



THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Snapper Grouper Amendment 61

Evaluation of the Fishery Management Unit

December 2025

Background

Amendment 61 seeks to evaluate species managed under the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Unit (FMU) to better align the FMU with management obligations required under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). This amendment will potentially remove species from the FMU or designate appropriate species as ecosystem component (EC) species where full federal management measures are not necessary. This amendment is intended to reduce regulatory burden and free up capacity to dedicate to other species that need federal conservation and management. Through this amendment, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) will determine which species will:

- Remain regulated under full federal management provisions where appropriate (e.g., annual catch limits (ACLs), accountability measures (AMs), or size limits),
- Be removed from the FMU and no longer be subject to federal measures, or
- Be designated as EC species, which would allow some federal measures to remain in place such as a permit and reporting requirements but there would be no management measures (e.g., no ACLs or AMs).

In December 2024, the Council requested information to begin evaluating the need for federal conservation and management of species in the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Unit (FMU). Since then, the Council has identified 17 species to examine more in-depth to determine whether the species should be removed from the FMU or designated as EC species.

In June 2025, the Council reviewed information that included federal guidelines to facilitate a discussion of whether the 17 selected species continue to need federal conservation and management, noting the following:

- The Council concluded that all 17 species should be considered for either designation as EC species or removal from the FMU through an amendment.
- Several Council members noted that they do not want most of the species to be completely unregulated but also recognized that the need for conservation and management may not rise to the same level as other species in the FMU.
- Council members also noted that some state-level regulations for these species, particularly in North Carolina and South Carolina, are currently dependent on federal regulations.

At the September 2025 meeting, the Council reviewed Amendment 61, refined the potential measures, and approved the amendment for scoping which occurred in the fall of 2025. The Snapper Grouper Advisory Panel also reviewed Amendment 61 at their October 2025 meeting, with summary comments provided in the AP’s summary report.

Summary of last meeting (September 2025)

[September 2025 Snapper Grouper Committee Report](#)

[September 2025 AM 61 Decision Document](#)

At the September 2025 meeting, the Council reviewed previous Council actions that removed species from the Snapper Grouper FMU or designated EC species, the ability of states to manage species removed from federal conservation and management, parameters for designating EC species, actions of several federal fishery management councils in regard to EC species, and potential permit requirements for EC species.

When approving the amendment for scoping, the Council included the following list of measures to consider:

- 1) Retain species within the FMU under current federal management (no action).
- 2) Remove species from the FMU.
- 3) Designate species as ecosystem components, with potential measures that would:
 - Retain a permit requirement.
 - Retain a reporting requirement.
 - Implement a possession limit.

For the December 2025 meeting, the Council requested:

- Preparation of a discussion on developing ecosystem management objectives as they related to EC species in the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan (FMP).
- Information on the extent of measures that can be implemented for EC species regarding commercial and recreational retention limits. How restrictive can these measures be without being considered “conservation and management?”
- To revisit the list of species to continue to include in Amendment 61.

The Council also passed a motion to initiate an annual report of commercial landings for all unmanaged and ecosystem component species in the region. Additional guidance was provided to use a similar report provided to the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council as a template and that this report should be prepared for the Council to review at the September or December 2026 meetings.

Objectives for this meeting (December 2025)

- Review scoping and AP comments.
- Provide feedback on:
 - Draft ecosystem management objectives relevant to EC species.
 - Species to continue to consider in Amendment 61.
 - Measures that should be further considered in Amendment 61.

