

SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

**Marriott Hutchinson Island
Stuart, Florida**

June 10, 2019

SUMMARY MINUTES

Law Enforcement Committee Members

Mel Bell, Chair
Dr. Kyle Christiansen
Art Sapp

Anna Beckwith, Vice Chair
LCDR Jeremy Montes
Spud Woodward

Council Members

Jessica McCawley
Chris Conklin
Doug Haymans
David Whitaker

Chester Brewer
Tim Griner
Steve Poland

Council Staff

Gregg Waugh
Cierra Graham
Kelly Klasnick

Myra Brouwer
Cameron Rhodes

Other Observers and Participants

Martha Guyas
Dr. Jack McGovern
Kate Siegfried
Erika Burgess

Monica Smit-Brunello
Dr. Clay Porch
Lt. Warren Fair
Capt. Bob Lynn

Other observers and participants attached.

The Law Enforcement Committee of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council convened at the Marriott Hutchinson Island, Stuart, Florida, on Monday, June 10, 2019, and was called to order by Chairman Mel Bell.

MR. BELL: We're going to go into the Law Enforcement Committee, and this is the non-closed part, and so we have one major agenda item, which is to receive a briefing on the Law Enforcement AP meeting held recently in Charleston, and Captain Bob Lynn from Georgia DNR is the Chair of the AP, and he will run through his report, and, as we do, we can hit on some items that we may want to have some questions and discussion about specific things, as we get to them, and so, Bob, I will turn it over to you.

CAPTAIN LYNN: Thank you, Mel, and good afternoon. We will start out with we met at the Town & Country Inn in Charleston, South Carolina on May 23 and 24 to discuss several issues that were brought before us for concern or input.

We will start out with Amendment 33, red snapper season modifications. There was some discussion about short openings, as far as law enforcement concerns go, and the short openings comment that was made that kind of just stuck in my mind was that short openings could create some search and rescue concerns, because people are going to go whether their boat or their equipment is ready or not when the season opens. They are going to go regardless, because it's open. If it's a short season, most people are going to take advantage of that, regardless of the condition of their boat or their seaworthiness of their ability and pay attention to the weather and other factors that deal with navigation, and so that's just a comment on consideration of opening a short season.

Next, moving on, we looked at regulations in the harvest of dolphin aboard for-hire vessels in the Mid-Atlantic and New England region. We made a motion to the effect that no filleting of dolphin be allowed in the EEZ off the Atlantic. It's difficult enough to identify fish after they've been placed in the cooler on ice. When you start filleting, or you start skinning, and I believe there was a recommendation in the letter we had, or thoughts on the letter that we had from the Mid-Atlantic Council of a one-by-one-inch piece of skin left on a fillet.

That is just near impossible for a law enforcement officer to deal with at-sea, when you're talking about fillets and then you're talking about racks, and you've got to match fillets with racks, and you're talking about an extended amount of time on a vessel counting fillets and counting racks and looking at skin. To be delayed at-sea a long time would be a consequence of that, much less being very difficult for a law enforcement officer to identify what species of fish you've got onboard, and a one-by-one piece of skin would definitely be very difficult to try to identify a fish, nearly impossible, and so we really didn't recommend allowing that in the South Atlantic, to be honest with you, on that concern.

MR. BELL: Any questions about that? I mean, it was a request from the Mid-Atlantic, and so there may be some questions on that.

MS. BECKWITH: I agree with you on the one-inch-by-one-inch skin and the counting of the racks, but we've also had some alternate things to consider, which is not having the racks be part of it, and, similar to our Bahamian rules, have two fillets equal one fish, period, independent of racks, and so, if you've got big mahi and you cut it into four pieces, that counts as two fish. Of

course, to follow more similarly to what we had in our Bahamian rules, which would be to leave the complete skin on those dolphin and to do it just for dolphin, and I think -- I don't have an opinion set on if I think this is a good idea or not, and I'm just sort of working through what I've had these discussions with the folks, and one benefit that has been indicated to me, above what we did with the Bahamian rules, is this fish would not be frozen, and so these fillets would be recently caught, and they would be iced down, but they wouldn't be frozen, and so being able to pull out a fillet to count with the full skin on might be easier than what some of the Fish and Wildlife folks off of Florida are having to deal with with those frozen fish coming back from the Bahamas, but I certainly agree that having to count the racks and the individual fillets and the one-inch-by-one-inch is sort of a non-starter, but do you have any sense on if they would still be as opposed to it if we were counting two fillets equals a fish with the full skin on?

