



The Horizon

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CELEBRATING FIVE DECADES OF FIGHTING FOR THE FISH

WILD OCEANS TURNS 50

This year marks our 50th anniversary!

Since 1973, *Wild Oceans*, formerly known as the National Coalition for Marine Conservation or NCMC, has been at the forefront of ocean fish conservation helping to shape national fisheries policy and becoming one of the most influential and respected groups in the conservation community.

Beginning with founders Chris Weld and Frank Carlton’s involvement in the drafting of the original Magnuson–Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, we have been dedicated to uniting fishermen and other ocean advocates to preserve both marine fish and fishing opportunities. Chris and Frank gave our organization its winning philosophy: keep conservation the #1 goal; stay lean and mean; work with other fishing and environmental groups whenever possible; choose issues that establish precedent and principle; and remember that what matters most is making a difference, not who gets credit. This philosophy still guides us today.



Chris and Frank also hired our first employee, Ken Hinman, who would lead our work for the next 41 years, the last 23 as its President. During Ken’s tenure, we cofounded numerous alliances uniting fishermen and conservationists, including the Marine Fish Conservation Network, Ocean Wildlife Campaign, “Menhaden Matter” and “Take Marlin Off the Menu”.

Wild Oceans also took a leading role in the 1996 reauthorization of the Magnuson Act, achieving much-needed conservation priorities such as; required targets and timetables for ending overfishing, a mandate to reduce bycatch in all fisheries, and

identification of essential fish habitat. Long-time *Wild Oceans* Board member Tim Choate says, “I believe that the future of fishing is conservation on every level – from how we chose to fish, to influencing national and international regulations. For five decades now, *Wild Oceans* has been leading the way in these efforts by identifying emerging problems, offering science-based solutions and determining where best to advocate for precedent-setting policy changes, all the while drawing in other fishing and environmental NGOs to the cause.”

Wild Oceans has been and continues to be influential in initiatives that improve fisheries management for large marine species. Our 1998 report *Ocean Roulette*, which highlights the impact of pelagic longlines on the decline of large marine fish, led to the National Marine Fisheries Service closing 133,000 square miles of U.S. waters to longlining. This greatly aided in rebuilding the depleted Atlantic swordfish stock and helped reduce bycatch of billfish and other species.

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Wild Oceans Readies to Defend Longline Closed Areas

Fisheries management is a dynamic give and take process. Sometimes you win, sometimes you lose, but always, you must remain vigilant. In addition to improving the health of our ocean ecosystems by pushing for the implementation of new conservation measures, another one of our objectives is to protect hard-fought conservation gains from our past work. Oftentimes this can be as challenging as obtaining new ones. Unfortunately, it appears that we now have just such a case.

At a recent meeting of the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Advisory Panel, NOAA Fisheries (NMFS) proposed ending 20 years worth of conservation gains resulting from four major areas that have been closed to destructive longlines. Amendment 15 to the HMS Fishery Management Plan “considers modification, data collection, and assessment” of these four closed areas that NMFS is now referring to as “spatial management areas” in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. The areas include: the Mid-Atlantic Shark area (closed to bottom longline gear January 1 – July 1), the Charleston Bump area (closed to pelagic longline gear February 1 – April 30), the East Florida Coast area (closed to pelagic longline gear all year), and the DeSoto Canyon area (closed to

pelagic longline gear all year). NMFS purports that the amendment is needed to assess the effectiveness of the areas. Specifically, they say that “the prohibition on longline fishing during all or part of the year has led to a commensurate decrease in fishery-dependent data, complicating efforts to assess the effectiveness of the areas in meeting conservation and management goals”. Our 1998 report *Ocean Roulette*, which highlighted the impact of pelagic longlines on the decline of large marine fish, led to NMFS closing these areas to longlining in the first place. This greatly aided in rebuilding the depleted Atlantic swordfish stock and reduced the bycatch of billfish and other species – two clear conservation benefits that continue as long as the closed areas remain in place.

We know changes in ocean conditions as a result of a warming climate are occurring, and this affects the distribution of many marine species. And while on the surface, the agency’s stated motive of better understanding the efficacy of these areas and their proper placement in light of climate change appears laudable, Amendment 15 poses serious risks that could result in dramatic bycatch increases, reversing conservation gains over the past two decades. To aid in their efforts, NMFS

has developed an HMS Predictive Spatial Modeling tool to assess the performance of closed areas. Known as PRISM, this tool combines observer data and environmental data to predict where and when fishery interactions with bycatch may occur. This too has merit when attempting to better understand where fish are going and what areas are in most need of protection. However, it should not be used to justify putting more destructive longlines back into our waters.

