



# **Amendment 18 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region**

**1<sup>st</sup> Briefing Book Edition**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABC	Acceptable biological catch
ACCSP	Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program
ACL	Annual Catch Limits
APA	Administrative Procedures Act
ASMFC	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
B	A measure of stock biomass in either weight or other appropriate unit
$B_{MSY}$	The stock biomass expected to exist under equilibrium conditions when fishing at $F_{MSY}$
$B_{OY}$	The stock biomass expected to exist under equilibrium conditions when fishing at $F_{OY}$
$B_{CURR}$	The current stock biomass
CEA	Cumulative Effects Analysis
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFMC	Caribbean Fishery Management Council
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CRP	Cooperative Research Program
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EFH-HAPC	Essential Fish Habitat - Habitat Area of Particular Concern
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
F	A measure of the instantaneous rate of fishing mortality
$F_{30\%SPR}$	Fishing mortality that will produce a static SPR = 30%.
$F_{45\%SPR}$	Fishing mortality that will produce a static SPR = 45%.
$F_{CURR}$	The current instantaneous rate of fishing mortality
$F_{MSY}$	The rate of fishing mortality expected to achieve MSY under equilibrium conditions and a corresponding biomass of $B_{MSY}$
$F_{OY}$	The rate of fishing mortality expected to achieve OY under equilibrium conditions and a corresponding biomass of $B_{OY}$
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FMP	Fishery management plan
FMU	Fishery management unit
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GFMC	Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
IFQ	Individual fishing quota
M	Natural mortality rate
MARFIN	Marine Fisheries Initiative
MARMAP	Marine Resources Monitoring Assessment and Prediction Program
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MFMT	Maximum Fishing Mortality Threshold
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972

MRFSS	Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey
MSFCMA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MSST	Minimum Stock Size Threshold
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NMSA	National Marine Sanctuary Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OY	Optimum Yield
PQBM	Post Quota Bycatch Mortality
R	Recruitment
RFA	Regulatory Flexibility Act
RIR	Regulatory Impact Review
SAFE Report	Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Report
SAMFC	South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
SDDP	Supplementary Discard Data Program
SEDAR	Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review
SEFSC	Southeast Fisheries Science Center
SERO	Southeast Regional Office
SFA	Sustainable Fisheries Act
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SSC	Scientific and Statistical Committee
TAC	Total allowable catch
TL	Total length
T <sub>MIN</sub>	The length of time in which a stock could rebuild to B <sub>MSY</sub> in the absence of fishing mortality
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard

**AMENDMENT 18 TO THE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE  
SNAPPER-GROUPER FISHERY OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION**

**INCLUDING A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, INITIAL  
REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS, DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT  
REVIEW AND DRAFT SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/FISHERY IMPACT  
STATEMENT**

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<b>Proposed actions:</b>	Limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery; limit participation and effort in the black sea bass pot fishery; extend the range of the snapper-grouper FMP north and designate EFH in new areas; separate snowy grouper quota into regions/states; separate the gag recreational allocation into regions/states; change the golden tilefish fishing year; address wreckfish ITQ program issues to prevent excessive shares; and improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics.
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## **ABSTRACT**

At its December 2008 meeting, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) voted to address several issues associated with the snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic region. In recent years, it has been noted that some snapper-grouper species (blueline tilefish and snowy grouper) are becoming more common in the northern part of their range. In order to manage snapper-grouper occurring north of the North Carolina/Virginia line, the Council's area of jurisdiction for the snapper-grouper fishery management unit must be extended to encompass the full range of those species. The Council is also concerned that regulations implementing several recent snapper-grouper amendment could increase the incentive to fish for golden tilefish, or black sea bass. Therefore, the Council is proposing management measures that would limit participation in these two sectors of the snapper-grouper fishery.

Seasonal variations between South Atlantic states have the potential to give fishermen in southern states an advantage when fishing for snapper-grouper species during winter months. As a result, the bulk of recreational allocations and commercial quotas may be caught by fishermen in southern states while those in the northern part of the region are unable to fish. To remedy this imbalance, the Council is considering separating the snowy grouper quota into regions, and separating the recreational allocation for gag in to regions.

The South Atlantic wreckfish fishery has been managed under an Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) program since March 1992. The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires a periodic review of all (Limited Access Privilege) LAP programs, including ITQ programs, and the establishment of a cost recovery program, both of which will be addressed in Amendment 18. The Council also plans to alter the way shares are allocated to current shareholders given that an annual catch limit (ACL) that will soon be established for the wreckfish fishery.

Actions in Amendment 18 were also developed to adjust the golden tilefish fishing year start date in order to allow for a fall harvest by longline vessels, and to require improvements to current data reporting requirements. Actions in Amendment 18 would:

- Extend the range of the snapper-grouper FMP north
- Limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery
- Limit participation and effort in the black sea bass pot fishery
- Separate snowy grouper quota into regions/states
- Separate the gag recreational allocation into regions/states
- Change the golden tilefish fishing year
- Improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics.
- Update wreckfish ITQ program
- Designate EFH in new northern areas

This Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) has been prepared to analyze the effects of implementing regulations as listed above. Comments on this DEIS will be accepted for 45 days from publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) in the Federal Register.

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## **SUMMARY**

The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council is proposing, in Amendment 18, to either alter current management measures or implement new management measures that would address several issues, which have arisen within the snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic region.

Actions proposed in Amendment 18 would:

- Extend the range of the snapper-grouper FMP northward
- Limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery
- Limit participation and effort in the black sea bass pot fishery
- Separate snowy grouper quota into regions/states
- Separate the gag recreational allocation into regions/states
- Change the golden tilefish fishing year
- Improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics
- Update wreckfish ITQ program
- Designate EFH in new areas

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act requires that United States fisheries be managed to optimize yield while maintaining sustainability of the resource.

### **Alternatives Being Considered**

The Council's current alternatives are listed in **Section 2.0** and are hereby incorporated by reference. Alternatives to the proposed actions the Council considered in developing this amendment but decided not to pursue are described in **Appendix A**.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Management of the Federal snapper-grouper fishery located off the South Atlantic in the 3-200 nautical mile (nm) U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is conducted under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery (SAFMC 1983) (Figure 1-1). The fishery management plan (FMP) and its amendments are developed under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), other applicable Federal laws, and executive orders (E.O.s) and affect the management of 73 species (Table 1-1). The purpose of the FMP, as amended, is to manage the snapper-grouper fishery for optimum yield (OY) and to allocate harvest among user groups while preventing overfishing and conserving marine resources.

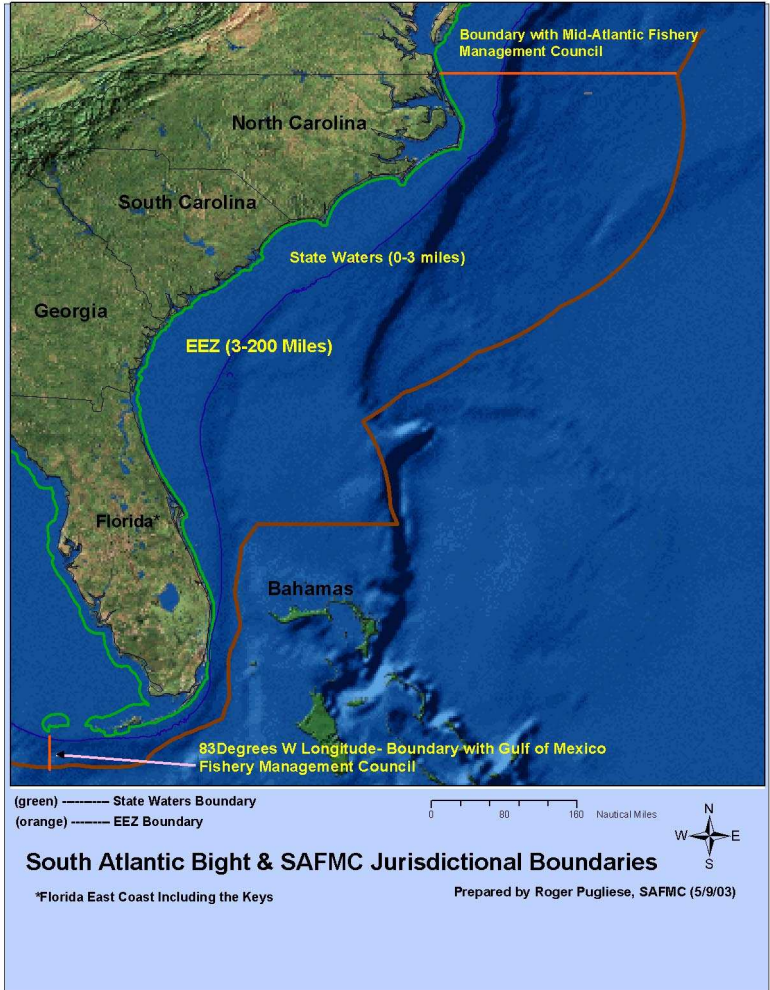


Figure 1-1. Jurisdictional boundaries of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council.

Table 1-1. Species in the snapper-grouper Fishery Management Unit (FMU).

Almaco jack, <i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	Rock hind, <i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i>
Atlantic spadefish, <i>Chaetodipterus faber</i>	Rock Sea Bass, <i>Centropristis philadelphica</i>
Banded rudderfish, <i>Seriola zonata</i>	Sailors choice, <i>Haemulon parra</i>
Bank sea bass, <i>Centropristis ocyurus</i>	Sand tilefish, <i>Malacanthus plumieri</i>
Bar jack, <i>Caranx ruber</i>	Saucereye porgy, <i>Calamus calamus</i>
Black grouper, <i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>	Scamp, <i>Mycteroperca phenax</i>
Black margate, <i>Anisotremus surinamensis</i>	Schoolmaster, <i>Lutjanus apodus</i>
Black sea bass, <i>Centropristis striata</i>	Scup, <i>Stenotomus chrysops</i>
Black snapper, <i>Apsilus dentatus</i>	Sheepshead, <i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>
Blackfin snapper, <i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>	Silk snapper, <i>Lutjanus vivanus</i>
Blue runner, <i>Caranx crysos</i>	Smallmouth grunt, <i>Haemulon chrysargyreum</i>
Blueline tilefish, <i>Caulolatilus microps</i>	Snowy grouper, <i>Epinephelus niveatus</i>
Bluestriped grunt, <i>Haemulon sciurus</i>	Spanish grunt, <i>Haemulon macrostomum</i>
Coney, <i>Cephalopholis fulva</i>	Speckled hind, <i>Epinephelus drummondhayi</i>
Cottonwick, <i>Haemulon melanurum</i>	Tiger grouper, <i>Mycteroperca tigris</i>
Crevalle jack, <i>Caranx hippos</i>	Tomtate, <i>Haemulon aurolineatum</i>
Cubera snapper, <i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>	Yellow jack, <i>Caranx bartholomaei</i>
Dog snapper, <i>Lutjanus jocu</i>	Yellowedge grouper, <i>Epinephelus flavolimbatus</i>
French grunt, <i>Haemulon flavolineatum</i>	Yellowfin grouper, <i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i>
Gag, <i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i>	Yellowmouth grouper, <i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i>
Golden tilefish, <i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>	Yellowtail snapper, <i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>
Goliath grouper, <i>Epinephelus itajara</i>	Vermilion snapper, <i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>
Grass porgy, <i>Calamus arctifrons</i>	Warsaw grouper, <i>Epinephelus nigritus</i>
Gray (mangrove) snapper, <i>Lutjanus griseus</i>	White grunt, <i>Haemulon plumieri</i>
Gray triggerfish, <i>Balistes capriscus</i>	Whitebone porgy, <i>Calamus leucosteus</i>
Graysby, <i>Cephalopholis cruentata</i>	Wreckfish, <i>Polyprion americanus</i>
Greater amberjack, <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	
Hogfish, <i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>	
Jolthead porgy, <i>Calamus bajonado</i>	
Knobbed porgy, <i>Calamus nodosus</i>	
Lane snapper, <i>Lutjanus synagris</i>	
Lesser amberjack, <i>Seriola fasciata</i>	
Longspine porgy, <i>Stenotomus caprinus</i>	
Mahogany snapper, <i>Lutjanus mahogoni</i>	
Margate, <i>Haemulon album</i>	
Misty grouper, <i>Epinephelus mystacinus</i>	
Mutton snapper, <i>Lutjanus analis</i>	
Nassau grouper, <i>Epinephelus striatus</i>	
Ocean triggerfish, <i>Canthidermis sufflamen</i>	
Porkfish, <i>Anisotremus virginicus</i>	
Puddingwife, <i>Halichoeres radiatus</i>	
Queen snapper, <i>Etelis oculatus</i>	
Queen triggerfish, <i>Balistes vetula</i>	
Red grouper, <i>Epinephelus morio</i>	
Red hind, <i>Epinephelus guttatus</i>	
Red porgy, <i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	
Red snapper, <i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>	

## 1.2 Purpose and Need

The need for action through Amendment 18 is due to the continually changing nature of the fishery, and the need to comply with new Magnuson-Stevens Act requirements. Species in the fishery management unit (FMU) are assessed on a routine basis and stock status may change as new information becomes available. In addition, changes in management regulations, fishing techniques, social/economic structure, etc. can result in shifts in the percentage of harvest between user groups over time. As such, the Council has determined that certain aspects of the current management system remain inappropriate and should be restructured. More specifically, these proposed actions would:

- Extend the range of the snapper-grouper FMP north
- Limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery
- Limit participation and effort in the black sea bass pot fishery
- Separate snowy grouper quota into regions/states
- Separate the gag recreational allocation into regions/states
- Change the golden tilefish fishing year
- Improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics.
- Update wreckfish ITQ program
- Designate EFH in new northern areas

### 1.2.1 Issues addressed in Amendment 18

#### Northward expansion of several snapper-grouper species

The Council is concerned about a northward expansion of a fishery for snapper and grouper species resulting in large catches of tilefish and groupers. The Council’s Snapper-Grouper Advisory Panel (AP) presented information documenting increasing catches of blueline tilefish and snowy grouper off the coast of Virginia. In addition, Virginia reported state records of recreationally caught blueline tilefish and snowy grouper in recent years. In response, the Virginia Marine Resources Commission has since established commercial and recreational limits on the harvest and landing of tilefish and grouper off the coast of Virginia (Table 1-x).

Table 1-x. Commercial and recreational limitations on the harvest and landings of tilefish and groupers in Virginia.

	<b>Groupers</b>	<b>Tilefish</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	175 pounds/vessel/day	300 pounds/vessel/day
<b>Recreational</b>	1 fish/person/day	7 fish/person/day
The following species are considered a grouper: black, goliath, misty, Nassau, red, snowy, tiger, warsaw, yellowedge, yellowfin, and yellowmouth grouper; gag, coney, graysby, red hind, rock hind, scamp, speckled hind, wreckfish.		

The following species are considered a tilefish: blueline, golden, and sand tilefish.

The Council is considering extending the range of the snapper-grouper fishery management plan for some species northward in order to conserve and manage these species. The current boundaries would not be changed for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup since they are currently considered separate stocks north and south of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. These three species are covered by Mid-Atlantic Council fishery management plans. In addition, it has been suggested snapper-grouper species are becoming more common in the northern part of their range in response to increases in average water temperature due to global warming (Parker and Dixon, 1998).

### **Potential for effort increases in the golden tilefish fishery**

Recent amendments to the Snapper-Grouper FMP have imposed more restrictive harvest limitations on snapper-grouper fishermen. In an effort to find other species to target, fishermen could increase participation in the golden tilefish fishery. An increase in participation in the golden tilefish fishery would intensify the “race to fish” that already exists in the fishery and result in a shortened season. The fishing seasons in recent years have already been shortened to such a degree that North Carolina and South Carolina longline fishermen, who are typically unable to fish until April or May due to weather conditions, and hook and line fishermen, who in some areas typically do not fish until the fall, are increasingly unable to participate in the fishery. Current regulations for golden tilefish establish a 4,000 pound trip limit until 75% of the quota is caught, after which, a 300 pound trip limit is imposed. The Council is concerned an increase in participation in this fishery will deteriorate profits for current golden tilefish fishermen and shift the ability to participate further away from North Carolina and South Carolina longline and hook and line golden tilefish fishermen. In addition, more participants will make it more difficult to track the commercial quota and prevent overages.

### **Potential effort increase in the black sea bass pot fishery**

The Council is concerned increased restrictions imposed through Snapper-Grouper Amendments 13C and 16 including a commercial quota for black sea bass, could increase the incentive to fish more pots. Currently, there is no limit on the number of tags issued to fishermen who target black sea bass or the number of pots that can be fished. An increase in participation in the black sea bass fishery would also deteriorate profits for current participants in that fishery. In December, the Council requested NMFS issue a control date of December 4, 2008. The control date sets a date in time the Council could use to limit participation; anyone entering the black sea bass pot fishery after the specified date may not be guaranteed continued participation. The Council is further concerned about the possibility of fishermen leaving large numbers of traps fishing for multiple days due to vessel or weather problems, which could unnecessarily kill many black sea bass. Fishing large numbers of traps also increases the chance that traps could be lost and “ghost fishing” could occur. Furthermore, fishing large numbers of traps increases the chance of entanglement of pot lines with right whales and other protected species.



### **Unfair fishing advantage for snowy grouper in southern states**

The reduction in commercial quota amounts for snowy grouper in Snapper-Grouper Amendment 13C increased the probability that the quotas could be met before the start of the fishing season in some areas of the South Atlantic. Concern has been expressed that fishermen in Southern areas of the Council's jurisdiction could have an advantage in filling the quota over fishermen in areas to the north due to better weather in winter. However, the snowy grouper quota has not been met since reduced trip limits and quotas were implemented in 2006. In addition, harvest restrictions in other fisheries could amplify this effect with increased fishing effort in the deepwater fishery.

### **Unfair fishing advantage for gag in southern states**

Amendment 17, which is under review, proposes to establish Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) and Annual Catch Targets (ACTs) for gag in the recreational sector. Various alternatives have Accountability Measures (AMs) which could close the fishery or reduce the length of the following fishing season in the recreational sector when an ACL or ACT is met. The Council is concerned fishermen in some areas could have an advantage and catch part of the allowable catch sooner than those in other areas.

### **Change Golden Tilefish Fishing Year**

Current regulations for golden tilefish establish a 4,000 pound trip limit until 75% of the quota is caught, after which, a 300 pound trip limit is imposed. Longline vessels typically fish for golden tilefish at the start of the year when the trip limit is 4,000 pounds. Longline boats are typically larger than bandit reel vessels and need the larger trip limit to make a profitable trip. In years past, the quota would not be met until late in the year giving both Florida fishermen, who begin fishing in January or February, and North Carolina and South Carolina fishermen, who typically are unable to fish until April or May due to weather conditions, the opportunity to make several trips before the trip limit drops to 300 pounds. However, in recent years, effort has increased due to restrictions in the shark longline fishery and the golden tilefish quota has been reached in late summer and the trip limit has dropped even sooner in the year. As a result, fishing opportunities for South Carolina longline fishermen have been significantly reduced. At the same time hook and line fishermen in Florida have been unable to participate since the season closes before they enter in September.

### **Improvement to Fisheries Statistics**

Section 303(a)(8) requires that "in the case of a fishery management plan that, after January 1, 1991, is submitted to the Secretary for review under section 304(a) (including any plan for which an amendment is submitted to the Secretary for such review) or is prepared by the Secretary, assess and specify the nature and extent of scientific data which is needed for effective implementation of the plan". In addition, the ACL Final Rule (74 FR 3211:) provides the following guidance on fisheries data: "(i) *Fisheries data*. In their FMPs, or associated public documents such as SAFE reports as appropriate,

Councils must describe general data collection methods, as well as any specific data collection methods used for all stocks in the fishery, and EC species, including: (1) Sources of fishing mortality (both landed and discarded), including commercial and recreational catch and bycatch in other fisheries; (2) Description of the data collection and estimation methods used to quantify total catch mortality in each fishery, including information on the management tools used (i.e., logbooks, vessel monitoring systems, observer programs, landings reports, fish tickets, processor reports, dealer reports, recreational angler surveys, or other methods); the frequency with which data are collected and updated; and the scope of sampling coverage for each fishery; and (3) Description of the methods used to compile catch data from various catch data collection methods and how those data are used to determine the relationship between total catch at a given point in time and the ACL for stocks and stock complexes that are part of a fishery.”

The goal of this action is to improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics collected by the current data collection programs for fisheries managed by the Council. To accomplish this goal, the Council believes modifications should be made to the current data collection programs (Table 1-6). Data elements improved by the action may include, but are not limited to: Landings; discards; effort; biological sampling of landings and discards; fishery independent information; and economic and social characterization of the fisheries.

TABLE 1-x CURRENT DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMS 50 CFR 622.5

	Submit SRD Reporting Forms if Selected	Must Submit SRD Reporting Form for Each Trip	Carry Observers if Selected	Maintain Electronic Logbook if Selected	Must Provide Offloading, Purchase, and Sales Records if Selected	Carry Video Monitoring System if Selected	MRFFS Participation if Selected
<b>Snapper-Grouper</b> -commercial -for-hire -private rec.	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<b>Coastal Migratory Pelagics</b>	Yes						
<b>Wreckfish</b>		Yes (for each trip)			Yes		
<b>Golden Crab</b>	Yes						
<b>Dolphin Wahoo</b>	Yes						
<b>Shrimp</b> - rock - penaeid	Yes						
<b>Dealers</b> -snapper-grouper -coastal migratory pelagics -wreckfish -golden crab - dolphin wahoo - shrimp	Yes (submitted on a monthly basis)				Yes		

### Outdated Wreckfish ITQ Program

The Reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act details several requirements for limited access privilege (LAP) programs. The wreckfish Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) program is a type of limited access privilege (LAP) program and therefore must adhere to the requirements set out in the reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act. For example, the reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act requires Councils develop a methodology and the means to identify and assess the management, data collection and analysis, and enforcement programs that are directly related to and in support of the ITQ program and provide a fee paid by limited access privilege holders that will cover the costs of management, data collection and analysis, and enforcement activities. The wreckfish ITQ program does not have a cost recovery program and does not currently adhere to the requirements laid out in the Reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act. The Council is

therefore considering changes to the wreckfish ITQ program that will bring the program in adherence with the new requirements of the reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act.

When the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, currently being scoped, is implemented, an ACL will be identified for wreckfish. If this number is lower than the current 2 million pound Total Allowable Catch (TAC), the annual coupons (pounds) shareholders receive will be decreased. As a result, fishermen would need to purchase additional shares or coupons (pounds) to harvest the same amount they currently harvest. Council meeting discussions have mentioned the possibility of modifying how shares are allocated to current shareholders given implementation of ACLs in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment. Council discussions have also included the possibility of eliminating the wreckfish ITQ program given the small number of participants and the lack of transfers of coupons and quota share occurring over the past decade. For example, no coupons have been transferred since 1994 and no shares have been transferred since 1996. However, the investments people have made in quota shares in years past will need to be considered.

### **EFH for Snapper-Grouper in Areas Covered by the Northward Jurisdictional Expansion**

The proposed action to expand the Snapper-Grouper FMP northward requires new EFH areas and EFH Habitat Areas of particular Concern (HAPCs) be identified and designated for consultation purposes. Therefore, the Council is considering designating new snapper-grouper EFH and EFH HAPCs in the Mid-Atlantic and New England areas.

### **1.3 History of Management**

The snapper-grouper fishery is highly regulated; some of the species included in this amendment have been regulated since 1983. The original Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan (SAFMC 1983) included size limits for black sea bass (8" TL). Trawl gear, primarily targeting vermilion snapper, was prohibited starting in January 1989. Fish traps (not including black sea bass pots) and entanglement nets were prohibited starting in January 1992. Bag limits (10 vermilion snapper; 5 groupers) and size limits (10" TL recreational vermilion snapper; 12" TL commercial vermilion snapper; 12" TL recreational & commercial red porgy) were also implemented in January 1992. Quotas and trip limits for snowy grouper and golden tilefish were implemented in July 1994; tilefish were also added to the 5-grouper aggregate bag limit. A controlled access program for the commercial fishery was implemented fully beginning in 1999. In February 1999, red porgy regulations were 14" TL size limit and 5 fish bag limit and commercial closure during March and April; black sea bass size limit increased to 10" TL and a 20-fish bag limit was included. All harvest of red porgy was prohibited from September 8, 1999 until August 28, 2000. Beginning on August 29, 2000 red porgy regulations included a January through April commercial closure, 1 fish bag limit, and 50 pound commercial bycatch allowance May through December.

Most recently, Snapper-Grouper Amendment 15A (SAFMC 2008a) established rebuilding plans and SFA parameters for snowy grouper, black sea bass, and red porgy.

Snapper-Grouper Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006) implemented the following regulatory actions to end or phase out overfishing of the snowy grouper, golden tilefish, vermilion snapper, and black sea bass stocks, and to increase catches of red porgy to a level consistent with the approved stock rebuilding plan in federal waters of the South Atlantic:

- Snowy Grouper:** Decrease the annual commercial quota over three years (Year 1 = 2006) from 151,000 pounds gutted weight (lbs gw) to 84,000 lbs gw in year 3; decrease the commercial trip limit over three years from 275 lbs gw to 100 lbs gw in year 3; and limit possession to 1 per person per day within the 5-grouper per person per day aggregate recreational bag.
- Golden Tilefish:** Reduce the annual commercial quota to 295,000 lbs gw; reduce the commercial trip limit to 4,000 lbs gw, which would decrease to 300 lbs gw if 75 percent of the quota were taken by September 1; and limit possession to 1 per person per day within the 5-grouper per person per day aggregate recreational bag limit.
- Vermilion Snapper:** Establish an annual commercial quota of 1,100,000 lbs gw; and increase the recreational minimum size limit from 11-inch total length (TL) to 12-inch TL.
- Black Sea Bass:** Establish and decrease an annual commercial quota, over three years from 477,000 lbs gw to 309,000 lbs gw in year 3; require the use of at least 2-inch mesh for the entire back panel of pots; remove pots from the water once the commercial quota is met; change commercial and recreational fishing years from the calendar year to June 1 through May 31; establish a recreational allocation which would decrease over three years from 633,000 lbs gw to 409,000 lbs gw in year 3; increase the recreational size limit from 10-inch TL to 12-inch TL over two years; and reduce the recreational bag limit from 20 to 15 per person per day.
- Red Porgy:** Increase the commercial trip limit during May through December to 120 fish; establish a commercial quota of 127,000 lbs gw; and increase the recreational bag limit from 1 to 3 red porgy per person per day.

Specific details on these and all the other regulations implemented in the snapper-grouper fishery are shown below in Table 1-x.

Table 1-x. History of management.

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
FMP (1983)	08/31/83	PR: 48 FR 26843 FR: 48 FR 39463	-12" limit – red snapper, yellowtail snapper, red grouper, Nassau grouper -8" limit – black sea bass -4" trawl mesh size -Gear limitations – poisons, explosives, fish traps, trawls -Designated modified habitats or artificial reefs as Special Management Zones (SMZs)
Regulatory Amendment #1 (1986)	03/27/87	PR: 51 FR 43937 FR: 52 FR 9864	-Prohibited fishing in SMZs except with hand-held hook-and-line and spearfishing gear. -Prohibited harvest of goliath grouper in SMZs.
Amendment #1 (1988)	01/12/89	PR: 53 FR 42985 FR: 54 FR 1720	-Prohibited trawl gear to harvest fish south of Cape Hatteras, NC and north of Cape Canaveral, FL. -Directed fishery defined as vessel with trawl gear and ≥200 lbs s-g on board. -Established rebuttable assumption that vessel with s-g on board had harvested such fish in EEZ.
Regulatory Amendment #2 (1988)	03/30/89	PR: 53 FR 32412 FR: 54 FR 8342	-Established 2 artificial reefs off Ft. Pierce, FL as SMZs.
Notice of Control Date	09/24/90	55 FR 39039	-Anyone entering federal wreckfish fishery in the EEZ off S. Atlantic states after 09/24/90 was not assured of future access if limited entry program developed.
Regulatory Amendment #3 (1989)	11/02/90	PR: 55 FR 28066 FR: 55 FR 40394	-Established artificial reef at Key Biscayne, FL as SMZ. Fish trapping, bottom longlining, spear fishing, and harvesting of Goliath grouper prohibited in SMZ.
Amendment #2 (1990)	10/30/90	PR: 55 FR 31406 FR: 55 FR 46213	-Prohibited harvest/possession of goliath grouper in or from the EEZ -Defined overfishing for goliath grouper and other species

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Emergency Rule	8/3/90	55 FR 32257	-added wreckfish to the FM -fishing year beginning 4/16/90 -commercial quota of 2 million pounds -commercial trip limit of 10,000 pounds per trip
Fishery Closure Notice	8/8/90	55 FR 32635	-the fishery was closed because the commercial quota of 2 million pounds was reached
Emergency Rule Extension	11/1/90	55 FR 40181	-extended the measures implemented via emergency rule on 8/3/90
Amendment #3 (1990)	01/31/91	PR: 55 FR 39023 FR: 56 FR 2443	-Add wreckfish to the FMU; -Defined optimum yield and overfishing -Required permit to fish for, land or sell wreckfish; -Required catch and effort reports from selected, permitted vessels; -Established control date of 03/28/90; -Established a fishing year for wreckfish starting April 16; -Established a process to set annual quota, with initial quota of 2 million pounds; provisions for closure; -Established 10,000 pound trip limit; -Established a spawning season closure for wreckfish from January 15 to April 15; and -Provided for annual adjustments of wreckfish management measures;
Notice of Control Date	07/30/91	56 FR 36052	-Anyone entering federal snapper-grouper fishery (other than for wreckfish) in the EEZ off S. Atlantic states after 07/30/91 was not assured of future access if limited entry program developed.

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Amendment #4 (1991)	01/01/92	PR: 56 FR 29922 FR: 56 FR 56016	<p>-Prohibited gear: fish traps except black sea bass traps north of Cape Canaveral, FL; entanglement nets; longline gear inside 50 fathoms; bottom longlines to harvest wreckfish**; powerheads and bangsticks in designated SMZs off S. Carolina.</p> <p>-defined overfishing/overfished and established rebuilding timeframe: red snapper and groupers ≤ 15 years (year 1 = 1991); other snappers, greater amberjack, black sea bass, red porgy ≤ 10 years (year 1 = 1991)</p> <p>-Required permits (commercial &amp; for-hire) and specified data collection regulations</p> <p>-Established an assessment group and annual adjustment procedure (framework)</p> <p>-Permit, gear, and vessel id requirements specified for black sea bass traps.</p> <p>-No retention of snapper-grouper spp. caught in other fisheries with gear prohibited in snapper-grouper fishery if captured snapper-grouper had no bag limit or harvest was prohibited. If had a bag limit, could retain only the bag limit.</p> <p>-8" limit – lane snapper</p> <p>-10" limit – vermilion snapper (recreational only)</p> <p>-12" limit – red porgy, vermilion snapper (commercial only), gray, yellowtail, mutton, schoolmaster, queen, blackfin, cubera, dog, mahogany, and silk snappers</p> <p>-20" limit – red snapper, gag, and red, black, scamp, yellowfin, and yellowmouth groupers.</p> <p>-28" FL limit – greater amberjack (recreational only)</p> <p>-36" FL or 28" core length – greater amberjack (commercial only)</p> <p>-bag limits – 10 vermilion snapper, 3 greater amberjack</p> <p>-aggregate snapper bag limit – 10/person/day, excluding vermilion snapper and allowing no more than 2 red snappers</p> <p>-aggregate grouper bag limit – 5/person/day, excluding Nassau and goliath grouper, for which no retention (recreational &amp; commercial) is allowed</p> <p>-spawning season closure – commercial harvest greater amberjack &gt; 3 fish bag prohibited in April south of Cape Canaveral, FL</p> <p>-spawning season closure – commercial harvest mutton snapper &gt; snapper aggregate prohibited during May and June</p> <p>-charter/headboats and excursion boat possession limits extended</p>



Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Amendment #5 (1991)	04/06/92	PR: 56 FR 57302 FR: 57 FR 7886	-Wreckfish: established limited entry system with ITQs; required dealer to have permit; rescinded 10,000 lb. trip limit; required off-loading between 8 am and 5 pm; reduced occasions when 24-hour advance notice of offloading required for off-loading; established procedure for initial distribution of percentage shares of TAC
Emergency Rule	8/31/92	57 FR 39365	-Black Sea Bass (bsb): modified definition of bsb pot; allowed multi-gear trips for bsb; allowed retention of incidentally-caught fish on bsb trips
Emergency Rule Extension	11/30/92	57 FR 56522	-Black Sea Bass: modified definition of bsb pot; allowed multi-gear trips for bsb; allowed retention of incidentally-caught fish on bsb trips
Regulatory Amendment #4 (1992)	07/06/93	FR: 58 FR 36155	-Black Sea Bass: modified definition of bsb pot; allowed multi-gear trips for bsb; allowed retention of incidentally-caught fish on bsb trips
Regulatory Amendment #5 (1992)	07/31/93	PR: 58 FR 13732 FR: 58 FR 35895	-Established 8 SMZs off S. Carolina, where only hand-held, hook-and-line gear and spearfishing (excluding powerheads) was allowed.
Amendment #6 (1993)	07/27/94	PR: 59 FR 9721 FR: 59 FR 27242	-commercial quotas for snowy grouper, golden tilefish -commercial trip limits for snowy grouper, golden tilefish, speckled hind, and warsaw grouper -include golden tilefish in grouper recreational aggregate bag limits -prohibited sale of warsaw grouper and speckled hind -100% logbook coverage upon renewal of permit -creation of the <i>Oculina</i> Experimental Closed Area -data collection needs specified for evaluation of possible future IFQ system
Amendment #7 (1994)	01/23/95	PR: 59 FR 47833 FR: 59 FR 66270	-12" FL – hogfish -16" TL – mutton snapper -required dealer, charter and headboat federal permits -allowed sale under specified conditions -specified allowable gear and made allowance for experimental gear -allowed multi-gear trips in N. Carolina -added localized overfishing to list of problems and objectives -adjusted bag limit and crew specs. for charter and head boats -modified management unit for scup to apply south of Cape Hatteras, NC -modified framework procedure
Regulatory Amendment #6 (1994)	05/22/95	PR: 60 FR 8620 FR: 60 FR 19683	Established actions which applied only to EEZ off Atlantic coast of FL: Bag limits – 5 hogfish/person/day (recreational only), 2 cubera snapper/person/day > 30" TL; 12" TL – gray triggerfish
Notice of Control Date	04/23/97	62 FR 22995	-Anyone entering federal bsb pot fishery off S. Atlantic states after 04/23/97 was not assured of future access if limited entry program developed.

<b>Document</b>	<b>All Actions Effective By:</b>	<b>Proposed Rule Final Rule</b>	<b>Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.</b>
Amendment #8 (1997)	12/14/98	PR: 63 FR 1813 FR: 63 FR 38298	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-established program to limit initial eligibility for snapper-grouper fishery: Must demonstrate landings of any species in SG FMU in 1993, 1994, 1995 or 1996; and have held valid SG permit between 02/11/96 and 02/11/97.</li> <li>-granted transferable permit with unlimited landings if vessel landed <math>\geq</math> 1,000 lbs. of snapper-grouper spp. in any of the years</li> <li>-granted non-transferable permit with 225 lb. trip limit to all other vessels</li> <li>-modified problems, objectives, OY, and overfishing definitions</li> <li>-expanded Council's habitat responsibility</li> <li>-allowed retention of snapper-grouper spp. in excess of bag limit on permitted vessel with a single bait net or cast nets on board</li> <li>-allowed permitted vessels to possess filleted fish harvested in the Bahamas under certain conditions.</li> </ul>
Regulatory Amendment #7 (1998)	01/29/99	PR: 63 FR 43656 FR: 63 FR 71793	-Established 10 SMZs at artificial reefs off South Carolina.
Interim Rule Request	1/16/98		-Council requested all Amendment 9 measures except black sea bass pot construction changes be implemented as an interim request under MSA
Action Suspended	5/14/98		-NMFS informed the Council that action on the interim rule request was suspended
Emergency Rule Request	9/24/98		-Council requested Amendment 9 be implemented via emergency rule
Request not Implemented	1/22/99		-NMFS informed the Council that the final rule for Amendment 9 would be effective 2/24/99; therefore they did not implement the emergency rule

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Amendment #9 (1998)	2/24/99	PR: 63 FR 63276 FR: 64 FR 3624	<p>-<u>Red porgy</u>: 14" length (recreational and commercial); 5 fish rec. bag limit; no harvest or possession &gt; bag limit, and no purchase or sale, in March and April.</p> <p>-<u>Black sea bass</u>: 10" length (recreational and commercial); 20 fish rec. bag limit; required escape vents and escape panels with degradable fasteners in bsb pots</p> <p>-<u>Greater amberjack</u>: 1 fish rec. bag limit; no harvest or possession &gt; bag limit, and no purchase or sale, during April; quota = 1,169,931 lbs; began fishing year May 1; prohibited coring.</p> <p>-<u>Vermilion snapper</u>: 11" length (recreational)</p> <p>Gag: 24" length (recreational); no commercial harvest or possession &gt; bag limit, and no purchase or sale, during March and April</p> <p>-<u>Black grouper</u>: 24" length (recreational and commercial); no harvest or possession &gt; bag limit, and no purchase or sale, during March and April.</p> <p>-<u>Gag and Black grouper</u>: within 5 fish aggregate grouper bag limit, no more than 2 fish may be gag or black grouper (individually or in combination)</p> <p>-<u>All SG without a bag limit</u>: aggregate recreational bag limit 20 fish/person/day, excluding tomtate and blue runners</p> <p>-<u>Vessels with longline gear</u> aboard may only possess snowy, warsaw, yellowedge, and misty grouper, and golden, blue line and sand tilefish.</p>
Amendment #9 (1998) resubmitted	10/13/00	PR: 63 FR 63276 FR: 65 FR 55203	-Commercial trip limit for greater amberjack
Regulatory Amendment #8 (2000)	11/15/00	PR: 65 FR 41041 FR: 65 FR 61114	-Established 12 SMZs at artificial reefs off Georgia; revised boundaries of 7 existing SMZs off Georgia to meet CG permit specs; restricted fishing in new and revised SMZs
Emergency Interim Rule	09/08/99, expired 08/28/00	64 FR 48324 and 65 FR 10040	-Prohibited harvest or possession of red porgy.
Emergency Action	9/3/99	64 FR 48326	-Reopened the Snapper-Grouper Amendment 8 permit application process
Amendment #10 (1998)	07/14/00	PR: 64 FR 37082 and 64 FR 59152 FR: 65 FR 37292	-Identified EFH and established HAPCs for species in the SG FMU.

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Amendment #11 (1998d)	12/02/99	PR: 64 FR 27952 FR: 64 FR 59126	<p>-MSY proxy: goliath and Nassau grouper = 40% static SPR; all other species = 30% static SPR</p> <p>-OY: hermaphroditic groupers = 45% static SPR; goliath and Nassau grouper = 50% static SPR; all other species = 40% static SPR</p> <p>-Overfished/overfishing evaluations:  BSB: overfished (MSST=3.72 mp, 1995 biomass=1.33 mp); undergoing overfishing (MFMT=0.72, F1991-1995=0.95)  Vermilion snapper: overfished (static SPR = 21-27%).  Red porgy: overfished (static SPR = 14-19%).  Red snapper: overfished (static SPR = 24-32%)  Gag: overfished (static SPR = 27%)  Scamp: no longer overfished (static SPR = 35%)  Speckled hind: overfished (static SPR = 8-13%)  Warsaw grouper: overfished (static SPR = 6-14%)  Snowy grouper: overfished (static SPR = 5=15%)  White grunt: no longer overfished (static SPR = 29-39%)  Golden tilefish: overfished (couldn't estimate static SPR)  Nassau grouper: overfished (couldn't estimate static SPR)  Goliath grouper: overfished (couldn't estimate static SPR)</p> <p>-overfishing level: goliath and Nassau grouper = <math>F &gt; F_{40\%}</math> static SPR; all other species: = <math>F &gt; F_{30\%}</math> static SPR</p> <p>Approved definitions for overfished and overfishing.  MSST = <math>[(1-M) \text{ or } 0.5 \text{ whichever is greater}] * B_{msy}</math>.  MFMT = <math>F_{msy}</math></p>
Amendment #12 (2000)	09/22/00	PR: 65 FR 35877 FR: 65 FR 51248	<p>-Red porgy: MSY=4.38 mp; OY=45% static SPR; MFMT=0.43; MSST=7.34 mp; rebuilding timeframe=18 years (1999=year 1); no sale during Jan-April; 1 fish bag limit; 50 lb. bycatch comm. trip limit May-December; modified management options and list of possible framework actions.</p>
Amendment #13A (2003)	04/26/04	PR: 68 FR 66069 FR: 69 FR 15731	<p>-Extended for an indefinite period the regulation prohibiting fishing for and possessing snapper-grouper spp. within the <i>Oculina</i> Experimental Closed Area.</p>
Notice of Control Date	10/14/05	70 FR 60058	<p>-The Council is considering management measures to further limit participation or effort in the commercial fishery for snapper-grouper species (excluding Wreckfish).</p>

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Amendment #13C (2006)	10/23/06	PR: 71 FR 28841 FR: 71 FR 55096	<p>- End overfishing of snowy grouper, vermilion snapper, black sea bass, and golden tilefish. Increase allowable catch of red porgy. Year 1 = 2006.</p> <p>1. Snowy Grouper Commercial: Quota (gutted weight) = 151,000 lbs gw in year 1, 118,000 lbs gw in year 2, and 84,000 lbs gw in year 3 onwards. Trip limit = 275 lbs gw in year 1, 175 lbs gw in year 2, and 100 lbs gw in year 3 onwards.</p> <p>Recreational: Limit possession to one snowy grouper in 5 grouper per person/day aggregate bag limit.</p> <p>2. Golden Tilefish Commercial: Quota of 295,000 lbs gw, 4,000 lbs gw trip limit until 75% of the quota is taken when the trip limit is reduced to 300 lbs gw. Do not adjust the trip limit downwards unless 75% is captured on or before September 1.</p> <p>Recreational: Limit possession to 1 golden tilefish in 5 grouper per person/day aggregate bag limit.</p> <p>3. Vermilion Snapper Commercial: Quota of 1,100,000 lbs gw.</p> <p>Recreational: 12" size limit.</p> <p>4. Black Sea Bass Commercial: Commercial quota (gutted weight) of 477,000 lbs gw in year 1, 423,000 lbs gw in year 2, and 309,000 lbs gw in year 3 onwards. Require use of at least 2" mesh for the entire back panel of black sea bass pots effective 6 months after publication of the final rule. Require black sea bass pots be removed from the water when the quota is met. Change fishing year from calendar year to June 1 – May 31.</p> <p>Recreational: Recreational allocation of 633,000 lbs gw in year 1, 560,000 lbs gw in year 2, and 409,000 lbs gw in year 3 onwards. Increase minimum size limit from 10" to 11" in year 1 and to 12" in year 2. Reduce recreational bag limit from 20 to 15 per person per day. Change fishing year from the calendar year to June 1 through May 31.</p> <p>5. Red Porgy Commercial and recreational</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Retain 14" TL size limit and seasonal closure (retention limited to the bag limit);</li> <li>2. Specify a commercial quota of 127,000 lbs gw and prohibit sale/purchase and prohibit harvest and/or possession beyond the bag limit when quota is taken and/or during January through April;</li> <li>3. Increase commercial trip limit from 50 lbs ww to 120 red porgy (210 lbs gw) during May through December;</li> <li>4. Increase recreational bag limit from one to three red porgy per person per day.</li> </ol>
Notice of Control Date	3/8/07	72 FR 60794	-The Council may consider measures to limit participation in the snapper-grouper for-hire fishery

<b>Document</b>	<b>All Actions Effective By:</b>	<b>Proposed Rule Final Rule</b>	<b>Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.</b>
Amendment #14 (2007) Sent to NMFS 7/18/07	TBD	PR: 73 FR 32281 TBD	-Establish eight deepwater Type II marine protected areas (MPAs) to protect a portion of the population and habitat of long-lived deepwater snapper-grouper species.
Amendment #15A (2007)	3/14/08	73 FR 14942	- Establish rebuilding plans and SFA parameters for snowy grouper, black sea bass, and red porgy.
Amendment #15B (2008b)	TBD	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prohibit the sale of bag-limit caught snapper-grouper species.</li> <li>-Reduce the effects of incidental hooking on sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish.</li> <li>- Adjust commercial renewal periods and transferability requirements.</li> <li>- Implement plan to monitor and assess bycatch,</li> <li>- Establish reference points for golden tilefish.</li> <li>- Establish allocations for snowy grouper (95% com &amp; 5% rec) and red porgy (50% com &amp; 50% rec).</li> </ul>
Amendment #16 (SAFMC 2008c)	TBD	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Specify SFA parameters for gag and vermilion snapper</li> <li>-For gag grouper: Specify interim allocations 51%com &amp; 49%rec; rec &amp; com spawning closure January through April; directed com quota=348,440 pounds gutted weight; reduce 5-grouper aggregate to 3-grouper and 2 gag/black to 1 gag/black and exclude captain &amp; crew from possessing bag limit.</li> <li>-For vermilion snapper: Specify interim allocations 68%com &amp; 32%rec; directed com quota split Jan-June=168,501 pounds gutted weight and 155,501 pounds July-Dec; reduce bag limit from 10 to 4 and a rec closed season October through May 15. In addition, the NMFS RA will set new regulations based on new stock assessment.</li> <li>-Require venting and dehooking tools.</li> </ul>
Amendment #17 (TBD)	TBD	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish annual catch limits and accountability measures for snapper-grouper species currently experiencing overfishing.</li> <li>- Establish a rebuilding plan (rebuilding timeframe and rebuilding strategy) for red snapper.</li> <li>- Implement management measures to end overfishing and rebuild red snapper.</li> <li>- Specify management reference points for red snapper.</li> </ul>
Notice of Control Date	December 4, 2008	TBD	Establishes a control date for the golden tilefish fishery of the South Atlantic
Notice of Control Date	December 4, 2008	TBD	Establishes control date for black sea bass pot fishery of the South Atlantic

Document	All Actions Effective By:	Proposed Rule Final Rule	Major Actions. Note that not all details are provided here. Please refer to Proposed and Final Rules for all impacts of listed documents.
Amendment 18 (TBD)	TBD	TBD	Extend the range of the snapper-grouper FMP north and designate EFH in new areas; limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery; limit participation and effort in the black sea bass pot fishery; separate snowy grouper quota into regions/states; separate the gag recreational allocation into regions/states; change the golden tilefish fishing year; improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics; and update wreckfish ITQ program
Comprehensive ACL Amendment	TBD	TBD	Establish ABC control rules, establish ABCs, ACTs, and AMs for species not undergoing overfishing; remove some species from South Atlantic FMUs; specify allocations among the commercial, recreational, and for-hire sectors for species not undergoing overfishing; limit the total mortality for federally managed species in the South Atlantic to the ACTs, and address spiny lobster issues.

