	1,600,000			1,000,000			0.5	0.5
2,700,000	1,650,000			1,050,000			0.5	0.5
2,800,000	1,700,000			1,100,000			0.5	0.5
2,900,000	1,750,000			1,150,000			0.5	0.5
3,000,000	1,800,000			1,200,000			0.5	0.5
3,100,000	1,850,000			1,250,000			0.5	0.5
3,200,000	1,900,000			1,300,000			0.5	0.5
3,300,000	1,950,000			1,350,000			0.5	0.5
3,400,000	2,000,000	hold		1,400,000			0.5	0.5
3,500,000	2,000,000			1,500,000			0.5	0.5
3,600,000	2,000,000			1,600,000			0.5	0.5
3,700,000	2,000,000			1,700,000			0.5	0.5
3,800,000	2,000,000			1,800,000			0.5	0.5
3,900,000	2,000,000			1,900,000			0.5	0.5
4,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000			0.5	0.5
4,100,000	2,050,000			2,050,000			0.5	0.5
4,200,000	2,100,000			2,100,000			0.5	0.5
4,300,000	2,150,000			2,150,000			0.5	0.5
4,400,000	2,200,000			2,200,000			0.5	0.5
4,500,000	2,250,000			2,250,000			0.5	0.5
4,600,000	2,300,000			2,300,000			0.5	0.5
4,700,000	2,350,000			2,350,000			0.5	0.5
4,800,000	2,400,000			2,400,000			0.5	0.5

2020 – 2024 Research Priorities

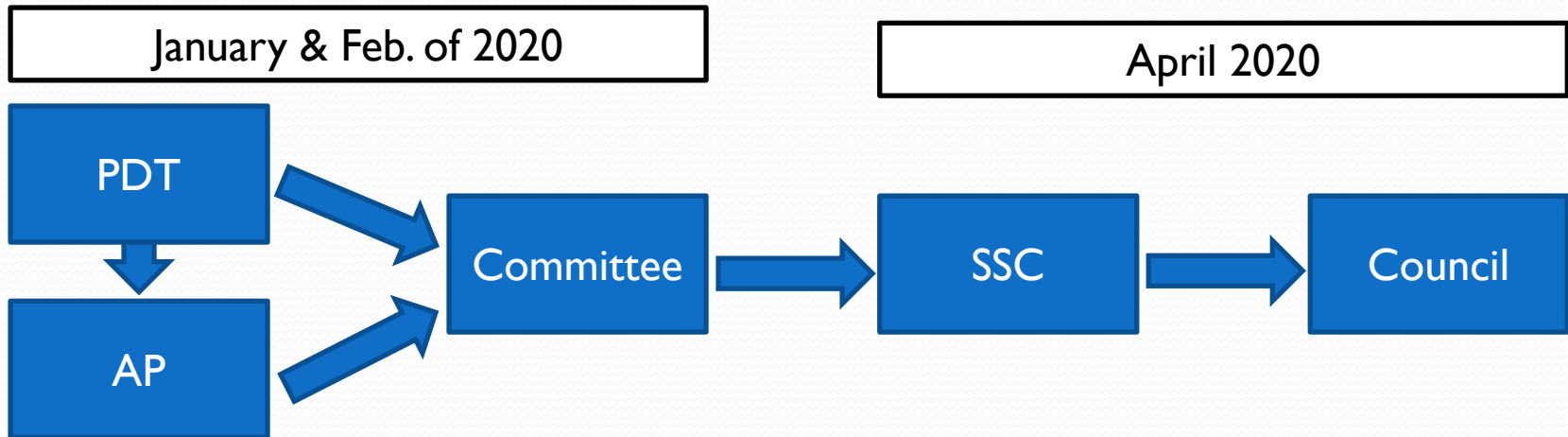
Council 2020 – 2024 Research Priorities

- **THIS IS NOT THE SCALLOP RSA RESEARCH SETTING PROCESS.** That process begins in April/May.
- Per the Magnuson Stevens Reauthorization Act of 2006, Councils are required to develop five-year research priority plans and submit them to the Secretary of Commerce.
 - Council was updating this list once every 5 years.
 - Now updating annually.
- NEFMC is in the process of implementing a research priority setting process on an annual basis.
- The priority list can also be used by Center, GARFO, and other organizations/institutions to direct research.



Council 2020 – 2024 Research Priorities

- **Council is expected to update “5-year” research priorities at their April 2020 meeting.**
- What is the process going forward?
 - Expect the Council to annually approve research, allowing the list to evolve as issues are identified and addressed.



Process:

Revisions that do not need Committee/Council approval:

- Clarifications to existing priorities, including updates to information in the columns (e.g., notes on whether work is underway), can be made by the PDT Chair without Committee approval.
- Adding in current (Council-approved in 2019) RSA priorities can be made by the PDT Chair without Committee approval (since they were already approved by the Council).
- *New Guidance:* All RSA priorities approved by the Council in 2019 should also live on the 2020-2024 list, as an additional way to highlight the need and use this list as a master list.

Revisions needing Committee/Council approval:

- Adding or deleting priorities need Committee approval.

Approval process:

- The SSC will be reviewing the priorities prior to the April 2020 Council meeting, ideally prior to the binder deadline (date TBD but likely in March). For SSC consideration, any additions, revisions or deletions to the priorities need to be approved by the Scallop Committee by the end of February 2020.



