FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE
DOLPHIN
AUGUST 2026

STATUS OF THE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Fishery Management Plan History

FMP Documentation:	June 2004	
	Amendment 1	July 2010
	Amendment 2	April 2012
	Amendment 3	August 2014
	Amendment 5	July 2014
	Amendment 6	January 2014
	Amendment 7	January 2016
	Amendment 8	February 2016
	Regulatory Amendment 1	March 2017
	Amendment 12	June 2021
	Amendment 10	May 2022
	Amendment 11	February 2024
Comprehensive Review:	None	

The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC), in cooperation with the Mid-Atlantic (MAFMC) and New England (NEFMC) councils, developed a Dolphin/Wahoo Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the Atlantic in 2004. While Dolphin was not overfished, the SAFMC adopted a precautionary and risk-averse approach to management for this fishery. The original FMP established a 20-in fork length (FL) minimum size limit off Georgia and Florida; identified allowable gears in the fishery; and prohibited the use of longline gear to harvest Dolphin in areas closed to the use of such gear for highly migratory species. Amendment 1 (2010) provided spatial information of SAFMC designated Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern relative to the Dolphin Wahoo fishery. Amendment 2 (SAFMC 2011) established Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Annual Catch Limits (ACL), Accountability Measures (AM), modified the allocations for both commercial and recreational sectors, established Annual Catch Targets (ACT) for the recreational sector, prohibited bag limit sales of Dolphin from for-hire vessels, and established a 20-in FL minimum size limit for South Carolina. Amendment 3 (SAFMC 2014, 79 F.R. 19490) required federal dealer permits and changed the method and frequency of reporting harvest. In 2013, Amendment 5 (SAFMC 2013) was approved and adopted by the SAFMC and was the most comprehensive amendment to the Dolphin/Wahoo FMP, in terms of process updates. Amendment 5 updated the ACLs and AM for both sectors, as well as the ABC values and ACT for the recreational fishery as a result of improvements to the recreational catch estimation methods used by the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). This amendment also set up an abbreviated framework procedure whereby modifications to the ACLs, ACTs, and AMs can be implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries without a full FMP amendment. Amendment 7 (SAFMC 2015a) allowed for Dolphin and Wahoo filets to enter the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) after lawful harvest in the Bahamas. Amendment 8 (SAFMC 2015b) adjusted sector allocations and increased the commercial ACL to 10% of the total ACL. Regulatory Amendment 1 (SAFMC 2016), effective March 2017, established a commercial trip limit for vessels with an Atlantic Dolphin/Wahoo permit of 4,000 lb for the Dolphin commercial sector once 75% of the commercial ACL is landed. This regulatory change was pursued after the 2015 commercial ACL was met and commercial harvest was closed in late June of that year.

Amendment 12 was approved by the SAFMC at its September 2020 meeting and became effective June 6, 2021 (SAFMC 2020). Amendment 12 adds Bullet Mackerel and Frigate Mackerel to the Dolphin/Wahoo FMP and designates them as ecosystem component species. Amendment 10 was approved by the SAFMC

at its September 2021 meeting and became effective May 2, 2022 (SAFMC 2021). Amendment 10 includes actions that accommodate updated recreational data from the MRIP by revising the annual catch limits and sector allocations for Dolphin and Wahoo. The amendment also contains actions that implement other management changes in the fishery including revising accountability measures, accommodating possession of Dolphin and Wahoo on vessels with certain unauthorized gears onboard, removing the operator card requirement, and reducing the recreational vessel limit for Dolphin and Wahoo. Amendment 11 was approved by the SAFMC at its December 2023 meeting and became effective February 2024 (SAFMC 2023). Amendment 11 is included in the Comprehensive Acceptable Biological Catch Control Rule Amendment and modifies the ABC Control Rule to address scientific uncertainty, management risk, and rebuilding stocks. Amendment 11 specifies criteria and procedures for phase-in of ABC changes and carry-over of unused portions of annual catch limits.

There are multiple amendments currently under development by the SAFMC. Regulatory amendment 3 includes actions that would increase the applicable geographic range of the 20-in FL minimum size limit, modify bag and vessel limits, and reduce or remove captain and crew bag limits of Dolphin. Amendment 4 is included in the Joint Commercial Electronic Logbook Reporting Amendment and modifies reporting requirements for commercial logbooks in Dolphin and Wahoo fisheries. Lastly, Amendments 13 and 14 are included in the Comprehensive Recreational For-Hire Limited Entry Amendment, which establishes limited entry for the for-hire components and improves for-hire reporting requirements in Dolphin and Wahoo fisheries.