Ironically in the draft amendment, NMFS poses the question: “How do we reassess the effectiveness of these areas in the future to ensure continued non-target species protection and data collection?” One way for certain would be by minimizing the number of longline hooks in the water. Instead of looking to justify greater longline effort, the agency should be encouraging the use of more selective commercial fishing gear such as greenstick and buoy gear to obtain the catch data necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the closed areas. *Wild Oceans* is working closely with partners and the agency to push for such an outcome.

– Rob Kramer, President

For the Future of Fishing

Wild Oceans is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to keeping the oceans wild to preserve fishing opportunities for the future.

Our Goals:

- preventing overfishing and restoring depleted fish populations to healthy levels
- promoting sustainable use policies that balance commercial, recreational and ecological values
- modifying or eliminating wasteful fishing practices
- improving our understanding of fish and their role in the marine environment
- preserving fish habitat and water quality

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New England Council Urged to Address River Herring Bycatch in New Buffer Zone

by Pam Lyons Gromen,
Executive Director

In April, *Wild Oceans* along with more than thirty recreational fishing, watershed and environmental organizations urged the New England Fishery Management Council's Atlantic Herring Committee to assess times and locations where river herring and shad are most vulnerable to incidental catch and enact area-based protections as part of its work to revisit the Inshore Midwater Trawl Restricted Area, also known as the Amendment 8 Buffer Zone, that was vacated by a U.S. District Court last year.

In our letters to the Committee, we called out the failure of river herring and shad catch caps to adequately incentivize bycatch avoidance because of chronically-poor catch monitoring. An Industry Funded Monitoring program, developed in part to bolster the efficacy of catch caps in the herring fishery, lacks funding and has been challenged legally by the fishing industry. The case will be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court next term.

When it was in place from 2021 to 2022, the Buffer Zone extended 12 miles offshore of the New England region (Maine through Rhode Island), bumping out 20 miles around Cape Cod. The court struck down the measure because of the lack of scientific evidence for localized depletion, the underlying purpose of the Buffer Zone. As we reported last spring, federal fisheries data collection programs are not designed to detect localized depletion; however, that does not mean that stakeholders who depend on a healthy forage base are not seriously impacted by the largest vessels in the herring fishery operating close to shore. Back in 2015 when Amendment 8 to the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan was initiated, hundreds of stakeholders – striped bass anglers, commercial groundfish and tuna fish-

ermen, whale and bird watching tour operators – weighed in with testimony that midwater trawls were affecting their businesses.

In comments submitted for the Council's December meeting when a vote was held to make revisiting the Buffer Zone a priority, Ted Keon, Director of Coastal Resources for the Town of Chatham, implored the Council to reinstate the buffer zone. "Protecting forage species along this region is critical to sustain and regenerate fish stocks that prey on these species, and the local small boat fishing communities dependent on these stocks. The value of this buffer was immediately observable along numerous inland herring runs which saw an immediate increase in returning river herring following the establishment of the buffer."

Because of their speed and size, midwater trawls, which often work in pairs towing a small-mesh net between them, can capture millions of Atlantic herring in a single trip. Swept up with the sea herring are shad and river herring (alewives and blueback herring), anadromous forage fish that spend most of their lives in the ocean before returning to their natal river systems to spawn. Coastwide, American shad and river herring stocks are depressed at historically-low levels despite tremendous investments in dam removal and spawning habitat restoration.

In southern New England, river herring run counts have plummeted. Fisheries biologists in Connecticut believe that blueback herring are on their way to becoming extirpated from the state.

River herring are prolific spawners. After hatching in the spring, juveniles emigrate out to ocean waters through the summer and fall. What is happening during their 3 to 4 years in the ocean that is causing returning run counts to drop precipitously? A 2022 study published in the *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* is un-

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"The value of this buffer was immediately observable along numerous inland herring runs which saw an immediate increase in returning river herring following the establishment of the buffer."

