

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION
WEBINAR
SEPTEMBER 15, 2021**

MS. CLARKE: Good evening. My name is Lora Clarke, with the Pew Charitable Trusts. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments today. In 2014, the council established the northern extension of the Oculina HAPC and protected newly-discovered coral mounds. These unique, deep-sea coral ecosystems provide a wealth of benefits, including supporting diverse communities of finfish and invertebrates, such as gag grouper, snowy grouper, warsaw grouper, speckled hind, and scamp.

Now these fragile coral habitats that take decades to recover are at risk again under Coral Amendment 10. Reopening any part of the Oculina HAPC puts these corals at risk through sediment that is stirred up through interaction with the bottom. Studies show that silt and clay particles can be carried a significant distance from the source of disturbance. The currents in the Oculina HAPC are strong and unpredictable, making it impossible to guarantee that these unique corals won't be destroyed.

We request that you follow the recommendations of your Coral Advisory Panel and keep the entire Oculina HAPC closed to all bottom-fishing gear. Recent mapping work indicates the presence of low relief, which could include hardbottom communities that are providing essential fish habitat. The Coral AP recommended that a protective buffer be kept in place to protect both the coral pinnacles and the low-relief hardbottom.

We have listened to the discussions and understand the desire to provide additional economic benefits to the commercial fishing community. However, there are very few places around the world that are home to these unique Oculina corals. This type of coral almost exclusively thrives off the coast of Florida, making it globally significant. The corals provide economic benefits, including EFH for valuable fisheries, and are a potential source for new medicines. The short-term economic gains aren't worth the risk to these fragile ecosystems. Please keep the entire Oculina HAPC closed and give these corals a chance to recover. That's it, and thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. I hope that I'll have a chance to see you all in-person soon, after we get through COVID. Thank you.

MS. HAWES: My name is Rachel Hawes from the South Carolina Coastal Conservation League. I am from Charleston and based in Charleston currently. As an organization, we pride ourselves on finding a balance between humans, nature, and conservation, all over South Carolina, as well as throughout the Southeast. We understand that we want to be competitive in the seafood market, as well as support local seafood.

However, we believe, until we know more information and for sure that opening this area to trawling will not affect our very special and globally-unique coral habitat from sedimentation, then we cannot support this amendment, and we strongly recommend that the council follows the Coral AP's recommendation to not open this area. I appreciate the work that all of you guys have done to protect this habitat thus far and for the opportunity to provide comments, and I look forward to seeing you all in-person one day soon.

MS. KEENER: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Paula Keener, and I have recently retired from NOAA, with the Office of Ocean Exploration Research, where I worked for eighteen years. I currently serve as a member of the Habitat Advisory Panel, and I am also on the Marine Advisory Committee for the Marine Resources Division. I am not speaking on behalf of either of these organizations at this point, and I am speaking as a personal citizen.

As you all know, and so thank you for the opportunity to provide comment. As you all know, the area that we are discussing is part of -- It's a nearly continuous deepwater coral reef area covering approximately 6.9 acres. Recent new discoveries constitute this area as the largest area of continuous coral mounds presently known in the world. The ecosystem itself is not adequately surveyed or mapped to even create a baseline of what we should understand about how it functions within the ocean ecosystem as a whole.

As noted previously by Lora Clarke, the habitat is essential fish habitat for many commercial and recreational species, many of which are the species that we've been talking about, or you all have been considering, in terms of significant management decisions, over the last couple of days, in addition to being previous areas for grouper spawning aggregations.

The human health connections associated with sponges and corals have been well documented in letters that have been sent in to you to read, and Peter Etnoyer, who has come before you before, has documented anywhere from 12,000 to 18,000 coral and sponge records in the area, and so the potential human health connections are significant.

Given changing ecosystem conditions related to climate, nearshore activities, and other ocean issues, as well as human issues, knowing full well that the temperature of the bottom of the ocean at the global level is warming and that the Gulf Stream is continuing to shift northward and become increasingly unstable, I think that this area needs further consideration and actually should not be opened to trawling, further trawling, and fishing activity.

The United Nations World Ocean Assessments, two of which have been written, and the second, most recent, of which has been just recently released, has continued to document that the world oceans are in serious -- They are being seriously degraded, and that has prompted the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development to provide new ways of looking at information from the ocean, in terms of management, and working towards a sustainable global ocean. I believe that that also does not call for doing business as usual, if we are to head in the direction that we need to head to reverse the decline of our oceans, and so I am in support of keeping this area closed to all fishing gear, and thank you for the opportunity to comment.

