



#### **Estuarine Striped Bass Fishery Management Plan Amendment 2**

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Marine Fisheries

November 2022 MFC Business Meeting Charlton Godwin, Todd Mathes, Nathaniel Hancock, and Joe Facendola | Nov. 17, 2022



# Striped Bass Amendment 2 FMP Process November 2022

- Division holds public scoping period
- Marine Fisheries Commission approve goal and objectives of FMP
- Division drafts FMP
- Division holds FMP workshop to further develop draft FMP with advisory committee
- Division updates draft FMP
- Marine Fisheries Commission reviews draft FMP and votes to send for public and advisory committee review Feb. 2022
- Public and advisory committee review period Mar. 2022
- Marine Fisheries Commission selects preferred management options May 2022
- DEQ Secretary reports FMP progress to legislative bodies for review June 2022

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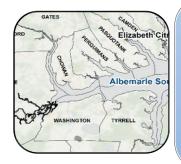
- Marine Fisheries Commission votes to adopt the FMP Nov. 2022
- Division, MFC, and WRC implement management strategies Jan. 2023





# **Amendment 2 FMP Issue and Information Papers Overview**

## Sustainable Harvest



#### Appendix 2

#### Albemarle-Roanoke

End overfishing and rebuild the spawning stock to achieve long-term sustainable harvest.



## Across Systems

#### Appendix 1

#### **Stocking Information Paper**

Describes the history of striped bass stocking strategies in North Carolina and gives an overview of future stocking strategies by system. Strategies are developed through the North Carolina Interjurisdictional Fisheries Cooperative (COOP) annual work plans.



#### **Appendix 3**

**Tar-Pamlico and Neuse Rivers** Promote natural recruitment by expanding the age structure of the stock to achieve a self-sustaining population.



#### Appendix 4

#### **Cape Fear River**

Consider implications of allowing harvest given high hatchery contribution to the stock, low overall abundance, limited natural recruitment, and impediments of locks and dams on spawning migration.

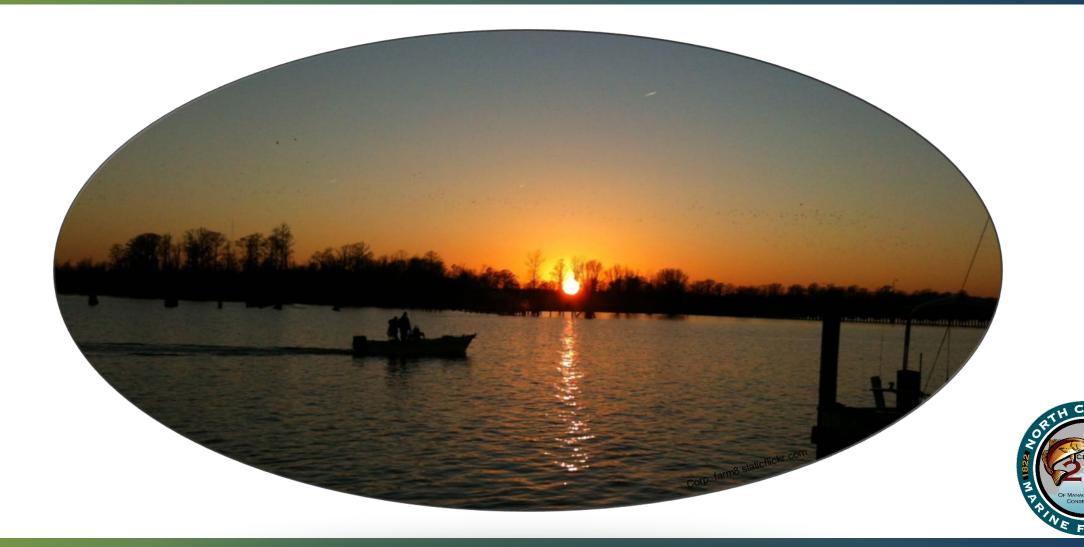


#### Appendix 5

**Hook & Line as Commercial Gear** Evaluate the purpose and benefit of hook-and-line as an allowable gear in the commercial striped bass fishery and examine concerns and logistics of implementing the use of hook and line gear.



