<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Stock</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Black Sea</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North of Hatteras</td>
<td><img src="fish.png" alt="" /></td>
<td>The stock was declared rebuilt in 2009 based on the 2008 stock assessment for U.S. waters north of Cape Hatteras. Due to unique life history characteristics (e.g., the species changes sex from female to male) and other data concerns, the 2011 and 2012 assessments were not accepted for determining stock status. Currently, the 2012 assessment is being used to manage the stock under a constant catch strategy. Although the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission considers the stock to be rebuilt, concerns remain due to uncertainty in recent stock assessments and low landings in North Carolina waters. A new stock assessment is scheduled for 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South of Hatteras</td>
<td><img src="fish.png" alt="" /></td>
<td>The stock is recovered after going through a federally-managed rebuilding plan, which went into place in 2006. The 2013 stock assessment indicated the stock is not overfished and has met the rebuilding plan’s target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Striped</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albemarle Sound and Roanoke River</td>
<td><img src="fish.png" alt="" /></td>
<td>The 2014 Albemarle/Roanoke striped bass benchmark stock assessment (data through 2012) indicates the resource is not overfished or experiencing overfishing. However, estimates of fishing mortality and spawning stock biomass are close to the threshold reference points. Stock projections from the 2014 benchmark assessment indicated harvest at the quota approved in Amendment 1 (550,000 pounds) was unsustainable at recent levels of recruitment. Projections suggested a quota of 275,000 pounds would maintain fishing mortality and spawning stock biomass at the new reference points. Based on this information, the N.C. Marine Fisheries Commission revised Amendment 1 to the N.C. Estuarine Striped Bass Fishery Management Plan in November 2014, setting the harvest quota at 275,000 pounds, effective Jan. 1, 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ocean Migratory Stock</td>
<td><img src="fish.png" alt="" /></td>
<td>In response to the results of the 2013 benchmark assessment indicating a steady decline in the spawning stock biomass, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Striped Bass Management Board approved Addendum IV in October 2014. The Addendum establishes new fishing mortality reference points. In order to reduce fishing mortality to a level at or below the new target, the coastal states are required to implement a 25 percent harvest reduction from 2013 levels, while Chesapeake Bay states/jurisdictions are required to implement a 20.5 percent harvest reduction from 2012 levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central/Southern</td>
<td><img src="fish.png" alt="" /></td>
<td>The lack of adequate data causes the Central Southern Management Area stocks to be quantitatively assessed as unknown and to be listed as “concern.” The need for continued conservation management efforts are supported by the truncated size and age distributions, low overall abundance, and the absence of older fish in the spawning ground surveys. Amendment I to the N.C. Estuarine Striped Bass Fishery Management Plan was approved by the Marine Fisheries Commission in February 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species and Stock</td>
<td>Viable</td>
<td>Recovering</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluefish</td>
<td>![Fish Icon]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croaker, Atlantic</td>
<td>![Fish Icon]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dolphin</td>
<td>![Fish Icon]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drum, Black</td>
<td>![Fish Icon]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drum, Red</td>
<td>![Fish Icon]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eel, American</td>
<td>![Fish Icon]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species and Stock</td>
<td>Viable</td>
<td>Recovering</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Flounder, Southern</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flounder, Summer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grouper, Gag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Herring, River (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Albemarle Sound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingfishes (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mackerel, King</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species and Stock</td>
<td>Viable</td>
<td>Recovering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mackerel, Spanish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Menhaden, Atlantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mullet, Striped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seatrout, Spotted</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scup</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shad, American</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shad, Hickory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharks</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheepshead</td>
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<td>The division provided catch and biological information through 2014 to the N.C. Marine Fisheries Commission. Results prompted the Commission to implement new harvest restrictions on this species effective June 1, 2015. The recreational landings were below their 10-year average while the commercial landings were above their 10 year average for 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapper-Grouper Complex (B) (Reef Fish)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Of the 59 species in the South Atlantic Fishery Manage Council unit, some stocks are sustainable but several stocks are considered overfished. The overfished stocks include snowy grouper, speckled hind, red porgy, red snapper, red grouper and Warsaw grouper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Dogfish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spiny dogfish are currently managed under a joint Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council and New England Fishery Management Council fishery management plan in federal waters and under the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Spiny Dogfish Interstate Fishery Management Plan in state waters. The 2014 stock assessment update, conducted by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, estimates spiny dogfish are not overfished and not experiencing overfishing. Female spawning stock biomass estimates from 2009 to 2013 exceeded the biomass reference point. The stock was declared rebuilt in 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, Atlantic</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission is responsible for managing this species and considers the stocks to be depleted along the Atlantic Coast. There is a coastwide prohibition on possession. On April 5, 2012, the National Marine Fisheries Commission listed the Carolina Distinct Population Segment of Atlantic sturgeon as a federally endangered species. A new stock assessment is underway with plans to have peer reviews completed during 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weakfish (Gray Trout)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The weakfish stock along the Atlantic coast is at a level of low abundance. Coast- wide landings are near the lowest levels on record. The most recent assessment indicates that the cause is likely due to factors other than fishing mortality. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission has set strict harvest limits in response to the decline in an effort to aid in stock recovery. A new stock assessment is currently underway with plans to have peer reviews completed during 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species and Stock</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clam, Hard</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Crab, Blue</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Oyster, Eastern</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Scallop, Bay</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shrimp(C)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS:** 15 2 12 4 4

(A) Kingfishes (Sea Mullet) includes 3 species, and there are two species of river herring.

(B) The Snapper-Grouper Complex includes about 60 species, while there are more than 40 species of sharks. Within these groups, individual species range from Viable to Overfished. The status indicated is for the group as a whole.

(C) Shrimp consists of 3 species — brown, pink, and white.