MS. RALSTON: Council members, I'm Kellie Ralston, representing the American Sportfishing Association. I had really hoped to be with you all in-person in Charleston, but I am certainly grateful for the opportunity to participate by webinar. Before jumping into comments, I would like to welcome the new council members and Spud, and I don't want to forget Spud. ASA really looks forward to working with you on South Atlantic issues, and I would also like to thank Steve Poland for all of his hard work on the council. We will definitely miss you, and we wish you all the best.

Regarding red snapper, we support the council's desire to develop a framework amendment as a short-term option to address discard mortality and gear issues, followed by a plan amendment for

a longer-term approach to look at productive ways to better manage the entire snapper grouper fishery. ASA shares your frustration with the general situation in federal fisheries management in the South Atlantic and recognizes that there are significant limitations and restrictions facing the council.

I think the broader snapper grouper plan amendment will help address some of these issues, but I also wanted to remind you of a few things that may help as you move forward. One is the joint alternative management working group that you are working on with the Gulf Council, and that has a great potential for pilot projects that may come out of some of those plan amendment discussions, as well as the private recreational reporting workgroup that Spud is the chair of, which is working on options to understand recreational effort. I think these are really good venues to develop options and can complement what you're working on as far as the plan amendment.

I would also like to remind the council about a couple of things we've been engaged in long-term, and one was a report on innovative management of the private recreational sector for the South Atlantic snapper grouper fishery that was paid for and executed by the recreational fishing industry and community back in March of 2019 as well as the temporal/spatial management draft for the snapper grouper fishery that was actually developed by council staff about four years ago, I think, and so I would certainly encourage a re-look and a refresh on those issues as you move forward.

ASA also supports better science, not only in understanding discards and discard mortality, but also just basic biology and abundance of the fisheries that you manage, and hopefully the Great Red Snapper Count in the South Atlantic will help with that, but know that we have, and are, advocating for sufficient funding to support and improve these efforts, and we encourage the council, as well as the agency, including the Regional Office and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, to proactively work on these issues together.

Finally, I would like to make some general comments regarding MRIP-FES data that's being incorporated into multiple stock assessments as well as kind of the intertwined allocation conversations, and I really appreciated the comments made yesterday regarding how this process should proceed really in two steps, especially for fisheries with significant recreational components, where the MRIP-FES data makes a big difference, the first being an immediate response to the stock assessment, following up with a full allocation discussion using the decision tree tool that you've been working on.

The immediate response incorporating ABC and adjusting allocations, really is, and should be, a mathematical exercise, because what you're really doing there is a historical correction of the recreational harvest data to the stock size and recreational harvest, and so keeping allocations the same from prior stock assessments, in these initial conversations, results in a de facto reallocation from recreational to commercial without due process or discussion, because the original allocations are no longer based on the best scientific information available. They are based on the MRIP Coastal Household Telephone Surveys.

The increases in the ABC, in these cases, are really primarily due to the corrected higher historical recreational harvest estimates, and so, from a process perspective, the council should start these conversations by looking at what the allocations would have been, had MRIP-FES

been used when they were originally established, and then, from there, management decisions can be discussed and decided on using an established procedure, like your decision tree. Thank you so much for the time, and I'm really hoping to see you guys in North Carolina in December. Thank you so much.

MR. MERRIFIELD: Good afternoon. I am commenting on and supporting Coral Amendment 10, Preferred Alternative 2, allowing a rock shrimp fishery access area along the southeast boundary of the northern Oculina HAPC extension, which was established by Coral Amendment 8 seven years ago.

This area has been proven, by VMS, to be historical rock shrimp bottom that has been fished for decades. It has been proven to be important economically, and we have explained how the fishery operates, and we have illustrated where the gear is in reference to the vessel, and sedimentation is not comparable to dredging and spoil area dumping operations or the Port of Miami and the incident that killed off a lot of coral. The predominant drift in this area is more toward moving sediment away from the coral.

This is a request to get back twenty-two square miles of historical, economically-important area out of the 343 square miles that were added to the Oculina HAPC through Coral Amendment 8. No one is requesting access to any new area to fish. The rock shrimp industry protested for this area all the way up to the Coral Amendment 8 being published in the Federal Register. The council, and the previous Southeast Administrator, agreed to correct this at a later date, and so now here we are.