Last Year's Recommendations

- Scallop Committee made several recommendations to update the current list: (see Doc. #5)
 - #12: change “incidental mortality” to “discard mortality”
 - Rationale: Recent benchmark and RSA projects have examined incidental mortality thoroughly.
 - #32: Remove.
 - Rationale: NMFS recently published a proposed rule that would expand the dredge exemption areas, allowing LAGC vessels to fish further offshore.
 - Several Changes to habitat related items were suggested.
 - Rationale: Some priorities are very similar, and list could be streamlined/refined through this update.
 - 77, 78, 79, 81 → one priority on gear impacts on habitat.
 - 76, 80 → on priority on impacts relative to habitat management areas.



PDT Input Needed

- Document 2 and Document 2a.
 - Staff made several suggestions for PDT review.
- Staff has not added in the 2019/2020 RSA research priorities, but will ahead of the Feb. AP & Committee meetings.
- Looking for input today, but additional feedback through correspondence and on our next PDT call is OK.



NLS-West:

Follow-up from Nov. PDT meetings.

NLS-West

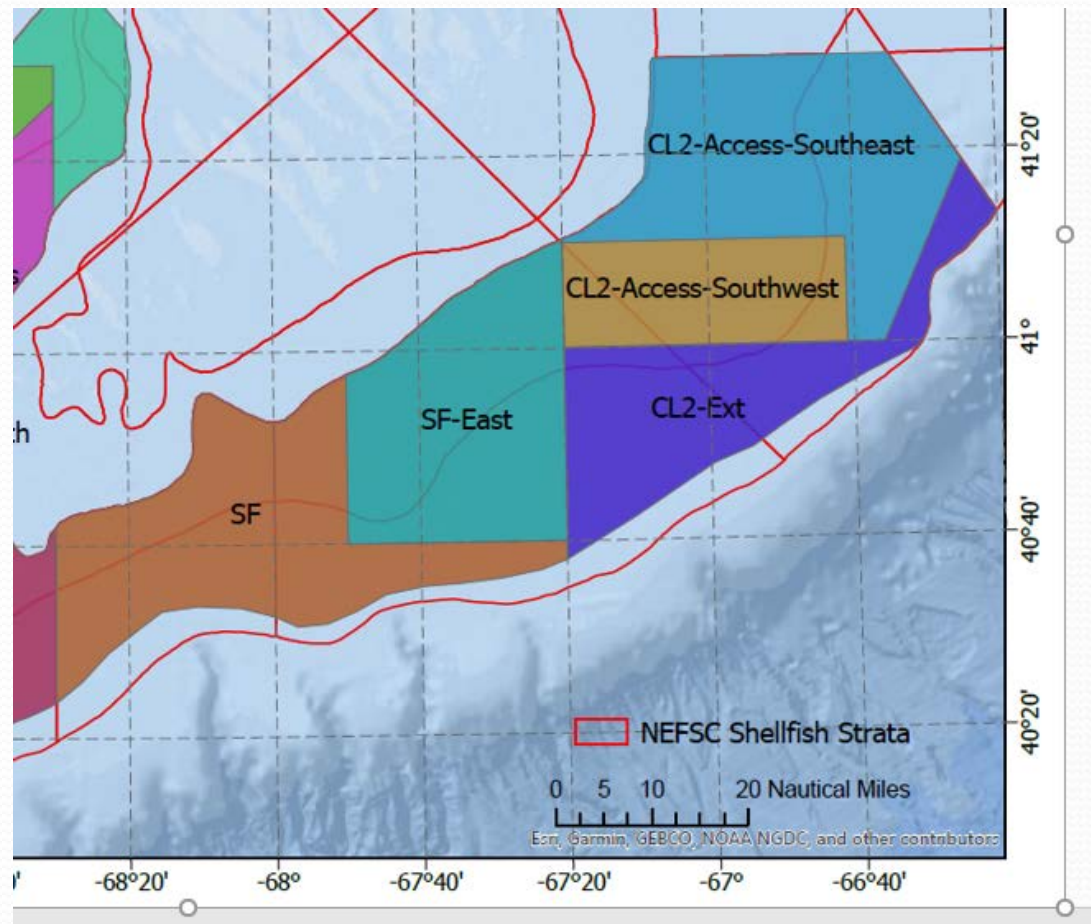
- Three main episodes with pulse fishing: Sediment disturbance – anaerobic sediment, issues with filtering, clogging gills. Low oxygen. Low flow in the area. Muddy area.
 - Multiple discard events, may have been caught 2 or 3 times. Scallops susceptible to low oxygen.
 - The undersides of the scallops in video of the NLS-s-deep were partially black, suggesting an anerobic environment.
 - Rec: Optical surveys should consider adding o2 sensor, turbidity.
 - **Are there any Study Fleet vessels that have those sensors?**
 - Any recommendations for the NLS-S-deep trips?
 - Not a lot of experience with these high densities. (Bay of Fundy...~1990, mass mortality, lots of clappers)
 - Look at observer data.
 - **Potential for follow-up? Focus at the RSA Share Day in 2020 (mo(u)rning session).**
 - ME DMR is looking into how long clappers stay together...2 estimate from the 50s ad 60s

PDT Sub-Group:

- Who wants to help?
 - Dr. Bill DuPaul
- Next Steps:
 - Assemble information from previous years...
 - What else?

Other Business

- Finalize starting SAMS areas for 2020 survey groups (whoever is funded).
 - EGB areas – use new areas...except Southern Flank? What about the part of the Ext that is now included in the CAII AA?
 - Discuss on next call.





END

Meat Counts in Grams

	Grams
1 pound	453.6
10 count	45.4
12 count	37.8
15 count	30.2
20 count	22.7
30 count	15.1
40 count	11.3
50 count	9.1