CAPTAIN LYNN: That was discussed as well, and we would rather not start that, just because it has a tendency to go from one species to another species, and where does it stop? What is the next request that we get, and what's the difference between the dolphin or another species that they would want to fillet and leave skin on, and so where do we wind up down the road was the question that the Law Enforcement Committee ran with.

We did decide, if that was going to be allowed, that definitely the skin would need to be left on both fillets, and a one-by-one is nothing. You cannot identify, but we would rather leave it as-is, because it does open the door for further consideration of what other species, and what's next that would want to be filleted at-sea and brought back, and so that's just something for the council to consider.

MR. BELL: I will say they did spend a lot of time discussing this, and we're getting kind of the abbreviated version, and they didn't make a lot of motions, but that was one of the few motions they actually made, and so Lieutenant Fair may want to help us out, and he's actually on -- He was at the meeting representing the Coast Guard, and he might want to weigh-in a little bit more on that, Warren, if you wanted to.

LT. FAIR: Thank you, Mel. Just to Anna's point with the racks and fillets, and we deal with this coming back from the Bahamas, but that's not really an issue, because we're not looking at size requirements, but, once we start filleting fish and matching up fish with two fillets equals one, you start getting into do we now just do away with the size requirement for dolphin in the three lower states, because, as of right now, North Carolina doesn't have a size requirement, but they still retain the rack, and I'm not sure why, but, if we didn't require the rack and left the skin on, the identification piece is not an issue, but now it's a size requirement issue, and how many shorts do they actually have, and so I think it was a unanimous discussion, and I think Mr. Dunn even was pretty adamant.

Just like the Captain said, once we start allowing the dolphin to be filleted at-sea, what's the next fish that is -- Then we're starting to get into a size requirement and how we're matching up making sure that the fish that have a specific size requirement in the lower three states are going to be legal fish.

MR. BELL: Thanks. Any more questions or discussion on that particular topic right now?

CAPTAIN LYNN: That was brought up. Thank you, Warren, for reminding me of that, but the size issue. If you fillet both sides, then the size issue would present itself then and how do you measure -- How do you know if it was a legal size, once you have both fillets and you have no rack to measure, and so you would have to keep the rack in order to enforce the size limit.

MR. BELL: If there's nothing else on that right now, we can let Bob just kind of work on through, and we'll touch on things as you go.

CAPTAIN LYNN: Rigged and ready, and the next one was the best fishing practices, and I believe this was to discuss stainless-steel circle hooks, and this went into descending devices as well. Rigged and ready, trying to define "rigged and ready", we sat and talked about that for a great deal of time, and the LE AP did not come up with an enforceable definition of "rigged and ready" for law enforcement.

The requirement to have a descending device or circle hooks onboard a vessel, that's either a yes you do or no you don't, and so that is enforceable, but what is rigged and ready and approved and serviceable, those are all terms that sound good, but the enforceability of them are around zero. It's the officer's discretion and the court's discretion, and how do you prove serviceable, and what's approved, and we discussed approved as far as descending devices go, and the council will have to come up with a list of approved descending devices that would be approved in some method, however the council wanted to tackle that for it to be approved, but then, year to year, devices change, and businesses go out of business, and so what's on the list this year may be half the year, and some of the businesses went out, and there may be a better device out there that won't be added until the next time the council meets, or the next year, and so there's issues that present themselves there.

We kind of went around and around about this and discussed it, but it's very difficult to enforce rigged and ready and serviceable and approved and commercially available, and we kind of just - - We just leave it as-is, because there is no way, I don't think, to be able to define those terms that would stand up in court. What would stand up in court, as I've mentioned, is either you have it onboard or you don't, and so we kind of left it.

