

FINAL
SUMMARY REPORT
DOLPHIN WAHOO COMMITTEE
SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
Charleston, SC
September 18, 2019

The Committee edited and approved minutes from the June 2019 meeting and the agenda.

Status of commercial landings versus ACLs

NMFS Southeast Regional Office (SERO) staff delivered briefings to the Committee on the status of commercial landings of dolphin and wahoo relative to commercial sector ACLs. As of September 11, 2019, commercial dolphin landings were at 44 percent of the sector ACL and commercial wahoo landings were at 70 percent of the sector ACL.

Dolphin Wahoo Advisory Panel Meeting Report

The Dolphin Wahoo Advisory Panel (AP) met via webinar on August 22, 2019. Ray Rosher, AP Chair, delivered a summary report and recommendations from the AP to the Committee. During their meeting, the AP discussed several items related to management of the dolphin wahoo fishery including revisions to the goals and objectives of the fishery management plan, Amendment 12 (Bullet and Frigate Mackerel), and topics related to Dolphin Wahoo Amendment 10 (Revise Dolphin and Wahoo Management Measures) including retention limits, commercial landings, and the use of pelagic longline gear.

Review of the goals and objectives of the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plan

Council staff provided an overview of commercial and recreational landings of dolphin and wahoo by gear type and by state to help inform discussions on changes that have occurred in fisheries for the two species. The Committee then reviewed revised goals and objectives of the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plan (FMP) in an effort to update them to reflect the current needs of the fisheries for dolphin and wahoo as well as part of the Council's process for creating an Allocation Review Trigger Policy. The Committee provided comments on further revisions that should be made, with the following version of the goals and objectives reflecting these comments:

Preamble: The original and ongoing intent of the Fishery Management Plan for the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery of the Atlantic is to sustainably manage the stocks of dolphin and wahoo for the long-term benefit of the recreational fishing community. Owing to the substantial importance of the fisheries for dolphin and wahoo, particularly to the recreational sector, this fishery management plan seeks to manage these fisheries using a precautionary approach that maintains access, minimizes competition, preserves the social and economic components of the fisheries, as well as promotes research and incorporation of ecosystem considerations where practicable.

Goal 1 (Precautionary Approach): Management of the dolphin and wahoo fisheries is precautionary, risk-averse, and maintains historic catch levels while preventing overfishing.

<i>Objective 1</i>	Maintain catch levels that do not exceed catch level recommendations for dolphin or wahoo and do not directly change the balance of landings in comparison to the historic fishery to the extent that conflict is created between the recreational and commercial sectors.
<i>Objective 2</i>	Minimize bycatch of dolphin and wahoo in non-directed fisheries.
Goal 2 (Access): The recreational and commercial sectors retain access to the dolphin and wahoo resource.	
<i>Objective 1</i>	For the recreational sector, adopt management measures that ensure consistent and predictable access to dolphin and wahoo when they are regionally available as well as maintain abundant stock levels that lead to high encounter rates and elevated trip satisfaction.
<i>Objective 2</i>	For the commercial sector, adopt management measures that ensure consistent and predictable access to dolphin and wahoo when they are regionally available.
<i>Objective 3</i>	Address concerns as practicable over localized reduction in fish abundance and the resulting perceived decline in local availability of dolphin and wahoo.
Goal 3 (Minimize Competition Between User Groups): Competition between user groups is minimized.	
<i>Objective 1</i>	Ensure effort and catch levels of dolphin and wahoo by distinct user groups does not notably expand beyond their traditional share of the fishery.
<i>Objective 2</i>	Exercise caution in allowing development of new fisheries or expansion of existing fisheries that may increase competition between user groups.
Goal 4 (Economic and Social Importance): Management of the dolphin and wahoo fisheries recognizes and preserves their economic and social importance to both the recreational and commercial sectors.	
<i>Objective 1</i>	Manage the dolphin and wahoo resources to achieve optimum yield on a continuing basis in order to maximize the economic and social net benefits of the fishery.
<i>Objective 2</i>	Minimize market disruption. Commercial markets (mainly local) may be disrupted if large quantities of dolphin are landed from intense commercial harvest or unregulated catch.
<i>Objective 3</i>	Encourage research that improves knowledge about the social and economic elements of the dolphin and wahoo fishery.
<i>Objective 4</i>	Improve awareness and understanding of how social and economic issues are linked to dolphin and wahoo fishery management measures.
Goal 5 (Ecosystem Based Management and Research Priorities): Management of the dolphin and wahoo fisheries recognizes the importance of biologic information and incorporating ecosystem considerations.	
<i>Objective 1</i>	Support improved and expanded monitoring and reporting programs for the dolphin and wahoo fishery. Promote collection of quality data to support management plans and programs considered by the Council.

