



Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Committee and Advisory Panel Meeting Summary September 15, 2023

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (Council) Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog (SCOQ) Committee and Advisory Panel met jointly via webinar on September 15, 2023 to receive updates on the Shellfish Biotoxin/Food and Drug Administration protocols that might impact the clam fisheries on Georges Bank, discuss the status of the Species Separation Requirements Amendment, and to develop recommendations for implementation plan items for the Executive Committee to consider in October 2023.

Committee members present: Peter Hughes (Committee Chair), Maureen Davidson (Committee Vice-chair), Joe Cimino, John Clark, Sonny Gwin, and Jay Hermsen (GARFO).

Advisory Panel members present: Tom Dameron, Peter deFur, Peter Himchak, Samuel Martin, Joseph Myers, David O'Neill, Jeffrey Pike, Howard Rome, and David Wallace.

Others present: Jessica Coakley and José Montañez (Council staff), Doug Potts (GARFO), Kim Beardsworth, Shaun Gehan, Daniel Hennen (NEFSC), Sarah Hudak, Peter La Monica, Daniel LaVecchia, Peter Himchak, Samuel Martin, and Joe Meyers.

The Committee Chair made introductory remarks and reviewed the agenda.

Federal Waters Shellfish Biotoxin Protocols

The group discussed the letter sent by the Council to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) July 22 on the changes to the federal waters shellfish biotoxin protocols. The staff provided a little history of their involvement. Although staff met with the FDA on July 20, this letter was expected to provide more detail on next steps and timing. Although staff was expecting the FDA's response prior to this meeting, FDA staff indicated it could not be cleared in time but should be available soon. Staff noted the FDA's response would be available to the full Council behind the Executive Director's Tab of the October Briefing Materials, if received before the Council meeting.

2024 Draft Implementation Plan Items

Staff reviewed the 2024 implementation plan development process, which consists of an Executive Committee Meeting in October to review the draft plan, and the Council reviewing and finalizing the plan in December. Staff presented the items that appeared on the 2023 implementation plan under Surfclam and Ocean Quahog, and two items related to these species that appear under possible additions.

The group first discussed the possible additions, “Develop spatial management options for Atlantic surfclam open water aquaculture in the New York Bight and central Atlantic,” and to “Develop an action to authorize an experimental Atlantic surfclam fishery in the Great South Channel Habitat Management Area (HMA).”

The group discussed the surfclam open water aquaculture item in some detail. There was some question around whether this could be done and what would be involved or be required from other agencies that deal with aquaculture species or if permits are needed. Staff noted their understanding was this possible addition item was intended to explore management options to close areas where surfclam seed had been planted to bottom tending gears. An advisor indicated they did not think that was the intent and this issue should be dropped. The advisor noted that the industry would only need to keep clam vessels from dredging in these areas and they could do that themselves as an industry without management being involved. They also noted that this activity would simply be taking a cultured species and shifting surfclam from point a to point b in their habitat; therefore, they felt there are no aquaculture requirements or permits required. Staff noted that we should contact our GARFO aquaculture specialist to see if and what requirements may exist and what else needs to be considered for the open water surfclam aquaculture idea to move forward.

The group then shifted their discussion to the Great South Channel Habitat Management Area (GSCHMA). It was asked if to move things forward and up the list for surfclam fishing access in the GSCHMA, would an experimental design or something more specific be needed. Staff noted at this stage for implementation planning it is more about what this type of action might be relative to the plan (e.g., Amendment, Framework, etc.) and who would be doing the work. The advisors discussed the Coonamessett Farm Foundation (CFF) Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) Phase II Project for Davis Bank East in the GSCHMA that will not be given further consideration by GARFO. An advisor indicated that they wanted to know what the process should be with GARFO and improving these EFPs, and getting the Council involved. Advisors indicated frustration with the EFP process. The GARFO Committee member noted they did have a follow-up phone call with one of our advisors about the EFP and that in the second to the last paragraph of their response letter they indicated how to improve the EFP. Another advisor noted that the Council should have a mechanism to open Rose Crown due to new information available. It was also suggested that the Council could develop an action to remove gear restrictions in the GSCHMA that were put in place by the New England Council for surfclam. It was suggested that an FMP action could be used to move that forward. Staff noted that the regulations in the GSCHMA were developed to restrict specific gear types from impacting habitat. Staff asked GARFO if they knew of any cases where another Council has developed a another set of measure/regulations to undo what another Council had done; the GARFO Committee member indicated they were not aware of a case like that. Another advisor indicated that question was asked before and the Council is not in the position to do anything about what the NEFMC has done.

