



**MAGNUSON – STEVENS ACT/NEPA
SCOPING DOCUMENT
REVISED AS OF 1/19/12**

Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment 3

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2012

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
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Comments accepted 1/13/2012 – 2/15/2012



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Scoping meetings are less formal than public hearings and occur prior to the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) taking any position on a management issue. When the Council is considering the need for management, scoping meetings provide an opportunity for members of the public to make suggestions BEFORE the Council has made any decisions.

The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council is soliciting public input on possible options under consideration by the Council. The Council is considering:

- (1) Expanding Coral Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC), including:
 - a. Oculina Bank HAPC
 - b. Stetson-Miami Terrace HAPC
 - c. Cape Lookout HAPC
- (2) Prohibiting powerheads:
 - a. NC EEZ
 - b. South Atlantic EEZ
- (3) Establishing Marine Protected Areas across the mid-shelf and designating HAPCs for speckled hind and Warsaw grouper
- (4) Designating Snapper Ledge, within the FL Keys National Marine Sanctuary, as a Marine Protected Area
- (5) Developing a recreational tag program for deepwater species
- (6) Increasing the minimum size limit for hogfish to 18" FL. Currently, there is a 12" FL minimum size limit in the South Atlantic EEZ, and a 5 person recreational daily bag limit off of east Florida
- (7) Changing the bag and size limit for gray triggerfish to 14" TL (both recreational and commercial) and limit the recreational catch to 5 per person per day. Currently the size limit is 12" TL off of east Florida and gray triggerfish are included in the 20 fish snapper grouper aggregate bag limit
- (8) Adding African pompano to the appropriate fishery management unit
- (9) Modifications to permits and data reporting to ensure Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) are not exceeded

NEED FOR ACTION

The Council has chosen to use an ecosystem-based management amendment to address a number of measures that involve various South Atlantic fisheries, as opposed to multiple amendments and frameworks addressing single species issues. The measures identified for public scoping in Comprehensive Ecosystem –Based Amendment 3 (CE-BA 3) pertain to management of deepwater coral resources, designation of spatially managed areas, and changes in management of the snapper grouper fishery. Many of these potential measures have been brought forward by the Council's Advisory Panels (APs), including the Coral, Habitat, and Snapper Grouper Advisory Panels. CE-BA 3 is intended to provide a holistic approach to fisheries management and foster greater public awareness and understanding of the entire amendment development process, from initiation to implementation.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

Action 1. Expand Coral Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs)

Measures to consider expanding the Coral Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs) have been brought to the Council's attention by the Coral Advisory Panel and are based on research conducted under NOAA's Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program during 2009-2011, in which survey efforts focused on unexplored areas in the South Atlantic region. The Coral Advisory Panel received presentations from coral scientists involved in this research during their October 2011 meeting. The expansion recommendations are an output of their findings.

The Habitat Advisory Panel also recommends that potential revisions to any of the Coral HAPCs incorporate an Essential Fish Habitat-HAPC designation. This additional designation would further protect the significance of these sensitive habitat areas during a permit review for a proposed non-fishing activity.

a. Expand *Oculina* Bank HAPC

The Coral Advisory Panel recommends that the northern and western boundaries of the present *Oculina* Bank HAPC be modified based on research that has identified two newly discovered areas of high-relief *Oculina* coral mounds that lie outside of the current boundary. The new areas were expected based on NOAA regional bathymetric charts and later verified with multibeam sonar and ground-truthed with Remotely Operated Vehicles and submersible video surveys. One region extends from the northern HAPC boundary up to off of the St. Augustine area. This extension recommendation is based on multibeam bathymetry surveys conducted off Daytona (that indicate hundreds of individual, high-relief coral mounds) and Titusville (that indicate dozens of individual, high-relief coral mounds). The second region is to the west of the current boundary, primarily between the two satellite areas and is based on multibeam sonar maps. The following are the proposed HAPC boundary revisions by the Coral Advisory Panel:

- **Oculina Bank HAPC North (Figure 1):** From the current northern boundary of the *Oculina* HAPC (28° 30'N) to 29° 43.5'W. The west and east boundaries would follow the 60 meter and 100 meter depth contour lines, respectively. Total area = 393 square nautical miles.
- **Oculina Bank HAPC West (Figure 2):** From 28° 4.5'N to the north boundary of the current OHAPC (28° 30'N). The east boundary would coincide with the current western boundary of the OHAPC (80° W). The west boundary could either use the 60 meter contour line, or the 80° 03'W longitude (which is the west border of the *Oculina* HAPC satellite regions). Total area = 75 square nautical miles (~25 x 3 nmi).

The distribution of shrimp fishing is shown in **Figure 3**.

Regulations within Oculina Bank HAPC

- Use of bottom longline, bottom trawl, dredge, pot or trap gear is prohibited.
- If aboard a fishing vessel, no person may anchor, use an anchor and chain, or use a grapple and chain.
- Fishing for rock shrimp or possession of rock shrimp is prohibited in or from the area on board a fishing vessel.
- Possession of *Oculina* coral is prohibited.