To ensure compliance with interstate requirements, North Carolina also manages this species under the North Carolina Fishery Management Plan for Interjurisdictional Fisheries (IJ FMP). The goal of the IJ FMP is to adopt fishery management plans, consistent with N.C. law, approved by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, or the ASMFC by reference and implement corresponding fishery regulations in North Carolina to provide compliance or compatibility with approved fishery management plans and amendments, now and in the future. The goal of these plans, established under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (federal council plans) and the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (ASMFC plans) are like the goals of the Fisheries Reform Act of 1997 to "ensure long-term viability" of these fisheries (NCDMF 2022).

Management Unit

The management unit is the population of Dolphin (Common Dolphin - *Coryphaena hippurus* and Pompano Dolphin - *Coryphaena equiselis*) from the U.S. South Atlantic, the Mid-Atlantic, and the New England coasts in the 3- to 200-mi EEZ.

Goal and Objectives

The goal of the plan is to maintain the current harvest levels of Dolphin and ensure no new fisheries develop (SAFMC 2003a). With the potential for effort shifts in the historical commercial longline fisheries for sharks, tunas, and Swordfish, these shifts or expansions into nearshore coastal waters to target Dolphin could compromise the historical (1994–1997) and current allocation of the Dolphin resource between recreational and commercial fishermen. To achieve these goals, the following management objectives were identified:

- Address localized reduction in fish abundance. The councils remain concerned over the potential shift of effort by longline vessels to traditional recreational fishing grounds and the resulting reduction in local availability if commercial harvest intensifies.
- Minimize market disruption. Commercial markets (mainly local) may be disrupted if large quantities of Dolphin are landed from intense commercial harvest or unregulated catch and landing by charter or other components of the recreational sector.

- Minimize conflict and/or competition between recreational and commercial user groups. If commercial longlining effort increases, either directing on Dolphin and Wahoo or targeting these species as a significant bycatch, conflict and/or competition may arise if effort shifts to areas traditionally used by recreational fishermen.
- Optimize the social and economic benefits of the Dolphin fishery. Given the significant importance of Dolphin to the recreational sector throughout the range of these species and management unit, manage the resources to achieve optimum yield on a continuing basis.
- Reduce bycatch of the Dolphin fishery. Bycatch is a problem in the pelagic longline fishery for highly migratory species. Any increase in overall effort, and more specifically shifts of effort into nearer shore, non-traditional fishing grounds by Swordfish and tuna vessels, may result in increased bycatch of non-target species. In addition, National Standard 9 requires that: "Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (a) minimize bycatch and (b) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch." Therefore, bycatch of the directed Dolphin fishery must be addressed.
- Direct research to evaluate the role of Dolphin and Wahoo as predator and prey in the pelagic ecosystem.
- Direct research to enhance collection of biological, habitat, social, and economic data on Dolphin and Wahoo stocks and fisheries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STOCK

Biological Profile

Dolphin, also called mahi-mahi, dorado, or common dolphin, is a pelagic marine species and can be found worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters. They are sight feeders and usually live in the top 50 ft of the water column. They gather around floating debris and flotsam and prefer water temperatures ranging from 21–30°C (70–86°F). Adult male and female fish are commonly referred to as 'bulls' and 'cows', respectively, because of their different shapes and appearance. Mature males have a high, flat forehead unlike females. The species is short lived (maximum age is 4) and grow rapidly, with some fish reaching lengths of 36 in by age-1 (Schwenke et al. 2008). The state record for Dolphin was caught off Cape Hatteras in 1993 and weighed 79 lb; however, most fish landed in North Carolina weigh between 5 and 25 lb. Dolphin can become sexually mature by 4 months and as small as 14 in FL with most fish maturing by 24 in FL (Schwenke et al. 2008). They are considered batch spawners, meaning they will spawn many times throughout the spawning season, maximizing the survival of larval fish. Spawning occurs offshore of North Carolina around floating grass (brown algae known as Sargassum) and debris during the spring and summer months. In tropical areas, Dolphin have been known to spawn year-round.

Stock Status

The stock status of Dolphin in the Western Atlantic is unknown.

Stock Assessment

A stock assessment is not available for this species.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FISHERY

Current Regulations

The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) currently complements the management measures of the Dolphin/Wahoo FMP through rule (15A NCAC 03M .0515) and proclamation (FF-30-2022 through Rule 15A NCAC 03M .0512). It is unlawful to possess more than 10 Dolphin per person per day or more than 54 Dolphin per vessel per day taken by hook and line for recreational purposes. Headboats are excluded

from the recreational vessel limit requirement. It is also unlawful to sell a recreational bag limit of Dolphin harvested by a person on a vessel while it is operating as a charter vessel or headboat. For commercial fishing vessels with a valid Federal Commercial Dolphin/Wahoo Vessel Permit, there is no trip limit on Dolphin. Commercial vessels without a valid Federal Commercial Dolphin/Wahoo Vessel Permit are subject to recreational rules and limits and cannot sell their catch.