With respect to the EFP, an advisor noted that the industry did have the ability to do this research well (e.g., multibeam sonar to assess bathymetry and bottom composition). It was noted that the government should do their own work to catalog the bottom; they also could charter boats to do

the work without the industry incurring the high costs of doing this research. The advisors then briefly discussed research by SCEMFIS looking at essential fish habitat and groundfish (e.g., cod) in the GSCHMA. They indicated that the project was looking at cod spawning and that once the results are in, this information can potentially be used to address this issue.

The Committee Chair noted that there is a level of frustration for the industry that the EFP has not been authorized. Even though NMFS does not survey the area, it is felt they are holding the industry to much higher standards.

Staff noted that the three major pathways discussed during the meeting for the GSCHMA during the meeting included working through the EFP process, working through NEFMC to make changes, or having the Council develop measures through an action to open areas NEFMC has closed – none of these pathways are without challenges.

Species Separation Amendment

Staff began by presenting on the discussion from the April 2023 FMAT meeting and noted that; at this stage the FMAT has exhausted most of the potential options for this action. As noted, some of the recently proposed solutions by industry would be unenforceable and not provide adequate, verifiable monitoring, and the solutions most likely to be enforceable and provide accurate monitoring (such as those being used in other analogous Limited Access Privilege Programs and/or Groundfish Sectors) would impose high costs on the industry/NOAA. The FMAT was seeking additional guidance from the Committee on what directions it should further pursue for additional alternative development for the amendment.

The advisors discussed the comment letters they submitting that indicated continued support for a variety of solutions including partial sorting onboard the vessel, doing the final accounting for the landings of the mixed surfclam and quahog catch in the dealer, and a mixed trip and/or mixed tag in addition to a surfclam and quahog tag.

Staff noted the importance of accounting for total catch. It was asked by the Committee Chair if you need to affix a surfclam tag to a partially filled cage, and the staff indicated that was the case. The Committee Chair also noted that in mixed fisheries we put a lot of trust in vessels and dealers when reporting. An advisor noted that in other fisheries multiple species are landed and reported. A member of the public noted they put in a proposal for a solution to the mixed clam issue. Proposal was sent in for distribution for this meeting. They hand shuck 60-70 cages per day and port agents can come onto the plan anytime they want to. For other companies, they don't want mixed trips. They noted that some of these cages are up to 30% quahog in surfclam cages. Another advisor noted that sorting is dangerous and impractical on vessels. I don't see a similarity with finfish; because when you go out for clams/quahog you will catch them. If you are sorting at the plant, some people will have to tag two species that come in. If it's a 60/30 mix of cages, then each needs a tag.

It was noted by another advisor that this debate has been going on for a while. If there was no regulation prohibiting mixed trip landings, this would not be an issue. Is this also an issue of what

is discarded at sea? In some fisheries this is counted against quotas. Staff noted that yes, the issue is tabulating total catch and this includes landings and discards.

The lead stock assessment scientist from NEFSC commented that the industry right now enjoys the assumption of very little discarding at sea. This issue was desensitized due to the current regulations which do not allow for mixed trips, and this is why there were no observers on clam boats until just recently. There are concerns about discarding changing in the future. Unaccountable catch is what we are looking for – it has caused a problem for several stock assessments (e.g., some groundfish stock) and uncertainty is increased and comes with penalties.

An advisor stated that for the few species that are targeted, they have very little bycatch. It is all separated and no one has stock assessment concerns about this. The hang up is the 32-bushel (bu) cage tag, and the advisor thought they could use a transport tab and eliminate the need for the 32 bu cage tag.

A member of the public stated that they suggest just bringing it all into the plant and counting it all there. The Committee Chair noted that under this proposal, clam discards would be catch everything is accounted for and any discards at sea that may still occur would be small. Another advisor stated the discarding problem due to increased mixed catch is a recent problem; if we just had an allowance for mix catch then the discard issue would go away. An advisor asked the following question: are clams that go through the shakers counted as discarded clams? The stock assessment lead from NEFSC responded that they do assess a small percentage to that incidental mortality. The assessment increases the catch by a small percentage due to getting clams killed and not returning to the bottom.

