

Conservation and Management of Federal Fisheries

The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council: a primer on federal fishery management and public involvement

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Dolphin Wahoo Advisory Panel Meeting
April 21, 2017

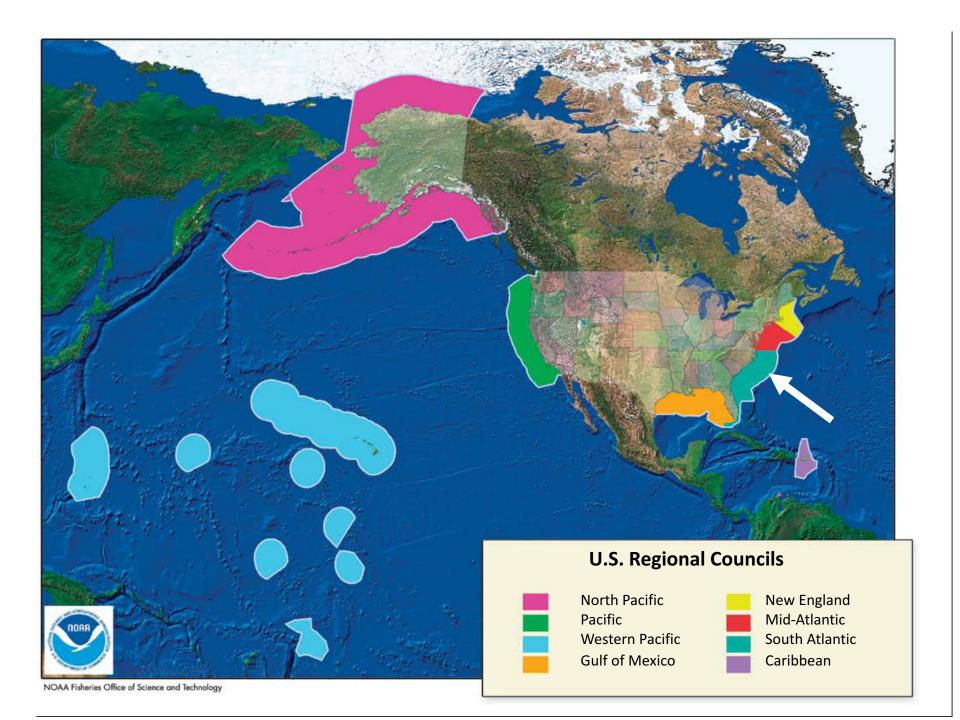
Regional Fishery Management Councils

- 1976 Magnuson-Stevens
 Fishery Conservation and
 Management Act
- 8 Regional Councils in U.S.
- "Conserve and Manage"
 - Fishery Management
 Plans and amendments

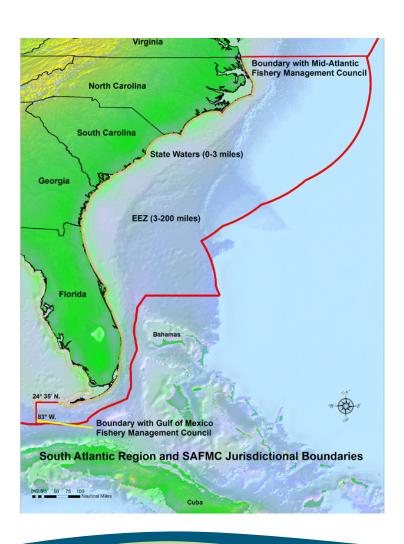








South Atlantic Jurisdiction



- Exclusive Economic
 Zone (EEZ) ranges from
 3 to 200 miles off SA
- South Atlantic Region
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Georgia
 - East Coast of Florida



Who are the Council members?