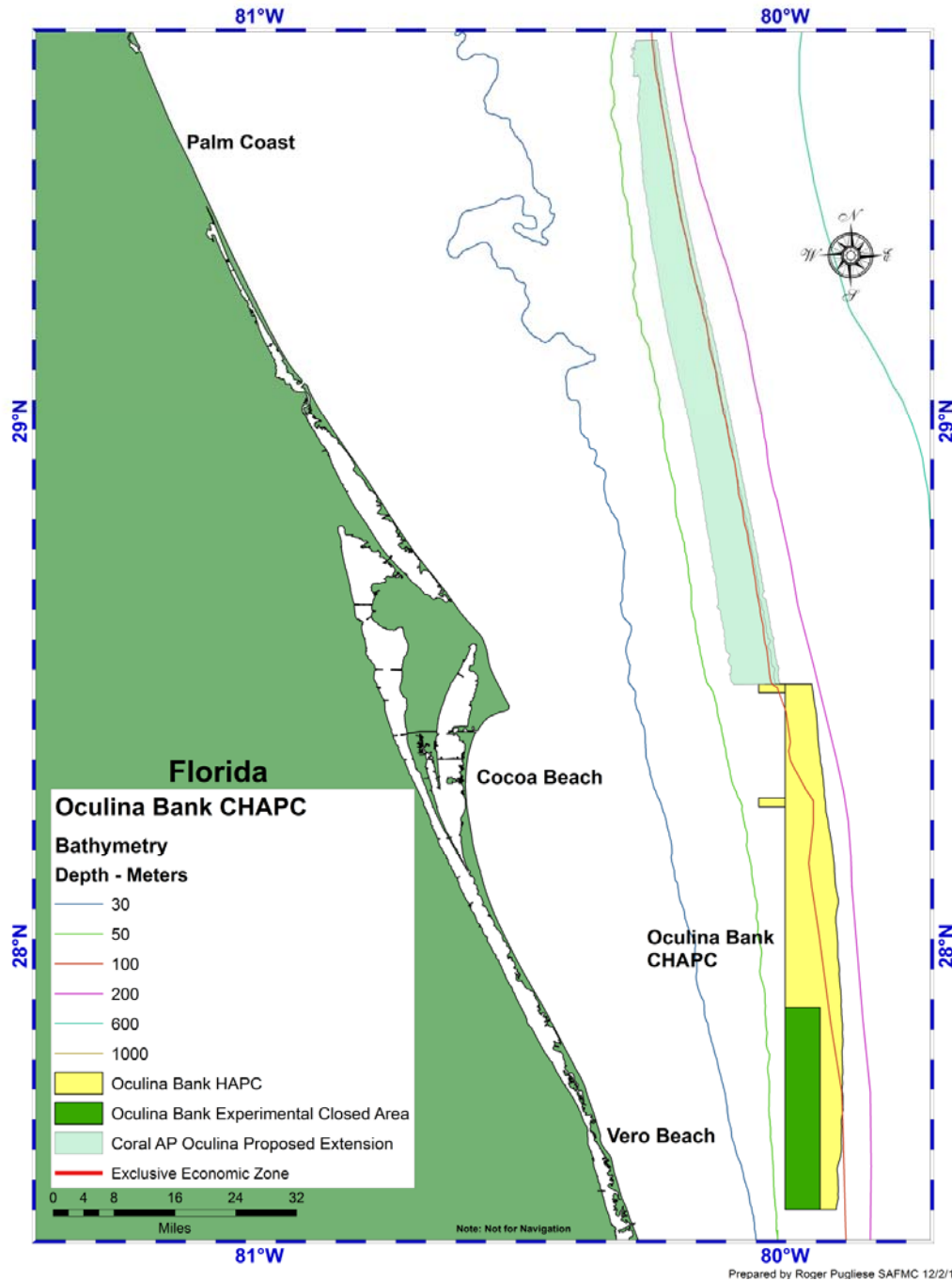
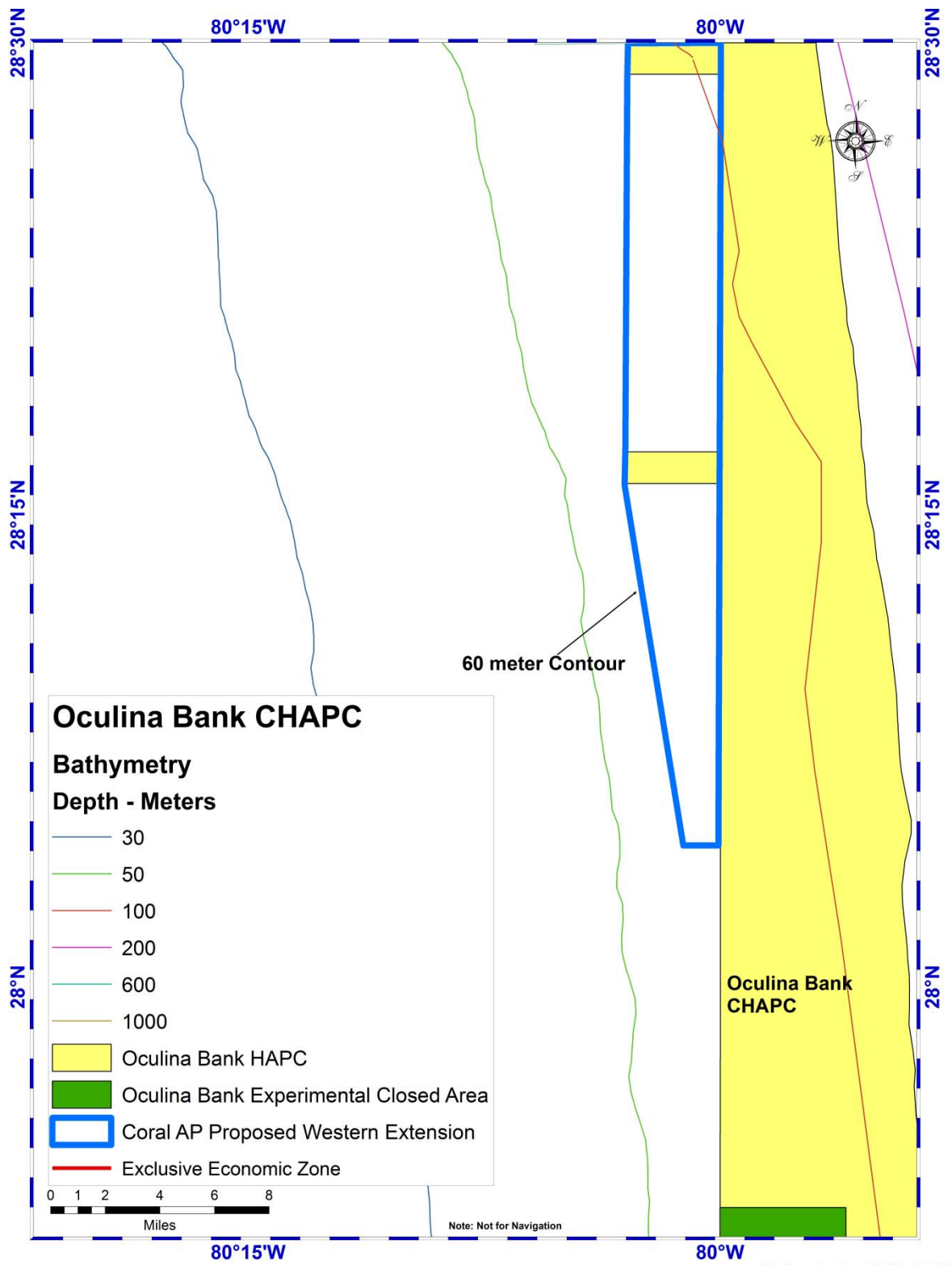


Figure 1. Coral Advisory Panel’s proposed expansion of the Oculina HAPC northern boundary.



Prepared by Roger Pugliese SAFMC 12/15/11

Figure 2. Coral Advisory Panel’s proposed expansion of the Oculina HAPC western boundary.

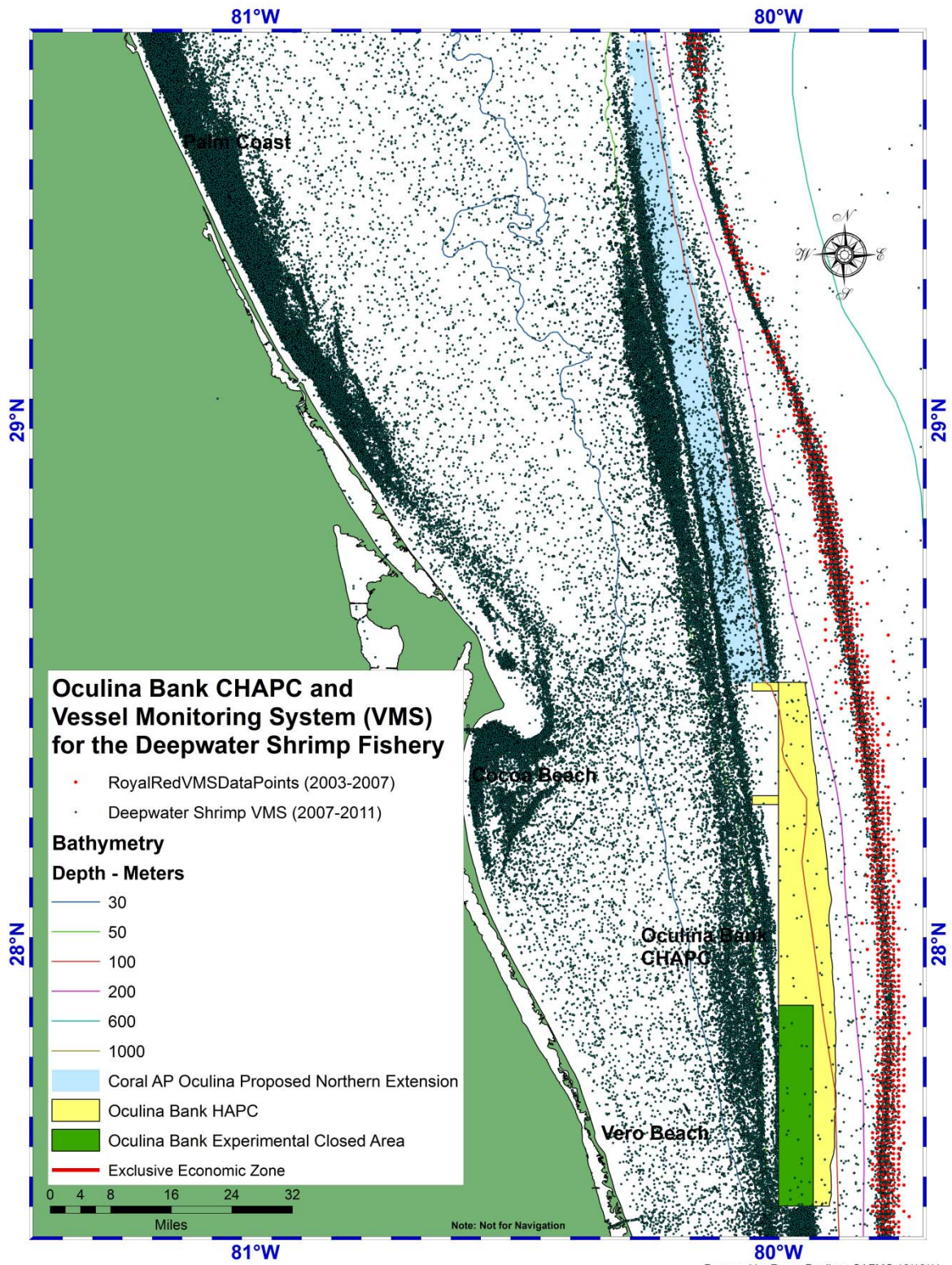


Figure 3. Deepwater Shrimp Fishery Vessel Monitoring System Activity in proposed Oculina HAPC expansion areas.

b. Expand Stetson-Miami Terrace Coral HAPC to incorporate a *Lophelia* site off Jacksonville

The Coral Advisory Panel recommends that the boundaries of the present Stetson-Miami Terrace Coral Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC) in the area off Jacksonville, FL be modified based on information and research that has identified new areas of deepwater coral. The deepwater coral resources were observed during November 2010 and June 2011 NOAA research expeditions. Coral scientists have Remotely Operated Vehicle dive data as well as multibeam bathymetry mapping data that indicate a well-established *Lophelia* ecosystem occurs in depths much shallower (200 meters) than previously documented for this deepwater coral species. *Lophelia* is bounded by temperature, and the colder temperature requirements for this species are typically found in greater depths. This finding represents the shallowest known *Lophelia* community in the southeast region. A section of the Coral Advisory Panel's recommended expansion of the HAPC falls within the North Florida Marine Protected Area.

