## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

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NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE (NMFS)

ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES ADVISORY PANEL

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PUBLIC MEETING

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FRIDAY MAY 20, 2022

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The Panel met at the DoubleTree by Hilton Silver Spring, 8777 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, at 8:45 a.m. EDT, Bennett Brooks, facilitating.

## MEMBERS PRESENT

JASON ADRIANCE, Louisiana Department of
Wildlife and Fisheries
CHARLIE BERGMAN
PETER CHAIBONGSAI, The Billfish Foundation
DANIEL COFFEY, Harte Research Institute for
Gulf of Mexico Studies
DUSTIN COLSON, Atlantic States Marine
Fisheries Commission
JOHN DEPERSENAIRE, Viking Yacht Company
MARCUS DRYMON, Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant
- State Rep for Alabama
RAIMUNDO ESPINOZA, Conservacion ConCiencia
Inc.
YAMITZA RODRIGUEZ FERRER, Puerto Rico DNER,

Recreational and Sport Fisheries Division

SONJA FORDHAM, Shark Advocates International STEVEN GETTO, American Bluefin Tuna Association

WILLY GOLDSMITH, American Saltwater Guides
Association

WALT GOLET, University of Maine School of Marine Sciences, Gulf of Maine Research Institute

DEWEY HEMILRIGHT, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council

GREG HINKS, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

EVAN HIPSLEY, JR.

JAMES HULL, Hull Seafood

BOB HUMPHREY, Sport-Ventures Charters and Casco Bay Bluefin Bonanza

LISA KERR, Gulf of Maine Research Institute CHRISTINE KITTLE, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

JEFF KNEEBONE, New England Aquarium ROBERT "FLY" NAVARRO, Fly Zone Fishing JEFF ODEN, F/V Sea Bound TIM PICKETT, Lindgren-Pitman, Inc.

MICHAEL PIERDINOCK, CPF Charters

"Perseverance"; Recreational Fishing Alliance

STEVE POLAND, North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries

GEORGE PURMONT

MARK SAMPSON, Ocean City Charterboat Captains Association

MARTIN T. SCANLON, F/V Provider II DAVID SCHALIT, American Bluefin Tuna Association

GREGORY SKOMAL, Massachusetts Marine Fisheries

PERRY TRIAL, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

RICK WEBER, South Jersey Marina
ALAN WEISS, Blue Water Fishing Tackle Co.
KATIE WESTFALL, Environmental Defense Fund
ANGEL WILLEY, Maryland Department of Natural
Resources

NOAA NMFS STAFF PRESENT

JANET COIT, Assistant Administrator, National Marine Fisheries Service and Acting Deputy NOAA Administrator

SAM RAUCH, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Regulatory Programs

RANDY BLANKINSHIP, Division Chief, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

KARYL BREWSTER-GEISZ, HQ Fish Branch Chief, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

CRAIG COCKRELL, Atlantic Highly Migratory
Species Management Division

PETE COOPER, Branch Chief, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

DAN CREAR, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

JENNIFER CUDNEY, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

TOBEY CURTIS, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

GUY DUBECK, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

BEN DUFFIN, Atlantic Highly Migratory
Species Management Division

CLIFF HUTT, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

DEBRA LAMBERT

BRAD MCHALE, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

SARAH MCLAUGHLIN, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

DELISSE ORTIZ, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

LARRY REDD, JR., Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

TOM WARREN, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

JACKIE WILSON, Atlantic Highly Migratory

Species Management Division

## CONTENTS

Meeting Set-up	• • • •	 • •		. 5
Welcome/Recap		 • •		. 7
Leadership Update		 		. 8
Equity and Environmental	Justice	 	• •	.37
Shark Depredation	• • • •	 • •		.66
Public Comment		 • •		106
Wrap-up	• • • •	 • •	• •	135
Adjourn		 		140

## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

8:54 a.m.

MR. BROOKS: Good morning, everybody.

Welcome back. I'm getting some feedback here,

Pete. All right, good morning, everybody,

welcome -- nope.

Let's try this one more time. Okay, take three. Good morning everybody and welcome back. Day 3 of 3 here. In a minute we will hand over the microphone to leadership. We have Janet Coit here and Sam Rauch here and we're thrilled to have them both here.

But let me just give us a quick orientation to our time together. After the leadership update we will have a conversation around equity and environmental justice as it relates to highly migratory species. This is, I think, a first time for us to dive into this conversation. I think it would be really interesting to discuss that topic and begin to think about how that plays out in HMS fisheries.

We'll take a break at around 10:15 and

then we will come back for the final conversation of the day around shark depredation.

For members of the public that are here, we will have public comment yet again. And we will take that at 11:30 this morning. And then we will adjourn at 12 o'clock.

So I mentioned at the end of the day yesterday that we might have elevated COVID levels that require a mask wearing, indeed we do not. So no mask requirement for today. So just continue to do whatever is comfortable for you.

Let's see. Just for any members of the public that are here and haven't been here before, the conversation is around the table among the advisory panel members. We have advisory panel members who are in the room and we have advisory panel members who are on the, coming in by webinar. And so I'll continue to manage the queue sort of in the room and outside the room and try to balance that out.

And for folks who are on the phone, if you're able to keep your cameras on the whole

time we really appreciate it.

And just a reminder that these meetings are recorded. So please be aware of that. With that, I think I'm going to hand it off to Randy to introduce our speakers.