MR. BELL: If I could kind of add to that a little bit, as I listened to, again, a long discussion about this, and it's some of the things that we've discussed and heard before, which is basically the simplest thing would be these five devices. Well, we're not going down that road, and the west coast didn't go down that road either, and so what it boils down to is an officer intercepts a boat, and they have snapper grouper species onboard, and it's, okay, show me your descending device.

They will show the officer something, but the officer is really not in a position to kind of judge that that will work or that won't work or I know that will work or that won't work, and it's just a matter of -- I think what it will boil down to is the fishermen will give this some thought, and they will know it's a requirement, and they will show them something. If they show them nothing, then, like Bob said, that's pretty cut and dried. It's boom.

I don't see us getting to a point where we're defining specific devices, and we're not going to certify or approve specific devices, and so I think where we will be is there will be a requirement to have something, and folks will have to give some thought to this and produce something, and then, as we mentioned, the rigged and ready part of that something, whatever it is that they show

the officer, that is, again, difficult to enforce, because we're asking our Coast Guard folks and our state guys and NOAA folks to basically make a judgment call about that will work or that won't work, either it is or it isn't, but they don't need to be trying to make a lot of -- I mean, they can use discretion, but they don't need to be making judgment calls, which probably might not even hold up if it comes to a court case or something, or a challenge, and so, again, like Bob said, it's a lot of the things we've talked about and things we've struggled with before, and so there wasn't anything really new, other than they just felt enforceability was a bit of a challenge with this, but the simplest piece would just be either you have something or you don't have something. Lieutenant Fair, do you want to add anything to that, or are we good?

LT. FAIR: Thanks, Mel. I think exactly what the Captain said. We all agree that having a descending device is probably the most appropriate thing to be able to get the fish back down and re-pressurize, but, barring using officer discretion on whether a homemade device is going to work and it's going to release the fish at a specific depth or having a black-and-white list of five approved or ten approved commercially-available -- It just depends on what that definition comes out to, or, regardless of what the definition is, you're not going to be able to make a case on a descending device, other than he does or he does not have a device onboard.

If the intent is looking for an enforceability, and I don't think that should be the intent. It's behavior modification, and maybe they're out there and they're releasing fish at a depth, so they can increase the mortality rate, but the only discrepancy or violation you're going to get is did they have something on the boat or did they not, and, if we're okay with that, that's fine, but, if we're not going to approve a list of commercially-available things, you're never going to be able to enforce it.

MR. BELL: The thing I did hear them discuss as well, and we talked about it, is the key to success with this is eventually going to be behavior modification, but it's education and outreach and getting fishermen who are already conservation minded, for the most part, to just do the right thing, and eventually they will, and there will be a requirement, and so they will have to give some thought to what it is that I'm going to have on my boat and try to use to do the right thing, and so I think the interactions between law enforcement and fishermen, as this becomes mandatory, are important, but it's going to be a lot of education and outreach, and that's on us as well, to just -- Again, this needs to become a cultural thing, where eventually not to use them becomes socially unacceptable in the fishing community, and I think it will work out, but, basically, the strength of this, from an enforcement standpoint, will be that either you have it or you don't have it.

CAPTAIN LYNN: The next thing we discussed was priorities for the joint enforcement agreements, and that was done by Assistant Director Tracy Dunn of NOAA, and, basically, he said that was on a five-year plan for input, from various agencies, and, of course, the council's consideration of any concerns, and so the next input will be in 2021, for the next five-year plan, and, of course, NOAA is always looking for any comments at any time, but the next plan will not be formulated until 2021, and, of course, it can be -- Any concerns that come out can be adjusted on the states' JEAs at the time for a concern or a particular priority on a certain area, if there is a great deal of concern or violations or something that needs to be addressed immediately at the time.

MR. BELL: The five-year process is kind of the official thing, but, again, if we have concerns as a council, or state folks, working with your state folks, you can bring those up anytime, but I think

the question was about how do they receive input from us, or how do we provide them with input towards setting their priorities, and that's there is the official five-year process, but we can provide input anytime we want, if things are going on that we feel need attention.