<i>Objective 2</i>	Support measures that incorporate ecosystem considerations for the management of dolphin and wahoo where practicable.
<i>Objective 3</i>	Promote research aimed at developing ecosystem based management of dolphin and wahoo.
<i>Objective 4</i>	Promote research that enhances collection of biologic and habitat data on dolphin and wahoo stocks and fisheries.

Amendment 10 (Revise Dolphin and Wahoo Management Measures)

The amendment would accommodate revised recreational data from the Marine Recreational Information Program, redefine optimum yield in the dolphin fishery, accommodate adaptive management of sector annual catch limits, revise accountability measures, and implement various other management revisions in the dolphin wahoo fishery. The Committee discussed actions in the amendment, provided the following guidance, and made the following motions:

DIRECTION TO STAFF:

- In Action 10, remove the referral to stock status in Alternatives 2 and 3.

MOTION #1: ADD ALTERNATIVE 5 AND ACCEPT THE IPT RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACTION 9.

Action 9. Revise the commercial accountability measures for dolphin

Alternative 1 (No Action). The current commercial AM accountability measure includes an in-season closure to take place if the commercial ACL annual catch limit is met or projected to be met. If the commercial ACL annual catch limit is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the commercial overage in the following fishing year only if the species is overfished and the total ACL annual catch limit is exceeded.

The current recreational AM includes a shortening of the recreational season that may be triggered if the recreational ACL is exceeded, but only after recreational landings have been monitored for persistence in increased landings. The length of the recreational season will not be reduced if the RA determines the best available science shows that it is not necessary. If a reduction is necessary, the recreational season may be reduced and the ACL in the following fishing year will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage only if the species is overfished and the total ACL is exceeded.

Alternative 2. The commercial AM accountability measure will include an in-season closure to take place if the commercial ACL annual catch limit and the available common pool ACL annual catch limit is met or projected to be met. If the commercial ACL annual catch limit and the available common pool ACL annual catch limit is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the commercial overage in the following fishing year only if the species is overfished and the total ACL annual catch limit is exceeded.

The recreational AM will include a shortening of the recreational season that may be triggered if the recreational ACL and the available common pool ACL is exceeded, but only after recreational landings have been monitored for persistence in increased landings. The length of the recreational season will not be reduced if the RA determines the best available science shows that it is not necessary. If a reduction is necessary, the recreational season may be reduced and the ACL in the following fishing year will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage only if the species is overfished and the total ACL is exceeded.

Alternative 3. The commercial AM accountability measure will include an in-season closure to take place if the commercial ACL annual catch limit and the available uncaught sector ACL annual catch limit from the previous fishing year is met or projected to be met. If the commercial ACL annual catch limit and the available uncaught sector ACL annual catch limit from the previous fishing year is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the commercial overage in the following fishing year only if the species is overfished and the total ACL annual catch limit is exceeded.

Alternative 4. The recreational AM will include a shortening of the recreational season that may be triggered if the recreational ACL and the available uncaught sector ACL from the previous fishing year is exceeded, but only after recreational landings have been monitored for persistence in increased landings. The length of the recreational season will not be reduced if the RA determines the best available science shows that it is not necessary. If a reduction is necessary, the recreational season may be reduced and the ACL in the following fishing year will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage only if the species is overfished and the total ACL is exceeded.

