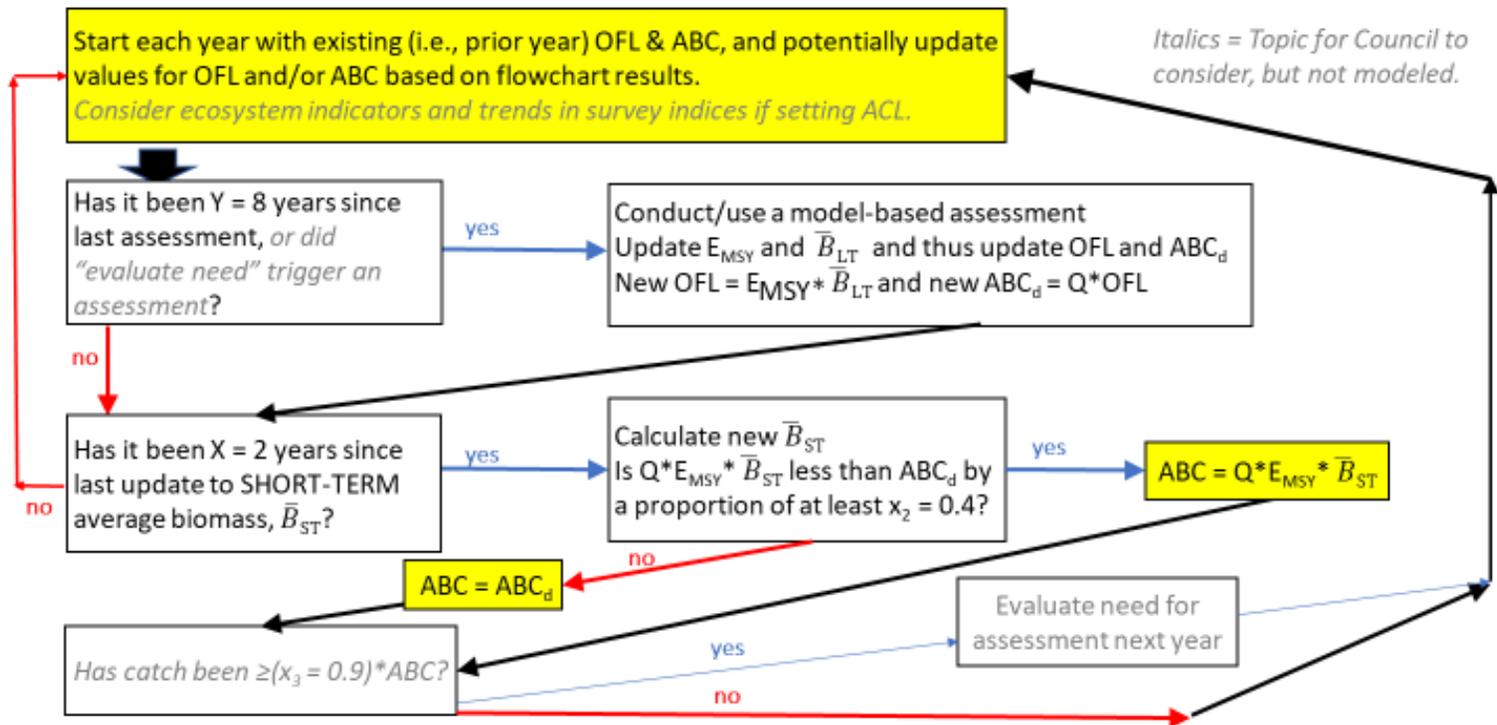


COASTAL PELAGIC SPECIES MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON A MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK FOR THE CENTRAL SUBPOPULATION OF NORTHERN ANCHOVY –
ERRATA STATEMENT

The Coastal Pelagic Species Management Team (CPSMT) discovered an important technical mistake with its Report 1 for this agenda item ([Agenda Item H.3.a, CPSMT Report 1](#)) concerning the text on page 8 in the paragraph that begins with “In summary,...”. That paragraph should be replaced by the following (changes are denoted in bold font):

“In summary, the revised flowchart with the parameter values described (Figure 2) provides for: 1) periodic stock assessments to set the OFL and ABC every 8 years, and 2) scheduling a biennial evaluation of B_{ST} as well as fishery attainment of the ABC. The Council would receive this information for possible management action and/or scheduling of a new assessment every 2 years. **At each biennial evaluation the trigger for a change to the ABC would be a short-term biomass (B_{ST}) that resulted in $Q \cdot E_{MSY} \cdot B_{ST}$ that is at least a proportion of 0.4 less than the default ABC (ABC_d) from the last assessment. In other words, does $Q \cdot E_{MSY} \cdot B_{ST}$ represent a 40% or greater decrease from the default ABC?** If that ABC trigger is hit, the ABC would be reduced to $Q \cdot E_{MSY} \cdot B_{ST}$ for the next two fishing years until B_{ST} is evaluated again. **When next evaluated, if $Q \cdot E_{MSY} \cdot B_{ST}$ is no longer less than ABC_d by a proportion of at least 0.4, the ABC for the following two fishing years would revert back to ABC_d .** The trigger for evaluating if another assessment is warranted would be fishery attainment of 90% or more of the current ABC value during two years. The CPSMT based its parameter recommendations on both practical considerations as well as the relative performance metrics for modeled parameters. Additionally, the CPSMT would keep track of changes in the B_{ST} as well as fishery attainment of the ABC during the interim years when this would not be a scheduled Council agenda item. At a minimum the results would be included in the SAFE document. The CPSMT could also use the point-of-concern framework to bring a sharp decline in CSNA biomass or exceptionally high ABC attainment to the Council’s attention for action.”

In addition, the CPSMT is replacing Figure 2 on page 5 of the report with the revised version below. The intent is to eliminate any potential confusion in the process depicted in the flowchart with the recommended parameter value of $X = 2$. The text and flowchart both now clearly indicate that the Council will get formal biennial evaluations of both the short-term biomass and fishery attainment of the acceptable biological catch (ABC). We have moved the “no” arrow to point back to the top box from the “Has it been $X = 2$ years since the last update to SHORT-TERM average biomass, B_{ST} ?” box in the revised Figure 2.



Y = interval for full assessments regardless of trigger
 X = interval for examining short-term biomass from survey
 ABC_d = ABC calculated from assessment
 Q = ABC buffer = 0.25
 x_2 = threshold for reducing ABC in response to low \bar{B}_{ST}
 x_3 = threshold for ABC attainment that triggers evaluation of need for new assessment
 \bar{B}_{LT} = 10 year average (arithmetic mean) stock biomass from assessment
 \bar{B}_{ST} = 3 year average (arithmetic mean) stock biomass from surveys

Figure 2. Revised flowchart depicting CPSMT recommendations for parameter values (Y , X , x_2 , x_3) and definitions for long-term and short-term biomass (B_{LT} , B_{ST}). This revised flowchart eliminates the row for updating the OFL (Z row) in the original flowchart entirely because the recommended parameters for the interval for full assessments, Y , and the interval for updating the OFL, Z , are both equal to 8. Thus, every 8 years a full assessment would be conducted and the OFL and ABC_d would be determined based on the results of those assessments. The yellow highlighted boxes are the elements identified in November 2019 needing clarification, regarding use of the ABC triggered by a decline in biomass vs. the default ABC (ABC_d) calculated from an assessment.