

Conservation and Management of Federal Fisheries

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

Kim Iverson Public Information Officer 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







NOAA Fisheries Office of Science and Technology

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 serve
 3 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



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



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