— Ted Keon, Town of Chatham

covering answers. Scientists applied genetic stock identification to river herring samples taken as bycatch by midwater and bottom trawls targeting Atlantic herring and Atlantic mackerel from 2012 to 2015. A majority of the alewives taken originated from Block Island and Long Island Sound, while blueback herring originated primarily from mid-Atlantic and northern New England river systems. The authors point out that southern New England and mid-Atlantic alewife populations would have benefitted if the Buffer Zone had remained in place. Nearly 6 million river herring were killed as bycatch over the study's time period.

As of this writing, the Herring Committee is working to refine a problem statement to describe why revising the Buffer Zone is warranted. Examining river herring and shad incidental catch is included in the working draft as part of the "detrimental biological and socioeconomic impacts of user group conflicts related to availability of Atlantic herring." The Committee is also considering changing Council priorities to tackle river herring and shad time/area closures as a separate action. A council press release announced that a vote to amend workload priorities could take place at the June 27-29 meeting in Freeport, Maine.

Nearshore ocean waters are migratory conduits for shad and river herring, and to rebuild imperiled runs, schools must be protected in the times and places where they are most at risk. We will continue to press the New England Council to fulfill its role as an essential partner in the region's restoration efforts. ■



The *Wild Oceans* team celebrates 50 years and Tim Choate's 75th birthday. Pictured above from left to right: Executive Director Pam Lyons Gromen, Pacific Program Director Theresa Labriola, Board Member Tim Choate and President Rob Kramer

WILD OCEANS TURNS 50, continued from p. 1

Wild Oceans Winning Philosophy

- Keep conservation the #1 goal.
- Stay lean and mean.
- Work with other fishing and environmental groups whenever possible.
- Choose issues that establish precedent and principle.
- Remember that what matters most is making a difference, not who gets credit.
 - Founders Frank Carlton and Chris Weld

Wild Oceans was also instrumental in enacting measures to prohibit the commercial harvest and sale of Atlantic billfish in the United States. Later, we worked alongside the International Game Fish Association to achieve the passage of the Billfish Conservation Act of 2012, which prohibits the importation and sale of billfish in the entire continental United States. This, coupled with our “Take Marlin Off the Menu” campaign raised billfish conservation awareness and has saved an es-

timated 30,000 billfish a year since its passage. Today, our efforts to conserve large marine fish continue with groundbreaking research to identify and protect critical billfish spawning habitat in the Pacific.

In addition to championing the protection of large marine fish, *Wild Oceans* is at the forefront of conserving little fish, the prey that sustain predator populations. We turned the spotlight on the importance of protecting predator-prey interactions in 1999 when we hosted a workshop on the issue and then published the proceedings as *Conservation in a Fish-Eat-Fish World*. We immediately got to work implementing the report's recommendations by first tackling the management of Atlantic menhaden, the primary prey for striped bass – work that led to the adoption of ecological reference points that are today used to set fishing limits that account for menhaden's role in the food web.

A natural outgrowth of our work on menhaden, the *Wild Oceans' Forage First!* campaign was launched in 2006, bringing together a broad coalition that brought about pivotal changes in the way forage fisheries around the United States are managed. Best practices for managing

forage fish are synthesized in *Wild Oceans' 2015 report, Resource Sharing: The Berkeley Criterion*, in which author Ken Hinman suggests strategies that sustain fishing in a way that protects the broader ecosystem and its living communities. Says current *Wild Oceans* President Rob Kramer, “No other organization has done more to advance the protection and management of forage fish, making their conservation a national environmental priority.”

On April 14th, 2023, *Wild Oceans* was honored with a gathering of one-hundred and twenty fishermen, conservationists and friends who turned out to recognize our 50 years of fishery conservation achievements and to celebrate the 75th birthday of our former Chairman and one of our biggest fans, Tim Choate. Nearly \$50,000 was raised to continue our work, which is needed now more than ever.

For half a century, *Wild Oceans' small staff, dedicated board of directors and staunch supporters* have diligently and quietly made a difference protecting our oceans and the sportfish that inhabit our watery worlds. And we have every intention to continue for another 50. Here's to the future of fishing! ■

An Upgraded Strategy for Pacific Bluefin

by Theresa Labriola,
Pacific Program Director

In the past decade, we have witnessed a growing abundance of Pacific bluefin tuna in Southern California, extending northward along the Pacific coast. On-the-water estimates and scientific stock assessments agree that the bluefin spawning stock biomass has more than quintupled. What seems like an explosion is the result of international commitments to rebuild the spawning stock from a historic low of less than 3% of unfished biomass to 20%. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopted fishing restrictions to recover the stock.