An advisor offered some historical context – the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) was based on both fisheries being geographically separated (inshore vs offshore). With climate change this has changed, so we need changes in the FMP. Industry brought this up initially to the Council for a solution. They felt that separating clams at the plant, would require 3 types of cage tags (SC, OQ, mixed) and declaring what type of trip you are taking. A transportation tag would also be needed (no food safety tag). This advisor noted that under the current system surfclam are overreported and quahogs are under reported.

A member of the public indicated that they thought their proposal would enhance enforcement and accounting and they feel you would get a better accounting than doing this at the dock or on the vessel. The Committee Chair asked this advisor if the FDA goes to their plant, if they run a grade A program, and if state inspection comes 4 times a year. They indicated yes and they also have a canning operation, so their records are regularly checked.

It was noted by another member of the public that the financial cost of doing separation this at sea would be high. At the plant, it would be easier and less challenging. They think they could do it at the plant with about 4 dedicated people - and this would make the cost much more affordable.

A Committee member noted that it sounds like we have suggestions for the tagging system. The current tagging system is not working but there are ideas for a new [electronic] tagging approach.

GARFO staff noted that an example would be the Gulf of Mexico Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) system. The initial allocation is given to vessels (through a boat account) then a verification system for boat and dealers tracks every pound. They noted this fishery is also subject to cost recovery, and it goes to 3% every year for them.

A Committee member noted that accounting for catch is important but when does this become an issue [for these stocks]. We talked about some exploration on when this becomes an issue. Staff responded that it is important for stock assessment purposes to account for both landings and discards.

The GARFO Committee member noted they agreed with staff comments, but that there is also the issue of management of an ITQ fishery in terms of accurate accounting of catch and allocation.

Another Committee member noted they were supportive of counting at the plant. The quotas are not being caught and the fishery is not overfished. Counting at the plant sounds like an easy fix. Staff noted that enforcement at the plant is difficult. The NEFSC stock assessment lead noted that the FMAT talked through some of the challenges with potentially sorting more than one load of mixed cages together, and then tracking these back to the vessel and trip. It can also get tricky with more than one species linked to the same tag number. Some advisors and public noted that that have specific traceability that they use for food safety the public plant, and they will continue to do that.

The Committee Chair asked why the clam industry is held to a higher standard than other fisheries regarding law enforcement? GARFO staff noted that while they don't speak for enforcement, in our discussion they have indicated that this fishery is different than other fisheries for a few reasons. In other fisheries they have mixed catches, but they can be validated by enforcement when separated. In the clam fisheries, while a total number of cages are visible, it is difficult for enforcement to say how much of each species is in the cage. For other fisheries, where VMS is used, enforcement has a way to meet vessels at the plant. But in the clam fisheries extensive trucking goes on; a boat lands at one location and must be tracked to another facility making this difficult for enforcement to check. Also, in this fishery while there is no incentive to miss report quahog because they are a much less valuable species, there could be an incentive to under report surfclam as they are more valuable. It might not happen, but it is important to consider.

The Committee Chair noted in the scallop fishery, enforcement has an opportunity to inspect because there are prelanding notification requirements; prelanding notifications would perhaps address law enforcement requirements.

Committee Motions

The Committee did not make any motions during this meeting but agreed that the 2023 implementation plans items for surfclam and quahog and the two possible additions discussed should be carried forward in the draft to the Executive Committee.



Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council
800 North State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901
Phone: 302-674-2331 | FAX: 302-674-5399 | www.mafmc.org
P. Weston Townsend, Chairman | Michael P. Luisi, Vice Chairman
Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 11, 2023
To: Surfclam and Ocean Quahog (SCOQ) Committee
From: Jessica Coakley and José Montañez, Council Staff
Subject: Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Committee and Advisory Panel Meeting

Below is background information to support SCOQ Committee discussion, with its advisors, during the September 15, 2023, SCOQ Committee and Advisory Panel Meeting.