#### 1.4 Management Objectives

The following are the fishery management plan objectives for the snapper-grouper fishery as specified by the Council. These were last updated in Snapper-Grouper FMP Amendment 8 (June 1996).

1. Prevent overfishing.
2. Collect necessary data.
3. Promote orderly utilization of the resource.
4. Provide for a flexible management system.
5. Minimize habitat damage.
6. Promote public compliance and enforcement.
7. Mechanism to vest participants.
8. Promote stability and facilitate long-run planning.
9. Create market-driven harvest pace and increase product continuity.
10. Minimize gear and area conflicts among fishermen.
11. Decrease incentives for overcapitalization.
12. Prevent continual dissipation of returns from fishing through open access.
13. Evaluate and minimize localized depletion.

## 2 Alternatives

**Section 2.1** outlines alternatives considered by the Council in this amendment and compares their environmental consequences (environmental consequences of the alternatives are described in detail in **Section 4.0**). These alternatives were identified and developed through multiple processes, including the scoping process, public hearings and/or comments, interdisciplinary plan team meetings, and meetings of the Council, the Council's Snapper-Grouper Committee, Snapper-Grouper Advisory Panel, and Scientific and Statistical Committee. Alternatives the Council considered but eliminated from detailed study during the development of this amendment are described in **Appendix A**.

### 2.1 Description of Alternatives

#### 2.1.1 Extend Snapper-Grouper FMU Northward

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Do not change the current management boundaries of the Snapper-Grouper FMU.

**Alternative 2.** Extend the management boundaries for all species in the Snapper-Grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic Council's jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup).

**Alternative 3.** Extend the management boundaries for all species in the Snapper-Grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic and New England Council's jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup).

##### 2.1.1.1 Comparison of Alternatives

Insert narrative



**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 1 alternatives under consideration.

	<b>Alternatives</b>				
	<b>Alternative 1. (No Action).</b>	<b>Alternative 2. Preferred.</b>	<b>Alternative 3.</b>	<b>Alternative 4</b>	<b>Alternative 5</b>
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

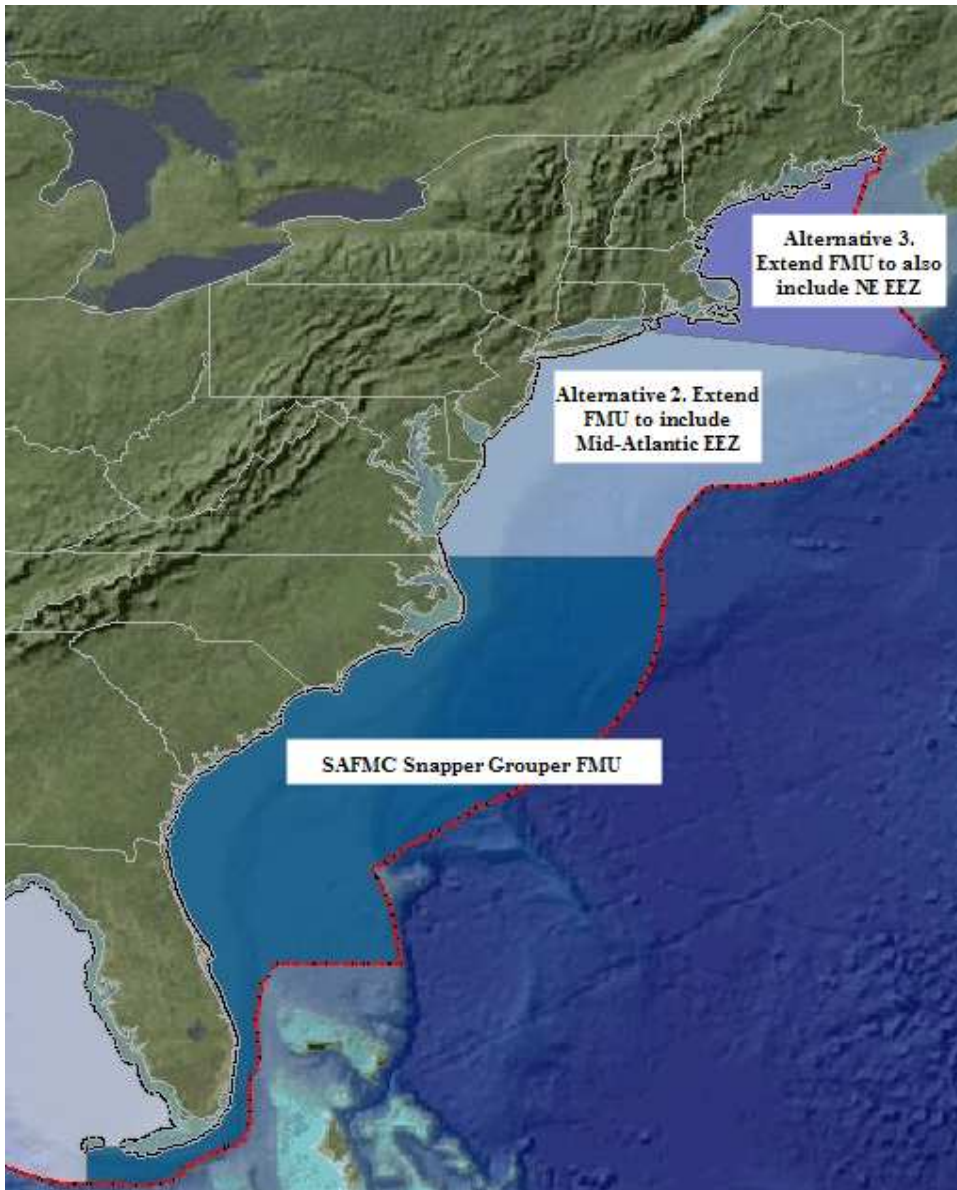


Figure 2-x. FMU alternatives.

### 2.1.1.2 Council Conclusion

Insert narrative

### 2.1.2. Limit Participation in the golden tilefish fishery

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery.

**Alternative 2.** Limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery through the implementation of a LAP program.

**Alternative 3.** Distribute golden tilefish gear specific endorsements for snapper-grouper permit holders that qualify under the eligibility requirements stated below. Only snapper-grouper permit holders with a golden tilefish longline endorsement or a golden tilefish hook and line endorsement associated with their snapper-grouper permit will be allowed to target golden tilefish. The commercial quota would be allocated as 10% to those holding golden tilefish hook and line endorsements and 90% to those holding golden tilefish longline endorsements. Also, change the start date to August 1<sup>st</sup>. *Logbooks to check catch history and trip tickets to verify.*

*Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement Eligibility Requirements*

**Sub-alternative 3A.** To receive a golden tilefish hook and line endorsement, the individual must have a average harvest of 1,000 pounds when the individual's best three of five years from 2001-2005 are estimated.

**Sub-Alternative 3B.** To receive a golden tilefish hook and line endorsement, the individual must have a average harvest of 500 pounds when the individual's best three of five years from 2001-2005 are estimated.

*Golden Tilefish Longline Endorsement Eligibility Requirements*

**Sub-Alternative 3C.** To receive a golden tilefish longline endorsement, the individual must have a total of 2,000 pounds golden tilefish caught between January 2005 and November 2007.

### 2.1.2.1 Comparison of Alternatives

**Insert more narrative**

The hook and line endorsement would be limited to those individuals/vessels documenting an average of 500 pounds or more when the best 3 of 5 years from 2001-2005 (**Sub-alternative 3A**) or 1,000 pounds or more over the same period (**Sub-alternative 3B**). Limiting the number of hook and line vessels to between **X** and **Y** makes it possible to more closely monitor the fishery to ensure there is no bycatch of speckled hind, warsaw grouper, and snowy grouper. The longline endorsement would be limited to those individuals/vessels documenting a total of 2,000 pounds of golden tilefish caught between January 2005 and November 2007 (**Sub-alternative 3C**). Limiting the number of longline vessels to **Z** makes it possible to more closely monitor the fishery to ensure there is not bycatch of speckled hind, warsaw grouper, and snowy grouper.

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 2 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.2.2 Council Conclusion

### 2.1.3 Limit Participation in the black sea bass pot fishery ( Alternatives taken from Amendment 15 before it was split out)

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Do not annually limit the number of black sea bass pots deployed or pot tags issued to holders of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits.

**Alternative 2.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 100 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits. NMFS will issue new identification tags each fishing year that will replace the tags from the previous fishing year.

**Alternative 3.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 50 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits. Require that new identification tags be issued each fishing year.

**Alternative 4.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit

the black sea bass pot tags annually to 25 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits. Require that new identification tags be issued each fishing year.

**Alternative 5.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 100 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits in year 1, 50 in year 2, and 25 in year 3 and onwards until modified. Require that new identification tags be issued each fishing year.

**Alternative 6.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 100 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits in year 1 and 50 in year 2 and onwards until modified. NMFS will issue new identification tags each fishing year that will replace the tags from the previous fishing year.

**Alternative 7.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the number of black sea bass pots fished annually to 50 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits for (a) any fishermen that is currently using an average of less than 55 pots (based on average number of pots fished on trips between 1/1/05 and 12/31/06) and (b) and fishermen entering the fishery after 1/1/07. For any fishermen currently using an average of 55 or more pots (based on average number of pots fished on trips between 1/1/05 and 12/31/06), limit the number of black sea bass pots annually to their average less as reduced by 10%. Limit the maximum number of pots allowed per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits to 125. Limit the number of black sea bass pot tags issued annually each holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits to the number of pots allowed plus 10% for damage and loss; however, each permit holder may only fish the number of pots allowed. The number of pots fished will be determined from snapper-grouper logbooks that have been submitted to NMFS on or before 3/8/07.

**Alternative 8.** Black sea bass pots must be brought back to shore at the conclusion of each trip.

### 2.1.3.1 Comparison of Alternatives

**Insert narrative**

Table 2-x. Summary of effects of Action 3 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives
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	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.3.2 Council Conclusions

### 2.1.4 Separate snowy grouper commercial quota into regions/states

**Alternative 1. (No-Action).** Do not separate snowy grouper commercial quota into regions/states.

**Alternative 2.** Separate snowy grouper commercial quota into regions.

**Alternative 3.** Separate snowy grouper commercial quota by state.

**REJECTED ALT. FROM 13C:** Should we consider again?

**Rejected Alternative 6: Institute two separate commercial quotas for snowy grouper; one for fish landed in North Carolina and one for fish landed in the remaining three South Atlantic states.**

**Rationale for elimination:** The Council considered this alternative as unreasonable due to administrative and legal concerns. There are administrative concerns with the institution of a quota set at low landing levels (the approximate North Carolina allocation of a 84,000 gutted pound commercial quota would be 19,320 gutted pounds) as it takes at least two weeks to close a fishery. The Council is concerned this alternative would violate National Standard 4 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act by allocating 23% of the snowy grouper catch to only a few fish houses. National Standard 4 dictates that management measures must not discriminate between residents of different states, allocation should be fair and equitable among fishermen, and no particular individual, corporation, or other entity may acquire an excessive share of such privileges.

### 2.1.4.1 Comparison of Alternatives

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 4 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.4.2 Council Conclusions

#### 2.1.5 Separate gag recreational allocation into regions/states

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not separate gag recreational allocation into regions/states.

**Alternative 2.** Separate gag recreational allocation into regions

**Alternative 3.** Separate gag recreational allocation into states.

#### 2.1.5.1 Comparison of Alternatives

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 5 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.5.2 Council Conclusions

### 2.1.6 Adjust Golden Tilefish Fishing Year

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing January 1<sup>st</sup> start date for the golden tilefish fishing year.

**Alternative 2.** Change the start of the golden tilefish fishing year from January 1<sup>st</sup> to September 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Alternative 3.** Change the start of the golden tilefish fishing year from January 1<sup>st</sup> to August 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Alternative 4.** Change the start of the golden tilefish fishing year from January 1<sup>st</sup> to May 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Alternative 5.** Remove the 300 lb. trip limit when 75% of the quota is taken.

#### 2.1.6.1 Comparison of Alternatives

Current commercial regulations for deepwater species are shown in **Table 2-x** and recreational regulations in Table 2-11. **Alternative 1 (no action)** would not change the



current start date of the golden tilefish fishing year from January 1<sup>st</sup>. **Alternatives 2-4** would allow a large number of fishermen/vessels to target golden tilefish after other quotas have potentially been met and this could result in a discard/release mortality of speckled hind, warsaw grouper, and snowy grouper exceeding the ACTs.

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 6 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.6.2 Council Conclusion

## 2.1.7 Improvements to Data Reporting

### 2.1.7.1 Commercial

*Note: The Council may choose more than one alternative as their preferred.*

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing data reporting systems for the commercial sector. Refer to Table 1-x for a list of current data reporting programs.

**Alternative 2.** Require federally permitted snapper-grouper dealers, *if selected*, to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 3.** Require all permitted snapper-grouper dealers to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 4.** Require all vessels with a Federal snapper-grouper Commercial Permit to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel’s GPS onboard the vessel. (if this is changed to “if selected” it would be the same alternative as in A15B)

**Alternative 5.** Require vessels with a Federal snapper-Grouper Commercial Permit, *if selected*, to have a NMFS-approved observer onboard while fishing for snapper-grouper in the South Atlantic EEZ.

#### 2.1.7.1.1 Comparison of Alternatives

Insert Narrative

Table 2-x. Summary of effects of Action 7.1 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrati</b>					

ve					
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(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.7.1.2 Council Conclusion

#### 2.1.7.2 For-Hire

*Note: The Council may choose more than one alternative as their preferred.*

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing data reporting systems for the for-hire sector. Refer to Table 1-x for a complete list of current data reporting requirements.

**Alternative 2.** Require all vessels with a Federal For-Hire Permit to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 3.** Require *selected* vessels with a Federal For-Hire Permit to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 4.** Require vessels operating with a Federal For-Hire permit to maintain a logbook for discard characteristics (e.g., size and reason for discarding), *if selected*.

#### 2.1.7.2.1 Comparison of Alternatives

Insert narrative

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 7.2 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

**2.1.7.2.2 Council Conclusion**

**2.1.7.3 Private Recreational**

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing data reporting systems for the private recreational sector. Refer to Table 1-x for a complete list of current data reporting requirements.

**Alternative 2.** Require vessels with a state recreational fishing license to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel’s GPS onboard the vessel, if selected.

**Alternative 3.** Require vessels with a state recreational fishing license to carry a NMFS-approved observer when on a trip in the South Atlantic. Does this alternative stay??? If so we need to consult with Science Center Staff to determine what level of coverage is recommended.

**Alternative 4.** Implement a voluntary logbook for discard characteristics (e.g., size and reason for discarding) for vessels with a state recreational fishing license. Note that we need to consult with the MRIP coordinators on the status and details of their future data gathering plans.

**2.1.7.3.1 Comparison of Alternatives**

Insert narrative

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 7.3 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrati</b>					

ve					
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(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### 2.1.7.3.2 Council Conclusion

### 2.1.8 Update Wreckfish ITQ Program

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not review and make updates as needed to the current wreckfish ITQ program.

**Alternative 2.** Eliminate the current wreckfish ITQ program and replace with alternate effort limiting criteria for participation.

**Alternative 3.** Eliminate the current wreckfish ITQ program and do not replace it with any effort or participation limiting criteria.

**Alternative 4.** Keep the wreckfish ITQ program, implement a cost recovery program, and establish a cap to limit the number of shares or coupons an individual shareholder may obtain.

#### 2.1.8.1 Comparison of Alternatives

#### Insert narrative

**Table 2-x.** Summary of effects of Action 8 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
 (+-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

**2.1.8.2 Council Conclusion**

**2.1.9 Designate EFH and EFH-CHAPCs for Snapper-Grouper in Extended Jurisdictional Areas Under Action 1.**

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not designate snapper-grouper EFH EFH-HAPCs in new jurisdictional areas encompassed in Action 1.

**Alternative 2.** Designate EFH and EFH-HAPCs for snapper-grouper in the northern areas encompassed in Action 1.

**2.9.1.1 Comparison of Alternatives**

If the Council chooses **Alternative 2 or 3 under Action 1.** , then Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and EFH-Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (EFH-HAPCs) would need to be specified for the areas north of North Carolina. Members of the IPT responsible for habitat issues have discussed this and agreed that it would be most efficient to consolidate the EFH review, update, and revision under the Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment II. This maximizes the efficiency of refining the designations as well as looking comprehensively at overlaps among species, gaps that need to be close, etc. Scoping for the CE-BA II will take place in January/February 2009 and completion is anticipated by the end of 2009. Therefore this works well with the timing for Snapper-Grouper Amendment 18 with a target implementation date of January 1, 2010. Note: This needs to be discussed at the Council level. It might not make sense to have the EFH action in a separate document.

Table 2-x. Summary of effects of Action 9 alternatives under consideration.

	Alternatives				
	Alternative 1. (No Action).	Alternative 2. Preferred.	Alternative 3.	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
<b>Biological</b>					
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Administrative</b>					

(+) beneficial; (++) significantly beneficial; (-) adverse; (--) significantly adverse;  
(+/-) some beneficial and some adverse effects

### **2.1.9.2 Council Conclusions**





### **3 Affected Environment**

#### **3.1 Habitat**

##### **3.1.1 Inshore/Estuarine Habitat**

Many deepwater snapper-grouper species utilize both pelagic and benthic habitats during several stages of their life histories; larval stages of these species live in the water column and feed on plankton. Most juveniles and adults are demersal and associate with hard structures on the continental shelf that have moderate to high relief (e.g., coral reef systems and artificial reef structures, rocky hard-bottom substrates, ledges and caves, sloping soft-bottom areas, and limestone outcroppings). Juvenile stages of some snapper-grouper species also utilize inshore seagrass beds, mangrove estuaries, lagoons, oyster reefs, and embayment systems. In many species, various combinations of these habitats may be utilized during diurnal feeding migrations or seasonal shifts in cross-shelf distributions. More detail on these habitat types is found in Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 of the Council's Habitat Plan (SAFMC 1998e).

##### **3.1.2 Offshore Habitat**

Predominant snapper-grouper offshore fishing areas are located in live bottom and shelf-edge habitats, where water temperatures range from 11° to 27° C (52° to 81° F) due to the proximity of the Gulf Stream, with lower shelf habitat temperatures varying from 11° to 14° C (52° to 57° F). Water depths range from 16 to 27 meters (54 to 90 feet) or greater for live-bottom habitats, 55 to 110 meters (180 to 360 feet) for the shelf-edge habitat, and from 110 to 183 meters (360 to 600 feet) for lower-shelf habitat areas.

The exact extent and distribution of productive snapper-grouper habitat on the continental shelf north of Cape Canaveral is unknown. Current data suggest from 3 to 30 percent of the shelf is suitable habitat for these species. These live-bottom habitats may include low relief areas, supporting sparse to moderate growth of sessile invertebrates, moderate relief reefs from 0.5 to 2 meters (1.6 to 6.6 feet), or high relief ridges at or near the shelf break consisting of outcrops of rock that are heavily encrusted with sessile invertebrates such as sponges and sea fan species. Live-bottom habitat is scattered irregularly over most of the shelf north of Cape Canaveral, Florida, but is most abundant offshore from northeastern Florida. South of Cape Canaveral, the continental shelf narrows from 56 to 16 kilometers (35 to 10 miles) wide, thence reducing off the southeast coast of Florida and the Florida Keys. The lack of a large shelf area, presence of extensive, rugged living fossil coral reefs, and dominance of a tropical Caribbean fauna are distinctive benthic characteristics of this area.

Rock outcroppings occur throughout the continental shelf from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina to Key West, Florida (MacIntyre and Milliman 1970; Miller and Richards 1979; Parker *et al.* 1983), which are principally composed of limestone and carbonate sandstone (Newton *et al.* 1971), and exhibit vertical relief ranging from less than 0.5 to over 10 meters (33 feet). Ledge systems formed by rock outcrops and piles of irregularly sized boulders are also common.

Parker *et al.* (1983) estimated that 24% (9,443 km<sup>2</sup>) of the area between the 27 and 101 meters (89 and 331 feet) isobaths from Cape Hatteras, NC to Cape Canaveral, FL is reef habitat. Although the benthic communities found in water depths between 100 and 300 meters (328 and 984 feet) from Cape Hatteras, NC to Key West, FL is relatively small compared to the whole shelf, this area, based upon landing information of fishers, constitutes prime reef fish habitat and probably significantly contributes to the total amount of reef habitat in this region.

Man-made artificial reef structures are also utilized to attract fish and increase fish harvests; however, research on man-made reefs is limited and opinions differ as to whether or not these structures promote an increase of ecological biomass or merely concentrate fishes by attracting them from nearby, natural un-vegetated areas of little or no relief.

The distribution of coral and live hard bottom habitat as presented in the SEAMAP Bottom Mapping Project is a proxy for the distribution of the species within the snapper-grouper complex. The method used to determine hard bottom habitat relied on the identification of reef obligate species including members of the snapper-grouper complex. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI), using the best available information on the distribution of hard bottom habitat in the south Atlantic region, prepared ArcView maps for the four-state project. These maps, which consolidate known distribution of coral, hard/live bottom, and artificial reefs as hard bottom, are included in Appendix E of the Habitat Plan (SAFMC 1998e). These maps are also available on the Internet at the Council's following Internet Mapping System website: [http://ocean.floridamarine.org/efh\\_coral/ims/viewer.htm](http://ocean.floridamarine.org/efh_coral/ims/viewer.htm).

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, NOAA/Biogeographic Characterization Branch, and the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council cooperatively generated additional information on managed species' use of offshore fish habitat. Plots of the spatial distribution of offshore species were generated from the Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction Program (MARMAP) data (Figures 35-41) in the Habitat Plan (SAFMC 1998e). The plots should be considered as point confirmation of the presence of each species within the scope of the sampling program. These plots, in combination with the hard bottom habitat distributions presented in Appendix E of the Habitat Plan (SAFMC 1998e), can be employed as proxies for offshore snapper-grouper complex distributions in the south Atlantic region. Maps of the distribution of snapper-grouper species by gear type based on MARMAP data can be generated through the Council's Internet Mapping System at the following web address: [http://ocean.floridamarine.org/efh\\_coral/ims/viewer.htm](http://ocean.floridamarine.org/efh_coral/ims/viewer.htm).

### 3.1.3 Essential Fish Habitat

Essential fish habitat (EFH) is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act as “those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” (16 U.S. C. 1802(10)). Specific categories of EFH identified in the South Atlantic Bight, which are utilized by federally managed fish and invertebrate species, include both estuarine/inshore and marine/offshore areas. Specifically, estuarine/inshore EFH includes: Estuarine emergent and mangrove wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs and shell banks, intertidal flats, palustrine emergent and forested systems, aquatic beds, and estuarine water column. Additionally, marine/offshore EFH includes: Live/hard bottom habitats, coral and coral reefs, artificial and manmade reefs, *Sargassum* species, and marine water column.

EFH utilized by snapper-grouper species in this region includes coral reefs, live/hard bottom, submerged aquatic vegetation, artificial reefs and medium to high profile outcroppings on and around the shelf break zone from shore to at least 183 meters [600 feet (but to at least 2,000 feet for wreckfish)] where the annual water temperature range is sufficiently warm to maintain adult populations of members of this largely tropical fish complex. EFH includes the spawning area in the water column above the adult habitat and the additional pelagic environment, including *Sargassum*, required for survival of larvae and growth up to and including settlement. In addition, the Gulf Stream is also EFH because it provides a mechanism to disperse snapper-grouper larvae.

For specific life stages of estuarine dependent and near shore snapper-grouper species, EFH includes areas inshore of the 30 meters (100-foot) contour, such as attached macroalgae; submerged rooted vascular plants (seagrasses); estuarine emergent vegetated wetlands (saltmarshes, brackish marsh); tidal creeks; estuarine scrub/shrub (mangrove fringe); oyster reefs and shell banks; unconsolidated bottom (soft sediments); artificial reefs; and coral reefs and live/hard bottom habitats.

#### 3.1.3.1 Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

Areas which meet the criteria for essential fish habitat-habitat areas of particular concern (EFH-HAPCs) for species in the snapper-grouper management unit include medium to high profile offshore hard bottoms where spawning normally occurs; localities of known or likely periodic spawning aggregations; near shore hard bottom areas; The Point, The Ten Fathom Ledge, and Big Rock (North Carolina); The Charleston Bump (South Carolina); mangrove habitat; seagrass habitat; oyster/shell habitat; all coastal inlets; all state-designated nursery habitats of particular importance to snapper-grouper (e.g., Primary and Secondary Nursery Areas designated in North Carolina); pelagic and benthic *Sargassum*; Hoyt Hills for wreckfish; the *Oculina* Bank Habitat Area of Particular Concern; all hermatypic coral habitats and reefs; manganese outcroppings on the Blake Plateau; and Council-designated Artificial Reef Special Management Zones (SMZs).

Areas that meet the criteria for designating essential fish habitat-habitat areas of particular concern include habitats required during each life stage (including egg, larval, postlarval, juvenile, and adult stages).

In addition to protecting habitat from fishing related degradation through FMP regulations, the Council, in cooperation with NOAA Fisheries, actively comments on non-fishing projects or policies that may impact essential fish habitat. The Council adopted a habitat policy and procedure document that established a four-state Habitat Advisory Panel and adopted a comment and policy development process. With guidance from the Advisory Panel, the Council has developed and approved habitat policies on: energy exploration, development, transportation and hydropower re-licensing; beach dredging and filling and large-scale coastal engineering; protection and enhancement of submerged aquatic vegetation; and alterations to riverine, estuarine and near shore flows (Appendix C of Habitat Plan; SAFMC 1998e).

## **3.2 Biological/Ecological Environment**

### **3.2.1 Species Most Impacted By This FMP Amendment**

#### **3.2.1.1 Gag, *Mycteroperca microlepis***

Gag occur in the Western Atlantic from North Carolina to the Yucatan Peninsula, and throughout the Gulf of Mexico. Juveniles are sometimes observed as far north as Massachusetts (Heemstra and Randall 1993). Gag commonly occur at depths of 39-152 m (131-498 ft) (Heemstra and Randall 1993) and prefer inshore-reef and shelf-break habitats (Hood and Schlieder 1992). Bullock and Smith (1991) indicated gag probably do not move seasonally between reefs in the Gulf of Mexico, but show a gradual shift toward deeper water with age. McGovern *et al.* (2005) reported extensive movement of gag along the Southeast United States. In a tagging study, 23% of the 435 recaptured gag moved distances greater than 185 km (100 nautical miles). Most of these individuals were tagged off South Carolina and were recaptured off Georgia, Florida, and in the Gulf of Mexico (McGovern *et al.* 2005).

Gag are probably estuarine dependent (Keener *et al.* 1988; Ross and Moser 1995; Koenig and Coleman 1998; Strelcheck *et al.* 2003). Juveniles (age 0) occur in shallow grass beds along Florida's east coast during the late spring and summer (Bullock and Smith 1991). Sea grass is also an important nursery habitat for juvenile gag in North Carolina (Ross and Moser 1995). Post-larval gag enter South Carolina estuaries when they are 13 mm (0.5 inches) TL and 40 days old during April and May each year (Keener *et al.* 1988), and utilize oyster shell rubble as nursery habitat. Juveniles remain in estuarine waters throughout the summer and move offshore as water temperatures cool during September and October. Adults are often seen in shallow water 5-15 m (16-49 ft) above the reef (Bullock and Smith 1991) and as far as 40-70 km (22-38 nautical miles) offshore.

Huntsman *et al.* (1999) indicated gag are vulnerable to overfishing since they are long-lived, late to mature, change sex, and aggregate to spawn. The estimated natural mortality rate is 0.14 (SEDAR 10 2007). Maximum reported size for gag is 145 cm (57.5 inches) TL and 36.5 kg (81 pounds) (Heemstra and Randall 1993), and maximum reported age is 26 years (Harris and Collins 2000). Gag is a sequential hermaphrodite, changing sex from female to male with increased size and age (Coleman *et al.* 1996; McGovern *et al.* 1998; Coleman *et al.* 2000). All individuals less than 87.5 cm (34.7 inches) TL are females. At 105.0 cm (41.6 inches) TL,

50% of fishes are males. Almost all gag are males at sizes greater than 120.0 cm (47.5 inches) TL (McGovern *et al.* 1998).

Along the southeastern United States (1994-1995), size at first maturity is 50.8 cm (20.2 inches) TL, and 50% of gag females are sexually mature at 62.2 cm (24.7 inches) (McGovern *et al.* 1998). According to Harris and Collins (2000), age-at-first-maturity is 2 years, and 50% of gag are mature at 3 years. For data collected during 1978-1982 off the southeastern United States, McGovern *et al.* (1998) reported the smallest mature females were 58.0 cm (22.9 inches) TL and 3 years old. Hood and Schlieder (1992) indicated most females reach sexual maturity at ages 5-7 in the Gulf of Mexico. Off the southeastern United States, gag spawn from December through May, with a peak in March and April (McGovern *et al.* 1998). Duration of planktonic larvae is about 42 days (Keener *et al.* 1988; Koenig and Coleman 1998; Lindeman *et al.* 2000). McGovern *et al.* (1998) reported the percentage of male gag landed by commercial fishermen decreased from 20% during 1979-1981 to 6% during 1995-1996. This coincided with a decrease in the mean length of fish landed. A similar decrease in the percentage of males was reported in the Gulf of Mexico (Hood and Schleider 1992; Coleman *et al.* 1996).

Adults are sometimes solitary, and can occur in groups of 5 to 50 individuals. They feed primarily on fishes, crabs, shrimp, and cephalopods (Heemstra and Randall 1993), and often forage in small groups far from the reef ledge (Bullock and Smith 1991). Juveniles feed primarily on crustaceans, and begin to consume fishes when they reach about 25 mm (1 inch) in length (Bullock and Smith 1991; Mullaney 1994).

### **3.2.1.2 Snowy Grouper, *Epinephelus niveatus***

Snowy grouper occur in the Eastern Pacific and the Western Atlantic from Massachusetts to southeastern Brazil, including the northern Gulf of Mexico (Robins and Ray 1986). It is found at depths of 30-525 m (98-1,722 ft). Adults occur offshore over rocky bottom habitat. Juveniles are often observed inshore and occasionally in estuaries (Heemstra and Randall 1993).

The snowy grouper is a protogynous species. The smallest, youngest male examined by Wyanski *et al.* (2000) was 72.7 cm (28.8 in) TL and age 8. The median size and age of snowy grouper was 91.9 cm (34.5 in) and age 16. The largest specimen observed was 122 cm (48 in) TL and 30 kg (66 lbs), and 27 years old (Heemstra and Randall 1993). The maximum age reported by Wyanski *et al.* (2000) is 29 years for fish collected off of North Carolina and South Carolina. Radiocarbon techniques indicate that snow grouper may live for as long as 40 years (Harris, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, personal communication). Wyanski *et al.* (2000) reported that 50% of the females are mature at 54.1 cm (21.3 in) TL and 5 years of age. The smallest mature female was 46.9 cm (18.5 in) TL, and the largest immature female was 57.5 cm (22.6 in) TL.

Females in spawning condition have been captured off western Florida during May, June, and August (Bullock and Smith 1991). In the Florida Keys, ripe individuals have been observed

from April to July (Moore and Labinsky 1984). Spawning seasons reported by other researchers are as follows: South Atlantic (north of Cape Canaveral), April through September (Wyanski *et al.* 2000) and April through July (Parker and Mays 1998); and South Atlantic (south of Cape Canaveral), May through July (Manooch 1984). Wyanski *et al.* (2000) reported that snowy grouper spawn at depths from 176 to 232 m (577 to 761 ft) off South Carolina. Adults feed on fishes, gastropods, cephalopods, and crustaceans (Heemstra and Randall 1993).

### **3.2.1.3 Golden Tilefish, *Lophalilus chamaeleonticeps***

Golden tilefish are distributed throughout the Western Atlantic, occurring as far north as Nova Scotia, to southern Florida, and in the eastern Gulf of Mexico (Robins and Ray 1986) (Table 3-1). According to Dooley (1978), golden tilefish occurs at depths of 80-540 meters (263-1,772 feet). Robins and Ray (1986) report a depth range of 82-275 meters (270-900 feet) for golden tilefish. It is most commonly found at about 200 meters (656 feet), usually over mud or sand bottom but, occasionally, over rough bottom (Dooley 1978).

Maximum reported size is 125 centimeters (50") total length and 30 kilograms (66 lbs) (Dooley 1978; Robins and Ray 1986). Maximum reported age is 40 years (Harris *et al.* 2001). Radiocarbon aging indicate golden tilefish may live for at least 50 years (Harris, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, personal communication). A recent SEDAR assessment estimate natural mortality (M) at 0.08 (SEDAR 4 2004). Golden tilefish spawn off the southeast coast of the U.S. from March through late July, with a peak in April (Table 3-1; Harris *et al.* 2001). Grimes *et al.* (1988) indicate peak spawning occurs from May through September in waters north of Cape Canaveral. Golden tilefish primarily prey upon shrimp and crabs, but also eat fishes, squid, bivalves, and holothurians (Dooley 1978).

#### **3.2.1.4 Black Sea Bass, *Centropristis striata***

Black sea bass occur in the Western Atlantic, from Maine to southeastern Florida, and in the eastern Gulf of Mexico (McGovern *et al.* 2002) (Table 3-1). Separate populations were reported to exist to the north and south of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina (Wenner *et al.* 1986). However, genetic similarities suggest this is one stock (McGovern *et al.* 2002). This species is common around rock jetties and on rocky bottoms in shallow water (Robins and Ray 1986) at depths from 2-120 meters (7-394 feet). Most adults occur at depths from 20-60 meters (66-197 feet) (Vaughan *et al.* 1995).

Maximum reported size is 66.0 centimeters (26.1”) total length and 3.6 kilograms (7.9 lbs) (McGovern *et al.* 2002). Maximum reported age is 10 years (McGovern *et al.* 2002); however, ages as great as 20 years have been recorded in the Mid Atlantic region (Lavenda 1949; Froese and Pauly 2003). Natural mortality is estimated to be 0.30 (SEDAR 2 2003b). The minimum size and age of maturity for females reported off the southeastern U.S. coast is 10.0 centimeters (3.6”) standard length and age 0. All females are mature by 18.0 centimeters (7.1”) standard length and age 3 (McGovern *et al.* 2002; Table 3-1). Wenner *et al.* (1986) report peak spawning occurs from March through May in the South Atlantic Bight. McGovern *et al.* (2002) indicate black sea bass females are in spawning condition during March-July, with a peak during March through May (McGovern *et al.* 2002). Some spawning also occurs during September and November. Spawning takes place in the evening. Black sea bass change sex from female to male (protogyny). Females dominate the first 5 year classes and individuals over the age of 5 are more commonly males. The size at maturity and the size at transition of black sea bass was smaller in the 1990s than during the early 1980s off the southeast U.S. Black sea bass appear to compensate for the loss of larger males by changing sex at smaller sizes and younger ages (McGovern *et al.* 2002).

The diet of black sea bass is generally composed of shrimp, crab, and fish (Sedberry 1988). Smaller black sea bass eat small crustaceans and larger individuals feed on decapods and fishes.

#### **3.2.2 Science Underlying the Management of Snapper-grouper Species Most Impacted By This FMP Amendment**

The status of gag, black sea bass, golden tilefish, and snowy grouper has been recently assessed through the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) process. .

The SEDAR process consists of a series of workshops aimed at ensuring that each assessment is based on the best available scientific information. First, representatives from NOAA Fisheries Service, state agencies, and the South Atlantic Council, as well as experts from non-governmental organizations and academia, participate in a data workshop. The purpose of a data workshop is to assemble and review available fishery-dependent and fishery-independent

data and information on a stock, and to develop consensus about what constitutes the best available scientific information on the stock, how that information should be used in an assessment, and what type of stock assessment model should be employed.

Second, assessment biologists from these agencies and organizations participate in a stock assessment workshop, where data from the data workshop are input into one or more stock assessment models (e.g., production, age-structured, length structured, etc.) to generate estimates of stock status and fishery status. Generally, multiple runs of each model are conducted: base runs and a number of additional runs to examine sensitivity of results to various assumptions (e.g., different natural mortality rates, different data sets/catch periods, etc.).

Finally, a stock assessment review workshop is convened to provide representatives from the Center for Independent Experts the opportunity to peer review the results of the stock assessment workshop. Representatives from NOAA Fisheries Service, the South Atlantic Council, and constituent groups may attend and observe the review but the actual review is conducted by the Center for Independent Experts. The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) then reviews the report of the stock assessment review workshop.

The review portion of the SEDAR process has helped improve the acceptance of stock assessments. However, continued lack of basic fishery data has resulted in uncertainty in the assessment results. Each SEDAR Review Panel has identified significant shortcomings in data and research (see Section 4.3 for a detailed list of research and data needs). In addition, not all of the reviews have been completed with 100% consensus.

### **3.2.2.1 Gag assessment and stock status**

#### SEDAR assessment

The stock of gag off the United States South Atlantic was assessed during a SEDAR assessment workshop, held at the Wyndham Grand Bay Hotel, Miami, Florida, on May 1–5, 2006. The workshop's objectives were to complete the SEDAR 10 benchmark assessment of gag and to conduct stock projections. Participants in the benchmark assessment included state, federal, and university scientists, as well as Council members and staff, and various observers. All decisions regarding stock assessment methods and acceptable data were made by consensus (SEDAR 10 2007).

Available data on the stock included abundance indices, recorded landings, and samples of annual size compositions and age compositions from fishery-dependent sources. Three fishery-dependent abundance indices were developed by the data workshop: one from the NOAA Fisheries Service headboat survey, one from the commercial logbook program, and one from the MRFSS survey. There were no usable fishery-independent abundance data for this stock of gag. Landings data were available from all recreational and commercial fisheries. The assessment included data through 2004.



A forward projecting statistical model of catch at age was used as the primary assessment model. In addition, an age-aggregated production model was used to investigate results under a different set of model assumptions. The assessment workshop developed two base runs: one assuming a time-varying catch-ability and one assuming constant catch-ability for the fishery dependent indices. Each base run of the catch-at-age model was used for estimation of benchmarks and stock status.

Stock projections were evaluated under five scenarios starting in 2008. Each scenario applied the current fishing mortality rate (F) in years 2005–2007. Starting in 2008, the five projection scenarios included: (1) current F, (2)  $F_{MSY}$ , (3) 85% of  $F_{MSY}$ , (4) 75% of  $F_{MSY}$ , and (5) 65% of  $F_{MSY}$ .

### Status

The gag stock in the Atlantic is undergoing **overfishing** as of 2004 (last year of data in the stock assessment). This means fish are being removed more quickly than the stock can replace them such that the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) cannot be achieved. The Council compares the current fishing mortality rate (F) to the level of fishing mortality that would result in overfishing (maximum fishing mortality threshold or MFMT) and if the current F is greater than the MFMT, overfishing is occurring. For gag the most recent estimate of the fishing mortality rate (F) is from 2004 and was = 0.310. The Council is using the fishing mortality rate that would produce the maximum sustainable yield ( $F_{MSY} = 0.237$ ) as the maximum fishing mortality threshold.

Comparing these two numbers:

- $F_{2004}/MFMT = 0.310/0.237 = 1.309$

This comparison is referred to as the **overfishing ratio**. If the ratio is greater than 1, then overfishing is occurring.

The gag stock in the Atlantic was not **overfished** as of the start of 2005. This means that the spawning stock biomass (pounds of spawning fish in the water) has not been reduced below the level that could produce the maximum sustainable yield. The Council compares the current spawning stock biomass (SSB) to the level of spawning stock biomass that could be rebuilt to the level to produce the MSY in 10 years. This is referred to as the minimum spawning stock biomass or MSST. For gag, the estimated level of spawning stock biomass in 2005 was 7,470,000 pounds gutted weight (gw). The Minimum stock size threshold (MSST) = 6,816,000 pounds gw. Comparing these two numbers:

- $SSB_{2005}/MSST = 7,470,000/6,816,000 = 1.096$

This comparison is referred to as the **overfished ratio**. If the ratio is less than 1, then the stock is overfished.

### **3.2.2.2 Black sea bass assessment and stock status**

#### SEDAR assessment

Black Sea Bass was assessed at the second SEDAR (SEDAR 2 2003b). Data for the SEDAR assessment were assembled and reviewed at a data workshop held during the week of October 7, 2002 in Charleston, South Carolina. The assessment utilized commercial and recreational

landings, as well as abundance indices and life history information from fishery-independent and fishery-dependent sources. Six abundance indices were developed by the data workshop. Two CPUE indices were used from the NMFS headboat survey (1978-2001) and the MRFSS recreational survey (1992-1998). Four indices were derived from CPUE observed by the South Carolina MARMAP fishery-independent monitoring program ("Florida" trap index, 1981-1987; blackfish trap index, 1981-1987; hook and line index, 1981-1987; and chevron trap index, 1990-2001) (SEDAR 2 2003b).

Age-structured and age-aggregated production models were applied to available data at the assessment workshop. The age-structured model was considered the primary model, as recommended by participants in the data workshop. The stock assessment indicated black sea bass was overfished and overfishing was occurring.

At the request of the South Atlantic Council, the SEDAR panel convened to update the 2003 black sea bass stock assessment, using data through 2003, and to conduct stock projections based on possible management scenarios (SEDAR Update #1 2005). The update indicated the stock was still overfished and overfishing was still occurring but results showed the stock was much more productive than previously indicated. The stock could be rebuilt to the biomass level capable of producing the maximum sustainable yield in 5 years if all fishing mortality were eliminated; previously this was estimated to take 11 years (SEDAR 2 2003b).

#### Stock Status

The black sea bass stock in the Atlantic is undergoing **overfishing** and is **overfished** as of 2004 (last year of data in the stock assessment update). For black sea bass the most recent estimate of the fishing mortality rate is from 2003 and was  $F_{2003} = 2.64$  and  $F_{MSY} = 0.429$  as the maximum fishing mortality threshold. Comparing these two numbers:

- $F_{2003}/MFMT = 0.729/0.355 = 6.15$

This comparison is referred to as the **overfishing ratio**. If the ratio is greater than 1, then overfishing is occurring.

The black sea bass stock in the Atlantic is **overfished**. For black sea bass, the estimated level of spawning stock biomass in 2005 was 4,099,884 pounds whole weight. The Minimum stock size threshold (MSST) = 10,511,633 pounds whole weight. Comparing these two numbers:

- $SSB_{2005}/MSST = 4,099,884/10,511,633 = 0.39$

If the ratio is less than 1, then the stock is overfished.

### **3.2.2.3 Snowy grouper assessment and stock status**

#### SEDAR assessment

The data workshop convened in Charleston, SC during the week of November 3, 2003 to examine data from eight deep-water species for assessment purposes (SEDAR 4 2004). The group determined that data were adequate to conduct assessments on snowy grouper and tilefish. Four indices were available for snowy grouper including a logbook index, headboat index, MARMAP trap index, and MARMAP short longline index. The assessment workshop chose not to use the logbook index for snowy grouper since this species forms aggregations

and has been known to be taken in large numbers over wrecks. Commercial and recreational landings as well as life history information from fishery-independent and fishery-dependent sources were used in the assessment.

Estimates were made of several time series of management interest. These include annual exploitation rate, fishing mortality rate, total landings, number of recruits, mature biomass, and total biomass. Results show a population beginning a decline as early as 1966, reaching its lowest levels in the most recent years. Increasing exploitation of snowy grouper begins at about the same time as the population decline, which coincides with an increase in the reported landings of snowy grouper.

### Stock Status

The snowy grouper stock in the Atlantic is undergoing **overfishing** and is **overfished** as of 2004 (last year of data in the stock assessment). For snowy grouper the most recent estimate of the fishing mortality rate is from 2002 and was  $= 0.154$  and  $F_{MSY} = 0.05$  as the maximum fishing mortality threshold. Comparing these two numbers:

- $F_{2002}/MFMT = 0.154/0.05 = 3.08$

This comparison is referred to as the **overfishing ratio**. If the ratio is greater than 1, then overfishing is occurring.

The snowy grouper stock in the Atlantic is **overfished**. For snowy grouper, the estimated level of spawning stock biomass in 2003 was 869,503 pounds whole weight. The Minimum stock size threshold (MSST) = 3,498,735 pounds whole weight. Comparing these two numbers:

- $SSB_{2003}/MSST = 869,503/3,498,735 = 0.25$

If the ratio is less than 1, then the stock is overfished. In the absence of fishing it was determined that it would take 13 years to rebuild the stock to  $B_{MSY}$ . The maximum recommended rebuilding time is 34 years based on the formula:  $T_{MIN}$  (13 years) + one generation time (21 years).

The estimated stock status for snowy grouper in 2002 is quite low, median of 18% for  $SSB(2002)/SSB_{MSY}$ . This corresponds to a stock status in 2002 relative to the virgin stock size [ $SSB(2002)/SSB_{virgin}$ ] of about 5%. The input data for the assessment model do not include a consistent abundance index that covers the whole time period of the model. The headboat CPUE and length composition data extends back to 1972, but changes in the fishery make interpretation of the observed trends in this index difficult. The headboat fishery moved inshore during the data period and consequently selectivity in the fishery changed. In the age-structured modeling, this was accommodated by dividing the headboat index into three time periods: with constant selectivity in 1972–1976, a possibly different constant selectivity in 1992–2002, and selectivity varying between them in 1977–1991. The other abundance indices do not start until 1990 or later. Therefore, the model must rely on data sources other than abundance indices for determining stock status.

Other data that provide information on stock status are the average weight and length from the fisheries landings as well as the observed age and length composition data. The 2002 average weights and lengths from the commercial fisheries suggest the population is at very low levels. The average weight and length in 2002 from the handline fishery suggests the

population is near 11% and 3% of  $SSB_{MSY}$ , respectively. The average weight and length in 2002 from the longline fishery suggests the population is near 44% and 28% of  $SSB_{MSY}$ , respectively. The length composition data from the most recent years (2000-2002) also suggests a depleted population of snowy grouper. The observed length distributions are skewed toward smaller fish compared to an equilibrium, virgin state length composition.

#### 3.2.2.4 Golden tilefish assessment and stock status

There two indices of abundance available for the golden tilefish stock assessment. A fishery-independent index was developed from MARMAP horizontal longlines (SEDAR 4 2004). A fishery-dependent index was developed from commercial logbook data during the data workshop. Commercial and recreational landings as well as life history information from fishery-independent and fishery-dependent sources were used in the assessment. A statistical catch-at-age model and a production model were used to assess the golden tilefish population.