In today's atmosphere, everything has to be either right or wrong, and we seem to have lost all sense of compromise. This is a small compromise for an industry that has given up a lot of fishing area over the years, and I truly believe, based on previous meetings with the Coral AP and everything I have read, all the documents I have read from the coral scientists, that this will have little to no impact on the coral, but will economically help the fishermen and the rock shrimp seafood industry.

I have sent in documents to explain how the rock shrimp fishery operates, and I hope these were helpful. This was a lot of information collected from numerous captains, and that's what an AP is for. I wanted to thank the council for tackling this little giant issue, as was promised the industry seven years ago, and Charlie Phillips and Jessica McCawley did not just let it slip away, never to be seen again. Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and, as always, I am available, should you have any questions. I have sent in numerous documents and illustrations, and, if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thank you.

MR. HUDSON: Hi, Mel. Thank you for the news about David Cupka. He and I go back a couple of decades, or a decade anyway, or two decades, perhaps. To the new council members, welcome aboard. I am a Mackerel Cobia AP member, and I do desire to support Coastal Migratory Pelagic Amendment 34 for king mackerel preferred alternatives, and the same with Amendment 32 for the Florida East Coast Zone cobia, the preferred increases. I think these are success stories, and they should dominate the public knowledge about those.

The red snapper, the short-term response, we need, in regard to MRIP-FES estimates of estimates of re-estimates, with no or little census there, and I don't care if it's a telephone or a

postcard, but the reality is that they need a census, and we have cryptic populations of snowy grouper, red snapper, and red porgy in the Oculina regions that we have closed off and created different kinds of restrictions for being able to fish, and then we have the snowy wrecks. We supplied lots of locations, and none of this stuff has been examined, the ROVs, the people fishing, and, of course, it's in 360 to 660 foot, and it's mostly large female snowy groupers and big males, thirty-something-pound averages. It needs to be examined.

The red porgies that are offshore of the big ledge, 190 foot out to 330, that needs to be examined. The big sow snappers, and even chicken and pony snappers that are found in 240-plus foot of water, all of that is virtually untouched anymore.

The Coral Amendment 10, going back on Coral Amendment 8 and the scenarios that unfolded there, these were traditional trawl areas that were not implemented, and they should have been, and what I learned, in dealing with all this coral stuff for many years, was that, during World War II, the submarines from Germany were hiding amongst all of the oculina, and the U.S. Navy was dropping all of those depth charges there, and I wonder how long it took for all that stuff to rebuild.

There is a very interesting document that was just released from the University of British Columbia, Sara Cannon et al., of coral reefs in the Gilbert Islands, and it has to do with stuff, humans and traffic whatever on the coral, and they're surviving in the high heat, and then they go seventy miles away to these other islands, and here you have coral in marine protected areas in pristine conditions, and then they're getting wiped out by heat stress. Heat stress. All we hear about is climate change, and so some people are going to have to think outside the envelope, I hope. Thank you, Mel. Let me also send that document on the coral to the public comment, and I will do that soon.

MS. SOLORZANO: Good afternoon. I have been on the council AP, or the committee for AP, for shrimp, deepwater shrimp, since the 1990s, and we have rehashed this issue over and over and over and over, and shrimpers are always losing to the coral committee. That area that we're asking for, and, by the way, I am going to state this as I've written in public comment, but I am going to make this again, but I am in favor of Alternative 2, the preferred alternative, in Amendment 10, the allowable trawling access area.

I know there's a lot of concern with people saying that the shrimpers are going to destroy the coral, and we have historical data, through VMS, and many years, decades, before that are well documented that have been brought forward to show that the twenty-two miles that we are asking for to be reopened back to us was trawled, and it has been in recent years trawled, and it is a highly economically productive area and should be returned back to the fishery.

As far as sediments being carried over, we're not dredging, and we're not going to be doing that. I hear a lot of concern that coral off the coast of Florida is dying. I spent some today with a JU professor who is in the water management, and is involved in water management up here in north Florida on the St. Johns River, and we have had 400 manatee, which is completely off-subject, but that have died this year, and a lot of this is due to fertilization lack of things being grown.

Florida is developing at an extremely rapid rate. With this occurring, all this sediment, fertilization and different things, are flooding into -- It's runoff, and it's -- Taking into consideration not twenty shrimp boats who might get within two-tenths of a mile of a buffer zone that is many more miles from the actual coral that may or may not exist there.