Commercial Fishery

Commercial landings of Dolphin are reported through the mandatory DMF Trip Ticket program. Landings since 1986 have fluctuated with a low of 11,087 lb in 2024 and a high of 611,962 lb in 2009 (Table 1; Figure 1). Commercial landings in 2025 (12,186 lb) were much lower than the time series average (176,100 lb).

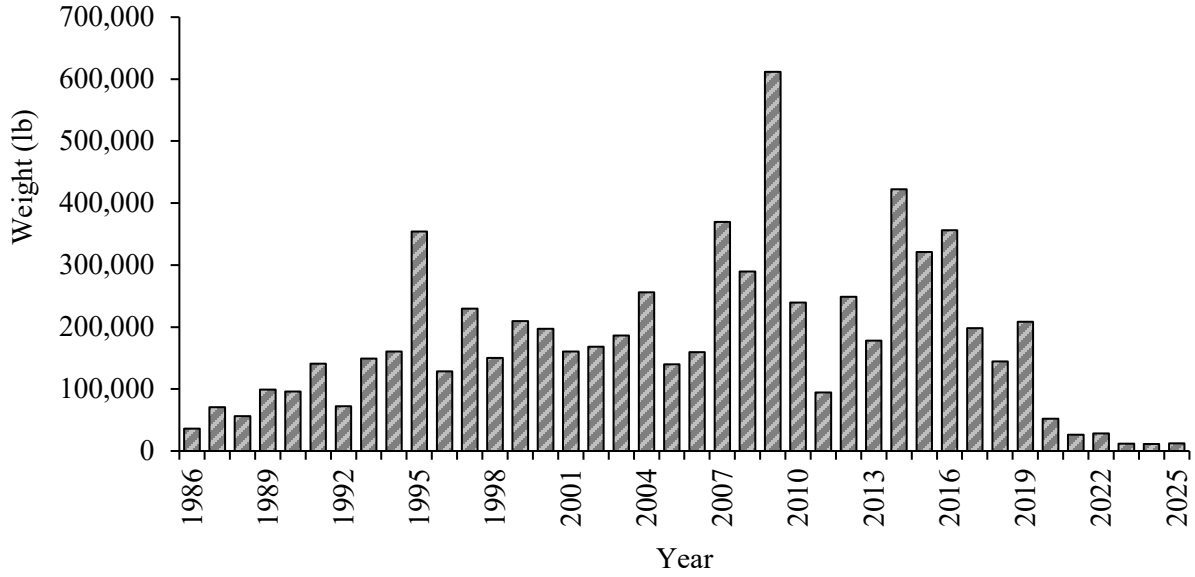

Figure 1. Annual commercial landings of Dolphin in North Carolina from the North Carolina DMF Trip Ticket Program, 1986–2025.

Table 1. Recreational harvest and releases and commercial harvest of Dolphin from the North Carolina Marine Recreational Information Program, 1986–2025.

Year	Recreational			Commercial	
	Number Landed	Number Released	Weight Landed (lb)	Weight Landed (lb)	Total Weight Landed (lb)
1986	49,810	589	478,136	35,923	514,059
1987	92,582	79	489,338	70,516	559,854
1988	81,487	31,103	205,599	56,098	261,697
1989	231,953	1,696	1,653,574	98,899	1,752,473
1990	209,476	1,452	986,307	96,207	1,082,514
1991	254,975	6,565	1,298,933	140,837	1,439,770
1992	167,690	6,936	927,165	72,119	999,284
1993	291,297	3,190	1,527,078	149,043	1,676,121
1994	268,417	9,402	1,791,880	160,742	1,952,622
1995	294,100	9,620	2,324,560	354,188	2,678,748
1996	213,861	2,154	1,514,866	128,586	1,643,452
1997	372,989	6,320	3,400,820	229,791	3,630,611
1998	241,733	9,249	1,792,198	149,990	1,942,188
1999	395,167	10,406	3,280,273	209,488	3,489,761
2000	516,491	17,396	4,631,849	197,259	4,829,108
2001	344,865	4,781	4,669,172	160,546	4,829,718
2002	400,736	3,699	4,853,768	168,429	5,022,197
2003	245,651	13,985	3,029,205	186,262	3,215,467
2004	323,140	6,905	2,445,482	255,805	2,701,287
2005	634,260	3,264	5,664,028	139,761	5,803,789
2006	551,924	32,911	4,300,459	159,452	4,459,911
2007	591,835	6,908	5,729,879	369,472	6,099,351
2008	362,023	2,393	3,227,899	289,548	3,517,447
2009	595,967	4,480	6,380,552	611,962	6,992,514
2010	615,081	5,759	3,754,430	239,551	3,993,981
2011	638,543	16,217	4,950,235	94,210	5,044,445
2012	426,877	4,800	3,335,644	249,020	3,584,664
2013	322,769	5,315	2,277,519	178,035	2,455,554
2014	403,203	6,731	2,933,166	422,496	3,355,662
2015	740,023	73,872	5,610,008	320,961	5,930,969
2016	480,860	2,520	5,099,647	356,061	5,455,708
2017	279,932	3,035	2,223,509	198,038	2,421,547
2018	495,435	27,959	3,318,532	144,660	3,463,192
2019	458,086	35,286	3,147,384	208,385	3,355,769
2020	262,372	26,902	2,149,038	51,994	2,201,032
2021	268,012	25,108	1,945,342	26,314	1,971,656
2022	117,803	521	962,267	28,375	990,642
2023	292,185	35,353	2,129,648	11,710	2,141,358
2024	143,210	1,194	763,549	11,087	774,636
2025	360,532	14,858	2,453,025	12,186	2,465,211
Mean	350,934	12,023	2,841,399	176,100	3,017,499