And I just do want to note that I believe we have a really hard stop at 9:30 for both Janet and Sam. So I will manage the queue accordingly. So, Randy, over to you.

MR. BLANKINSHIP: Thank you, Bennett. Good morning, everybody. It is great to see you all again for Day 3. Thank you for being here again.

We are honored to have with us Janet Coit and Sam Rauch. Janet Coit is the assistant administrator for fisheries. Sam Rauch is the deputy assistant administrator for regulatory programs.

Of course they've been with you before in the virtual world. And for some of you still in virtual. Those of you that are online. But we are really glad to have this in-person

opportunity. And thank you, Janet, for being 1 2 here in person. Janet has really taken a great 3 interest in our Atlantic HMS Fisheries over the, 4 5 about a year, a little bit more than a year that you've been onboard in your current position. 6 7 And it's been a real honor and privilege to be 8 able to brief her up on our issues. And thank 9 you for taking such interest in them. We're glad 10 you're here. Thank you. 11 MS. COIT: Good morning, everyone. 12 And thank you very much, Randy, for that lovely and kind introduction. It's an honor to be here 13 14 with all of you. Am I close enough to the mic? 15 I feel --16 PARTICIPANT: Pete will tell us if 17 you're not.

MS. COIT: Okay. I feel like I'm reverberating around the room. Okay.

It is really nice to see people in person. I've met a number of you long ago. I've met some of you recently. I've seen some of your

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virtually. And for some, this is the first time I've seen your faces. Again, I know some people who are on the line.

But working together in person, for me, is very preferred to doing things virtually and online. So it's been really great to start to get to know the staff.

This is the first time I'm meeting
Randy in person. He looks good threedimensional.

(Laughter.)

MS. COIT: So, I just want to start by thanking you. You know, one of the aspects of fisheries management that is so rewarding is how participatory it is. And we consider you valued partners. And I look forward to learning from you and to working with you.

No shortage of difficult issues. And
I have great appreciation for the experience and
diversity in the room. I find that despite the
challenges that we have in the fisheries
management world we manage to share divergent

views, agree to disagree sometimes and continue to work forward towards consensus sometimes.

So this advisory panel and highly migratory species work are really unique in terms of how we manage fisheries under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. And appreciate, I know you have the robust discussion about Amendment 13. And all the input as we work on these draft management plans. Listen and incorporate input and then continue to move forward.

I wanted to just quickly, and I don't want to consume all the time because I want you to hear from Sam, but talk this administration's priorities and what I've been focusing on. And in short, equity, climate change, seafood strategy and conservation. So I'm just going to touch on those.

In regard to equity, I think you have some time to discuss that with Sam. Or you'll hear more from Sam --

(Off-microphone comments.)

MS. COIT: Pardon?

(Off-microphone comments.)

MS. COIT: Oh, okay. Well, we have a strategy that we put forward that we very, very much want input on. And it's not a new concept.

There has been an executive order on equity and environmental justice for some time. But really looking at how we promote access to fisheries and don't shut people out because of systemic or management practices, is one of the areas that I hope you can provide input on.

I want to take some time to talk about climate change. Anybody who is on the water knows that climate change is here. I'm from the State of Rhode Island and we see dramatic changes in the last 30 years in terms of fisheries off the coast of southern New England.

And how to move forward to ensure that our science-based fisheries management, which is the hallmark of what we do here at NOAA, is adaptive and provides for resilient habitats.

Takes into account the changes in the ecosystem, the latest science. That is very much a focus in

how we make sure our science informs our management.

So when we're talking about, and I
think maybe even some cutting-edge things in
respect to management around highly migratory
species, you know, really being adaptive to
looking at changes in the ecosystem and what that
means for conservation measure, you know, those
are the types of things that we're talking about
and thinking about every day.

I know you heard from Brian Hooker and had a lively discussion with BOEM. So I can't talk about climate change and managing fisheries without talking about this administration's efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

Mainly from the energy sector.

And how that ambitious program to scale up offshore winds, starting in the Atlantic and expanded to the Pacific and then the Gulf, is affecting fisheries. And it's affecting us at NOAA Fisheries.

We have a rather static workforce and

a huge workload surrounding offshore wind. So, I won't go into all the aspects of it, but I want to just briefly say that we have a regulatory responsibility that is tremendous under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, Magnuson-Stevens Act and NEPA.

A huge workload around just doing our regulatory job and making sure these projects, to the extent we can, with all the unknowns, around, how does a wall of wind farms affecting migratory species, how does it affect fisheries, how does it affect safety. These are things that we're working on under the gun.

Because the pace and the ambitions of this administration to scale that up require us to deal with one project after another coming out the chute. So that is a huge focus. And we're trying to staff up and be that hackneyed metaphor about building the plane while you're flying it. It does feel like that.

And we're constantly trying to apply lessons learned and improve processes. Including

engagement.

So another area that we're focused on is mitigation and compensation to affected fisheries. I suspect Brian talked to you about a policy that BOEM is working on that we have informed, but is not our policy, that's coming out shortly. Because things like, those are trailing aspects of offshore wind.

We don't have a clear federal policy.

And in this case it will be guidance on how to

minimize impacts and compensate effective

fisheries.

There is other aspects of offshore wind, but I just want to, when we think about climate change and the impacts in our ecosystems we're simultaneously trying to take efforts to reduce carbon emissions and to promote resilience in our ecosystems. And I can't think of one thing we're doing, whether it's talking about equity, conservation, a seafood strategy that isn't foundationally or framed on thinking about climate change.

