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**Newly Released UCSB Fish Stock Report Answers New Call from Federal Watchdog for More Resilient U.S. Fisheries**

*GAO urges fishery managers to adapt to impacts of climate change*

(DATELINE)— The University of California-Santa Barbara (UCSB) released [new research](https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-1979323/v1) this month that provides a roadmap for U.S. fisheries to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The UCSB recommendations come on the heels of new calls from the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) for regulators to take action on climate change in their fishery management plans.

The [new report](https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-22-105132) from the GAO says U.S. fishing communities can become more resilient to the impacts of climate change and protect the livelihoods of fishermen if regulators act now to improve data streams and make management more responsive and adaptive.

“Our report lays out impactful steps fisheries management systems can take now that will greatly improve climate-resiliency today and set our fishing communities up for success now and in the

future,” said report lead author Chris Free, a research scientist at UCSB.

Free and the team of researchers at UCSB worked with scientists from the Environmental Defense Fund to evaluate the management of over 500 fisheries across the United States, specifically examining what’s known as Harvest Control Rules (HCRs)—the rules that guide how much of a stock can be fished. The report generated a suite of design recommendations for HCRs that can help ensure sustainable fisheries and fishing communities in a changing climate.

From Florida to Alaska, U.S. fishing communities are already dealing with the impacts of climate change. The UCSB report identifies actionable recommendations that can help in both the short and long term. These include using catch limits based on stock population size, incorporating potential impacts of climate change into the rules, and evaluating which rules are best for a specific region.

Fishermen like XXX praised the report.

“These are the kind of steps we can take now to help safeguard us from…INSERT IMPACT EXAMPLE,” said [FISHING EXPERT NAME].

View the full report [here](file:///C:\Users\msouthard\Downloads\LINK) and a one-page summary of recommendations below.

* **Adjust fishing rates based on stock status**. Too often managers will simply allow a certain percentage of a fish stock to be caught regardless of the current size of the population. But use of what’s known as *ramped harvest control rules* aligns the percentage that can be caught with the current size of the stock. This helps avoid overfishing and makes harvest levels more responsive to changing conditions.
* **Better buffers**. Managers need to fine tune and adapt the precautionary buffers that are used when calculating catch limits. Precautionary buffers essentially set the catch limits lower than the maximum that could be caught before the stock is overfished. This helps avoid overfishing given increasing uncertainties due to climate change.
* **Some rules are better than none.** Even when budgets don’t allow for full stock assessments, managers can use indicators of stock health-- like information from an ecosystem monitoring survey--to create harvest control rules that take current stock size into account, maintaining profits and reducing the risk of overfishing.
* **Consider climate change**. A tool known as a climate vulnerability assessment can help identify the greatest risks to a stock from climate change.
* **Deprioritize rules that explicitly incorporate environmental factors.** Some species are known to do better under certain environmental conditions (like water temperature) which makes it tempting to adjust harvest strategies based on those conditions. But the ecosystem is a complicated place and relationships between stock size and environmental condition are often more challenging to account for than anticipated. In most circumstances, it is more effective to base harvest rules on stock abundance data at this point.
* **Compare strategies.** A tool known as Management Strategy Evaluation (or MSE) can help managers and stakeholders transparently compare how different harvest strategies can meet the goals of the fishery and the comparative risks associated with each.

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