# **Review MFC Preferred Management Strategies**



#### 1. Manage for sustainable harvest through harvest restrictions

- A. Continue to use stock assessments and stock assessment projections to determine the TAL that achieves a sustainable harvest for the A-R stock
- B. Implement a harvest moratorium

# 2. Management of striped bass harvest in the commercial fishery as a bycatch fishery

- A. Status Quo: continue bycatch fishery
- B. Stop managing the ASMA striped bass fishery as a bycatch fishery



#### 3. Accountability measures to address TAL overages

- A. If total landings exceeds the total TAL by 10% the fishery(ies) contributing to the overage will reduce their TAL by percent contribution to the overage the next year.
- B. If total landings exceeds the total TAL by 5% the fishery(ies) contributing to the overage will reduce their TAL by their percent contribution to the overage the next year.
- C. If the landings in any fishery exceeds their allocated TAL by 5% in a calendar year, any landings in excess of the TAL will be deducted from that fisheries TAL the next year.
- D. If the landings in any fishery exceeds their allocated TAL, landings in excess of the TAL will be deducted from that fisheries TAL the next year.



#### 4. Size limits to expand the age structure of the stock

- A. Status Quo: In the ASMA 18-inch minimum size and in RRMA 18–22 inch harvest slot, with a no harvest slot of fish 22–27 inches, and only 1 fish greater than 27-inches
- B. Increase minimum size limit in ASMA and RRMA
- C. In ASMA implement an 18–25-inch harvest slot for commercial and recreational
- D. In RRMA maintain 18–22-inch harvest slot, with a no harvest slot of fish 22–40 inches, and only 1 fish greater than 40-inches as a trophy fish
- E. In RRMA, maintain slot limit 18–22-inch and no fish greater than 22 inches



#### 5. Gear modifications and area closures to reduce discard mortality

- A. Status Quo: Continue commercial harvest of striped bass with gill nets and recreational harvest and catch-and-release fishing in the ASMA and RRMA including on the spawning grounds
- B. Do not allow harvest of striped bass with gill nets in the ASMA
- C. Do not allow harvest or catch-and-release fishing for striped bass in the RRMA on the spawning grounds or other areas of high concentration
- D. Expand the single barbless hook requirement to the entire RRMA during striped bass season
- E. Implement a requirement to use non-offset barbless circle hooks when fishing with live or natural bait in the inland waters of the Roanoke River (upstream of Hwy 258 bridge) from May 1 through June 30



### 6. Adaptive Management

- Use peer reviewed stock assessments and updates to recalculate the BRPs and/or TAL. Stock assessments will be updated at least once between benchmarks. A harvest moratorium could be necessary if stock assessment results calculate a TAL that is too low to effectively manage, and/or the stock continues to experience spawning failures.
- If F exceeds the  $F_{\text{Target}}$  reduce the TAL to the  $F_{\text{Target}}$
- Ability to change daily possession limits to keep landings below the TAL
- Ability to open and close harvest seasons and areas to keep landings below the TAL
- Ability to require gear modifications and area closures to reduce striped bass dead discards



# MFC Preferred Strategy: Appendix 3. Tar-Pamlico and Neuse Rivers

## 1. Striped bass harvest

- A. Continue no-possession measure
- B. Discontinue the no-possession measure in Supplement A to Amendment 1 after reviewing data in 2025 if it can be shown populations are self-sustaining and a level of sustainable harvest can be determined (open harvest)

## 2. Gear Restrictions/Limits

A. Maintain gill net closure above ferry lines and maintain the 3-foot tie-downs below the ferry lines

## 3. Adaptive Management

 In 2025, review data through 2024 to determine if populations are self-sustaining and if sustainable harvest can be determined