I can't recall if the last time I spoke with you I spoke about America the Beautiful, but just shifting to a related issue, which is around conservation. And so, this administration has two 30x30 goals.

30 gigawatts of offshore wind by 2030, which is tremendously ambitious. And 30 percent of lands and waters in the U.S. conserved by 2030. And that's called America the Beautiful.

So that's another area where in particular the marine and coastal areas, we're focused on interpreting, you know, what does it mean to be conserved. You all know that many marine protected areas, almost all of them, allow recreational fishing.

What does it mean to be conserved.

And when we look at the goals of the America the Beautiful, which are conservation for access, conservation for biodiversity and conservation for climate resilience.

Based on respect for local efforts to conserve places that matter to people based on

using existing tools, yes, we're both

participating in that, excited about that. We

have no funding under the Infrastructure Act.

Over a billion dollars to NOAA Fisheries to work

on habitat restoration, fish passage.

So that is another area of focus that's really hopefully and actually kind of fun in that with the funding that we have through the infrastructure bill we have really a historic opportunity to scale up resources put towards restoration and conservation.

And we had an interesting discussion with the heads of all the regional MFC Councils yesterday, I think yesterday, about, again, about what does it means to be conserved. If you're managed for sustainable fisheries, is that a conservation area.

You know, sort of the degree of conservation. And agree that we'll work with the Councils on conservation measures, whether they qualify under America the Beautiful or not.

Because the definition of conservation in the

atlas at the Administrations Building is still a work in progress.

Some of the protected species issues that you're dealing with are part of the focus around conservation that I am not bringing anew to this Fisheries service. But that is an area that I'm enjoying working with the staff on. And where I think you have really been in the vanguard of thinking about conservation of the species that you care about.

The National Seafood Strategy is something that Secretary Raimundo, who used to the governor of Rhode Island, is very interested in. And we also plan to rollout a draft of that this summer.

It is intended to build climate resilience using our bully pulpit and every means we can to talk about the sustainable way we manage fisheries in the U.S. and how if you care about where your food comes from, and we want to deliver a healthy protein to Americans and supporting our U.S. fisheries is a great way to

do that.

We're also hoping to promote

aquaculture. That's something that we've never

had much funding for, and I know it can be

controversial. It's another competing ocean use.

But our aquaculture AOA, Aquaculture Opportunities Area, they come from really using the best available modern science to, in a fine-grained way, map the ocean and look for areas that won't pose conflicts with fisheries and other uses. That is an approach we want to bring more to offshore wind, by the way.

In terms of, Randy gave me an update about Amendment 13 and the ongoing research in data collection. And again, just want to appreciate your input as we rollout that draft EIS in the proposed rule.

I know you're talking about shark
management and depredation. And I look forward
to, I've heard a lot about that from fisherman's
that I've encountered. And I know it's a concern
across our fisheries, so I'm interested to hear

more about that.

I guess I'll close with saying Randy misspoke. I've been here less than a year. And the complexity, there are no easy issues.

The complexity of what you're dealing with and the way we work together is heartening.

But we want to all make sure that we are using our precious time and effort to focus on the most important issues.

And your advice in regard to that, and what we're encountering around the stressors that we can't control and the things we can control are, I think, are really rewarding aspect of working in fisheries management. So I really thank everyone for your time. Taking it away from getting out on the water, from other aspects of your job.

And I want to just commend that I think we have fantastic experts working in this area at NOAA Fisheries. And so I feel like I'm in good hands with you and you're in good hands with Randy and Kelly and Jenny and the other

folks who've worked on these issues over the 1 2 years. 3 So thank you. I'm happy to -- I think I'm turning it over to Sam and then we're --4 5 MR. BROOKS: Questions. Oh, okay. I think I'm 6 MS. COIT: 7 turning it over to all of you for questions. But 8 I'm glad that you are meeting here in Silver 9 Spring so that I can see you in person, even briefly. And I look forward to seeing and 10 11 hearing from you more. Thank you. 12 MR. BROOKS: Great, thank you so much. 13 We've got time for some questions and a little 14 bit of conversation. And as always, I know folks are eager are to participate here, and I will do 15 16 my best to mix it up so we have a range of voices 17 and perspectives weighing in. 18 And let me go with Rick and then over 19 to John and then to Charlie to start. And if 20 folks can start with name and affiliation, I'm 21 sure that will be helpful.

Thank you for the

MR. WEBER:

reminder, Bennett. Good call.

Janet, I'm Rick Weber. I have a recreational marine and tournament circuit in Cape May, New Jersey. I have been on this panel for a long time. I will be one of the ones eventually rotated out here in a couple of years, but I'm supposed to sit in a recreational seat, but my thoughts are more as a citizen and people who share the water.

And I'm going to probably color the rest of your time here because to me, the rest of this fisheries discussion is nothing if wind overtakes this entire process. I have never felt so small in the process as I do when I engaged BOEM.

It verges on patronizing, if you will.

Like, oh, you do fish, that's nice, we do the

ocean. And as we're talking about the 30x30

goals I'm seeing, I'm seeing an urbanization, if

you will, of the ocean we're going to zone it

into, this is the area we preserve and this is

the area that we develop, and nothing is going to

be left wild, as it was.

And that will destroy the spirit of the ocean that brought so many of us to it. The ocean has always been an escape from modernity. When you can't take what's going on, on land anymore, you escape to the water.