This twenty-two miles is known not to have any coral existing in it, in this particular area. To allow this area to be opened for allowable trawling is not going to cause any damage to any fishing stocks in any way, because the shrimpers don't get into those regions or areas, and we're just asking that we get back what we have worked for decades on.

I have been doing this for longer than some of you are in age, and I know we've got a lot of new people that have come onto the council committee, and so we're reeducating, again, a whole new group, which begins to get tiring, when you get to my age, to continue to reeducate the same old stuff over and over, when the changes are occurring, and it's not from a few shrimp boats, at all. That's not your problem. Your problem is overpopulation in Florida and overgrowth in development, and this is where you need to be focusing.

The coral is very important to the commercial fishing industry, and to shrimpers in particular. We need to protect, and we do protect. It is our lifelong livelihood to protect what produces where we make our living and what takes care of our families. In the Jacksonville area alone, in Duval County, just in Duval County, and not including restaurants, and not including boat sales, and not including marinas, but people that are businesses that are involved in the commercial fishing aspect, there are over 800 of them.

When you just take this small county and put that many people and say, well, we're just going to cut out commercial fishing, and I know you're saying, oh, you're just going over the limit with your exaggerations, but I am really not. It seems like it's a constant battle of young ladies coming in, and young men, who want to come up against the old people and say you guys are tearing up everything for us, and that's not the case.

Anyway, I think you all probably know exactly where I stand on that, and I'm asking that we take back, or are given back, what we were promised seven years ago, that we've been battling for since it was closed improperly and hastily a few years back, creating that extended Amendment 8 that they rushed to get through, and, by the way, there was some economic numbers that were put in there that I believe Roger may have put on the list that were extremely underrated. He made them so low that it was an insult to the fishermen. That area is a little more valuable than what he put on it. Anyway, I am going to let you all have a wonderful evening, and I appreciate you all giving me this time to speak. Thank you.

MR. VOGELSONG: I want to make sure that I am in support of everything that Mike Merrifield said, also, and I am in support of the Alternative Number 2 to the Amendment 10, and I want to just bring up a couple of things. Opening the closed area will not affect any fish, as far as red snapper or grouper or any type of fish like that, by us doing bottom dragging. We don't affect any of that.

Also, I want to bring up a few things about when we tow, because I'm a captain and owner myself, and, when we drag for rock shrimp, our gear is directly behind us. It's not off to one side or the other, but it's directly behind us. Therefore, we are able to control where we go at all

times, and I want to bring up the thing is that, in the months of say the first of October all the way through the first of December, that's when we generally catch a lot of the rock shrimp in the deeper waters, and that is due to when you have storms and hurricanes and full moons in cooler weather, and the shrimp always move from the shallower depths to the deeper depths, and that's why we need this open, because, when it got closed and taken from us, we lost a lot of our production because of that, because, every year, come the end of September or the first of October, all the rock shrimp that are in the depths of say 140 foot to 180 foot, they move out to the depths that we normally catch them in.

Our gear is not a dredge. We do not dredge the bottom, and so just to make that clear, and I wanted to make that point. We do not mess the bottom up, and we do not dredge, and I wanted to bring that point up also, and we're just hoping you all will give us the area back, and that's really all I've got to say.

MS. STILES: I want to first acknowledge Marilyn Solorzano, and I had the great privilege to work with her on earlier versions of this conversation, and I do respect the work that she and her son, who just spoke, are doing. I also wanted to just say hello to the council staff and members. It's not half as fun as going to Charleston, but at least I can see your faces on the pictures when you're talking, and so I wanted to say that, the very first time I got to a council meeting, I was really impressed by the council leadership.

At the time, you were working on the Fishery Ecosystem Plan, and it was the first real one in the country. There had been kind of a paper that they wrote up in Alaska, but they didn't do the hard work of trying to combine the habitat considerations with the fishery and trying to improve things for the coastal communities in the region, and that has always stood out.

Since then, I have continued to work on coral, but I am working on more international conservation, still doing a lot of science and looking at a lot of VMS data and fisheries data, and it still stands out to me, on a global level, that the council has shown leadership in protecting habitat, and so it's not just about the coral. I mean, coral is nice, but, when you think about the economic situation that the country is in right now, I think it is right to come to the economic side of things and think about that.