- Recreational and Commercial Fishermen
- State Marine Agency Reps

Federal Partners

NOAA Fisheries (NMFS)

U.S. Coast Guard ASMFC

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Dept. of State



Council Members



Dr. Michelle Duval

Council Chair



Charlie Phillips

Council Vice-Chair

- Obligatory and At-large members are nominated by each state's governors
 - Appointed by the Secretary of Commerce
- Members serve3 year terms



Council Meetings



- 4 week-long meetings each year
 - March in GA
 - June in FL
 - September in SC
 - December in NC
- Committees meet - then Full Council



What does the Council Manage? Fishery Management Plans

- Coastal Migratory Pelagics (King/Spanish Mackerels; Cobia)
- Coral
- Dolphin Wahoo (Atlantic coast)
- Golden Crab
- Habitat
- Sargassum
- Shrimp
- Snapper Grouper
- Spiny Lobster









Council Committees

- Council members serve on various committees:
 - Snapper Grouper Committee
 - Mackerel Cobia Committee
 - Law Enforcement Committee
 - Dolphin Wahoo Committee
 - Habitat Committee
 - Advisory Panel Selection Committee

Development of management alternatives for amendments is done primarily at the committee level.

Full Council – responsible for final decisions.



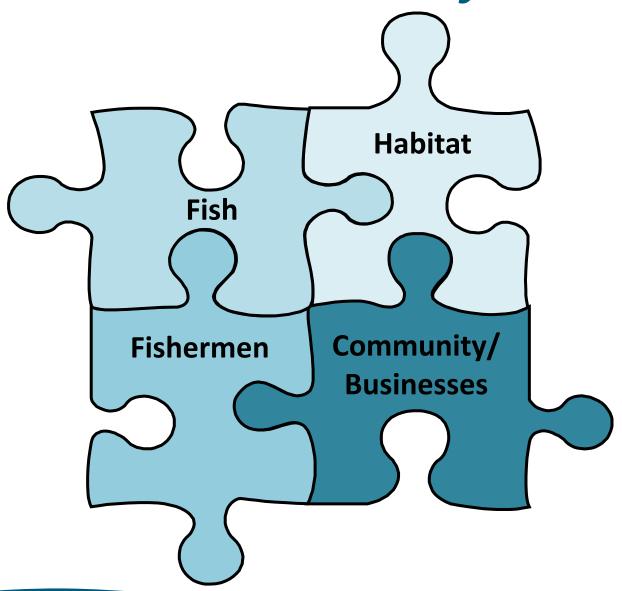
Policy Mandates



- Magnuson-Stevens Act
 - National Standards
 - 2007 Reauthorized
 - Current Reauthorization in progress
- National Environmental Policy Act
 - Mandates alternatives
- Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Endangered Species Act



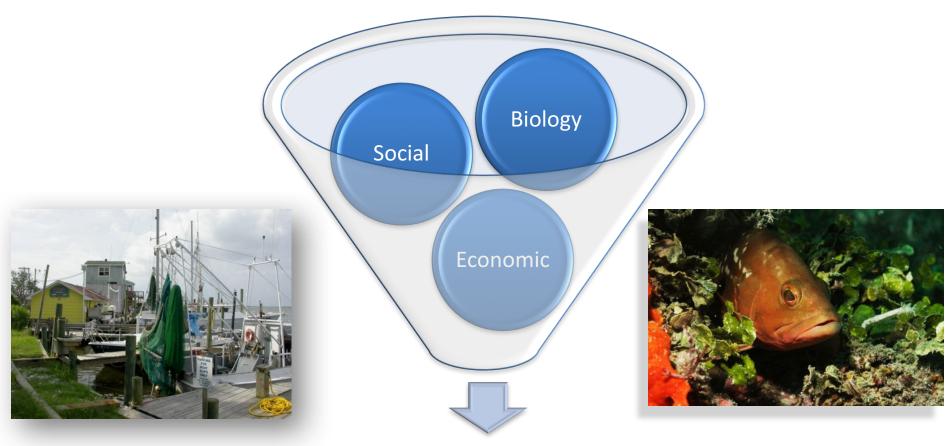
What is a Fishery?





How Does the Council Manage?

Things to Consider about the Fishery...



Fisheries Management



Does the Council Collect Data?





Data Collection: Biological Data

How do we know if there are enough fish?





Fishery Dependent Data

- Logbook data (commercial & charter), port agents
 States and NOAA Fisheries
- Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) NOAA Fisheries

Data Collection: Biological Data

How do we know if there are enough fish?