Summary of Scoping Comments

Scoping was conducted via the Council’s website and the public comment period for scoping was open from October 27 to November 14, 2025. Scoping materials can be found at this [LINK](#). There were two written comments received during the comment period, with both comments being submitted by non-government organizations. The full written comments are included as attachments to the Committee’s briefing materials for the December 2025 meeting and a summary of the comments is as follows:

- There is not sufficient reason to remove the 17 species from federal management or reclassify them as EC species. Some species do not meet the criteria to remove a species from federal management.
- Several species are frequently caught in the recreational fishery, indicating the need for federal conservation and management.
- Eliminating ACLs, AMs, and other safeguards will increase the risk of overfishing.
- States do not manage some of the species, and other states rely heavily on federal rules. Removing species could leave them unmanaged or inadequately managed.
- Removal from federal management would reduce catch and discard data collection.
- If the Council proceeds, there is a preference for EC designation over full removal. EC species should still receive continued monitoring and data collection, protection against directed fishing, and a process to return a species to full management if needed.
- Both commenters urged the Council to select the no-action alternative and retain all species under full federal management.

Ecosystem management objectives for EC species

- EC Species definition: “*stocks that a Council or the Secretary has determined do not require conservation and management, but desire to list in an FMP in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives*” (50 C.F.R §600.305(d)(13)).
- In September 2025, the Committee noted that it would be beneficial to identify ecosystem management objectives that could be addressed through designation of EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP.
- Currently, no such objectives have been developed by the Council. As such, staff prepared a draft list (Table 1) for the Council to review and modify.

Table 1. Draft ecosystem management objectives for EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP.

Draft Objective	Explanation
Objective 1. Sustainable Fish Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account for both single-species and multi-species interactions by incorporating predator-prey and co-occurring species considerations for species caught within the Snapper Grouper fishery to promote healthy fish stocks.
Objective 2. Ecosystem Structure and Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote healthy and resilient ecosystems that can consistently provide ecosystem services, including a sustainable source of seafood and access to recreational fishing opportunities. Conserve biodiversity and trophic linkages found within ecosystems in the South Atlantic region.
Objective 3. Governance and Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and manage catch and discards of target and non-target species in the Snapper Grouper fishery. Promote data collection, monitoring, and scientific research across biological, environmental, social, and economic fields. Encourage interagency and regional collaboration (e.g. the SAFMC, NMFS, and state agencies) to help implement ecosystem-based approaches effectively.
Objective 4. Integrate Environmental Variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt to the impacts of environmental variability (e.g., changes to average water temperatures, ocean acidification, shifting distribution) on species productivity and habitat suitability. Promote proactive and adaptive approaches that can respond to changing ocean and environmental conditions.
Any Other Objectives?	???

Committee Action

- Provide feedback on draft ecosystem management objectives.
 - Are the draft ecosystem objectives appropriate in relation to EC species in the FMP?
 - Are there other ecosystem management objectives relevant to EC species that the Committee would like to add?

Species being considered in Amendment 61

At the June 2025 meeting, the Committee began to develop rationale for maintaining species in the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan (FMP) or considering changes using [a survey](#) via Google Forms that considers information to address each of the ten criteria (listed in Appendix 1) to determine whether a species needs federal conservation and management. The species selected for further evaluation are listed with their sector ACL in Table 2. Species that are part of a complex are listed with their complex sector ACLs as well. Species in each complex that are not being considered for further evaluation are shaded in gray and provided for