Alternative 5. The commercial AM will include a shortening of the commercial season that may be triggered if the commercial ACL is exceeded, but only after commercial landings have been monitored for persistence in increased landings. The length of the commercial season will not be reduced if the RA determines the best available science shows that it is not necessary. If a reduction is necessary, the commercial season may be reduced and the ACL in the following fishing year will be reduced by the amount of the commercial overage only if the species is overfished and the total ACL is exceeded.

Alternative 4. If commercial landings exceed the commercial annual catch limit, then during the following fishing year, commercial landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the commercial annual catch limit is exceeded for a second consecutive year, it will be reduced by the amount of the commercial overage in the following fishing year and the commercial season will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure that commercial landings do not exceed the reduced annual catch limit only if the species is overfished and the total annual catch limit is exceeded. However, the commercial annual catch limit and length of the commercial season will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

Alternative 5. If commercial landings exceed the commercial annual catch limit, then during the following fishing year, commercial landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the commercial annual catch limit is exceeded for a second consecutive year, the commercial season will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure that commercial landings do not exceed the current year commercial sector annual catch limit. However, the length of the commercial season will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #2: MODIFY THE LANGUAGE FOR ALTERNATIVE 5 IN ACTION 9.

Alternative 5. If commercial landings exceed the commercial annual catch limit, then during the following fishing year, commercial landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the commercial annual catch limit is exceeded for a second consecutive year, the commercial season will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure that commercial landings do not exceed the current year commercial sector annual catch limit. However, the length of the

commercial season will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #3: APPROVE ACTION 10 FOR CONSIDERATION IN AMENDMENT 10.
REMOVE ALTERNATIVE 4 AND 6.

Action 10. Revise the recreational accountability measures for dolphin

Alternative 1 (No action). The fishing year for dolphin is the same as the calendar year. If recreational landings exceed the recreational annual catch limit, then during the following fishing year, recreational landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the recreational annual catch limit is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage in the following fishing year and the recreational season will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure that recreational landings do not exceed the reduced annual catch limit only if the species is overfished and the total annual catch limit is exceeded. However, the recreational annual catch limit and length of the recreational season will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

Alternative 2. If recreational landings exceed the recreational annual catch limit and the available common pool annual catch limit, then during the following fishing year recreational landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the recreational annual catch limit and the available common pool annual catch limit is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage in the following fishing year and the recreational season will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure that recreational landings do not exceed the reduced annual catch limit only if the species is overfished and the total annual catch limit is exceeded. However, the recreational annual catch limit and length of the recreational season will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

Alternative 3. If recreational landings exceed the recreational annual catch limit and the available uncaught sector annual catch limit from the previous fishing year, then during the following fishing year recreational landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the recreational annual catch limit and the available uncaught sector annual catch limit from the previous fishing year is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage in the following fishing year and the recreational season will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure that recreational landings do not exceed the reduced annual catch limit only if the species is overfished and the total annual catch limit is exceeded. However, the recreational annual catch limit and length of the recreational season will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

~~**Alternative 4.** Remove the post season accountability measures.~~

Alternative 5. Only implement post season accountability measures if:

Sub-alternative 5a. The recreational annual catch limits are constant and the 3-year geometric mean of landings exceed the recreational sector annual catch limit. If in any year the recreational sector annual catch limit is changed, the moving multi-year geometric mean of landings will start over.

Sub-alternative 5b. The recreational annual catch limits are constant and the summed total of the most recent past three years of recreational landings exceeds the sum of the past three years recreational sector annual catch limits.

Sub-alternative 5c. The recreational annual catch limits are constant and recreational landings exceed the recreational sector annual catch limit in two of the previous three fishing years or exceeds the total acceptable biological catch in any one year.