# MFC Preferred Strategy: Appendix 4. Cape Fear River Stock

## 1. Striped Bass Harvest

### A. Status Quo: maintain Cape Fear River no-possession measure

- B. Allow seasonal harvest in all Cape Fear River fishing waters (proposed season and limits: open season March 1–April 30; 18-inch TL minimum length limit; 2 fish daily creel limit)
- C. Allow seasonal harvest in joint and inland fishing waters in the mainstem Cape Fear River above the 140 Bridge (proposed season and limits: open season March 1–April 30; 18-inch TL minimum length limit; 2 fish daily creel limit)
- D. Allow harvest in inland fishing waters only above the Joint/Inland Waters boundary on the mainstem of the Cape Fear River (proposed season and limits: no closed season; 20-inch TL minimum length limit; 4 fish per day)



# MFC Preferred Strategy: Appendix 4. Cape Fear River Stock

### 2. Adaptive Management

- Continue YOY surveys and genetic PBT analysis to inform adaptive management
- Management measures which may be adjusted include means and methods, harvest area, season, size, and creel limit.
- Must be evaluated by staff with the MFC Finfish AC consultation.



# Appendix 5. Use of Hook and Line as a Commercial Gear

### 1. Hook and Line as a commercial gear

- A. Do not allow hook and line as a commercial gear for estuarine striped bass
- B. Allow hook and line as a commercial gear for estuarine striped bass

### 2. Adaptive management

- Triggered by landings or enforcement concerns
- Management options available include means/methods, area, season, size, and limits





# **Draft Amendment 2 Action Item**

## **Vote on final adoption of Amendment 2**







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# **Draft Amendment 2 Action Item**

## Vote on final adoption of Amendment 2



## **MFC Preferred Strategy Overview**

- Appendix 2
  - oOptions 1.A, 2.A, 3.D, 4.C, 4.E, 5.A, 5.E, and 6
- Appendix 3
  - $\circ$ Options 1.A, 2.A, and 3
- Appendix 4

 $_{\odot}\text{Options}$  1.A and 2

• Appendix 5

 $_{\odot}\text{Options}$  1.A and 2

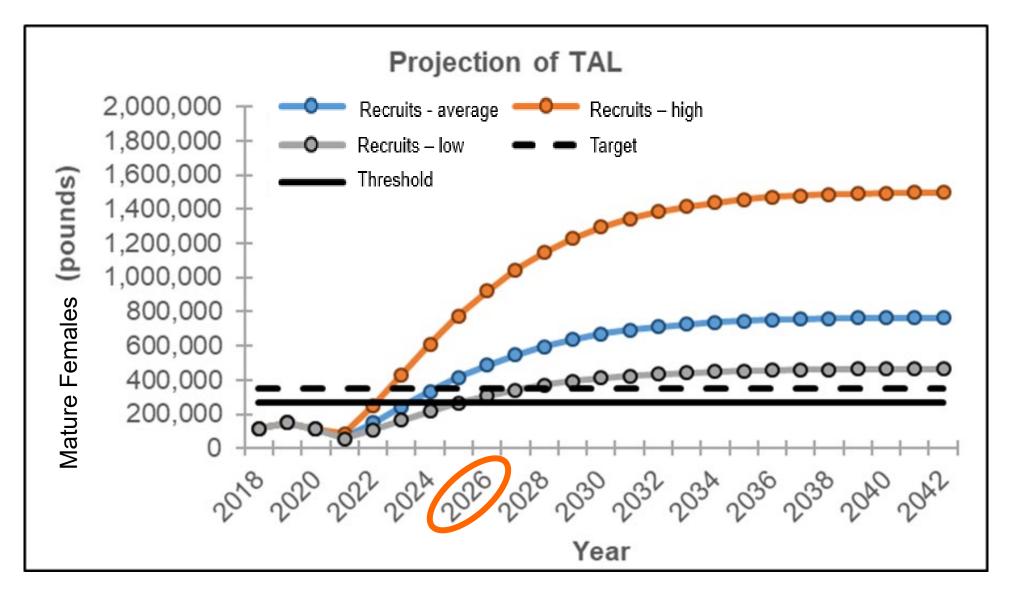


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Following are potential pocket slides