Whether it's recreational or whether it's a commercial fisherman who don't want the 9:00 to 5:00 job, they want something that feels more grounded and more bounded with the earth.

You escape to the ocean to get away from modernity.

And the two 30x30 goals, and I'm not even sure right now, I don't know what effect you personally have as the AA for fisheries, even have. And that just reinforces the steam-roll process because our very highest, most respected people, Sam has been with us for a long time.

And we need to come together as a fisheries team, to some extent. And, Sam, I will address this to you because I'm likely to be here and you're likely to be here after the

administration changes again. But we need to come together as fisheries, people, and defend what has been ours for a long time.

So whether that's making sure that the data is making it to BOEM, as fish people, and you are now one, Janet, and welcome. But as fish people we need to make sure that we don't get steam rolled in this process.

MS. COIT: Thank you, Rick. I'd like to address that and then offer Sam the mic.

First, I have been a fish person. So my entire life. But the last ten years, in my role as the head of a state's agency, was overseeing fisheries management, promoting seafood and pursuing all the aspects of fisheries.

So I bring that to this. And not only that, but Rhode Island is the first place we have an offshore wind farm. And I commend the process that we use there, which is very stakeholder intensive to try to identify the right place for an offshore wind farm, albeit five turbines, that

now are a bit of a recreational fishing attraction for our charter boat, party boat folks. People go out to see them, people go out to fish there, fish aggregate there.

Okay, a couple of things, Rick. Thankyou. That was really eloquent and meaningful.

We used to call Rhode Island and end game state
because it's small and it's dense and at the end
of the day every single acre was either going to
be developed or in conservation status. And I
hear you saying, I don't want my EEZ or my ocean
to be like that.

I also find, my husband and I often say the only wilderness left in Rhode Island is out on the water. And I completely relate to what you're saying on the intrinsic value that you're talking about.

Sam has seen a lot of administrations come and go. So have you, Rick. You know, I represent President Biden and the goals of this administration, and everyone in the room knows that.

Having said that, I spend a majority of my time on offshore wind trying to, given the statutory authority we have, which BOEM, NOAA Fisheries are compelled to abide by, the directive from the administration, and then all that I bring to this role and all the expertise that folks at NOAA Fisheries to see, can we move forward consistent with this administration's goals in the way that's smarter, that is science based, mitigates the impacts on fisheries, fisherman, migratory species, marine mammals. I don't know the answer.

But we're trying really hard with every fiber to improve the processes, to raise the importance of the living marine resources, the ecosystem, the power of the ocean in all the ways that we're responsible for stewarding it to have more weight in this process. I think ultimately the laws that we're responsible for, they didn't contemplate offshore wind.

No one was thinking about that when Magnuson-Stevens Act was enacted. So, I feel

that may be coming down the pipe for some new statutory authorities. Because even basic things, like mitigation and compensation for fishing, aren't really spelled out anywhere.

And so I think many people, I can say this also from my old position, we have the first two major offshore wind farms, Vineyard Wind and South Fork, come forward while I was the head of the Rhode Island DEM. We're kind of making it up as we went along.

And then many of these unknowns,
bedevil, the process. But we keep moving forward
with the process not really knowing the
cumulative impacts, not knowing. And so, that's
kind of my charge right now.

And all the way up to the president and Secretary Raimundo, or like try to make this a better process. Try to de-conflict up-front, try to make sure we have the science basis.

But I hear you. And I think a lot of,
I know that a lot of people that I represent or
that I work with share a lot of those feelings.

MR. RAUCH: Yes. I mean, the only thing I would add, this has been a priority for the last three administrations. And I imagine it will be a priority for any future administration.

We've been working very hard. You're right, that BOEM doesn't rule the ocean, neither do we. We all have to work together to try to bring our authorities, they need to bring their authorities. And we're working on it as a federal family.

It's not easy. We did two wind projects this last year. We've never done any of those before. Janet talked about Rhode Island, we weren't really a part of that.

This has been a real learning experience for all of us, BOEM included, as to how to engage, what the right data sets are, how they get applied.

We're working very hard with BOEM to do exactly what you suggested. Make sure they have the data for their decisions. We're trying to work with them so that we have the right data

for our decisions.

We will make mistakes. We're all trying to learn together. It is critically important though that we figure out how to do this. Because we need to do this as a country.

And so we'll go forward with it in some manner. But we have a lot of learning and a lot of trial and error to go through.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Sam. I know we're going to have way more interests than we're going to have time, so folks can be as focused on their questions or comments to leadership that would be great.

I want to bring in a commercial voice next. Charlie, why don't you come in.

MR. BERGMANN: Well, good morning.

Thank you for being here. Charlie Bergmann. I
represent the folks in the Gulf of Mexico.

I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Weber over there. This concept of reserving big chunks of the ocean for something that's going to stop access from, and potentially stop access for

recreational fishing.

I know they're attracted there, but if your main composure in fishing as the group in here, it's generally further offshore. They have to get to their area. And if they, for whatever reason, can't go through that field of turbines, they have to go around it.

And then when you go around it, then you may end up switching your locations to another area just to get around the fields. Then that particular port may end up dying. We've lost way too much infrastructure. And when something changes, it doesn't change back for the good.

One of my concerns, not only with the fishing access, is the survey access for the NOAA fleet. You can't, as much as you would like to be able to, you can't drag a net through those fields. And if you can't get in a net or a long line gear or a dredge through those fields, you're destroying your time sets. Your time series over decades.