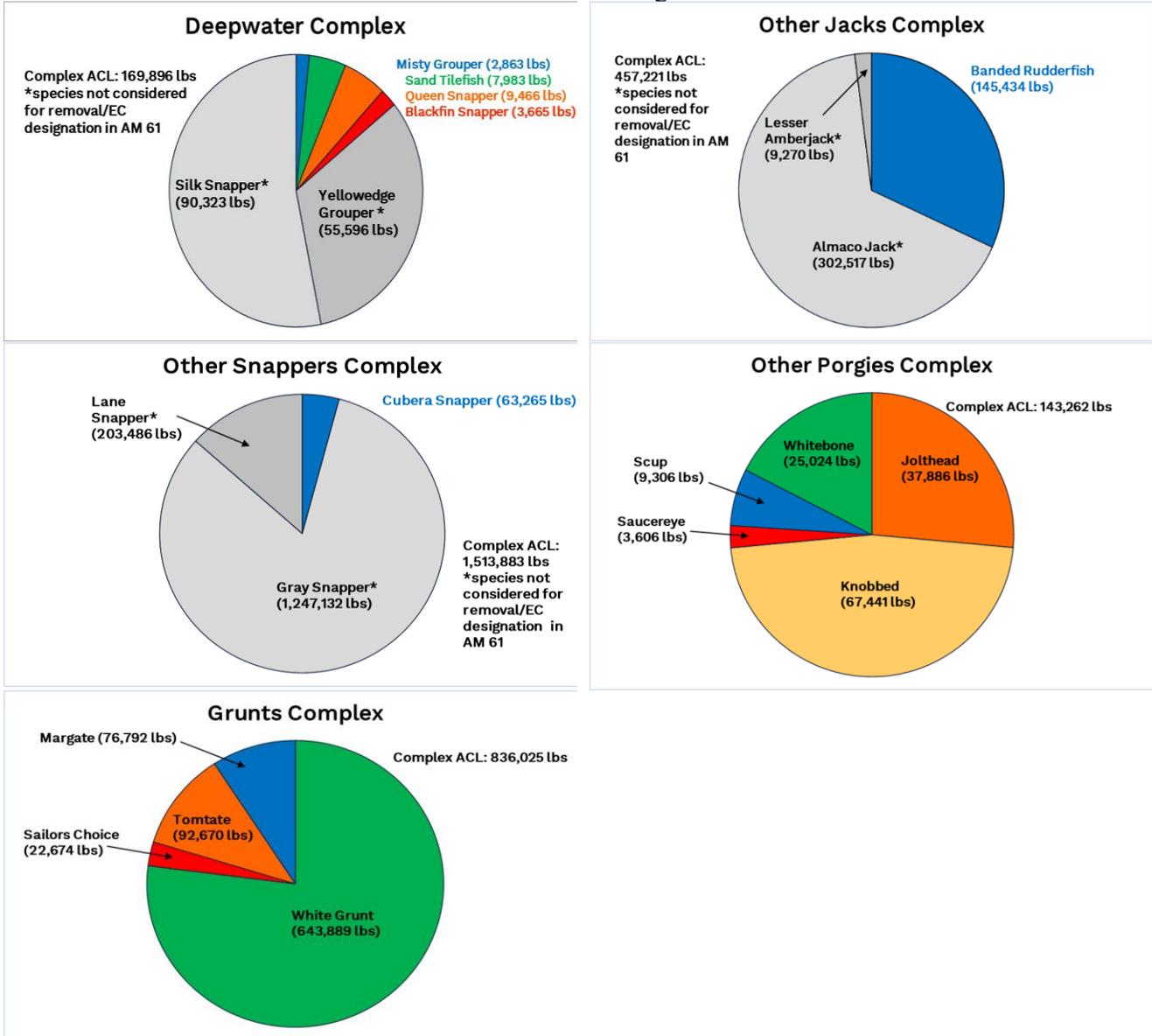
context. Complexes are managed under a single, collective ACL for all species in the complex. Commercial and recreational ACLs for individual species within complexes are shown in italics. Figure 1 is included to help visualize the proportion of a complex ACL that is accounted for by each species in Table 2.

Table 2. Sector and total ACLs for Snapper Grouper species selected by the Council for further evaluation of the need for conservation and management*.