This recommendation from the Coral Advisory Panel proposes a 639 square mile expansion to the Stetson-Miami Terrace Coral HAPC to incorporate the *Lophelia* observations (**Figure 4**). Specific areas of modification to the Coral HAPC boundary include:

Area west of the existing Stetson-Miami Coral HAPC bounded approximately by the 200 meter depth contour between latitude 30°45.0' to the north and latitude 29°52.0' to the south.

Regulations within Coral HAPCs

- Use of bottom longline, trawl (mid-water and bottom), dredge, pot or trap gear is prohibited.
- Use of anchor, anchor and chain, or grapple and chain is prohibited.
- Possession of coral species is prohibited.
- Shrimp Fishery Access Areas and Allowable Golden Crab Fishing Areas have been designated within Stetson-Miami Terrace HAPC and Pourtalés Terrace HAPC to allow continued fishing on historical grounds for deepwater shrimp and golden crab.

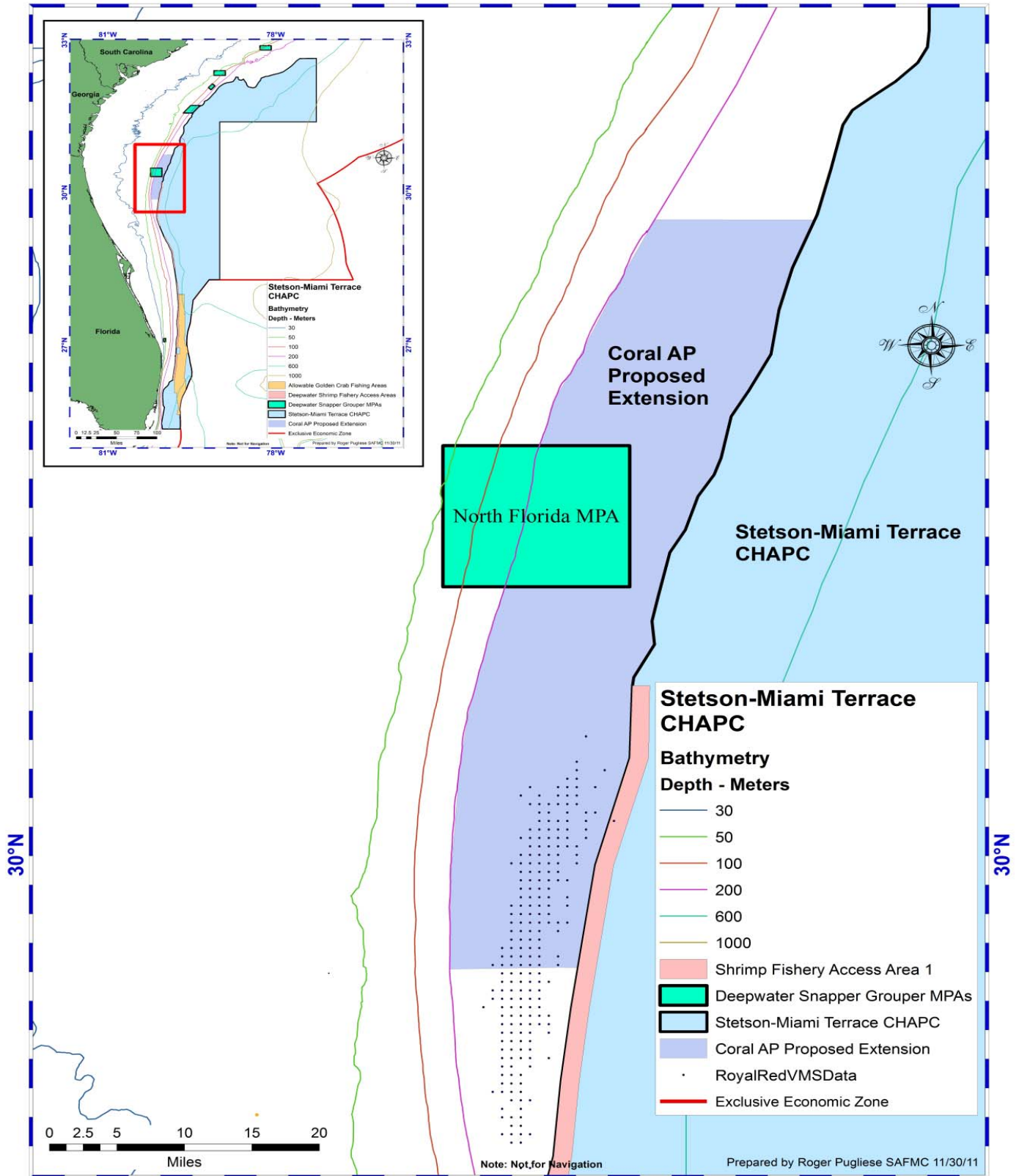


Figure 4. Coral Advisory Panel's proposed expansion of the Stetson-Miami Terrace HAPC western boundary.

c. Expand Cape Lookout Coral HAPC

The Coral Advisory Panel has also recommended that the boundaries of the present Cape Lookout Coral Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC) be modified based on information and research that has identified new areas of deepwater coral habitat. Multibeam bathymetry mapping of areas north of the HAPC boundary indicate the presence of a series of small *Lophelia* bioherms. The Advisory Panel's recommendation would extend the Cape Lookout HAPC northern boundary by approximately 8 square miles (**Figure 5**).

Specific areas recommended include extension of the boundary to encompass the area identified by the following coordinates:

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
34°24.6166'	75°45.1833'
34°23.4833'	75°43.9667'
34°27.9'	75°42.75'
34°27.0'	75°41.5'

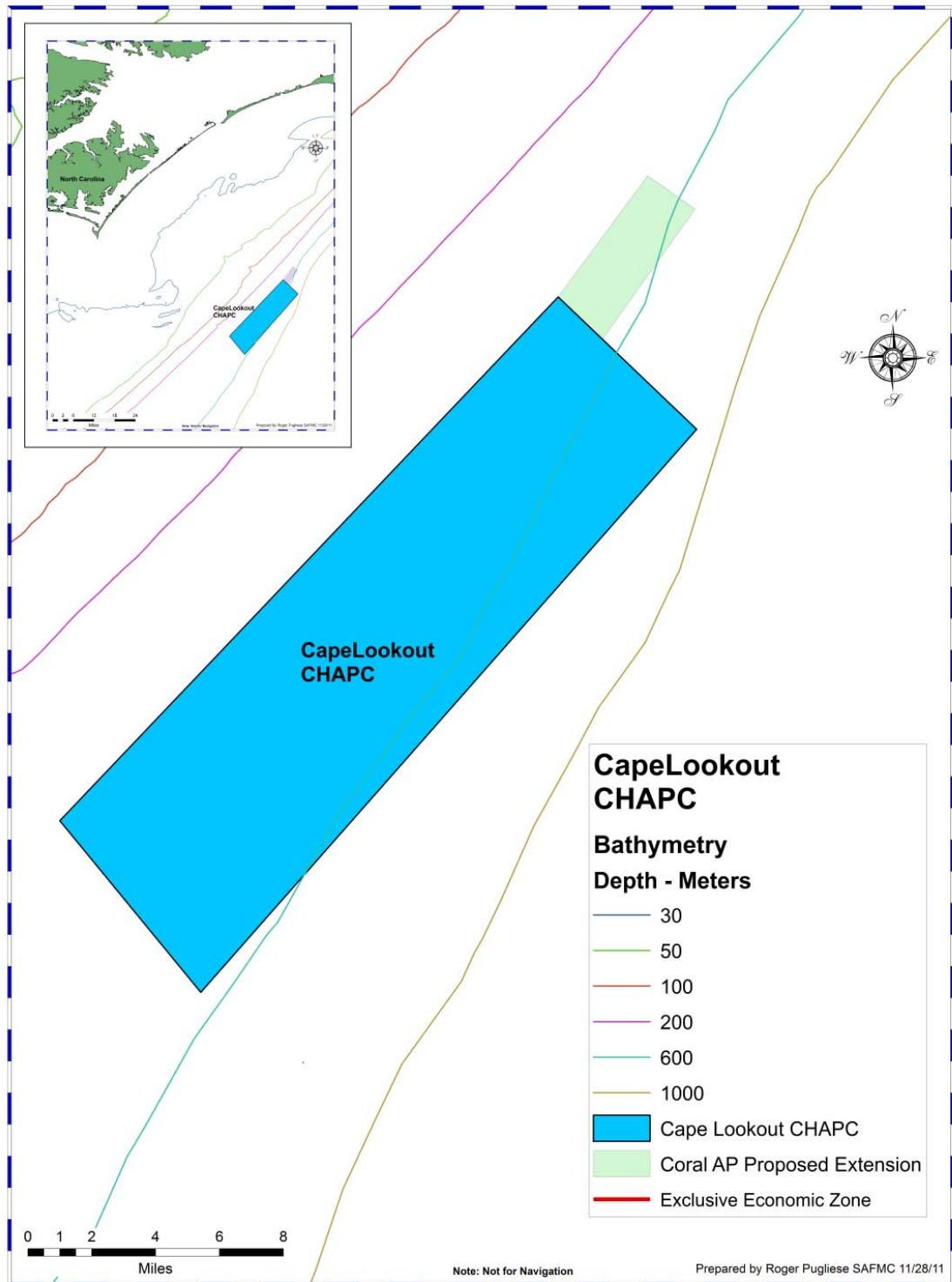


Figure 5. Coral Advisory Panel’s proposed expansion of the Cape Lookout HAPC northern boundary.