Exploitation status in 2002 was analyzed relative to the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT; limit reference point in  $F$ ). The MFMT was assumed equal to  $E_{MSY}$  or  $F_{MSY}$ , depending on the measure of exploitation. Stock status in 2002 was estimated relative to  $SSB_{MSY}$  and to maximum spawning size threshold (MSST). The MSST was computed as a fraction  $c$  of  $SSB_{MSY}$ . Restrepo *et al.* (1998) recommend a default definition for that fraction:  $c = \max(1 - M, 1/2)$ , where  $M$  is the natural mortality rate. However, this definition does not account for age-dependent  $M$ , as was used in this assessment. Hence to accommodate the default definition, a constant  $M$  was computed that would correspond to an age-dependent  $M$ , by providing the same proportion of survivors at the maximum observed age [ $M = -\log(P)/A$ , where  $P$  is the proportion survivors at maximum observed age  $A$ ]. This value of constant  $M$  was computed uniquely for each of the MCB runs.

Overfishing of golden tilefish ( $F > MFMT$ ) began in the early 1980's and has continued in most years since then. The population responded to the fishing with a steady population decline to levels near  $SSB_{MSY}$  starting in the mid-1980's. The median value of  $E(2002)/E_{MSY}$  is 1.55, with a 10<sup>th</sup> to 90<sup>th</sup> percentile range of [0.77,3.25]. The median value of  $F(2002)/F_{MSY}$  is 1.53, with a range of [0.72,3.31]. The median value of  $SSB(2002)/SSB_{MSY}$  is 0.95, with a range of [0.61,1.53]. The median value of  $SSB(2002)/MSST$  is 1.02, with a range of [0.65,1.67].

It appears likely that overfishing was occurring in 2002; however it is less clear whether the stock was overfished in 2002. The data do not include an abundance index that covers the entire assessment period. To determine stock status, therefore, the assessment must rely in part on other data sources, such as average weight and length from landings as well as the observed age and length composition data. This was explored in the following way: Assuming an equilibrium age-structure, the predicted average weight of landed fish from commercial fisheries is portrayed as a function of stock status. The average weight in 2002 from the handline fishery suggests that the population is near 52% of  $SSB_{MSY}$ ; the average weight in 2002 from the longline fishery suggests that the population is near 100.1% of  $SSB_{MSY}$ . Taken together, these results are consistent with those from the assessment model that the stock is on the border between overfished and not overfished, and that the variability around the point estimate of stock status includes both possibilities. The length composition data from the most recent years (2000 to 2002) also suggests that golden tilefish SSB is near  $SSB_{MSY}$ . Observed length distributions are

skewed toward smaller fish as compared to an equilibrium virgin length composition, but correspond to the predicted length composition at  $SSB_{MSY}$ . Under  $F=0$ , the median projection depicts a tilefish stock that recovers to  $SSB_{MSY}$  within one year.

### 3.2.3 Other Affected Council-Managed Species

Gag and vermilion snapper are targeted by fishermen and are commonly taken on trips together. Red grouper, scamp, blueline tilefish, red snapper, gray triggerfish, greater amberjack, white grunt, and others are also targeted by commercial fishermen and are taken on trips with gag and vermilion snapper. Gag and vermilion snapper are commonly taken on trips by recreational fishermen with white grunt, black sea bass, red snapper, gray triggerfish, and red porgy. A detailed description of the life history of these species is provided in the snapper-grouper SAFE report (NMFS 2005).

### 3.2.4 Protected Species

There are 31 different species of marine mammals that may occur in the EEZ of the South Atlantic region. All 31 species are protected under the MMPA and six are also listed as endangered under the ESA (i.e., sperm, sei, fin, blue, humpback, and North Atlantic right whales). There are no known interactions between the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery and marine mammals. Other species protected under the ESA occurring in the South Atlantic include five species of sea turtle (green, hawksbill, Kemp's ridley, leatherback, and loggerhead); the smalltooth sawfish; and two *Acropora* coral species (elkhorn [*Acropora palmata*] and staghorn [*A. cervicornis*]). A discussion of these species is included below. Designated critical habitat for the northern right whale also occurs within the South Atlantic region.

The impacts of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery on ESA-listed species were evaluated in a biological opinion on the continued authorization of snapper-grouper fishing under the South Atlantic Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan and Amendment 13C (NMFS 2006). The opinion stated the fishery was not likely to adversely affect Northern right whale critical habitat, seabirds, or marine mammals (see NMFS 2006 for discussion on these species). However, the opinion did state that the snapper-grouper fishery would adversely affect sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish. A discussion of these species is included below.

NOAA Fisheries Service conducted an informal Section 7 consultation on July 9, 2007, evaluating the impacts of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery on ESA-listed *Acropora* species. The consultation concluded that the continued operation of the snapper-grouper fishery was not likely to adversely affect newly listed *Acropora* species. On November 26, 2008, a final rule designating *Acropora* critical habitat was published in the *Federal Register*. A memo dated December 2, 2008, evaluated the effects of the continued authorization of the

South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery on *Acropora* critical habitat pursuant to Section 7. The evaluation concluded the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect *Acropora* critical habitat.

#### 3.2.4.1 ESA-Listed Sea Turtles

Green, hawksbill, Kemp's ridley, leatherback, and loggerhead sea turtles are all highly migratory and travel widely throughout the South Atlantic. The following sections are a brief overview of the general life history characteristics of the sea turtles found in the South Atlantic region. Several volumes exist that cover the biology and ecology of these species more thoroughly (i.e., Lutz and Musick (eds.) 1997, Lutz *et al.* (eds.) 2002).

**Green** sea turtle hatchlings are thought to occupy pelagic areas of the open ocean and are often associated with *Sargassum* rafts (Carr 1987, Walker 1994). Pelagic stage green sea turtles are thought to be carnivorous. Stomach samples of these animals found ctenophores and pelagic snails (Frick 1976, Hughes 1974). At approximately 20 to 25 cm carapace length, juveniles migrate from pelagic habitats to benthic foraging areas (Bjorndal 1997). As juveniles move into benthic foraging areas a diet shift towards herbivory occurs. They consume primarily seagrasses and algae, but are also known to consume jellyfish, salps, and sponges (Bjorndal 1980, 1997; Paredes 1969; Mortimer 1981, 1982). The diving abilities of all sea turtles species vary by their life stages. The maximum diving range of green sea turtles is estimated at 110 m (360 ft) (Frick 1976), but they are most frequently making dives of less than 20 m (65 ft.) (Walker 1994). The time of these dives also varies by life stage. The maximum dive length is estimated at 66 minutes with most dives lasting from 9 to 23 minutes (Walker 1994).

The **hawksbill's** pelagic stage lasts from the time they leave the nesting beach as hatchlings until they are approximately 22-25 cm in straight carapace length (Meylan 1988, Meylan and Donnelly 1999). The pelagic stage is followed by residency in developmental habitats (foraging areas where juveniles reside and grow) in coastal waters. Little is known about the diet of pelagic stage hawksbills. Adult foraging typically occurs over coral reefs, although other hard-bottom communities and mangrove-fringed areas are occupied occasionally. Hawksbills show fidelity to their foraging areas over several years (van Dam and Diéz 1998). The hawksbill's diet is highly specialized and consists primarily of sponges (Meylan 1988). Gravid females have been noted ingesting coralline substrate (Meylan 1984) and calcareous algae (Anderes Alvarez and Uchida 1994), which are believed to be possible sources of calcium to aid in eggshell production. The maximum diving depths of these animals are not known, but the maximum length of dives is estimated at 73.5 minutes. More routinely, dives last about 56 minutes (Hughes 1974).

**Kemp's ridley** hatchlings are also pelagic during the early stages of life and feed in surface waters (Carr 1987, Ogren 1989). Once the juveniles reach approximately 20 cm carapace length they move to relatively shallow (less than 50m) benthic foraging habitat over unconsolidated substrates (Márquez-M. 1994). They have also been observed transiting long distances between foraging habitats (Ogren 1989). Kemp's ridleys feeding in these nearshore

areas primarily prey on crabs, though they are also known to ingest mollusks, fish, marine vegetation, and shrimp (Shaver 1991). The fish and shrimp Kemp's ridleys ingest are not thought to be a primary prey item but instead may be scavenged opportunistically from bycatch discards or from discarded bait (Shaver 1991). Given their predilection for shallower water, Kemp's ridleys most routinely make dives of 50 m or less (Soma 1985, Byles 1988). Their maximum diving range is unknown. Depending on the life stage a Kemp's ridleys may be able to stay submerged anywhere from 167 minutes to 300 minutes, though dives of 12.7 minutes to 16.7 minutes are much more common (Soma 1985, Mendonca and Pritchard 1986, Byles 1988). Kemp's ridleys may also spend as much as 96% of their time underwater (Soma 1985, Byles 1988).

**Leatherbacks** are the most pelagic of all ESA-listed sea turtles and spend most of their time in the open ocean. Although they will enter coastal waters and are seen over the continental shelf on a seasonal basis to feed in areas where jellyfish are concentrated. Leatherbacks feed primarily on cnidarians (medusae, siphonophores) and tunicates. Unlike other sea turtles, leatherbacks' diets do not shift during their life cycles. Because leatherbacks' ability to capture and eat jellyfish is not constrained by size or age, they continue to feed on these species regardless of life stage (Bjorndal 1997). Leatherbacks are the deepest diving of all sea turtles. It is estimated that these species can dive in excess of 1000 m (Eckert *et al.* 1989) but more frequently dive to depths of 50 m to 84 m (Eckert *et al.* 1986). Dive times range from a maximum of 37 minutes to more routines dives of 4 to 14.5 minutes (Standora *et al.* 1984, Eckert *et al.* 1986, Eckert *et al.* 1989, Keinath and Musick 1993). Leatherbacks may spend 74% to 91% of their time submerged (Standora *et al.* 1984).

**Loggerhead** hatchlings forage in the open ocean and are often associated with *Sargassum* rafts (Hughes 1974, Carr 1987, Walker 1994, Bolten and Balazs 1995). The pelagic stage of these sea turtles are known to eat a wide range of things including salps, jellyfish, amphipods, crabs, syngnathid fish, squid, and pelagic snails (Brongersma 1972). Stranding records indicate that when pelagic immature loggerheads reach 40-60 cm straight-line carapace length they begin to live in coastal inshore and nearshore waters of the continental shelf throughout the U.S. Atlantic (Witzell 2002). Here they forage over hard- and soft-bottom habitats (Carr 1986). Benthic foraging loggerheads eat a variety of invertebrates with crabs and mollusks being an important prey source (Burke *et al.* 1993). Estimates of the maximum diving depths of loggerheads range from 211 m to 233 m (692-764ft.) (Thayer *et al.* 1984, Limpus and Nichols 1988). The lengths of loggerhead dives are frequently between 17 and 30 minutes (Thayer *et al.* 1984, Limpus and Nichols 1988, Limpus and Nichols 1994, Lanyon *et al.* 1989) and they may spend anywhere from 80 to 94% of their time submerged (Limpus and Nichols 1994, Lanyon *et al.* 1989).

#### 3.2.4.2 ESA-Listed Marine Fish

Historically the **smalltooth sawfish** in the U.S. ranged from New York to the Mexico border. Their current range is poorly understood but believed to have contracted from these historical areas. In the South Atlantic region, they are most commonly found in Florida, primarily off the Florida Keys (Simpfendorfer and Wiley 2004). Only two smalltooth sawfish have been

recorded north of Florida since 1963 [the first was captured off North Carolina in 1999 (Schwartz 2003) and the other off Georgia 2002 (Burgess unpublished data)]. Historical accounts and recent encounter data suggest that immature individuals are most common in shallow coastal waters less than 25 m (Bigelow and Schroeder 1953, Adams and Wilson 1995), while mature animals occur in waters in excess of 100 meters (Simpfendorfer pers. comm. 2006). Smalltooth sawfish feed primarily on fish. Mullet, jacks, and ladyfish are believed to be their primary food resources (Simpfendorfer 2001). Smalltooth sawfish also prey on crustaceans (mostly shrimp and crabs) by disturbing bottom sediment with their saw (Norman and Fraser 1938, Bigelow and Schroeder 1953).

### 3.2.4.3 ESA-Listed Marine Invertebrates

Elkhorn (*Acropora palmata*) and staghorn (*A. cervicornis*) coral were listed as threatened under the ESA on May 9, 2006. The Atlantic *Acropora* Status Review (*Acropora* Biological Review Team 2005) presents a summary of published literature and other currently available scientific information regarding the biology and status of both these species.

**Elkhorn** and **staghorn** corals are two of the major reef-building corals in the wider Caribbean. In the South Atlantic region, they are found most commonly in the Florida Keys; staghorn coral occurs the furthest north with colonies documented off Palm Beach, Florida (26°3'N). The depth range for these species ranges from <1 m to 60 m. The optimal depth range for elkhorn is considered to be 1 to 5 m depth (Goreau and Wells 1967), while staghorn corals are found slightly deeper, 5 to 15 m (Goreau and Goreau 1973).

All Atlantic *Acropora* species (including elkhorn and staghorn coral) are considered to be environmentally sensitive, requiring relatively clear, well-circulated water (Jaap *et al.* 1989). Optimal water temperatures for elkhorn and staghorn coral range from 25° to 29°C (Ghiold and Smith 1990, Williams and Bunkley-Williams 1990). Both species are almost entirely dependent upon sunlight for nourishment, contrasting the massive, boulder-shaped species in the region (Porter 1976, Lewis 1977) that are more dependent on zooplankton. Thus, Atlantic *Acropora* species are much more susceptible to increases in water turbidity than some other coral species.

Fertilization and development of elkhorn and staghorn corals is exclusively external. Embryonic development culminates with the development of planktonic larvae called planulae (Bak *et al.* 1977, Sammarco 1980, Rylaarsdam 1983). Unlike most other coral larvae, elkhorn and staghorn planulae appear to prefer to settle on upper, exposed surfaces, rather than in dark or cryptic ones (Szmant and Miller 2006), at least in a laboratory setting. Studies of elkhorn and staghorn corals indicated that larger colonies of both species had higher fertility rates than smaller colonies (Soong and Lang 1992).

### 3.2.4.4 South Atlantic Snapper-Grouper Fishery Interactions with ESA-Listed Species



**Sea turtles** are vulnerable to capture by bottom longline and vertical hook-and-line gear. The magnitude of the interactions between sea turtles and the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery was evaluated in NMFS (2006) using data from the Supplementary Discard Data Program (SDDP). Three loggerheads and three unidentified sea turtles were caught on vertical lines; one leatherback and one loggerhead were caught on bottom longlines, all were released alive (Table 3-1). The effort reported program represented between approximately 5% and 14% of all South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishing effort. These data were extrapolated in NMFS (2006) to better estimate the number of interactions between the entire snapper-grouper fishery and ESA-listed sea turtles. The extrapolated estimate was used to project future interactions (Table 3-2).

The SDDP does not provide data on recreational fishing interactions with ESA-listed sea turtle species. However, anecdotal information indicates that recreational fishermen occasionally take sea turtles with hook-and-line gear. The biological opinion also used the extrapolated data from the SDDP to estimate the magnitude of recreational fishing on sea turtles (Table 3-2).

**Smalltooth sawfish** are also considered vulnerable to capture by bottom longline and vertical hook-and-line gear based on their capture in other southeast fisheries using such gear (Poulakis and Seitz 2004; Simpfendorfer and Wiley 2004). SDDP data does not include any reports of smalltooth sawfish being caught in the South Atlantic commercial snapper-grouper fishery. There are no other documented interactions between smalltooth sawfish and the South Atlantic commercial snapper-grouper fishery. However, the potential for interaction, led NOAA Fisheries Service to estimate future interactions between smalltooth sawfish and the snapper-grouper fishery in the 2006 biological opinion (Table 3-2).

Table 3-1. Sea turtle incidental take data from the supplementary discard data program (SDDP) for the Southeast U.S. Atlantic.

Reporting Period	Month	Logbook Statistical Grid	Species Caught	Number Caught	Discard Condition
<i>Vertical Hook-and-Line Sea Turtle Catch Data</i>					
8/1/01-7/31/02	April	2482	Unidentified	1	Alive
8/1/01-7/31/02	November	3377	Loggerhead	1	Alive
8/1/02-7/31/03	February	2780	Loggerhead	1	Alive
8/1/02-7/31/03	November	3474	Loggerhead	1	Alive
8/1/02-7/31/03	November	3476	Unknown	1	Alive
8/1/02-7/31/03	December	3476	Unknown	1	Alive
<i>Bottom Longline Sea Turtle Catch Data</i>					
8/1/01-7/31/02	August	3674	Leatherback	1	Alive
8/1/03-7/31/04	January	3575	Loggerhead	1	Unknown

Source: SEFSC Supplementary Discard Data Program

Table 3-2. Three year South Atlantic anticipated takes of ESA-Listed species for snapper-grouper gear.

Species	Amount of Take	Total
Green	Total Take	39
	Lethal Take	14
Hawksbill	Total Take	4
	Lethal Take	3
Kemp's ridley	Total Take	19
	Lethal Take	8
Leatherback	Total Take	25
	Lethal Take	15
Loggerhead	Total Take	202
	Lethal Take	67
Smalltooth sawfish	Total Take	8
	Lethal Take	0

Source: NMFS 2006

### **3.3 Administrative Environment**

#### **3.3.1 The Fishery Management Process and Applicable Laws**

##### **3.3.1.1 Federal Fishery Management**

Federal fishery management is conducted under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), originally enacted in 1976 as the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The Magnuson-Stevens Act claims sovereign rights and exclusive fishery management authority over most fishery resources within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), an area extending 200 nautical miles from the seaward boundary of each of the coastal states, and authority over U.S. anadromous species and continental shelf resources that occur beyond the U.S. EEZ.

Responsibility for Federal fishery management decision-making is divided between the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and eight regional fishery management councils that represent the expertise and interests of constituent states. Regional councils are responsible for preparing, monitoring, and revising management plans for fisheries needing management within their jurisdiction. The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) is responsible for collecting and providing the data necessary for the councils to prepare fishery management plans and for promulgating regulations to implement proposed plans and amendments after ensuring that management measures are consistent with the M-Magnuson-Stevens Act and with other applicable laws summarized in Section 7.0. In most cases, the Secretary has delegated this authority to NOAA Fisheries Service.

The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council is responsible for conservation and management of fishery resources in Federal waters of the U.S. South Atlantic. These waters extend from 3 to 200 miles offshore from the seaward boundary of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and east Florida to Key West. The Council has thirteen voting members: one from NOAA Fisheries Service; one each from the state fishery agencies of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; and eight public members appointed by the Secretary. On the South Atlantic Council, there are two public members from each of the four South Atlantic States. Non-voting members include representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Coast Guard, State Department, and Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). The South Atlantic Council has adopted procedures whereby the non-voting members serving on the Council Committees have full voting rights at the Committee level but not at the full Council level. Council members serve three-year terms and are recommended by State Governors and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from lists of nominees submitted by State governors. Appointed members may serve a maximum of three consecutive terms.

Public interests also are involved in the fishery management process through participation on Advisory Panels and through council meetings, which, with few exceptions for discussing personnel matters, are open to the public. The Council uses a Scientific and Statistical

Committee to review the data and science being used in assessments and fishery management plans/amendments. In addition, the regulatory process is in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, in the form of “notice and comment” rulemaking.

### **3.3.1.2 State Fishery Management**

The state governments of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have the authority to manage fisheries that occur in waters extending three nautical miles from their respective shorelines. North Carolina’s marine fisheries are managed by the Marine Fisheries Division of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The Marine Resources Division of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources regulates South Carolina’s marine fisheries. Georgia’s marine fisheries are managed by the Coastal Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources. The Marine Fisheries Division of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is responsible for managing Florida’s marine fisheries. Each state fishery management agency has a designated seat on the South Atlantic Council. The purpose of state representation at the Council level is to ensure state participation in Federal fishery management decision-making and to promote the development of compatible regulations in state and Federal waters.

The South Atlantic States are also involved through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) in management of marine fisheries. This commission was created to coordinate state regulations and develop management plans for interstate fisheries. It has significant authority, through the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act and the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act, to compel adoption of consistent state regulations to conserve coastal species. The ASFMC also is represented at the Council level, but does not have voting authority at the Council level.

NOAA Fisheries Service’ State-Federal Fisheries Division is responsible for building cooperative partnerships to strengthen marine fisheries management and conservation at the state, inter-regional, and national levels. This division implements and oversees the distribution of grants for two national (Inter-jurisdictional Fisheries Act and Anadromous Fish Conservation Act) and two regional (Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act and Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act) programs. Additionally, it works with the ASMFC to develop and implement cooperative State-Federal fisheries regulations.

### **3.3.2 Enforcement**

Both the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Office for Enforcement (NOAA/OLE) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) have the authority and the responsibility to enforce South Atlantic Council regulations. NOAA/OLE agents, who specialize in living marine resource violations, provide fisheries expertise and investigative support for the overall fisheries mission. The USCG is a multi-mission agency, which provides at sea patrol services for the fisheries mission.

Neither NOAA/OLE nor the USCG can provide a continuous law enforcement presence in all areas due to the limited resources of NOAA/OLE and the priority tasking of the USCG. To supplement at sea and dockside inspections of fishing vessels, NOAA entered into Cooperative Enforcement Agreements with all but one of the States in the Southeast Region (North Carolina), which granted authority to State officers to enforce the laws for which NOAA/OLE has jurisdiction. In recent years, the level of involvement by the States has increased through Joint Enforcement Agreements, whereby States conduct patrols that focus on Federal priorities and, in some circumstances, prosecute resultant violators through the State when a state violation has occurred.

NOAA General Counsel issued a revised Southeast Region Magnuson-Stevens Act Penalty Schedule in June 2003, which addresses all Magnuson-Stevens Act violations in the Southeast Region. In general, this Penalty Schedule increases the amount of civil administrative penalties that a violator may be subject to up to the current statutory maximum of \$120,000 per violation.

### **3.4 Human Environment**

#### **3.4.1 Description of the Fishery**

A more detailed description of the snapper-grouper fishery is contained in previous amendments [Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006), Amendment 15A (SAFMC 2007), Amendment 15B (SAFMC 2008), and Amendment 16 (SAFMC 2008)] and is incorporated herein by reference. The following sections summarize key information relevant to this amendment.

##### **3.4.1.1 Commercial Fishery**

###### **3.4.1.1.1 Gear and Fishing Behavior**

The commercial snapper-grouper fishery utilizes vertical lines, longlines, black sea bass pots/traps, spears, and powerheads (i.e., spears with spring-loaded firearms). Vertical lines are used from the North Carolina/Virginia border to the Atlantic side of Key West, Florida. The majority of hook and line fishermen use either electric or hydraulic reels (bandit gear) and generally have 2-4 bandit reels per boat. The majority of the bandit fleet fishes year round for snapper-grouper with the only seasonal differences in catch associated with the regulatory spawning season closures in March and April for gag. Most fluctuations in fishing effort in this fishery are a result of the weather. Trips can be limited during hurricane season and also during the winter months from December through March. Some fishermen stop bandit fishing to target king mackerel when they are running.

The Council allows the use of bottom longlines north of St. Lucie Inlet, Florida, in depths greater than 50 fathoms. Bottom longline gear is used to target snowy grouper and golden tilefish. Longline boats are typically bigger than bandit boats, their trips are longer, and they cost more to operate because they operate farther offshore. A longline spool generally holds about 15 miles of cable. Longlines are fished from daylight to dark because sea lice eat the flesh of hooked fish at night. The fishery is operated year long with little or no seasonal fluctuation barring hurricane disruption.

Spears or powerheads are most commonly used off Florida and are illegal for killing snapper-grouper species in South Carolina and in Special Management Zones.

Black sea bass pots are used exclusively to target black sea bass, though bycatch of other snapper-grouper species is allowed. The pots have mesh size, material, and construction restrictions to facilitate bycatch reduction. All sea bass pots must have a valid identification tag attached and more than 87% of tags in April 2003 were for vessels with homeports in North Carolina. Fishing practices vary by buoy practices, setting/pulling strategies, number of pots set, and length of set, with seasonal variations. The South Carolina pot fishery is mainly a winter fishery with short soak times (in some cases about an hour) and relatively few pots per boat. Most trips are day trips with pots being retrieved before heading to port. The North Carolina pot fishery also is primarily a winter fishery with some fishermen continuing to pot

through the summer. North Carolina fishermen tend to use more pots than those in South Carolina. Although most North Carolina trips with sea bass pots last one day, more pots are left to soak for several days than in South Carolina. Many participants in the black sea bass fishery are active in other fisheries, including the recreational charter fishery during the summer months. Many snapper-grouper permit holders maintain pot endorsements but are not active in the pot fishery.

### 3.4.1.1.2 Landings, Ex-vessel Value, Price, and Effort

Landings of all species in the snapper-grouper management unit averaged 6.4 million pounds from 2003 through 2007, with an average annual dockside value of \$13.0 million in current year dollars and \$13.8 million in 2007 dollars (Table 3-5).<sup>1</sup> Since 1993, landings of snapper-grouper have exhibited a downward trend with year-to-year variation ( Figure 3-1).

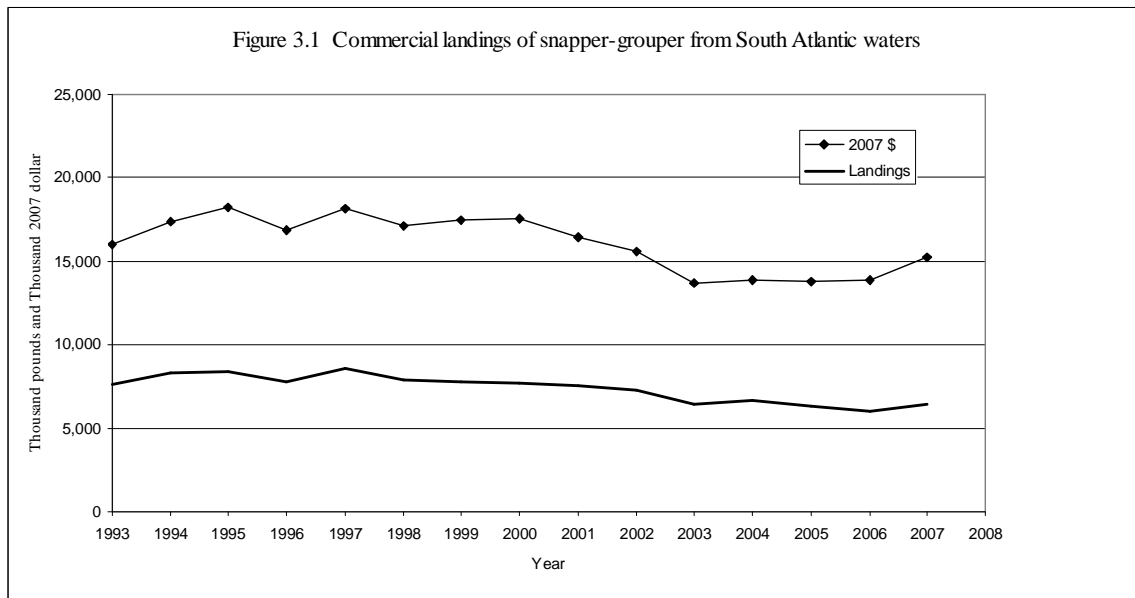


Figure 3.1 Commercial landings of snapper-grouper from South Atlantic waters.

The shallow water groupers and mid-shelf snappers are the largest species groups by volume and value within the snapper-grouper fishery. Vermilion snapper in the mid-shelf snapper group is the largest volume species in the fishery, and accounts for 13% of total landings and 16% of dockside revenues on trips with at least one pound of snapper-grouper species. Gag is the largest volume shallow water grouper, and accounts for 7% of total landings and 11% of

<sup>1</sup> Fishermen are required to report their landings by species by trip to NOAA Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook program. However, they do not report prices or revenues on their logbook sheets. Therefore, trip revenues were approximated as reported landings from individual logbook reports multiplied by average monthly prices for each species as calculated from the NOAA Fisheries Service Accumulated Landings System (ALS). To obtain values in 2007 dollars, the BLS Consumer Price Index for urban dwellers was used to adjust for the effects overall price inflation in the U.S. economy at the consumer level.

dockside revenues on trips that landed at least one pound of snapper-grouper species. Fishermen also landed an average of 1.9 million pounds of non-snapper-grouper species worth \$2.3 million in 2007 dollars on trips that landed at least one pound of species in the snapper-grouper management unit. These trips included trips that targeted species in the snapper-grouper management unit and trips that landed snapper-grouper species while targeting non-snapper-grouper species.

Table 3-3. Annual landings and dockside (ex-vessel) revenues for trips with at least one pound of species in the snapper-grouper fishery management unit in the South Atlantic, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with at least one pound of snapper grouper					
Landings of snapper grouper, thousand pounds, whole wt	6,471	6,693	6,365	6,112	6,528	6,434
Dockside revenue from snapper grouper, thousand current \$	\$12,214	\$12,155	\$12,316	\$13,069	\$15,435	\$13,038
Dockside revenue from snapper grouper, thousand 2007 \$	\$13,762	\$13,340	\$13,078	\$13,431	\$15,426	\$13,807
Price/lb (whole wt) for snapper grouper	\$1.89	\$1.82	\$1.93	\$2.14	\$2.36	\$2.03
BLS Producer price index for #2 diesel fuel, index=100 for 2007	43	54	80	92	100	67
Landings of other species, same trips, thousand pounds	2,092	1,651	1,751	2,116	2,122	1,946
Dockside revenue from other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$2,149	\$2,001	\$2,225	\$2,394	\$2,738	\$2,301
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.						

Landings and dockside revenues varied between 2003 and 2007 for species in the snapper-grouper management unit (Table 3-3). While lower in 2007 than in 2003, the numbers for trips, days away from port and vessels varied during 2003-2006 (Table 3-4). Part of the variation in snapper-grouper landings overall appears to be attributable to landings of vermilion snapper, which experienced a significant decline in 2003 due to unusually cold water temperatures in the summer and fall of 2003. Landings of vermilion snapper recovered in 2004 and 2005, declined in 2006, and recovered in 2007 (Table VS-1, shown later).



Table 3-4. Fishing effort and distribution of landings for trips with at least one pound of species in the snapper-grouper fishery management unit in the South Atlantic, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with at least one pound of snapper grouper					
Number of trips	16,545	15,045	13,756	13,224	14,753	14,665
Days away from port	27,556	24,820	22,794	23,160	24,216	26,296
Number of vessels landing snapper grouper	931	905	857	868	889	890
Number of vessels landing 101-1,000 lbs of snapper grouper	245	225	242	258	261	246
Number of vessels landing 1001-5000 lbs of snapper grouper	270	263	239	228	225	245
Number of vessels landing 5,001-10,000 lbs of snapper grouper	104	96	86	64	86	87
Number of vessels landing 10,001-50,000 lbs of snapper grouper	152	133	123	127	134	134
Number of vessels landing more than 50,000 lbs of snapper grouper	20	32	29	27	28	27
Number of permitted vessels	1059	1001	909	874	877	944
Number of vessels with transferable permits*	828	782	721	697	718	749
Number of vessels with non-transferable permits	231	219	188	177	159	195
Number of dealer permits	271	269	268	251		265
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008 and NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Regional Office permits database. *Because of possible problems in estimation for 2006, the number of vessels with transferable permits seems low (697).						

The number of boats with snapper-grouper permits has exhibited a mostly downward trend since 1999 (1,251 permits). There were 1,059 permits in 2003 and 877 in 2007 (Table 3-6). Two types of permits were created with the limited access program for the snapper-grouper fishery that was implemented in 1998. The number of transferable permits that allow an unlimited harvest per trip was 828 in 2003 and 718 in 2007 compared with 938 in 1999. The number of vessels with non-transferable permits with a 225-pound trip limit declined year-by-year from 313 in 1999 to 213 in 2003 and 159 in 2007. The number of transferable permits

declined, in part, because new entrants into the fishery must buy two permits and retire one as the condition for entry into the fishery. Furthermore, it is likely that the number of vessels in the snapper-grouper fishery declined for economic reasons. For example, fuel prices doubled between 2003 and 2005 and continued to increase through mid-2008. By contrast, average annual prices for species in the snapper-grouper management unit were relatively flat (Table 3-3, average annual prices represented by the ratio of annual commercial revenues to landings in current year dollars). The number of fish dealers with permits to operate in the snapper-grouper fishery reached a maximum in 2003 (271) and has declined since then (Table 3-4, data through 2006).

From 2003 through 2007, an average of 890 boats averaged 14,665 trips per year on which at least one pound of snapper-grouper species was landed (Table 3-4). On average, 246 boats landed 101 – 1,000 pounds of snapper-grouper species annually; 245 boats landed 1,001 - 5,000 pounds; 87 boats landed 5,001 - 10,000 pounds; 134 boats landed 10,001 – 50,000 pounds; and 27 boats landed at least 50,000 pounds of snapper-grouper species.

#### **3.4.1.1.3 Snapper-Grouper Landings, Northeast States**

As shown in Tables 3-5 through 3-7, average annual landings of snapper-grouper in Northeast Atlantic coastal states amounted to approximately 14 million pounds in 2003-2007, mostly black sea bass, scups and porgies, and tilefish. Landings of other snapper-grouper species averaged one thousand pounds out of 6.0 million pounds in New England, one thousand pounds out of 6.7 million pound in the Middle Atlantic, 10 thousand pounds out of 889 thousand pounds in the Chesapeake.

Table 3-5. Landings of snapper-grouper species, by region, species, and year, New England (Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island).						
Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Thousand pounds, round weight					
SEA BASS, BLACK	806	843	822	880	809	832
SCUP					5,295	5,295
SCUPS OR PORGIES	5,003	4,457	4,890	5,030		4,845
TILEFISH	19	464	38	159	18	140
TILEFISH, BLUELINE		2			2	2
TILEFISH, SAND		0				0
TILEFISHES	254	155				205
SUBTOTAL	6,082	5,921	5,750	6,069	6,124	5,989
AMBERJACK		0				0
GROUPEY, YELLOWEDGE		0				0
GROUPERS		3	0	0		1
RUNNER, BLUE			0			0
SHEEPSHEAD		0				0
SNAPPER, RED		0				0
SNAPPERS		0			2	1
SUBTOTAL	0	3	0	0	2	1
Total	6,082	5,925	5,750	6,070	6,126	5,991
NMFS, Fisheries Statistics Division (personal communication), Silver Spring, MD, 11Oct08.						

Table 3-6. Landings of snapper-grouper species, by region, species, and year, Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware).						
Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Thousand pounds, round weight					
SEA BASS, BLACK	1,000	1,040	862	894	823	924
SCUPS OR PORGIES	4,156	3,826	4,126	3,809	3,900	3,963
TILEFISH	2,212	2,056	1,469	1,836	1,613	1,837
TILEFISH, BLUELINE	5	3				4
TILEFISH, SAND		0	1	2	1	
TILEFISHES	1	2	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	7,374	6,927	6,458	6,541	6,337	6,727
AMBERJACK	0	1	0		0	0
GROUPEY, SNOWY		0				0
GROUPEY, YELLOWEDGE					0	0
GRUNTS	0					0
JACK, CREVALLE	0	0			0	0
RUNNER, BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHEEPSHEAD	0	0	0	1	0	0
SNAPPER, RED		0			0	0
SNAPPERS		2			3	3
SUBTOTAL	0	3	0	1	3	1
Total	7,376	6,930	6,458	6,540	6,342	6,729
NMFS, Fisheries Statistics Division (personal communication), Silver Spring, MD, 11Oct08.						

Table 3-7. Landings of snapper-grouperspecies, by region, species, and year, Chesapeake (Maryland and Virginia).						
Species	2,003	2,004	2,005	2,006	2,007	Average
	Thousand pounds, round weight					
SEA BASS, BLACK	820	498	806	678	190	598
PORGY, RED		0		0		0
SCUPS OR PORGIES	558	449	289	80		344
TILEFISH	1		3	0	1	1
TILEFISH, BLUELINE	2		1	1	15	5
TILEFISHES	2		1	1		1
SUBTOTAL	1,383	947	1,100	760	206	879
AMBERJACK	0	0	1	0	1	0
HOGFISH				0		0
JACK, CREVALLE	0	0				0
RUNNER, BLUE					0	0
SHEEPSHEAD	10	5	4	4	27	10
SNAPPER, RED					0	0
SUBTOTAL	10	5	5	4	28	10
Total	1,393	952	1,104	765	233	889
NMFS, Fisheries Statistics Division (personal communication), Silver Spring, MD, 11Oct08.						

### 3.4.1.1.4 The South Atlantic Snapper-Grouper Fishery By State

The following discussion provides annual averages from 2003 to 2007. To maintain the confidentiality of individual reporting units, summaries are provided for regions defined as North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and northeast Florida combined, and central and south Florida combined. The northeast Florida region consists of trips landed in Nassau, Duval, and St. Johns Counties, and the central and south Florida region consists of trips landed from Flagler through Miami-Dade Counties and trips from Atlantic waters off the Florida Keys and landed in Monroe County.

The average annual quantities of snapper-grouper species harvested from 2003-2007 included 1.82 million pounds worth \$3.74 million (in 2007 dollars) per year in North Carolina, 1.60 million pounds worth \$3.80 million in South Carolina, 0.73 million pounds worth \$1.65 million in Georgia and northeast Florida, and 0.79 million pounds worth \$1.61 million in central and south Florida, and 1.50 million pounds worth \$3.0 million in the Florida Keys (Table 3-8). Snapper-grouper landings by state were not proportional to total days fished in each state. Boats in central and south Florida, and the Florida Keys made 73% of the trips that landed species in the snapper-grouper management unit and accounted for 35% of the total snapper-grouper harvest. Conversely, boats in other states accounted for relatively larger portions of the total snapper-

grouper harvest. Boats in North Carolina made 18% of the trips and landed 28% of the snapper-grouper harvest. Boats in South Carolina made 6% of the trips and landed 25% of the harvest. In addition, boats in Georgia and northeast Florida made 3% of the trips and landed 12% of the snapper-grouper harvest. Boats in South Carolina and Georgia and northeast Florida took fewer but longer trips than their counterparts in North Carolina or central and south Florida and the Florida Keys.

Table 3-8 (SG-3). Average annual landings and dockside revenues for trips with at least one pound of species in the snapper-grouper fishery, averages for 2003-2007 by state.						
Item	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia and Northeast Florida	Central and South Florida	Florida Keys	South Atlantic
Trips with at least one pound of snapper grouper						
Snapper-grouper landings, thousand pounds, whole wt	1,816	1,591	734	790	1,504	6,434
Percentage of South Atlantic snapper-grouper landings, by state	28%	25%	11%	12%	23%	100%
Dockside revenue, snapper grouper, thousand 2007 \$	\$3,738	\$3,795	\$1,651	\$1,615	\$3,008	\$13,807
Landings of other species, same trips, thousand lbs	286	125	54	1,293	188	1,946
Dockside revenue, other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$389	\$182	\$123	\$1,406	\$202	\$2,301
Number of boats*	175	64	46	342	294	921
Number of trips	2,607	916	486	4,691	5,964	14,665
Percent of trips	18%	6%	3%	32%	41%	100%
Number of days	4,727	4,702	1,946	5,473	7,661	24,509
Trips per boat	14.9	14.2	10.6	13.7	20.3	15.9
Days per trip	1.8	5.1	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.7
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation. *Some boats land in more than one area.						

Gag and other shallow water groupers and vermilion snapper and other mid-shelf snappers tend to be landed in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia and northeast Florida, while jacks and shallow water snappers tend to be landed in central and south Florida (Tables 3-9 and 3-10). The species groups that accounted for more than 10% of total landings and revenues in North Carolina include shallow water groupers with nearly 24% of total pounds landed and nearly 34% of total revenues on trips with at least one pound of snapper-grouper species; black sea bass with 17% of total landings and 19% of total revenues; and mid-shelf snappers with 18% of total landings and 23% of total revenues. In South Carolina, the shallow water groupers accounted for 32% of total pounds and 46% of total revenues, and the mid-shelf snappers accounted for 21% of total pounds and 23% of total revenues. In Georgia and northeast Florida, mid-shelf snappers accounted for 44% of total pounds and 51% of total revenues; shallow water groupers accounted for 19% of

total pounds and 21% of total revenues; and jacks accounted for 17% of total pounds and 7% of total revenues. In central and south Florida, coastal pelagics accounted for 49% of total pounds and 38% of total revenues, and jacks accounted for 12% of total pounds and 7% of total revenues, while tilefish accounted for 11% of total pounds and 17% of total revenue on trips with at least one pound of snapper-grouper species. Fishermen in central and south Florida, especially in the Keys, tend to catch larger quantities of non-snapper-grouper species such as mackerels.

Table 3-9 (SG-4). Average annual landings (in thousands of pounds, whole weights) on trips that landed at least one pound of snapper-grouper species: averages for 2003-2007, by state and species group.

Item	North Carolina		South Carolina		Georgia and Northeast Florida		Central and South Florida		Florida Keys		South Atlantic	
	1000 lbs	col %	1000 lbs	col %	1000 lbs	col %	1000 lbs	col %	1000 lbs	col %	1000 lbs	col %
Shallow water groupers	504	24%	555	32%	152	19%	107	5%	100	6%	1,418	17%
Deep water groupers	84	4%	78	5%	5	1%	28	1%	59	3%	254	3%
Tilefish	78	4%	112	6%	1	0%	227	11%	12	1%	430	5%
Shallow water snappers	10	0%	20	1%	21	3%	128	6%	887	52%	1,065	13%
Mid-shelf snappers	375	18%	366	21%	347	44%	33	2%	15	1%	1,136	14%
Triggerfish / Spadefish	131	6%	77	4%	56	7%	5	0%	2	0%	271	3%
Jacks	111	5%	159	9%	132	17%	240	12%	406	24%	1,047	12%
Grunts / porgies	127	6%	92	5%	14	2%	16	1%	24	1%	274	3%
Sea basses	395	19%	133	8%	6	1%	6	0%	0	0%	540	6%
Snapper grouper	1,816	86%	1,591	93%	734	93%	790	38%	1,504	89%	6,434	77%
Coastal pelagics	216	10%	52	3%	34	4%	1,016.50	49%	81	5%	1,399	17%
Sharks	9	0%	19	1%	6	1%	195	9%	77	5%	306	4%
Tunas	22	1%	2	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	25	0%
Other	39	2%	54	3%	13	2%	81	4%	30	2%	217	3%
All species	2,102	100%	1,717	100%	787	100%	2,083	100%	1,692	100%	8,380	100%

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008.

Table 3-10 (SG-5). Average annual dockside revenues in thousands of 2007 dollars for trips that landed at least one pound of snapper-grouper species: averages for 2003-2007 by state and species group.

Item	North Carolina		South Carolina		Georgia and Northeast Florida		Central and Southeast Florida		Florida Keys		South Atlantic	
	\$1,000, 2007\$	col %	\$1,000, 2007\$	col %	\$1,000, 2007\$	col %	\$1,000, 2007\$	col %	\$1,000, 2007\$	col %	\$1,000, 2007\$	col %
Shallow water groupers	\$1,404	34%	\$1,847	46%	\$475	27%	\$338	11%	\$272	8%	\$4,336	27%
Deep water groupers	\$216	5%	\$219	5%	\$13	1%	\$77	3%	\$156	5%	\$680	4%
Tilefish	\$100	2%	\$203	5%	\$2	0%	\$518	17%	\$15	0%	\$838	5%
Shallow water snappers	\$23	1%	\$52	1%	\$51	3%	\$330	11%	\$2,112	66%	\$2,567	16%
Mid-shelf snappers	\$969	23%	\$933	23%	\$909	51%	\$100	3%	\$37	1%	\$2,947	18%
Triggerfish / Spadefish	\$109	3%	\$62	2%	\$48	3%	\$4	0%	\$2	0%	\$225	1%
Jacks	\$106	3%	\$161	4%	\$126	7%	\$223	7%	\$396	12%	\$1,011	6%
Grunts / porgies	\$122	3%	\$90	2%	\$18	1%	\$16	1%	\$20	1%	\$266	2%
Sea basses	\$689	17%	\$229	6%	\$10	1%	\$10	0%	\$0	0%	\$937	6%
Snapper-grouper	\$3,738	91%	\$3,795	95%	\$1,651	93%	\$1,615	53%	\$3,008	94%	\$13,807	86%
Coastal pelagics	\$299	7%	\$100	3%	\$66	4%	\$1,139	38%	\$104	3%	\$1,708	11%
Sharks	\$4	0%	\$11	0%	\$2	0%	\$78	3%	\$23	1%	\$118	1%
Tunas	\$44	1%	\$4	0%	\$1	0%	\$2	0%	\$0	0%	\$50	0%
Other species	\$42	1%	\$67	2%	\$55	3%	\$187	6%	\$75	2%	\$425	3%
All species	\$4,127	100%	\$3,977	100%	\$1,775	100%	\$3,020	100%	\$3,210	100%	\$16,108	100%

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

### 3.4.1.1.5 The Snapper-Grouper Fishery by Gear

The following discussion provides annual averages from 2003 to 2007. To maintain the confidentiality of individual reporting units, summaries are provided for vertical lines, longlines, black sea bass pots, and all other gears combined. The all-other-gear category includes trolling lines, diving gear, nets, and other gears.

Most of the snapper-grouper harvest, including vermilion snapper and gag, is taken by some type of vertical hook-and-line gear. The exceptions include black sea bass, which is harvested primarily with black sea bass pots and golden tilefish and yellowedge grouper, which are harvested primarily with bottom longlines. Some species, such as snowy grouper, are harvested by both vertical lines and longlines. Longlines also are used in the shark fishery and may catch species in the snapper-grouper management unit as secondary species.

The average quantities of snapper-grouper species harvested from 2003-2007 included 5.18 million pounds worth \$11.31 million (in 2007 dollars) per year with vertical lines, 0.41 million pounds worth \$0.90 million with longlines, 0.53 million pounds worth \$0.83 million with black sea bass pots, and 0.12 million pounds worth \$0.17 million with other gears (Table 3-11). Trips with vertical lines accounted for 81% of all trips that landed species in the snapper-grouper management unit and 82% of the total snapper-grouper harvest. Trips with longlines tend to be longer than trips with other gears. Longline trips accounted for 2% of the trips and 6% of the snapper-grouper harvest. Trips with black sea bass pots

Table 3-11 (SG-6). Annual landings and dockside revenues for trips with at least one pound of species in the snapper-grouper fishery by primary gear, 2003-2007						
Item	Diving	Hook & Line	Longline	Traps	Other gear	Total
	Trips with at least one pound of snapper grouper					
Landings of snapper grouper, thousand pounds, whole weight	219	5,185	408	116	506	6,434
Percentage of landings	3%	81%	6%	2%	8%	100%
Revenue, snapper grouper, thousand 2007 \$	\$571	\$11,314	\$895	\$168	\$861	\$13,807
Percentage of 2007 \$	4%	82%	6%	1%	6%	100%
Landings of other species, same trips, thousand pounds	49	674	265	941	17	1,946
Percentage of landings, other	3%	35%	14%	48%	1%	100%
Revenue from other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$191	\$958	\$153	\$980	\$19	\$2,301
Percentage of total	8%	42%	7%	43%	1%	100%
Number of boats*	65	723	27	50	245	1,110
Number of trips	648	11,405	246	690	1,676	14,665
Percent of trips	4%	78%	2%	5%	11%	100%
Number of days	920	19,910	924	944	1,811	24,509
Trips per boat	10.0	15.8	9.0	13.8	6.8	13.2
Days per trip	1.4	1.7	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.7
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation. *Some boats employ more than one gear.						