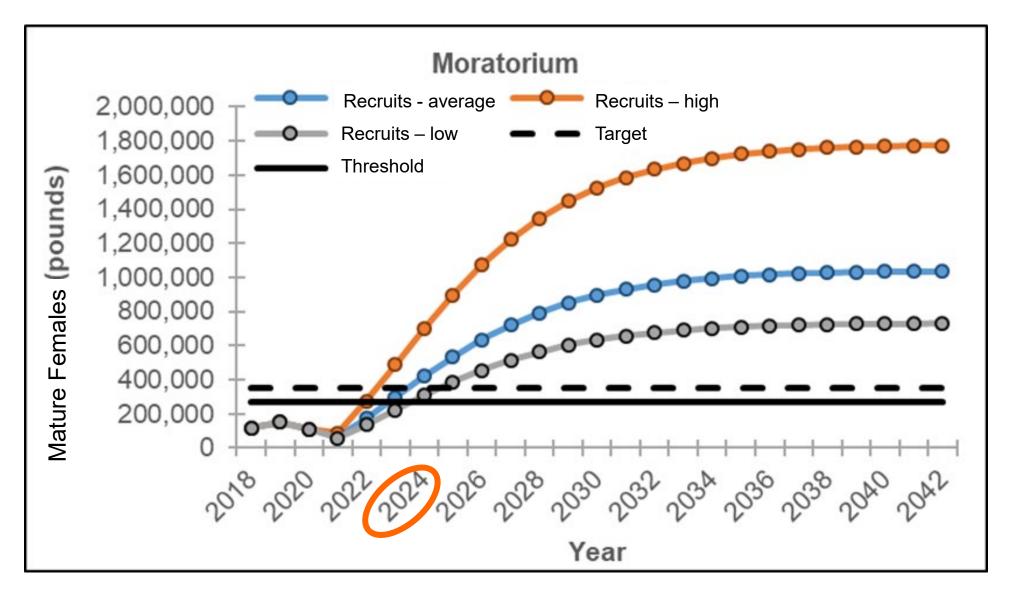


# **Appendix 2 Option 1: Sustainable Harvest**



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# Management Options removed from Appendix 3 Tar-Pamlico Neuse

#### 2. Gill Net Restrictions/Limits

A. Maintain gill net closure above the ferry lines and maintain the 3-foot tie-downs below the ferry lines

B. Temporarily remove the gill net closure above the ferry lines during the commercial shad fishing seasons

i. February 15 to the end of commercial shad harvest season (as determined through the American Shad Sustainable Fishery Plan) remove the gill net closure and remove the 3-foot tiedown requirement and implement a 200-yard distance from shore requirement. After the shad harvest season closes reinstate the gill net closure above the ferry lines and reinstate the 3-foot tie-down requirements through February 14 of the following year below the ferry lines

# Management Options removed from Appendix 3 Tar-Pamlico Neuse

#### 2. Gill Net Restrictions/Limits

A. Maintain gill net closure above the ferry lines and maintain the 3-foot tie-downs below the ferry lines

C. Remove the gill net closure at the ferry lines

i. 3-foot tie-downs and 50-yard distance from shore requirements year round

ii. February 15 to the end of commercial shad fishing seasons, no 3-foot tie-down and a 200yard distance from shore requirement. After the shad fishing season closes, reinstate the 3-foot tie-down and 50-yard distance from shore requirements through February 14 of the following year