Action 2. Prohibit powerheads

a. Prohibit the use of powerheads in the EEZ off NC

The North Carolina Marine Fisheries Commission has requested the Council consider prohibiting the use of powerheads in the EEZ off NC in response to concerns of localized depletion of larger snapper grouper species. In an Issues Paper distributed to the Council in January 2011, the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries stated that the use of powerheads in the EEZ off NC may create unfavorable condition for a species' reproductive capabilities, and expressed concern that there are no current regulations prohibiting the use of powerheads by fishermen to target the largest fish (long-lived, slow growing) in a population.

b. Prohibit the use of powerheads in the EEZ throughout the South Atlantic

During their December 2011 meeting, the Council discussed that in addition to a possible prohibition on the use of powerheads in the EEZ off NC, they would like to scope prohibiting the use of powerheads throughout the South Atlantic EEZ. Currently, powerheads are only prohibited in the EEZ off South Carolina and also within SMZs off Georgia.

The Snapper Grouper Advisory Panel discussed this issue during their October 2011 meeting, but did not provide specific recommendations. Several Advisory Panel members stated that the use of powerheads is not highly regarded by the public. The Advisory Panel discussed possibly using a different size limit or a slot limit especially for fish harvested with powerheads since this type of gear is more selective. The Advisory Panel also discussed the difference in the quality of the product when using a powerhead versus hook and line gear: powerheads deliver a higher quality product and there is currently a market for fish harvested with powerheads specifically. Advisory Panel members suggested that the Council consider a type of spearfishing endorsement that would include a test (e.g., species identification, rules). This would not be a powerhead endorsement, but a general spearfishing endorsement. The rationale is that release of undersized fish or protected species is not an option (once speared) as it is with hook and line, so a diver needs to be sure of the target and know the rules (size limits, closed seasons, etc.) before any fish is speared.

Action 3. Establish Marine Protected Areas across the mid-shelf region and designate Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) for speckled hind and Warsaw grouper

Speckled hind and Warsaw grouper are two mid-shelf species undergoing overfishing. Currently, it is unlawful to harvest or possess speckled hind or Warsaw grouper. Through Snapper Grouper Amendment 17B, the Council implemented a prohibition on the harvest of six deepwater snapper grouper species (snowy grouper, blueline tilefish, yellowedge grouper, misty grouper, queen snapper, and silk snapper) in waters greater than 240 feet. The purpose of this closure was to reduce bycatch of speckled hind and Warsaw grouper associated with these six deepwater snapper grouper species. With recent data analysis, scientists determined that speckled hind and Warsaw grouper are less likely to co-occur with the species identified in Amendment 17B. Data were analyzed from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's (SEFSC's) commercial logbook program; SEFSC's supplemental discard commercial logbook program; SEFSC's headboat survey; reef fish observer program; Marine Resources Monitoring Assessment and Prediction (MARMAP) program; accumulated landings system; and Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina trip tickets to determine locations of Warsaw grouper and speckled hind encounters and co-occurrence with other species. As a result of these analyses, Regulatory Amendment 11 (currently under Secretarial review) was developed by the Council to remove the 240 foot closure previously implemented.

In CE-BA 3, the Council is seeking to implement additional protections for these two species, including targeted Marine Protected Areas across the mid-shelf region to reduce bycatch mortality of speckled hind and Warsaw grouper. Areas of targeted MPAs will be established (and/or existing type II MPAs will be expanded) based on concentrated landings and catch history data analyzed in Regulatory Amendment 11 (**Figures 6a & 6b; and 7a & 7b**); and spawning activity analyzed in an age, growth, and reproductive study (2008) on speckled hind (**Figure 8**).

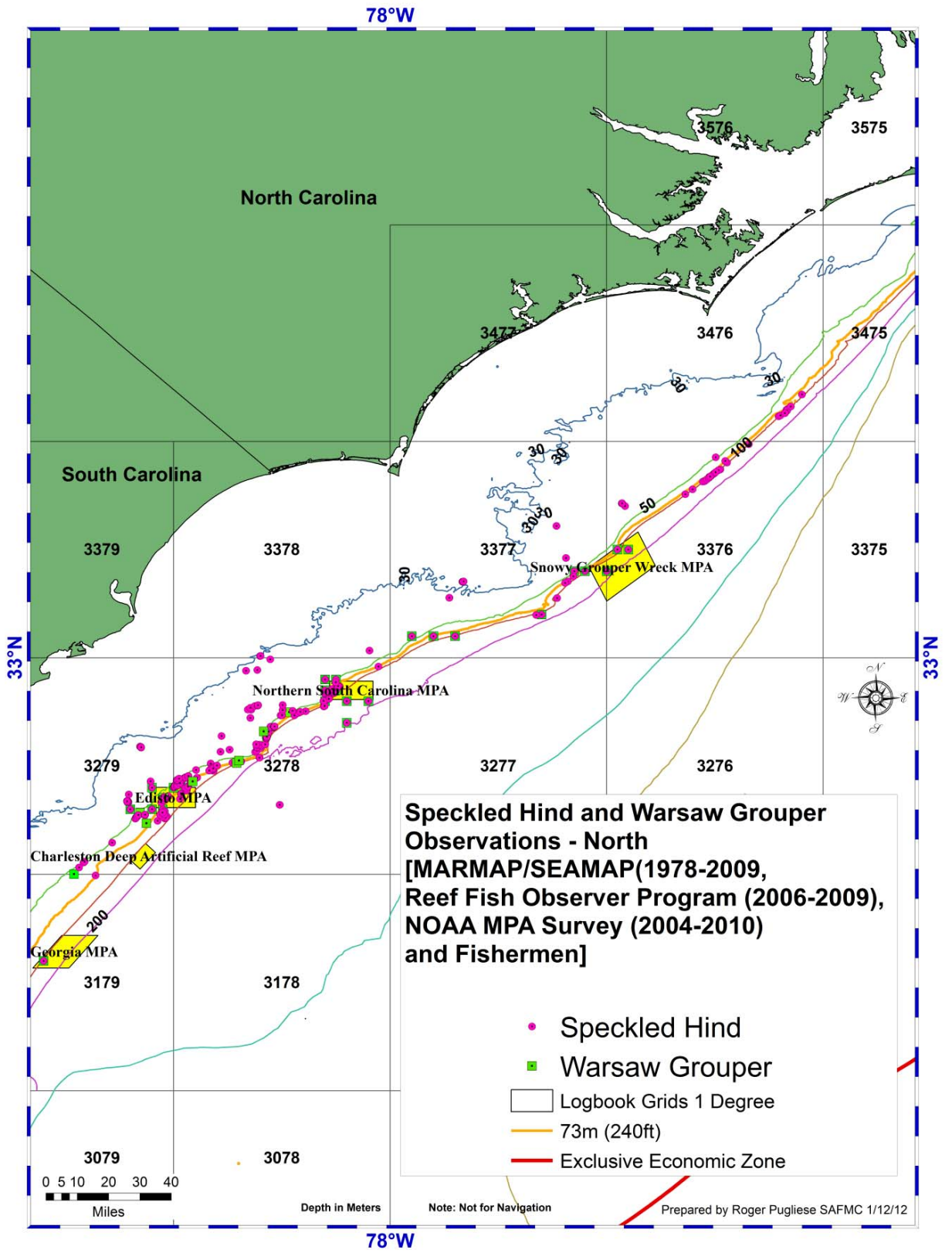


Figure 6a. Speckled hind and Warsaw grouper encounters from Regulatory Amendment 11 data analyses, South Atlantic northern region.