When I look at the *Oculina* habitat, I think about snapper grouper, and, when I look at the Southeast, I think about grouper fingers and snapper grouper as the lifeblood of the fishery, and the shrimping is there too, but the snapper grouper is by far the larger portion, and so, when I think about the *Oculina* being reopened, there is a tradeoff between protecting the area for spawning aggregations of snapper grouper and increasing the catch maybe a little bit for the group of rock shrimpers that are operating out there, and so I just want to make sure that's considered.

Specifically, there is documentation from Chris Koenig at Florida State University of scamp and gag and snowy grouper and greater amberjack, which are also under consideration by the council right now, and those are fish that live in this area, and so, when we think about it, it's been since 1984 that the council showed leadership, and I would hate to see sort of hesitation in continuing that for this sort of modest situation that we're going through.

Again, I mean, I think Marilyn is right, and it's not a huge area. You could look at it as it's not a huge area to give up, but you could also say it doesn't have a huge benefit for shrimp, and there is a substantial cost for if you lose a spawning aggregation, and so I wanted to just kind of put those issues out there, and I would encourage the council to consider the no action alternative. I understand there's been discussions with COVID, and I don't know if everybody has been able to follow in the virtual format, and so I would encourage you to not take action at this time and to maintain the current regulations.

There was also mention by Rusty of the climate change challenges, and that is a problem for coral, and it is going to move our fish offshore, and it's going to move things around, but, to me the recipe for that is to maintain what we've already -- We've kind of already done the hard work of creating this area, and we might as well maintain it, so that we have a buffer against future uncertainty for climate change, and so thank you again, and I do respect everyone on the call, and I do miss you, and I hope you all are keeping well.

MR. REYNOLDS: My name is Jon Reynolds, and I would like to say hi to all the newest council members. I am on the Dolphin Wahoo AP as well, and I am a lifelong charter and hook-and-line commercial fisherman, but I began as a recreational fisherman, like many of us do, falling in love with the ocean. I'm also President of the South Atlantic Fishing Environmentalists, and my comments are addressing the white paper amendment that it sounds like the council may be starting on dolphin and size limits and whatnot.

We hope that the council will recognize that we really do need new conservation measures in the dolphin fishery, and they have to be implemented soon, to conserve the species, and I've been doing this my whole life. We have members all the way up the coast, and I have friends and customers all the way up the coast and throughout not only here, but the Gulf and the Caribbean, and the same thing is true and ringing amongst all areas.

We ran some datasets, and the data indicates -- Utilizing the two time series between 1990 and 2001 and 2008 and 2019, that there was an increase in recreational effort along the entire Atlantic coast by 21 percent from the earlier series to the latter time series. Using this same dataset, we also see an increase in pelagic longline landings of dolphin by over 200 percent. Although recreational effort has increased substantially, recreational landings have actually decreased by 21 percent from the earlier series to the latter.

A mature eighteen-pound cow yields nearly ten-times the amount of larvae as a twenty-inch juvenile dolphin. Due to the increased commercial efforts on the large breeding stock, combined with increased recreational effort, especially with the harvest of juvenile fish prior to sexual maturity, it's no wonder that the stock is suffering and the landings are down over 20 percent in recent years. We urge the council to act responsibly to conserve one of the nation's most valuable recreational fisheries and implement a size limit over the entire Atlantic and work with the Gulf Council to replicate this and implement a strict commercial trip limit that disallows large landings of this very important recreational species.

I can't tell you how important this species really is, and having large fish, and it's the beginning and foundation for everyone who wants to go offshore fishing. Every person who wants to buy a boat and take someone out to catch a big fish, and doesn't maybe even have the skillset to like go kite fishing or land sails or the money to do that, dolphin is the bridge between it all, and the

stock is in heavy decline. I hope the council will do something about it, and we really do need a size limit, and definitely more restrictive limitations on commercial gear, commercial landings, and even vessel limits.

Our Regional Administrator has the authority to do this throughout the entire Caribbean, Puerto Rico, the Gulf, and the Atlantic, and we hope that he will utilize that authority to be able to save this species, and we're looking forward to new amendments that will address some of these things.

Also, we would like to just mention a few other things. There is a lot of scientific data that indicates that our shallow-water groupers, such as blacks and gags, are rarely even reaching sexual maturity under the current size regulations. We saw a big spike and a big help in their populations when the spawning closure began some years back, and they were getting very low in the stock, and then we started to see a revival, but, in recent years, especially, there's a lot of new spearfishing effort.