In the past, fishery managers negotiated measures, such as quotas, in response to a scientific stock assessment. While the WCPFC and IATTC have committed to following precautionary management based on the best scientific information available, scientific uncertainty and vague conservation advice has led to contentious, reactive negotiations often prioritizing short-term performance.

An alternative approach, known as harvest strategies, represents an evolution

in fisheries management. Harvest strategies are a set of clear, pre-agreed upon scientific rules or actions used for determining a management response to changes in stock status. This is akin to establishing an investment strategy for retirement.

Harvest strategies include management objectives, a monitoring program, indicators of the fishery's status and population health, a method to assess those indicators, and a harvest control rule that defines fishing opportunities, which could include catch and size limits or quotas. Harvest strategies tend to focus on long-term objectives and stock health rather than short-term, reactive decision-making.

I recently participated in a stakeholder workshop, hosted by NOAA Fisheries to develop a long-term harvest strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna. The workshop focused on creating management objectives and its components as well as the harvest control rule.

Wild Oceans puts the health of the resource first, supporting management objectives that prioritize the status of the stock over yield (how much we can catch), stability (the change in catch between management periods) or other factors. In order to put this

Steps for Developing a Harvest Strategy

Step 1. Start with a management goal.

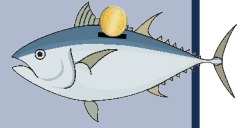
"I want a healthy savings account."

Step 2. Operationalize your goal with a specific and measurable objective.

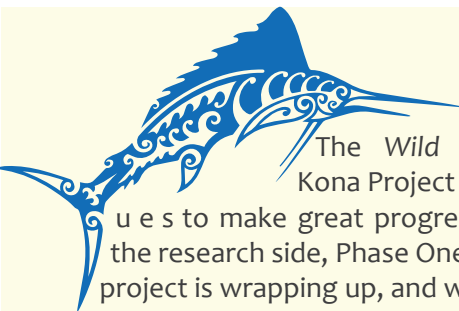
"I want a savings account with at least \$100 most of the time."

Step 3. Establish a performance indicator to determine whether the management objective is being met.

"My savings account has greater than or equal to \$100 90% of the time."



principle into practice for bluefin, I spoke in favor of including an operational management objective with a high degree of confidence that we will not exceed pre-agreed bluefin mortality targets. If a performance indicator signals otherwise, then the harvest control rule kicks in. By focusing on the long-term strategy, we take some of the guesswork and back room politics out of fisheries management and put the emphasis back on protecting the resource for future stability. ■



The *Wild Oceans* Kona Project continues to make great progress. On the research side, Phase One of the project is wrapping up, and we have begun work on Phase Two.

As reported in previous issues, the objective of Phase One is to search and summarize historical reports of istio-phorid (billfish) larvae, habitat, and spawning activity then investigate this information and moderators (e.g., depth, size) with a meta-analysis. Phase Two uses data from Phase One to develop oceanographic circulation

Kona Project Update

models to determine likely dispersal routes and connectivity of larval istio-phorids from reputed spawning locations in and around the Hawaiian Islands.

Phase One has resulted in the first age and growth model for Pacific billfish larvae!

Other key findings to date:

- Larval billfish species were clustered, and clustering appears to be associated with seamount summits greater than 1500 meters or groupings of deep seamounts.

- Critical larvae habitat factors such as temperature and salinity appeared to be narrow. Temperature and salinity have a profound effect on physiology, metabolism, stress, fitness, growth and survival. These variables, along with chlorophyll-a, can be used to assess and predict available spawning habitat, which can then be correlated with adult recruitment.

Visit the Kona Project page on our new website for the latest discoveries!