Complex/Species	Com ACL (lbs ww)	Rec ACL (CHTS lbs ww)	Total ACL (lbs ww)	Percent of Total Complex ACL
Atlantic Spadefish	150,552	661,926	812,478	-
Bar Jack	13,228	49,021	62,249	-
Deepwater Complex	131,268	38,628	169,896	-
Misty Grouper	2,388	475	2,863	1.7%
Sand Tilefish	1,770	6,213	7,983	4.7%
Queen Snapper	8,756	710	9,466	5.6%
Blackfin Snapper	1,096	2,569	3,665	2.2%
Yellowedge Grouper	50,464	5,132	55,596	32.7%
Silk Snapper	66,794	23,529	90,323	53.2%
Other Jacks Complex	189,422	267,799	457,221	-
Banded Rudderfish	37,829	107,605	145,434	31.8%
Almaco Jack	147,322	155,195	302,517	66.2%
Lesser Amberjack	4,270	5,000	9,270	2.0%
Other Snappers Complex	344,575	1,169,308	1,513,883	-
Cubera Snapper	12,381	50,884	63,265	4.2%
Gray Snapper	302,180	944,852	1,247,132	82.4%
Lane Snapper	30,014	173,472	203,486	13.4%
Other Porgies Complex	36,348	106,914	143,262	-
Jolthead Porgy	1,571	36,315	37,886	26.4%
Knobbed Porgy	34,515	32,926	67,441	47.1%
Saucereye Porgy	0	3,606	3,606	2.5%
Scup	0	9,306	9,306	6.5%
Whitebone Porgy	262	24,762	25,024	17.5%
Grunts Complex	217,903	618,122	836,025	-
White Grunt	203,405	440,484	643,889	77.0%
Sailor's Choice	0	22,674	22,674	2.7%
Tomtate	0	92,670	92,670	11.1%
Margate	14,498	62,294	76,792	9.2%

* Species in each complex that are not being considered for further evaluation are shaded in gray and provided for context.

Figure 1. Complex ACLs for snapper grouper species requested by the Council for further evaluation of the need for federal conservation and management.



AP Feedback and Recommendations

At the October 2025 Snapper Grouper AP meeting, Council staff briefed the AP on the Council’s considered changes to the Snapper Grouper FMU via Amendment 61. The AP provided the following feedback captured in Table 3 and in the comments below:

Table 3. SG AP consensus initial recommendation for species considered in Amendment 61.

Species	1) Status quo (maintain federal management)	2) Remove from FMP all together	3) EC w/ no other measures	3a) EC + permit	3b) EC + reporting	No AP consensus at this time
Queen Snapper	X					
Cubera Snapper	X					
Jolthead Porgy	X					
Knobbed Porgy	X					
Saucereye Porgy	X					
Scup	X					
Whitebone Porgy	X					
Misty Grouper	X					
Blackfin Snapper	X					
Atlantic Spadefish				X	X	
Bar Jack				X	X	
Banded Rudderfish				X	X	
Sand Tilefish				X	X	
White Grunt				X	X	
Tomtate				X	X	
Sailor's Choice				X	X	
Margate				X	X	

Supporting comments for the consensus recommendation:

- Queen snapper is a target species in S. Florida and so is, cubera snapper, but to a lesser extent. Concern over removal from federal management.
 - Also concern over species identification issues with cubera snapper and mangrove snapper of a similar size.
 - Similarly, the AP felt the Council should decide on either retaining or removing all the porgies as a single unit because of identification issues across porgy species.
- For queen snapper, cubera snapper, and the porgies complex, there was concern over new directed commercial targeting of the species if they are removed from federal management and the potential for increased discarding of other co-occurring federally managed species.
 - Also noted that scup are an important species to the headboat fishery in Raleigh Bay, NC.
- Misty grouper are a long-lived species that likely benefit from management.
- Overall support for removing some species from federal management to streamline the FMP and allow for additional directed resources and initiatives geared towards key species in the FMU.

- Recommend maintaining existing data collection and permit requirements if listed as EC species.

Other AP non-consensus recommendations:

- Consider removing all 17 species from the FMP to allow for state management.
- Consider maintaining all of the deepwater complex (blackfin snapper, sand tilefish, misty grouper, queen snapper) as status quo. Concern over bycatch of other co-occurring federally managed species if removed from the FMU due to new targeted effort towards the unmanaged deepwater complex species.
- Spadefish could be removed from federal management and the FMU all together if states are willing to take on management. Do not want the species to be totally unmanaged due to a potential shift in effort towards them.
 - Spadefish are not commonly caught with other snapper grouper species. Typically need to use specialized techniques to target spadefish.