Molluscan Shellfish Biotoxin Protocols in Federal Waters

In 2019, revisions were made to the National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) 2019 “Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish (i.e., Model Ordinance and Supporting Documents).” The NSSP is the federal/state cooperative program recognized by the FDA and the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC), for the sanitary control of bivalve molluscan shellfish produced and sold for human consumption through interstate commerce. The NSSP Model Ordinance (MO) provides specific requirements for state shellfish programs and the shellfish industry and includes the roles and responsibilities for federal agencies including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), for bivalve molluscan shellfish grown and harvested in Federal waters. This includes biotoxin protocols for molluscan shellfish in Federal waters. Revisions to the guide have implications for our Federal water Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog fisheries given that any implemented changes may impact protocols with respect to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) closed areas in the Georges Bank fishing areas or other federal waters.

Council staff and Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office Sustainable Fisheries Division (GARFO-SFD) staff have been meeting regularly with staff from the NOAA Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce - Office of Seafood Inspection and Food and Drug Administration since Spring 2022 to track this issue and the implementation of any changes that may impact our fisheries. On September 15, 2022, the Council sent a letter to the Office of Seafood Inspection’s Director (and copied FDA staff) emphasizing that addressing this issue in a timely manner should be a high priority. The ISSC met in Spring 2023 to continue its work. Council staff and GARFO-SFD staff met with NOAA Office of Seafood Inspection and FDA staff again on July 20, 2023, to receive an update on their progress. On July 24, 2023, the Council sent a letter requesting details from the FDA on the steps and associated timing involved with the implementation of any changes to protocols that may impact the Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog fisheries and allow for an opening of this closed area. That

response letter should be available prior to the meeting on September 15, 2023; Council staff plan to provide an update to the Committee and Advisory Panel.

Implementation Plan Items Discussion

At the October 2023 Council Meeting, the Executive Committee will consider items for inclusion in the draft 2024 Implementation Plan that the Council will further review and finalize at the December 2023 Council Meeting. The following items related to surfclam and ocean quahog were included in the plan for 2023. The Committee can recommend items for inclusion in the 2024 plan and should provide clarity on the scope of those recommended items.

2023 Implementation Plan: Surfclam and Ocean Quahog

- Review 2024 specifications for surfclam and ocean quahog
- Facilitate development of surfclam and ocean quahog advisory panel fishery performance reports
- Oversee SCOQ Electronic Monitoring Project
- Develop alternatives for the Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Species Separation Requirements Amendment

2023 Implementation Plan: Possible Additions

- Develop spatial management options for Atlantic surfclam open water aquaculture in the New York Bight and central Atlantic.
- Develop an action to authorize an experimental Atlantic surfclam fishery in the Great South Channel Habitat Management Area (HMA)

The issue of open water aquaculture was recently raised in the context of offshore wind leases. Wind farms may reduce access to the surfclam fishery within these wind turbine arrays. It has been suggested that aquaculture could be used as a means of mitigation for these lost fishing opportunities. Surfclam seed, produced in hatcheries and nurseries, could be planted on fishing grounds to enhance fishing opportunities outside of offshore wind farms. The feasibility of this is being explored through research. Industry recommended an action be developed to explore open water aquaculture and management approaches related to closing areas where cultured surfclam had been planted on the bottom to fisheries.

The Great South Channel HMA has a long history. The New England Council began its work on its Omnibus Essential Fish Habitat Amendment 2 (OHA2) in 2004. In December 2014, as completion on OHA2 drew close, the Mid-Atlantic Council submitted comments to the New England Council specifically requesting that, “sub- areas comprised predominantly of sand substrate be identified as clam management areas within the broader proposed habitat closure areas encompassing Nantucket Shoals, Georges Shoals, and Cultivator Shoals.” These areas were intended for clam dredge fishing access.

At the April 2015 New England Council meeting, a large area east of Nantucket (the Great South Channel HMA) was approved for targeted habitat protection. The New England Council recommended the Northeast corner of the area be closed to all dredges and bottom trawls, and the remainder of the area be closed to bottom trawls and scallop dredges with a 1-year exemption for clam dredges. That year would allow for consideration of a different program for clam dredges to

access portions of that HMA. The New England Council initiated action on a framework to address this issue in September 2015.

In January 2018, NOAA Fisheries approved most of the recommendations contained in OHA2. NOAA Fisheries approved the recommendation of the New England Council to establish the Great South Channel HMA, which would be closed to: (1) mobile bottom-tending gear throughout the area; and (2) clam dredge gear in the northeast section. Clam dredge gear would be allowed throughout other parts of the area for 1-year while the New England Council continued to consider refinements through the framework. The OHA2 was implemented April 9, 2018, and prohibited the use of mobile bottom-tending gear within the HMA. However, the surfclam fishery was granted a one-year exemption to continue operating in all but the northeast corner of the area.

