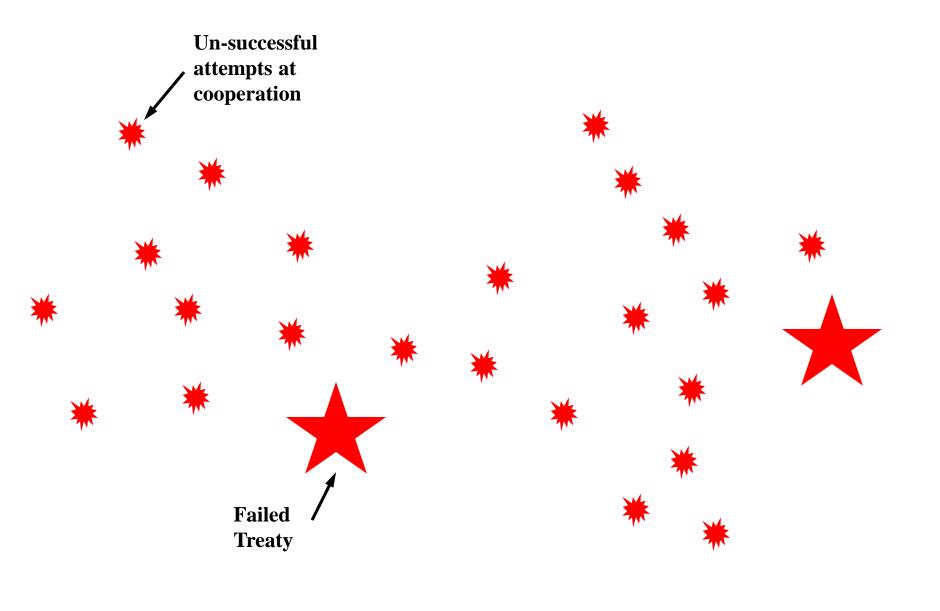
The Joint Strategic Plan and its Role in Management of Invasive Fishes



John Dettmers, Great Lakes Fishery Commission

November 7, 2018
Ann Arbor, Michigan





1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s 1940s 1950s

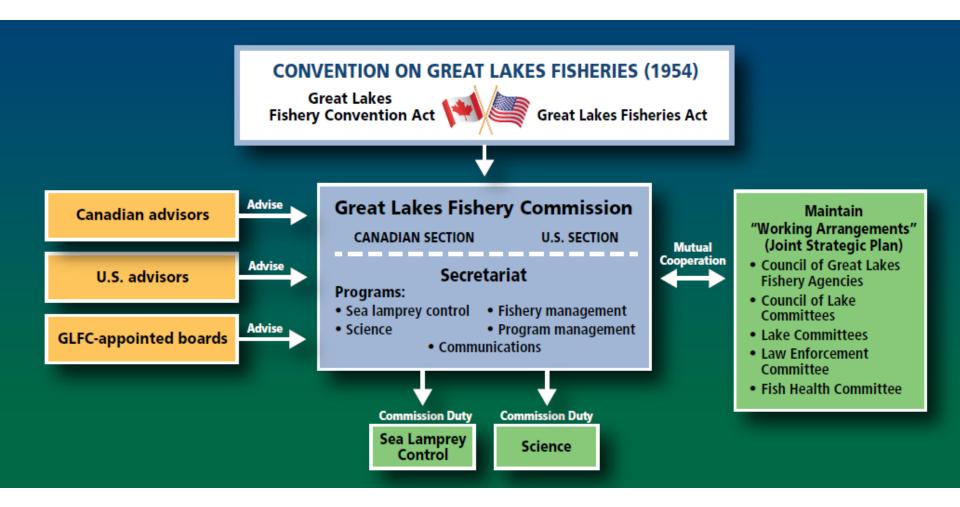
Great Lakes Fishery Commission

- Established 1955 by Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries
- U.S. & Canada Parties
- 3 General Duties
 - Coordinate Fisheries Research
 - Coordinate Fisheries Management
 - Conduct Sea Lamprey Control





Great Lakes Fishery Commission Structure



Features of Great Lakes Fishery Management

- Sustaining fish stocks
- Protecting diversity
- Maintaining predator/prey balance
- Managing based on best information
- Balancing stakeholder interests and needs