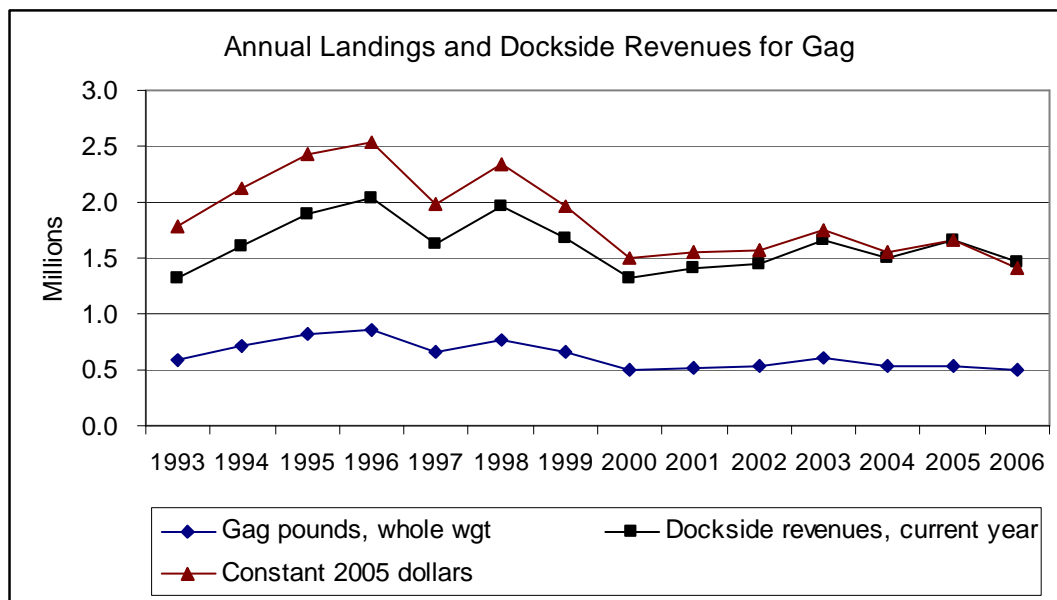


represented 5% of the trips and accounted for 2% of the harvest, while trips with other gears represented 11% of the trips and 8% of the harvest.

### 3.4.1.1.6 The commercial fishery for gag

Logbook data provide information about commercial landings for gag from 1993 through 2006. Between 1993 and 2006, commercial landings of gag ranged from a high of 0.85 million pounds (whole weight) worth approximately \$2.03 million in 1996 to a low of 0.50 million pounds worth \$1.32 million in 2000 (Figure 3-2). Data for 2006 indicate that landings of gag were approximately 0.50 million pounds worth \$1.46 million. Dockside revenues and pounds landed fluctuate in the same direction, which suggests that ex-vessel demand is price elastic. The policy implication is that regulations that reduce industry landings in the short-term are expected to reduce dockside revenues in the short-term. Conversely, dockside revenues are expected to increase over time if regulation successfully increases biomass and landings.

Figure 3-2. Annual landings and dockside revenues for gag, 1993-2006.

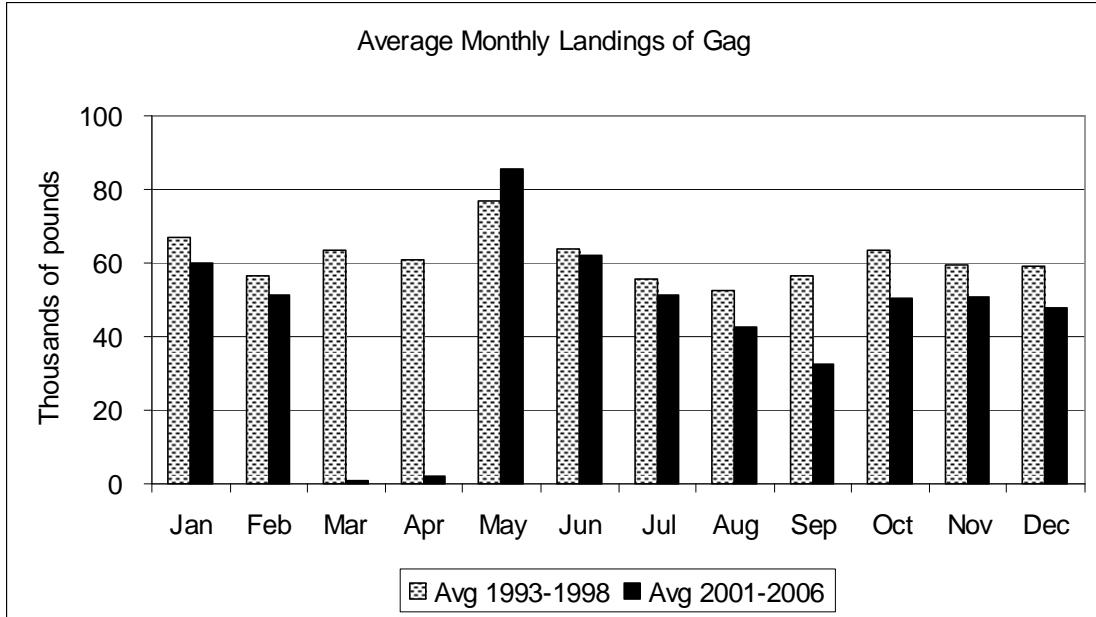


Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of October 10, 2007, and NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center Accumulated Landings System as of October 5, 2007.

The time series for gag is defined by regulatory periods, with landings between 1993 and 1999 usually exceeding landings between 2000 and 2006. Between 1992 and 1998, the fishery for gag was regulated with a 20-inch minimum size limit. Beginning in 1999, the size limit was increased to 24 inches and the fishery was closed in March and April to protect the spawning stock. Prior to 1998, average monthly landings were highest in May and lowest in August (Figure 3-3). After the closure and larger size limit were implemented, average

monthly landings increased in May, but otherwise declined in the remaining open months when compared to the 1993-1998 period, especially in September.

Figure 3-3. Average monthly landings of gag for the 1993-1998 and 2001-2006 periods.



Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of October 10, 2007.

On average from 2001-2006, there were 2,417 trips that landed at least one pound of gag, and totaled an annual average of 0.54 million pounds of gag worth \$1.52 million in current year dollars and \$1.58 million in constant 2005 dollars (Table 3-12). In addition, these trips annually produced an average of 2.13 million pounds of other species worth \$3.98 million in current year dollars.

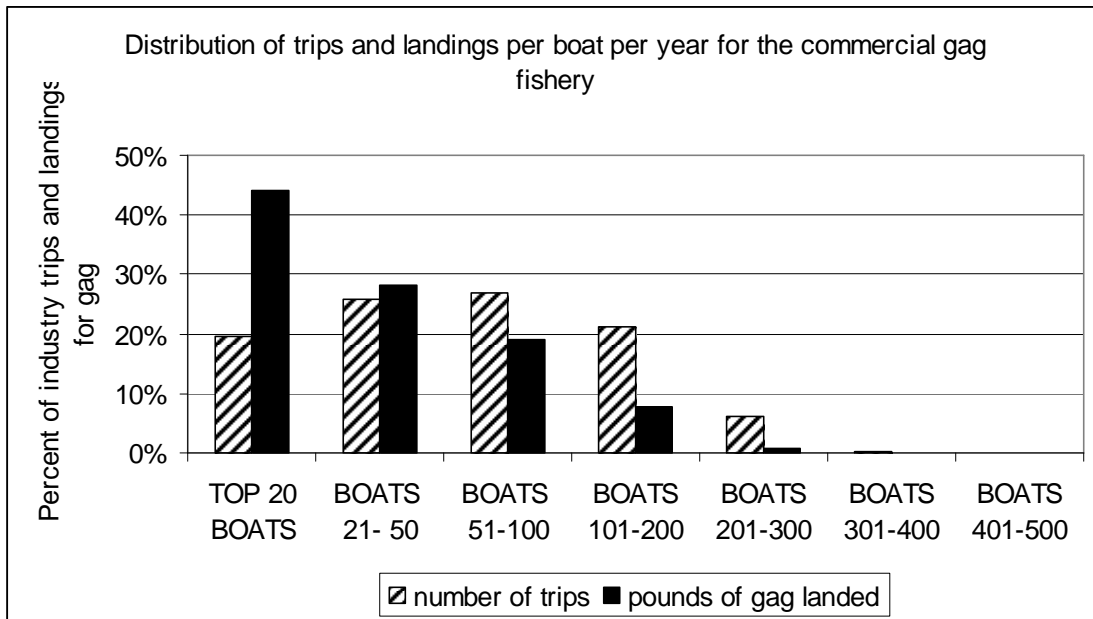
Table 3-12 (GAG-1). Annual landings, dockside revenues and fishing effort, trips and boats with landings of at least one pound of gag, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips and boats with at least one pound of gag					
Number of trips with at least one pound of gag	2,481	2,182	2,200	2,082	2,487	2,286
Landings of gag, thousand pounds, whole weight	598	532	541	496	605	554
Dockside revenue from gag, thousand current \$	\$1,636	\$1,521	\$1,651	\$1,617	\$2,140	\$1,713
Dockside revenue from gag, thousand 2007 \$	\$1,844	\$1,668	\$1,751	\$1,661	\$2,136	\$1,812
Dockside price, current \$ / pound	\$2.73	\$2.86	\$3.05	\$3.26	\$3.53	\$3.09
Landings of all species, same trips, thousand pounds	2,576	2,509	2,584	2,363	2,819	2,570
Dockside revenue, all species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$5,898	\$5,482	\$5,845	\$5,629	\$7,154	\$6,001
Dockside revenue, all species, all trips, same boats, thousand 2007 \$	\$9,923	\$9,538	\$10,357	\$9,238	\$12,137	\$10,239
Number of boats that landed gag	302	292	302	259	305	292
Number of boats landing 1-100 lbs per year of gag	99	100	100	90	92	96
Number of boats landing 101-1,000 lbs per year of gag	89	92	103	74	100	92
Number of boats landing 1,001-5,000 lbs per year of gag	76	68	64	61	72	68
Number of boats landing 5,001-10,000 lbs per year of gag	25	19	22	21	30	23
Number of boats landing 10,000-50,000 lbs per year of gag	13	13	13	13	11	13
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.						

Gag was the primary source of trip revenue on an average of 1,062 trips per year and a lesser source of revenue on 1,355 trips per year (Table 3-13). Therefore, gag was the primary source of trip revenue on 44% of the total number of trips on which they were landed. However, these trips accounted for approximately 67% of the total commercial harvest of gag. Trips on which gag was the primary source of revenue accounted for an annual average of 0.36 million pounds of gag worth \$1.03 million in current dollars and 0.43 million pounds of other species, including other groupers, snappers, jacks, grunts, porgies and non-snapper-grouper species, worth \$0.78 million. Trips on which gag was a lesser source of revenue accounted for an annual average of 0.17 million pounds of gag worth \$0.49 million in current dollars and 1.70 million pounds of other species worth \$3.20 million. Gags were caught as a lesser source of revenue on trips for vermilion snapper, scamp, red grouper, jacks, and other species.

Table 3-13 (GAG-2). Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with gag as the top source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with gag as the top source of trip revenue					
Trips	1,183	1,011	1,044	904	1,070	1,042
Boats	184	193	188	169	206	188
Landings of gag on trips with gag as the top source of revenue, thousand pounds	415	385	372	341	440	391
Dockside revenue for gag on trips with red as the top source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$1,282	\$1,212	\$1,213	\$1,149	\$1,567	\$1,284
Landings of other species, same trips	505	482	432	418	512	470
Dockside revenue for other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$1,015	\$935	\$877	\$861	\$1,142	\$966
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.						

The number of boats that reported landing at least one pound of gag varied little from 302 in 2003 to 305 in 2007, and averaged 292 boats per year (Table 3-12). The fleet was not uniformly productive in the fishery for gag, which is consistent with the observation that gag was the primary source of trip revenue on some trips and a lesser source of revenues on other trips. On average for 2001-2006, the top 20 boats for gag production made 20% of the trips that landed gag and recorded 44% of the total commercial harvest of gag (Figure 3-4). The top 50 producing boats made 46% of the trips and recorded 72% of the total harvest, while the top 100 producing boats made 72% of the trips and landed 91% of the total harvest. On average, 92 boats landed 101 - 1,000 pounds of gag per year, 68 boats landed 1,001 - 5,000 pounds per year, 23 boats landed 5,001 – 10,000 pounds per year, and 13 boats landed 10,001 – 50,000 pounds of gag per year (Table 3-12). Approximately 82% of gag is landed with vertical lines, and most of the remainder is landed with dive gear (Table 3-15).

Figure 3-4. Distribution of trips and landings per boat per year, based on trips that reported at least one pound of gag (averages for 2001-2006).



Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of October 10, 2007.

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips with gag as a lesser source of trip revenue						
Trips	1,298	1,171	1,156	1,178	1,417	1,244
Boats	263	247	253	225	262	250
Landings of gag on trips with gag as a lesser source of revenue, thousand pounds	184	147	169	155	166	164
Dockside revenues for gag on trips with gag as a lesser source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$562	\$456	\$538	\$512	\$569	\$527
Landings of other species, same trips	1,472	1,496	1,611	1,449	1,701	1,546
Dockside revenue for other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$3,039	\$2,878	\$3,217	\$3,107	\$3,876	\$3,224

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-15. Annual landings of gag for trips with at least one pound of gag, by region and primary gear, 2003-2007.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with at least one pound of gag					
Gag caught off North Carolina, thousand pounds	141	143	175	154	141	151
Gag caught off South Carolina, thousand pounds	234	233	216	204	241	226
Gag caught off Georgia and northeast Florida, thousand pounds	100	88	90	71	117	93
Gag caught off central and southeast Florida, thousand pounds	120	66	58	66	101	82
Gag caught off Florida Keys, thousand pounds	3	2	1	1	4	2
Gag caught with vertical lines, thousand pounds	455	450	467	410	462	447
Gag caught with dive gear, thousand pounds	131	76	67	81	133	98
Gag caught with other gear, thousand pounds	13	7	6	5	11	8

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008.



### 3.4.1.1.7 Commercial Fisheries for Golden Tilefish

Table 3-26. Annual landings, dockside revenues and fishing effort, trips and boats with landings of at least one pound of golden tilefish, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips or boats with at least one pound of golden tilefish						
Number of trips with at least one pound of golden tilefish	391	336	359	331	593	402
Landings of golden tilefish, thousand pounds, whole weight	344	272	307	410	320	330
Dockside revenue from golden tilefish, thousand current \$	\$658	\$511	\$664	\$827	\$748	\$682
Dockside revenue from golden tilefish, thousand 2007 \$	\$741	\$561	\$702	\$849	\$753	\$721
Dockside price, current \$ / pound	\$1.92	\$1.88	\$2.17	\$2.02	\$2.34	\$2.06
Landings of all species, same trips, thousand pounds	686	504	497	691	408	557
Dockside revenue, all species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$1,287	\$930	\$1,068	\$1,336	\$905	\$1,105
Dockside revenue, all species, all trips, same boats, thousand 2007 \$	\$2,668	\$2,264	\$2,627	\$2,801	\$2,578	\$2,588
Number of boats that landed golden tilefish	63	65	65	60	65	64
Number of boats landing 1-100 lbs per year of golden tilefish	23	20	16	25	18	20
Number of boats landing 101-1000 lbs per year of golden tilefish	21	21	25	16	19	20
Number of boats landing 1,001-5,000 lbs per year of golden tilefish	3	13	16	9	18	12
Number of boats landing more than 5,000 lbs per year of golden tilefish	15	11	8	10	10	11
<p>Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.</p>						



Table 3-27. Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with golden tilefish as the top source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with golden tilefish as the top source of trip revenue					
Trips	240	233	247	216	481	283
Boats	40	43	45	33	47	42
Landings of golden tilefish, thousand pounds	307	243	276	378	312	303
Dockside revenue for golden tilefish, thousand 2007 \$	\$671	\$505	\$639	\$786	\$735	\$667
Landings of other species on trips where golden tilefish is the top source of trip revenue, thousand pounds	140	81	40	78	27	73
Dockside revenue for other species on trips where golden tilefish is the top source of trip revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$188	\$116	\$64	\$123	\$40	\$106

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-28. Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with golden tilefish as a lesser source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.

3	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips with golden tilefish as a lesser source of trip revenue						
Trips	151	103	112	115	112	119
Boats	50	45	46	45	39	45
Landings of golden tilefish on trips with golden tilefish as a lesser source of revenue, thousand pounds	36	30	30	32	7	27
Dockside revenues for golden tilefish on trips with golden tilefish as a lesser source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$70	\$56	\$63	\$63	\$18	\$54
Landings of other fish on trips with golden tilefish as a lesser source of revenue, thousand pounds	203	150	150	203	61	153
Dockside revenues for other fish on trips with golden tilefish as a lesser source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$357	\$253	\$301	\$365	\$112	\$278

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-29. Annual landings of golden tilefish for trips with at least one pound of golden tilefish, by region and primary gear, 2003-2007.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with at least one pound of golden tilefish					
Golden tilefish caught off North Carolina, thousand pounds	17	40	1	2	2	12
Golden tilefish caught off South Carolina, thousand pounds	128	105	62	122	27	89
Golden tilefish caught off Georgia and northeast Florida, thousand pounds			0		0	0
Golden tilefish caught off central and southeast Florida, thousand pounds	191	126	240	283	289	226
Golden tilefish caught off Florida Keys, thousand pounds	8	1	4	2	1	3
Golden tilefish caught with vertical lines, thousand pounds	18	25	38	35	44	32
Golden tilefish caught with dive gear, thousand pounds		0	0		0	0
Golden tilefish caught with other gear, thousand pounds	325	248	269	374	296	302

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008.

### 3.4.1.1.8 Commercial Fisheries for Snowy Grouper

Table 3-30. Annual landings, dockside revenues and fishing effort, trips and boats with landings of at least one pound of snowy grouper, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips and boats with at least one pound of snowy grouper						
Number of trips with at least one pound of snowy grouper	1,342	1,060	979	820	1,084	1,057
Landings of snowy grouper, thousand pounds, whole weight	284	240	248	258	123	230
Dockside revenue from snowy grouper, thousand current \$	\$642	\$577	\$605	\$703	\$373	\$580
Dockside revenue from snowy grouper, thousand 2007 \$	\$723	\$634	\$643	\$721	\$373	\$619
Dockside price, current \$ / pound	\$2.26	\$2.41	\$2.44	\$2.73	\$3.03	\$2.52
Landings of all species, same trips, thousand pounds	1,683	1,398	1,348	1,324	1,216	1,394
Dockside revenue, all species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$3,209	\$2,820	\$2,837	\$2,857	\$2,894	\$2,923
Dockside revenue, all species, all trips, same boats, thousand 2007 \$	\$8,399	\$8,359	\$8,575	7903	\$8,841	\$8,415
Number of boats that landed snowy grouper	189	167	163	132	147	160
Number of boats landing 1-100 lbs per year of snowy grouper	61	52	54	39	58	53
Number of boats landing 101-1,000 lbs per year of snowy grouper	70	67	70	50	62	64
Number of boats landing 1,001-5,000 lbs per year of snowy grouper	44	30	26	28	23	30
Number of boats landing 5,001-10,000 lbs per year of snowy grouper	7	13	8	5	2	7
Number of boats landing more than 10,000 lbs per year of snowy grouper	7	5	5	10	2	6
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.						

Table 3-31. Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with snowy grouper as the top source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with snowy grouper as the top source of trip revenue					
Trips	540	441	438	366	149	387
Boats	108	95	86	69	59	83
Landings of snowy grouper on trips with snowy grouper as the top source of revenue, thousand pounds	201	178	192	202	74	170
Dockside revenue for snowy grouper on trips with red as the top source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$511	\$471	\$501	\$566	\$226	\$455
Landings of other species, same trips	190	150	164	182	57	149
Dockside revenue for other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$292	\$238	\$273	\$281	\$89	\$234

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-32. Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with snowy grouper as a lesser source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips with snowy grouper as a lesser source of trip revenue						
Trips	802	619	541	454	621	607
Boats	168	141	137	112	135	139
Landings of snowy grouper on trips with snowy grouper as a lesser source of revenue, thousand pounds	83	62	55	56	49	61
Dockside revenues for snowy grouper on trips with snowy grouper as a lesser source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$211	\$164	\$142	\$155	\$147	\$164
Landings of other species, same trips	1,210	1,008	936	885	1,036	1,015
Dockside revenue for other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$2,194	\$1,948	\$1,920	\$1,855	\$2,433	\$2,070

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-33. Annual landings of snowy grouper for trips with at least one pound of snowy grouper, by region and primary gear, 2003-2007.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with at least one pound of snowy grouper					
Snowy grouper caught off North Carolina, thousand pounds	95	90	81	91	47	81
Snowy grouper caught off South Carolina, thousand pounds	94	65	86	95	13	71
Snowy grouper caught off Georgia and northeast Florida, thousand pounds	9	6	4	3	3	5
Snowy grouper caught off central and southeast Florida, thousand pounds	36	28	25	15	15	24
Snowy grouper caught off Florida Keys, thousand pounds	50	51	52	54	46	51
Snowy grouper caught with vertical lines, thousand pounds	197	176	185	188	117	173
Snowy grouper caught with dive gear, thousand pounds		0	0			0
Snowy grouper caught with other gear, thousand pounds	87	64	62	69	6	58

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008.





### 3.4.1.1.9 Commercial Fisheries for Black Sea Bass

Table 3-38. Annual landings, dockside revenues and fishing effort, trips and boats with landings of at least one pound of black sea bass, 2003-2007.						
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips and boats with at least one pound of black sea bass						
Number of trips with at least one pound of black sea bass	2,238	2,372	2,056	2,172	1,949	2,157
Landings of black sea bass, thousand pounds, whole weight	597	707	460	527	409	540
Dockside revenue from black sea bass, thousand current \$	\$916	\$842	\$571	\$988	\$1,089	\$881
Dockside revenue from black sea bass, thousand 2007 \$	\$1,033	\$927	\$611	\$1,020	\$1,097	\$937
Dockside price, current \$ / pound	\$1.53	\$1.19	\$1.24	\$1.87	\$2.66	\$1.63
Landings of all species, same trips, thousand pounds	4,189	4,616	4,441	4,508	4,805	4,512
Dockside revenue, all species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$4,411	\$4,643	\$4,358	\$4,549	\$4,594	\$4,511
Dockside revenue, all species, all trips, same boats, thousand 2007 \$	\$8,835	\$8,961	\$9,116	\$9,569	\$11,441	\$9,584
Number of boats that landed black sea bass	225	243	240	220	256	237
Number of boats landing 1-100 lbs per year of black sea bass	84	86	104	87	134	99
Number of boats landing 101-1,000 lbs per year of black sea bass	85	93	81	81	72	82
Number of boats landing 1,001-5,000 lbs per year of black sea bass	35	34	36	31	27	33
Number of boats landing 5,001-10,000 lbs per year of black sea bass	7	12	7	6	11	9
Number of boats landing more than 10,000 lbs per year of black sea bass	14	18	12	15	12	14
Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.						

Table 3-39. Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with black sea bass as the top source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with black sea bass as the top source of trip revenue					
Trips	858	889	620	811	649	765
Boats	86	94	83	85	88	87
Landings of black sea bass on trips with black sea bass as the top source of revenue, thousand pounds	546	637	403	482	378	489
Dockside revenue for black sea bass on trips with red as the top source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$948	\$827	\$539	\$936	\$1,023	\$855
Landings of other species, same trips	51	57	38	69	57	54
Dockside revenue for other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$62	\$66	\$43	\$94	\$76	\$68

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-40. Annual landings and dockside revenues on trips with black sea bass as a lesser source of trip revenue, 2003-2007.

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Trips with black sea bass as a lesser source of trip revenue						
Trips	1,380	1,483	1,436	1,361	1,300	1,392
Boats	195	217	216	194	233	211
Landings of black sea bass on trips with black sea bass as a lesser source of revenue, thousand pounds	51	70	57	45	31	51
Dockside revenues for black sea bass on trips with black sea bass as a lesser source of revenue, thousand 2007 \$	\$85	\$99	\$73	\$84	\$74	\$83
Landings of other species, same trips	1,446	1,721	1,674	1,498	1,408	1,549
Dockside revenue for other species, same trips, thousand 2007 \$	\$3,316	\$3,651	\$3,704	\$3,436	\$3,422	\$3,506

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008, and Accumulated Landings System data base as of September 17, 2008. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers was used to adjust dockside revenues and average annual prices for inflation.

Table 3-41. Annual landings of black sea bass for trips with at least one pound of black sea bass, by region and primary gear, 2003-2007.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
	Trips with at least one pound of black sea bass					
Black sea bass caught off North Carolina, thousand pounds	476	485	324	421	271	395
Black sea bass caught off South Carolina, thousand pounds	112	210	120	94	128	133
Black sea bass caught off Georgia and northeast Florida, thousand pounds	4	7	8	6	5	6
Black sea bass caught off central and southeast Florida, thousand pounds	4	5	9	7	4	6
Black sea bass caught off Florida Keys, thousand pounds			0		0	0
Black sea bass caught with vertical lines, thousand pounds	70	85	63	58	44	64
Black sea bass caught with traps, thousand pounds	521	617	390	466	362	471
Black sea bass caught with dive gear, thousand pounds	0	1	0	0	0	0
Black sea bass caught with other gear, thousand pounds	6	5	6	3	2	4

Source: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center logbook database as of September 22, 2008.



### 3.4.1.1.10 Imports

Imports have been a major source of seafood supply in the U.S., and the domestic snapper-grouper market is not an exception. For the period 2003-2006, imports of fresh and frozen snappers and groupers have stayed at relatively high levels, averaging 44.7 million pounds (Table 3-46). Compare this with the average overall landings of snapper-grouper in the South Atlantic for the same period of 6.77 million pounds (Table 3-6), and one can immediately see the dominance of imports in the snapper-grouper market. At an annual average of \$79.2 million for the years 2003-2006, imports clearly dwarf the \$12.99 million ex-vessel value of South Atlantic snapper-grouper landings. Dominance of imports in the snapper-grouper market may be expected to exert limits on the movement of domestic ex-vessel prices resulting from changes in domestic landings of snappers and groupers.

Table 3-46. U.S. imports of snappers and groupers, 2003-2006.

YEAR	Pounds of imports by product form Millions of pounds*			Value of imports by product form Millions of dollars		
	FRESH	FROZEN	TOTAL	FRESH	FROZEN	TOTAL
2003	31.1	8.4	39.4	\$51.7	\$10.6	\$62.3
2002	33.4	9.2	42.6	\$57.1	\$12.3	\$69.5
2003	34.3	10.2	44.5	\$58.9	\$14.4	\$73.3
2004	33.3	9.8	43.1	\$61.7	\$13.9	\$75.6
2005	35.9	13.8	49.7	\$72.0	\$21.0	\$93.0
2006	35.2	13.4	48.6	\$78.8	\$22.9	\$101.7
Average	33.9	10.8	44.7	\$63.4	\$15.9	\$79.2

Source: NOAA Fisheries, Foreign Trade Database.

\*Weights are not converted to equivalent whole weights.

### 3.4.1.2 Recreational Fishery

The East Coast (South Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, and New England) recreational fishery is comprised of the private sector and for-hire sector. The private sector includes anglers fishing from shore (all land-based structures) and private/rental boats. The for-hire sector is composed of the charterboat and headboat (also called partyboat) sectors. Charterboats generally carry fewer passengers and charge a fee on an entire vessel basis, whereas headboats carry more passengers and payment is per person. The type of service, from a vessel- or passenger-size perspective, affects the flexibility to search different fishing locations during the course of a trip and target different species since larger concentrations of fish are required to satisfy larger groups of anglers.

#### 3.4.1.2.1 Harvest

Recreational snapper-grouper harvest in the South Atlantic has been variable during the period 2003-2007, averaging slightly below 11 million pounds (Table 3-47). On average, the private/shore mode of fishing accounted for the largest harvests at around 7.23 million pounds (MP). Well below this harvest level are those of the charter mode at 1.97 MP and headboat at 1.69 MP. Harvests in each state also fluctuated during the same period (Table 3-48). On average, Florida accounted for most of snapper-grouper harvest in the South Atlantic at around 6.83 MP, followed by North Carolina at 2.07 MP, South Carolina at 1.41 MP, and lastly by Georgia at 0.64 MP.

Table 3-47. Harvest of snapper-grouper species by mode in the South Atlantic, 2003-2007..

Year	Charterboat <sup>1</sup>	Headboat <sup>2</sup>	Shore and Private/Rental Boat <sup>1</sup>	Total
2003	2,301,303	1,375,688	7,265,886	10,942,877
2004	1,517,384	1,889,010	6,688,596	10,094,990
2005	2,313,468	1,649,210	6,123,049	10,085,727
2006	1,998,902	1,648,405	7,282,328	10,929,635
2007	1,697,350	1,893,031	8,777,570	12,367,950
Average	1,965,681	1,691,068	7,227,485	10,884,235

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

<sup>1</sup> Pounds of A and B1 fish estimated from the MRFSS Survey.

<sup>2</sup> The total annual estimate of headboat catch derived from data collected through the NMFS headboat survey.

Table 3-48. Harvest of snapper-grouper species by state in the South Atlantic, 2003-2007.

Year	Florida	Georgia	South Carolina	North Carolina
2003	7,848,011	770,993	1,042,157	1,281,714
2004	5,970,816	763,609	1,625,212	1,735,353
2005	6,696,212	622,302	852,105	1,915,107
2006	6,474,221	746,982	1,466,944	2,241,489
2007	7,173,255	320,927	2,079,880	3,199,767
Average	6,832,503	644,962	1,413,259	2,074,686

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

In the Mid-Atlantic, harvests of snapper-grouper (species in the fishery management unit of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper FMP) fell from 2003 to 2005 but started to recover in 2006 although still at levels substantially lower than those in 2003 (Table 3-49). For 2003-2005, total harvests averaged at slightly below 4 MP. The shore and private mode of fishing dominated the harvest averaging at 3.57 MP. Harvests by the other fishing modes averaged at 0.84 MP for charterboats and at 0.59 MP for headboats. New York dominated all other states in harvests, averaging at 2.49 MP, followed by New Jersey at 1.28 MP, then by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware in that order (Table 3-50).

Table 3-49. Harvest of snapper-grouper species by mode in the Mid-Atlantic, 2003-2007.

Year	Charterboat	Headboat	Shore and Private/Rental Boat	Total
2003	2,040,303		6,784,987	8,825,290
2004	934,045		2,559,977	3,494,022
2005	328,682	481,845	2,127,007	2,937,534
2006	447,665	555,066	2,878,776	3,881,507
2007	457,149	735,310	3,511,240	4,703,699
Average	841,569	590,740	3,572,397	4,768,410

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-50. Harvest of snapper-grouper species by state in the Mid-Atlantic, 2003-2007.

Year	Virginia	Maryland	Delaware	New Jersey	New York
2003	817,271	279,585	301,871	1,753,908	5,672,655
2004	384,117	162,765	75,457	1,205,003	1,666,679
2005	654,918	111,184	75,925	980,967	1,114,538
2006	741,891	147,428	128,822	1,078,690	1,784,676
2007	914,527	73,329	148,412	1,375,916	2,191,513
Average	702,545	154,858	146,097	1,278,897	2,486,012

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.



In New England, total harvests also fell from 2003 to 2005 and started to recover in 2006. The 2003-2007 average harvest of 2.41 MP is not substantially lower than harvests in 2003 of 3.4 MP (Table 3-51). Just as in other sub-regions, the shore and private mode of fishing dominated harvests, averaging at 2.15 MP. Harvests by other fishing modes averaged at substantially lower levels at 0.17 MP for headboats and 0.16 MP for charterboats. Of the five New England states, New Hampshire and Maine have not shown any snapper-grouper harvests for the 2003-2007 period (Table 3-52). Harvests are about evenly distributed among the other three states, with averages of 0.83 MP for Massachusetts, 0.78 MP for Connecticut, and 0.53 MP for Rhode Island.

Table 3-51. Harvest of snapper-grouper species by mode in New England, 2003-2007.

Year	Charterboat	Headboat	Shore and Private/Rental Boat	Total
2003	472,072		2,927,480	3,399,552
2004	106,330		2,691,904	2,798,234
2005	37,037	52,336	1,995,970	2,085,343
2006	100,250	192,745	1,350,519	1,643,514
2007	59,669	272,002	1,773,658	2,105,329
Average	155,072	172,361	2,147,906	2,406,394

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-52. Harvest of snapper-grouper species by state in New England, 2003-2007.

Year	Connecticut	Rhode Island	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Maine
2003	1,536,353	828,253	1,034,947	0	0
2004	624,917	888,075	1,285,241	0	0
2005	837,567	513,755	734,022	0	0
2006	737,463	525,903	380,148	0	0
2007	780,896	498,795	825,637	0	0
Average	903,439	650,956	851,999	0	0

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

There are ten species currently under consideration in this amendment. The distribution by mode of these species in the South Atlantic is presented in Table 3-53. Five species (black sea bass, gag, red grouper, vermilion snapper, red snapper) show relatively large harvests over the 2003-2007 period. Black sea bass accounted for the largest harvest at an average of 0.84 MP, followed somewhat closely by vermilion snapper at an average of 0.601 MP and gag at an average of 0.597 MP. Except for golden tilefish, snowy grouper, speckled hind, and vermilion snapper, the shore and private mode of fishing dominated the harvest of the ten species. Charterboats dominated in the harvest of golden tilefish and snowy grouper while headboats dominated in the harvest of speckled hind and vermilion snapper. Florida registers harvests of all ten species, Georgia does not show harvests of golden tilefish and snowy

grouper, South Carolina does not show harvests of golden tilefish and black grouper, and North Carolina does not register any harvest of black grouper (Table 3-54).

Table 3-53. South Atlantic average harvest (lbs) of 10 species in this amendment, by mode, 2003-2007.

Species	Charterboat	Headboat	Shore and Private/Rental Boat	Total
Golden Tilefish	69,303	0	16,228	68,425
Snowy Grouper	50,553	474	6,369	53,575
Speckled Hind	212	1,060		1,230
Warsaw Grouper	4,810	847	28,145	15,953
Black Grouper	3,129	1,689	32,761	36,953
Black Sea Bass	102,610	177,477	555,316	835,402
Gag	108,909	49,123	439,510	597,543
Red Grouper	48,215	23,166	280,044	351,424
Vemilion Snapper	118,490	386,936	96,071	601,497
Red Snapper	101,457	51,355	168,511	321,322

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-54. South Atlantic average harvest (lbs) of 10 species in this amendment, by state, 2003-2007.

Species	Florida	Georgia	South Carolina	North Carolina
Golden Tilefish	5,282			80,249
Snowy Grouper	36,401		178	17,175
Speckled Hind	1,083	53	1,099	186
Warsaw Grouper	15,426	26	869	447
Black Grouper	36,842	19		
Black Sea Bass	268,816	79,753	75,722	244,377
Gag	345,322	12,332	45,582	204,332
Red Grouper	112,730	54	9,800	235,723
Vemilion Snapper	173,928	49,938	273,711	167,988
Red Snapper	263,256	25,923	23,050	10,716

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

In the Mid-Atlantic, only two of the ten species appear to be harvested. Only the charterboat mode registers harvest of golden tilefish at an average of 6,740 pounds, but all fishing modes register relatively large harvests of black seas bass (Table 3-55). Virginia and Delaware are the only two states that show harvests of golden tilefish but all five states show harvest of black sea bass, with New Jersey being the leader by significant margin (Table 3-56).

Table 3-55. Mid-Atlantic average harvest (lbs) of 10 species in this amendment, by mode, 2003-2007.

Species	Charterboat	Headboat	Shore and Private/Rental Boat	Total
Golden Tilefish	6,740			6,740
Snowy Grouper				
Speckled Hind				
Warsaw Grouper				
Black Grouper				
Black Sea Bass Gag Red Grouper Vemilion Snapper Red Snapper	655,438	445,048	1,012,521	2,113,007

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-56. Mid-Atlantic average harvest (lbs) of 10 species in this amendment, by state, 2003-2007.

Species	Virginia	Maryland	Delaware	New Jersey	New York
Golden Tilefish	2,955		1,079		
Snowy Grouper					
Speckled Hind					
Warsaw Grouper					
Black Grouper					
Black Sea Bass Gag Red Grouper Vemilion Snapper Red Snapper	164,581	139,047	118,038	1,169,906	333,461

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Only black sea bass appears to be harvested in the New England area, with all fishing modes showing some harvests of the species (Table 3-57). The shore and private mode of fishing is by far the dominant fishing mode in harvesting black sea bass. New Hampshire and Maine does not show any landings of any of the ten species under consideration. Of the remaining three states in the area, Massachusetts dominated Rhode Island and Connecticut in the harvest of black sea bass (Table 3-58).

Table 3-57. New England average harvest (lbs) of 10 species in this amendment, by mode, 2003-2007.

Species	Charterboat	Headboat	Shore and Private/Rental Boat	Total
Golden Tilefish				
Snowy Grouper				
Speckled Hind				
Warsaw Grouper				
Black Grouper				
Black Sea Bass	37,695	22,263	209,348	269,305
Gag				
Red Grouper				
Vemilion Snapper				
Red Snapper				

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-58. New England average harvest (lbs) of 10 species in this amendment, by state, 2003-2007.

Species	Connecticut	Rhode Island	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Maine
Golden Tilefish					
Snowy Grouper					
Speckled Hind					
Warsaw Grouper					
Black Grouper					
Black Sea Bass	8,201	68,723	183,477		
Gag					
Red Grouper					
Vemilion Snapper					
Red Snapper					

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab and MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

For the period 2003-2007, the ten species addressed in this amendment accounted for about 26 percent of all recreational harvests of snapper-grouper in the South Atlantic. The corresponding figures for the other sub-regions are 44 percent for Mid-Atlantic and 11 percent for New England.

### 3.4.1.2.2 Effort

Recreational effort derived from the MRFSS can be characterized in terms of the number of trips as follows:

1. Target effort - The number of individual angler trips, regardless of duration, where the intercepted angler indicated that the species or a species in the species group was targeted as either the first or second primary target for the trip. The species did not have to be caught.
2. Catch effort - The number of individual angler trips, regardless of duration and target intent, where the individual species or a species in the species group was caught. The fish did not have to be kept.
3. Total recreational trips - The total estimated number of recreational trips in the South Atlantic, regardless of target intent or catch success.

Estimates of recreational effort for the entire snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic are provided in Table 3-59 for trips by mode and Table 3-60 for trips by state; those for the Mid-Atlantic are presented in Table 3-61 for trips by mode and Table 3-62 for trips by state; and, those for New England are presented in Table 3-63 for trips by mode and Table 3-64 for trips by state. The total column refers to the total number of trips taken by anglers in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery and not to the sum of catch and target trips.

In the South Atlantic, total angler trips were highest for the shore mode, followed by the private mode, and then by the charter mode (Table 3-59). However, average catch trips were highest on those taken through the private mode and lowest on those through the charter mode. The same is true with target trips: they were highest for private mode and lowest for charter mode. For the charter mode, both catch and target trips peaked in 2005 and decreased thereafter. Shore mode catch trips dropped from 2003 to 2004 but steadily increased thereafter; shore mode target trips fell from 2003 to 2005 and increased thereafter. Catch trips for the private mode fell in 2004 but increased thereafter, with relatively high levels in the last two years; target trips declined through 2005 and picked up in the last two years. Florida registered the highest total angler trips, followed in order by North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia (Table 3-60). The same pattern holds for catch trips but not for target trips. South Carolina registered slightly higher target trips than North Carolina.

Table 3-59. Recreational effort for the snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic, in thousand trips, by mode, 2003-2007.

	Charter Mode Trips			Shore Mode Trips			Private Mode Trips		
	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total
2003	118	23	412	1,103	263	10,872	2,105	648	9,963
2004	129	28	418	987	209	11,186	1,985	477	9,488
2005	373	69	971	1,095	195	11,240	2,096	473	9,886
2006	285	68	834	1,276	272	12,511	2,603	530	10,749
2007	129	40	501	1,400	321	11,938	2,851	668	13,137
Avg.	207	45.6	627	1,172	252	11,549	2,328	559	10,644

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-60. Recreational effort for the snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic, in thousand trips, by state, 2003-2007.

	Florida			Georgia			South Carolina			North Carolina		
	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total
2003	2,860	723	11,444	92	46	971	143	86	2,098	231	80	6,733
2004	2,530	532	10,800	90	26	960	191	84	2,224	289	71	7,107
2005	2,835	579	12,200	96	28	859	178	60	2,188	454	70	6,849
2006	3,325	633	13,349	71	28	799	248	133	2,670	520	76	7,276
2007	3,807	784	15,169	104	20	926	137	109	2,529	332	116	6,951
Avg.	3,071	650	12,592	90	29	903	179	94	2,341	365	82	6,983

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

In the Mid-Atlantic, the private mode trips were highest at an average of 11.75 million angler trips (Table 3-61). Total charter mode trips were significantly lower than either shore mode or private mode angler trips. For the years 2003-2005, total private mode and shore mode angler trips fluctuated about their respective means, but charter mode trips were substantially lower in the last three years. In terms of catch trips, the private mode registered an average of 74.6 thousand trips, the shore mode at 14.8 thousand trips, and the charter mode at 0.28 thousand trips. Average target trips were about the same as average catch trips for the private mode but significantly lower for both the shore and charter modes. On a state-by-state basis, New Jersey registered the highest number of total angler trips, followed by New York, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware (Table 3-62). Except for Virginia with average catch trips of 68.4 thousand, catch trips were relatively low for the various states, with a range of 5 thousand trips in Maryland to 8.02 thousand trips in New Jersey. A similar pattern holds for target trips: Virginia registered an average of 69.2 thousand trips while the other states showed a range of 0.38 thousand trips in Delaware to 3.2 thousand trips in New York.

Table 3-61. Recreational effort for the snapper-grouper fishery in the Mid-Atlantic, in thousand trips, by mode, 2003-2007.

	Charter Mode Trips			Shore Mode Trips			Private Mode Trips		
	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total
2003	3	0	1,182	3	11	7,383	51	49	11,286
2004	9	1	1,323	13	2	6,327	52	58	11,084
2005	0.8	0	735	17	4	7,935	76	76	11,729
2006	0.2	0	749	29	0	7,895	79	83	12,123
2007	6	0.4	760	12	4	8,768	115	105	12,551
Avg.	3.8	0.28	949.8	14.8	4.2	7,661.6	74.6	74.2	11,754.6

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-62. Recreational effort for the snapper-grouper fishery in the Mid-Atlantic, in thousand trips, by state, 2003-2007.

	Virginia			Maryland			Delaware			New Jersey			New York		
	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total
2003	44	48	3,113	6	0	3,329	2	0	1,104	2	2	6,779	5	9	5,525
2004	39	49	3,594	5	2	2,644	8	1	1,177	13	4	6,544	8	4	4,773
2005	55	72	3,829	11	1	3,157	6	0	1,042	13	4	6,484	10	3	5,885
2006	101	83	3,883	3	0	3,534	3	0.3	1,154	0.1	0	6,954	1	0	5,240
2007	103	94	3,696	0	12	4,003	12	0.6	1,263	12	3	7,136	8	0	5,979
Avg.	68.4	69.2	3,623	5	3	3,333.4	6.2	0.38	1,148	8.02	2.6	6,779.4	6.4	3.2	5,480

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

In New England, snapper-grouper recreational trips were substantially lower than those in other sub-regions (Table 3-63). Private mode trips were highest with an average of 4.69 million trips, followed by shore mode trips at 4.09 million trips and charter mode trips at 248 thousand trips. Both catch and target trips for snapper-grouper were very low for all fishing modes. Among the five states in the sub-region, Massachusetts registered the highest number of total trips, followed in order by Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire (Table 3-64). Both catch and target trips were very low in all states. In fact, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine registered no catch or target trips for snapper grouper.

Table 3-63. Recreational effort for the snapper-grouper fishery in New England, in thousand trips, by mode, 2003-2007.

	Charter Mode Trips			Shore Mode Trips			Private Mode Trips		
	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total
2003	0.1	0	319	0.4	0	3,833	1	0	4,426
2004	0	0	301	0.6	2	3,909	3	0	4,450
2005	0.03	0	205	0.6	0	3,819	0	0	5,016
2006	0	0	189	0.6	0	4,510	0	2	4,681
2007	0	0	226	0	3	4,355	3	0	4,862
Avg.	0.03	0	248	0.44	1	4,085.2	1.4	0.4	4,687

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-64. Recreational effort for the snapper-grouper fishery in New England, in thousand trips, by state, 2003-2007.

	Connecticut			Rhode Island			Massachusetts			New Hampshire			Maine		
	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total	Catch	Targ.	Total
2003	0	0	1,563	2	0	1,594	0	0	4,085	0	0	415	0	0	919
2004	1	0	1,538	0.6	0.2	1,503	1	2	4,501	0	0	360	0	0	758
2005	0	0	1,573	0.6	0	1,590	0	0	4,318	0	0	481	0	0	1,076
2006	0	0	1,454	0.6	0	1,671	0	2	4,602	0	0	469	0	0	1,181
2007	0	0	1,658	0	0	1,509	3	3	4,610	0	0	456	0	0	1,209
Avg.	0.2	0	1,557.2	0.76	0.04	1,573.4	0.8	1.4	4,423.2	0	0	436.2	0	0	1,028.6

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Estimates of recreational effort for the ten species considered in this amendment are provided in Table 3-65 for trips by mode and Table 3-66 for trips by state. The total column refers to the total number of trips taken by anglers for all ten species and not to the sum of catch and target trips.

In terms of total angler trips, the shore mode dominated all other modes for trips catching and/or targeting any of the ten species in this amendment (Table 3-65). However, in terms of catch and target trips, the private mode dominated the other two fishing modes in most of the ten species. There are also observable regional variations in catch and target trips for the ten species under consideration (Table 3-66). In both catch and target trips, Florida dominated all other states for most species. Notable exceptions are golden tilefish and black sea bass where North Carolina had a slight edge over Florida in catch but not in target trips. It is also worth noting that South Carolina showed higher target trips for black sea bass than either Florida or North Carolina.