Recreational Fishery

Recreational landings of Dolphin are estimated from the MRIP. Recreational estimates across all years have been updated and are now based on the MRIP's new Fishing Effort Survey-based calibrated estimates. For more information on MRIP see https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data.

From 1986 to 2009, recreational Dolphin landings had been steadily increasing. Subsequently, from 2010 to 2022, Dolphin landings slowly declined. After peaking in 2009 (6,380,552 lb), landings of Dolphin fluctuated between highs in 2015 (5,610,008 lb) and 2016 (5,099,647 lb) and lows in 2022 (962,267 lb) and 2024 (763,549 lb; Table 1; Figure 2). The recreational landings were higher in 2023 (2,129,648 lb) and 2025 (2,453,025 lb), but below the time series average (2,841,399 lb).

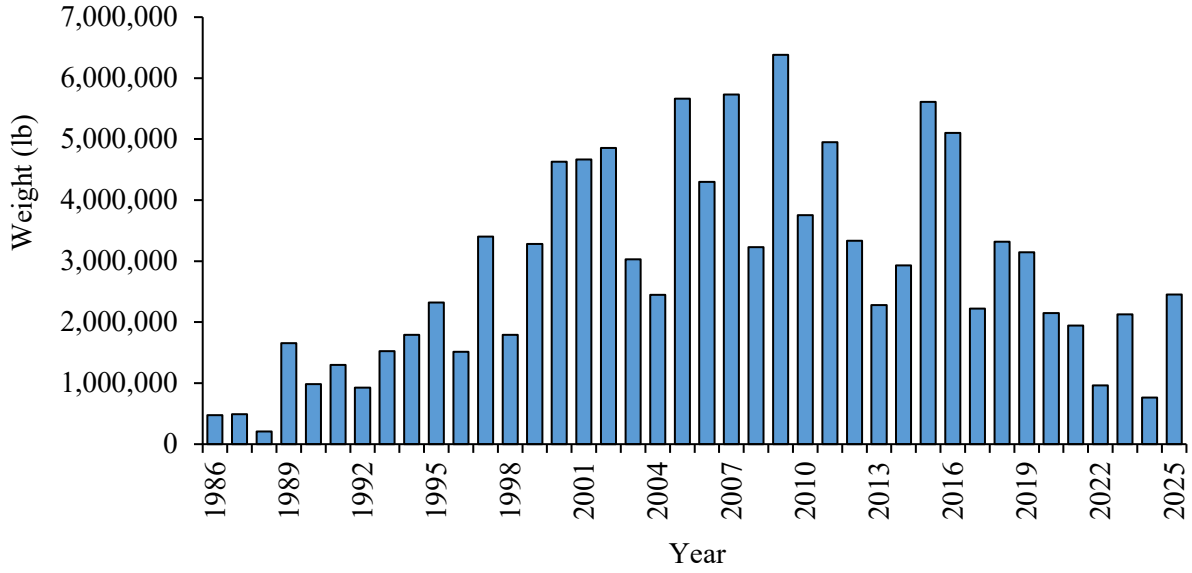

Figure 2. Annual recreational landings of Dolphin in North Carolina from the Marine Recreational Information Program, 1986–2025.