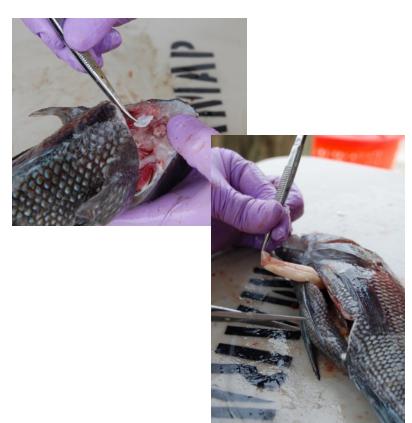


Fishery Independent Data

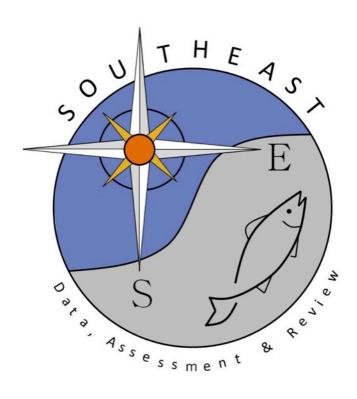
- Research Surveys
- MARMAP Cruises







Stock Assessments



Sedarweb.org

- Biological data are used in stock assessments
- Southeast Data,
 Assessment and Review
 (SEDAR) stock
 assessment process
 - South Atlantic
 - Gulf of Mexico
 - Caribbean



Economic and Social Impacts





 What are the economic impacts of options being considered in the FMP or amendment?

 How will management measures affect the fishing community?



Scientific and Statistical Committee and Social and Economic Sciences Sub-panel



- Mandated under the MSA
- Scientific review of Council actions
- Develops fishing level recommendations

2007 Reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act

- Signed into place by President Bush in January 2007
- End overfishing immediately and establish Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures by 2010



Rebuild overfished stocks and establish ACLs and AMs by 2011

Annual Catch Limits

- The amount of fish in numbers or pounds that can be harvested in a single year
- Based on the ABC set by the Scientific and Statistical Committee

Allocations:

- Commercial
- Recreational







Accountability Measures (AMs)

 Measures to ensure the Annual Catch Limits are not exceeded

Examples:

- In-season closures
- Pay-back provisions
- Seasonal closures



Public Participation is Key!



- Mandated by the Magnuson-Stevens Act and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Essential to the Council process and management plan development



Federal Fisheries Regulatory Process:

Key Players

NEW Regulations Implements federal fishing regulations – approve, disapprove, partially approve

Secretary of Commerce

Council

- Gathers input from scientists and fishing stakeholders
- Develops fishery management plans/amend

NOAA Fisheries (NMFS)

Reviews amendments from Council.

- Advisory Panels
 - Scientific and Statistical Committee
 - SEDAR Stock Assessments
 - Public Input throughout process

SAFMC Advisory Panels 13 Advisory Panels

- Citizen Science (Pool)
- Coral
- Dolphin Wahoo
- Golden Crab
- Habitat Protection & Ecosystem-Based Management
- Information & Education
- Law Enforcement

- Mackerel Cobia and Cobia Sub-panel
- Deep-water Shrimp
- Shrimp
- Snapper Grouper
- Spiny Lobster
- SEDAR (Pool)





Who are advisory panel members?



- Recreational fishermen
- Charter/for-hire captains
- Commercial fishermen
- Wholesale/retail business owners
- Research scientists
- Agency reps
- NGOs
- Others interested in fisheries issues



Advisory Panel Members





- Appointed by the Council for 3-year terms
- Term limit of 3 consecutive terms
- Meet on an "as needed" basis



AP Duties and Objectives

- Offer continuing advice on the assessments and specifications contained in FMPs and amendments with regard to:
 - Capacity and extent to which fishing vessels will harvest the resources considered in the FMPs
 - The effect of measures on local economies and social structures
 - Potential conflicts between user groups
 - Enforcement problems peculiar to each fishery with emphasis on expected needs



Advisory Panels...



- Provide recommendations through a formal report to the appropriate Council committee
- AP recommendations are considered by the committee in development of management alternatives
- AP members information source