It's taking off, and these new guns are extremely efficient, and they're hitting a lot of these large, breeding fish, and then recreational and charter fishermen are catching fish now that we know aren't even really reaching sexual maturity, and so the stock is suffering, and we hope that we can work to implement a slot limit. We think that's the best way forward, around twenty-eight inches to forty inches, and mandate pull spear and Hawaiian sling only for speargun measurements in the grouper fishery. Along with everyone else, we hope that we can see everyone in person soon, and thank you very much for this opportunity to comment.

MR. BERRY: I'm a member of the AP, Dolphin Wahoo, by the way, from South Carolina here, but I really wasn't planning on commenting tonight. I thought there would be a thousand people on there talking about snapper today, but I do want to thank you all for -- I've been listening to you all the last few days, and quarterly too, and I just thank you for all that you do, especially John Hadley with our group, but I just want to make three quick comments, and I don't even have anything written down, but I will be putting them in written form.

I am wondering if it's about time that we may even -- I hate to use the word "mandatory", but maybe it's time that the recreational sector is required to start reporting some data to you all. A lot of these fisheries that we're talking about, it seems to always be about not sure where the stock assessment is, and, you know, fishing is a privilege and not a right, in my opinion, and I just think it's time that you all start to receive the data you need, and I love the electronic app that you all are developing, and I hope that it will go to the recreational sector, and I hate to say the word "mandatory" again, but maybe there could be some good incentives developed to get the input that you all need for the people offshore and in a timely manner to help with stock assessments and what people are seeing on the ocean.

Secondly, I thought the MPAs would come up today, but I didn't hear it, and I've been listening all day, but I just didn't hear it, but especially with snapper grouper, but I am very much supportive of the MPAs that are offshore. They're wildlife refuges, and it protects all the biodiversity, just like they do on land, and we've got some of the thirty and hundred-fathom break, and I would really like to see more extended into the Southeast, especially along that good live bottom that we mentioned earlier about a possible sector that might be closed out there, but

that sixty-foot terrace, ninety-foot terrace, a hundred feet of bottom out there, there's a lot of fish being caught out there. I think we need more MPAs.

On the dolphin and wahoo, I think it's only fair -- I wanted to wait until our committee met earlier, but just to say that I don't think it's fair that North Carolina doesn't have at least a twenty-inch fork length for dolphin. Expand that on up there, and it needs to be, and I would like to see it more.

I kind of like the other caller that was talking about a slot limit, and I'm kind of in favor of that, and I know that fisheries management is very complex, and, anyway, I am all for what was talked about today, looking into that thirty range, or a little more, for vessel limits. I just like the vessel limit idea. It keeps it simple, and I am still divided over recreational versus for-hire. Maybe there should be a little difference there, but I think there ought to be a vessel limit on wahoo, some cap, maybe ten or twelve, and I don't know. Anyway, I wasn't planning on commenting, but thank you all for what you do, and I am enjoying this. Thank you very much.

MR. HUDSON: Mel, Alternative 2 for the Coral Amendment 10, I support. I didn't say that clearly, and I just sent the hyperlink and the file to the seventy-seven plus comments, and so go to the bottom, in case you want to read about it. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the public comment session was adjourned.)

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September Attendee Report: Council Meeting

Report Generated:

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Webinar ID	Actual Start Date/Time	Duration
262-125-515	09/15/2021 08:00 AM EDT	8 hours 50 minutes

Attendee Details

Attended	Last Name	First Name
Yes	Aukeman	Trip
Yes	BROUWER	MYRA
Yes	BYRD	01JULIA
Yes	Bailey	Adam
Yes	Barbieri	Luiz
Yes	Batley	Zachary
Yes	Beal	Bob
Yes	Belcher	Carolyn
Yes	Bell	00-Mel
Yes	Bellavance	10-Rick
Yes	Berry	James
Yes	Bianchi	Alan
Yes	Brame	Richen
Yes	Brantley	William
Yes	Brennan	Ken
Yes	Bruce	James
Yes	Calay	Shannon
Yes	Carmichael	01 John
Yes	Chaya	01Cindy
Yes	Clarke	Lora
Yes	Collier	01Chip
Yes	Conklin	00 THE REAL Chris
Yes	Coogan	Colleen
Yes	Copeland	01 Robert
Yes	Corey	Morgan
Yes	Cox	Derek
Yes	Cross	Tiffanie
Yes	Cummings	Nancie
Yes	Curtis	Judd
Yes	DeVictor	Rick
Yes	Dixon	Michael
Yes	Doten	Madeline
Yes	Dover	Miles
Yes	Eimers	Colin