Sub-alternative 5d. The total (commercial and recreational combined) annual catch limit is exceeded.

Sub-alternative 5e. The stock is overfished based on the most recent Status of U.S. Fisheries Report to Congress.

~~**Alternative 6.** If the post season accountability measure is triggered, reduce the recreational sector annual catch limit by the amount of the overage in the following fishing season.~~

Alternative 7. If the post-season accountability measure is triggered, reduce the length of the following recreational fishing season by the amount necessary to reduce the probability that the annual catch limit will be exceeded in the following year.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #4: APPROVE ACTION 11 FOR CONSIDERATION IN AMENDEMENT 10. REMOVE ALTERNATIVE 2. ADD OVERFISHED STATUS TO ALTERNATIVE 4.

Action 11. Revise the recreational accountability measures for wahoo

Alternative 1 (No action). The fishing year for wahoo is the same as the calendar year. If recreational landings exceed the recreational annual catch limit, then during the following fishing year recreational landings will be monitored for persistence in increased landings. If the recreational annual catch limit is exceeded, it will be reduced by the amount of the recreational overage in the following fishing year only if the species is overfished and the total annual catch limit is exceeded. However, the recreational annual catch limit will not be reduced if the Regional Administrator determines, using the best available science, that it is not necessary.

~~**Alternative 2.** Remove the post season accountability measures.~~

Alternative 3. Only specify post season accountability measures if:

Sub-alternative 3a. The recreational annual catch limits are constant and the 3-year geometric mean of landings exceed the recreational sector annual catch limit. If in any year the recreational sector annual catch limit is changed, the moving multi-year geometric mean of landings will start over.

Sub-alternative 3b. The recreational annual catch limits are constant and the summed total of the most recent past three years of recreational landings exceeds the sum of the past three years recreational sector annual catch limits.

Sub-alternative 3c. The recreational annual catch limits are constant and recreational landings exceed the recreational sector annual catch limit in two of the previous three fishing years or exceeds the total acceptable biological catch in any one year.

Sub-alternative 3d. The total (commercial and recreational combined) annual catch limit is exceeded.

Sub-alternative 3e. The stock is overfished based on the most recent Status of U.S. Fisheries Report to Congress.

Alternative 4. If the post-season accountability measure is triggered, reduce the recreational sector annual catch limit by the amount of the overage in the following fishing season **only if the species is overfished.**

Alternative 5. If the post-season accountability measure is triggered, reduce the length of the following recreational fishing season by the amount necessary to reduce the probability that the annual catch limit will be exceeded in the following year.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #5: MOVE ACTION 12 TO CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED.

~~Action 12. Announce starting and ending dates before a recreational season starts for dolphin and wahoo~~

~~Alternative 1 (No Action). The fishing year for dolphin and wahoo are the same as the calendar year. There are no in-season closures for the recreational sector for dolphin or wahoo.~~

~~Alternative 2. The National Marine Fisheries Service will annually announce the recreational fishing season start and end dates for dolphin in the Federal Register and by other methods, as deemed appropriate. The fishing season will start at the beginning of the fishing year and end on the date the National Marine Fisheries Service projects the recreational annual catch limit will be met.~~

~~Alternative 3. The National Marine Fisheries Service will annually announce the recreational fishing season start and end dates for wahoo in the Federal Register and by other methods, as deemed appropriate. The fishing season will start at the beginning of the fishing year and end on the date the National Marine Fisheries Service projects the recreational annual catch limit will be met.~~

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #6: APPROVE THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS IN ACTION 13.

Action 13. Allow properly permitted commercial fishing vessels with gear onboard that are not authorized for use in the dolphin wahoo fishery to possess dolphin and wahoo

Alternative 1 (No Action). The following are the only authorized commercial gear types in the fisheries for dolphin and wahoo in the Atlantic **EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone**: Automatic reel, bandit gear, handline, pelagic longline, rod and reel, and spearfishing gear (including powerheads). A person aboard a vessel in the Atlantic **EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone** that has on board gear types other than authorized gear types may not possess a dolphin or wahoo.