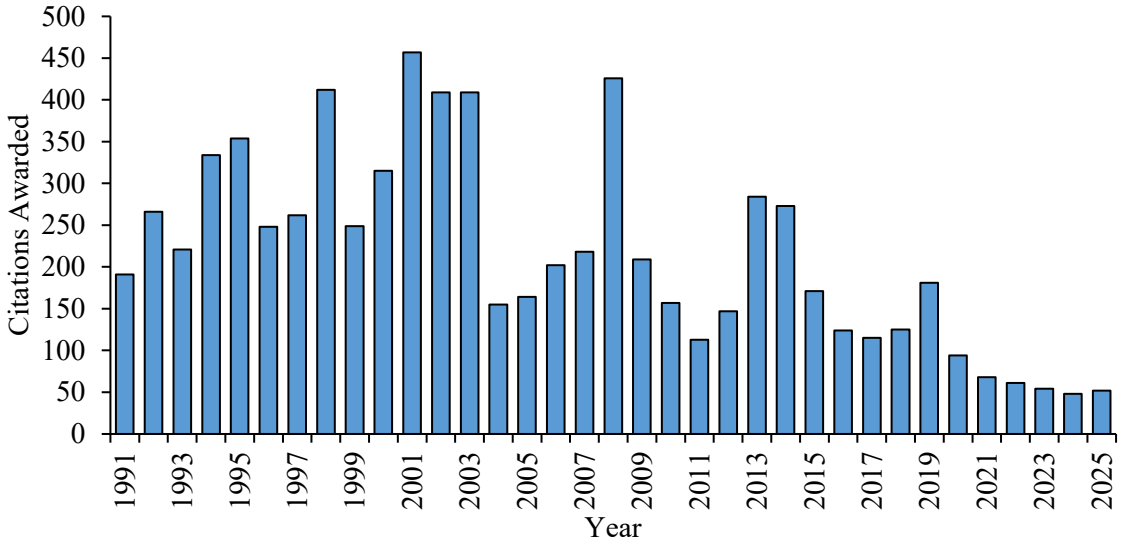

Figure 3. Total number of awarded citations for Dolphin (>35 lb landed) annually from the North Carolina Saltwater Fishing Tournament, 1991–2025.

The DMF offers award citations for recreational fishermen who land Dolphin greater than 35 lb. The number of citations awarded annually since the program started for Dolphin has been variable, with a declining trend observed from 2013–2018 (Figure 3). Although the total number of citations awarded through the North Carolina Saltwater Fishing Tournament increased in 2019 (181 citations), citations declined in 2020 (94 citations), 2021 (68 citations), 2022 (61 citations), 2023 (54 citations), and 2024 (45 citations) - the lowest number recorded in the time series (1991–2025). In 2025, 52 citations were awarded (Figure 3).

MONITORING PROGRAM DATA

Fishery-Dependent Monitoring

Fishery dependent length-frequency information for the commercial Dolphin fishery in North Carolina is collected by fish house samplers, specifically through DMF programs 438 (Offshore Live Bottom Fishery) and 439 (Coastal Pelagic). The number of commercial Dolphin lengths collected in 2025 (117 samples) was below the time series average of 181 samples (Table 2; Figure 4). The average size of Dolphin sampled from the commercial fishery decreased in 2025 (24 in FL) from the previous year (25 in FL) and was below the time series average (27.6 in FL; Table 2; Figure 5). The maximum size of Dolphin sampled from the commercial fishery increased in 2025 (62.2 in FL) from 2024 (48 in FL; Table 2; Figure 5).

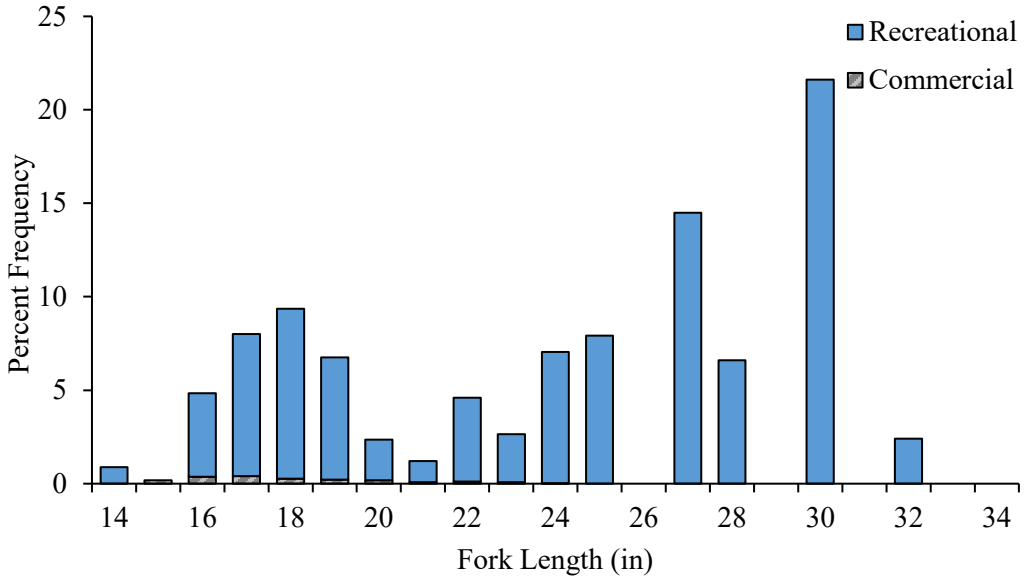

Figure 4. Commercial and recreational length frequency distribution measured from North Carolina DMF commercial fish house sampling and Marine Recreational Information Program for Dolphin harvested in 2025.