Other AP comments:

- White grunt is critical in North Carolina. The number 2 most common species in the headboat survey.
 - Don't want to see them overfished but also supportive of streamlining management of the Snapper Grouper FMP.
- Headboats in the FL Keys would benefit from having the grunts removed from the federal aggregate.
- Would like to keep the limited entry commercial permit requirement to avoid increase in effort and bycatch of other federal managed species that commonly co-occur with the proposed EC species.
- The AP did not have a recommendation on an aggregate limit for EC species and would like additional information at a future meeting before providing recommendations.
- After the AP's main discussion on the topic, an AP member mentioned that dealers sometimes lump blackfin snapper with yelloweye and vermilion snapper for sale because of their similar appearance, which could cause issues if blackfin snapper are removed from the FMU.

Committee Action

As part of the guidance offered at the September 2025 meeting, the Committee wanted to revisit the list of species being included in Amendment 61. Does the Committee wish to continue to consider all 17 species in Amendment 61?

Please note that the Committee is **not** yet being asked to determine whether a species should definitely be removed from the FMU or listed as an EC species, rather the question for the Committee is whether to continue to consider the species in this amendment. Table 4 is provided to aid the Committee in coming to a consensus.

Table 4. Species being considered in Amendment 61 (note: species are color coded if in a complex).

Complex	Species	Continue to consider in AM 61?	
NA	Atlantic Spadefish	Y	N
NA	Bar Jack	Y	N
Other Jacks Complex	Banded Rudderfish	Y	N
Other Snappers Complex	Cubera Snapper	Y	N
Deepwater Complex	Misty Grouper	Y	N
	Sand Tilefish	Y	N
	Queen Snapper	Y	N
	Blackfin Snapper	Y	N
Other Porgies Complex (entire complex)	Jolthead Porgy	Y	N
	Knobbed Porgy	Y	N
	Saucereye Porgy	Y	N
	Scup	Y	N
	Whitebone Porgy	Y	N
Grunts Complex (entire complex)	White Grunt	Y	N
	Sailor's Choice	Y	N
	Tomtate	Y	N
	Margate	Y	N

Measures to consider in Amendment 61

A summary of potential measures considered in Amendment 61 is provided in Table 5. The Council approved these measures for scoping in the fall 2025.

Table 5. Potential measures that could be taken for removing species from the Snapper Grouper FMU or listing as EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP.

Potential Measures	Description	Comments
Alternative 1 (No Action)	Leave species in the FMU and within existing complexes.	Species will continue to have ACLs, AMs, and other measures where appropriate.
Alternative 2	Species would be removed from the FMU and federal management altogether.	States would be able to implement measures that extend into federal waters if there is interest. The ability, mechanism, and desire to manage species would vary by state.
Alternative 3. Designate species as ecosystem component species		
Sub-Alternative 3a <i>EC – no regs</i>	Do not implement or retain regulations.	The Council has 5 EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP with no associated regulations.
Sub-Alternative 3b <i>EC + reporting req</i>	Retain reporting requirement for EC species on logbooks and dealer reports.	No changes needed to current reporting requirements.

Sub-Alternative 3c <i>EC + permit req</i>	Retain permit requirements for landing the species.	May need to add an option for a commercial permit that is not limited entry.
Sub-Alternative 3d <i>EC + agg. trip limit</i>	Implement an aggregate trip limit based on total amount or percentage of total trip landings.	Would need to specify possession limits by sector. Limits would likely need to be relatively unrestrictive since the species would no longer be in need of federal conservation and management.
Sub-Alternative 3e? Any Additional EC parameters?	Under NS General Guidelines “ <i>management measures can be adopted in order to...address other ecosystem issues.</i> ” Are there “other ecosystem issues” that the Council would like to address by designating EC species? What measures could be established?	

Committee Action

- Does the Committee want to change any of the existing potential measures?
- Are there other measures that Committee would like the IPT to develop?