How do you address that?

MS. COIT: Thank you, Charlie. So we have a fishery survey mitigation plan that is out right now for comment. Late to the party.

I mean, the impacts on our surveys for those first couple of projects were not addressed adequately up front, which disrupts this longitudinal series of inputs that we base our fisheries management on. So I share your concern.

We are now both trying to, and successful gaining funding, to do the work we're going to have to do to calibrate over time. To calibrate and address the fact that we won't be able to do the same kind of trial surveys in those areas.

And we're working hard to try to prevent that from happening. And to lay out a mitigation plan. But we very much share the concern of the disruption of our surveys.

And I also want to add that at least the projects to date have been one nautical mile

apart in terms of the turbine placement that had not been constructed yet. It really is a grand experiment.

The thought is that there will be fishing and wind in the same area. And I think we are likely to see that with certain gear types and with recreation, but with other gear types, as you mentioned.

There is not any place in the world where you're having active commercial trolling, for instance, in and around these wind farms. So I think that's the hope. But it really is an experiment.

Disrupting our science, as John here is now leading that effort, he is acting as our chief scientist and working on that mitigation, survey mitigation plan. So I commend that plan to you and ask for your input, but is intended to deal with the disruptions that are unfortunate to begin with, and we'd like to avoid.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Let's bring in one of the environmental members, so, Sandra,

Sonja, do you want to come up to the table here?

MS. FORDHAM: Good morning. Sonja

Fordham, Sharks Advocate International. Nice to see you.

I was thinking back to the last meeting where unfortunately I didn't get called on to address you, so I'm very glad that you came back and I have this opportunity today. And I'm also happy to report that since that meeting there appears to be considerable progress on the concerns that I, at least my top concerns, that I had at that point.

Specifically, really glad to hear the other day that there are proposals underway to expand the protections for sharks and rays listed under the endangered species act. So particularly concerned about oceanic whitetips and hammerhead sharks. So I was very glad to get that report this week.

Also glad that last year at ICCAT the U.S. accepted the scientific advice for severely over fished sharks and make sharks. The

resulting bans are, however, only set for two years for a population that is predicted to decline for another, at least another decade.

And need about 50 years to fully recover.

So we've been asking, through this forum and others, through the ICCAT Advisory

Committee, that the U.S. commit to extending that protection long term and committing to a similar strategy at ICCAT while we improve the measure through bycatch mitigation.

We think that that would allow, among other things, it could be good for the population but allow more efficient management of HMS. And one benefit would be the ability to shift some energy and resources to some other elasmobranch species that we think need attention.

I just want to highlight one. Take this opportunity to highlight the common thresher sharks. It seems to be increasingly apparent that our conservation measures are outdated, and we really don't have a handle on the current status of the population and exploitation trends

and so forth.

And there are people in this room that can explain better than I, that there appear to be some climate aspects particularly for this shark species. Still a lot of commercial and recreational valuable animal that we think really needs some immediate attention.

My last point is that because sharks and rays are probably more than another highly migratory species are seen and serve as both resources and wildlife. So, we ask the U.S., like we ask of all fishing countries, to better integrate the tools we have under both fisheries and environment treaties and fora.

So, just an example request would be, that would allow for, we think, better and more comprehensive protection that covers all aspects of these very special animals. But the example I would say is just a request to have, through these meetings and perhaps ICCAT, to have more discussion of the Endangered Species Act, and also the Convention on International Trade and

Endangered Species.

So, a number of sharks proposed this year, we didn't discuss it this year. So just general integration that we ask of all countries. Thank you very much.

MS. COIT: Thank you, Sonja. I'll just offer, first, I think that the team at ICCAT did a -- you know this better than I, that any regional fisheries management organization, you know, you're dealing with many entities in trying to move forward directionally and gather support. So I think the team at ICCAT did a great job last time.

And I know many of you are getting to know Kelly Kryc, who is our deputy assistant secretary who is leading the head of delegation on that, working with Randy and others. And those I think those issues that you raised are very top of mind. And we're interacting with the Interior Department around preparing for CITES and those conversations. So I'll just say thank you for raising those and well put.

MR. BROOKS: Okay. Painfully we are at time. And I know that's going to be frustrating to those of you that wanted to weigh in.

I also know it's not the last time
we'll see Janet. So we'll continue to make time
for these conversations. And thank you for being
able to weigh in.

And for those of you that didn't, I
will keep in mind who didn't get to weigh in this
time and try to make sure you get to the front of
the queue next time. Thank you both for being
here.

MS. COIT: Yes, thank you all. And all of you represent broader interests and broader constituencies. And I probably don't need to encourage you, but I will encourage you to keep speaking up on these issues that matter so much. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Okay, thanks. Okay, so next up we're going to hear from Sarah McLaughlin who is going to talk to us about equity and

environmental justice issues and as it relates to highly migratory species. I believe Deb Lambert will be on the Webex as well to support that conversation.

So once Sarah gets settled into her seat we will hand the mic over to her.

MS. MCLAUGHLIN: All right. Good morning. I'm Sarah McLaughlin, assistant to the division chief within the Atlantic HMS Management Division. And as Bennett said, Deb Lambert wasn't able to join me today, but the two of us represent the Office of Sustainable Fisheries on NOAA Fisheries Equity and Environmental Justice Working Group, and she is on the webinar today.