CAPTAIN LYNN: That's correct, Mel. The next thing on the list that we discussed was guidance on the prohibition and retention of species in state waters when the harvest in federal waters is closed, and, basically, this is for the app, and we're just looking for some verbiage to put on it to direct fishermen on how to handle those situations, and the three bulleted points that I believe you have in front of you was the verbiage that was landed on that would be on the app to help the angler better understand what's open and what's closed and what they may or may not be able to bring back into state waters or fish in federal waters and bring it back into state waters, and so that will be for consideration for the app.

MR. BELL: Any questions about that? I know some state folks may have interest in that, but I think they worked through that, and are we clear? Okay.

CAPTAIN LYNN: Heads and fins intact, that was brought up about tomtate, and it was a discussion for tomtate and using them as bait, and I believe we landed basically on -- Kind of for the council to decide, if I'm not mistaken, but there is no size limit and no creel limit, but they're being prohibited because they're in the South Atlantic snapper grouper, and so they can't be -- It says you can be eviscerated, gilled, and scale, but it must otherwise be maintained in a whole condition, and so, if you use the whole fish at the time, you can fish with it, but, if you cut the fish up for bait, then it would be against the regulation, and so that was just a discussion that was brought up for the council. I guess it's food for thought.

MR. BELL: I was trying to think of the evolution of the question or whatever, but if someone has something specific about that. Technically, they are part of the snapper grouper management unit, and you're not supposed to do that, but it's not been an issue, I guess. Cameron, did you have something?

MS. RHODES: Yes, and so I think that the evolution of the question is me, and so I have received phone calls from fishermen, multiple fishermen, and I think they had been in communication with each other after speaking with me, and there was confusion, because they didn't understand the rationale for why they wouldn't be able to use tomtate if there isn't a size limit in place, and, originally, in previous amendments, it seemed that the council's intent was to allow fishermen to use tomtate as bait, which is still true now, and you can use it as bait, as long as it's in whole form, but there was -- There were quite a few questions from the fishermen I spoke with about if the council really intended for folks to not be able to use tomtate as bait when cutting it and if there were any major concerns. I think folks just want an explanation as to why that regulation is set the way it is, and I can take that back to them pretty easily, depending on what conversations you have here today.

MR. BELL: All right. I don't think it's the council's intention to not allow tomtate to be cut up for bait, is it?

MS. MCCAWLEY: No, but it's part of the complex, and that's one of the rules for the entire complex.

MR. BELL: I guess the overall intent was, whenever that was established, was thinking, okay, well, it's things that you would normally retain and land and might have a size limit, but, if you don't have a size limit, it may not be that big of a deal.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Right. It's still technically supposed to count against your bag limit, if you have an overall bag limit, even though you cut it up and use it for bait and you don't have it anymore, that was one of your fish.

MR. BELL: Is that something we really want to -- Okay. Good. Thank you.

MS. BROUWER: Just to clarify, tomtate are excluded from the twenty-fish aggregate limit, and so there is no bag limit, and there is no size limit, and they can't be cut up for bait. They can be used for bait as long as they are whole. That is currently the way it's set up, and we were just wondering if the council wanted to further their discussions on whether that was how the regulation was intended to be, because it was put in place in 1992.

MR. BELL: Does anybody remember back that far? Okay, and so we don't really need to worry about this anymore. Can you answer the -- I just want to make sure, if Cameron gets questions, she can answer them, but I don't -- Maybe that's not even worth worrying about. All right. Let's move on. What's next, Bob?

CAPTAIN LYNN: Quite a lengthy discussion on recreational bag limit sales. Just to sum that up, and there will probably be some discussion, I'm assuming, but, to sum that up, we recommend that you not consider recreational sales for any managed species, just because where does it go from one species to another? If you allow one, what's to stop the rest? If you're selling fish, it's commercial, and so you're either commercial or you're recreational.

MR. BELL: Anna, would you like to weigh-in there?