Next steps

- The IPT will meet to develop draft actions and alternatives based on the Council’s guidance.
 - Will include measures discussed by the Council and other associated potential actions such as revising the ACLs for the remaining species in a complex (deepwater, other jacks, and the other snappers complex).

Appendix 1. Evaluation criteria

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) section 302(h)(1) requires that a council prepare a fishery management plan (FMP) for each fishery under its authority that requires conservation and management. Not every fishery requires federal management. Any stocks that are predominately caught in federal waters and are overfished or subject to overfishing, or likely to become overfished or subject to overfishing, are considered to require conservation and management (50 CFR § 600.305(c)(1)). Beyond such stocks, councils may determine that additional stocks require “conservation and management.” (see Magnuson-Stevens Act definition at 16 U.S.C. 1802(5)). Based on this definition, and other relevant provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, a council should consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors when deciding whether additional stocks require conservation and management:

- i. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
- ii. The stock is caught by the fishery.
- iii. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
- iv. The stock is a target of a fishery.
- v. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
- vi. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
- vii. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
- viii. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
- ix. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
- x. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/federal programs, or by federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the MSA and other applicable law.

[50 CFR § 600.305\(c\)\(4\)](#): When considering removing a stock from, or continuing to include a stock in, an FMP, Councils should prepare a thorough analysis of factors in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(x\)](#) of this section, and any additional considerations that may be relevant to the particular stock. As mentioned in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section, if the amount and/or type of catch that occurs in Federal waters is a significant contributing factor to the stock's status, such information would weigh heavily in favor of continuing to include a stock in an FMP. Councils should consider weighting the factors as follows. Factors in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section should be considered first, as they address maintaining a fishery resource and the marine environment. *See* [16 U.S.C. 1802\(5\)\(A\)](#). These factors weigh in favor of continuing to include a stock in an FMP. Councils should next consider factors in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) through [\(ix\)](#) of this section, which set forth key economic, social, and other reasons contained within the MSA for an FMP action. *See* [16 U.S.C. 1802\(5\)\(B\)](#). Finally, a Council should consider the factor in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(x\)](#) of this section before deciding to remove a stock from, or continue to include a stock in, an FMP. In many circumstances, adequate management of a fishery by states, state/Federal programs, or another Federal FMP would weigh in favor of removing a stock from an FMP. *See e.g.*, [16 U.S.C. 1851\(a\)\(7\)](#) and [1856\(a\)\(3\)](#).

Ecosystem Component Species

Ecosystem Component Species (see §§ 600.305(c)(5) and 600.310(d)(1)) are stocks that a Council or the Secretary has determined do not require conservation and management, but desire to list in an FMP in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives.

Stocks that are identified in an FMP but not in need of conservation and management (*i.e.*, EC species or stocks that the fishery interacts with but are managed primarily under another FMP, see § 600.305(c)(5) through (6)) do not require ACLs, other reference points, or accountability measures.

Appendix 2. State Regulations

Table A2-1. State waters regulations currently in place for the species that are being considered in Amendment 61 as of September 2025.

	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
Atlantic Spadefish	no more than 10 within the 20 fish/person aggregate bag limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	14-inch TL 30 fish/vessel/day Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	No size limit Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Bar Jack	no more than 10 within the 20 fish/person aggregate bag limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	No size limit Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Sand Tilefish	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	No size limit Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Misty Grouper	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Blackfin Snapper	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Up to 10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Queen Snapper	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Up to 10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish

	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
Cubera Snapper	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate 12-inch TL Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate 12-inch TL Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate 12-inch TL No more than 2 over 30"/person or vessel/day 30" or larger fish are not included in the 10/person snapper aggregate bag limit Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Banded Rudderfish	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	5 fish/person/day within the 5-fish aggregate 14-inch min size, 22-inch max size Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Jolthead Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Knobbed Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Saucereye Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more

	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
Scup	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate south of Cape Hatteras Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Whitebone Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
White Grunt	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Sailor's Choice	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Tomtate	No bag or size limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No bag or size limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more