Table 3-65. South Atlantic average recreational effort for 10 species in this amendment, in thousand trips, by mode, 2003-2007.

Species	Charter Mode Trips			Shore Mode Trips			Private Mode Trips		
	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total
Golden Tilefish	3	0	463	0	0	11,514	2	1	10,658
Snowy Grouper	2	247	463	0	0	11,514	2,217	414	10,658
Speckled Hind	0.1	0.0	463	0.2	0.0	11,514	0.8	0.1	10,658
Warsaw Grouper	0.2	0.0	463	0.2	0.0	11,514	1.2	0.0	10,658
Black Grouper	0.8	0.0	463	0.7	0.2	11,514	12.7	3.7	10,658
Black Sea Bass	37.1	3.5	463	73.8	0.8	11,514	489.3	46.6	10,658
Gag Grouper	8.1	1.8	463	10.5	2.2	11,514	93.0	33.5	10,658
Red Grouper	9.6	0.0	463	1.8	0.5	11,514	59.9	3.1	10,658
Vermilion Snapper	25.6	0.6	463	1.0	0.0	11,514	53.5	2.4	10,658
Red Snapper	14.8	2.8	463	1.6	4.2	11,514	63.0	36.3	10,658

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.

Table 3-66. South Atlantic average recreational effort for 10 species in this amendment, in thousand trips, by state, 2003-2007. .

Species	Florida			Georgia			South Carolina			North Carolina		
	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total	Catch	Target	Total
Golden Tilefish	1.3	0.5	12,487.4	0.0	0.0	895.0	0.0	0.0	2,315.6	3.6	0.3	6,936.4
Snowy Grouper	3.0	0.7	12,487.4	0.0	0.0	895.0	0.0	0.0	2,315.6	1.4	0.0	6,936.4
Speckled Hind	1.1	0.0	12,487.4	0.0	0.0	895.0	0.0	0.0	2,315.6	0.0	0.1	6,936.4
Warsaw Grouper	1.4	0.0	12,487.4	0.0	0.0	895.0	0.0	0.0	2,315.6	0.0	0.0	6,936.4
Black Grouper	14.0	3.9	12,487.4	0.0	0.0	895.0	0.3	0.0	2,315.6	0.0	0.0	6,936.4
Black Sea Bass	200.3	12.0	12,487.4	30.7	4.7	895.0	140.0	23.2	2,315.6	229.2	11.0	6,936.4
Gag Grouper	88.5	35.5	12,487.4	2.0	0.0	895.0	5.0	0.9	2,315.6	16.1	1.0	6,936.4
Red Grouper	56.1	3.0	12,487.4	0.0	0.0	895.0	1.0	0.0	2,315.6	14.3	0.5	6,936.4
Vermilion Snapper	53.0	1.6	12,487.4	6.9	0.0	895.0	9.9	1.0	2,315.6	10.3	0.4	6,936.4
Red Snapper	71.6	39.1	12,487.4	5.0	1.4	895.0	2.0	2.8	2,315.6	0.9	0.0	6,936.4

Source: MRFSS database, NOAA Fisheries, NMFS, SERO.



Similar analysis of recreational effort is not possible for the headboat sector since data are not collected at the angler level. Estimates of effort in the headboat sector are provided in terms of angler days, or the number of standardized 12-hour fishing days that account for the different half-, three-quarter-, and full-day fishing trips by headboats. Despite the inability to associate headboat effort with specific species, the stationary bottom nature of headboat fishing, as opposed to trolling, suggests that all headboat trips and, hence, angler days, are snapper-grouper trips by intent, though not necessarily success.

Headboat angler days are presented in Table 3-67. Due to very low headboat angler days for Georgia, entries for Georgia were combined with those of Florida. For the period 2003-2007, total headboat angler days fluctuated around the mean of 240,980 days. On average, Florida accounted for the largest number of angler days (164,492), or about 68 percent of all headboat angler days. Nevertheless, the numbers for South Carolina (47,571 days) and North Carolina (27,312 days) are far from being negligible.

Table 3-67. Estimate of headboat angler days for the U.S. South Atlantic.

	Florida	South Carolina	North Carolina	Total
2003	145,011	36,556	22,998	206,568
2004	173,701	50,461	27,255	253,421
2005	171,078	34,036	31,573	238,692
2006	175,522	56,074	25,736	259,338
2007	157,150	60,729	29,002	246,881
Average	164,492	47,571	27,312	240,980

Source: The Headboat Survey, NOAA Fisheries, SEFSC, Beaufort Lab.

### 3.4.1.2.3 Permits

For-hire vessels in the South Atlantic are required to have a snapper-grouper for-hire permit to fish for or possess snapper-grouper species in the EEZ. The number of permitted vessels for the period 2003-2005 is provided in Table 3-68. This sector operates as an open access fishery and not all permitted vessels are necessarily active in the fishery. Some vessel owners have been known to purchase open access permits as insurance for uncertainties in the fisheries in which they currently operate.

The number of for-hire permits issued in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery increased over the period 2003-2007, from 1,477 permits in 2003 to 1,754 permits in 2007. Most of the increases would likely be for strictly for-hire business, since permits issued for vessels operating as for-hire and commercial entities remained about flat from 2005 to 2006 and fell in 2007. The majority of snapper-grouper for-hire permitted vessels were home-ported in Florida; a good number of vessels were also home-ported in North Carolina and South Carolina. Interestingly, there were several vessels with homeports in states other than those within the South Atlantic Council's area of jurisdiction. Most of the vessels with both for-hire and commercial permits were home-ported in the South Atlantic Council's area of jurisdiction.

The for-hire permit does not distinguish between whether the vessel operates as a charterboat or headboat. Based on a 1997 survey, Holland *et al.* (1999) estimated that a total of 1,080 charter vessels and 96 headboats supplied for-hire services in all South Atlantic fisheries during 1997.

Table 3-68. South Atlantic snapper-grouper for-hire permit holders by home port state, 2003-2007.

Home Port State	Number of vessels issued for-hire vessel permits						Number of vessels with both a for-hire permit and a commercial snapper-grouper permit					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Avg.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Avg.
Florida	957	1,084	1,119	1,108	1,140	<b>1,082</b>	148	151	148	151	122	<b>144</b>
North Carolina	206	232	254	284	315	<b>258</b>	45	42	43	46	40	<b>43</b>
South Carolina	122	108	121	119	129	<b>120</b>	34	33	33	34	24	<b>32</b>
Georgia	36	27	33	33	30	<b>32</b>	4	2	2	2	3	<b>3</b>
Virginia	5	13	10	10	8	<b>9</b>		4	3	2		<b>3</b>
Other States	69	48	51	62	69	<b>60</b>	8	3	5	3	2	<b>4</b>
Gulf States	82	82	79	65	63	<b>74</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>227</b>

Source: Southeast Permits Database, NOAA Fisheries, SERO.

### 3.4.1.2.4 Economic Value and Expenditures

Participation, effort, and harvest are indicators of the value of saltwater recreational fishing. However, a more specific indicator of value is the satisfaction that anglers experience over and above their costs of fishing. The monetary value of this satisfaction is referred to as consumer surplus. The value or benefit derived from the recreational experience is dependent on several quality determinants, which include fish size, catch success rate, and the number of fish kept. These variables help determine the value of a fishing trip and influence total demand for recreational fishing trips.

Estimates of the economic value of a day of saltwater recreational fishing in the South Atlantic indicate that the mean value of access per marine recreational fishing trip is \$109.31 for the South Atlantic (Haab *et al.* 2001). While this estimate is not specific to snapper-grouper fishing trips, it may shed light on the magnitude of an angler's willingness to pay for this type of recreational experience.

Willingness to pay for an incremental increase in catch and keep rates per trip was also estimated to be \$3.01 for bottom fish species by Haab *et al.* (2001). Whitehead *et al.* (2001) estimated the marginal willingness to pay to avoid a one fish red snapper bag limit decrease to be \$1.06 to \$2.20. Finally, Haab *et al.* (2001) provided a compensating variation (the amount of money a person would have to receive to be no worse off after a reduction of the bag limit) estimate of \$2.49 per fish when calculated across all private boat anglers that targeted snapper-grouper species in the South Atlantic.

These valuation estimates should not be confused with angler expenditures or economic activity. While expenditures for a specific good or service may represent a proxy or lower bound of value (a person would not logically pay more for something than it was worth to them), they do not represent the net value (benefits minus cost), nor the change in value associated with a change in the fishing experience. However, angler expenditures benefit a number of sectors that provide goods and services for salt-water sport fishing. Gentner *et al.* (2001) provides estimates of saltwater recreational fishing trip expenditures (Table 3-69). These estimates do not include expenditures in Monroe County, Florida, or expenditures in the headboat sector.

Table 3-69. Summary of expenditures on saltwater trips.

Item	North Carolina		South Carolina		Georgia		Florida	
	Resident	Non Resident	Resident	Non Resident	Resident	Non Resident	Resident	Non Resident
Shore mode trip expenses	\$63.61	\$75.53	\$54.12	\$104.27	\$31.78	\$115.13	\$36.90	\$141.30
Private/rental boat trip expenses	\$71.28	\$92.15	\$35.91	\$67.07	\$161.34	\$77.51	\$66.59	\$94.15
Charter mode trip expenses	\$201.66	\$110.71	\$139.72	\$220.97	\$152.45	\$155.90	\$96.11	\$196.16
Charter fee-average-per day	\$133.76	\$70.59	\$114.26	\$109.97	\$73.68	\$80.99	\$71.37	\$100.79

Source: 1999 MRFSS add-on survey (Gentner *et al.* 2001).

### 3.4.1.2.5 Financial Operations of the Charter and Headboat Sectors

Holland *et al.* (1999) estimated that the charterboat fee in the South Atlantic ranged from \$292 to \$2,000. The actual cost depended on state, trip length, and the variety of services offered by the charter operation. Depending on the state, the average fee for a half-day trip ranged from \$296 to \$360, for a full day trip the range was \$575 to \$710, and for an overnight trip the range was \$1,000 to \$2,000. Most (>90 percent) Florida charter operators offered half-day and full-day trips and about 15 percent of the fleet offered overnight trips. In comparison, only about 3 percent of operations in the other South Atlantic states offered overnight trips.

For headboats, the average fee in Florida was \$29 for a half-day trip and \$45 for a full day trip. For North and South Carolina, the average base fee was \$34 per person for a half-day trip and \$61 per person for a full day trip. Most of these headboat trips operated in Federal waters in the South Atlantic (Holland *et al.* 1999).

Capital investment in charter vessels averaged \$109,301 in Florida, \$79,868 for North Carolina, \$38,150 for South Carolina and \$51,554 for Georgia (Holland *et al.* 1999). Charterboat owners incur expenses for inputs such as fuel, ice, and tackle in order to offer the services required by their passengers. Most expenses incurred in 1997 by charter vessel owners were on crew wages and salaries and fuel. The average annual charterboat business expenditures incurred was \$68,816 for Florida vessels, \$46,888 for North Carolina vessels, \$23,235 for South Carolina vessels, and \$41,688 for vessels in Georgia in 1997. The average capital investment for headboats in the South Atlantic was approximately \$220,000 in 1997. Total annual business expenditures averaged \$135,737 for headboats in Florida and \$105,045 for headboats in other states in the South Atlantic.

The 1999 study on the for-hire sector in the Southeastern U.S. presented two sets of average gross revenue estimates for the charter and headboat sectors in the South Atlantic (Holland *et al.*, 1999). The first set of estimates were those reported by survey respondents and were as follows: \$51,000 for charterboats on the Atlantic coast of Florida; \$60,135 for charterboats in North Carolina; \$26,304 for charterboats in South Carolina; \$56,551 for charterboats in Georgia; \$140,714 for headboats in Florida; and \$123,000 for headboats in the other South Atlantic states (Holland *et al.*, 1999). The authors generated a second set of estimates using the reported average trip fee, average number of trips per year, and average number of passengers per trip (for the headboat sector) for each vessel category for Florida vessels. Using this method, the resultant average gross revenue figures were \$69,268 for charterboats and \$299,551 for headboats. Since the calculated estimates were considerably higher than the reported estimates (22 percent higher for charterboats and 113 percent higher for headboats), the authors surmised that this was due to sensitivity associated with reporting gross receipts, and subsequent under reporting. Alternatively, the respondents could have overestimated individual components of the calculated estimates. Although the authors only applied this methodology to Florida vessels, assuming the same degree of under reporting in the other states results in the following estimates in average gross revenues: \$73,365 for charterboats in North Carolina, \$32,091 for charterboats in South Carolina; \$68,992 for charterboats in Georgia; and \$261,990 for headboats in the other South Atlantic states.

It should be noted that the study's authors were concerned that while the reported gross revenue figures may be underestimates of true vessel income, the calculated values could overestimate gross income per vessel from for-hire activity (Holland *et al.*, 1999). Some of these vessels are also used in commercial fishing activities and that income is not reflected in these estimates.

### 3.4.2 Social and Cultural Environment

A more detailed description of the social and cultural environment of the snapper-grouper fishery is contained in Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006) and is incorporated herein by reference. The following sections summarize key information relevant to this action. Key communities were identified primarily based on permit and employment activity. These data were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and from state and federal permitting agencies.

Permit trends are hard to determine, since several factors may affect how many vessels are homeported in certain communities, including vessel mobility, shifting stock locations, and resettlement of fishermen due to coastal development. Nevertheless, although vessel location shifts occur, static geographical representations help determine where impacts may be felt.

Data from the US Census Bureau must be used with some caution. Census data may not reflect shifting community demographics. Businesses routinely start up and fail or move and the census data collection cycle may fail to capture key changes. Further, census estimates do not include seasonal visitors and tourists, or those that live less than half the year in a surveyed area. Many of the latter group may work as seasonal employees and not be counted. Census data also misses some types of labor, such as day laborers, undocumented crew members, or family members that help with bookkeeping responsibilities.

Permit requirements for the commercial snapper-grouper fishery were established in 1998 by Amendment 8 (SAFMC 1997). This amendment created a limited entry system for the fishery and established two types of permits based on the historic landings associated with a particular permit. Those who could demonstrate a certain amount of landings over a certain time period received permits that did not limit the number of pounds of snapper-grouper that could be landed from federal waters (hereafter referred to as “unlimited commercial permits”). These permits were transferable. Vessels with verified landings, but did not meet the threshold were issued permits that allowed them to land 225 pounds of snapper-grouper species from federal waters each trip (hereafter referred to as “limited commercial permits”). These permits were not transferable. New entry into the fishery required the purchase of two unlimited permits from existing permit holders for exchange for a new permit. This “two for one” system was intended to gradually decrease the number of permits in the fishery. These restrictions only applied to the commercial snapper-grouper permit.

Impacts on fishing communities from coastal development, rising property taxes, decreasing access to waterfront due to increasing privatization of public resources, rising cost of dockage and fuel, lack of maintenance of waterways and ocean passages, competition with imported fish, and other less tangible (often political) factors have combined to put all these communities and their associated fishing sectors under great stress.

While studies on the general identification of fishing communities have been undertaken in the past few years, little social or cultural investigation into the nature of the snapper-grouper fishery itself has occurred. A socioeconomic study by Waters *et al.* (1997) covered the

general characteristics of the fishery in the South Atlantic, but those data are now almost 10 years old and do not capture important changes in the fishery. Chevront and Neal (2004) conducted survey work of the North Carolina commercial snapper-grouper fishery south of Cape Hatteras, but did not include ethnographic examination of communities dependent upon fishing.

To help fill information gaps, members of the South Atlantic Council's Snapper-Grouper Advisory Panel, Council members, Advisory Panel members, and representatives from the angling public identified communities they believed would be most impacted by the management measures proposed in Amendment 13C on the species addressed by this amendment. Details of their designation of particular communities, and the factors considered in this designation, can be found in Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006).

Because so many communities in the South Atlantic benefit from snapper-grouper fishing, the following discussion focuses on "indicator communities," defined as communities thought to be most heavily impacted by snapper-grouper regulations.

### 3.4.2.1 North Carolina



Figure 3-13. North Carolina communities with substantial fishing activity, as identified by South Atlantic Advisory Panels.

#### 3.4.2.1.1 *Statewide*

##### **Overview**

Of the four states in the South Atlantic region, North Carolina (Figure 3-11) is often recognized as possessing the most “intact” commercial fishing industry; that is, it is more robust in terms of viable fishing communities and fishing industry activity than the other three states. The state offers a wide variety of fishing opportunities, including sound fishing, trolling for tuna, bottom fishing, and shrimping. Perhaps because of the wide variety of fishing opportunities, fishermen have been better able to weather regulations and coastal development pressures, adjusting their annual fishing patterns as times have changed.

## **Commercial Fishing**

There has been a steady decline in the number of federal commercial snapper-grouper permits North Carolina since 1999, with 194 unlimited commercial permits in 1999, but only 139 in 2004. Limited permits similarly declined from 36 to 16.

State license sale and use statistics for all types of licenses also indicate an overall decrease since 1994. While the overall number of state licenses to sell any species of fish or shellfish increased from 6,781 in 1994 to 9,712 in 2001/2002, the number of license holders actually reporting sales decreased from 6,710 in 1994/1995 to 5,509 in 2001/2002 (SAFMC 2006).

North Carolina fishermen demographics are detailed in Chevront and Neal (2004). Ninety eight percent of surveyed fishermen were white and 58 percent had completed some college or had graduated from college. Of those who chose to answer the question, 27 percent of respondents reported a household income of less than \$30,000 per year, and 21 percent made at least \$75,000 per year. On average, respondents had been fishing for 18 years, and had lived in their communities for 27 years.

Chevront and Neal (2004) also provided an overview of how North Carolina commercial snapper-grouper fishermen carry out their fishery. Approximately 65 percent of surveyed fishermen indicated year-round fishing. Gag is the fish most frequently targeted by these fishermen, with 61 percent of fishermen targeting gag at some point in the year, despite the prohibition of commercial sales and limit to the recreational bag limit in March and April. Vermilion snapper (36.3 percent) and black sea bass (46 percent) are the next most frequently targeted species. A significant number of fishermen land king mackerel during each month, with over 20 percent of fishermen targeting king mackerel between October and May. During the gag closed season, king mackerel are targeted by about 35 percent of the fishermen. Other snapper/grouper complex species landed by at least 5 percent of the fishermen in any given month were red grouper (39.5 percent), scamp (27.4 percent), snowy grouper (9.7 percent), grunts (14.5 percent), triggerfish (13.7 percent), and golden tilefish (5.6 percent). Non-snapper/grouper complex species landed by at least 5 percent of the fishermen in any given month included Atlantic croaker, yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna, dolphin, and shrimp.

## **Recreational Fishing**

Recreational fishing is well developed in North Carolina and, due to natural geography, is not limited to areas along the coast. Data show that North Carolina is almost on par with east Florida for total recreational fishing participation effort (data not shown; see SAFMC (2006)). A brief discussion of public boat ramps and local recreational fishing clubs, as well as sources of information used by these anglers, can be found in SAFMC (2006).

The North Carolina state legislature approved the creation of a state recreational saltwater fishing license in 2004. The license created controversy for both the recreational and commercial sectors, each believing that it will hurt or help their access to marine resources. Possession of the license, subject to exemptions, has been required as of January 1, 2007 (<http://www.ncdmf.net/recreational/NCCRFLfaq.htm>).



### 3.4.2.1.2 Hatteras Village

A detailed history of this community, from its discovery by Italian explorers in the 16<sup>th</sup> century to establishment of a National Seashore in 1953, can be found in SAFMC (2006).

#### Overview

Census data indicate there was not a significant increase in population size in Hatteras Village from 1990 to 2000 (SAFMC 2006). The demographics of the island have shifted, as is evidenced in the decreasing percentage of the population that is actively in the workforce, perhaps reflecting a larger number of retirees in the community, and the increasing proportion of residents with higher education, also reflecting a retired, professional segment of the population. Hatteras Village has also experienced a significant increase in the percent of the population in the farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, from 5.6 percent to 10.8 percent. This may be reflective of the increasing number of persons employed in businesses related to recreational fishing, such as charter boat captains and crew, boat repair and sales, marinas, etc. See SAFMC (2006) for the raw data describing community demographics. Figure 3-12 includes two maps detailing the area.

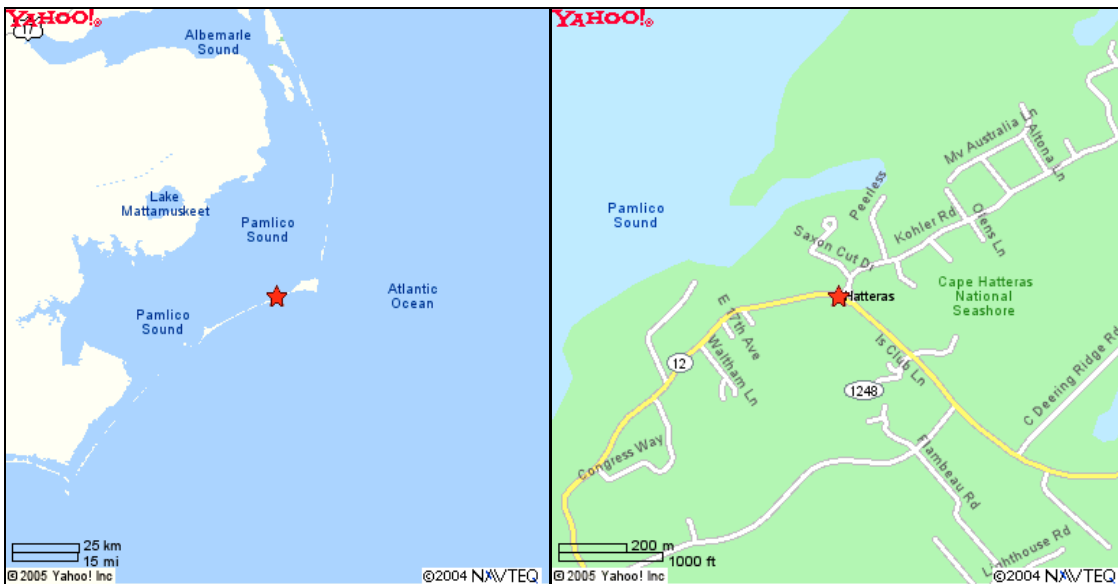


Figure 3-14. Hatteras Island and Village, Outer Banks, North Carolina.

Source: Yahoo Maps, <http://www.yahoo.com>.

#### Commercial Fishing

Anecdotal information from Hatteras residents indicates the number of fish houses has decreased as tourism has increased (SAFMC 2006). Residents, however, still promote the fisherman's way of life through festivals and special community designations (SAFMC 2006).

Mirroring the statewide trend, the number of unlimited commercial permits held by residents of Hatteras decreased from 1999 (9 permits) to 2004 (5 permits). The number of limited

commercial permits has remained at 3 (SAFMC 2006). Twenty people stated they were employed in fishing related industry in the 1998 census, with 18 of these employed by marinas. A listing of the six marinas and eight bait and tackle stores in Hatteras Village can be found in SAFMC (2006).

### Recreational Fishing

Hatteras is host to several prestigious fishing tournaments and is homeport for the island's famous charter fishing fleet. The number of charter/headboat permits held by Hatteras residents has dramatically increased, from one permit in 1999 to 28 in 2004.

#### 3.4.2.1.3 Wanchese

A history of this community, and neighboring Manteo, describing its persistence as a small, close-knit community focused on making its living from the sea, can be found in SAFMC (2006).

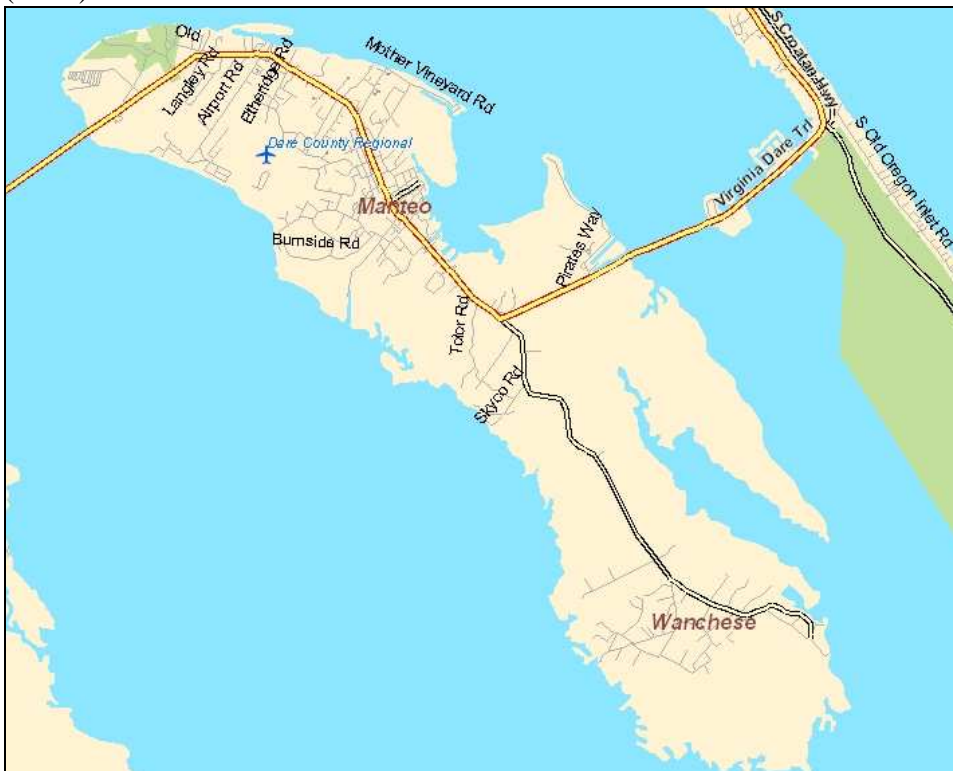


Figure 3-15. Map of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, showing Wanchese and Manteo. Source: Kitner 2005.

### Overview

Figure 3-13 provides a map of Roanoke Island, including Wanchese and Manteo. While Wanchese has maintained its identity as a commercial fishing community, it faces continuing pressure from developers in nearby Manteo and other Outer Banks communities. However,

the town has recently approved a zoning document that would prevent unplanned growth and would help preserve working waterfronts and residential areas (Kozak 2005). A partial community profile detailing local traffic patterns, businesses, and prominent families can be found in SAFMC (2006).

The largest industrial area in Wanchese is centered on the Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park, built to enhance business opportunities in the seafood and marine trades. Tenants of the park are able to ship products overnight to major domestic and international markets through the airport in Norfolk, Virginia. The park is utilized by fishermen and seafood dealers, as well as boatbuilding and boat maintenance businesses. The park is full of activity and it is common to find large numbers of people, especially Hispanics, working in the marine trade industries.

Census statistics from 2000 show the population of Wanchese is aging and very homogenous, with little ethnic diversity. There has been a slight increase in the Hispanic population since 1990, mirroring most other communities in North Carolina. Education levels have also increased, and the poverty rate has decreased. A higher percentage of people are employed in fishing-related professions in Wanchese than in almost any other community – 10 percent – although even that number has decreased nearly 50 percent since 1990.

### **Commercial Fishing**

Commercial landings and value for Wanchese/Stumpy Point declined from 31.9 million pounds valued at \$26.1 million in 2001 to 28.7 million pounds valued at \$23.2 million in 2002. In 2001, Wanchese/Stumpy Point was listed as the 28<sup>th</sup> most prominent United States port based on the value of the product landed, declining to 30<sup>th</sup> in 2002. While landings increased in 2003, to 33 million pounds, value further declined to \$21 million (31<sup>st</sup> place), with further declines in both poundage (31 million pounds) and value (\$20.5 million) in 2004.

Amendment 8, which limited entry into the commercial snapper-grouper fishery, does not appear to have caused a decrease in the number of commercial permits held by residents of Wanchese (SAFMC 2006). In 1999, seven unlimited commercial permits were held, with eight in 2004. Three limited commercial licenses were held in both 1999 and in 2004.

One hundred twenty residents of Wanchese stated they were employed in fishing related industries in the 1998 census (SAFMC 2006). Sixteen of these were listed as employed in fishing, 56 in fish and seafood, and 40 in boatbuilding.

There were 228 commercial vessels registered and 201 state standard commercial fishing licenses issued in the community in 2002 (SAFMC 2006). Wanchese residents also held 12 dealer licenses. The town is an important unloading port for many vessels transiting to and from the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic.

### **Recreational Fishing**

As of 2005, nine boatbuilding businesses were located in Wanchese, building either pleasure yachts, recreational fishing vessels or, less often, commercial fishing vessels. There were two

bait and tackle businesses and two marinas in town. All these businesses rely on the fishing industry. Manteo also maintains an active private and for-hire recreational fishing community. From 1999 to 2004, there was an increase in the number of charter/headboat licenses held, from two permits to nine permits. As most of the recreational sector for the region operates out of Manteo and Nags Head, these communities would be more affected by recreational fishing restrictions than would Wanchese.



Figure 3-16. Area of Carteret County, North Carolina, showing Morehead City, Atlantic Beach (at the red star), and Beaufort.

Source: Yahoo Maps, <http://www.yahoo.com>.

#### 3.4.2.1.4 Morehead City

In Carteret County, Morehead City, Beaufort, and Atlantic Beach form a triad of different but complementary communities in close geographic proximity (Figure 3-14). A detailed history of Morehead City, from its founding in the 1840s-1850s to its development as a center for sport and tournament fishing in recent years, can be found in SAFMC (2006).

#### Overview

Morehead City's economy is currently based on tourism, fishing (commercial and recreational), light industry, government, and other service and professional industries. The town has regained its commercial viability as a modern port terminal, and benefits from its

location on the “sound-side” of the Atlantic Beach resort trade. Diving has become an important tourist activity; Rodale’s Scuba Diving magazine recently named North Carolina as the best wreck diving destination in North America, and Morehead City as the best overall dive destination. Recreational fishing effort is growing quickly, as new marinas, boat storage areas, boat builders, and marine supply stores open in the city.

Detailed statistics detailing community demographics of Morehead City in 1990 and 2000 can be found in SAFMC (2006). The population of Morehead City increased from 1990 to 2000, with sizable increases in the number of people declaring non-white ethnicities. Median income increased from approximately \$20,000 to nearly \$29,000 from 1990 to 2000. Median home value nearly doubled, and median rent increased 35 percent. The percentage of those completing high school increased by 10 percent, and there was a seven percent increase in those receiving a bachelor’s degree or higher. The poverty level decreased. However, the unemployment rate increased. The occupations of farming, fishing, and forestry employ more than one percent of the population of Morehead City.

### **Commercial Fishing**

In 1998, 100 people were employed in fishing related businesses according to census figures, with 40 employed in marinas and 36 employed in fish and seafood businesses (SAFMC 2006). Over 200 state commercial vessel licenses, 150 state standard commercial fishing licenses, and 14 dealer licenses were issued by the state to residents of Morehead City in 2002. The number of unlimited commercial permits held by Morehead City residents was 15 in 1999 and 14 in 2004, while the three limited commercial permits held in 1999 were no longer held by 2004 (SAFMC 2006). As of 2002, the state had issued 211 commercial vessel registrations, 150 standard commercial licenses, and 14 dealer licenses to Morehead City residents. Residents of Morehead City were primarily employed by marinas (40 percent) and fish and seafood (36 percent), with 16 percent employed in boatbuilding businesses.

A narrative detailing the fishing methods, habits, and observations of a bandit-rig fisherman in Morehead City can be found in SAFMC (2006).

### **Recreational Fishing**

The number of charter/headboat permits held by Morehead City residents nearly doubled, from seven in 1999 to 13 in 2004.

#### **3.4.2.1.5 Beaufort**

Beaufort is located on the coast near Cape Lookout, and borders the southern portion of the Outer Banks. Its deep harbor is home to vessels of all sizes, and its marinas are a favorite stop-over for transient boaters. A detailed history of Beaufort, from its establishment to its importance as a trade center during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, to its later involvement in the menhaden fishing industry, can be found in SAFMC (2006).

## **Overview**

Tourism, service industries, retail businesses, and construction are important mainstays of the Beaufort area, with many shops and restaurants catering to people from outside the area. Census data show a slight decrease in population size from 1990 to 2000, from 3,808 inhabitants to 3,771, perhaps due to the aging population. Educational attainment rose over the last decade, and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line fell slightly. The percentage of those in the labor force decreased, another possible indication of an aging population. However, the percentage unemployed also decreased. The number of people working in farming, fishing, and forestry remained about the same from 1990 to 2000. According to census business pattern data from 1998, most of the fishing-related employment in Beaufort (total 300 persons) occurs in the boat building industry, which employs 184 residents (SAFMC 2006). Forty-eight people reported working in marinas, while others are employed in fish processing, fish harvesting, and seafood marketing.

## **Commercial Fishing**

There has been a slight decrease in the number of unlimited commercial permits held by residents of Beaufort, from 5 permits in 1999 to 4 permits in 2004. In the last two years, the one limited commercial permit held by a Beaufort resident was no longer reported. As of 2002, the state had issued 430 commercial vessel registrations, 294 standard commercial licenses, and 32 dealer licenses to Beaufort residents.

## **Recreational Fishing**

There has been virtually no change in the number of charter/headboat permits, 1 permit in 2003 and 2004, held by residents.

### ***3.4.2.1.6 Atlantic Beach***

Atlantic Beach has been a popular resort town since the 1870s. The first bathing pavilion was built on Bogue Banks in 1887. Tourists flocked to the resorts, and ferry service to Atlantic Beach increased. Other resorts and tourism related development occurred over the next century, and the area remains a popular vacation destination ([www.atlanticbeach-nc.com/history\\_part-1.html](http://www.atlanticbeach-nc.com/history_part-1.html)).

## **Overview**

Atlantic Beach demographic data from 1990 and 2000 show a slight population decline since 1990, as well as decreases in the percent of the population involved in farming, fishing, and forestry (SAFMC 2006). The median age of the population has increased, perhaps a reflection of the growing number of retirees moving to this area of the coast.

## Commercial Fishing

As observed in other areas of North Carolina, since limited access was put into place, the number of commercial permits has decreased from eight unlimited commercial permits in 1999 to four in 2004, and four limited commercial permits to zero (SAFMC 2006). In 1998, 60 residents of Atlantic Beach were employed in fishing related industry, with 93 percent of those employed by the marine sector. In 2002, 56 vessels were registered with the state as commercial fishing vessels, 42 standard commercial fishing licenses were held by Atlantic Beach residents, and there were ten valid dealer licenses issued to community members (SAFMC 2006).

## Recreational Fishery

Since 1999, the number of federal charter/headboat permits held by Atlantic City residents has increased from six to 19, though only one permit was recorded in 2002. Of the 60 individuals reporting working in a fishing related industry in 1998, 46 worked in marinas. Two state permits were issued to recreational fishing tournaments to sell licenses in 2002 (SAFMC 2006).



Figure 3-17. General area of Sneads Ferry, North Carolina.

Source: Yahoo Maps, <http://www.yahoo.com>.

### 3.4.2.1.7 Sneads Ferry

Sneads Ferry is a historical fishing village located on the New River near the northern tip of Topsail Island (Figure 3-15). The river joins the Intracoastal Waterway at Sneads Ferry, with

easy access to the Atlantic Ocean. A very active commercial fishing community, Sneads Ferry takes in more fish than any other Onslow County port (<http://www.cbcoastline.com/areainfo.htm>). It also includes Camp Lejeune, a U.S. Marine base. The Sneads Ferry Shrimp Festival has been held annually since 1971. Now grown to a two-day event, the annual shrimp festival is the town's major fund-raiser. From its proceeds, the town established a 14-acre community park and built a 7200-sq. ft. Shrimp Festival Community Building ([www.sneadsferry.com/areahistory/his\\_sf.htm](http://www.sneadsferry.com/areahistory/his_sf.htm)).

## **Overview**

Census data indicate the population of Sneads Ferry increased by about 10 percent from 1990 to 2000, from 2,031 inhabitants to 2,248. Most new residents were white, and the number of black or African American residents decreased from 159 to 115. Median income increased from about \$20,000 to nearly \$35,000. Median home value increased from \$65,000 to \$110,000, but median rent remained about the same. The percentage of those completing high school increased by 10 percent and the percent of residents with at least a Bachelor's degree doubled, from six percent to 12.8 percent. The poverty level decreased from 20.9 percent to 13.5 percent, and the percentage of the population unemployed decreased from 8.3 percent to 2.2 percent. The percentage of residents employed in farming, fishing, and forestry decreased by half from 18.2 percent to 9 percent, while employment in sales and office occupations increased by over 17 percent. It is unclear who may be buying home sites on newly developed land in the town, but the town's current demographics may point to an increase in retirees in Sneads Ferry, as they are better educated, have higher incomes, and are older. The dramatic decline by approximately 50 percent of persons employed in extractive natural resource occupations may be due to increasing job opportunities outside of the community, the changing impacts of regulations, or status of the resources

## **Commercial Fishing**

Sneads Ferry is a small town with little of the large-scale development seen elsewhere on the North Carolina coast. Many houses in the community have fishing vessels docked in front of the house or on the lawn. The white rubber boots worn by commercial fishermen in this community and many other parts of North Carolina are commonly referred to as "Sneads Ferry Sneakers", suggesting the importance of commercial fishing to the area. Most of the fishermen in town are shrimpers and net fishermen who go out daily. There is also a strong contingent of black sea bass pot fishermen resident in the town. The species with the highest consistent landings in the town are black sea bass, button clams, blue crab, flounders, mullet, shrimp, spot, and whiting.

The number of federal charter/headboat permits held by residents increased from six in 1999 to 13 in 2004, while the number of unlimited commercial permits decreased from 22 to 17, and the number of limited commercial permits remained at one (SAFMC 2006). Over 347 commercial fishing vessels were registered with the state in 2002, and 228 residents held state-issued standard commercial fishing licenses. There were also 18 dealer licenses in the community and 169 shellfish licenses. In 1998, 16 persons were employed in fishing related industry, with 75 percent working in fish and seafood.



## Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing in Sneads Ferry is not as prominent an activity as in Morehead City. However, there are a large number of vessels with charter permits for snapper-grouper homeported there. Little is currently known about recreational fishing out of Sneads Ferry, aside for its advertisement as an important tourist attraction in many websites that discuss the community. At least five marinas cater to recreational fishermen. There are two other marinas at Camp LeJeune Marine Base, just across the Neuse River. Some smaller river and sound fishing charters operating out of the area and one headboat runs from Sneads Ferry. Other than black sea bass, it does not appear that many snapper-grouper species are frequently caught recreationally from Sneads Ferry.

### 3.4.2.2 South Carolina

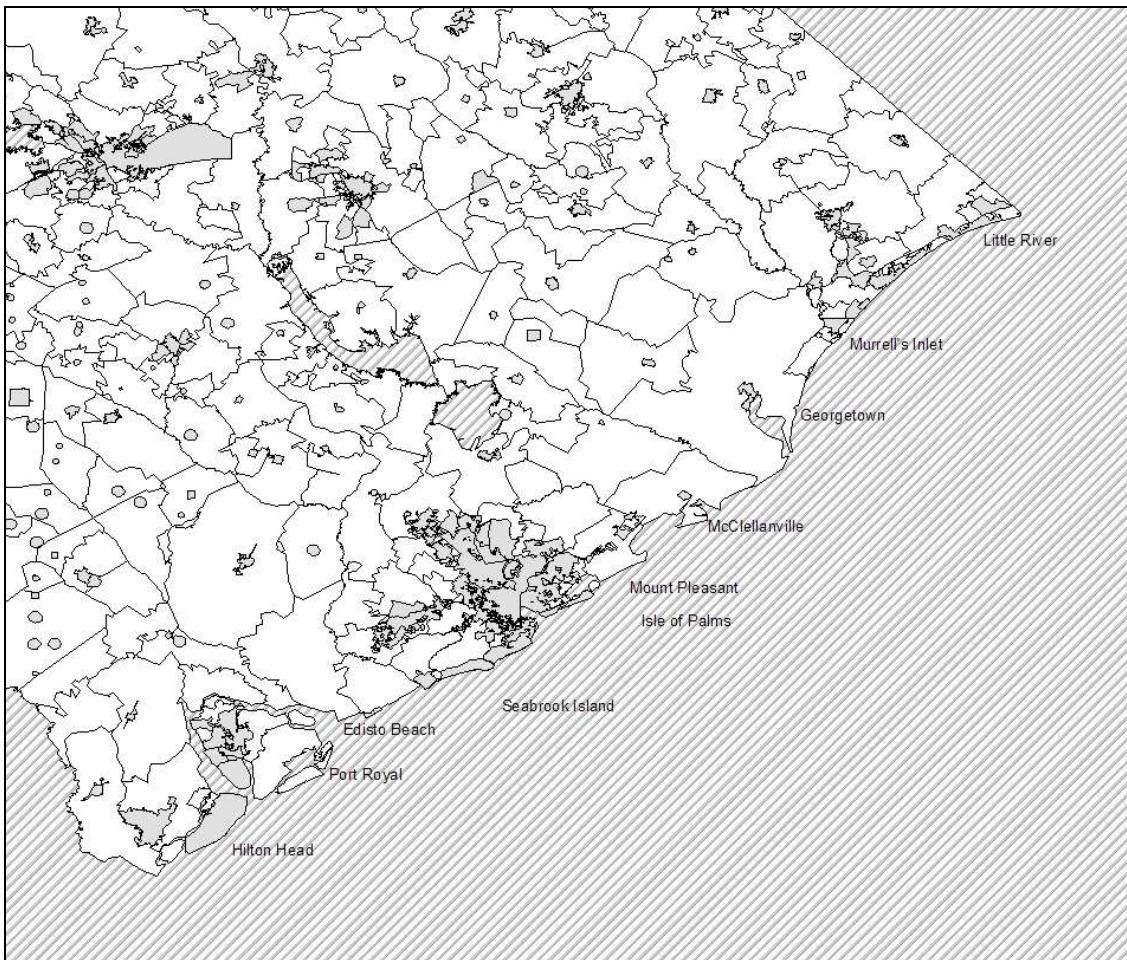


Figure 3-18. South Carolina communities with substantial fishing activity, as identified by South Atlantic Advisory Panels.

### **3.4.2.2.1 *Statewide***

#### **Overview**

South Carolina communities with substantial fishing activity are less developed than those in North Carolina and, over the past 20 to 30 years, the state has seen much more tourist-oriented development along its coasts than Georgia or North Carolina. In Horry County, the urban area of Myrtle Beach has expanded greatly in the past few decades, and much of the coastal area has been developed as vacation homes, condominiums, and golf courses. The communities most impacted by this development are Little River, Murrells Inlet, Pawleys Island, and Georgetown, although the latter three are located in Georgetown County (Figure 3-16). The same is true of rapidly developing Charleston County, and the cities and communities of McClellanville, Mt. Pleasant, Sullivan's Island, Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands feel the impact of urban sprawl from the city of Charleston. Further south along the coast, the Hilton Head Island resort development has been the impetus for changing coastal landscapes in the small towns of Port Royal, Beaufort, St. Helena Island, and Bluffton.

For the purpose of this document, only Little River will be singled out as a community with a high concentration of both commercial and recreational fishing, along with other types of coastal oriented leisure pursuits. Other analyses will consider South Carolina as a whole.

#### **Commercial Fishing**

While pockets of commercial fishing activities remain in the state, most are being displaced by the development forces and associated changes in demographics. The number of unlimited commercial permits, however, increased from 74 in 1999 to 87 in 2004, while the number of limited commercial permits decreased by 75 percent from 12 to 4 (SAFMC 2006).

#### **Recreational Fishing**

Many areas that used to be dedicated to commercial fishing endeavors are now geared towards the private recreational angler and for hire sector. The number of federal charter/headboat permits held by South Carolina residents increased from 41 in 1999 to 111 in 2004. The majority of saltwater anglers fish for coastal pelagic species such as king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, tunas, dolphins, and billfish. A lesser number focus primarily on bottom fish such as snapper and groupers and often these species are the specialty of the headboats that run out of Little River, Murrells Inlet, and Charleston. There are 35 coastal marinas in the state and 34 sportfishing tournaments (SAFMC 2006).

### **3.4.2.2.2 *Little River***

A history of Little River detailing its settlement in the late 1600s, its popularity as a vacation destination in the 1920s, and the concurrent rise in charter fishing, can be found in SAFMC (2006).



Figure 3-19. Little River, South Carolina, and surrounding area.  
 Source: Yahoo Maps, <http://www.yahoo.com>.

## Overview

Figure 3-17 shows Little River and the surrounding area. A detailed description of changes in land-use patterns in and near Little River can be found in SAFMC (2006). Nearby Murrells Inlet is gradually transforming into a residential community for Myrtle Beach, and SAFMC (2006) argues this is also true for Little River.

Census data indicate the Little River population more than doubled from 1990 (3,470 persons) to 2000 (7,027 persons) and became more ethnically diverse with more people of American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicities. Median income increased by over 40 percent, from nearly \$29,000 to over \$40,000. Median home value also increased by over 40 percent, and median rent increased by nearly 35 percent. The percentage of those completing high school and those with a Bachelor's degree remained about the same. The poverty level decreased by nearly two-thirds to 4.7 percent, and the percentage of the population unemployed decreased from 6.6 percent to 3.4 percent. The percentage of residents employed in farming, fishing, and forestry decreased from 3.6 percent to 0.9 percent.

## Commercial Fishing

In 1998, 38 residents of Little River were employed in fishing related industry according to the U.S. Census, with 81 percent of those employed by the marina sector. The number of snapper-grouper unlimited harvest commercial permits held by community residents remained about the same between 1999 and 2004, from 15 permits to 16 permits, and one resident still held a limited harvest commercial license. Twenty-four Little River residents held state

permits, with the most being saltwater licenses (8 permits) or trawler licenses (5 permits) (SAFMC 2006).

### **Recreational Fishing**

As observed in other coastal communities described herein, the number of charter/headboat permits held by community residents increased from nine in 1999 to 16 in 2004. Three headboats operated out of Little River, and this part of the for-hire industry has a long and storied past in the community. Recreational fishing, primarily as headboat effort, came about as a way for commercial fishermen to continue fishing in the summer months. A detailed account of how recreational fishing developed in Little River can be found in Burrell (2000). Most of the private recreational fishing effort in this area occurs out of marinas in North Myrtle Beach, Myrtle Beach, and Murrells Inlet.

## **3.4.2.3 Georgia**

### **3.4.2.3.1 *Statewide***

#### **Overview**

Only one community in Georgia (Townsend) lands a substantial amount of the snapper-grouper species addressed in this amendment. Other parts of the state involved in the commercial harvest of seafood are focused on penaeid shrimp, blue crabs, and other finfish such as flounder, shad, croaker, and mullet.