In December 2018, the New England Council completed work on the Clam Dredge Framework and signed off on new measures to allow surfclam fishermen to continue fishing within three exemption areas inside the Great South Channel HMA (see Map below). Increased monitoring provisions including 5-minute VMS (vessel monitoring system) polling apply, and mussel fishermen are also able to fish in the new areas. The New England Council also recommended designation of two research areas in the Great South Channel HMA, with the following commitment: “The Council will develop a prioritized list of research needs concerning Rose and Crown and Davis Bank East. The intent is to work towards an exempted fishing permit program for these areas, which will support the potential development of additional exemptions in the future.”

In April 2019, the clam dredge fishery exemption in the Great South Channel HMA expired. Clam dredges were unable to operate in the HMA until final rulemaking occurred on the Clam Dredge Framework in June 2020 ([Final-Rule-2020-10566.pdf](#)).

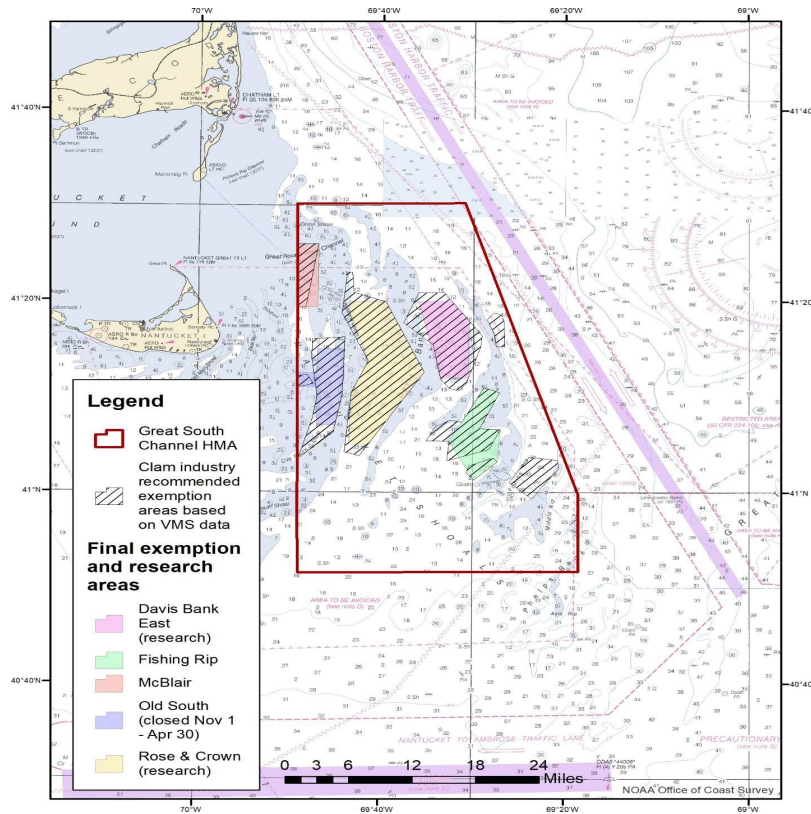
In June 2019, the New England Council followed up on its commitment to develop a research plan for the HMA ([190612-GSC-HMA-Research-Planning-Document.pdf](#)). In January 2020, NOAA Fisheries published a Federal Register notice about an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) requested by Coonamessett Farm Foundation (CFF) to fish with dredge mounted cameras in the Rose and Crown area of the HMA. The EFP was issued and in December 2020 CFF provided a progress report on their EFP research to the New England Council’s Habitat Plan development Team (PDT). The Habitat PDT discussed this report on January 25, 2021.

In December 2021, the Mid-Atlantic Council recommended that Council leadership prioritize a leadership level discussion about the Great South Channel Habitat Management Area between both Councils. This was in response to a letter received by the Mid-Atlantic Council requesting this discussion. In January 2022, the leadership of both the New England and Mid-Atlantic Councils met and discussed opportunities to further coordinate this issue within the scope of the Council process. They agreed to notify the MAFMC Advisors of upcoming NEFMC meetings related to their requested emergency action in this region, and meeting to discuss any reports for research under the EFP issues.