# Management Options removed from Appendix 3 Tar-Pamlico Neuse

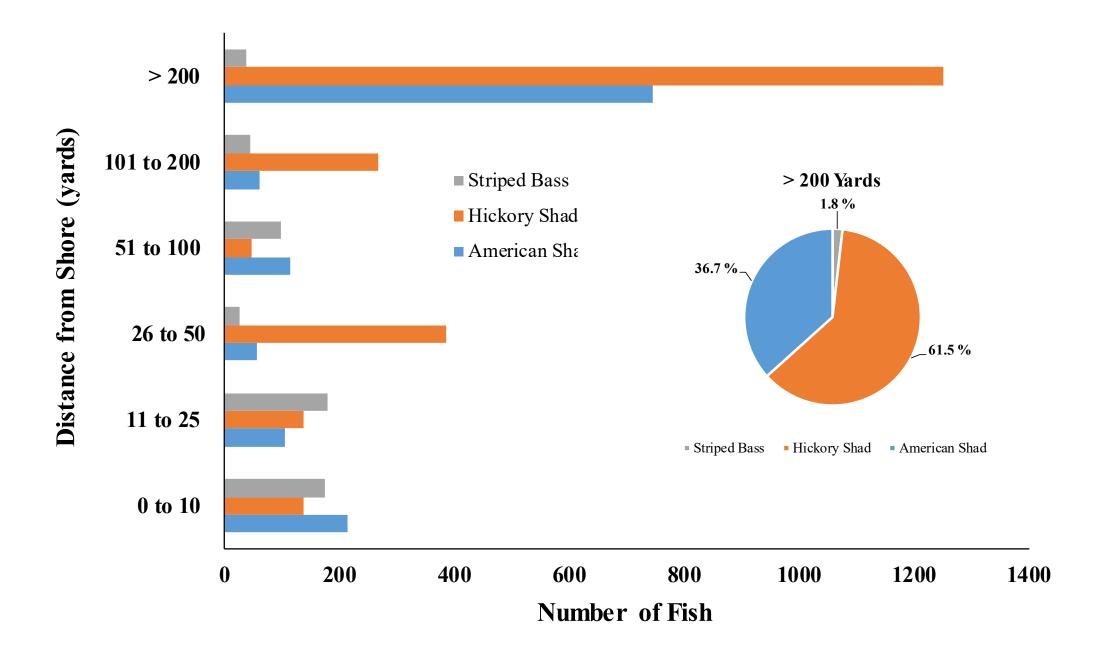
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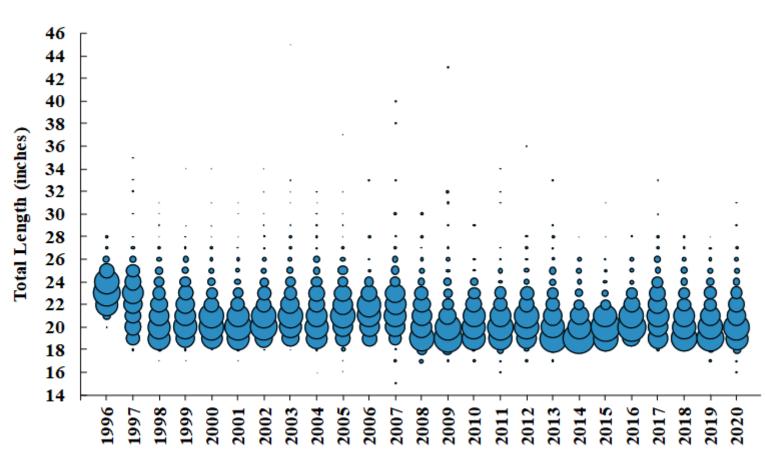
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C. Remove the gill net closure at the ferry lines

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#### DKAFI – SUBJECI IU CHANGE

Year

Figure 2.5. Recreational length frequency (total length, inches) of striped bass harvested in the ASMA, NC, 1996–2020. Bubble size represents the proportion of fish at length.