MS. BECKWITH: I can say that I learned something new in reading through this LE AP report, because I was not aware that the Florida regulation that is cited in here allows for the sale of dolphin caught on a vessel that is dually-permitted, but am I to read that that the charter guys that are dually-permitted are legally allowed to sell their recreational catch off of a charter, because that's how I read it, and so I'm not sure if that's the intent of that.

It says that Florida does allow sale of dolphin caught on vessels that have both a for-hire and a commercial permit, see rule language below, 68B-41.0007, Prohibited Sale; Vessel for Hire Exception, and the captain of a vessel for-hire may sell a dolphin that was harvested aboard a charter vessel pursuant to sub-section such and such, if the captain is properly licensed by both state and federal authorities to harvest dolphin for commercial purposes. I just wanted to make sure that that was not opening up a loophole to allow recreationally-caught fish to be sold, but --

MS. MCCAWLEY: I am going to let Erika answer. She knows more about the regs than I do.

MS. BURGESS: Part of this is a holdover, and one thing that supersedes everything else that's in that rule is the requirements of the federal permit. If you have a federal dolphin wahoo charter permit, you cannot sell your dolphin. If you caught it in federal waters, you cannot sell your dolphin, and this applies to state waters and vessels that do not have a federal permit.

MR. GRINER: Now I am more confused than ever. If I am a charter boat with a federal for-hire permit, I can sell my dolphin if I catch them in state waters?

MS. BURGESS: No, you cannot sell it, because the condition of your federal permit says you cannot sell that fish.

MR. GRINER: So under what conditions can a charter captain in Florida sell his dolphin?

MS. BURGESS: If you are a charter captain who has a federal permit, an SPL, and an RS, you land your fish, and you can sell it commercially, but not someone who has a federal dolphin wahoo charter permit.

MR. GRINER: So you're talking about -- The permit you're talking about is the open access federal commercial permit?

MS. BURGESS: The charter permit, the dolphin wahoo federal charter permit.

MR. BELL: Let Erika slowly explain this.

MS. BURGESS: Okay. If you are a charter captain who has no federal charter permit, and so the State of Florida issues a state waters charter permit, and, in addition to your state waters charter permit, you possess a commercial dolphin wahoo permit, a state saltwater products license, and a state restricted species endorsement, you can sell your clients' dolphin wahoo.

MS. BECKWITH: Go back. You said no federal permits, but then you said they have to the --

MS. BURGESS: No federal charter permit, and so this would be a very small universe of people, because, to target dolphin wahoo in federal waters, you would have to have the federal charter permit.

MR. BREWER: You're right that it's even smaller still, because most of those fish are going to be caught in federal waters, just because of the depth. It does sound though like maybe -- I was an early proponent of charter boat sales, bag sales, and I am starting to lean against that now, but it does sound like maybe the State of Florida needs to take a look at this issue, because, potentially, you've got people that are catching fish in federal waters and bringing it in and claiming it was caught in state waters and selling it. I don't like that look, and so maybe the FWC could take a look at that, and maybe they already have, but that would be my suggestion.

MR. BELL: Keep in mind that this is an issue that we had some discussion from a law enforcement perspective, and they pointed out that it had some challenges and some issues, and they were not -- If you ask them, they were not in favor of that, and so, as far as anything else we might want to do related to it, that kind of takes us over the dolphin wahoo discussion.

LCDR MONTES: One more point just to throw out at it, and it's something we've talked about a couple of times since I've been on the council, but, when you start going down the path of selling commercially, then we have to start talking about the commercial fishing vessel safety requirements as well. Then the enforceability of that is something that we've been, especially in

the HMS world, we've been talking about for years, it seems like, and I don't know if we even have resolution on that yet, and, if we do, then I missed that memo, but that's just another complicating factor, that maybe we'll also -- It's going to be costly to then keep up with both the charter inspected boat requirements and the commercial fishing vessel safety requirements.

MR. BELL: That was discussed at the meeting.

MS. BECKWITH: I understand where you're going with this, but certainly, if that's the way that the verbiage reads in you all's rules, it is confusing when it says, if the captain is properly licensed by both state and federal authorities, and so I'm sure that there's somewhere where it specifies that you have to have the state charter license, but the federal commercial, and so I'm sure it's clear somewhere, but it certainly wasn't here, and I think it does add an interesting gray area for someone to try and work around.