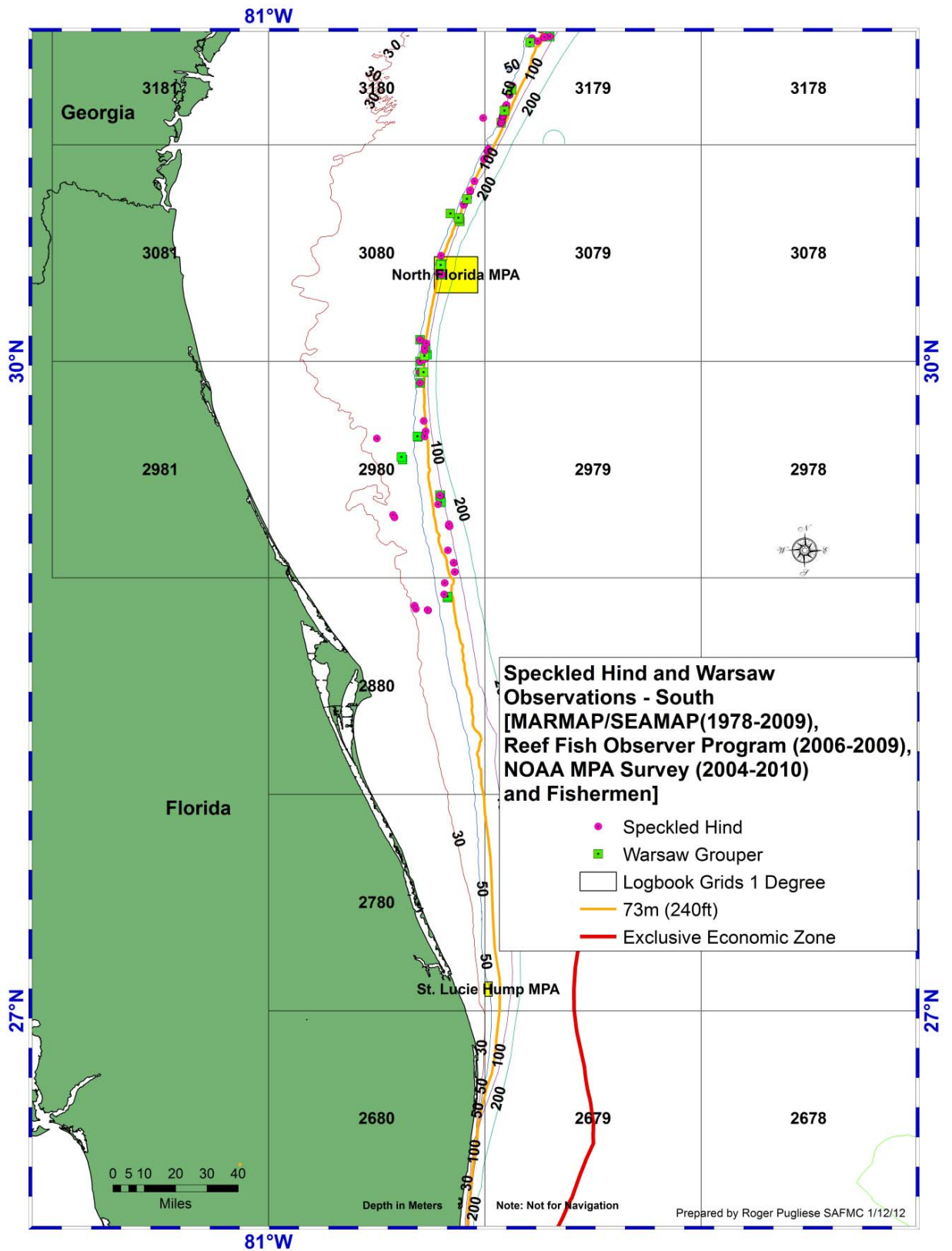


Figure 6b. Speckled hind and Warsaw grouper encounters from Regulatory Amendment 11 data analyses, South Atlantic southern region.

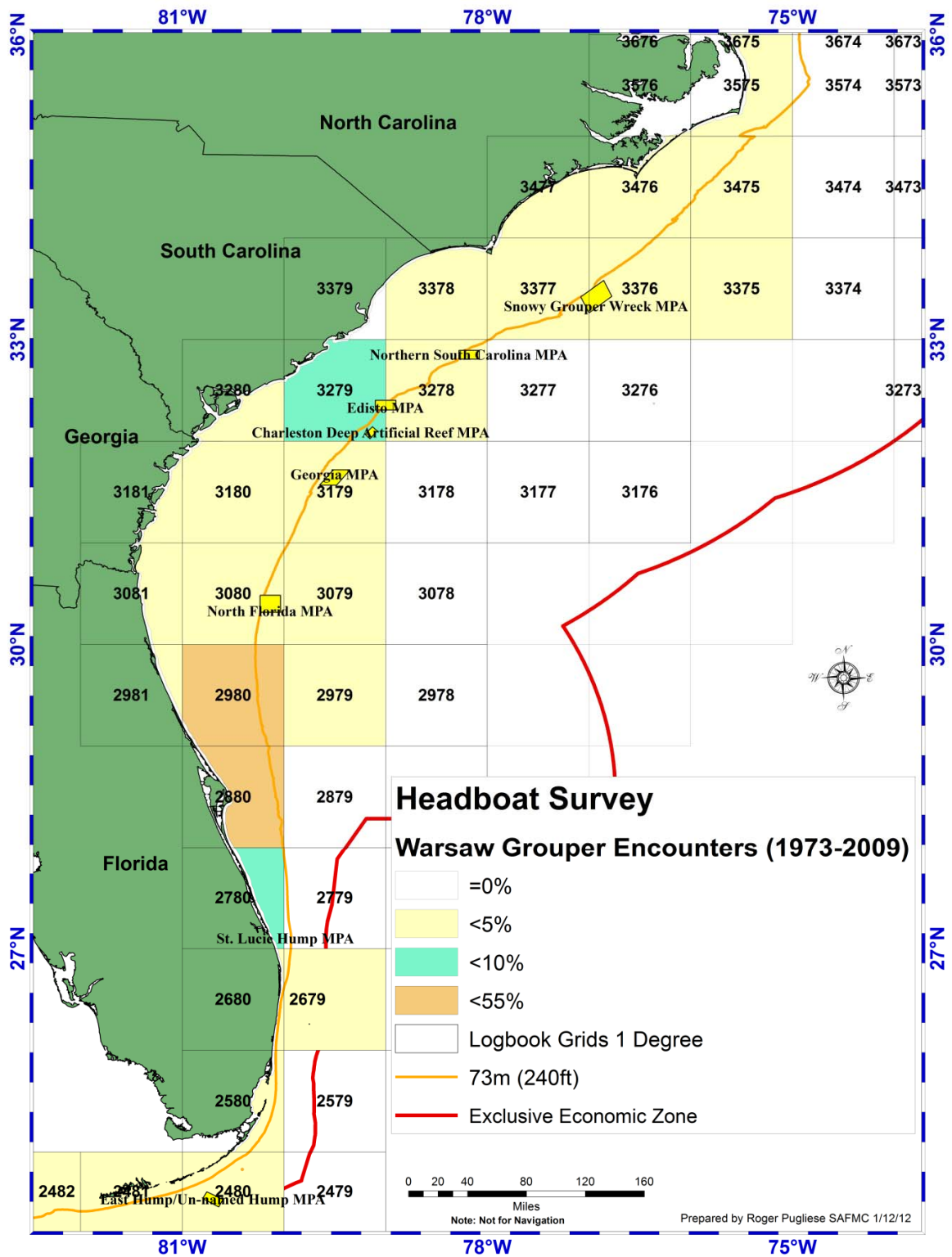


Figure 7a. Headboat survey encounters (1973-2009) of Warsaw grouper.

