

Calendar No. 213

117TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1747

To provide for an equitable management of summer flounder based on geographic, scientific, and economic data, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 20, 2021

Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Gillibrand) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

DECEMBER 17, 2021
Reported by Ms. CANTWELL, with an amendment
[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for an equitable management of summer flounder based on geographic, scientific, and economic data, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Fluke Fairness Act
- 5 of 2021".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2	Commona	finda	+100	$f_{\alpha}11_{\alpha}$	TTT170 00.
_	Congress	mas	une	10110	wmg:

- (1) Summer flounder is an important economic
 fish stock for commercial and recreational fishermen
 across the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic United
 States.
 - (2) The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was reauthorized in 2006 and instituted annual catch limits and accountability measures for important fish stocks.
 - (3) That reauthorization prompted fishery managers to look at alternate management schemes to rebuild depleted stocks like summer flounder.
 - (4) Summer flounder occur in both State and Federal waters and are managed through a joint fishery management plan between the Council and the Commission.
 - (5) The Council and the Commission decided that each State's recreational and commercial harvest limits for summer flounder would be based upon landings in previous years.
 - (6) These historical landings were based on flawed data sets that no longer provide fairness or flexibility for fisheries managers to allocate resources based on the best science.

- 1 (7) This allocation mechanism resulted in an 2 uneven split among the States along the East Coast 3 which is problematic.
- 4 (8) The fishery management plan for summer 5 flounder does not account for regional changes in 6 the location of the fluke stock even though the stock 7 has moved further to the north and changes in effort 8 by anglers along the East Coast.
 - (9) The States have been locked in a management system based on data collected from 1981 to 1989, thus, the summer flounder stock is not being managed using the best available science and modern fishery management techniques.
- 14 (10) It is in the interest of the Federal Govern15 ment to establish a new fishery management plan
 16 for summer flounder that is based on current geo17 graphic, scientific, and economic realities.

18 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

19 In this Act:

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- (1) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission"
 means the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.
 sion.
- 23 (2) COUNCIL.—The term "Council" means the 24 Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council estab-25 lished under section 302(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens

1	Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16						
2	U.S.C. 1852(a)).						
3	(3) National standards.—The term "Na-						
4	tional Standards' means the national standards for						
5	fishery conservation and management set out in sec-						
6	tion 301(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Con-						
7	servation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1851(a)).						
8	(4) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means						
9	the Secretary of Commerce.						
10	(5) SUMMER FLOUNDER.—The term "summer						
11	flounder" means the species Paralichthys dentatus						
12	(commonly known as "Fluke").						
13	SEC. 4. SUMMER FLOUNDER MANAGEMENT REFORM.						
14	(a) Fishery Management Plan Modification.—						
15	Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this						
16	Act, the Council shall submit to the Secretary, and the						
17	Secretary may approve, a modified fishery management						
18	plan for the commercial management of summer flounder						
19	under title III of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conserva-						
20	tion and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 et seq.) or an						
21	amendment to such plan that—						
22	(1) shall be based on the best scientific infor-						
23	mation available;						
24	(2) establishes commercial quotas in direct pro-						
25	portion to the distribution, abundance, and location						

- 1 of summer flounder as reflected by fishery inde-
- 2 pendent surveys conducted by the National Marine
- 3 Fisheries Service and State agencies;
- (3) considers regional, coastwide, or other management measures for summer flounder that comply
- 6 with the National Standards; and
- 7 (4) prohibits the establishment of commercial
- 8 catch quotas for summer flounder on a State-by-
- 9 State basis using historical landings data that does
- not reflect the status of the summer flounder stock,
- based on the most recent scientific information.
- 12 (b) Consultation With the Commission.—In
- 13 preparing the modified fishery management plan or an
- 14 amendment to such a plan as described in subsection (a),
- 15 the Council shall consult with the Commission to ensure
- 16 consistent management throughout the range of the sum-
- 17 mer flounder.
- 18 (c) Failure To Submit Plan.—If the Council fails
- 19 to submit a modified fishery management plan or an
- 20 amendment to such a plan as described in subsection (a)
- 21 that may be approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall
- 22 prepare and consider such a modified plan or amendment.
- 23 **SEC. 5. REPORT.**
- Not later than 1 year after the date of the approval
- 25 under section 4 of a modified fishery management plan

- 1 for the commercial management of summer flounder or
- 2 an amendment to such plan, the Comptroller General of
- 3 the United States shall submit to Congress a report on
- 4 the implementation of such modified plan or amendment
- 5 that includes an assessment of whether such implementa-
- 6 tion complies with the National Standards.

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