Wildoceans.org/kona-project/

Turning the Tide

Wild Oceans News and Activities

Large Marine Fish Conservation: Strategies that Rebuild and Sustain Big Fish Populations

- The NGO Tuna Forum met in Washington, DC on February 1-3. The Tuna Forum is an independent collection of NGOs committed to engagement, with the goal of coordinating and collaborating on efforts that identify priorities and provide advice for Regional Fishing Management Organizations and market actors on issues of tuna fisheries management. *Wild Oceans* Pacific Program Director Theresa Labriola attended the meeting which focused on identifying international priorities and finalizing aligned guidance for reducing bycatch in tuna fisheries, a document that Theresa helped develop.
- On February 15, NOAA Fisheries hosted an Albacore Stakeholder Workshop to solicit input on negotiating a harvest control rule for North Pacific Albacore. Theresa attended and supported measures that ensure the long term stability of the stock, including a high spawning stock biomass and a low probability of exceeding fishing mortality levels.
- On April 19, NOAA Fisheries sponsored a Pacific Bluefin Tuna Stakeholder Workshop to develop U.S. priorities for a long-term harvest control rule. See *An Upgraded Strategy for Pacific Bluefin*, page 5)
- The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) hosted several meetings between May 11 and May 19 including the Ecosystem and Bycatch Workgroup (EBWG) and the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). Theresa participated as a member of the U.S. Delegation. Although IATTC passed a resolution requiring the use of a “large circle hook” in longline

fisheries to reduce sea turtle catch, it did not agree on a definition for “large circle hook,” so it tasked the EBWG with developing the definition. The EBWG recommended a follow-up workshop to explore socioeconomic needs and data gaps before completing this assignment. The SAC reviewed stock assessments and updates for many tropical and temperate stocks including Pacific bluefin tuna, North Pacific albacore and eastern Pacific swordfish.

- Theresa is a member of the Permanent Advisory Committee (PAC) to the U.S. Commissioners to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The PAC had a spring meeting on May 22 focused on the negotiation of a new tropical tuna measure that would increase big-eye tuna catch by longline boats. Theresa expressed concern that any increase in big-eye tuna quota will result in a proportional increase in striped marlin catch. She highlighted several conservation and management measures, such as the mandatory use of circle hooks, that could mitigate the impact.
- Also in May, *Wild Oceans* President Rob Kramer attended the spring meeting of the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Advisory Panel. Several issues were presented and discussed at the meeting including an Atlantic HMS Climate Vulnerability Assessment and new proposals for shark management. Most of the meeting, however, was dedicated to discussion of proposed Amendment 15 to the Atlantic HMS Fishery Management Plan. The main component to this amendment would be modifications to closed areas in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico that restrict or prohibit longline fishing for

HMS. This disturbing proposal drew near unanimous protest from panel members for various reasons. *Wild Oceans* will be working hard with our partners to make sure that the closed areas are not compromised (see *Ocean View*, page 2).

Sustainable Fishing Practices: Selective Gear that is Compatible with Ecosystem Health

- In March, the Pacific Fishery Management Council discussed next steps for managing the drift gillnet fleet since the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act was signed into law in December. Theresa advocated for adding hard-caps on the drift gillnet fishery unless equivalent measures are put in place to fulfill the role that hard caps would play to minimize bycatch and ensure accountability during this transition period. The Council decided to pause further consideration of hard caps, but agreed to continue to monitor the fishery annually, to support research into alternative gear, and to work with NOAA Fisheries to develop a transition program for the remaining drift gillnet fishermen.
- The Pacific Council’s Highly Migratory Species Management Team met on May 1 and May 2 and discussed scoping of a swordfish workshop. Theresa attended the meeting and asked the Team to support a workshop focused on a project with broad support and narrow scope, specifically developing input parameters for advanced deep-set buoy gear exempted fishing permits and performance criteria for evaluating the outcomes. By establishing criteria ahead of time, the Council can support an open, objective discussion of HMS gear.

Ecosystems: Food Webs, Habitat and Biodiversity

- The Pacific Council's Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) Management Team met January 24-26 to discuss CPS research, essential fish habitat (EFH), and the Pacific sardine stock assessment. Theresa attended the meeting, advocated for strong EFH protections for CPS aggregations and spawning hotspots. She also reiterated our long-term support for better aligning sardine management (which is based on a single stock) with the science (which points to two stocks) and for reevaluating the out-of-date ecosystem indicator used to measure productivity in the sardine stock.
- Between February and May, *Wild Oceans* Executive Director Pam Lyons Gromen participated in several meetings of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Ecosystem and Ocean Planning (EOP) Committee and Advisory Panel. The EOP Committee is undertaking a comprehensive review of the Council's Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Risk Assessment that is used to identify priority areas for addressing ecosystem interactions. The EOP Committee is also developing a policy and process for Council review of exempted fishing permit (EFP) applications for unmanaged forage species that are conserved under the Unmanaged Forage Omnibus Amendment (UFOA). *Wild Oceans* was joined by ten recreational fishing and environmental organizations in a letter to the EOP Committee, supporting their work as essential to meeting the objective of the UFOA, "to prevent the development of new, and the expansion of existing, commercial fisheries on certain forage species until the Council has adequate opportunity and information to evaluate the potential impacts of forage fish harvest on existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the marine ecosystem."
- Theresa attended the March Pacific Council meeting and the ancillary meeting of its Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). The SSC acknowledged we may be able to better