In February 2022, the New England Council requested that the Habitat Committee work with the PDT to review the final report for the project. In June 2022, CFF submitted a final report on the project which was reviewed by the Habitat Committee and then the New England Council. The New England Council forwarded the Committee’s evaluation to NOAA Fisheries for their consideration when reviewing future EFP proposals. CFF applied for another EFP (a Phase II Project) that would have conducted video and acoustic mapping in Davis Bank East. In August 2023, NOAA Fisheries

determined the application does not warrant further consideration; but noted the applicant can revise their proposal and submit a new EFP request.

For summaries of past meetings or additional background on the OHA2 and the Clam Dredge Framework, see: <https://www.nefmc.org/management-plans/habitat>



Map: GSCHMA final exemption and research areas.

Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Species Separation Requirements Amendment

As surfclam have shifted toward deeper water in recent years, catches including both surfclam and ocean quahog on the same trip have become more common. Current regulations do not allow surfclam and ocean quahog to be landed on the same trip or in the same tagged cage. The Council began the process of exploring possible modifications to the species separation requirements in these fisheries back in 2020 with the formation of a Fishery Management Action Team (FMAT). In November 2021, the FMAT provided a [discussion paper](#) that presented 9 options that could be further explored as approaches to address this issue to the Committee and Advisory Panel at a December 6, 2021 Meeting. In the meeting summary it was noted that, “members of the AP indicated they were supportive of an approach like Option #3 (Modify Regulations to Require Onboard Sorting and Allow Mixed Trips) as a first step, which would require manual onboard sorting and separation of clams by species (surfclam or quahog) when cages are filled on board the vessel, and then taking a research and development (R&D) approach to look at other longer term solutions (like Option #6 or other options that address long term monitoring).”

Therefore, the Committee passed the following motion by unanimous consent: "I move that the Committee forward the recommendation of the AP and Committee as discussed Dec 6 (i.e., proposal of option 3 [required onboard sorting] and longer-term R&D such as EM type of solution), to the full Council for consideration." At the December 2021 Council Meeting, the Council also passed a similar motion "Move to initiate an Amendment that considers short term solutions to species separation including white paper option 3. Also request that the staff/NEFSC¹ explore the feasibility of longer-term solutions for monitoring (such as electronic monitoring testing on the clam survey)."

In 2022, development continued on an Amendment with 3 action alternatives included; the primary alternative that at the time was supported (onboard sorting into cages) and two other alternatives to bracket the ranges of expected impacts and costs for the NEPA analysis (i.e., the development of a port monitoring program and a longer-term solution of electronic monitoring). That document was taken out for public comment in October 2022, and industry indicated that onboard sorting was not a feasible option nor were other alternatives contained within the action.

In December 2022, the Council reviewed public comments and agreed to postpone final action on this Amendment to allow time for development of additional alternatives. The Fishery Management Action Team met in January 2023 jointly with the Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Advisory Panel to solicit input on additional alternatives to explore that are [summarized here](#). The FMAT met again in April 2023 with port agents, enforcement experts, and data management experts (from the GARFO Analysis and Program Support Division) to gather input (see FMAT Summary on page 6 below).

As described in the FMAT summary, there are substantial issues associated with the ideas suggested by the industry as a potential solution. Based on discussion with additional expertise from monitoring and enforcement, moving all sorting into dealer facilities is highly problematic. It sets up a system that makes it much easier to circumvent requirements and difficult if not impossible to enforce. In addition, industry members had indicated they were not supportive of sorting under a standardized protocol in the dealer facilities. Likewise, having partial sorting/estimation on board would likely not provide the information needed, including a more detailed accounting of catch and discards.

In other fisheries, including other Limited Access Privilege Programs (e.g., Pacific Groundfish; Scallops), and the NEFMC groundfish sectors, the catches are monitored at-sea (via high levels/near 100% observer coverage, at-sea monitors, or EM requirements often in lieu of monitors) to ensure any multispecies catch and discards are accurately accounted for. Those types of catch monitoring systems are very expensive and would impose costs on the industry and/or NOAA Fisheries.

At this stage the FMAT has exhausted most of the potential options. As noted, some of the proposed solutions by industry would be unenforceable and not provide adequate, verifiable monitoring, and the solutions most likely to be enforceable and provide accurate monitoring would impose high costs on the industry/NOAA. The FMAT needs additional guidance from the SCOQ Committee and Council on what directions it should further pursue for additional alternative development for the amendment.