Length and weight information for the recreational fishery are collected through the MRIP dockside sampling. The average size of Dolphin sampled from the recreational fishery increased from 24.1 in FL in 2024 to 25.9 in FL in 2025 but overall has remained relatively constant throughout the time series (Table 2; Figure 6). The minimum size of Dolphin sampled from the recreational fishery in 2025 (14.1 in FL) was above the time series average from 1986–2025 (12.6 in FL), and the maximum size sampled in 2025 (39.6 in FL) was below the previous year (41.1 in FL), and below the time series average of 54.3 in FL.

Table 2. Mean, minimum, and maximum lengths (FL; in) of Dolphin collected from the commercial and recreational fisheries measured from North Carolina DMF commercial fish house sampling and the Marine Recreational Information Program, 1986–2025.

	Commercial				Recreational			
Year	Mean Length	Minimum Length	Maximum Length	Total Number Measured	Mean Length	Minimum Length	Maximum Length	Total Number Measured
1986	26.9	16.1	45.3	46	28.7	13.8	47.9	101
1987	23.4	5.9	50.4	113	22.8	7.1	50.4	1,038
1988	24.4	14.8	43.3	104	23.8	12.4	52.0	691
1989	25.4	16.1	47.2	229	25.3	13.4	65.8	1,581
1990	23.9	13.0	49.6	201	23.2	13.8	60.1	1,956
1991	28.9	16.1	47.2	99	23.2	8.7	49.3	2,468
1992	32.6	18.1	47.6	30	22.7	7.5	55.9	1,721
1993	24.9	15.7	43.9	154	22.9	12.5	57.1	2,796
1994	27.7	16.1	50.6	136	25.5	11.0	59.1	4,469
1995	28.5	17.5	48.4	156	27.5	11.0	62.0	3,929
1996	26.1	17.5	42.1	57	26.4	12.6	59.0	2,873
1997	29.1	16.1	48.0	30	28.8	13.8	65.8	3,250
1998	23.6	15.0	46.5	143	27.1	9.5	60.1	3,287
1999	33.0	13.6	53.1	454	28.3	7.9	51.3	2,886
2000	26.4	14.6	48.8	208	28.4	15.9	58.1	3,740
2001	26.5	14.6	45.7	93	31.9	10.9	58.2	2,617
2002	25.8	15.7	52.8	100	30.5	15.8	58.1	3,538
2003	27.5	15.7	48.8	190	31.9	13.9	58.0	1,185
2004	25.2	15.6	47.2	146	27.6	18.2	48.7	1,341
2005	25.7	16.5	44.9	229	29.2	16.9	49.1	1,834
2006	27.9	16.8	52.8	172	27.8	11.8	47.8	1,659
2007	29.9	13.7	43.2	232	30.5	17.0	55.3	1,662
2008	26.2	16.3	44.7	231	29.2	12.3	55.3	1,759
2009	32.1	5.5	51.0	555	32.1	15.4	50.8	1,963
2010	24.7	13.6	43.9	451	25.2	15.2	68.0	1,532
2011	26.2	16.1	44.1	269	27.7	11.1	51.1	2,022
2012	29.8	16.9	49.0	579	28.4	15.0	53.5	1,918
2013	27.6	18.8	56.7	176	26.6	11.8	57.8	601
2014	31.0	15.4	53.2	339	27.0	10.6	51.8	896
2015	32.3	19.6	53.5	78	27.1	11.3	52.1	956
2016	33.1	18.2	40.7	125	31.1	7.5	52.2	1,152
2017	25.0	16.9	37.3	161	28.1	12.8	47.5	722
2018	28.8	12.0	47.2	117	25.6	13.1	57.3	1,313
2019	29.3	14.1	45.3	143	25.7	10.3	58.2	877
2020	26.0	17.6	43.5	64	28.0	13.1	55.3	1,092
2021	32.1	15.7	59.8	194	26.2	13.8	55.2	396
2022	28.7	17.8	43.3	195	27.9	11.9	48.2	359
2023	27.3	14.7	42.8	72	26.9	15.9	48.7	234
2024	25.0	16.5	48.0	85	24.2	14.6	41.1	120
2025	23.7	15.4	62.2	117	25.9	14.1	39.6	67