manage sardine by differentiating the northern and southern stock through an improved habitat model, updating the ecosystem indicator, and taking steps to manage the southern stock.

- Pam traveled to Mystic, Connecticut for the April meeting of the New England Fishery Management Council. She expressed concern about river herring and shad incidental catch in the Atlantic herring fishery and the lack of funding for catch monitoring programs to accurately monitor catch caps. Pam spoke in support of incorporating river herring and shad bycatch analyses into work to revisit the Amendment 8 Buffer Zone that was vacated by a U.S. District Court last year. (See *New England Council Urged to Address River Herring Bycatch in Nearshore Buffer Zone*, page 3)
- The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) convened its spring meeting May 1-3 via webinar and in-person in Arlington, Virginia. The Atlantic Menhaden Management Board approved terms of reference for a new Ecological Reference Point (ERP) Benchmark Stock Assessment that is scheduled to be completed in 2025. The ERP assessment evaluates the health of the menhaden stock in an ecosystem context and is used to set annual catch levels that account for menhaden's role as a forage fish. Atlantic striped bass, one of the major predators of menhaden, is in trouble again. Recreational harvest doubled from 2021 to 2022, and projections indicated that the stock would not rebuild by the 2029 deadline under current management measures. The Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board took emergency action to rein in fishing mortality and protect the strong 2015 year class, one of the few strong year classes in the last 20 years. A 31-inch maximum size limit for recreational fisheries went into effect immediately for 180 days, resulting in a one fish at 28" to less than 31" slot limit for ocean recreational fisheries. The Board will follow up the emergency action with a new addendum that will set 2024 management measures designed to meet the rebuilding deadline.

Climate Change: Resilient Ecosystems and Fishing Communities

- Pam attended East Coast Climate Scenario Planning Summit in Arlington, Virginia February 15-16. Representatives from the New England, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils, the ASMFC, and NOAA Fisheries collaborated on recommendations under three overarching themes: Cross-jurisdictional Governance; Management Under Increased Uncertainty; and Data Sources and Partnerships. A summary report was reviewed by the Northeast Region Coordinating Council and South Atlantic representatives on May 9. Practical next steps were identified and will be taken up by the ASMFC and each council.
- In an effort to better understand and engage in the Biden administration's America the Beautiful initiative, Rob attended the "Achieving Coastal 30x30 For People, Nature, And Climate" workshop in March. The America the Beautiful initiative is a nationwide effort to conserve and connect 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030. Hosted by Coastal Quest, the 3-day workshop focused on federal and state coastal 30x30 priorities and tools, as well as how 30x30 is being achieved at different scales across the U.S. An on-going point of controversy is how the federal government will ultimately define "conserve" and what impacts (positive or negative) this might have on marine fish and coastal communities.
- In March, the Pacific Council progressed on the Climate and Community Initiative by agreeing to develop climate strategies for candidate species. On May 14 and 16, Theresa attended an Ecosystem Workgroup Meeting where they began to develop risk tables and related methodologies to integrate ecosystem and climate information into Council decision-making on petrale sole as a pilot program, with plans to expand the work to other species. ■



CHECK OUT THE NEW WILDOCEANS.ORG!

To celebrate our 50th anniversary, *Wild Oceans* has revamped our website with a fresh new look and improved performance! Catch up on our latest news while you check out the new features:

- ▶ Simple and easy-to-navigate design that performs well on mobile devices and tablets
- ▶ Fast page loading
- ▶ An expanded Site Search feature that functions from anywhere on the website
- ▶ Newly digitized newsletter and blog archive with attached “tags” and “categories” making it easier to search and find the topics of most interest to you