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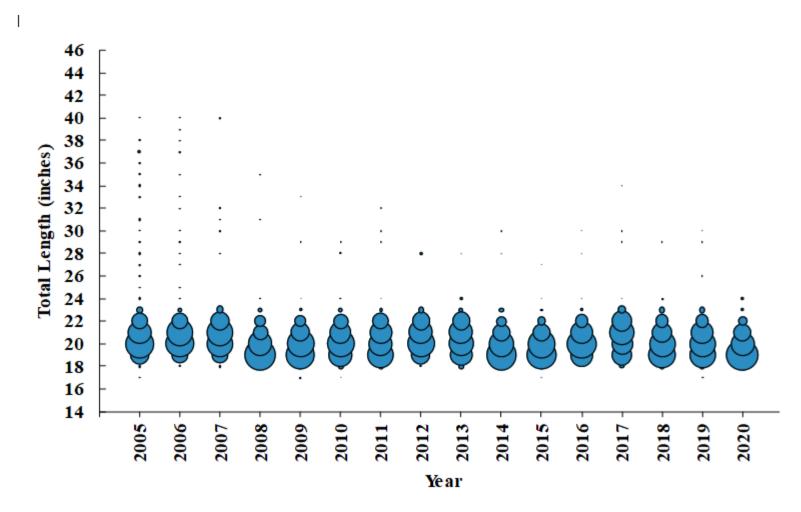


Figure 2.6. Recreational length frequency (total length, inches) of striped bass harvested in the RRMA, NC, 2005–2020. Bubble size represents the proportion of fish at length.



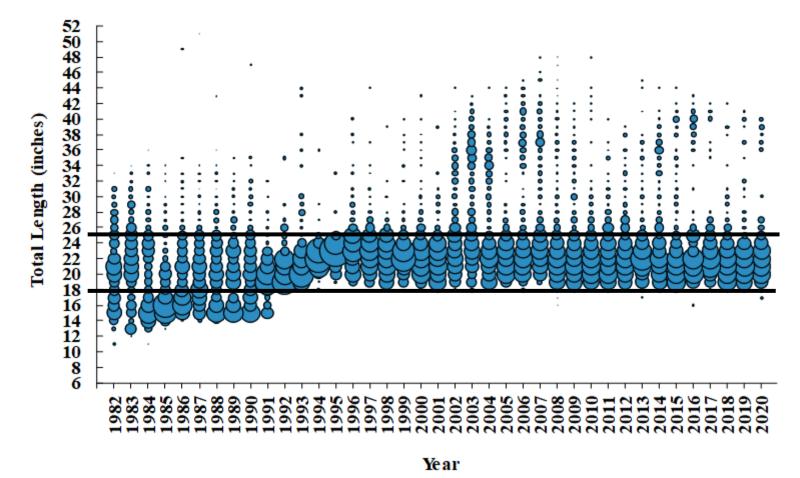
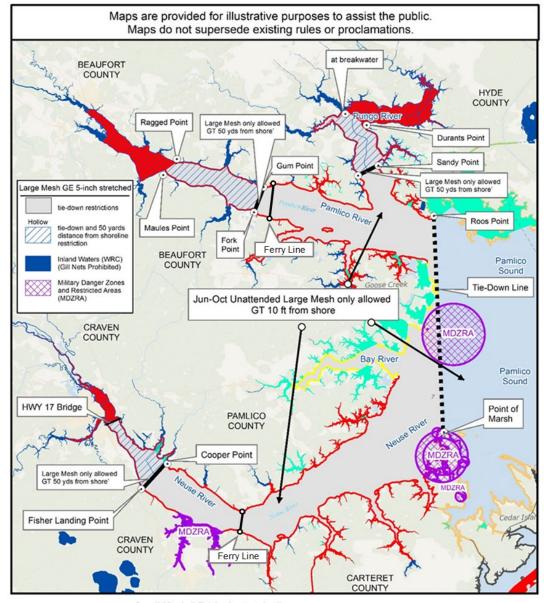


Figure 2.7. Commercial length frequency (total length, inches) of striped bass harvested in the ASMA, NC, 1982–2020. Bubble size represents the proportion of fish at length.





#### Small Mesh (LT 5-inch stretched)