MR. BELL: Okay, and so, from an enforceability standpoint, they weighed-in, and they explained some of their concerns, and that's what we need to hear. If, in Dolphin Wahoo, we want to discuss this further, then there is various other aspects of it that we can discuss, but, from an enforceability standpoint, any questions or any more comments related to just the enforcement piece of this? okay. I can turn it back over to Bob, but I think that's about it.

I will say one thing that he didn't mention, and that was that Captain Scott Pearce with FWC was elected as the Vice Chair of the AP now, and Bob is going to continue as the Chair, and so anything else report-wise, Bob?

CAPTAIN LYNN: No, just to bring up, and I believe it came about in our discussion about the dolphin wahoo, but the mackerel folks as well said that, if you all allow them, then we want it too, and so that just goes back to the road that we were talking about, about where does it stop, and, if you allow one to start, then several more are going to probably want to do the same, and so that's just an enforcement nightmare across a wide span of species then, rather than just trying to worry about dolphin and wahoo. Then you'll have mackerel, and what's next, in the enforcement realm.

MR. BELL: Right, and they talked about that, and we've kind of discussed that a little bit before as well, but that was one of the things that they did spend a little time pointing out, was that where does it stop, and, rationally, how do you stop it?

CAPTAIN LYNN: Never let it start.

MR. BELL: There you go. Anything else, Bob, report-wise, that you want to --

CAPTAIN LYNN: That's it. We did discuss having an in-person meeting and try to start -- We would like to meet at least twice a year, and I think I discussed this last year, at the council when I was here, but we would like to do an October/November, at least a webinar or a conference call, just in case the council does have some burning issues and to be able to address that, instead of us just meeting one time a year. Sometimes we are in front of the eight-ball, but most of the time we're behind the eight-ball, because we only meet once a year, and the council meets four times a year, and so there are some concerns that we may need to address.

MR. BELL: Something to just keep in mind is that just about every amendment we're working on at some point is going to have an enforceability aspect, and so that's why we need to make sure they're kind of up to speed, in terms of what we're doing, and so that's where twice a year -- Even if we did the second one by webinar, at least we could keep them current on the things that are progressing through, and then they could kind of give it a sanity check, from the enforceability standpoint, I guess, and so I think there's some value in that. If that's it for the report, is there any other questions for Bob? Shifting gears then, Doug, did you have something else?

MR. HAYMANS: I mentioned this morning that I had the opportunity to go to an LMR meeting last week, or the week before last, and I highly encourage everybody to -- If there's one in your area, if your Coasties are getting together, go meet with them, because I learned something that I wanted to bring to the council, and I feel like this is probably the best place.

We were talking about licensing, and we had not only twenty Coasties in the room, or BOs in the room, and I learned that term, but, also, NMFS Enforcement was there, and, for a short time, our DNR was there, and the question about licensing in federal waters came up and the fact that the BOs nor the federal fisheries folks ask to see a license when you encounter somebody in federal waters, and that really astounded me.

Why isn't that the first question that's asked, is may I see your fishing license, and so the whole discussion went on about they don't need one. Well, yes, they do need one through the National Angler Registry and the states exemption, and so I guess my point in bringing it up was maybe this committee, and through the council, we could reach out and make sure that -- I don't know, but reach out to all the council areas, I don't know, and find out who is requesting to see fishing licenses or not, because that's the first thing, right, is are you legally licensed to fish.

MR. BELL: You are speaking from a recreational standpoint specifically?

MR. HAYMANS: Well, yes. That was the topic of discussion, yes, the National Angler Registry.

MR. BELL: Because I think, and I can't speak for all the states, but I think our guys, when they encounter somebody that is on a commercial trip, that's pretty straightforward, but, yes, technically, there is not a federal fishing license out there, but you're right that there is a requirement to have one in order to --

MR. HAYMANS: Well, there is a federal requirement. That's the National Angler Registry, and it's \$29, and the only way that you can fish in the EEZ and not have it is to be exempted, i.e., having a state fishing license, and so, if they're not -- I mean, we have so few encounters with fishermen anyway, it would seem to me that that would be one of the first things that the Coast Guard and National Marine Fisheries and others ask, is to see a proper license.