¹ NOAA has funded work to explore longer-term solutions for monitoring as described in this [news article](#). The video camera/image collection system was recently deployed on the August 2023 clam survey and project results are expected in 2024.



**Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog (SCOQ) Species Separation Requirements
Fishery Management Action Team (FMAT)
Meeting Summary
April 12, 2023**

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (Council) Species Separation requirements FMAT met in person and via webinar on April 12, 2023, to continue its work on the Species Separation Requirement Amendment. The FMAT invited experts from the GARFO Analysis and Program Support Division, Office of Law Enforcement, and Port Agent Program, to provide input on issues related to catch and allocation monitoring and enforcement of regulations. Members of the public also attended.

FMAT members present: Jessica Coakley and José Montañez (Council Staff), Douglas Potts and Sharon Benjamin (GARFO), and Dan Hennen and John Walden (NEFSC).

Others: Caleb Gilbert, Barry Clifford, Bill Duffy, Ben Galuardi, Josh O'Connor, Ted Hawes, Tom Dameron, Peter Himchak, Samuel Martin, Joe Myers, and Dave Wallace.

Summary of Discussion

The meeting was opened with introductory remarks and a review of the agenda. Staff provided an overview of the proposed timeline for work. The FMAT discussed the trip declaration process and law enforcement noted that those declarations are important to retain; therefore, it is important to retain the individual declarations (so it highlights whether quahog or surfclam are the primary target). The fishing industry had suggested the potential for a sampling or subsampling protocol onboard the vessel and then additional sampling protocols at processor to assess composition of the mix.

It was noted that it is important to get a precise accounting of catch before it comes to shore, because right now we are not capturing the discards on board the vessel. There are clams that are tossed overboard and not accounted for in the data.

One suggestion was for a predetermined monitoring plan for each vessel and processor group – this is like what has been done in some of the catch share programs. Each group could work on what would need to be in each detailed monitoring plan. The enforcement aspect is important, and for catch shares it is expensive and carefully monitored. Another option is to develop a separate shoreside monitoring/sampling program, again this could be a more expensive option. This sampling program would need to collect adequate data on catch; however, this would not capture any discards occurring onboard. The group agreed to reach out to NEFSC on Fisheries Monitoring (Katherine McArdle), Cooperative Research (Anna Mercer), and the Port Sampling Program – could look for opportunities through SK, NFWF, FIS, or other programs to develop proof of concept.

It was suggested that there be a two-track option developed – one for smaller vessels and one for larger vessels. It may be easier for smaller vessels with lower volume to manage onboard sorting, and some

industry members may support it, while larger vessels with higher volume catches may be less supportive.

The group discussed the concept of physical tagging versus developing a system to do e-tags – this would make partial use of allocation a bit easier. Right now, any kind of partial use of tags would be problematic for tracking in the databases. It was noted that ITQ is allocated not by mix, but by individual species. To land a mixed trip would you have to have allocation/tags to cover what is being landed? The group discussed the fact that you could shift away from tag-based tracking. Could set up processor/vessel groups and manage allocation accounts (like what was done in the Gulf). This could support a tag less system; however, this would be a big endeavor and require major changes to how allocation is tracked. Allocation would be moved into allocation accounts and only authorized vessels would fish and run a debit to the account based on haul weights, etc. A tag less system could have additional cost recovery implications.

Tags are used for other purposes, so the group discussed tracking and tagging. Might want to check with seafood inspection to make sure tag less would not impact traceability.

It was noted that this fishery is an ITQ – not an IFQ. Perhaps, you need a processor ITQ instead of a vessel/individual ITQ, then the processing plant would have to bear the cost of monitoring. Other industries, such as the meat industry, have inspectors embedded in their facilities (e.g., FDA inspectors). The issue with moving all sorting into dealer facilities is challenging for monitoring and enforcement – there would be no cross checks on the data system and there are a variety of reasons not to have people in the processing facility (safety, slow operations, not enough folks to do any monitoring, EM (cameras) but must have someone review). Lots of challenges there. Other fisheries also have crosschecks between VTRs, and dealer records.

The group discussed the electronic monitoring project – the result from that will be about 1.5 years out. This could do the electronic id as materials come down the belt prior to going into the cages.