M2, M1 6lr3749 CF SB 937

By: Delegates Frush, Flanagan, Healey, Krebs, Lafferty, Lam, and Morhaim Introduced and read first time: February 25, 2016
Assigned to: Rules and Executive Nominations

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

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Sustainable Oyster Harvest Act of 2016

FOR the purpose of requiring the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science to conduct a certain study related to the public oyster fishery; requiring the Center to report to the Governor, the Department of Natural Resources, the Oyster Advisory Commission, and the General Assembly on or before a certain date; prohibiting the Department from taking certain actions until after the Center has made a certain report; and generally relating to the public oyster fishery.

9 Preamble

WHEREAS, Oysters are a keystone species that remove nutrients from the water and provide three—dimensional reef structure and marine habitat for the Chesapeake Bay's marine life, including striped bass and the iconic blue crab; and

WHEREAS, The scientific community recognizes that oyster sanctuaries are important nursery areas, which are necessary to rebuild the State's oyster population and improve the overall health of the Chesapeake Bay; and

WHEREAS, In 2007, the General Assembly established the Oyster Advisory Commission to advise the Department of Natural Resources on matters related to oysters in the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays and strategies for rebuilding and managing the oyster population in these areas under the Chesapeake Bay Oyster Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, In 2009, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission completed a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) evaluating oyster restoration alternatives for the Chesapeake Bay, which identified the expansion of oyster sanctuaries, more restrictive management of the public oyster fishery, and the expansion of oyster aquaculture as the



best strategies for restoring the ecological role of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay and the
 commercial benefits of the commercial oyster industry; and

WHEREAS, In 2010, the Department of Natural Resources adopted regulations to expand oyster sanctuaries and facilitate aquaculture development based on a report from the Oyster Advisory Commission to the Governor and the General Assembly, which recommended, among other things, focusing on large—scale restoration projects, developing an interconnected network of sanctuaries, implementing a new oyster management plan based on maximum fishing mortality rates, and revising restrictive laws and regulations that were inhibiting the private cultivation of oysters; and

WHEREAS, Total oyster harvests, the number of oyster harvesters, and the number of oyster aquaculture leases have dramatically increased since the percentage of quality oyster habitat protected in sanctuaries was increased from 9% to 24% in 2010; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Natural Resources has not implemented more restrictive management measures for the public oyster fishery, as recommended by the 2009 PEIS and the recommendations of the Oyster Advisory Commission, despite the fact that the Chesapeake Bay's oyster population is currently at 1% of historic levels; and

WHEREAS, There is strong evidence that the State's public oyster fishery continues to experience overfishing; and

WHEREAS, Because oysters are a reef-building species, the overfishing of oysters results in a loss of the substrate available for future generations of oysters, so that even if the fishery were closed today it would take 50 to 100 years for the population to rebound on its own; and

WHEREAS, Although the public oyster fishery is currently second in economic value among the State's commercial fisheries, there is no science—based management plan in place to ensure the long—term sustainability of the fishery; and

WHEREAS, The Chesapeake Bay Oyster Management Plan and § 4–215(e) of the Natural Resources Article provide that the State shall prevent overfishing while attempting to achieve the best and most efficient use of the State's public oyster fishery through the development and use of the best available estimates of sustainable harvest rates and indicators that would trigger any tightening or loosening of harvest restrictions; and

WHEREAS, The State has not yet developed such estimates of sustainable harvest rates and indicators; now, therefore,

34 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, 35 That:

(a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

- 1 (2)"Center" means the University of Maryland Center for Environmental 2 Science. 3 (3)"Department" means the Department of Natural Resources. 4 (b) The Center shall conduct a study to: determine sustainable harvest rates for the public oyster fishery; 5 (1) 6 define appropriate indicators for the public oyster fishery based on the (2)7 results of stock assessments and other relevant data; 8 (3)determine whether the public oyster fishery is experiencing overfishing; and 9 10 (4) if the study determines that the public oyster fishery is experiencing 11 overfishing, identify management strategies in collaboration with the Department, 12 industry representatives, and concerned stakeholders to address overfishing consistent with State law. 13 14 On or before October 1, 2017, the Center shall report to the Governor, the (c) 15 Department, the Oyster Advisory Commission, and, in accordance with § 2-1246 of the State Government Article, the General Assembly on the results of the study described in 16 17 subsection (b) of this section.
- 18 (d) The Department may not take any action to increase oyster harvest rates, lift 19 restrictions on oyster harvesting, or expand the area open to oyster harvesting until after 20 the Center has made its report in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.
- SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 2016.