Brunswick, the other community that has a commercial fishing presence, was once a more thriving commercial fishing community but now tourism and other related activities are competing for waterfront in the town. The most commonly harvested species in Brunswick are blue crab and different species of penaeid shrimp. According to the ACCSP website, there have been no snapper-grouper species landed in Brunswick in since 2001. Other parts of the state involved in the commercial harvest of seafood are focused on penaeid shrimp, blue crabs, and other finfish such as flounder, shad, croaker, and some mullet.

#### **Commercial Fishing**

Unlike the pattern observed in many other areas, the number of unlimited commercial permits and limited commercial permits held by Georgia residents did not decrease from 1999 to 2004, with eight permits and one permit, respectively. In 2002, 947 vessels were registered with the state as commercial fishing vessels, 612 full-time state commercial fishing licenses were held by Georgia residents, and 147 residents held part-time state commercial fishing licenses. Within the commercial fishing fleet, four hundred and eighty two vessels had shrimp gear on board in that year (SAFMC 2006).

## **Recreational Fishing**

As observed in other areas, the number of charter/headboat permits held by Georgia residents increased markedly from five permits in 1999 to 27 permits in 2004 (SAFMC 2006). Recreational vessels are located at Tybee Island close to Savannah, on the barrier islands off Brunswick, and between Savannah and Brunswick.

### **3.4.2.3.2 Townsend**

A history of the area, describing its economy before the Civil War, the rise and fall of lumbering, and the building of the railroad, can be found in SAFMC (2006). Townsend is a small, rural community. In 2005, the fish house in this community was relocating inland. It is not known if this relocation was successful and whether that fish house will be handling domestically harvested fish in the future.

## **Overview**

The population of Townsend increased by over 1,000 residents from 2,413 in 1990 to 3,538 in 2000. Although there was a large relative increase in the number of Hispanic or Latino residents, from 2 to 27, most of the new inhabitants were white (1,465 in 1990 and 2,437 in 2000). Median income increased from approximately \$23,000 to \$35,000. Median home value nearly tripled, from \$33,000 in 1990 to \$98,100 in 2000, and monthly rent nearly doubled, from \$213 to \$431. In 1990, 26.9 percent of residents had less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, but by 2000, that number declined to 11.0 percent. The percentage of those completing high school increased by nearly 15 percent, while the percent receiving a bachelor's degree or higher remained about the same (8.4 percent to 8.9 percent). The percent of the population with an income below the poverty line decreased by four percent, but remained high at 14.6 percent. The percentage of the population unemployed increased from 3.4 percent to 6.5 percent. There has been a sizeable decline in the percentage of the population employed in manufacturing, from 29.0 percent to 16.2 percent, and the proportion of the population employed in farming, fishing, and industry remained unchanged at approximately three percent.

## **Commercial Fishing**

A comprehensive description of the historic and current fish houses of coastal Georgia and how they operate, focusing on Phillips Seafood of Townsend, can be found in SAFMC (2006). For nearly a decade, only one fish house has consistently handled snapper-grouper species. A fish house in Brunswick may have landed these species in the past, but has not reported landings since 2001.

## **Recreational Fishing**

Offshore recreational anglers do not often target or harvest snapper-grouper species in Georgia (<http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/recreational/overview/overview.html>).

Of the snapper-grouper species harvested, black sea bass, sheepshead, and vermilion snapper are the most commonly harvested fish at five, seven, and two percent, respectively. As of 2004, residents of the Savannah area held 11 charter/headboat permits for snapper grouper, and many of these vessels are docked on Tybee Island. Residents of the area around the city of Brunswick, including Jekyll Island and Sea Island, held four snapper-grouper charter/headboat permits. Interestingly, unlike the cities profiled in the Carolinas, the number of federally permitted for-hire vessels has declined dramatically. From 2003 to 2004, the number of snapper-grouper permitted for hire vessels declined from 43 to 27 (NMFS 2004). The cause of this decline is unknown.

### 3.4.2.4 Florida

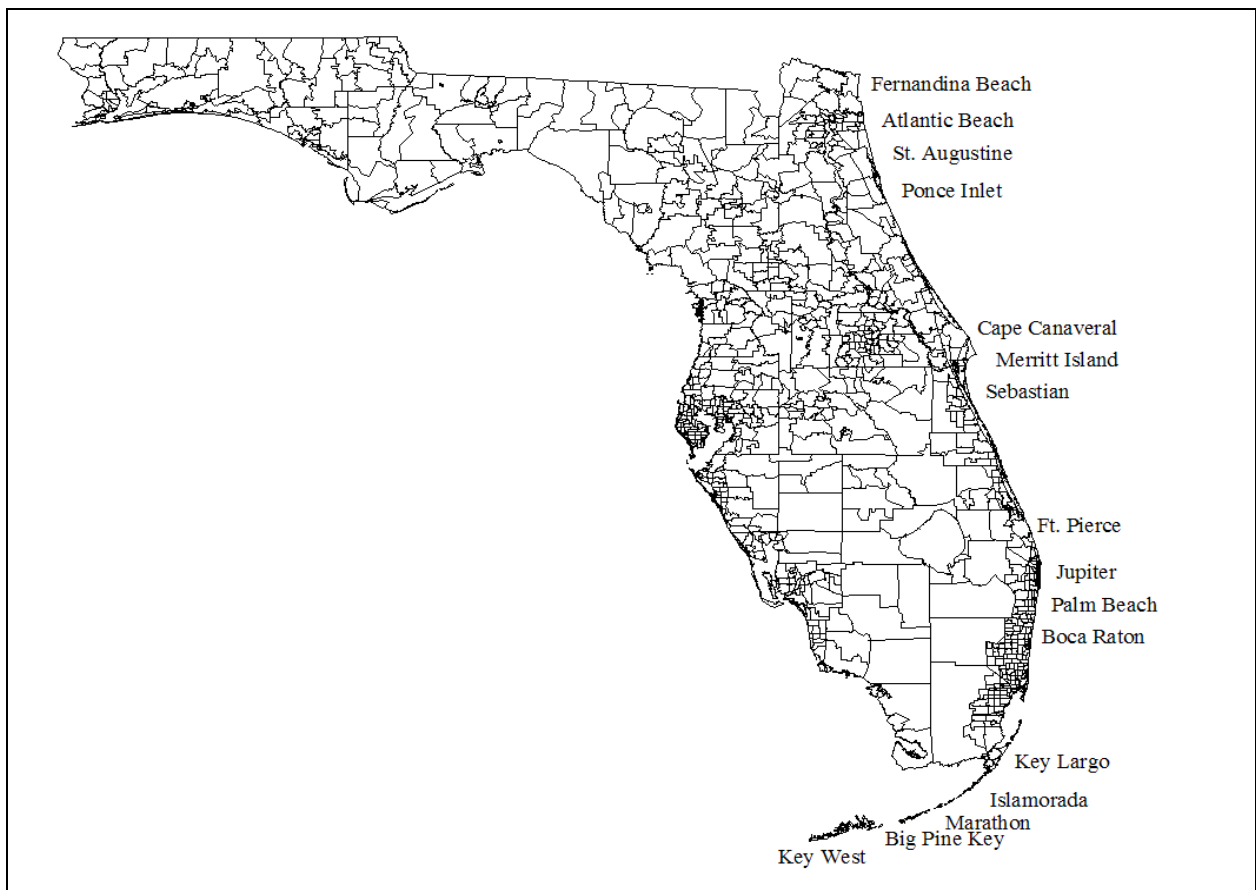


Figure 3-20. Florida communities with substantial fishing activity. Identified by South Atlantic Advisory Panels.

Source: Jepson *et al.* (2005).

### 3.4.2.4.1 *Statewide*

#### **Overview**

Florida stands apart from other states in the South Atlantic region in fishing behaviors, history, and demographics. Florida has one of the fastest growing populations in the United States, estimated to increase each day by 750 to 1,000 new immigrants. Twenty-five percent of all vacation homes in the United States are located in Florida's coastal counties (Coastal Ocean Resource Economics 2005).

Along with being heavily populated on land, coastal waters off Florida are also heavily used by recreational users of all kinds. This growth of a leisured class occupying coastal areas has led, in part, to conflicts over natural resource access and use-rights. One example of this type of struggle was the conflict over the use of gillnets in state waters. The conflict culminated in a state-wide ban on the use of gillnets, which dealt a resounding blow to many Florida fishermen, ending in the loss of many commercial fishing properties and the displacement of many fishermen. There have also been conflicts between the "environmental community" and commercial fishermen over the closing of the *Oculina* Bank off of Florida's central coast, and the creation of both the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and the Tortugas Sanctuary, both in the Keys.

The natural geography of Florida also sets it apart from other South Atlantic states, particularly in the area from central Florida through the Keys. The weather is amenable to fishing almost year round, though hurricanes in 2004 were particularly devastating and took a toll on all fisheries in the state, both east and west coast. There was also a cold water event that started near West Palm Beach in 2003, which moved up the east coast causing a substantial decline in snapper-grouper fishing that year. The continental shelf is much narrower in Florida than elsewhere in the region, allowing fishermen to access deep waters quickly and return the same day. Finally, the species of snapper-grouper available to fishermen in southern Florida are different than further north, with yellowtail snapper, gag and black grouper, and other alternative species such as stone crab, spiny lobster, dolphin, kingfish, and billfish allow a greater variety of both commercial and recreational fishing opportunities. These fisheries are important to many Florida communities identified by the Snapper-Grouper Advisory Panel as shown in Figure 3-18.

#### **Commercial Sector**

Considering the high population growth rates and emphasis on a tourism economy in Florida, the commercial fishing sector in Florida is still robust in some areas. Although total landings and dollar values of all species landed on the Florida East coast have decreased from 1998 to 2003 (from nearly 30 million pounds worth approximately \$44 million to approximately 23 million pounds worth \$33 million dollars; SAFMC 2006), there is still a considerable commercial fishing presence in east Florida.

## Recreational Sector

While the commercial fishing industry, though still strong, may be in decline, the recreational sector appears to be stable. Excluding the headboat sector, although the number of participants declined in 2004 to approximately 1.9 million from 2.2 million in 2003 and from a high of 2.6 million in 2001, the number of trips taken in 2003 and 2004 remained at approximately 21 million. As may be recalled from Table 3-17, the headboat sector has exhibited a steady decline. In 2004, many homeports hosted at least one vessel holding both federal charter/headboat permits and federal unlimited commercial permits. Key West and Miami stand out, with 35 and 15 such vessels, respectively.

### 3.4.2.4.2 Cape Canaveral

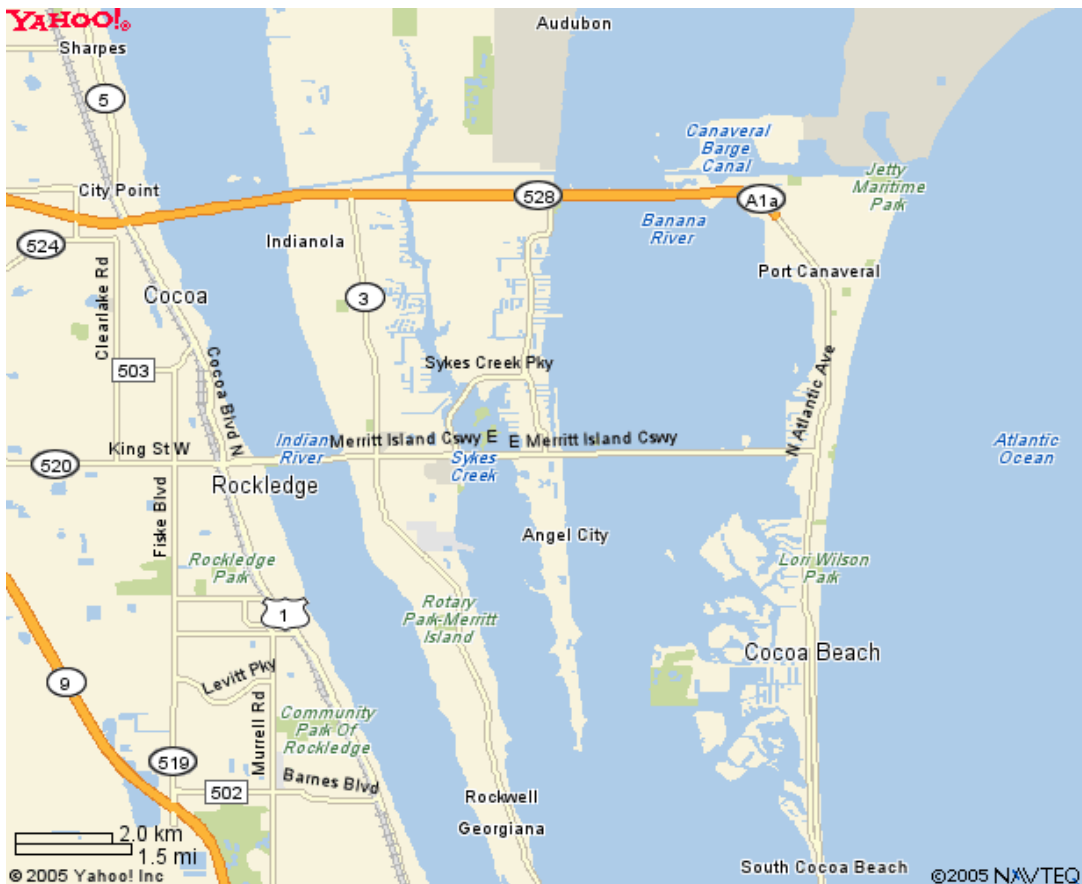


Figure 3-21. Area map of Cape Canaveral, Florida.

A detailed history of Cape Canaveral, Florida, from its first habitation 10,000 years ago, its settlement by the United States in the early 1800s, the establishment of the Banana River Naval Air Station in World War II, to NASA's arrival in 1952, can be found in SAFMC (2006). A map of the area is shown in Figure 3-19.



## **Overview**

Cape Canaveral has a fairly homogenous, aging population, with those 65 years and older growing from 16.1 percent of the population to 23.1 percent since 1990. Overall, educational attainment has increased. The number of persons who speak a language other than English at home has increased 2.5 percent, and fewer people have incomes below the poverty line. Unemployment has decreased, but fewer people are in the labor force today than in 1990, perhaps due to an aging population. The percentage of persons in a service occupation has grown from 14.1 percent to 20.4 percent, while there has been a sizeable decline in the percent of residents employed in forestry, mining, and fishing, from 2.7 percent in 1990 to 0.4 percent in 2000.

Fisheries in central Florida generally operate in two different environments, inshore river or inlet fishing with associated lagoons, which primarily attracts recreational fishing, and offshore areas, where commercial fishing primarily occurs. Popular inshore areas include the Indian, St. Johns, and Banana Rivers and associated lagoons. Commercial exploitation of the rivers and lagoons declined after implementation of the Florida Net Ban of 1994.

Many commercial fish houses have gone out of business or have shifted to selling imported products to supplement their local supplies. At the same time, the number of businesses possessing federal dealer permits has increased from about 180 in 1999 to a little over 200 in 2001. There is some industry speculation that the increasing number of dealer permits reflects increased decentralization in the domestic fishing markets and the need to increase profits by self-marketing.

## **Commercial Fishing**

Cape Canaveral draws fishermen from Cocoa/Cocoa Beach, Merritt Island, Melbourne, and Titusville. These fishermen target many snapper-grouper species, as well as coastal migratory pelagics such as mackerel, highly migratory species such as sharks and swordfish, and shellfish such as oysters, quahogs, and shrimp. Snowy grouper and tilefish (particularly golden or sand tilefish) landings exceed 10,000 pounds per year. Total commercial landings decreased, however, from 8.9 million pounds to 6.0 million pounds from 1998 to 2004 (SAFMC 2006).

The number of unlimited commercial permits in this area increased from nine in 1999 to 16 in 2004. The number of limited commercial permits fluctuated over this period, but ultimately declined from four permits in 1999 to one in 2004 (SAFMC 2006).

The number of Florida Saltwater Products Licenses issued to residents of Brevard County (where Cape Canaveral is located) decreased from 872 in 1998/99 to 492 in 2004/05 (SAFMC 2006). This license is needed to sell marine species in the state. There have also been declines in license sales for various crustacean fisheries.

## Recreational Fishing

In 2004, Brevard county supported 36 bait and tackle stores, with five in Cape Canaveral, and 70 marinas with over 3,000 wet slips, indicating the importance of recreational fishing to the area. Fourteen fishing tournaments consistently occur in the area. Additional details about these businesses and tournaments can be found in SAFMC (2006).

As in other coastal areas of Florida, there is a fairly heavy presence in Brevard County of charter boat businesses, private marinas, and other associated businesses catering to the recreational fishing sector. The number of federally permitted charter/headboat vessels in Cape Canaveral increased from zero to seven from 1999 to 2004. According to Holland *et al.* (1999), there were approximately 32 charter boats and 2 headboats in the Canaveral/Melbourne area. Current estimates from permit files show at least 38 for-hire vessels with snapper-grouper permits homeported in Cape Canaveral or Port Canaveral, which includes approximate four headboats. That is likely a low estimate for total the total number of for-hire vessels in the area since it does not include vessels in the nearby Merritt Island and in the Cocoa/Cocoa Beach areas.

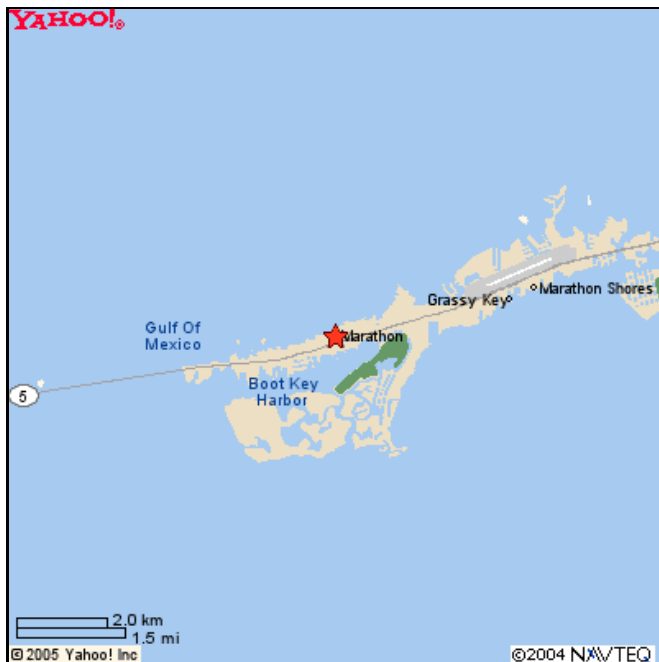


Figure 3-22. Marathon, Florida.

Source: Yahoo Maps, <http://www.yahoo.com>.

### 3.4.2.4.3 Marathon

A history of Marathon, detailing its settlement in the 1800s, the rise of industry, the effects of the Great Hurricane of 1935, the rise of tourism, and the importance of commercial fishing,

can be found in SAFMC (2005). Figure 3-20 shows a map of Marathon, which lies in Monroe County.

## **Overview**

Census data from 1990 and 2000 show there was an increase in overall population in Marathon from 8,857 in 1990 to 10,255 in 2000. During this period, the Hispanic population more than doubled, increasing from 1,040 to 2,095. This increase accounts for more than two thirds of the total population increase for the area. During this period of time, the median household income increased from approximately \$25,000 to over \$36,000.

Marathon has maintained a relatively high percentage of the total population, 4.1 percent in 2000, involved in farming, fishing, and forestry, though the percentage has declined from 8.7 percent in 1990. Since there is little commercial farming and forestry occurring in the area, the majority of percentage can be assumed to relate to fishing activities. The percentage of people that live below the poverty line decreased slightly from 15.1 percent in 1990 to 14.2 percent in 2000.

## **Commercial Fishing**

In 1998, 184 Marathon residents were employed in fishing related industry according to the Census data, with 39 of those in the “fishing” category, 92 employed in “fish and seafood,” and 47 employed by marinas (SAFMC 2006). The number of unlimited commercial permits held by community residents decreased from 65 permits to 44 permits between 1999 and 2004. Similarly, the number of limited commercial permits decreased from 43 permits to 31 permits.

## **Recreational Fishing**

While most of the waters around Marathon are open to fishing, some areas have been set aside for eco-tourism and fish-viewing by divers and snorkelers. Sombrero Reef, said to be one of the most beautiful sections of North America’s only living coral barrier reef, lies several miles offshore and is protected by the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (<http://www.fl-keys.com/marathon>).

The importance of recreational boating and fishing to the economy of Marathon is shown by the businesses reliant upon it. As of 2004, there were at least 25 charter boat businesses, two party boat businesses, eight bait and tackle shops, and 27 marinas in the area. The number of vessels holding the federal charter/headboat permit increased from 16 in 1999 to 30 in 2004. In addition, there were seven fishing tournaments in Marathon. Most tournaments are centered on tarpon fishing. However, there are inshore and offshore fishing tournaments as well. These tournaments begin in February and run through June. Hotels and restaurants fill with participants and charters, guides and bait shops reap the economic benefits of these people coming to the area. These tournaments are positive economic pulses in the local economy, one that thrives on the existence of tourism and recreational fishing.

## 4 Environmental Consequences

### 4.1 Extend FMU

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Do not change the current management boundaries of the snapper-grouper.

**Alternative 2.** Extend the management boundaries for all species in the snapper-grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic Council’s jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup).

**Alternative 3.** Extend the management boundaries for all species in the snapper-grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic and New England Council’s jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup).

#### 4.1.1 Biological Effects

The reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act requires the Councils to set management measures to ensure total mortality (fish that are retained and mortality of fish that are discarded) is less than or equal to the Annual Catch Limit (ACL). Available data do not support separate stocks in the Mid-Atlantic and New England Council’s jurisdiction except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup. Assessments conducted through the SEDAR process include data from the Mid-Atlantic and New England areas. Therefore, the South Atlantic Council must address harvest north of North Carolina. Alternatives are shown in Figure 4-1.

The Council is concerned about a northward expansion of a fishery for snapper and grouper species, resulting in large catches of tilefish and groupers. The Council’s Snapper-Grouper Advisory Panel (AP) presented information documenting increasing catches of blueline tilefish and snowy grouper off the coast of Virginia. In addition, Virginia reported state records of recreationally-caught blueline tilefish and snowy grouper in recent years. In response, the Virginia Marine Resources Commission has since established commercial and recreational limits on the harvest and landing of tilefish and grouper off the coast of Virginia (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1. Commercial and recreational limitations on the harvest and landings of tilefish and groupers in Virginia.

	<b>Groupers</b>	<b>Tilefish</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	175 pounds/vessel/day	300 pounds/vessel/day
<b>Recreational</b>	1 fish/person/day	7 fish/person/day
The following species are considered a grouper: black, goliath, misty, Nassau, red, snowy, tiger, warsaw, yellowedge, yellowfin, and yellowmouth grouper; and gag, coney, graysby, red hind, rock hind, scamp, speckled hind, wreckfish. The following species are considered a tilefish: blueline, golden, and sand tilefish.		

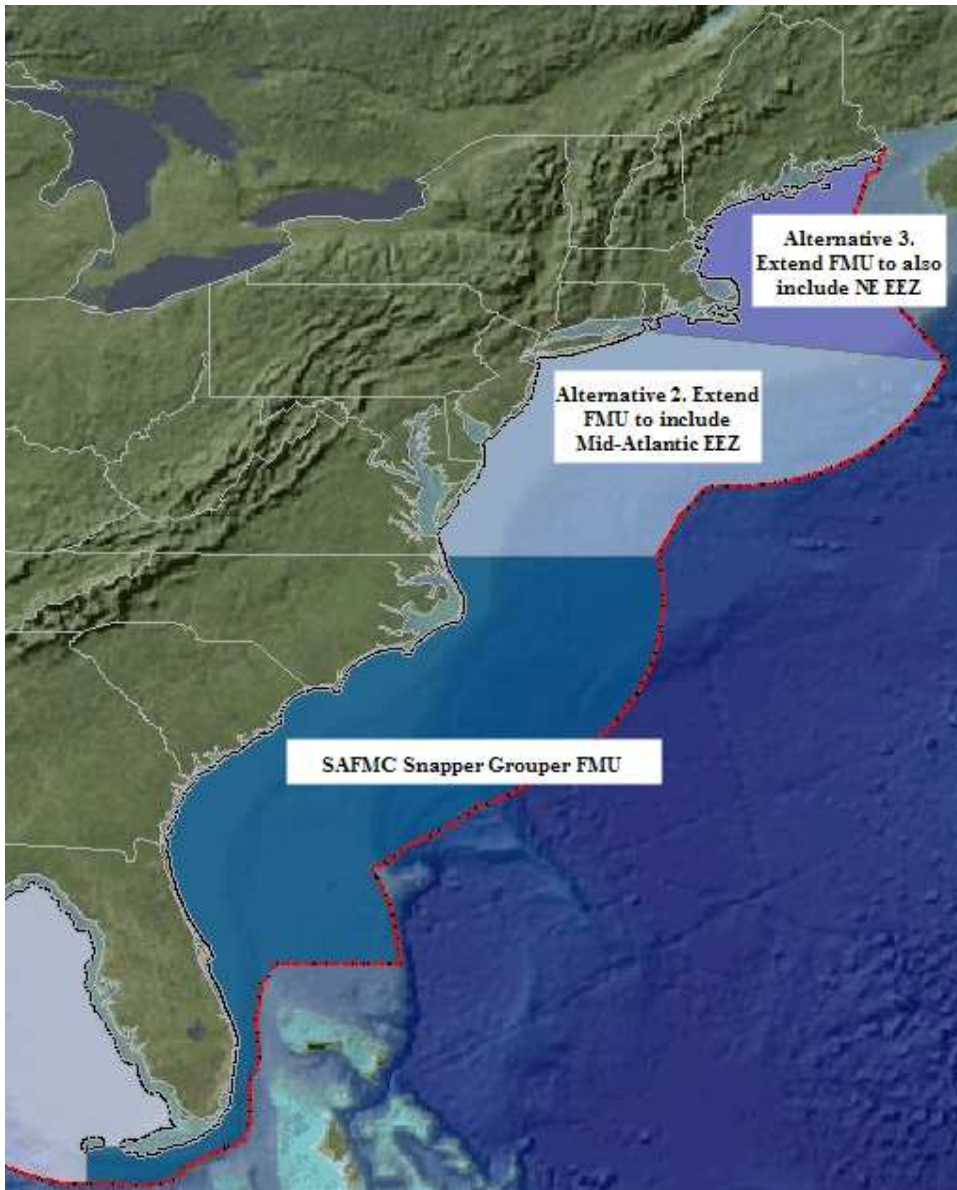


Figure 4-1. Fishery Management Unit (FMU) alternatives.  
 Source: Roger Pugliese.

The Council is considering extending the range of the snapper-grouper fishery management plan for some species northward in order to conserve and manage these species. The current boundaries would not be changed for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup since these species are considered separate stocks north of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. These species are currently covered by fishery management plans north of Cape Hatteras.

**Alternative 1** would maintain the current management boundaries for species in the snapper-grouper fishery management unit (FMU). Currently, a number of snapper-grouper species are landed in the Mid-Atlantic region by commercial and recreational fishermen (Tables 4-2 and 4-3). The low level of snapper-grouper landings in the Mid-

Atlantic and New England regions and information from available sources (<http://search.msn.com/results.aspx?q=Fishbase&FORM=MSNH11&mkt=en-us>) suggests the Mid-Atlantic and New England represent the northern part of the ranges for some of the snapper-grouper species. It should be noted however that MRFSS uses dock side intercepts to estimate the catch rate of recreational fisheries. Recreational harvest is lower for certain species in the snapper-grouper FMU caught in deeper water (e.g., snowy grouper and golden tilefish) compared to other species. As a result, sampling error is high for these species and there may be an underestimation of the recreational harvest.

It has been suggested snapper-grouper species are becoming more common in the northern part of their range in response to increases in average water temperature due to global warming (Parker and Dixon 1998).

Two of the species (snowy grouper and red snapper) caught north of North Carolina are overfished and experiencing overfishing. As the number of fishermen increase and more regulations are imposed on species in the Mid-Atlantic region, it is possible snapper-grouper species could experience increased fishing pressure. Furthermore, increased fishing pressure could be placed on species in the Mid-Atlantic region, such as snowy grouper, which have strict regulations in the South Atlantic. Snowy grouper and red snapper are extremely vulnerable to overfishing because they are long-lived and achieve large sizes (SEDAR 4 2004, SEDAR 15 2008). In addition, snowy grouper change sex and are found in aggregations over structure easily recognized on a fathometer. Blueline tilefish is also a long-lived species but its overfishing and overfished status is unknown. Harris *et al.* (2004) indicate heavy fishing pressures was likely responsible for significant decreases in the mean age of males and females from 1982-87 to 1996-99 (15 to 8.6 yr for males; 17.7 to 11.2 yr for females).

**Alternative 2** would extend the management boundaries for all species in the snapper-grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic Council's jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup). Currently, recorded commercial and recreational landings of snapper-grouper are very small (Tables 4-2a and 4-2b). Despite the low recorded landings of these species, there is information suggesting landings of species such as blueline tilefish and snowy grouper are increasing off the Mid-Atlantic states.

The South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery is a limited access fishery and vessel owners may only obtain a permit if they first purchase two snapper-grouper permits. Due to the cost of snapper-grouper federal permits and low occurrence of snapper-grouper species in the Mid-Atlantic region, the action to extend management boundaries to the north is likely to keep commercial landings at current levels. Furthermore, recreational fishermen would have to adhere to bag and size limits for snapper-grouper species. Therefore, this action would have positive biological effects for snapper-grouper species in the mid-Atlantic region by restricting take of these species.

Table 4-2a. Recreational landings (pounds whole weight) of snapper-grouper species (excluding black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup) from Mid-Atlantic.

Year	Species	Pounds	PSE
2004	Gray Triggerfish	66,978	25.5
2004	Sheepshead	8,448	0
2004	Atlantic Spadefish	298,128	36.1
2005	Gray Triggerfish	182,038	40.4
2005	Sheepshead	121,233	74.6
2005	Atlantic Spadefish	314,147	38.1
2006	Gray Triggerfish	15,247	52.5
2006	Sheepshead	101,689	58.7
2006	Atlantic Spadefish	505,720	38.3
2007	Gray Triggerfish	140,041	20.2
2007	Sheepshead	17,782	36.8
2007	Atlantic Spadefish	757,900	15.9
2007	Blueline tilefish	4,220	78.8

Source: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/recreational/queries/index.html>

**Alternative 3** would extend the management boundaries for all species in the snapper-grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic and New England Council’s jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup). The beneficial biological effect of **Alternative 3** would be greater than **Alternative 2** since management measures for snapper-grouper species would be applied to a larger area. However, since the actual abundance of snapper-grouper species in New England is small (Table 4-3 and 4.4), the biological effect of **Alternative 2** would be similar to **Alternative 3**.

The recorded landings of snapper-grouper species in the Mid-Atlantic and New England are small. Therefore, while the biological effect of extending management to these areas in **Alternatives 2 and 3** would be positive, the overall reduction in harvest of these species achieved through this action would likely be minor. However, if landings are actually larger than recorded for these species then the positive biological effects of this action would be more substantial.

Table 4-2b. Commercial landings (pounds whole weight) of snapper-grouper species (excluding black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup) in Mid-Atlantic.

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds
2004	AMBERJACK	0.3	679
2004	GROUPE, SNOWY	0	70
2004	JACK, CREVALLE	0	65
2004	RUNNER, BLUE	0	26
2004	SHEEPSHEAD	0	33
2004	SNAPPER, RED	0.1	164
2004	SNAPPERS	1.1	2,397
2004	TILEFISH, BLUELINE	1.3	2,961
2004	TILEFISH, SAND	0	22
2004	TILEFISHES	1.1	2,337
2004	WRECKFISH	0	25
2005	AMBERJACK	0.1	148
2005	SHEEPSHEAD	0.1	114
2005	SPADEFISHES	0.1	139
2005	TILEFISH, SAND	0.3	559
2005	TILEFISHES	0	2
2006	SHEEPSHEAD	0.3	601
2006	SPADEFISHES	0	34
2006	TILEFISH, SAND	0.7	1,500
2006	TILEFISHES	0	13
2007	AMBERJACK	0	3
2007	GROUPE, YELLOWEDGE	0.2	421
2007	JACK, CREVALLE	0	9
2007	RUNNER, BLUE	0	15
2007	SHEEPSHEAD	0.2	392
2007	SNAPPER, RED	0.1	235
2007	SNAPPERS	1.6	3,470
2007	TILEFISH, SAND	0.4	880
2007	WRECKFISH	0	29

Source [http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual\\_landings.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html)



Table 4-3. Recreational landings (pounds whole weight) of snapper-grouper species (excluding black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup) from New England.

Year	Species	Pounds	PSE
2004	Gray Triggerfish	5,013	100
2007	Gray Triggerfish	5,939	99

Source: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/recreational/queries/index.html>

Table 4-4. Commercial landings (pounds whole weight) of snapper-grouper species (excluding black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup) in New England.

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds
2004	GROUPER, YELLOWEDGE	0	2
2004	GROUPERS	1.4	3,194
2004	SHEEPSHEAD	0	8
2004	SNAPPER, RED	0	4
2004	SNAPPERS	0	75
2004	TILEFISH, BLUELINE	1	2,190
2004	TILEFISH, SAND	0	15
2004	TILEFISHES	70.2	154,753
2005	GROUPERS	0	49
2005	RUNNER, BLUE	0.1	165
2007	SNAPPERS	0.8	1,851
2007	TILEFISH, BLUELINE	0.9	1,924

Source [http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual\\_landings.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html)

If the Council chooses **Alternative 2 or 3**, then Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and EFH-Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (EFH-HAPCs) would need to be specified for the areas north of North Carolina. Members of the IPT responsible for habitat issues have discussed this and agreed that it would be most efficient to consolidate the EFH review, update, and revision under the Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment II. This maximizes the efficiency of refining the designations as well as looking comprehensively at overlaps among species, gaps that need to be close, etc. Scoping for the CE-BA II will take place in January/February 2009 and completion is anticipated by the end of 2009. Therefore this works well with the timing for Snapper-Grouper Amendment 18 with a target implementation date of January 1, 2010. **Note: This needs to be discussed at the Council level. It might not make sense to have the EFH action in a separate document.**

Extending the snapper-grouper FMU will not directly affect protected species, because these parameters are not used in determining immediate harvest objectives.

#### 4.1.2 Economic Effects

**Alternative 1** maintains current management boundaries in the snapper-grouper FMU. As mentioned above, increased fishing pressure could occur on overfished species like snowy grouper and red snapper. This could have negative long-term economic impacts on commercial fishermen in the South Atlantic. With the possibility of the northern movement of species, increased fishing pressure in areas north of the South Atlantic Council's jurisdiction could prevent the timely adherence to rebuilding schedules for overfished species. This would result in longer rebuilding periods and put off landings that would otherwise be made by South Atlantic fishermen.

**Alternative 2** would extend the management boundaries for all species in the snapper-grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic Council's jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup). Such action would likely curb landings of snapper-grouper species off of Mid-Atlantic states (but not the New England states) and result in positive economic benefits to South Atlantic fishermen. **Alternative 2** would contribute to rebuilding schedules being met in a timely manner which would in turn lead to higher landings than those that would occur under **Alternative 1**.

**Alternative 3** would extend the management boundaries for all species in the snapper-grouper FMU northward to include the Mid-Atlantic and New England Councils' jurisdiction (except for black sea bass, golden tilefish, and scup). This action would result in positive long-term economic benefits due to the larger management jurisdiction. **Alternative 3** would have greater long-term economic benefits compared to **Alternative 2**.

Under **Alternatives 2 and 3**, fishermen harvesting species in northern areas outside the South Atlantic Council's jurisdiction would be required to purchase two permits in order to continue fishing for species included in the snapper-grouper FMU. This will have negative economic impacts on these fishermen.

Non-use values, like value of biodiversity of species and existence value, associated with alternatives are highest under **Alternative 3** because this alternative offers the greatest level of protection. Non-use values are lowest under **Alternative 1** because it poses the greatest risk to rebuilding stock levels.

#### 4.1.3 Social Effects

Under **Alternatives 2 and 3**, fishermen harvesting species in northern areas outside the South Atlantic Council's jurisdiction will be required to purchase two permits in order to continue fishing for species included in the snapper-grouper FMU. This will have negative social effects for fishermen because it is an additional regulation they will be required to adhere to. Due to the financial burden of purchasing two permits, it is not likely that people harvesting snapper-grouper species in northern areas will make the required investment. This can result in feelings of being "shut out" of the fishery and

increased tension between fishery managers and resource users. If permits are purchased, it is likely that the increased financial burden will have negative social impacts resulting from increased financial stress.

#### **4.1.4 Administrative Effects**

The **No Action Alternative** would not change the current FMU boundaries, and the expansion of a fishery for snapper-grouper northward would not be addressed. Under this alternative, concern about the potential of large catches of tilefish and groupers north of the current FMU area would persist, and catch limits imposed by the Virginia Marine Resources Commission would remain the only management strategies for tilefish and grouper off the coast of Virginia. **Alternative 2** would incur some administrative impacts in the form of a time burden on fishermen in the Northern area that wish to obtain a Federal snapper-grouper permit to legally catch and sell snapper-grouper species found in the northern areas. The South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery is a limited access fishery and vessel owners may only obtain a permit if they first purchase two snapper-grouper permits.

**Alternative 3** would incur the same administrative impacts as those described under **Alternative 2**; however, they would exist to a slightly higher degree since the area affected would be substantially larger. Impacts would only be marginally greater under **Alternative 3** than **Alternative 2** since the number of vessel owners seeking a South Atlantic snapper-grouper permit would likely not be significant in the northeast region due to climactic conditions, which make New England waters largely unsuitable for prolific snapper-grouper populations

#### **4.1.5 Council's Conclusions**

## 4.2 Limit Participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery.

**Alternative 2.** Limit participation and effort in the golden tilefish fishery through the implementation of a LAP program.

**Alternative 3.** Distribute golden tilefish gear specific endorsements for snapper-grouper permit holders that qualify under the eligibility requirements stated below. Only snapper-grouper permit holders with a golden tilefish longline endorsement or a golden tilefish hook and line endorsement associated with their snapper-grouper permit will be allowed to target golden tilefish. The commercial quota would be allocated as 10% to those holding golden tilefish hook and line endorsements and 90% to those holding golden tilefish longline endorsements. Also, change the start date to August 1<sup>st</sup>. *Logbooks to check catch history and trip tickets to verify.*

### *Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement Eligibility Requirements*

**Sub-alternative 3A.** To receive a golden tilefish hook and line endorsement, the individual must have a average harvest of 1,000 pounds when the individual's best three of five years from 2001-2005 are estimated.

**Sub-Alternative 3B.** To receive a golden tilefish hook and line endorsement, the individual must have a average harvest of 500 pounds when the individual's best three of five years from 2001-2005 are estimated.

### *Golden Tilefish Longline Endorsement Eligibility Requirements*

**Sub-Alternative 3C.** To receive a golden tilefish longline endorsement, the individual must have a total of 2,000 pounds golden tilefish caught between January 2005 and November 2007.

## 4.2.1 Biological Effects **need to update according to a confirmed list of alternatives**

**Alternative 3** would establish a hook and line and longline endorsement system that would reduce the number of vessels targeting golden tilefish and thereby reduce any potential bycatch. A reduce number of vessels also increases the likelihood that observers could be placed on vessels to ensure there is no bycatch of speckled hind or warsaw grouper.

## 4.2.2 Economic Effects

Regarding the proposed Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement, **Sub-alternative 3A** would result in distribution of 11 endorsements. If the Council were to allocate 10% of the commercial allocation to the hook and line gear sector and 276,265 pounds of golden tilefish was chosen as the commercial ACT, this results in 27,700 pounds being allocated to Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement holders. This is similar to the total amount harvested by these individuals in each year 2001-05. This commercial ACT implies an average catch of about 2,512 pounds annually (27,627 pounds/11 endorsements).

**Sub-alternative 3B** under the Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement eligibility requirements would result in 21 endorsements. Again, supposing that 10% of the commercial allocation would go to the hook and line gear sector and that 276,265 pounds of golden tilefish are chosen as the commercial ACT, this results in 27,700 pounds being allocated to Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement holders. Similar or lower total catches were made by these individuals in 2001-05. This commercial ACT implies an average catch of about 1,316 pounds annually (27,627 pounds/21 endorsements).

Regarding the proposed Golden Tilefish Longline Endorsement, **Sub-alternative 3C** would result in about 10 endorsements. Supposing the commercial ACT for golden tilefish is 276,265, this results in 249,639 being allocated to Golden Tilefish Longline Endorsement holders. This amount is similar to the 2005 total landings for the individuals given endorsements. This commercial ACT implies an average catch of about 24,964 pounds annually (249,639 pounds/10 endorsements).

Under the Golden Tilefish Hook and Line Endorsement, **Sub-alternative 3A** and Longline Endorsement **Sub-alternative 3C**, a total of 21 people would receive endorsements while approximately 220 people that harvested 1 or more pounds of golden tilefish on average from 1999-2006 would not receive an endorsement. Under the Hook and Line Endorsement **Sub-alternative 3B** and Longline Endorsement **Sub-alternative 3C**, a total of 31 people would receive endorsements while approximately 210 people that harvested at least 1 pound of golden tilefish on average from 1999-2006 would not receive an endorsement.

#### **4.2.3 Social Effects**

#### **4.2.4 Administrative Effects**

Establishing a LAP program or a system of endorsement requirements would require moderate yet equal administrative support. In either case, the South Atlantic permit database would need to be altered in order to facilitate record keeping of a new effort reduction program. The least administratively burdensome alternative would be **Alternative 1 (no-action)**, followed by **Alternatives 2 and 3** equally.

#### 4.2.5 Council's Conclusions

### 4.3 Limit Participation and effort in the black sea bass pot fishery

(Alts. And analysis from Amendment 15)

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Do not annually limit the number of black sea bass pots deployed or pot tags issued to holders of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits.

**Alternative 2.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 100 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits. NMFS will issue new identification tags each fishing year that will replace the tags from the previous fishing year.

**Alternative 3.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 50 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits. Require that new identification tags be issued each fishing year.

**Alternative 4.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 25 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits. Require that new identification tags be issued each fishing year.

**Alternative 5.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 100 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits in year 1, 50 in year 2, and 25 in year 3 and onwards until modified. Require that new identification tags be issued each fishing year.

**Alternative 6.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the black sea bass pot tags annually to 100 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits in year 1 and 50 in year 2 and onwards until modified. NMFS will issue new identification tags each fishing year that will replace the tags from the previous fishing year.

**Alternative 7.** Require that each black sea bass pot in the water or at sea on a vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ have an attached valid identification tag issued by NMFS. Limit the number of black sea bass pots fished annually to 50 per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits for (a) any fishermen that is currently using an average of less than 55 pots (based on average number of pots fished on trips between 1/1/05 and 12/31/06) and (b) and fishermen entering the fishery after 1/1/07. For any fishermen currently using an average of 55 or more pots (based on average number of pots fished on trips between 1/1/05 and 12/31/06), limit the number of black sea bass pots annually to

their average less as reduced by 10%. Limit the maximum number of pots allowed per holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits to 125. Limit the number of black sea bass pot tags issued annually each holder of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits to the number of pots allowed plus 10% for damage and loss; however, each permit holder may only fish the number of pots allowed. The number of pots fished will be determined from snapper-grouper logbooks that have been submitted to NMFS on or before 3/8/07.

**Alternative 8.** Black sea bass pots must be brought back to shore at the conclusion of each trip.

#### **4.3.1 Biological Effects**

The Council is concerned there could be increased interest to fish more black sea bass pots per trip due to greater restrictions placed on commercial fisheries through Amendment 13C (regulations were effective October 23, 2006). **Black Sea Bass Pots Alternative 1**, by not limiting the number of black sea bass pots deployed or pot tags issued to holders of Federal snapper-grouper vessel permits, could result in adverse impacts to the black sea bass stock.

Without a limitation on the annual number of pot tags distributed to a fisherman, any number of pots could be deployed. During 2003 to 2005, the average number of vessels requesting tags for pots was 133 and the average number of tags requested per vessel per year was 37 (Table 4-x1). Though some fishermen requested as many as 200 tags per year, the number of vessels with recorded landings of black sea bass with pots was significantly less than the number of vessels requesting tags (Table 4-x3). But effort could increase, especially due to the implementation of a black sea bass quota in 2006 and the scheduled reduction in the quota during 2007-2008.

**Alternatives 2-7** would all have beneficial impacts to the biological environment (particularly black sea bass stocks) by reducing fishing effort. The number of pots fished would be contained by limiting the number of tags distributed to fishermen and by requiring that pots have an attached identification tag. **Alternatives 2-7** would also decrease the adverse impact of fishing for multiple days if a fisherman was unable to retrieve large numbers of traps due to inclement weather or vessel difficulties, would reduce the number of lost traps and ghost fishing, and would reduce the potential for entanglement of trap lines with protected species.

The limitation on the number of pots deployed would reduce the adverse effects of continued fishing by lost gear, commonly called “ghost fishing”. Boat propellers and storms are common agents causing pots to be lost. The longer the pots are in the water (commonly called “soak-time”), the greater the opportunity for lost pots. Fishermen may not be able to retrieve pots during periods of inclement weather or vessel repairs.

The “soak-time” is determined through the method of fishing. Black sea bass pot fishermen deploy gear in three primary manners (Tom Burgess pers comm.).

The most common form of fishing (74% of all trips) is to deploy pots in the morning and retrieve them later in the day after a soak time of about 7 hours. Most of the remaining trips are multiple day (23%; Table 4-x7). A few fishermen leave 100-150 pots out all season and collect them at the conclusion of the fishing season. However, most fishermen on multi-day trips deploy pots at night and retrieve them the next morning for a soak time of about 17 hours.

**Alternative 2** would have the least beneficial effects to the biological environment as it would allow fishermen to fish up to 100 traps each year. On average, **Alternative 2** would reduce the number of pots fished by trip by 6% (Table 4-x3). **Alternative 4** would have the greatest biological effect since it would allow the fishermen to fish a maximum of 25 pots. Based on data from 2003-2005, **Alternative 4** would reduce the number of pots fished per trip by 62%. The biological effect of **Alternative 3** would be intermediate between **Alternatives 2 and 4** as it would allow fishermen to fish up to 50 pots. On average, **Alternative 3** would reduce the number of pots fished per trip by 14%. **Alternative 7** would be expected to have slightly less beneficial effects on the resource as all vessels would be limited to 50 endorsements for the exception of nine vessels which would be limited to their historical pots/trip reduced by 10% (tables 4-x7 and 4-x8). **Alternatives 5 and 6** would gradually reduce the maximum number of pots that could be fished each year from 100 to 25 (Alternative 5) and from 100 to 50 (Alternative 4). Thus, the biological effect of **Alternatives 5 and 6** would be similar to **Alternative 3** and 4 but greater than **Alternative 2**.