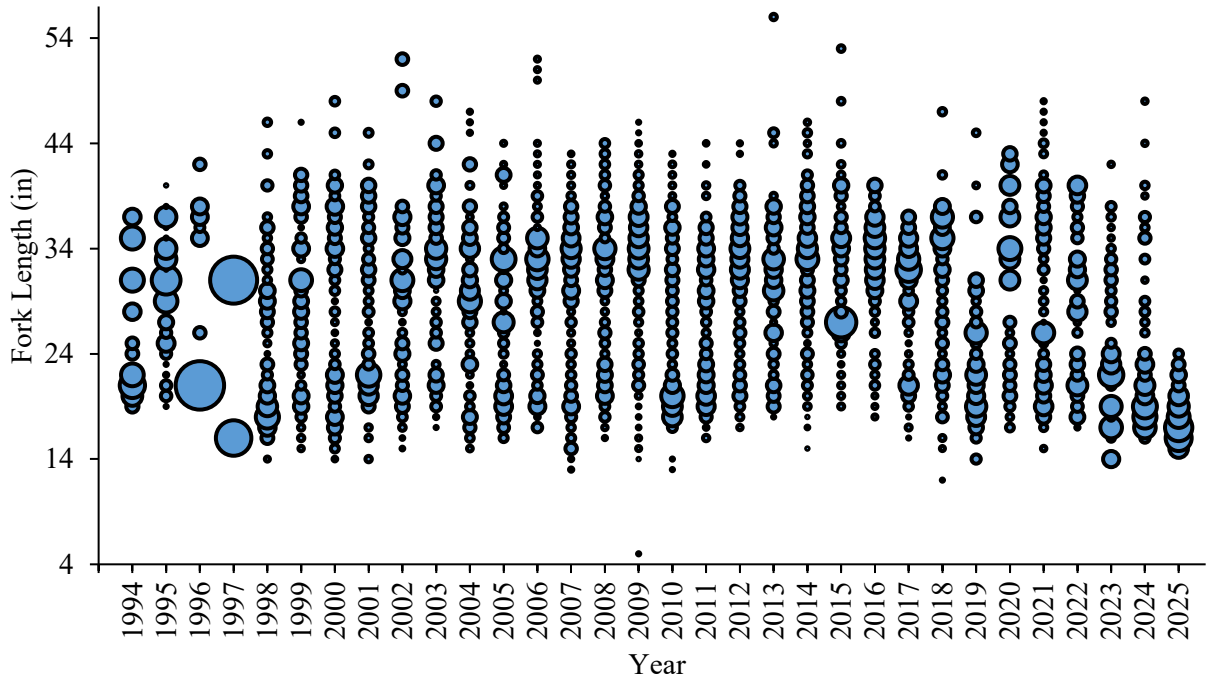

Figure 5. Commercial length frequency of Dolphin harvested from North Carolina DMF commercial fish house sampling, 1994–2025. Bubbles represent fish at length and the bubble size is proportional to the number of fish at that length.

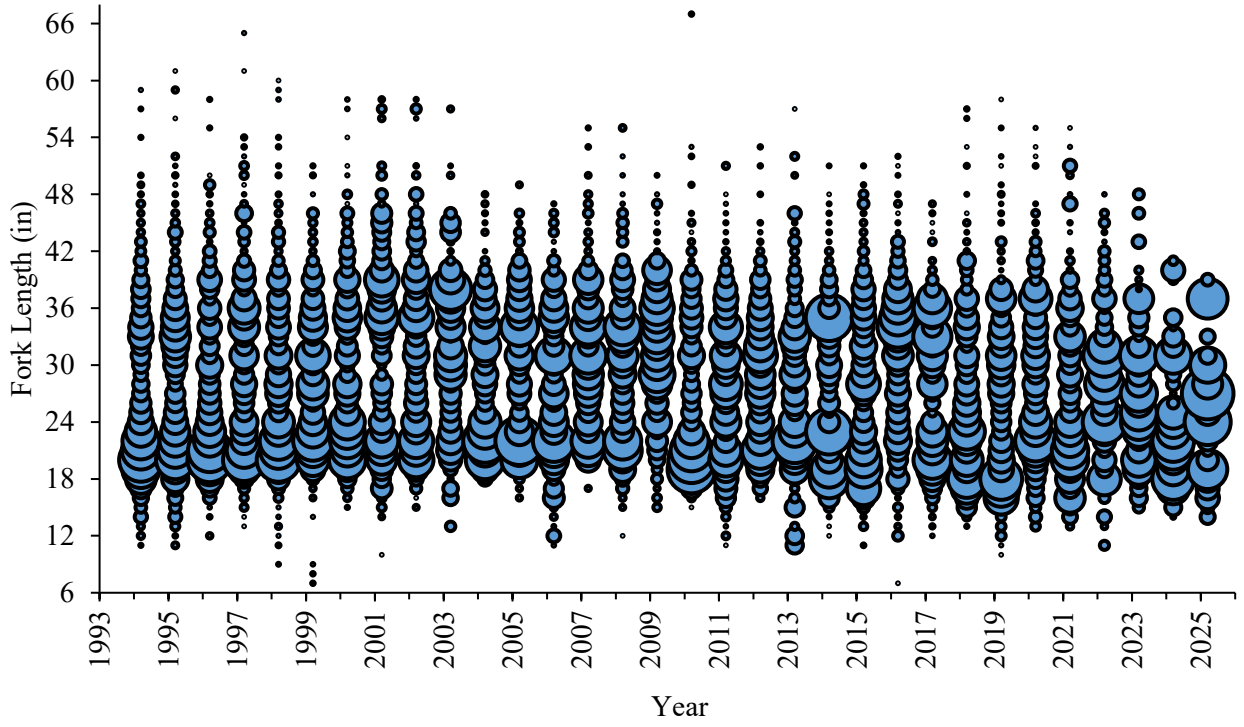

Figure 6. Recreational length frequency of Dolphin harvested through the Marine Recreational Information Program, 1994-2025. Bubbles represent fish at length and the bubble size is proportional to the number of fish at that length.