So, our session objectives here are to develop a shared understanding of equity and environmental justice, provide examples of existing efforts and ideas to integrate equity and environmental justice in fisheries management, including for Atlantic HMS, and to ask for your input on the recently released NOAA Fisheries draft EEJ Strategy document.

so as far as key terms, we have,
environmental justice is the fair treatment and
meaningful involvement of all people, regardless
of race, color, gender, national origin or income
with respect to the development, implementation
and enforcement of environmental laws,
regulations and policies, including, but not
limited to, equitable protection from
environmental and health hazards, equitable
access to decision making processes, and
equitable opportunity for disadvantaged
communities that have been historically
marginalized.

So as defined in Executive Order 13985, equity means the consistent and systematic fair, just and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment. And we'll define underserved communities on the next slide.

This image provides a simplified illustration of the term. And I'm going to read

the captions because they're not quite in focus in the images. They're probably better in the PDF.

The caption at left says, this is not equity. Equal inputs equals unequal outcomes.

So you see individuals of different height and age on boxes of the same size. And clearly they have unequal access, fishing opportunities and chance of success.

The caption at the right says, this is equity. Equity and inputs equals equality in outcomes. So here the individuals are able to have the same access, fishing opportunities and chance of success.

Underserved communities have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economics, social and civic life. These include geographic communities, as well as population sharing a particular characteristic, such as women and girls, Black, Latino and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian-Americans and Pacific

Islanders, and other persons of color.

Persons facing discrimination or barriers related to gender identity, members of religious minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer persons. Persons with disabilities. Persons who live in rural areas and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality.

And as Janet mentioned, our renewed interest in environmental justice and equity arises from new executive orders in 2021. But they go back to 1994. And they've been enacted to promote EEJ within the federal government and guide the way NOAA Fisheries and other federal agencies implement their missions.

so we have advanced rate, advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the federal government just last year. Also, tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad. And in '94 we have federal actions to address environment justice and minority populations and low-income populations.

And we know from experience that regardless of these executive orders it's the right thing to do. Equity and environmental justice and integral to responsible governance. It's also supported by the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other acts that guide our work.

Barriers to equity and environmental justice include unawareness of underserved communities, structural barriers, such as regulations, policies and organization priorities that may inadvertently reinforce inequity.

Barriers to accessing service, such as language, time or money.

System complexity, gaps in expertise.

Putting environmental justice inequity into

practice requires expertise and outreach, social

science and language and cultural literacy. And

also gaps and representation. This can create

additional barriers to knowledge, recognition and

communication.

So we've been, at NOAA Fisheries, incorporating EEJ into our mission focused work

for decades. This image provides a few regional examples.

The greater Atlantic example is regarding a project to help climate vulnerable underserved communities in the Chesapeake Bay to prepared shovel ready green infrastructure projects that will increase equity and inclusion and restoration.

However, we recognize that our current efforts don't meet the scope, magnitude and duration of the challenges facing underserved communities. And efforts to date have been ad hoc and not well coordinated without a formal strategy or routine communications to guide their development and implementation.

So, Atlantic HMS related examples that some of you are probably already familiar with are things like to broaden engagement of minority fishing communities within the rulemaking process and improve compliance with new measures with translated certain materials, like compliance guides, species ID and safe handling cards, et

cetera, into Spanish and Vietnamese.

We've provided interpreters at public meetings. We've held HMS 101 educational workshops, et cetera.

Amendment 4 to the 2006 HMS FMP in 2013 focused on U.S. Caribbean territories and made changes to the collection of dealer data and authorized gears to better match business and fishing practices in the U.S. Caribbean territories.

We actively considered diversity, whether ethnic, geographic, fishery, et cetera, as we consider nominations to the panel with a goal of achieving diverse input and advice on HMS fishery issues and management.

And since we have the time I wanted to raise two other recent efforts. We developed a Spanish, or in Spanish, a full-length feature article in the Puerto Rico Sea Grant magazine on recent shark and swordfish management changes to the HMS commercial Caribbean small boat permit.

We're also developing, for the first

time, a series of educational outreach videos in Spanish. This is happening now. And Delisse Ortiz, behind me, is heavily involved.

The videos are being developed in cooperation with staff from Puerto Rico Sea Grant and local NGO Conservacion ConCiencia. The videos are intended to highlight how to properly identify shark species and how to conduct careful catch and release. As well as new permit requirements.

These efforts and outreach will promote sustainable shark fishing and further increased stakeholder involvement, partnerships and education in the Caribbean region.

So, the Agency recently released its draft environmental justice and inequity strategy on May 4th. It provides a framework to incorporate environmental justice and equity into our daily activities. It requires a step-down implementation plans at the regional and programmatic levels.

It seeks to remove barriers to

environmental justice and equity and to promote equity in all that we do in the agency. The national strategy will guide NOAA fisheries to more equitably and effectively serve all communities. Which includes identifying and recognizing the underserved communities and addressing the barriers they face.

So here is some guiding questions that we ask you to consider as you look at the document over the summer and provide comments.

Who are our underserved communities?

How can we better communicate with them? How can
we better serve them?

How can we improve equity in our research and our monitoring programs? Does everyone have equal access to benefits?

Do some communities carry the weight of regulatory burdens more than others? And how can our governance and management be more inclusive?

This is the timeline of the process so far and what we anticipate. The working group

formed in Spring 2021. Last fall we solicited early input from federally and non-federally recognized tribes, territories and indigenous communities on the agency's role in environmental justice and equity.