Alternative 2. A vessel in the Atlantic **EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone** that possesses both an Atlantic Dolphin/Wahoo Commercial Permit and the necessary state and/or federal commercial permits for trap, pot, or buoy gear are authorized to retain dolphin and wahoo caught by rod and reel while in possession of such gears. Dolphin retained on trips when trap, pot, or buoy gear are onboard shall not exceed (*Sub-alternatives 2a through 2d*). The wahoo commercial trip limit will remain at 500 pounds. A person aboard a vessel in the Atlantic **EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone** that has on board other gear types that are not authorized in the fisheries for dolphin and wahoo may not possess a dolphin or wahoo.

Sub-alternative 2a. 250 pounds gutted weight

Sub-alternative 2b. 500 pounds gutted weight

Sub-alternative 2c. 750 pounds gutted weight

Sub-alternative 2d. 1,000 pounds gutted weight

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #7: ADD ALTERNATIVES 3, 4, AND 5 TO ACTION 16.

Action 16. Modify gear, bait, and training requirements in the commercial longline fishery for dolphin and wahoo to align with Highly Migratory Species requirements

Alternative 3. Require that a valid Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop certificate be supplied when renewing an Atlantic Dolphin/Wahoo Commercial Permit if the permitted vessel lands dolphin or wahoo with pelagic longline gear.

Alternative 4. Require the following for vessels with a commercial dolphin wahoo permit when using pelagic longlines that do not have an HMS permit that allows the use of pelagic longline gear (tri-pack):

Sub-alternative 4a. Must possess valid Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop certificate onboard for both the owner and operator.

Sub-alternative 4b. Must use only corrodible (i.e., non-stainless steel) 12/0 or larger non-offset circle hooks.

Sub-alternative 4c. Must use only corrodible (i.e., non-stainless steel) 14/0 or larger non-offset circle hooks.

Sub-alternative 4d. Must use only corrodible (i.e., non-stainless steel) 16/0 or larger non-offset circle hooks.

Sub-alternative 4e. Must use whole finfish and/or squid as bait.

Alternative 5. Require a longline endorsement on the commercial dolphin wahoo permit to use longline gear to land dolphin or wahoo.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #8: ACCEPT THE IPT'S EDITS TO ALTERNATIVE 1 IN ACTION 16.

Alternative 1 (No Action). The owner or operator of a vessel for which a commercial permit for Atlantic dolphin and wahoo has been issued and that has on board a pelagic longline must post inside the wheelhouse the sea turtle handling and release guidelines provided by **NMFS the National Marine Fisheries Service**. Such owner or operator must also comply with the sea turtle bycatch mitigation measures, including gear requirements and sea turtle handling requirements, as specified in 50 C.F.R. §635.21(c)(5)(i) and (ii). There are no protected species handling, release or identification training, circle hook, hook material, or gangion length requirements.

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #9: APPROVE ACTION 17 AND THE PROPOSED RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION IN AMENDMENT 10.

Action 17. Allow filleting of dolphin at sea onboard charter or headboat vessels in the Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone north of the Virginia/North Carolina border.

Alternative 1 (No Action). Dolphin possessed in the Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone must be maintained with head and fins intact, with specific exceptions for fish lawfully harvested in the Bahamas. Such fish harvested from the Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone may be eviscerated, gilled, and scaled, but must otherwise be maintained in a whole condition.

Alternative 2. Exempt dolphin from regulations requiring head and fins be intact onboard properly permitted charter and headboat vessels in the Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone north of the Virginia/North Carolina border where dolphin may be filleted under the following requirements:

Sub-alternative 2a. Skin must remain intact on the entire fillet of any dolphin carcass.