Table 4-x6. Average number of pots fished per trip during 2003-2005. Source: NMFS permits office and NMFS logbook database 11/8/06.

Number of Traps	Number of Trips	Cumm Freq	Percent Freq	Percent
1-10	275	275	12%	12%
11-20	260	535	24%	12%
21-30	593	1,128	51%	27%
31-40	310	1,438	65%	14%
41-50	465	1,903	86%	21%
51-60	50	1,953	88%	2%
61-70	45	1,998	90%	2%
71-80	35	2,033	92%	2%
81-90	2	2,035	92%	0%
91-100	60	2,095	94%	3%
>100	122	2,217	100%	6%

Table 4-x7. Pots per trip fished (1/1/05-12/31/06) as defined by the two levels in Alternative 7. Source: NMFS logbook database 5/9/07.

	Average pots < 55	Average ≥ 55
No. of vessels	60	9
Average pots/trip	29	96



Table 4-x. The average pots per trip (1/1/05-12/31/06) for those vessels that fished an average of  $\geq 55$  and the maximum black sea bass endorsements allowed annually if Alternative 7 is implemented. Source: NMFS logbook database 5/9/07.

Vessel	Average pots/trip where average $\geq 55$	Maximum annual endorsements
1	55	50
2	63	57
3	67	60
4	97	87
5	99	89
6	102	92
7	110	99
8	117	105
9	130	117

### 4.3.2 Economic Effects

### 4.3.3 Social Effects

These tables placed here because they were not used in biological analysis but could be used in social or some background material.

Table 4-x. Number of vessels requesting tags; mean, minimum, maximum, and median number of tags/vessel requested. Source: NMFS permits office.

Year	Number of Vessels Requesting tags	Mean # Tags/vessel Requested	Min # tags/vessel requested	Max # tags/vessel requested
2003	133	36	4	200
2004	133	40	4	200
2005	132	36	4	200

The number of vessels that had recorded landings of reef fish with pots in the NMFS logbook database was much less than the number of vessels requesting tags (Table 4-x).

Table 4-x. Number of vessels with landings of snapper-grouper with pots; number of vessels with landings of snapper-grouper who requested tags; mean, minimum, maximum, median number of tags requested for fishermen who fished with pots; and mean, minimum, maximum number of pots fished. Source: NMFS permits office and NMFS logbook database 11/8/06.

Year	# of Vessels that fished pots	# of Vessels that fished pots with tags	Mean # tags requested for vessels that fished pots	Min # tags requested	Max # tags requested	Median # of tags requested	Mean # pots fished per vessel	Min # pots fished	Max # Pots Fished
2003	52	49	56	6	200	50	45	1	200
2004	58	52	57	6	200	50	43	2	160
2005	53	47	54	6	160	50	46	1	160

Table 4-x. Average number of pots fished per trip during 2003-2005. Source: NMFS permits office and NMFS logbook database 11/8/06.

Number of Traps	Number of Trips	Cumm Freq	Percent Freq	Percent
1-10	275	275	12%	12%
11-20	260	535	24%	12%
21-30	593	1,128	51%	27%
31-40	310	1,438	65%	14%
41-50	465	1,903	86%	21%
51-60	50	1,953	88%	2%
61-70	45	1,998	90%	2%
71-80	35	2,033	92%	2%
81-90	2	2,035	92%	0%
91-100	60	2,095	94%	3%
>100	122	2,217	100%	6%

Vessels from New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida requested tags for pots during 2003-2005. Approximately 86% of the tags were requested by vessels from North Carolina and South Carolina (Table 4-x). North Carolina fishermen requested an average of 3,202 tags per year during 2003 to 2005; whereas, fishermen from South Carolina requested an average of 1,037 tags per year.

Table 4-x. Number of vessels requesting tags by state during 2003 to 2005. "Other" represents tags requested from New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida. Source: NMFS permits office.

State	2003	2004	2005
NC	70	65	66
SC	44	49	48
Other	19	19	18

The majority of fishermen with recorded landings of reef fish with pots were from North Carolina and South Carolina (Table 4-x).

Table 4-x. Number of vessels requesting tags that had snapper-grouper pot landings by state during 2003 to 2005. "Other" represents tags requested from New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida. Source: NMFS permits office and NMFS logbook database 11/8/06.

State	2003	2004	2005
NC	30	31	27
SC	14	17	13
Other	5	4	7

Table 4-x. Number of vessels requesting tags; and mean, minimum, maximum, and median number of tags requested for vessels with no documented landings of snapper groupers in the NMFS logbook during 2003-2005. Source: NMFS permits office and NMFS logbook database 11/8/06.

Year	Number of Vessels Requesting tags	Mean # Tags Requested	Min # tags requested	Max # tags requested	Median # of tags requested
2003	84	28	4	100	20
2004	81	29	4	100	20
2005	85	28	4	100	20

Table 4-y. Number of days away from port, number of trips, total lbs landed (whole weight) and number of pots fished during 2003-2005. Source NMFS logbook database (11/8/06).

Away	Trip Freq	% Freq	Totlbs	% Tot lbs	# Traps	% Traps
1	1,630	73.52%	985,570	63.78%	64,226	74.07%
2	502	22.64%	468,378	30.31%	19,103	22.03%
3	67	3.02%	76,111	4.93%	2,781	3.21%
4	11	0.50%	9,788	0.63%	327	0.38%
5	3	0.14%	1,230	0.08%	92	0.11%
6	2	0.09%	1,872	0.12%	34	0.04%
7	1	0.05%	1,145	0.07%	120	0.14%
8	1	0.05%	1,145	0.07%	25	0.03%

#### 4.3.4 Administrative Effects

The administrative burden would be least for **Black Sea Bass Pot Alternative 1** since it would retain what is currently in place. Like **Alternative 1**, **Alternatives 2-6** would require fishermen to renew tags each year. However, **Alternatives 2-6** could constitute an increased burden to Law Enforcement since they would need to ensure that each pot was tagged and the number of traps deployed was within the legal limit. The burden to Law Enforcement would increase with the number or pots that could be fished.

#### 4.3.5 Council's Conclusions

#### 4.4 Separate snowy grouper quota into regions/states

**Alternative 1. (No-Action).** Do not separate snowy grouper commercial quota into regions/states.

**Alternative 2.** Separate snowy grouper commercial quota into regions.

**Alternative 3.** Separate snowy grouper commercial quota by state.

**REJECTED ALT. FROM 13C: Should we consider again?**

**Rejected Alternative 6: Institute two separate commercial quotas for snowy grouper; one for fish landed in North Carolina and one for fish landed in the remaining three South Atlantic states.**

**Rationale for elimination:** The Council considered this alternative as unreasonable due to administrative and legal concerns. There are administrative concerns with the institution of a quota set at low landing levels (the approximate North Carolina allocation of a 84,000 gutted pound commercial quota would be 19,320 gutted pounds) as it takes at least two weeks to close a fishery. The Council is concerned this alternative would violate National Standard 4 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act by allocating 23% of the snowy grouper catch to only a few fish houses. National Standard 4 dictates that management measures must not discriminate between residents of different states, allocation should be fair and equitable among fishermen, and no particular individual, corporation, or other entity may acquire an excessive share of such privileges.

##### 4.4.1 Biological Effects

The rationale for having regional quotas is that fishermen off Georgia and Florida could have an advantage and catch part of the quota early in the year when bad weather would prevent fishermen from catching snowy grouper off the Mid-Atlantic, North Carolina, and South Carolina. However, as the trip limit is only 100 pounds gutted weight and the quota is very small, early closure of the snowy grouper fishery might not occur. In 2006 and 2007, the magnitude of landed snowy grouper was much less than the quota. As of October 2008, only 54% of the 84,000 pound gutted weight quota had been met. The trip limit has probably reduced targeting to some degree where only snowy grouper taken as incidental catch are retained when fishermen seek co-occurring species.

The Council considered but rejected an alternative in Snapper Grouper Amendment 13C to divide snowy grouper quota among states because of concerns about accurately tracking the small snowy grouper quotas.

Each region's directed quota would be tracked by dealer reporting. After the commercial quota is met in either region, all purchase and sale is would be prohibited in the region and harvest and/or possession would be limited to the bag limit. However, there is a chance that harvest could continue in a particular region and snowy grouper would be landed in the region where harvest is still allowed. This could result in some localized depletion but would not be expected to negatively affect the population.

The impacts of **Alternatives 2** and **3** on protected resources are uncertain. If fishermen continue to fish after the quota has been met, or if effort simply shifts from a closed region to an open region, then the alternative is unlikely to reduce the risk of adverse affects to protected species from interactions with the fishery. However, if regional quotas are effective in limiting the fishing effort after the quota is met, then the risk of interactions between protected resources and the fishery will likely be reduced for the closed region.

#### **4.4.2 Economic Effects**

Under **Alternatives 2** and **3**, the commercial quota for snowy grouper would be divided by region/state. Once the directed quota for each region is met, harvest or possession would be limited to the bag limit.

It is possible that people with the ability to do so will fish in the neighboring region's waters when the snowy grouper quota is met in the other region. However, the snowy grouper trip limit is small and it is unlikely that fishermen are targeting snowy grouper. It is most likely a bycatch when fishing for other species.

#### **4.4.3 Social Effects**

**Alternatives 2** and **3** would divide the snowy grouper quota by region/state. These efforts at regional management will help some fishermen feel that there is an improvement in equity in distribution of quota.

#### **4.4.4 Administrative Effects**

**Alternatives 2** and **3** would incur significant adverse effects on the administrative environment since dividing the commercial quota by region or state would require the creation of regional permits or endorsements, and thus change to the permit system in order enable enforcement of regional/state quotas. Without the requisite regional permits/endorsements enforcement of each regions quota would be difficult since many snapper grouper fishermen would likely travel to adjacent areas where the quota has not yet been reached

#### **4.4.5 Council's Conclusions**

## **4.5 Separate gag recreational allocation into regions/states**

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not separate gag recreational allocation into regions/states.

**Alternative 2.** Separate gag recreational allocation into regions

**Alternative 3.** Separate gag recreational allocation by state.

### **4.5.1 Biological Effects**

### **4.5.2 Economic Effects**

### **4.5.3 Social Effects**

**Alternatives 2 and 3** would divide the gag recreational allocation by region/state. These efforts at regional management will help some fishermen feel that there is an improvement in equity in distribution of allocation.

### **4.5.4 Administrative Effects**

**Alternatives 2 and 3** would incur significant adverse effects on the administrative environment since dividing the recreational allocation by region or state would require an improvement to the recreational reporting system and the time it currently takes to track what percentage of an allocation has been caught at any one time.

### **4.5.5 Council's Conclusions**

## **4.6 Change golden tilefish fishing year**

*Note: The Council may choose more than one alternative as their preferred.*

**Alternative 1. (No-Action).** Do not adjust the golden tilefish fishing year.

**Alternative 2.** Change the start of the golden tilefish fishing year September 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Alternative 3.** Change the start of the golden tilefish fishing year August 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Alternative 4.** Change the start of the golden tilefish fishing year May 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Alternative 5.** Remove the 300 lb. trip limit when 75% of the quota is taken.

### **4.6.1 Biological effects**

**Alternative 1 (no action)** would retain regulations for golden tilefish through Snapper-Grouper Amendments 13C and 15A. Golden tilefish is experiencing overfishing but it is not overfished. Note: The Council has taken action to end overfishing but the determination about overfishing will not be changed until an assessment update is completed in 2010/2011. Regulations for golden tilefish established a commercial quota of 295,000 pounds gutted weight with a 4,000 lb trip limit that is reduced to 300 pounds gutted weight if 75% of the quota is met on or before September 1. In addition, regulations limited recreational catch to 1 fish per person per day. The commercial catch was based on historic landings during 1999-2003, where 98% of the total catch was captured by commercial fishermen. The commercial portion (98%) was applied to the yield at  $F_{MSY}$  to determine the commercial quota.

**Alternatives 2-4** would change the fishing year for golden tilefish. Public testimony on Snapper-Grouper Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006) indicated some Florida based commercial hook-and-line fishermen are concerned an early closure could prevent them from harvesting golden tilefish from September through November, which is the time they have historically participated in the fishery. As the golden tilefish quota was met in summer of 2007 and 2008, this concern has been realized. Additionally, commercial longline fishermen are concerned a 300 pound gutted weight trip will not be profitable given the size of their operations. Consequently, the Council is considering in this amendment modifying the start date of the fishing year and the stepped trip limit strategy, as appropriate, to ensure the golden tilefish regulations imposed in October 2006 through Snapper-Grouper Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006) do not unnecessarily disproportionately impact select fishermen.

**Alternative 1** would retain the January 1 fishing year start date and allow the trip limit to be reduced from 4,000 lbs gutted weight to 300 lbs gutted weight if 75% of the quota was met on or before September 1. Although the commercial hook and line catch of golden tilefish is minor (~8% during 1999-2004), 35% of the catch occurred during September and October 1999-2004. During 2007 and 2008 the quota was met before September and the fishery closed before the period of time when the greatest commercial hook and line catches of golden tilefish have historically occurred. The expected biological effects of retaining or modifying the fishing year is expected to be minimal because hook and line landings are so small and total mortality is constrained by a commercial quota. A change in the fishing year would affect how and when fishing effort (longline versus hook and line) is applied to the stock throughout the year.

The Council's **Alternative 2** would begin the fishing year for golden tilefish in September, the period of time when the greatest commercial hook and line catches of golden tilefish have historically occurred. **Alternative 3** would begin the fishing year in August and also allow hook and line fishermen to fish during the period of time when their catches have been greatest. **Alternative 4** would start the fishing year in May but would still allow hook and line fishermen to fish for golden tilefish in the fall but there is a greater chance the quota would be met sometime during September through November.



**Alternatives 2-4** would not reduce the trip limit from 4,000 lbs gutted weight to 300 lbs gutted weight when 75% of the quota was met. Based on data from 2006 and 2007, the fishery would not remain open all year even when the trip limit is reduced 300 lbs gutted weight. Reducing the 4,000 lbs gutted weight trip limit to 300 lbs gutted weight when 75% of the quota is met was originally intended to allow the fishery to remain open all year and allow for commercial hook and line fishermen to target golden tilefish in the fall.

In the commercial fishery, most golden tilefish (92%) are taken with longline gear deployed by large vessels that make long trips and depend on large catches (> 3,000 pounds) to make a trip economically feasible. Therefore, a 300 pound gutted weight trip limit when 75% of the quota is met would shut down commercial longline sector, and might reduce their potential annual catch. The commercial hook and line catch of golden tilefish is small (~8%). Therefore, changing the fishing year is not likely to substantially increase the commercial hook and line catch. Furthermore, a change in the fishing year probably will not alter the number of months the commercial longline fishery operate as the percentage of golden tilefish landed was evenly distributed among all months before more restrictive regulations were implemented.

The Council's **Alternative 5** could increase the chance that the quota would be exceeded because the harvest rate would not be slowed through a reduction in the trip limit to 300 pound gutted weight. However, if the quota monitoring system is operating properly, annual harvest in excess of the quota should be minor. In addition, the 300 pound gutted weight quota is not keeping the golden tilefish fishery open all year. Therefore, if the fishing year was changed and the quota monitoring system was operating properly, a 300 pound gutted weight trip limit would not be necessary. Even though the fishery has closed before the end of the year in 2007 and 2008, it is unlikely that golden tilefish would be taken incidentally as bycatch since the majority of the catch is with longline gear. Furthermore, golden tilefish do not occupy the same habitat of other deep water species (i.e., snowy grouper, blueline tilefish, blackbelly rosefish, etc.). Golden tilefish prefer a mud habitat; whereas the other deep water species occur in a rocky habitat.

The biological effects of **Alternatives 2-5** would be very similar. There would be little difference in the biological or ecological environment since the commercial longline catch has historically been evenly distributed through the year and the hook and line catch is minor. **Alternative 1** would maintain the status quo. The status quo would perpetuate the existing level of risk for ESA-listed species interactions with the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery noted in section 3.2.4.3. The effects of **Alternatives 2-5** on ESA-listed species are uncertain. Sea turtle abundance in the South Atlantic changes seasonally and the impact of fishing effort shifts, if any, resulting from these alternatives is difficult to predict. Current monitoring programs will allow NOAA Fisheries Service to track and evaluate any increased risk to ESA-listed species. If necessary, an ESA consultation can be re-initiated to address any increased levels of risk.

**Alternative 1** will perpetuate the existing level of risk for interactions between ESA-listed species and the fishery. **Alternatives 2-5** are unlikely to have adverse affects on

ESA-listed *Acropora* species. Previous ESA consultations determined the snapper-grouper fishery was not likely to adversely affect these species. These alternatives are unlikely to alter fishing behavior in a way that would cause new adverse effects to *Acropora*. The impacts from **Alternatives 2-5** on sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish are unclear. If they perpetuates the existing amount of fishing effort, but causes effort redistribution, any potential effort shift is unlikely to change the level of interaction between sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish and the fishery as a whole. If these alternatives reduce the overall amount of fishing effort in the fishery, the risk of interaction between sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish will likely decrease.

#### **4.6.2 Economic effects**

**Alternatives 2-4** deals with changing management measures in the golden tilefish fishery. Under current regulations, the golden tilefish fishing year begins on January 1st with a 4,000 pound trip limit. Once 75% of the quota is taken, a 300 pound trip limit goes in to place. The current golden tilefish fishery is characterized by a race to fish, a small number of longline participants taking the majority of the catch, and a larger number of hook and line participants. Longline participants begin fishing in January in Florida. By April or May when the weather improves, Carolina longliners begin fishing. In September and October, hook and line fishermen begin to fish for golden tilefish. This is the time of year when they are not participating in other fisheries.

With regards to **Alternatives 2-4** would all benefit hook and line golden tilefish fishermen in Florida allowing them to fish for golden tilefish in the fall months when they are not participating in other fisheries. In recent years, hook and line fishermen have not been able to fish for golden tilefish, as they have in the past, in the months of September and October due to earlier closures. Likewise, Carolina fishermen may be able to fish for more months of the year under these alternatives because they will be able to fish at the beginning of the season when weather is amenable to fishing. In past years when the season began in January, Carolina fishermen were not able to begin fishing until April or May. They could only fish for a couple of months sometimes before the 4,000 pound trip limit dropped. A May start date (**Alternative 4**) would benefit Carolina longline fishermen most compared to **Alternatives 2 and 4**. A September 1 start date (**Alternative 2**) would perhaps benefit them the least. Under current regulations, the fishery starts January 1st. Carolina fishermen may be able to start fishing May 1st and then fish for four months. A September 1st start date (**Alternative 2**) may not even provide four months of fishable weather (personal communication, Matt Ruby 2008).

**Alternative 5** would eliminate the 300 pound trip limit that goes into place once 75% of the quota is met. This would allow longline fishermen, who may need the 4,000 pound trip limit to make a trip cost effective, to fish until the end of the season. It would also allow hook and line fishermen who are restricted to the 300 pound trip limit under Alternative 1 to fish for larger amounts.

**Alternative 1** would maintain the short-term economic status of the recreational fishery, but the potential long-term effects would be negative. The impacts of **Alternatives 2-4** on the recreational sector would be distributive in nature, and likely would not alter the overall economic effects of other management measures on the entire recreational sector. Under this alternative, fishers from certain areas being granted first opportunity to harvest snowy grouper before the species ACT is reached.

Non-use values would not differ between the various alternatives since the alternatives do not differ in their biological impacts.

#### **4.6.3 Social effects**

**Alternatives 2-4** may have the same effect on hook and line and Carolina longline fishermen that have been unable, in recent years, to participate in the golden tilefish fishery.

#### **4.6.4 Administrative effects**

Under the **No Action Alternative**, administrative impacts would likely be negative if the result of not implementing more restrictive measures now were to require additional and more drastic amendment actions in the future. **Alternatives 2-5** would adjust golden tilefish management measures to change the start date of the fishing year and/or remove the 300 lb trip limit when 75% of the quota is taken. Implementing either/or both of these measures would incur minor adverse administrative impacts in the form of developing outreach materials such as fishery bulletins, and monitoring the quota with a focus on the 75% quota mark. In summation **Alternatives 2-4** would likely result in the lowest level of adverse impacts on the administrative environment relative to possible administrative impacts of **Alternative 5**.

#### **4.6.5 Council Conclusions**

### **4.7 Improve accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics**

#### **4.7.1 Commercial**

*Note: The Council may choose more than one alternative as their preferred.*

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing data reporting systems for the commercial sector. Refer to Table **1-x** for a complete list of current reporting requirements.

**Alternative 2.** Require federally permitted snapper-grouper dealers, *is selected*, to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 3.** Require all permitted snapper-grouper dealers to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 4.** Require all vessels with a Federal Snapper-grouper Commercial Permit to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel's GPS onboard the vessel. (if this is changed to "if selected" it would be the same alternative as in A15B)

**Alternative 5.** Require vessels with a Federal snapper-grouper commercial permit, *if selected*, to have a NMFS-approved observer onboard while fishing for snapper-grouper in the South Atlantic EEZ. Note: This alternative is specified in Amendment 15B – do we need it here too?

#### 4.7.1.1 Biological Effects **Update for new/confirmed list of Alts.**

**Alternative 1 (no action)** would retain existing data reporting systems for the commercial sector. For the South Atlantic snapper-grouper commercial fishery current regulations (50CFR §622.5) require commercial and recreational for-hire participants in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery who are selected by the Southeast Science and Research Director (SRD) to maintain and submit a fishing record on forms provided by the SRD. Bycatch data on protected species are currently collected in the commercial snapper-grouper fishery through the supplementary discard form. In 1990, the SEFSC initiated a logbook program for vessels with federal permits in the snapper-grouper fishery from the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic. In 2001, a separate bycatch reporting logbook was added to include numbers on the average size of discarded fish by species. The discard data are collected using a supplemental form that is sent to a 20% stratified random sample of the active permit holders. The sample selections are made each year and the selected fishermen/vessels are required to complete and submit the form for the trips they make during the following calendar year. Fishermen are not selected for the next four years after they submit a discard form for a year. However, over a five-year period, 100 percent of snapper-grouper permit holders will have been required to report in one of the five years.

**Alternative 1** would continue to obtain fishing effort information as well as protected species interactions via a logbook. Discard data are collected using a supplemental form that is sent to a 20% stratified random sample of the active permit holders. The sample selections are made in July of each year and the selected fishermen/vessels are required to complete and submit the form for the trips they make during August through July of the following year. Fishermen are not selected for the next four years after they submit a discard form for a year. However, over a five-year period, 100 percent of snapper-grouper permit holders will have been required to report in one of the five years. In addition, information is collected on protected species interactions. The key advantage of logbooks is the ability to use them to cover all fishing activity relatively inexpensively. However, in the absence of any observer data, there are concerns about the accuracy of logbook data in collecting bycatch information. Biases associated with logbooks primarily result from inaccuracy in reporting of species that are caught in large numbers

or are of little economic interest (particularly of bycatch species), and from low compliance rates. Many fishermen may perceive that accurate reporting will result in restricted fishing effort or access. This results in a disincentive for reporting accurate bycatch data and an incentive to under-report or not report. Therefore, logbook programs are more useful in recording information on infrequently caught species and providing estimates of total effort by area and season that can then be combined with observer data to estimate total bycatch.

Commercial quotas are monitored by the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC). Landings information are obtained from dealers. Dealer selections are made for a calendar year based on the production for the previous year. Selected dealers are notified that they must report landings by the 5<sup>th</sup> of a following month, even if no purchases were made. The SEFSC provides periodic reports to NMFS Southeast Regional Office (SERO) and the Council (at least prior to each Council meeting). In addition, timing of possible closures are estimated. Periodically, quota monitoring data are compared to general canvas landings data for the same dealers. The purpose is to determine if selected dealers provide an acceptable percentage of total reported landings. The review of the general canvass landings data are also used to identify new dealers handling quota species. If new dealers are identified or if the percentage of landings accounted for by selected dealers drops below a specified percentage, additional dealers would be required to report landings.

Dealers have two options for submitting data: (1) a paper form faxed to SEFSC or (2) online reporting. To enter and use the online system, the dealer uses a valid user login ID and password. This system is secure and only users with valid user ID's and passwords can access it. Furthermore, the user ID and password is unique for each dealer and will only allow access to the data entered by an individual using that password. All entries are logged on a tracking database and each time a user enters the system and makes a change to the data, that entry, and the changes are recorded, along with the date and time the changes were made. Instructions are provided to the dealers on how to use the online system.

Some data are also collected through cooperative research projects. Cooperative research with the commercial and recreational sectors on bycatch was identified as a high priority item at the Southeast Bycatch Workshop during May 2006. There is clearly a need to characterize the entire catch of commercial fishermen and compare differences in abundance and species diversity to what is caught in fishery-independent gear. As we move towards a multi-species management approach, these types of data are essential. In addition, estimates of release mortality are needed for stock assessments but currently this is not being measured for fishery-dependent data. It is anticipated that additional cooperative research projects will be funded in the future to enhance the database on bycatch in the snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic.

Cooperative research projects between science and industry are being used to a limited extent to collect bycatch information on the snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic. For example, Harris and Stephen (2005) characterized the entire (retained and

discarded) catch of reef fishes from a selected commercial fisherman in the South Atlantic including total catch composition and disposition of fishes that were released. The Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Foundation, Inc. obtained funding to conduct a fishery observer program within the snapper-grouper vertical hook-and-line (bandit rig) fishery of the South Atlantic United States. Through contractors they randomly placed observers on cooperating vessels to collect a variety of data quantifying the participation, gear, effort, catch, and discards within the fishery.

Research funds for observer programs, as well as gear testing and testing of electronic devices are also available each year in the form of grants from the Foundation, Marine Fisheries Initiative (MARFIN), Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) program, and the Cooperative Research Program (CRP). Efforts are made to emphasize the need for observer and logbook data in requests for proposals issued by granting agencies. A condition of funding for these projects is that data are made available to the Councils and NOAA Fisheries Service upon completion of a study.

Included in the no-action **Alternative 1** would be the measures proposed in Amendment 15B, which is under Secretarial review. The Council's preferred alternative would allow for the implementation of interim programs to monitor and assess bycatch in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery until the ACCSP Release, Discard and Protected Species (Bycatch) Module can be fully funded. The interim programs or first phase of the alternative would allow for the collection of bycatch information utilizing a variety of methods and sources when this amendment is implemented as follows:

1. Require that selected vessels carry observers (It is the Council's intent that NOAA Fisheries Service and grant-funded programs would cover the cost of observers on snapper-grouper vessels.)
2. Require selected vessels employ electronic logbooks or video monitoring (It is the Council's intent that NOAA Fisheries Service and grant-funded programs cover the cost of purchase and installation of these units.)
3. Utilize bycatch information collected in conjunction with grant-funded programs such as MARFIN and Cooperative Research Program (CRP). Require that raw data are provided to NOAA Fisheries Service and the Council.
4. Request that bycatch data collected by states are provided to NOAA Fisheries Service and the Council. Many states may have collected data on snapper-grouper bycatch in the past. Furthermore, some states may be currently collecting bycatch data through studies that are conducted in state waters.
5. Develop outreach and training programs to improve reporting accuracy by fishermen.

**Alternative 1** would not require that commercial vessels with a snapper-grouper permit to use the SAFIS system or vessel monitoring systems (VMS).

**Alternatives 2 through 5** identify options for monitoring catch and effort, which are more specific than what was specified in Amendment 15B. There are no direct biological impacts from establishing a standardized reporting methodology to estimate bycatch. However, indirect impacts resulting from **Alternatives 2 through 5** would provide a

better understanding of the composition and magnitude of catch and bycatch; enhance the quality of data provided for stock assessments; increase the quality of assessment output; provide better estimates of interactions with protected species; and lead to better decisions regarding additional measures that might be needed to reduce bycatch. Management measures that affect gear and effort for a target species can influence fishing mortality in other species. Therefore, enhanced catch and bycatch monitoring would provide better data that could be used in multi-species assessments.

**Alternatives 2 through 5** differ in type, amount, and quality of data they would provide. They also differ in feasibility. For example, it is not feasible to place observers (**Alternative 5**) on many commercial snapper-grouper vessel due to the small size of the boats and safety concerns. Therefore, the Council may elect to allow fishermen to choose which method they want to use to monitor catch or bycatch (**Alternatives 5, or 6**).

**Alternatives 2 and 3** would require dealers to report electronically (computer or fax) through the Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS) and require weekly or daily reporting when it is anticipated a quota was going to be met. The difference between **Alternatives 2 and 3** is **Alternative 2** would only require selected dealers to participate in the program; whereas, **Alternative 3** would require all dealers to participate. SAFIS is a real-time, web-based reporting system for commercial landings on the Atlantic coast. It is comprised of three applications:

- Electronic Dealer Reports (eDR) - A forms based application collecting from the dealers (landings) including condition and price.
- Electronic Trip Reports (eTRIPS) - A Web-based application collecting data from fisherman (catch and effort) including gears used, fishing areas, and catch disposition.
- SAFIS Management System (SMS) - A Web-based application providing administrative tools to SAFIS administrators for management of user accounts, participants, permits etc.

Data reported through SAFIS is fed into the ACCSP Data Warehouse. Beneficial biological impacts would be provided by **Alternatives 2 and 3** if data are provided more quickly from the fishermen and dealers to NMFS and fishery managers. In addition to monitoring quotas in a more timely fashion than under the current quota monitoring system, the SAFIS has the potential to improve the quality of data and stock assessments.

**Alternative 4** would require all vessels with a Federal snapper-grouper commercial permit to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel's GPS onboard the vessel. This alternative differs from **Alternative 1** in that a vessel would only be required to use electronic logbook if it were selected.

The Council tested the use of electronic logbook reporting using the Thistle Marine HMS-110 unit to examine the magnitude and spatial distribution of fishing effort and species composition (O'Malley 2003). The project was implemented on two commercial snapper/grouper vessels in South Carolina and North Carolina from May 2002 through

November 2002. Over 4,000 high spatial and temporal resolution data points on commercial catch and effort representing 19 fishing trips were captured. The Thistle box allows fishermen to record all species encountered as well as the disposition of released specimens. A comparison of electronic versus paper reporting for a single trip indicates more than twice the number of species than recorded on the trip ticket (O'Malley 2003). Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) can be expressed in different ways for this fishery and the Thistle logbook device can be configured to record all of the parameters necessary to calculate different types of CPUE. These could include catch per trip/day/hour fished, catch per hook/line/reel fished, or catch per man-trip/man-day/man-hour. The Thistle electronic logbook is also setup to record fish lengths. Electronic logbooks have the potential to automatically collect information on date, time, location, and fishing times. Information (species, length, disposition) of released species can be manually entered into the system at the end of a fishing event. If the electronic format prompts a fisherman to record data as bycatch occurs, an electronic logbook may provide better estimates of bycatch than a paper logbook. However, for electronic logbooks, like paper logbooks, biases may result from inaccuracy in reporting of species that are caught in large numbers or are of little economic interest.

**Alternative 5** would require observers to be onboard vessels with a Federal Snapper-grouper commercial permit if selected. Amendment 15B, which is under review, would also require vessels to carry an observer if it was selected and therefore would be considered under no action **Alternative 1**. Data collected from at-sea observer programs are considered to be the most reliable method for estimating bycatch if coverage is adequate to avoid large sampling errors and there is little “observer effect” (where fishing operations are altered in the presence of an observer). Unfortunately, observer programs are expensive. However, when observer data are combined with reliable estimates of total fishing effort that can be inexpensively obtained from logbooks or electronic data collection devices, bycatch rates from observer data can be used to more reliably estimate total bycatch levels in a fishery.

**Alternative 1-5** are unlikely to have adverse affects on ESA-listed *Acropora* species. Previous ESA consultations determined the snapper-grouper fishery was not likely to adversely affect these species. **Alternatives 1-5** are unlikely to alter fishing behavior in a way that would cause new adverse affects to *Acropora*. **Alternatives 1-3** will perpetuate the existing level of risk for interactions between ESA-listed species and the fishery. These alternatives are unlikely to change fishing behavior in a way that would ultimately reduce the risk of interactions between sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish, and the fishery. **Alternatives 4 -5** are unlikely to reduce the risk of interactions with ESA-listed species and the fishery, in and of themselves. Observer coverage may be especially useful if it can sample enough trips to estimate protected species interactions with an appropriate coefficient of variation.



#### **4.7.1.2 Economic Effects**

See **Section I** for information about various monitoring tools and costs associated with these costs

#### **4.7.1.3 Social Effects**

See **Section I** for information about various monitoring tools and costs associated with these costs.

#### **4.7.1.4 Administrative Effects**

Under the **No-Action Alternative** no administrative impacts would be incurred outside of the status-quo. **Alternatives 2-5** would each result in an increased administrative burden; however, that burden would not extend beyond the scope of data management and analysis. The resultant increased data management workload would be considered a minimal to moderate adverse administrative impact.

#### **4.7.1.5 Council's Conclusions**

#### 4.7.2 For-Hire (These alternatives could be combined with those from commercial)

*Note: The Council may choose more than one alternative as their preferred.*

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing data reporting systems for the for-hire sector. Refer to Table 1-x for a complete list of current reporting requirements.

**Alternative 2.** Require *all* vessels with a Federal For-Hire Permit to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 3.** Require *selected* vessels with a Federal For-Hire Permit to report electronically (computer or fax) through the SAFIS system; NMFS is authorized to require weekly or daily reporting as required.

**Alternative 4.** Require vessels operating with a Federal For-Hire permit to maintain a logbook for discard characteristics (e.g., size and reason for discarding), *if selected*.

**Note:** This alternative is specified in Amendment 15B – do we need it here too?

##### 4.7.2.1 Biological Effects

**Alternative 1 (no action)** would retain existing data reporting systems for the for-hire sector. Harvest and bycatch in the private and for-hire charter vessel sector has been consistently monitored by MRFSS since its inception. The survey uses a combination of random digit dialed telephone intercepts of coastal households for effort information and dock-side intercepts for individual trips for catch information to statistically estimate total catch and discards by species for each subregion, state, mode, primary area and wave. Bycatch is enumerated by disposition code for each fish caught but not kept (B2). Prior to 2000, sampling of the charter vessel sector resulted in highly variable estimates of catch. However, since 2000, a new sampling methodology has been implemented. A 10 percent sample of charter vessel captains is called weekly to obtain trip level information. In addition, the standard dockside intercept data are collected from charter vessels and charter vessel clients are sampled through the standard random digital dialing of coastal households. Precision of charter vessel effort estimates has improved by more than 50 percent due to these changes (Van Voorhees *et al.* 2000). Additional improvements are scheduled for MRFSS in the next few years.

A recent National Science Foundation review of MRFSS data raised a number of issues. The South Atlantic Council is including a permit to fish for any species in their Fishery Ecosystem Plan Comprehensive Amendment; this known universe of recreational fishermen could be used to sample thereby improving the MRFSS estimates. The

Council is also evaluating requiring all for-hire vessels to maintain a logbook. These actions will address a number of the NSF recommendations.

Harvest from headboats is monitored by NOAA Fisheries Service at SEFCs's Beaufort Laboratory. Collection of discard data began in 2004. Daily catch records (trip records) are filled out by the headboat operators; or in some cases by NOAA Fisheries Service approved headboat samplers based on personal communication with the captain or crew. Headboat trips are subsampled for data on species lengths and weights. Biological samples (scales, otoliths, spines, reproductive tissues, stomachs) are obtained as time permits. Lengths of discarded fish are occasionally obtained but these data are not part of the headboat database.

Included in the no-action **Alternative 1** would be the measures proposed in Amendment 15B, which is under Secretarial review. The Council's preferred alternative would allow for the implementation of interim programs to monitor and assess bycatch in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery until the ACCSP Release, Discard and Protected Species (Bycatch) Module can be fully funded. The interim programs or first phase of the alternative would allow for the collection of bycatch information utilizing a variety of methods and sources when this amendment is implemented as follows:

1. Require that selected vessels carry observers (It is the Council's intent that NOAA Fisheries Service and grant-funded programs would cover the cost of observers on snapper-grouper vessels.)
2. Require selected vessels employ electronic logbooks or video monitoring (It is the Council's intent that NOAA Fisheries Service and grant-funded programs cover the cost of purchase and installation of these units.)
3. Utilize bycatch information collected in conjunction with grant-funded programs such as MARFIN and Cooperative Research Program (CRP). Require that raw data are provided to NOAA Fisheries Service and the Council.
4. Request that bycatch data collected by states are provided to NOAA Fisheries Service and the Council. Many states may have collected data on snapper-grouper bycatch in the past. Furthermore, some states may be currently collecting bycatch data through studies that are conducted in state waters.
5. Develop outreach and training programs to improve reporting accuracy by fishermen.

**Alternative 1** would not require that for-hire vessels to use the SAFIS system or vessel monitoring systems (VMS).

**Alternatives 2 and 3** identify options for monitoring catch and effort, which are more specific than what was specified in Amendment 15B. There are no direct biological impacts from establishing a standardized reporting methodologies. However, indirect impacts resulting from **Alternatives 2 and 3** would provide a better understanding of the composition and magnitude of catch and bycatch; enhance the quality of data provided for stock assessments; increase the quality of assessment output; provide better estimates of interactions with protected species; and lead to better decisions regarding additional

measures that might be needed to reduce bycatch. Management measures that affect gear and effort for a target species can influence fishing mortality in other species. Therefore, enhanced catch and bycatch monitoring would provide better data that could be used in multi-species assessments.

**Alternatives 2 and 3** differ in type, amount, and quality of data they would provide. They also differ in feasibility. **Alternative 2** would require selected vessels to report electronically (computer or fax) through the Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS) and require weekly or daily reporting when it is anticipated a quota was going to be met. SAFIS is a real-time, web-based reporting system for commercial landings on the Atlantic coast. It is comprised of three applications:

- Electronic Dealer Reports (eDR) - A forms based application collecting from the dealers (landings) including condition and price.
- Electronic Trip Reports (eTRIPS) - A Web-based application collecting data from fisherman (catch and effort) including gear used, fishing areas, and catch disposition.
- SAFIS Management System (SMS) - A Web-based application providing administrative tools to SAFIS administrators for management of user accounts, participants, permits etc.

Data reported through SAFIS is fed into the ACCSP Data Warehouse. Beneficial biological impacts would be provided by **Alternative 2** if data are provided more quickly from the fishermen and dealers to NMFS and fishery managers. In addition to monitoring quotas in a more timely fashion than under the current quota monitoring system, the SAFIS has the potential to improve the quality of data and stock assessments.

**Alternative 3** would require all vessels with a Federal for-hire permits to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel's GPS onboard the vessel. Amendment 15B also includes an alternative that would require to use electronic logbook if it were selected but it is not specific to for-hire vessels.

The Council tested the use of electronic logbook reporting using the Thistle Marine HMS-110 unit to examine the magnitude and spatial distribution of fishing effort and species composition (O'Malley 2003). The project was implemented on two commercial snapper/grouper vessels in South Carolina and North Carolina from May 2002 through November 2002. Over 4,000 high spatial and temporal resolution data points on commercial catch and effort representing 19 fishing trips were captured. The Thistle box allows fishermen to record all species encountered as well as the disposition of released specimens. A comparison of electronic versus paper reporting for a single trip indicates more than twice the number of species than recorded on the trip ticket (O'Malley 2003). Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) can be expressed in different ways for this fishery and the Thistle logbook device can be configured to record all of the parameters necessary to calculate different types of CPUE. These could include catch per trip/day/hour fished, catch per hook/line/reel fished, or catch per man-trip/man-day/man-hour. The Thistle electronic logbook is also setup to record fish lengths. Electronic logbooks have the

potential to automatically collect information on date, time, location, and fishing times. Information (species, length, disposition) of released species can be manually entered into the system at the end of a fishing event. If the electronic format prompts a fisherman to record data as bycatch occurs, an electronic logbook may provide better estimates of bycatch than a paper logbook. However, for electronic logbooks, like paper logbooks, biases may result from inaccuracy in reporting of species that are caught in large numbers or are of little economic interest.

**Alternative 3** would require observers to be onboard for-hire vessels with a Federal Permits if selected. This alternative does not differ from the no-action **Alternative 1** in that Amendment 15B would only require to carry an observer if it was selected. Data collected from at-sea observer programs are considered to be the most reliable method for estimating bycatch if coverage is adequate to avoid large sampling errors and there is little “observer effect” (where fishing operations are altered in the presence of an observer). Unfortunately, observer programs are expensive. However, when observer data are combined with reliable estimates of total fishing effort that can be inexpensively obtained from logbooks or electronic data collection devices, bycatch rates from observer data can be used to more reliably estimate total bycatch levels in a fishery.

The impacts on ESA-listed species from **Alternatives 1-6** for the for-hire sector will be the same as those noted in section 4.6.

#### **4.7.2.2 Economic Effects**

See Section I for information about various monitoring tools and costs associated with these costs.

#### **4.7.2.3 Social Effects**

See Section I for information about various monitoring tools and costs associated with these costs.

#### **4.7.2.4 Administrative Effects**

Under the **No-Action Alternative** no administrative impacts would be incurred outside of the status-quo. **Alternatives 2 and 3** would each result in an increased administrative burden, however that burden would not extend beyond the scope of data management and analysis. The resultant increased data management workload would be considered a minimal to moderate adverse administrative impact.

#### 4.7.2.5 Council's Conclusions

#### 4.7.3 Private Recreational

*Note: The Council may choose more than one alternative as their preferred.*

**Alternative 1 (no action).** Retain existing data reporting systems for the private recreational sector. Refer to Table 1-x for a complete list of current reporting requirements.

**Alternative 2.** Require vessels with a state recreational fishing license to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel's GPS onboard the vessel, if selected.

**Alternative 3.** Require vessels with a state recreational fishing license to carry a NMFS-approved observer when on a trip in the South Atlantic.

**Alternative 4.** Implement a voluntary logbook for discard characteristics (e.g., size and reason for discarding) for vessels with a state recreational fishing license. Note that we will consult with the MRIP coordinators on the status and details of their future data gathering plans.

##### 4.7.3.1 Biological Effects needs to be updated for new alts.

**Alternatives 1 and 2** will perpetuate the existing level of risk for interactions between ESA-listed species and the fishery. These alternatives are unlikely to change fishing behavior in a way that would ultimately reduce the risk of interactions between sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish, and the fishery. **Alternatives 3-5** are unlikely to reduce the risk of interactions with ESA-listed species and the fishery, in and of themselves. However, depending on how electronic camera monitoring is implemented and configured, and what information observers collect, these alternatives may provide more data on the level and severity of protected species interactions with the fishery. Observer coverage may be especially useful if it can sample enough trips to estimate protected species interactions with an appropriate coefficient of variation. **Alternative 6** is unlikely to reduce the risk of interactions between the fishery and ESA-listed species, in and of itself. However, if protected species interaction information is collected, this alternative may provide more data on the level and severity of protected species interactions with the for-hire sector of the fishery.

##### 4.7.3.2 Economic Effects

See Section I for information about various monitoring tools and costs associated with these costs.

### 4.7.3.3 Social Effects

See Section I for information about various monitoring tools and costs associated with these costs.

### 4.7.3.4 Administrative Effects

### 4.7.3.5 Council's Conclusions

## 4.8 Update Wreckfish ITQ Program

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not review and make updates as needed to the current wreckfish ITQ program.

**Alternative 2.** Eliminate the current wreckfish ITQ program and replace it with alternate effort-limiting criteria to qualify for participation such as a different LAP program. .

**Alternative 3.** Eliminate the current wreckfish ITQ program and do not replace it with any effort or participation-limiting criteria.

**Alternative 4.** Keep the wreckfish ITQ program, implement a cost recovery program, and establish a cap to limit the number of shares or coupons an individual shareholder may obtain.

### 4.8.1 Biological Effects

### 4.8.2 Economic Effects

### 4.8.3 Social Effects

### 4.8.4 Administrative Effects

### 4.8.5 Council Conclusions

## 4.9 *Designate Snapper-Grouper EFH In New Northern FMP Areas*

**Alternative 1. No-Action.** Do not designate snapper-grouper EFH EFH-HAPCs in new jurisdictional areas encompassed in Action 1.

**Alternative 2.** Designate EFH and EFH-HAPCs for snapper-grouper in the northern areas encompassed in Action 1.

If the Council chooses **Alternative 2 or 3 under Action 1**, then Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and EFH-Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (EFH-HAPCs) would need to be specified for the areas north of North Carolina. Members of the IPT responsible for habitat issues have discussed this and agreed that it would be most efficient to consolidate the EFH review, update, and revision under the Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment II. This maximizes the efficiency of refining the designations as well as looking comprehensively at overlaps among species, gaps that need to be close, etc. Scoping for the CE-BA II will take place in January/February 2009 and completion is anticipated by the end of 2009. Therefore this works well with the timing for Snapper-Grouper Amendment 18 with a target implementation date of January 1, 2010. Note: This needs to be discussed at the Council level. It might not make sense to have the EFH action in a separate document.

#### **4.9.1 Biological Effects**

#### **4.9.2 Economic Effects**

#### **4.9.3 Social Effects**

#### **4.9.4 Administrative Effects**

#### **4.9.5 Council Conclusions**

### **4.10 Research Recommendations**

#### **4.10.1 Golden tilefish**

- Develop standardized techniques for aging golden tilefish. Resolve discrepancies in aging from different institutions. Additional research is needed to verify and validate age determinations.
- Sampling programs are needed to quantify discard rates. Research is also needed to identify management measures that will reduce discard mortality.
- Expand fishery-independent sampling of tilefish.
- Representative age, length, and sex composition data are needed for all fisheries (commercial, MRFSS, headboat), gear, seasons, and areas.
- Additional life history and biological research is needed to cover the full geographic range of the species.
- Fecundity information by age and length.



#### **4.11 Cumulative Effects Section needs to be re-done when preferred alternatives have been chosen. This is just a place holder from another amendment.**

As directed by NEPA, federal agencies are mandated to assess not only the indirect and direct impacts, but the cumulative impacts of proposed actions as well. NEPA defines a cumulative impact as “*the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time*” (40 C.F.R. 1508.7). Cumulative effects can either be additive or synergistic. A synergistic effect is when the combined effects are greater than the sum of the individual effects.

Various approaches for assessing cumulative effects have been identified, including checklists, matrices, indices, and detailed models (MacDonald 2000). The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) offers guidance on conducting a Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEA) in a report titled “Considering Cumulative Effects under the National Environmental Policy Act”. The report outlines 11 items for consideration in drafting a CEA for a proposed action.