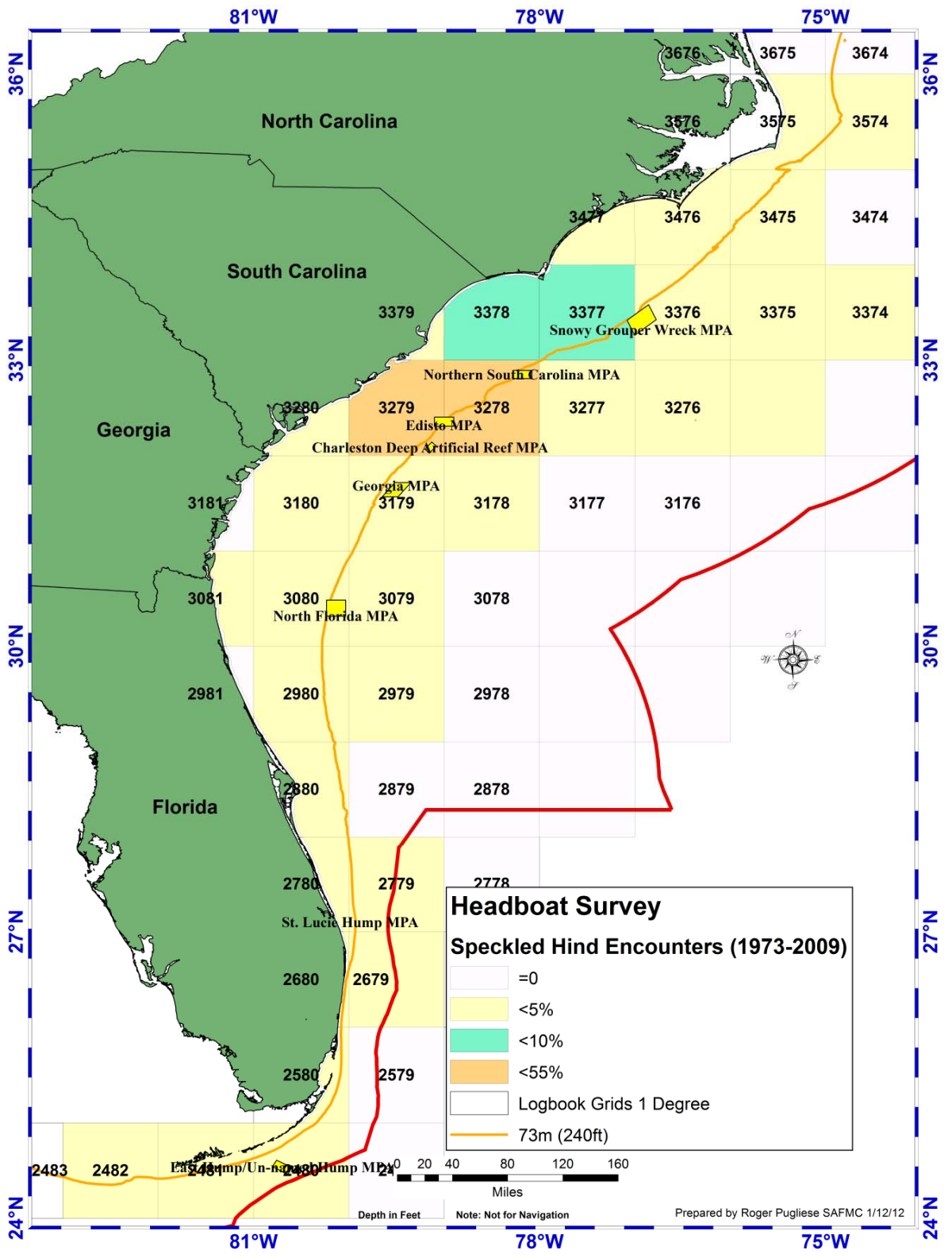


Figure 7b. Headboat survey encounters (1973-2009) of speckled hind.

In addition to analyses conducted in Regulatory Amendment 11, the Council has results from a thesis study that provides life history and population data for speckled hind off the Atlantic coast. Specific locations where speckled hind in spawning condition were captured during fishery-dependent and fishery-independent sampling by the MARMAP program from 1977-2007 have been documented (**Figure 8**). The available location of capture data indicated that spawning activity appears to occur at or near the shelf break, in depths greater than 44 meters.

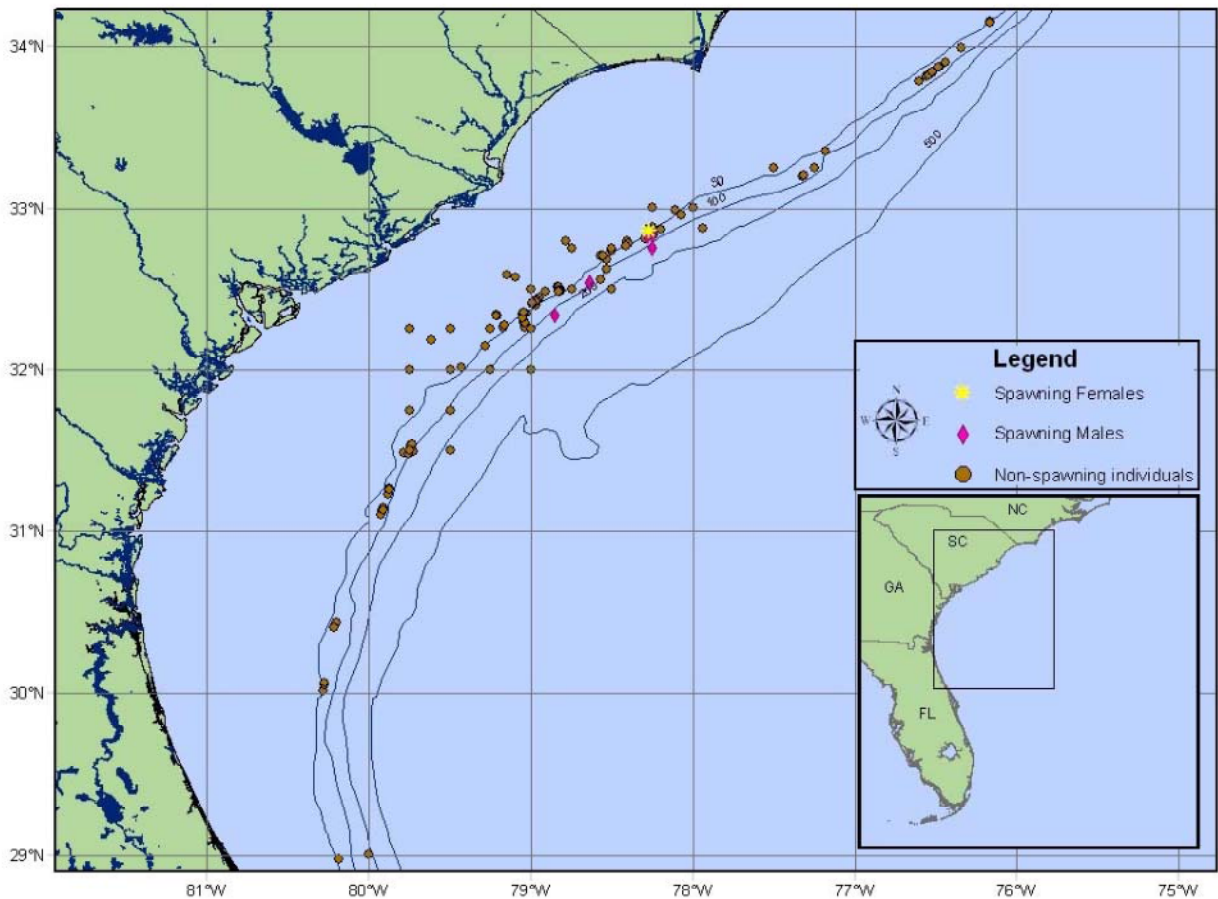


Figure 8. Locations where speckled hind in spawning condition were captured during MARMAP sampling from 1977-2007.

The Habitat Advisory Panel recommends that the Council consider designating Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) for speckled hind and Warsaw grouper. HAPCs are subsets of Essential Fish Habitat that are rare habitats, particularly susceptible to human-induced degradation, especially ecologically important, or are located in an environmentally stressed area. An HAPC designation would offer protections for speckled hind and Warsaw grouper in habitats where they commonly occur, and would elevate the significance of these areas during a permit review for a non-fishing activity proposed in the HAPC area.

Specific areas already designated as Essential Fish Habitat-Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (EFH-HAPCs) for species in the snapper grouper management unit, including speckled hind and Warsaw grouper, 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.

Action 4. Designate Snapper Ledge (federal waters) within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary as a Marine Protected Area

The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council passed a resolution at their August 2011 meeting supporting designation of Snapper Ledge as a Sanctuary Preservation Area. The rectangular area under consideration is approximately 0.6 nautical miles long by 0.4 nautical miles wide and will include the unique concentrated fish populated ledge and gully area and the hard bottom section currently being used as a coral transplantation research and re-population study site (**Figure 9**).

The area is identified by the following bounding coordinates:

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
24.982537	-80.422863
24.974871	-80.433154
24.972865	-80.430384
24.979988	-80.420789

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Secretary provides the appropriate Regional Fishery Management Council with the opportunity to prepare draft regulations for fishing within the EEZ as the Council may deem necessary to implement the proposed designation. Thus, the Council is considering designation of Snapper Ledge as a Marine Protected Area (MPA) to implement prohibitions on fishing activity in this small area within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (**Figure 10**). Designating this area as an MPA would support the Sanctuary Advisory Council’s intentions for a future designation of this area as an SPA.