- · Advance budget initiatives
- Execute trust responsibility for tribes
- Uphold binational agreements
- Control and assess sea lamprey

- Protect and improve habitat
- . Conduct law enforcement
- . Rear & stock native fish
- · Conduct biological assessment
- Manage endangered species
- Rear and stock sport fish
- Regulate harvest
- Issue fishing licenses

Provincial, state, and tribal management

Federal initiatives

- Advise and plan sea lamprey control
- Protect and restore native species
- Conduct and support research
- Prevent invasive species

- Direct sea lamprey control
- Facilitate Joint Strategic Plan
- Coordinate, conduct, and communicate fishery research

The bi-national Great Lakes Fishery Commission

• Lake committees, CLC, SLCB, BOTE

Diagram: M. Gaden

A JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT OF GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

- Plan signed in 1981; revised in 1997
 - Voluntary, non-binding
- Many jurisdictions on the lakes
 - Provincial, state, tribal, federal, binational
 - Need to work together
- Complex issues
 - Need to understand the resource
 - Need to translate science into management
 - Need to balance competing interests
- Participants work together
 - Under the Joint Strategic Plan
 - Through "lake committee" meetings
- Great Lakes Fishery Commission facilitates
- Highly successful agreement!





Strategies for Great Lakes Fishery Management Under the Plan

Consensus

 Consensus must be achieved when management will significantly influence the interests of more than one jurisdiction.

Accountability

Fishery management agencies must be openly accountable for their performance

Information Sharing

 Fishery agencies must cooperatively develop means of measuring and predicting the effects of fishery- and environmental-management decisions.

Ecosystem Management

• The parties must exercise their full authority and influence... to meet the biological, chemical, and physical needs of desired fish communities.

All lake committee members

Council of Great
Lakes Fishery
Agencies

- "Fish Chiefs"
- States, province, tribes, feds
- Observers

Law Enforcement Committee

Council of Lake
Committees

Great Lakes Fish
Health
Committee

Lake
Superior
Committee

Lake Michigan Committ<u>ee</u> Lake Huron Committee Lake Erie Commit<u>tee</u> Lake Ontario Committee

- Senior "lake managers"
- States, province, tribes

Technical Committee(s) for each Lake Committee

- "Field-level" biologists
- Joint Strategic
 Plan signatories
- Feds and invited experts

CGLFA Invasive Fishes Executive Committee

- Established, October 2016
- Advisory to the full CGLFA
- Current members: GLIFWC, USFWS, ODNR, OMNRF
- Purposes
 - Coordination
 - Information, communication, outreach
 - Prioritization advice

Ongoing Invasive Fishes Activities

Council of Great Lakes Fishery Agencies

- Basin-wide invasive fishes communication protocol (expected completion in spring 2019)
 - <u>Purpose</u>: To coordinate interagency communication of new events or findings related to invasive fishes in the Great Lakes basin
 - Under development through the Invasive Fishes Executive Committee
 - Based on ACRCC and eDNA communication protocols
 - Will consider communications for all fishes the Council considers to be invasive.

Ongoing Invasive Fishes Activities

Council of Lake Committees (CLC)

- Position statement on Asian carps (2013), available on the CLC's web page at www.glfc.org
 - Minimizing the probability of future introductions is more important than attempting to eradicate or control populations that already exist in the Great Lakes
 - Control or eradication should be considered only when and where deemed effective by the agency with jurisdiction
 - Minimizing the probability of entry to the Great Lakes through all possible pathways.
 - Research related to possible control options, surveillance, early detection, and basic biology

Ongoing Invasive Fishes Activities

Lake Erie Committee

- Near-final 5-year grass carp strategy
 - Goal: Prevent grass carp from attaining densities capable of adversely affecting vegetated habitats, ecosystem functions, and associated fish communities of Lake Erie.
 - Adaptive, science-based approach
 - Implement effective control
 - Seek to stop additional breeding populations

Linkage to Other AIS Initiatives

Annex 6

GLRI

- Activities to prevent Asian Carp establishment in the GL
- GLMRIS pathway closures
- Funding for Lake Erie Committee grass carp actions
- Research into alternative controls

GLSLGP AIS Task Force

 Law Enforcement Committee joint meeting seeking to develop harmonized AIS regulations