Yes	FRANCO	DAWN
Yes	Flora	Corrin
Yes	Flowers	Jared
Yes	Foor	Brandon
Yes	Foss	Kristin
Yes	Franco	Crystal
Yes	Gentry	Lauren
Yes	Gill	Bob
Yes	Glasgow	Dawn
Yes	Gloeckner	David
Yes	Godwin	Joelle
Yes	Goebel	Jennifer
Yes	Gore	Karla
Yes	Griffin	Charles
Yes	Griner	00 Tim
Yes	Guyas	Martha
Yes	Hadley	01John
Yes	Hart	Hannah
Yes	Hawes	Rachel
Yes	Haymans	Doug
Yes	Helies	Frank
Yes	Helmey	Judy
Yes	Hemilright	Dewey
Yes	Herrera	John
Yes	Horton	Chris
Yes	Howington	Kathleen
Yes	Hudson	Rusty
Yes	Hull	James
Yes	Iberle	01Allie
Yes	Ingram	Jamal
Yes	Iverson	01Kim
Yes	Karnauskas	Mandy
Yes	Keener	Paula
Yes	Killer	Ed
Yes	Kolmos	Kevin
Yes	Kramer	Rob
Yes	Laks	Ira
Yes	Latanich	KATie
Yes	Lawler	Sean
Yes	Lee	Jennifer
Yes	Lind	Michael
Yes	Marhefka	Kerry
Yes	Martinez	Adrian
Yes	McCawley	00 - Jessica
Yes	McCoy	Sherylanne
Yes	McGovern	Jack
Yes	McPherson	Matthew

Yes	Meehan	Sean
Yes	Mehta	Nikhil
Yes	Merrifield	Mike
Yes	Merrifield	Jeanna
Yes	Meyer	Robert
Yes	Neer	Julie
Yes	Nesslage	Genny
Yes	Newman	Thomas
Yes	Nieland	David
Yes	O'Shaughnessy	Patrick
Yes	Patten	Willow
Yes	Poland	00Stephen
Yes	Porch	Clay01
Yes	Powell	Jessica
Yes	Pugliese	01Roger
Yes	Ralston	Kellie
Yes	Ramsay	Chloe
Yes	Rapp	Amber
Yes	Records	David
Yes	Reichert	Marcel
Yes	Reynolds	Jon
Yes	Rhodes	01Cameron
Yes	Riley	Richard
Yes	Roller	Tom
Yes	Runde	Brendan
Yes	Schmidt	Eric
Yes	Schmidtke	01Michael
Yes	Scott	Tara
Yes	Sedberry	George
Yes	Seward	McLean
Yes	Sharov	Alexei
Yes	Shertzer	Kyle
Yes	Shervanick	Kara
Yes	Smillie	Nicholas
Yes	Smit-Brunello	00Monica
Yes	Smith	Duane
Yes	Solorzano	Marilyn
Yes	Spurgin	Kali
Yes	Sramek	Mark
Yes	Stam	Geoff
Yes	Stemle	Adam
Yes	Stephenson	Sarah
Yes	Stiles	Margot
Yes	Strelcheck	00-Andy
Yes	Sweetman	CJ
Yes	Takade-Heumacher	Helen
Yes	Thompson	00Laurilee

Yes	Thompson	Michael
Yes	Travis	Michael
Yes	Trego	Marisa
Yes	Vara	Mary
Yes	Vogelsong	Lee
Yes	Walia	Matt
Yes	Wamer	David
Yes	Whitaker	David
Yes	Whitten	Meredith
Yes	Wickstrom	Blair
Yes	Wiegand	01Christina
Yes	Willis	Michelle
Yes	Wolfe	Wes
Yes	Woodward	00 Spud
Yes	Zoodsma	Barb
Yes	Zou	Chao
Yes	brewer	00chester
Yes	colby	barrett
Yes	crosson	scott
Yes	emery	jeff
Yes	locke	charles
Yes	moss	david
Yes	sandorf	scott
Yes	thomas	01suz
Yes	thompson	mary jean
Yes	walter	John