1. Identify the significant cumulative effects issues associated with the proposed action and define the assessment goals.
2. Establish the geographic scope of the analysis.
3. Establish the timeframe for the analysis.
4. Identify the other actions affecting the resources, ecosystems, and human communities of concern.
5. Characterize the resources, ecosystems, and human communities identified in scoping in terms of their response to change and capacity to withstand stress.
6. Characterize the stresses affecting these resources, ecosystems, and human communities and their relation to regulatory thresholds.
7. Define a baseline condition for the resources, ecosystems, and human communities.
8. Identify the important cause-and-effect relationships between human activities and resources, ecosystems, and human communities.
9. Determine the magnitude and significance of cumulative effects.
10. Modify or add alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate significant cumulative effects.
11. Monitor the cumulative effects of the selected alternative and adapt management.

This CEA for the biophysical environment will follow a modified version of the 11 steps. Cumulative effects for the socio-economic environment will be analyzed separately.

### 4.11.1 Biological

#### SCOPING FOR CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

##### **1. Identify the significant cumulative effects issues associated with the proposed action and define the assessment goals.**

The CEQ cumulative effects guidance states that this step is done through three activities. The three activities and the location in the document are as follows:

- I. The direct and indirect effects of the proposed actions (**Section 4.0**);
- II. Which resources, ecosystems, and human communities are affected (**Section 3.0**); and
- III. Which effects are important from a cumulative effects perspective (**information revealed in this CEA**)?

##### **2. Establish the geographic scope of the analysis.**

The immediate impact area would be the federal 200-mile limit of the Atlantic off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and east Florida to Key West. Since the boundaries are solely political in nature and do not prohibit immigration and emigration of fish, and fish larvae, the geographic scope of the CEA must be expanded. Tagging work conducted by the MARMAP program indicates that there is movement of species (e.g., gag and greater amberjack) between the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic (McGovern and Meister 1999; McGovern *et al.* 2005). Large-scale movement of vermilion snapper and other species has not been documented (McGovern and Meister 1999). However, vermilion snapper and shallow water grouper species (red grouper, red hind, rock hind, yellowmouth grouper, tiger grouper, black grouper, yellowfin grouper, graysby, coney, and scamp) have pelagic eggs and larvae that may remain in the water column for extended periods of time and travel long distances before late stage larvae or juveniles assume a demersal existence.

In light of the available information, the extent of the boundaries would depend upon the degree of fish immigration/emigration and larval transport, whichever has the greatest geographical range. The CEA cannot establish geographical boundaries in terms of coordinates, but recognizes that the proper geographical boundary to consider effects on the biophysical environment is larger than the entire South Atlantic EEZ. The ranges of affected species are described in Section 3.2. The most measurable and substantial effects would be limited to the South Atlantic region.

##### **3. Establish the timeframe for the analysis.**

Establishing a timeframe for the CEA is important when the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions are discussed. It would be advantageous to go back to a time when there was a natural, or some modified (but ecologically sustainable) condition. However, data collection for many fisheries began when species were already fully exploited. Therefore, the timeframe for analyses should be initiated when data collection began for the various fisheries. In determining how far into the future to analyze cumulative effects, the length of the effects will depend on the species and the

alternatives chosen. Long-term evaluation is needed to determine if management measures have the intended effect of improving stock status. Therefore, analyses of effects should extend beyond the time when these overfished stocks are rebuilt. Monitoring should continue indefinitely for all species to ensure that management measures are adequate for preventing overfishing in the future.

**4. Identify the other actions affecting the resources, ecosystems, and human communities of concern (the cumulative effects to the human communities are discussed in Section 4).**

Listed are other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions occurring in the South Atlantic region. These actions, when added to the proposed management measures, may result in cumulative effects on the biophysical environment.

I. Fishery-related actions affecting vermilion snapper, gag, and shallow water grouper.

A. Past

The reader is referred to **Section 1.3 History of Management** for past regulatory activity for the fish species. These include bag and size limits, spawning season closures, commercial quotas, gear prohibitions and limitations, area closures, and a commercial limited access system.

B. Present

The proposed actions in Snapper-Grouper Amendment 18 would: Extend the range of the snapper-grouper fishery management plan north, reconsider OY for 10 species undergoing overfishing, specify Annual Catch Limits (ACL), Annual Catch Targets (ACT), and Accountability Measures (AM) for 10 species undergoing overfishing, specify allocations for four species undergoing overfishing, modify management measures to limit total mortality to the ACT, specify a rebuilding plan for red snapper, improve the accuracy, timing, and quantity of fisheries statistics, and establish an ABC Control Rule.

C. Reasonably Foreseeable Future

Snapper-Grouper Amendment 14 would use marine protected areas (MPAs) as a management tool to promote the optimum size, age, and genetic structure of slow growing, long-lived deepwater snapper-grouper species (speckled hind, snowy grouper, warsaw grouper, yellowedge grouper, misty grouper, golden tilefish, blueline tilefish, and sand tilefish). These measures are expected to be implemented in the near future.

The actions in Snapper-Grouper Amendment 16 would end overfishing of vermilion snapper and gag. Management measures for the commercial sector would include new or adjusted: sector specific allocations and catch quotas; size limits; trip limits; seasonal closures, including a closure for shallow water groupers during the gag spawning closure and after the gag directed commercial quota is met; fishing year start dates; and gear

restrictions. Management measures for the recreational sector would include new or adjusted: catch allocations; bag limits; size limits; and seasonal closures.

Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit (ACL) Amendment would establish Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) and Annual Catch Targets (ACTs) for all other species. Other actions would include: (1) choosing ecosystem component species; (2) allocations; (3) management measures to limit recreational and commercial sectors to their ACTs; (4) accountability measures; and (5) any necessary modifications to the range of regulations.

The Council is evaluating a limited access privilege program for golden tilefish.

- II. Non-Council and other non-fishery related actions, including natural events affecting gag and vermilion snapper.
  - A. Past
  - B. Present
  - C. Reasonably foreseeable future

In terms of natural disturbances, it is difficult to determine the effect of non-Council and non-fishery related actions on stocks of snapper and grouper species. Annual variability in natural conditions such as water temperature, currents, food availability, predator abundance, etc. can affect the abundance of young fish, which survive the egg and larval stages each year to become juveniles (i.e., recruitment). This natural variability in year class strength is difficult to predict as it is a function of many interactive and synergistic factors that cannot all be measured (Rothschild 1986). Furthermore, natural factors such as storms, red tide, cold water upwelling, etc. can affect the survival of juvenile and adult fishes; however, it is very difficult to quantify the magnitude of mortality it may have on a stock. Gag occur in estuarine areas along the southeastern United States (Robins and Ray 1986; Heemstra and Randall 1993). Alteration of estuarine habitats could affect survival of juveniles. However, estimates of the abundance of fish, which utilize this habitat, as well as, determining the impact habitat alteration may have on juveniles, is problematic.

#### AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

##### **5. Characterize the resources, ecosystems, and human communities identified in scoping in terms of their response to change and capacity to withstand stress.**

In terms of the biophysical environment, the resources/ecosystems identified in earlier steps of the CEA are the fish populations directly or indirectly affected by the regulations. This step should identify the trends, existing conditions, and the ability to withstand stresses of the environmental components.

The SEDAR stock assessment indicated gag biomass is at 94% of the biomass at MSY ( $B_{MSY}$ ) and is approaching an overfished condition. Overfishing is occurring with  $F/F_{MSY} = 1.3$ . Gag are vulnerable to overfishing because they live for at least 26 years, change

sex from female to male later in life, and form spawning aggregations at locations known to fishermen. During the 1990s, gag off the Southeastern U.S. was exhibiting many of the symptoms of an exploited population. Harris and Collins (2000) reported a lower age at first maturity and a significant increase in the observed mean length at age in the South Atlantic gag population in 1994-95 in comparison with data from 1976-82. Increased fishing pressure was suggested as a contributing factor in the described life history changes (Harris and Collins 2000). During the same period, McGovern *et al.* (1998) found the sex ratio decreased from 19.6% males in 1976-82, to 5.5% males in 1994-95. The size at 50% maturity also declined in the later period.

There is some indication from a more recent life history study the status of the population has improved since the 1990s. Reichert and Wyanski (2005) found size at maturity during 2004-05 occurred at significantly larger sizes than during 1994-95. Age at maturity also increased since 1994-95, albeit less dramatically than for size at maturity. The percentage of males and individuals undergoing transition in the population increased from 5.5% in 1994-95 to 8.2%; however, the current percentage is still much lower than the revised estimate of 19.4% for samples collected during 1976-82. Sex transition has occurred at progressively larger sizes and younger ages since 1977-82, a trend that is also probably related to the increasing growth rates over time.

The SEDAR 10 (2006) stock assessment also suggested despite continued overfishing, the condition of the gag stock has improved since the middle 1990s, perhaps in response to management measures. A substantial decline in fishing mortality has occurred since 1990 with a second decline occurring after 1998 when the minimum size limit was increased to 24 inches TL and a two-month commercial spawning season closure was put into place.

The recent SEDAR Update #3 (2007) determined the vermilion snapper stock in the South Atlantic is undergoing overfishing. The SSC, in June 2007, recommended the Council not adopt the biomass and yield benchmarks used to determine whether the stock is overfished, as they were deemed unreliable for management purposes.

Commercial landings of vermilion snapper rose from 743,000 to 954,000 lbs gutted weight during 1992 to 1995 (Figure 4-5). Landings declined to 718,000 lbs gutted weight followed by a large increase to 1,682,000 lbs gutted weight in 2001. A large decline in landings to 760,000 lbs gutted weight occurred in 2003 followed by an increase to about 1,000,000 lbs gutted weight in 2004-2005. Landings decreased further in 2006. The CPUE of vermilion snapper taken with MARMAP trapping gear showed similar trends to commercial landings with an increase during 1994-1996 from 5.8 to 6.2 fish caught per hour followed by a decrease to 2.2 fish caught per hour in 1999 (SEDAR Update #3 2007). CPUE increased to 4.7 fish caught per hour in 2001 with a sharp decrease in 2003 to 0.35 fish per trap hour, the lowest value recorded since 1988. Low CPUE in 2003, as well as low commercial catches, was probably due to a prolonged cold water upwelling event. A slight increase in CPUE occurred in 2004 and 2005-2006 values were similar to 2004. Headboat CPUE increased during 1992-2002, decreased in 2003 and then increased again during 2004-2006 (SEDAR Update #3 2007).

Zhao *et al.* (1997) and Zhao and McGovern (1997) report during the middle 1990s, the vermilion snapper stock was exhibiting many of the symptoms of an overexploited population, including a decrease in size at age, possibly caused by fishing pressure. Since these studies were conducted, the Council established a program to limit initial eligibility for the snapper-grouper fishery and raised the vermilion snapper recreational size limit to 11" total length in 1999, increased the recreational size limit to 12" total length in 2006, and imposed a 1.1 million pound gutted weight commercial quota. Additionally, the Council recently extended indefinitely the *Oculina* closed area. Although the biological benefits of this area cannot be quantified at this time, evidence indicates there has been an increase in abundance of many species within the area since it was closed (Koenig 2001).

Some of these management measures may have reduced fishing mortality (F) during the late 1990s as the SEDAR stock assessment noted a substantial decline in fishing mortality during 1997 and 1998; however, F increased during 1999-2001. The SEDAR Update #3 (2007) indicates overfishing is still occurring. Such trends are expected to continue if status quo commercial management regulations are maintained, and could have a significant adverse effect on the stocks if allowed to continue indefinitely. The adverse effects of decreasing size and age trends on stock biomass and reproduction, population structure, and the marine ecosystem are described Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006). A new benchmark assessment is being conducted for vermilion snapper with a completion date expected in late 2008. Results of the new age-based benchmark assessment could be different from either the SEDAR 2 (2003) benchmark assessment or the 2007 SEDAR Update #3 (2007), both of which were length-based.

## **6. Characterize the stresses affecting these resources, ecosystems, and human communities and their relation to regulatory thresholds.**

This step is important in outlining the current and probable stress factors snapper and grouper species identified in the previous steps. The goal is to determine whether these species are approaching conditions where additional stresses could have an important cumulative effect beyond any current plan, regulatory, or sustainability threshold (CEQ 1997). Sustainability thresholds can be identified for some resources, which are levels of impact beyond which the resources cannot be sustained in a stable state. Other thresholds are established through numerical standards, qualitative standards, or management goals. The CEA should address whether thresholds could be exceeded because of the contribution of the proposed action to other cumulative activities affecting resources.

### Fish populations

Definitions of overfishing and overfished for these species snapper are identified in Amendment 11 to the snapper-grouper FMP (SAFMC 1998d). Numeric values of overfishing and overfished thresholds are being updated in this amendment for some species. These values includes maximum sustainable yield (MSY), the fishing mortality rate that produces MSY ( $F_{MSY}$ ), the biomass or biomass proxy that supports MSY ( $B_{MSY}$ ), the minimum stock size threshold below which a stock is considered to be overfished (MSST), the maximum fishing mortality threshold above which a stock is considered to be undergoing overfishing (MFMT), and optimum yield (OY). Based on

these definitions, gag is approaching an overfished condition (SEDAR 10 2006). The overfished condition of vermilion snapper is unknown due to uncertainties associated with biomass estimates; however, the stock is experiencing overfishing. A new benchmark assessment is being conducted for vermilion snapper, which could provide biomass estimates and update fishing mortality values in late 2008.

**7. Define a baseline condition for the resources, ecosystems, and human communities.**

The purpose of defining a baseline condition for the resource and ecosystems in the area of the proposed action is to establish a point of reference for evaluating the extent and significance of expected cumulative effects. The SEDAR assessments show trends in biomass, fishing mortality, fish weight, and fish length going back to the earliest periods of data collection. For some species such as gag and snowy grouper, assessments reflect initial periods when the stocks were above  $B_{MSY}$  and fishing mortality was fairly low. However, some species such as vermilion snapper and black sea bass were heavily exploited or possibly overfished when data were first collected. As a result, the assessment must make an assumption of the biomass at the start of the assessment period thus modeling the baseline reference points for the species.

**DETERMINING THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

**8. Identify the important cause-and-effect relationships between human activities and resources, ecosystems, and human communities.**

The relationship between human activities and biophysical ecosystems within the context of this CEA is solely related to extractive activities and the installment of regulations as outlined in Table 4-85.

Table 4-50. The cause and effect relationship of fishing and regulatory actions within the time period of the Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEA).

Time period/dates (Table 4-85)	Cause	Observed and/or Expected Effects
1960s-1983	Growth overfishing of many reef fish species.	Declines in mean size and weight of many species including black sea bass.
August 1983	4" trawl mesh size to achieve a 12" TL commercial vermilion snapper minimum size limit (SAFMC 1983).	Protected youngest spawning age classes.
Pre-January 12, 1989	Habitat destruction, growth overfishing of vermilion snapper.	Damage to snapper-grouper habitat, decreased yield per recruit of vermilion snapper.
January 1989	Trawl prohibition to harvest fish (SAFMC 1988).	Increase yield per recruit of vermilion snapper; eliminate trawl damage to live bottom habitat.
Pre-January 1, 1992	Overfishing of many reef species including vermilion snapper, and gag.	Spawning stock ratio of these species is estimated to be less than 30% indicating that they are overfished.
January 1992	<u>Prohibited gear</u> : fish traps south of Cape Canaveral, FL; entanglement nets; longline gear inside of 50 fathoms; powerheads and bangsticks in designated SMZs off SC. <u>Size/Bag limits</u> : 10" TL vermilion snapper (recreational only); 12" TL vermilion snapper (commercial only); 10 vermilion snapper/person/day; aggregate grouper bag limit of 5/person/day; and 20" TL gag, red, black, scamp, yellowfin, and yellowmouth grouper size limit (SAFMC 1991).	Protected smaller spawning age classes of vermilion snapper.
Pre-June 27, 1994	Damage to <i>Oculina</i> habitat.	Noticeable decrease in numbers and species diversity in areas of <i>Oculina</i> off FL
July 1994	Prohibition of fishing for and retention of snapper-grouper species (HAPC renamed OECA; SAFMC 1993)	Initiated the recovery of snapper-grouper species in OECA.
1992-1999	Declining trends in biomass and overfishing	Spawning potential ratio for vermilion snapper and gag is less than 30% indicating



Time period/dates (Table 4-85)	Cause	Observed and/or Expected Effects
	continue for a number of snapper-grouper species including vermilion snapper and gag.	that they are overfished.
February 24, 1999	Gag and black: 24" total length (recreational and commercial); 2 gag or black grouper bag limit within 5 grouper aggregate; March-April commercial closure. Vermilion snapper: 11" total length (recreational). Aggregate bag limit of no more than 20 fish/person/day for all snapper-grouper species without a bag limit (1998c).	F for gag vermilion snapper remains declines but is still above $F_{MSY}$ .
October 23, 2006	Snapper-Grouper FMP Amendment 13C (SAFMC 2006)	Commercial vermilion snapper quota set at 1.1 million lbs gutted weight; recreational vermilion snapper size limit increased to 12" TL to prevent vermilion snapper overfishing
Regulations not yet effective	Snapper-grouper FMP Amendment 14 (SAFMC 2007)	Use marine protected areas (MPAs) as a management tool to promote the optimum size, age, and genetic structure of slow growing, long-lived deepwater snapper-grouper species (e.g., speckled hind, snowy grouper, warsaw grouper, yellowedge grouper, misty grouper, golden tilefish, blueline tilefish, and sand tilefish). Gag and vermilion snapper occur in some of these areas.
Effective March 20, 2008	Snapper-Grouper FMP Amendment 15A (SAFMC 2008a)	Establish rebuilding plans and SFA parameters for snowy grouper, black sea bass, and red porgy.
	Snapper-grouper FMP Amendment 15B (SAFMC 2008b)	
Target January 1, 2009	Snapper-Grouper FMP Amendment 16 (SAFMC 2008c)	
Target January 1, 2010	Snapper-Grouper FMP Amendment 18.	SFA parameters for red snapper; interim allocations; ACLs and ACTs; management measures to limit recreational and commercial sectors to their ACTs; accountability measures; and extend snapper-grouper

Time period/dates (Table 4-85)	Cause	Observed and/or Expected Effects
		management regulations into the Mid-Atlantic or New England Fishery Management Council's jurisdiction.
Regulations not yet effective	Snapper-Grouper FMP Amendment 16	The actions in Snapper-Grouper Amendment 16 would end overfishing of vermilion snapper and gag. Management measures for the commercial sector would include new or adjusted: sector specific allocations and catch quotas; size limits; trip limits; seasonal closures, including a closure for shallow water groupers during the gag spawning closure and after the gag directed commercial quota is met; fishing year start dates; and gear restrictions. Management measures for the recreational sector would include new or adjusted: catch allocations; bag limits; size limits; and seasonal closures.
Target January 1, 2011	Comprehensive ACL Amendment.	ACLs, ACTs, and accountability measures for species not experiencing overfishing; accountability measures; an action to remove species from the fishery management unit as appropriate; and management measures to limit recreational and commercial sectors to their ACTs.

**9. Determine the magnitude and significance of cumulative effects.**

Current management actions, as summarized in Section 2, should reduce fishing mortality and end overfishing of gag and vermilion snapper and are expected to have a beneficial, cumulative effect on the biophysical environment. These management actions are expected to increase stock biomass, which may affect other stocks. The shallow water grouper closure during the gag spawning closure and after the directed gag commercial quota is met will help a number of species particularly red and black grouper that are listed as undergoing overfishing in the Stock Status Report to Congress.

Because gag, and to a certain extent, vermilion snapper are upper level predators preying primarily on fish, benthic invertebrates, and squid, the degree of competition for food resources between these species and other co-occurring species may increase as stock abundance increases. In addition, gag, red pogy, vermilion snapper, black sea bass, greater amberjack, red snapper, white grunt and other co-occurring species may begin to compete for habitat as they increase in abundance.

Restrictions in the catch of gag and vermilion snapper could result in fishermen shifting effort to other species. The snapper-grouper ecosystem includes many species that occupy the same habitat at the same time. For example, vermilion snapper and gag co-

occur with tomtate, scup, red porgy, white grunt, red grouper, scamp, and others. Therefore, restricted species are likely to still be caught since they will be incidentally caught when fishermen target other co-occurring species. Continued overexploitation of any snapper-grouper species could disrupt the natural community structure of the reef ecosystems that support these species. However, some fishermen may choose to use different gear types and target species in different fisheries such as mackerel and dolphin.

Complex models are needed to better understand competition between resources and the effect of effort shifting of fishermen to other species and fisheries. The Council is working with a number of partners to develop an Ecopath model for the South Atlantic ecosystem. Full development of this model will assist in better understanding these linkages. The Council is also developing an Ecosystem FMP that will address the cumulative effects of management regulations, fishing effort, and biomass of all species in the marine ecosystem. Delaying implementation of proposed actions until these tools are completed could adversely affect gag and vermilion snapper. However, although the cumulative effects of proposed actions cannot be quantified, it is expected that the effects will be positive and synergistic.

**10. Modify or add alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate significant cumulative effects.**

The cumulative effects on the biophysical environment are expected to be positive. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation are not applicable.

**11. Monitor the cumulative effects of the selected alternative and adopt management.**

The effects of the proposed action are, and will continue to be, monitored through collection of data by NMFS, States, stock assessments and stock assessment updates, life history studies, and other scientific observations.

**4.11.2 Socioeconomic**

Will be added prior to public hearings.

#### **4.12 Bycatch Practicability Analysis**

Will be added prior to public hearings.

#### **4.13 Unavoidable Adverse Effects**

Will be added prior to public hearings.

#### **4.14 Effects of the Fishery on the Environment Section needs to be completed.**

The biological impacts of the proposed actions are described in Section 4.0, including impacts on habitat. No actions proposed in this amendment are anticipated to have any adverse impact on EFH or EFH-HAPCs for managed species including species in the snapper-grouper complex. Any additional impacts of fishing on EFH identified during the public hearing process will be considered, therefore the Council has determined no new measures to address impacts on EFH are necessary at this time. The Councils adopted habitat policies, which may directly affect the area of concern, are available for download through the Habitat/Ecosystem section of the Council's website:

<http://map.mapwise.com/safmc/Default.aspx?tabid=56>.

#### **4.15 Damage to Ocean and Coastal Habitats**

The alternatives and proposed actions are not expected to have any adverse effect on the ocean and coastal habitat.

Management measures implemented in the original Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan through Amendment 7 combined have significantly reduced the impact of the snapper-grouper fishery on EFH. The Council has reduced the impact of the fishery and protected EFH by prohibiting the use of poisons and explosives; prohibiting use of fish traps and entanglement nets in the EEZ; banning use of bottom trawls on live/hard bottom habitat north of Cape Canaveral, Florida; restricting use of bottom longline to depths greater than 50 fathoms north of St. Lucie Inlet; and prohibiting use of black sea bass pots south of Cape Canaveral, Florida. These gear restrictions have significantly reduced the impact of the fishery on coral and live/hard bottom habitat in the South Atlantic Region.

Additional management measures in Amendment 8, including specifying allowable bait nets and capping effort, have protected habitat by making existing regulations more enforceable. Establishing a controlled effort program limited overall fishing effort and to the extent there is damage to the habitat from the fishery (e.g. black sea bass pots, anchors from fishing vessels, impacts of weights used on fishing lines and bottom longlines), limited such impacts.

In addition, measures in Amendment 9, that include further restricting longlines to retention of only deepwater species and requiring that black sea bass pot have escape panels with degradable fasteners, reduce the catch of undersized fish and bycatch and ensure that the pot, if lost, will not continue to "ghost" fish. Amendment 13C increased

mesh size in the back panel of pots, which has reduced bycatch and retention of undersized fish. Amendment 15B, which has been submitted for review by the Secretary of Commerce includes an action that would implement sea turtle bycatch release equipment requirements, and sea turtle and smalltooth sawfish handling protocols and/or guidelines in the permitted commercial and for-hire snapper-grouper fishery. Amendment 16, which is being developed, includes an action, which is intended to reduce bycatch by requiring fishermen use venting tools and dehooking devices. Limiting the overall fishing mortality reduces the likelihood of over-harvesting of species with the resulting loss in genetic diversity, ecosystem diversity, and sustainability.

Measures adopted in the Coral and Shrimp FMPs have further restricted access by fishermen that had potential adverse impacts on essential snapper-grouper habitat. These measures include the designation of the *Oculina* Bank HAPC and the Rock Shrimp closed area (see the Shrimp and Coral FMP/Amendment documents for additional information).

The Council's Comprehensive Habitat Amendment (SAFMC 1998b) contains measures that expanded the *Oculina* Bank HAPC and added two additional satellite HAPCs. Amendment 14, which has been approved by the Council, established marine protected areas where fishing for or retention of deepwater snapper-grouper species is prohibited.

#### **4.16 Relationship of Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity Needs to be completed**

The relationship between short-term uses and long-term productivity will be affected by this amendment.

#### **4.17 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources**

Irreversible commitments are defined as commitments that cannot be reversed, except perhaps in the extreme long-term, whereas irretrievable commitments are lost for a period of time. There are no irreversible commitments for this amendment. While the proposed actions would result in irretrievable losses in consumer surplus and angler expenditures, failing to take action would compromise the long-term sustainability of the stocks.

Since the Snapper-Grouper FMP and its implementing regulations are always subject to future changes, proceeding with the development of Amendment 18 does not represent an irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources. NOAA Fisheries Service has discretion to amend its regulations and may do so at any time, subject to the Administrative Procedures Act.

#### **4.18 Monitoring and Mitigation Measures**

The proposed actions would adversely affect immediate, short-term net revenues of some commercial and for-hire fishermen in the South Atlantic. The proposed actions would also adversely affect short-term consumer surplus of some recreational anglers in the South Atlantic and may result in cancelled trips and reduced expenditures to the fishery and associated industries. However, it is anticipated reductions in fishing pressure, which will reduce the likelihood that these stocks will be declared overfished, will assist in restoring the size and age structure to more natural conditions and allow stock biomass to increase to more sustainable and productive levels. As a result, the amount of fish that can be harvested should increase as the stocks rebuild. The short-term, adverse effects of ending overfishing can be mitigated to some degree by the type of regulations the Council selects to manage reduced catch levels. The Council's preferred alternatives contain those measures that are believed to best mitigate the unavoidable, short-term, adverse effects of ending overfishing.

#### **4.19 Unavailable or Incomplete Information**

The Council on Environmental Quality, in its implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act, addressed incomplete or unavailable information at 40 CFR 1502.22 (a) and (b). That direction has been considered. There are two tests to be applied: (1) does the incomplete or unavailable information involve "reasonable foreseeable adverse effects..." and (2) is the information about these effects "essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives..."

Stock assessments have been conducted on vermilion snapper, gag, black sea bass, snowy grouper, golden tilefish, and red snapper using the best available data available. Status determinations for these species were derived from the SEDAR process, which involves a series of three workshops designed to ensure each stock assessment reflects the best available scientific information. The findings and conclusions of each SEDAR workshop are documented in a series of reports, which are ultimately reviewed and discussed by the Council and their Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). SEDAR participants, the Council advisory committees, the Council, and NMFS staff reviewed and considered any concerns about the adequacy of the data. Section 4.4 lists data needs that resulted from these assessments. The Council's SSC determined that the assessments were based on the best available data.

The Council's Snapper-Grouper Committee acknowledged, while stock assessment findings are uncertain, there is no reason to assume such uncertainty leads to unrealistically optimistic conclusions about stock status. Rather, the stocks could be in worse shape than indicated by the stock assessment. Uncertainty due to unavailable or incomplete information should not be used as a reason to avoid taking action. Therefore, there are reasonable foreseeable significant adverse effects of not taking action to end overfishing. Failure to take action could result in a worsening of stock status, persistent

foregone economic benefits, and more severe corrective actions to end overfishing in the future.

Where information is unavailable or incomplete, such as is the case with estimates of dead discards that could occur when a species is incidentally caught during a seasonal closures or after a quota is met, management measures have been designed to adopt a conservative approach to increase the probability overfishing does not occur.



## **5 Regulatory Impact Review**

This section will be added after the Council picks preferred alternatives and prior to public hearings.

## **6 Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**

This section will be added after the Council picks preferred alternatives and prior to public hearings.

## **7 Fishery Impact Statement – Social Impact Assessment**

This section will be added after the Council picks preferred alternatives and prior to public hearings.

## **8 Other Applicable Law**

### **8.1 Administrative Procedure Act**

All federal rulemaking is governed under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. Subchapter II), which establishes a “notice and comment” procedure to enable public participation in the rulemaking process. Under the APA, NMFS is required to publish notification of proposed rules in the *Federal Register* and to solicit, consider, and respond to public comment on those rules before they are finalized. The APA also establishes a 30-day waiting period from the time a final rule is published until it takes effect.

### **8.2 Coastal Zone Management Act**

Section 307(c)(1) of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 requires that all federal activities that directly affect the coastal zone be consistent with approved state coastal zone management programs to the maximum extent practicable. While it is the goal of the South Atlantic Council to have management measures that complement those of the states, Federal and State administrative procedures vary and regulatory changes are unlikely to be fully instituted at the same time. Based on the analysis of the environmental consequences of the proposed action in Section 4.0, the Council has concluded this amendment would improve Federal management of snapper-grouper species.

### **8.3 Endangered Species Act**

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Section 1531 et seq.) requires that federal agencies ensure actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or the habitat designated as critical to their survival and recovery. The ESA requires NOAA Fisheries Service to consult with the appropriate administrative agency (itself for most marine species and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for all remaining species) when proposing an action that may affect threatened or endangered species or adversely modify critical habitat. Consultations are necessary to determine the potential impacts of the proposed action. They are concluded informally when proposed actions may affect but are “not likely to adversely affect” threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. Formal consultations, resulting in a biological opinion, are required when proposed actions may affect and are “likely to adversely affect” threatened or endangered species or adversely modify designated critical habitat.

NOAA Fisheries Service completed a biological opinion in 2006 evaluating the impacts of the continued authorization of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery under the Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan and Amendment 13C on ESA-listed species (see Section 3.2.4) (NMFS 2006). The opinion stated the fishery was not likely to adversely affect northern right whale critical habitat, seabirds, or marine mammals (see

NMFS 2006 for discussion on these species). However, the opinion did state that the snapper-grouper fishery would adversely affect sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish, but would not jeopardize their continued existence. An incidental take statement was issued for green, hawksbill, Kemp's ridley, leatherback, and loggerhead sea turtles, as well as smalltooth sawfish. Reasonable and prudent measures to minimize the impact of these incidental takes were specified, along with terms and conditions to implement them.

NOAA Fisheries Service conducted an informal Section 7 consultation on July 9, 2007, evaluating the impacts of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery on ESA-listed *Acropora* species. The consultation concluded that the continued operation of the snapper-grouper fishery was not likely to adversely affect newly listed *Acropora* species. On November 26, 2008, a final rule designating *Acropora* critical habitat was published in the *Federal Register*. A memo dated December 2, 2008, evaluated the effects of the continued authorization of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery on *Acropora* critical habitat pursuant to Section 7. The evaluation concluded the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect *Acropora* critical habitat.

#### **8.4 Executive Order 12612: Federalism**

E.O. 12612 requires agencies to be guided by the fundamental federalism principles when formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications. The purpose of the Order is to guarantee the division of governmental responsibilities between the Federal government and the States, as intended by the framers of the Constitution. No federalism issues have been identified relative to the actions proposed in this amendment and associated regulations. The affected states have been closely involved in developing the proposed management measures and the principal state officials responsible for fisheries management in their respective states have not expressed federalism related opposition to the proposed action.

#### **8.5 Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review**

E.O. 12866, signed in 1993, requires federal agencies to assess the costs and benefits of their proposed regulations, including distributional impacts, and to select alternatives that maximize net benefits to society. To comply with E.O. 12866, NMFS prepares a Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) for all fishery regulatory actions that implement a new FMP or that significantly amend an existing plan. RIRs provide a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits to society associated with proposed regulatory actions, the problems and policy objectives prompting the regulatory proposals, and the major alternatives that could be used to solve the problems. The reviews also serve as the basis for the agency's determinations as to whether proposed regulations are a "significant regulatory action" under the criteria provided in E.O. 12866 and whether proposed regulations will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities in compliance with the RFA. A regulation is significant if it is likely to result in

an annual effect on the economy of at least \$100,000,000 or if it has other major economic effects.

## **8.6 Executive Order 12898: Environmental Justice Update section**

E.O. 12898 states “*Agency Responsibilities*. To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Marian islands.”

Section 3.4.2 describes five fishing communities in North Carolina, two fishing communities in Florida, and one each in Georgia and South Carolina. These communities were identified as key communities involved in the snapper-grouper fishery based on fishing permit and employment data. The demographic information reported for these communities were derived from census data. Census data describes community-wide demographics and cannot be partitioned into just those populations that rely on the snapper-grouper fishery. A key reason for this is the census data combines fishing occupations with farming and forestry occupations under the occupation category, and with agriculture, forestry, and hunting under the industry category. For this reason, demographic information on snapper-grouper fishing communities is not available for use in evaluating the effects of the proposed actions on low-income and minority populations. Nevertheless, although demographics of the snapper-grouper fishery are unknown, these actions would apply to all participants in the fishery, regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income level and, as a result are not considered discriminatory. The current demographic make-up of the respective fishing communities is assumed to be the result of historic cultural and economic conditions and not the result of specific historic or current management action that favored or discriminated against minority or low-income participants. Therefore, no environmental justice issues are anticipated and no modifications to any proposed actions have been made to address environmental justice issues. Additionally, none of the proposed actions are expected to affect any existing subsistence consumption patterns or raise any issues thereof.

## **8.7 Executive Order 12962: Recreational Fisheries**

E.O. 12962 requires Federal agencies, in cooperation with States and Tribes, to improve the quantity, function, sustainable productivity, and distribution of U.S. aquatic resources for increased recreational fishing opportunities through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, developing joint partnerships; promoting the restoration of recreational fishing areas that are limited by water quality and habitat degradation; fostering sound aquatic conservation and restoration endeavors; and evaluating the effects of Federally-funded, permitted, or authorized actions on aquatic systems and recreational fisheries, and documenting those effects. Additionally, the order establishes a seven member National Recreational Fisheries Coordination Council responsible for, among other things, ensuring that social and economic values of healthy aquatic systems that support

recreational fisheries are considered by Federal agencies in the course of their actions, sharing the latest resource information and management technologies, and reducing duplicative and cost-inefficient programs among Federal agencies involved in conserving or managing recreational fisheries. The Council also is responsible for developing, in cooperation with Federal agencies, States and Tribes, a Recreational Fishery Resource Conservation Plan - to include a five-year agenda.

## **8.8 Executive Order 13089: Coral Reef Protection**

E.O. 13089, signed by President William Clinton on June 11, 1998, recognizes the ecological, social, and economic values provided by the Nation's coral reefs and ensures that Federal agencies are protecting these ecosystems. More specifically, the Order requires Federal agencies to identify actions that may harm U.S. coral reef ecosystems, to utilize their program and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems, and to ensure that their actions do not degrade the condition of the coral reef ecosystem.

Previous snapper-grouper amendments, including Amendment 13A (SAFMC 2003), eliminated all potential adverse impacts to *Oculina* coral in the *Oculina* Banks HAPC and Experimental Closed Area that are associated with bottom fishing gear and fulfills the intentions of E.O. 13089. The use of bottom trawls, bottom longlines, dredges, fish traps, and fish pots is currently prohibited within the *Oculina* Banks HAPC and Experimental Closed Area and that prohibition would not be affected by the proposed actions.

## **8.9 Executive Order 13158: Marine Protected Areas**

E.O. 13158 was signed on May 26, 2000 to strengthen protection of U.S. ocean and coastal resources through the use of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). The E.O. defined MPAs as "any area of the marine environment that has been reserved by Federal, State, territorial, tribal, or local laws or regulations to provide lasting protection for part or all of the natural and cultural resources therein." It directs federal agencies to work closely with state, local, and non-governmental partners to create a comprehensive network of MPAs "representing diverse U.S. marine ecosystems, and the Nation's natural and cultural resources". The South Atlantic Council developed Amendment 14 to the Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan to establish a [series of deepwater marine protected areas](#) in the South Atlantic EEZ. The amendment was approved by the Council during its June 2007 meeting and the final rule became effective February 12, 2009.

## **8.10 Marine Mammal Protection Act**

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) established a moratorium, with certain exceptions, on the taking of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas. It also prohibits the importing of marine mammals and marine mammal



products into the United States. Under the MMPA, the Secretary of Commerce (authority delegated to NOAA Fisheries) is responsible for the conservation and management of cetaceans and pinnipeds (other than walrus). The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for walrus, sea otters, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs.

In 1994, Congress amended the MMPA, to govern the taking of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations. This amendment required the preparation of stock assessments for all marine mammal stocks in waters under U.S. jurisdiction; development and implementation of take-reduction plans for stocks that may be reduced or are being maintained below their optimum sustainable population levels due to interactions with commercial fisheries; and studies of pinniped-fishery interactions. The MMPA requires a commercial fishery to be placed in one of three categories, based on the relative frequency of incidental serious injuries and mortalities of marine mammals. Category I designates fisheries with frequent serious injuries and mortalities incidental to commercial fishing; Category II designates fisheries with occasional serious injuries and mortalities; and Category III designates fisheries with a remote likelihood or no known serious injuries or mortalities. To legally fish in a Category I and/or II fishery, a fisherman must obtain a marine mammal authorization certificate by registering with the Marine Mammal Authorization Program (50 CFR 229.4), the must accommodate an observer if requested (50 CFR 229.7(c)) and comply with any applicable take reduction plans.

The commercial hook-and-line components of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery (i.e., bottom longline, bandit gear, and handline) are listed as part of a Category III fishery (72 FR 66048; November 27, 2007) because there have been no documented interactions between these gears and marine mammals. The black sea bass pot component of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery is part of the Atlantic mixed species trap/pot fishery, a Category II fishery, in the 2008 LOF (72 FR 66048; November 27, 2007). The Atlantic mixed species trap/pot fishery designation was created in 2003 (68 FR 41725, July 15, 2003), by combining several separately listed trap/pot fisheries into a single group. This group was designated Category II as a precaution because of known interactions between marine mammals and gears similar to those included in this group. Prior to this consolidation, the black sea bass pot fishery in the South Atlantic was a part of the “U.S. Mid-Atlantic and Southeast U.S. Atlantic Black Sea Bass Trap/Pot” fishery (Category III). There has never been a documented interaction between marine mammals and black sea bass trap/pot gear in the South Atlantic.

## **8.11 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implemented several bilateral treaties for bird conservation between the United States and Great Britain, the United States and Mexico, the United States and Japan, and the United States and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, trade, or transport any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of a migratory bird, included in treaties between the signatures, except as permitted by regulations issued by the Department of the Interior (16 U.S.C. 703-712). Violations of the MBTA carry criminal penalties. Any equipment and means of transportation used in activities in violation of the MBTA may be seized by the United States government and, upon conviction, must be forfeited to the U.S. government.

Executive Order 13186 directs each federal agency taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations to develop and implement a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to conserve those bird populations. In the instance of unintentional take of migratory birds, NOAA Fisheries Service would develop and use principles, standards, and practices that will lessen the amount of unintentional take in cooperation with the USFWS. Additionally, the MOU would ensure that National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern.

An MOU is currently being developed, which will address the incidental take of migratory birds in commercial fisheries under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries. NOAA Fisheries Service must monitor, report, and take steps to reduce the incidental take of seabirds that occurs in fishing operations. The United States has already developed the U.S. National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries. Under that plan many potential MOU components are already being implemented.

## **8.12 National Environmental Policy Act**

Concerned with the degree of damages incurred by human activity on the sensitive ecological environment in the United States, Congress passed, and Richard Nixon signed into law, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.* NEPA sets the national environmental policy by providing a mandate and framework for federal agencies to consider all reasonably foreseeable environmental effects of their actions. In addition, it requires disclosure of information regarding the environmental impacts of any federal or federally funded action to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and actions taken. The analyses and results are presented to the public and other agencies through the development of NEPA documentation. The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) integrated into

Amendment 16 to the FMP serves as the documentation to satisfy the requirements of NEPA.

### **8.13 National Marine Sanctuaries Act**

Under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) (also known as Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972), as amended, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce is authorized to designate National Marine Sanctuaries to protect distinctive natural and cultural resources whose protection and beneficial use requires comprehensive planning and management. The National Marine Sanctuary Program is administered by the Sanctuaries and Reserves Division of the NOAA. The Act provides authority for comprehensive and coordinated conservation and management of these marine areas. The National Marine Sanctuary Program currently comprises 13 sanctuaries around the country, including sites in American Samoa and Hawaii. These sites include significant coral reef and kelp forest habitats, and breeding and feeding grounds of whales, sea lions, sharks, and sea turtles. The two main sanctuaries in the South Atlantic EEZ are Gray's Reef and Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuaries. The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary represents the bulk of the ESA-listed *Acropora* species' range in the South Atlantic region.

### **8.14 Paperwork Reduction Act**

The purpose of the Paperwork Reduction Act is to control paperwork requirements imposed on the public by the federal government. The authority to manage information collection and record keeping requirements is vested with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. This authority encompasses establishment of guidelines and policies, approval of information collection requests, and reduction of paperwork burdens and duplications.

The Council is not proposing, in this amendment, measures that would involve increased paperwork and consideration under this Act.

### **8.15 Regulatory Flexibility Act**

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) requires Federal agencies to assess the impacts of regulatory actions implemented through notice and comment rulemaking procedures on small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental entities, with the goal of minimizing adverse impacts of burdensome regulations and record-keeping requirements on those entities. Under the RFA, NMFS must determine whether a proposed fishery regulation would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. If not, a certification to this effect must be prepared and submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Alternatively, if a regulation is determined to significantly impact a

substantial number of small entities, the Act requires the agency to prepare an initial and final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis to accompany the proposed and final rule, respectively. These analyses, which describe the type and number of small businesses affected, the nature and size of the impacts, and alternatives that minimize these impacts while accomplishing stated objectives, must be published in the *Federal Register* in full or in summary for public comment and submitted to the chief counsel for advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Changes to the RFA in June 1996 enable small entities to seek court review of an agency's compliance with the Act's provisions.

#### **8.16 Small Business Act Update with significance determination**

Enacted in 1953, the Small Business Act requires that agencies assist and protect small-business interests to the extent possible to preserve free competitive enterprise.

#### **8.17 Public Law 99-659: Vessel Safety**

Public Law 99-659 amended the Magnuson-Stevens Act to require that a FMP or FMP amendment must consider, and may provide for, temporary adjustments (after consultation with the U.S. Coast Guard and persons utilizing the fishery) regarding access to a fishery for vessels that would be otherwise prevented from participating in the fishery because of safety concerns related to weather or to other ocean conditions.

No vessel would be forced to participate in the snapper-grouper fishery under adverse weather or ocean conditions as a result of the imposition of management regulations proposed in this amendment.

The fact that low quotas are being implemented with a January 1<sup>st</sup> start date may force fishermen to fish in the winter.

No concerns have been raised by people participating in the fishery nor by the U.S. Coast Guard that the proposed management measures directly or indirectly pose a hazard to crew or vessel safety under adverse weather or ocean conditions. Therefore, this amendment proposes neither procedures for making management adjustments due to vessel safety problems nor procedures to monitor, evaluate, or report on the effects of management measures on vessel or crew safety under adverse weather or ocean conditions.

## 9 List of Preparers

Name	Title	Agency	Division	Location
Myra Brouwer	Fishery Scientist	SAFMC	N/A	SAFMC
David Dale	EFH Specialist	NMFS	HC	SERO
Rick DeVictor	Environmental Impact Scientist	SAFMC	N/A	SAFMC
Tracy Dunn	Enforcement Specialist	NMFS	LE	SERO
Andy Herndon	Biologist	NMFS	PR	SERO
Tony Lamberte	Economist	NMFS	SF	SERO
Palma Ingles	Anthropologist	NMFS	SF	SERO
Jennifer Lee	Council Liaison	NMFS	PR	SERO
Jack McGovern	Fishery Biologist	NMFS	SF	SERO
Janet Miller	Permits	NMFS	SF	SERO
Roger Pugliese	Senior Fishery Biologist	SAFMC	N/A	SAFMC
Kate Quigley	Economist	SAFMC	N/A	SAFMC
Monica Smit-Brunello	Attorney Advisor	NOAA	GC	SERO
Jim Waters	Economist	NMFS	Economics	SEFSC
Kate Michie	Plan Coordinator	NMFS	SF	SERO
Gregg Waugh	Deputy Director	SAFMC	N/A	SAFMC
Erik Williams	Stock Assessment Biologist	NMFS	SF	SEFSC

## 10 List of Agencies, Organizations, and Persons To Whom Copies of the Statement Are Sent

### Responsible Agency

#### **Amendment 18:**

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council  
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(843) 571-4366 (TEL)  
Toll Free: 866-SAFMC-10  
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#### **Environmental Impact Statement:**

NMFS, Southeast Region  
263 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
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### List of Agencies, Organizations, and Persons Consulted

SAFMC Law Enforcement Advisory Panel  
SAFMC Snapper-Grouper Advisory Panel  
SAFMC Scientific and Statistical Committee  
North Carolina Coastal Zone Management Program  
South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Program  
Georgia Coastal Zone Management Program  
Florida Coastal Zone Management Program  
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources  
North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries  
North Carolina Sea Grant  
South Carolina Sea Grant  
Georgia Sea Grant  
Florida Sea Grant  
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission  
Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation  
Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council  
National Marine Fisheries Service

- Washington Office
- Office of Ecology and Conservation
- Southeast Regional Office
- Southeast Fisheries Science Center

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## 12 Index

Will be added prior to public hearings.

### Appendix A. Alternatives Considered but Rejected

#### Data Reporting Action Alternatives:

##### *Commercial:*

**Alternative 5.** Require all vessels with a Federal Snapper-Grouper commercial permit to have an electronic camera monitoring system on board the vessel.

**Alternative 6.** Require all vessels with a Federal snapper-grouper permit to have an electronic camera monitoring system on board the vessel at a level that represents 10% of all trips by vessels with the permit.

**Alternative 8.** Require observers on 20-100% of all trips by vessels with golden tilefish endorsements.

##### *For-Hire:*

**Alternative 4.** Require all vessels with a Federal For-Hire permit to have an electronic logbook tied to the vessel's GPS onboard the vessel.

**Alternative 5.** Require all vessels with Federal For-Hire permits not have an electronic camera monitoring system onboard the vessel.

**Alternative 6.** Require vessels with a Federal For-Hire permit to have an electronic camera monitoring system onboard the vessel.

**Alternative 7.** Require observers to be onboard vessels with a Federal For-Hire permit at a level that represents 5% of all trips by vessels with the permit.

##### *Private Recreational:*

**Alternative 3.** Require all vessels with a state recreational fishing license to have an electronic camera monitoring system onboard the vessel.

**Alternative 4.** Require all vessels with a state recreational fishing license to have an electronic camera monitoring system on board the vessel at a level that represents 5% of all trips by vessels with the license.