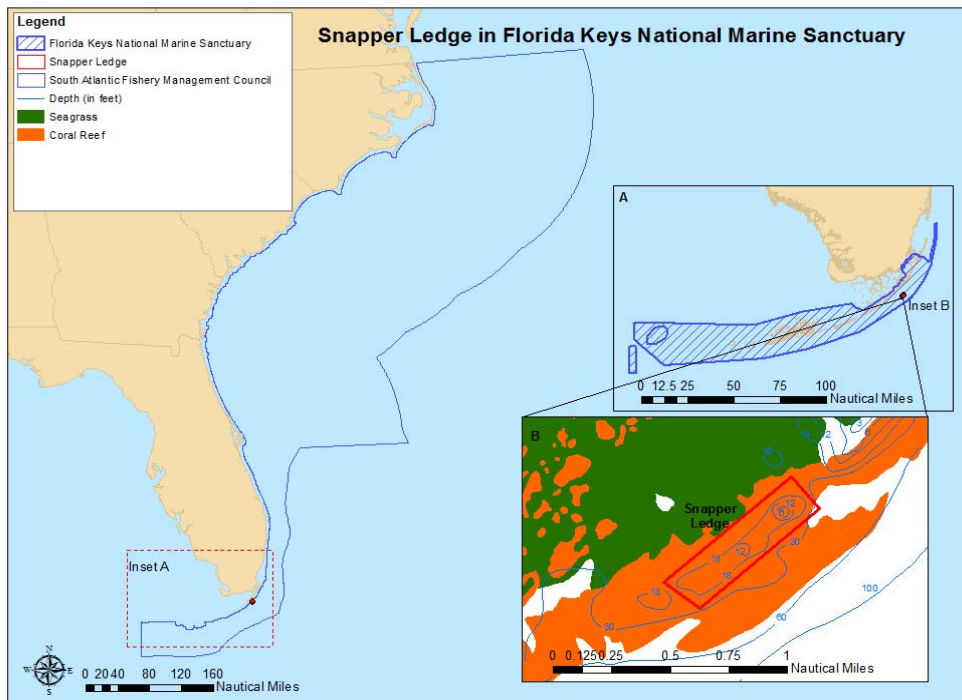


Figure 9. Snapper Ledge, within FL Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Proposed for designation as a Sanctuary Preservation Area.

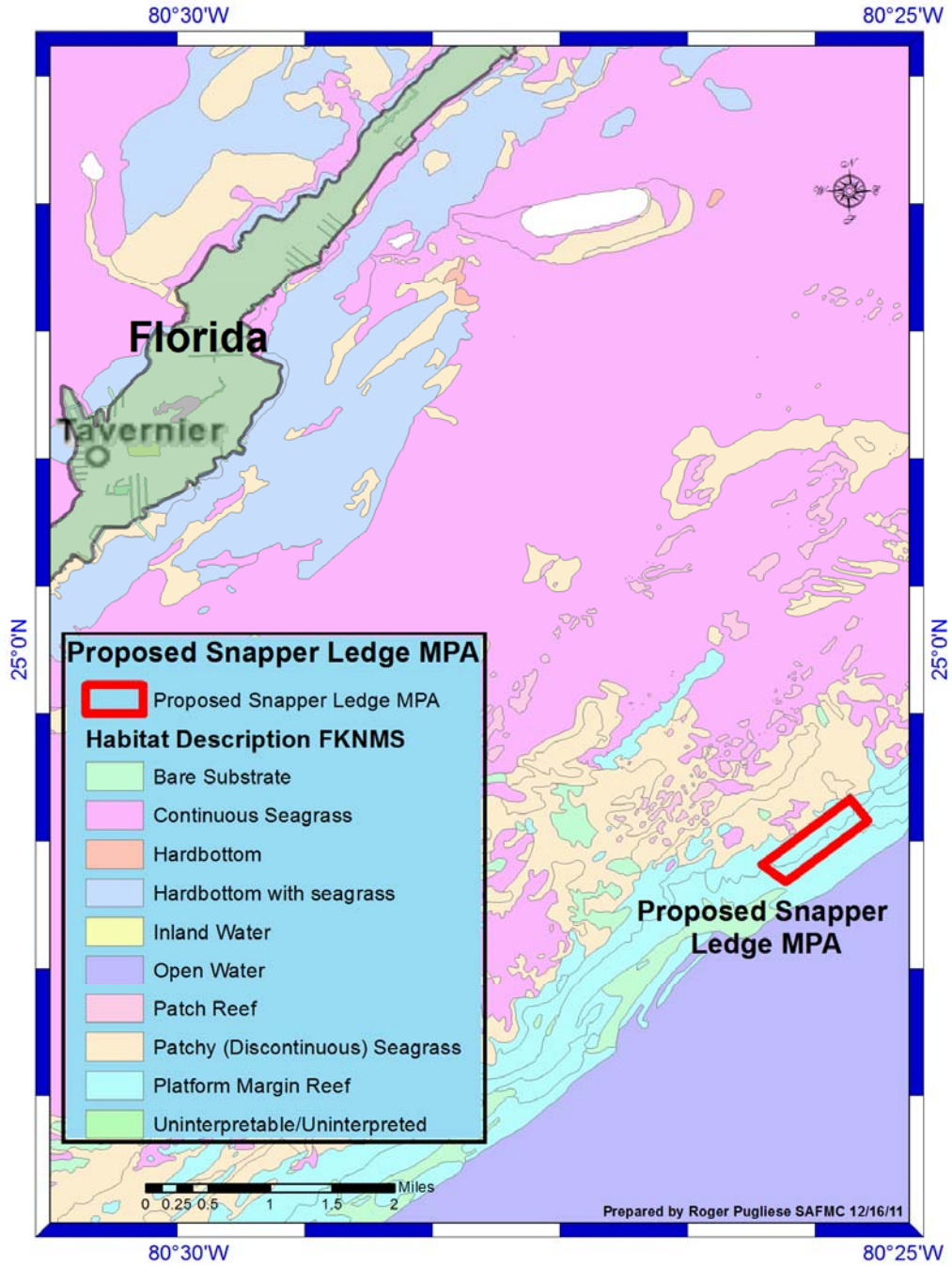


Figure 10. Proposed Snapper Ledge Marine Protected Area.

Action 5. Develop a recreational tag program for deepwater species

The Council has had preliminary discussions about options to address overages in recreational annual catch limits (ACLs) for golden tilefish and snowy grouper, and is concerned about the pending wreckfish recreational ACL. These species have low recreational limits that are measured by individual numbers of fish. Currently, recreational ACLs are established for golden tilefish (1,578 fish) and snowy grouper (523 fish) under Snapper Grouper Amendment 17B. Under the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (under Secretarial review), a proposed recreational ACL would be established for the wreckfish fishery (11,750 fish). Harvest levels must be kept at or below the ACL numbers to prevent fish from being removed too quickly. The recreational ACL for golden tilefish was exceeded during the 2010 fishing year (278% of ACL taken) and the 2011 fishing year (533% of ACL taken). As a result, the 2011 fishing season was closed in early October.

The Council is interested in developing a recreational tag program for these deepwater species to prevent continued overages in recreational ACLs. The Council is interested in public input on development of such a tag program.

Action 6. Increase the minimum size limit for hogfish

During the Snapper Grouper Advisory Panel meeting in October 2011, a motion was made to recommend an increase in the minimum size limit of hog snapper (hogfish) to 18" FL. The current minimum size limit is 12" FL in the South Atlantic EEZ and there is a 5 person recreational daily bag limit off of east Florida only. With a proposed recreational allocation of 98,866 lbs. whole weight in the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (under Secretarial review), the Advisory Panel's intent with a minimum size increase for this fishery is to avoid future closures associated with overages in the proposed allocation. The Advisory Panel is also concerned about the harvest of small hogfish before they have had the opportunity to reproduce.

Action 7. Change the bag and size limit for gray triggerfish

The Snapper Grouper Advisory Panel made a motion during their October 2011 meeting to recommend an increase in the size limit of gray triggerfish to 14" TL (both recreational and commercial) and establish a recreational bag limit of 5 per person per day. Currently the minimum size limit is 12" TL off of east Florida only. This species is included in the recreational 20 fish snapper grouper aggregate bag limit. The Advisory Panel expressed concern of shifts in fishery effort during the shallow-water grouper seasonal closure (January 1-April 30), and also concern of exceeding the recreational allocation, 367, 303 lbs. whole weight, proposed in the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (under Secretarial review). Their recommendation is intended as a proactive measure to avoid lengthy closures of this fishery.

Action 8. Add African pompano to the appropriate fishery management unit

The Snapper Grouper Advisory Panel also made a motion during their October 2011 meeting to add African pompano to the species of jacks managed by South Atlantic Council under the snapper grouper fishery management plan. Currently there are no regulations in EEZ waters on African pompano. In FL waters, a 24" FL minimum size limit and a bag limit of 2 per person or per vessel per day is in effect for commercial and recreational fishermen. The Advisory Panel was concerned that African pompano have no current protections in the South Atlantic EEZ, and of reports that fishermen may be targeting spawning aggregations.