The modal length for the commercial fishery (17 in FL) was much smaller than the recreational fishery (30 in FL) in 2025 (Figures 5 and 6). The recreational fishery harvests larger Dolphin than the commercial fishery (Figures 5 and 6); the maximum length of Dolphin sampled from the recreational fishery was 67.9 in FL in 2010, compared to a maximum length of 62.2 in FL by the commercial fishery in 2025 (Table 2; Figures 5 and 6).

Fishery-Independent Monitoring

Currently, DMF does not have any fishery-independent sampling programs that target or catch Dolphin in great numbers.

RESEARCH NEEDS

The following are research and management needs as determined by the SAFMC and outlined in the FMPs for pelagic Sargassum habitat and the Dolphin/Wahoo fishery (SAFMC 2002; SAFMC 2003b).

Essential Fish Habitat research needs for Dolphin in order of priority from highest to lowest:

- What is the areal and seasonal abundance of pelagic Sargassum off the southeast U.S.?
- Develop methodologies to remotely assess Sargassum using aerial or satellite technologies (e.g., Synthetic Aperture Radar).
- What is the relative importance of pelagic Sargassum weedlines and oceanic fronts for early life stages of Dolphin?
- Are there differences in Dolphin abundance, growth rate, and mortality?
- What is the age structure of all fishes that utilize pelagic Sargassum habitat as a nursery and how does it compare to the age structure of recruits to pelagic and benthic habitats?
- Is pelagic Sargassum mariculture feasible?
- Determine the species composition and age structure of species associated with pelagic Sargassum when it occurs deeper in the water column.
- Additional research on the dependencies of pelagic Sargassum productivity on the marine species using it as habitat.
- Quantify the contribution of nutrients to deepwater benthic habitat by pelagic Sargassum.
- Studies should be performed on the abundance, seasonality, life cycle, and reproductive strategies of Sargassum and the role this species plays in the marine environment, not only as an essential fish habitat, but as a unique pelagic algae.
- Research to determine impacts on the Sargassum community, as well as the individual species of this community that are associated with, and/or dependent on, pelagic Sargassum. Human induced (tanker oil discharge; trash) and natural threats (storm events) to Sargassum need to be researched for the purpose of protecting and conserving this natural resource.
- Develop cooperative research partnerships between the Council, NOAA Fisheries Protected Resources Division, and state agencies since many of the needs to (a) research pelagic Sargassum, and (b) protect and conserve pelagic Sargassum habitat, are the same for both managed fish species and listed sea turtles.
- Direct specific research to further address the association between pelagic Sargassum habitat and post-hatchling sea turtles.

Biological research needs for Dolphin in order of priority from highest to lowest:

- In the short-term, effort should be directed at examining all existing seasonality (effort and landings), mean size, and life history data for Dolphin from the northern area.

- Additional data are needed to develop and/or improve estimates of growth, fecundity, etc.
- There are limited social and economic data available. Additional data need to be obtained and evaluated to better understand the implications of fishery management options.
- Trophic data should be considered in support of an ecosystem management approach.
- Essential fish habitats for Dolphin and Wahoo need to be identified.
- An overall design should be developed for future tagging work. In addition, existing tagging databases should be examined.
- Long-term work should continue and expand on current research investigating genetic variability of Dolphin populations in the western central Atlantic.
- Observer programs should place observers on longline trips directed on Dolphin. Catch and bycatch characterization, condition released (alive or dead), etc. should be collected. Observers could also be used to collect bio profile data (size, sex, hard parts for aging, etc.).
- High levels of uncertainty in inter-annual variation in abundance of Dolphin should be investigated through an examination of oceanographic and other environmental factors.
- Release mortality should be investigated as a part of the evaluation of the effectiveness of current minimum size limits in the Dolphin fishery.
- Establish a list serve for Dolphin and Wahoo which would facilitate research and the exchange of information.

MANAGEMENT

In North Carolina, Dolphin is included in the North Carolina IJ FMP, which defers to management under the SAFMC Dolphin Wahoo FMP requirements. The SAFMC approved an FMP for Dolphin in 2004 and it is currently managed under Amendment 5 (SAFMC 2013), Amendment 7 (SAFMC 2015a), Amendment 8 (SAFMC 2015b), Amendment 12 (SAFMC 2020), Amendment 10 (SAFMC 2021) and Regulatory Amendment 1 (SAFMC 2016).

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