Sub-alternative 2b. Two fillets of dolphin, regardless of the length of each fillet, is the equivalent to one dolphin.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

Amendment 12 (Bullet and Frigate Mackerel)

The amendment would add bullet and frigate mackerel to the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plan as ecosystem component species. The Committee discussed the amendment and initially intended to explore regulatory measures to compliment listing the species as ecosystem components, but eventually decided to delay further discussion on these regulatory measures until more information could be provided at a later date on the ability of the Council to implement such measures. The Committee provided the following guidance:

DIRECTION TO STAFF:

- Provide additional information on the remaining actions beyond Action 1 in the amendment and jurisdictional information at the June 2020 meeting.

MOTION #10: APPROVE ACTION 1 AND THE PROPOSED RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION IN AMENDMENT 12.

Action 1. Designate bullet mackerel and frigate mackerel as ecosystem component species in the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plan

Alternative 1 (No Action). There are no ecosystem component species in the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plan.

Alternative 2. Add bullet mackerel and frigate mackerel to the Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plan and designate the two mackerel species as ecosystem component species.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #11: REQUEST THAT NMFS PROVIDE INFORMATION ON FEASIBILITY OF THE ADDITIONAL BULLET AND FRIGATE ACTIONS IN AMENDMENT 12 (BEYOND DESIGNATION AS ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES) AND PRESENT THIS TO THE COUNCIL AT THE MARCH 2020 COUNCIL MEETING. ALSO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON:

1. THE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUE – EXAMINE THE PRECEDENT OF EXTENDING CMP MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE MAFMC; IF INCLUDING AS AN ACTION IN AN AMENDMENT WILL NOT WORK, THEN HOW DOES THE SAFMC GAIN AUTHORITY FOR A SPECIES ALONG THE ENTIRE EAST COAST?
2. FROM AN ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES PERSPECTIVE, WHAT ARE APPROPRIATE REGULATORY ACTIONS THAT COULD PREVENT DEVELOPMENT OF AN UNREGULATED FISHERY BEFORE THE COUNCIL CAN DEVELOP AN AMENDMENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER MANAGEMENT IS NEEDED? FOR EXAMPLE, COMMERCIAL TRIP LIMITS AND A TOTAL QUOTA.
3. ALLOWABLE GEARS FOR DOLPHIN INCLUDES AUTOMATIC REEL, BANDIT GEAR, HANDLINE, PELAGIC LONGLINE, ROD AND REEL, AND SPEAR (INCLUDING POWERHEADS). IF BULLET AND FRIGATE ARE ADDED TO THE DOLPHIN WAHOO FMP AS ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES, WOULD THIS LIST OF ALLOWABLE GEARS APPLY? (NOTE: CURRENT COMMERCIAL FISHERY (NON-FMP) ALLOWABLE GEAR INCLUDES TRAWL, GILLNET, HOOK AND LINE, LONGLINE, HANDLINE, ROD AND REEL, BANDIT GEAR, CAST NET, LAMPARA NET, AND SPEAR.)

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

Other Business

During Other Business, the Committee discussed the need for representation of the Mid-Atlantic Region on the Dolphin Wahoo Advisory Panel. The Committee provided the following guidance:

DIRECTION TO STAFF:

- Work with the Mid-Atlantic Council on funding for and identifying a new member for the Dolphin Wahoo Advisory Panel from the Mid-Atlantic Region.

MOTION #12: ADD ONE VOTING SEAT TO THE DOLPHIN WAHOO ADVISORY PANEL FOR A PANEL MEMBER FROM THE MID-ATLANTIC REGION.
APPROVED BY COUNCIL

MOTION #13 (TIMING AND TASKS):

DIRECT STAFF TO:

1. CONTINUE WORK ON AMENDMENT 10 FOR REVIEW AT THE DECEMBER 2019 MEETING.
2. CONTINUE WORK ON REVISING THE DOLPHIN WAHOO FMP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR REVIEW AT THE DECEMBER 2019 MEETING.
3. CONTINUE WORK ON AMENDMENT 12 FOR REVIEW AT THE DECEMBER 2019 MEETING.

APPROVED BY COUNCIL