Earlier this year the strategy
document was shared widely among staff and NOAA
Fisheries leadership. And it was released
publicly on May 4th. And we're looking to get
comment through August 19th.

From there the intent is to finalize the strategy later this year and follow-up with regional and programmatic implementation plans next spring. So the national program offices like our office of sustainable fisheries will coordinate with regional offices and science centers to establish ownership for shared goals.

So we need your input. We are looking into getting your help on reducing barriers to underserved communities and incorporate equity and environmental justice into all our daily activities.

We ask that you provide comment on the strategy via the website that is listed here.

We, in HMS, we recently put out a notice on our

Listserv, so you may have received an email in the last couple weeks about this.

There are going to be four webinars starting next week. And in-person meeting dates will be announced. And venues on this same page soon. And like I said, we are looking for input by the 19th. And similar to this presentation, there will presentations being made at the council meetings in the coming weeks.

So in summary, we have a renewed focus on equity and environmental justice. As advisory panel members, you represent diverse fishing communities. And we look forward to working with you to continue efforts to advance EEJ in our fishery management. And I thank you.

And, Bennett, I know we have -- we do have time here, so I'm hoping in addition to just asking that people check out the website and fill out the response form, you know, there is a free

form answer area at the end and you can submit comments either anonymously or you can say who you are and where you live.

But I kind of like to open it up to some initial thoughts. Invite you to maybe give us some examples beyond the ones that I noted.

And I know, John, yesterday you mentioned like the idea of bag limits as social justice tool.

MR. BROOKS: Great, thanks, Sarah.

Yes, I'd love to hear people's, first of all, any questions you have for Sarah. This is a fair new topic for the Panel to be thinking and talking about. And then hearing your thoughts about what's resonating, how you see this playing out.

Let's start with the online folks

first and then we'll go over to Shana and over to

John. Tim, your hand is up. I think that might

be left over from before, but I'm not sure. And

then, let me just check, Tim, did you want to

come in, and then if not, we'll go to Raimundo.

Tim, you're there? All right, let's go to

Raimundo Espinoza.

MR. ESPINOZA: All right, Mr. Brooks, 1 2 is it --3 MR. BROOKS: We can hear you, 4 Raimundo. 5 MR. ESPINOZA: -- my turn? 6 MR. BROOKS: You're good. Yes? 7 MR. ESPINOZA: 8 MR. BROOKS: Yes. Good. 9 MR. ESPINOZA: Oh, okay. Sorry. 10 Sorry, I wasn't able to hear. So, thank you very 11 much for the presentation. It's really 12 appreciated. So much really to take into 13 consideration. And it's really, kind of this is 14 just really the beginning of it. Of this 15 process. 16 There is one portion of it that was 17 missing in that long list of underserved 18 communities. I noticed you have the ethnicities, 19 the gender, you have orientation and preference, 20 and so there is many, many geographies as well. But there is one that was left out and it's 21 political situation. 22

And so for example, when we see all of these, the territories are actually still underrepresented because, you know, it's geographic location. However, that's the situation as the islands.

When you see Hawaii, we're not in the same situation. In that we're still a bit underrepresented in that a lot of these decisions are funding allocations and are taken from Congress. And so we don't have any authority or voting representation that has our voice.

And that's including, that's nonprofit, that conservation, that's academia, that's fishing sectors in any of these. And so, anyway, so I just wanted to make sure that that's something that's also taken into the consideration, the political situation, of U.S. territories not actually having a representation directly in the U.S. government.

So that does actually present also an opportunity, specifically with the agencies that agencies can communicate directly to folks on the

territories. And when I mean directly, it's really great when it's done through the Sea Grant program, through the councils.

But again, these are also some of the federal agencies and federal programs that are on the islands. And many times that is not kind of the best avenue to communicate directly to either academia, to the nonprofit sector, to research and to the commercial or recreational sectors.

So I do keep on voicing that there be a further expansion in the communications. And of course, I have been one of the ones that folks we've been continuing the communication with.

Again, we're not the only ones on the territories.

And so, it's really appreciated. And we really do see the commitment, which is great. So I do see the progress in the right direction. But again, it's always, you know, we have to keep on voicing it because there are other folks in other territories that are in the same situation. And so this is great.

But we, again, really appreciate it.

All of the effort that's been conducted and really put towards this initiative for equity injustice. And so just wanted to bring that up again. Make sure that we're very clear in that list of subjects that we're currently not under due to the political situation of territories and the relationship with the U.S. Government.

MR. BROOKS: Great. Thanks very much, Raimundo, appreciate it. Let's go over to Shana, then John and then over to Sonja. Shana.

MS. MILLER: Thanks, Sarah. It's great that you guys are working on this. I think it is a really important issue that has not been addressed. I mean, you look around this room and there is just not a lot of diversity.

And I think two areas that are important to look at are allocation of fishing rights and different permitting. Especially for limited access programs. That's a clear area where some groups, you know, if they weren't historically including it's hard for them to get

in. So I think allocation and permitting are really important.

And as far as indigenous communities go, with all due respect, I think Canada has done much better than the U.S. has on that. Their First Nations are represented, they have powerful voices in fisheries throughout. They have a dedicated ICCAT commissioner for First Nations for example. And so I think I could learn some things from Canada.

And along those lines, just a question. Is this for underrepresented people within the U.S. or more broadly?