MR. BELL: Good point, and that's something we can certainly provide some feedback in the other direction, from a training standpoint, or just operationally. Any other business to come before the Law Enforcement Committee?

CAPTAIN LYNN: One thing, Mel. Lieutenant Warren Fair, Warren, would you stand up for just a second, please, sir? Warren will be retiring, and I just wanted to thank him for his service, and

I'm glad that he's here with us today, because he retires soon, and I just wanted to tell him that we appreciate him.

MR. BELL: Yes, he does. Thank you so much for all you've done in training folks, and I will also point out that he's a resident of Georgia, and, if anybody wants a sharp guy --

CAPTAIN LYNN: He is applying, I do believe.

MR. BELL: He might be looking for a job, because he's too young to actually really retire. Thank you, Warren.

CAPTAIN LYNN: I have nothing further, Mel. I'm through.

MR. BELL: Good. Well, if there's no other business to come before the Law Enforcement Committee, that concludes our business, and we'll adjourn.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on June 10, 2019.)

- - -

Certified By: _____ Date: _____

Transcribed By:
Amanda Thomas
July 24, 2019

SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2019 COUNCIL MEMBERS

✓ **Jessica McCawley, Chair**

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
2590 Executive Center Circle E. Suite 201
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(850)487-0554 (ph); (850)487-4847 (f)
Jessica.mccawley@myfwc.com

✓ **Mel Bell, Vice Chair**

SCDNR-Marine Resources Division
P.O. Box 12559
217 Ft. Johnson Road
Charleston, SC 29422
(843)953-9007 (ph); (843)953-9159 (fax)
bellm@dnr.sc.gov

Robert Beal
Executive Director
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
1050 N. Highland St. Suite 200 A-N
Arlington, VA 22201
(703)842-0740 (ph); (703)842-0741 (f)
rbeal@asmfc.org

✓ **Anna Beckwith**

1907 Paulette Road
Morehead City, NC 28557
(252)671-3474 (ph)
AnnaBarriosBeckwith@gmail.com

✓ **Chester Brewer**

250 Australian Ave. South Suite 1400
West Palm Beach, FL 33408
(561)655-4777 (ph)
wcbsafmc@gmail.com

✓ **Dr. Kyle Christiansen**

150 Cedar St.
Richmond Hill, GA 31324
(912)756-7560 (ph)
christiansensafmc@gmail.com

✓ **Chris Conklin**

P.O. Box 972
Murrells Inlet, SC 29576
(843)543-3833
conklinsafmc@gmail.com

Dr. Roy Crabtree

Regional Administrator
NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Region
263 13th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, FL 33701
(727)824-5301 (ph); (727)824-5320 (f)
roy.crabtree@noaa.gov

✓ **Tim Griner**

4446 Woodlark Lane
Charlotte, NC 28211
(980)722-0918 (ph)
timgrinersafmc@gmail.com

✓ **Doug Haymans**

Coastal Resources Division
GA Dept. of Natural Resources
One Conservation Way Suite 300
Brunswick, GA 31520
(912)264-7218 (ph); (912)262-2318 (f)
haymanssafmc@gmail.com

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Representative
TBD

LCDR Jeremy Montes

U.S. Coast Guard
909 SE 1st Ave.
Miami, FL 33131
(305)415-6788(ph); (305)710-4569(c)
Jeremy.J.Montes@uscg.mil

✓ **Stephen Poland**

NC Division of Marine Fisheries
PO Box 769
3441 Arendell Street
Morehead City, NC 28557
(252)808-8011 (direct); (252)726-7021 (main)
Steve.Poland@ncdenr.gov

✓ **Art Sapp**

2270 NE 25th St.
Lighthouse Pointe, FL 33064
(954)444-0820 (ph)
artsappsafmc@gmail.com

SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2019 COUNCIL MEMBERS continued