Action 9. Modify permits and data reporting to ensure Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) are not exceeded

The South Atlantic Council approved a motion at their December 2011 meeting addressing the need for modifications to dealer permits and reporting requirements. With the additional annual catch limits for snapper grouper species forthcoming in the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (under Secretarial review), concern was expressed over the existing reporting system's ability to track limits and ensure overages do not occur. The South Atlantic Council has discussed improvements to permits and data reporting, including a universal permit versus separate Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic permits; electronic dealer reporting (daily, weekly, or monthly); and modifications to penalties and permit renewal requirements. Modifications to dealer permits/reporting will be addressed in a joint Gulf/South Atlantic Council Amendment. The South Atlantic Council will address modifications to commercial and for-hire vessel permits/reporting in Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment 3 or another amendment.

**COMPREHENSIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED AMENDMENT 3
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING SITES AND DATES**

Scoping meetings will be held from 4:00 P.M – 7:00 P.M. at the following locations. Written comments will be received January 13th – February 15th, 2012. Written comments must be received by 5 P.M on February 15th, 2012. The Council accepts comments sent by mail, fax, or e-mail CEBA3ScopingComment@safmc.net.

<p><u>January 24, 2012</u> Crowne Plaza 4831 Tanger Outlet Blvd. North Charleston, SC 29418 Phone: 843-744-4422</p>	<p><u>January 31, 2012</u> Hilton Cocoa Beach 1550 North Atlantic Ave. Cocoa Beach, FL 32931 Phone: 321-799-0003</p>
<p><u>January 26, 2012</u> BridgePointe Hotel & Marina 101 Howell Road New Bern, NC 28562 Phone: 252-636-3637</p>	<p><u>February 1, 2012</u> Crowne Plaza Jacksonville Riverfront 1201 Riverplace Boulevard Jacksonville, FL 32207 Phone: 904-398-8800</p>
<p><u>January 30, 2012</u> Hilton Key Largo Resort 97000 Overseas Highway Key Largo, FL 33037 Phone: 305-852-5553</p>	<p><u>February 2, 2012</u> Mighty Eighth Air Force Museum 175 Bourne Avenue Pooler, GA 31322 Phone: 912-748-8888</p>

Council staff and local Council representatives (see Appendix A for Council Members and responsible staff members) will be on hand to answer questions concerning Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment 3 and other topics covered during this series of scoping meetings. Members of the public will have the opportunity to provide comments on the record at any time during the hours posted above.

What Next?

Written comments must be received by 5 P.M. on February 15, 2012.

All comments will be considered by the Council in drafting Comprehensive Ecosystem-Based Amendment 3. There will be a number of opportunities to provide public input if the Council moves forward to develop an amendment. A simplified schematic of the Council process is presented in Appendix C.

Appendix A. South Atlantic Fishery Management Council 2012 Membership

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Appendix B. Species Managed By the Council

SNAPPER GROUPER COMPLEX

Sea basses and Groupers (Serranidae) - 21 species

Gag	<i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i>
Red grouper	<i>Epinephelus morio</i>
Scamp	<i>Mycteroperca phenax</i>
Black grouper	<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>
Rock hind	<i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i>
Red hind	<i>Epinephelus guttatus</i>
Graysby	<i>Cephalopholis cruentata</i>
Yellowfin grouper	<i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i>
Coney	<i>Cephalopholis fulva</i>
Yellowmouth grouper	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i>
*Tiger grouper	<i>Mycteroperca tigris</i>
Goliath grouper	<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>
Nassau grouper	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i>
Snowy grouper	<i>Epinephelus niveatus</i>
Yellowedge grouper	<i>Epinephelus flavolimbatus</i>
Warsaw grouper	<i>Epinephelus nigritus</i>
Speckled hind	<i>Epinephelus drummondhayi</i>
Misty grouper	<i>Epinephelus mystacinus</i>
Black sea bass	<i>Centropristis striata</i>
Bank sea bass	<i>Centropristis ocyurus</i>
Rock sea bass	<i>Centropristis philadelphica</i>

Wreckfish (Polyprionidae) - 1 species

Wreckfish	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>
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Snappers (Lutjanidae) - 14 species

Queen snapper	<i>Etelis oculatus</i>
Yellowtail snapper	<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>
Gray snapper	<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>
Mutton snapper	<i>Lutjanus analis</i>
Lane snapper	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>
Cubera snapper	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>
Dog snapper	<i>Lutjanus jocu</i>
Schoolmaster	<i>Lutjanus apodus</i>
Mahogany snapper	<i>Lutjanus mahogoni</i>
Vermilion snapper	<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>
Red snapper	<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>
Silk snapper	<i>Lutjanus vivanus</i>

Blackfin snapper	<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>
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Black snapper	<i>Apsilus dentatus</i>
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Porgies (Sparidae) - 9 species

Red porgy	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>
*Sheepshead	<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>
Knobbed porgy	<i>Calamus nodosus</i>
Jolthead porgy	<i>Calamus bajonado</i>
Scup	<i>Stenotomus chrysops</i>
Whitebone porgy	<i>Calamus leucosteus</i>
Saucereye porgy	<i>Calamus calamus</i>
*Grass porgy	<i>Calamus arctifrons</i>
Longspine porgy	<i>Stenotomus caprinus</i>

Grunts (Haemulidae) - 11 species

White grunt	<i>Haemulon plumieri</i>
*Black margate	<i>Anistotremus surinamensis</i>
Margate	<i>Haemulon album</i>
Tomtate	<i>Haemulon aurolineatum</i>
Sailor's choice	<i>Haemulon parra</i>
*Porkfish	<i>Anistotremus virginicus</i>
*Bluestriped grunt	<i>Haemulon sciurus</i>
*French grunt	<i>Haemulon flavolineatum</i>
Cottonwick	<i>Haemulon melanurum</i>
*Spanish grunt	<i>Haemulon macrostomum</i>
*Smallmouth grunt	<i>Haemulon chrysargeryum</i>

Jacks (Carangidae) - 8 species

Greater amberjack	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>
*Crevalle jack	<i>Caranx hippos</i>
Blue runner	<i>Caranx crysos</i>
Almaco jack	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>
Banded rudderfish	<i>Seriola zonanta</i>
Bar jack	<i>Caranx ruber</i>
Lesser amberjack	<i>Seriola fasciata</i>
*Yellow jack	<i>Caranx bartholomaei</i>

Tilefishes (Malacanthidae) - 3 species

Tilefish	<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>
Blueline tilefish	<i>Caulolatilus microps</i>

Sand tilefish *Malacanthus plumier*

Triggerfishes (Balistidae) - 3 species

Gray triggerfish *Balistes capriscus*

Ocean triggerfish *Canthidermis sufflamen*

*Queen triggerfish *Balistes vetula*

Wrasses (Labridae) - 2 species

Hogfish *Lachnolaimus maximus*

*Puddingwife *Halichoeres radiates*

Spadefishes (Eppiphidae) - 1 species

Atlantic spadefish *Chaetodipterus faber*

COASTAL MIGRATORY PELAGICS

Cero *Scomberomorus regalis*

Cobia *Rachycentron canadum*

King mackerel *Scomberomorus cavalla*

Little tunny *Euthynnus alletteratus*

Spanish mackerel *Scomberomorus maculatus*

DOLPHIN WAHOO

Dolphinfish *Coryphaena hippurus*

Wahoo *Acanthocybium solandri*

GOLDEN CRAB

Golden crab *Chaceon fenneri*

SHRIMP

White shrimp *Litopenaeus setiferus*

Pink shrimp *Farfantepenaeus duorarum*

Brown shrimp *Farfantepenaeus aztecus*

Rock shrimp *Sicyonia brevirostris*

Royal red shrimp *Pleoticus robustus*

SPINY LOBSTER

Spiny lobster *Panulirus argus*

Slipper lobster *Scyllarides* spp.

SARGASSUM

Sargassum fluitans

Sargassum natans

CORAL, CORAL REEFS AND LIVE/HARD BOTTOM HABITAT

Coral belonging to the Class Hydrozoa (fire corals and hydrocorals). Coral belonging to the Class Anthozoa, Subclass Hexacorallia, Orders Scleractinia (stony corals) and Antipatharia (black corals). Seafans, Gorgonia flabellum or G. ventalina. Coral in a coral reef, except for allowable octocoral. Coral in an HAPC, including allowable octocoral. Live rock - living marine organisms, or an assemblage thereof, attached to a hard substrate, including dead coral or rock (excluding individual mollusk shells).

*** Denotes species that are subject to removal from the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Unit pending final approval of Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (under Secretarial review).**

Appendix C. A Simplified Schematic of the Council Process and Target Timeline