Deirdre Warner-Kramer
Office of Marine Conservation OES/OMC
2201 C Street, N.W. Department of State, Room 5806
Washington, DC 20520
(202)647-3228 (ph)
Warner-KramerDM@state.gov

✓ David Whitaker
720 Tennent Street
Charleston, SC 29412
(843)953-9392
david.whitakersafmc@gmail.com

✓ Spud Woodward
860 Buck Swamp Road
Brunswick, GA 31523
(912)258-8970 (ph)
swoodwardsafmc@gmail.com

Martha Guyas

Monica Smit-Brunello

Dr. Jack McGovern

Dr. Clay Porch

Kate Siegfried

Lt. Warren Fair

SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
COUNCIL STAFF

Executive Director

✓ Gregg T. Waugh
gregg.waugh@safmc.net

Deputy Director – Science & Statistics

John Carmichael
john.carmichael@safmc.net

Deputy Director - Management

Dr. Brian Chevront
brian.chevront@safmc.net

Fishery Scientist

Myra Brouwer
myra.brouwer@safmc.net

Senior Fishery Biologist

Roger Pugliese
roger.pugliese@safmc.net

Citizen Science Program Manager

Julia Byrd
julia.byrd@safmc.net

Outreach Specialist

Cameron Rhodes
cameron.rhodes@safmc.net

Admin. Secretary/Travel Coordinator

Cindy Chaya
cindy.chaya@safmc.net

Staff Accountant

Suzanna Thomas
suzanna.thomas@safmc.net

Fishery Scientist

Dr. Chip Collier
chip.collier@safmc.net

Fisheries Social Scientist

Christina Wiegand
christina.wiegand@safmc.net

Purchasing & Grants

✓ Cierra Graham
cierra.graham@safmc.net

Fishery Biologist

Dr. Mike Errigo
mike.errigo@safmc.net

SEDAR Coordinators

Dr. Julie Neer
julie.neer@safmc.net

Fishery Economist

John Hadley
john.hadley@safmc.net

Kathleen Howington
kathleen.howington@safmc.net

Public Information Officer

Kim Iverson
kim.iverson@safmc.net

Administrative Officer

✓ Kelly Klasnick
kelly.klasnick@safmc.net

SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2019 COMMITTEE MEMBERS continued

HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

Anna Beckwith
Art Sapp
Chester Brewer
Kyle Christiansen
Tim Griner
Jeremy Montes
Steve Poland
David Whittaker
Staff contact: John Hadley

INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Spud Woodward
Art Sapp
Anna Beckwith
Chester Brewer
Doug Haymans
Jeremy Montes
David Whittaker
Staff contact: Cameron Rhodes

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Mel Bell
 - Anna Beckwith
 - Kyle Christiansen
 - Jeremy Montes
 - Art Sapp
 - Spud Woodward
- Staff contact: Myra Brouwer

MACKEREL COBIA

Doug Haymans
Steve Poland
Robert Beal
Anna Beckwith
Mel Bell
Roy Crabtree
Tim Griner
Jessica McCawley
Spud Woodward
Dewey Hemilright
Rob O'Reilly
Mid-Atlantic Liaison: Tony DiLernia
Staff contact: Christina Wiegand

PERSONNEL

Chester Brewer
Mel Bell
Doug Haymans
Jessica McCawley
Steve Poland
Staff contact: Gregg Waugh

PROTECTED RESOURCES

Spud Woodward
Steve Poland
Robert Beal
Mel Bell
Jessica McCawley
Jeremy Montes
Staff contact: Christina Wiegand

SSC SELECTION

Anna Beckwith
Chris Conklin
Roy Crabtree
Art Sapp
Spud Woodward
Staff contact: John Carmichael

SEDAR

Jesscia McCawley
Mel Bell
Robert Beal
Roy Crabtree
Tim Griner
Doug Haymans
Steve Poland
Staff contact: John Carmichael

SHRIMP

Mel Bell
Steve Poland
Chris Conklin
Doug Haymans
Jessica McCawley
Jeremy Montes
Roy Crabtree
David Whittaker
Spud Woodward
Staff contact: Chip Collier