Because I think if it's more broadly, which I would argue it should be, I think that has pretty significant consequences for U.S.

ICCAT position, for example, again, on allocation and maybe not holding on so tightly to our historical shares and looking towards equity and environmental justice in more developing countries, for example. Which I know is not a popular idea, but I'm just, is this just domestic

or is it more broadly? 1 2 MR. BROOKS: That's a very interesting question, Shana. 3 Sarah? I think that this 4 MS. MCLAUGHLIN: 5 effort is specifically focused on the U.S. Government and U.S. executive orders. 6 think your point is excellent. And I know that 7 8 we do promote better, more thorough involvement 9 from the developing counties that are regional, fishery management organizations and do support 10 11 those efforts where we can. 12 So I think that that's a perfect 13 comment for you to make that even though, even if this is more of a domestic focus, we have roles 14 15 in the international fishery management 16 organizations where we should be supportive of 17 making sure that allocations consider more than 18 maybe what's been considered in the past. 19 Thanks, Shana. 20 MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Shana. John, why 21 don't you jump in. 22 MR. DEPERSENAIRE: Yes, thank you.

I actually see an opportunity here. And the one thing I feel like was missing in that list also could be socioeconomic standing.

And it seems that a common theme across many fisheries is that someone's socioeconomic standing really dictates, in a lot of cases, how they can access the fisheries due to regulations. So I think there is an opportunity to look at that broader theme, even outside of HMS.

But to this discussion today, I don't think we typically think about the recreational HMS fishery as something that includes the broad recreational fishing community. And it wasn't always that way.

And I think the bluefin tuna fishery is a perfect example. It's often been called the common man big games fishery. And in particular, the school fishery was something that just an average angler can really access and provide. A lot of times that was the only access to the HMS fisheries for him and his family.

So I do think there is an opportunity 1 2 there to do something in that regard. And with that two percent possible increase in the angling 3 4 category. Again, I think there is an opportunity 5 to bring back some of those anglers and those boats that have been excluded from this fishery. 6 7 MR. BROOKS: John, what would that 8 look like? 9 MR. DEPERSENAIRE: In terms of what? 10 MR. BROOKS: Accessing those 11 communities, better reaching out to them, 12 communicating. What does it --13 MR. DEPERSENAIRE: And so, I think a 14 lot of times the regulations -- so, in many cases 15 the HMS fisheries have to be accessed by boat, 16 right? So that means you have to either own your 17 own boat, have a friend that has a boat or 18 charter boat. And all those are very expensive 19 options. 20 So traditionally we had inspected head boats where someone could go out, pay \$50 for the 21 22 day, fish relatively close to shore. And again,

citing the bluefin tuna fishery, that was something you could catch within sight of New York City. Under the Verrazano Bridge or by the Statue of Liberty.

And the way the regulations are now, with fuel prices, insurance costs, you just can't sell trips with the current regulations. So I'm not exactly sure what those regulations need to be. I think a discussion with some of those participants that have some history with that fishery and finding out exactly what incentives, or what the regulations would be to provide that incentive to be able to sell a trip.

But that's really the only venue some of these people have to access any of these HMS fisheries. So I think that's something you guys should look at.

And I also think looking at the school tolerance. And maybe it's time that we think about doing an analysis and see if it's appropriate going back to the 15 percent. Which was, I don't know when that was done, in the late

1 '80s or something like that. 2 But again, providing some more and more opportunities for us to access some of those 3 4 smaller fish, which are closer in shore and in 5 higher abundance in the summer months when some of these folks can access them I think would be 6 7 great. Thanks. 8 Thanks. MR. BROOKS: Sonja, you are 9 up. MS. FORDHAM: Sonja Fordham, Shark 10 11 Advocates International. Hi. 12 MS. MCLAUGHLIN: Hi. 13 (Laughter.) 14 MS. FORDHAM: I'm really grateful for 15 this presentation. Thank you for giving it. think all the comments have been excellent. 16 17 wanted to just mention, as a resident of the 18 District of Columbia, my appreciation for 19 Raimundo, shout out to U.S. citizens without 20 representation in Congress. 21 But really wanted to echo everything 22 that Shana said. I thought that was really

insightful.

I had a more selfish question, just based geographically. I'm just curious if NOAA Headquarters has any plans for maybe some sort of related activity, outreach activities with Chesapeake Bay office of NOAA that maybe local NGOs could be a part of and/or maybe NOAA Headquarter sort of D.C. area-based seminars or events to further highlight these issues that, again, people in this region could maybe get involved with? And if you don't have an answer now, just tell me as it happens. Thank you.

MS. MCLAUGHLIN: That's great. And I can pass back everything I'm hearing today, but I think that's a good example of a short comment you could leave on the web form that local, I mean, obviously this applies everywhere in the country, but specific ideas for local outreach.

Maybe to specific groups, fishing groups.

Chesapeake Bay Office, where is that now, in Annapolis? Yes. Yes. And anything specific or tangible that you could give as an

example I think would be helpful.

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And obviously we have working group members across the country, in Hawaii, and will be digging into the comments that we get over the next few months.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Mike.

Thank you, Sarah. MR. PIERDINOCK: I think there is somewhat of a perception out there, whether it's from the international community as well as fear among many, that this consists of 65-foot Vikings with wealthy people that have the ability to access the fishery. Which isn't the case, and there's more examples every day, especially up in New England where with the climatic shift of stocks we're catching bluefin right off the beach. And there was, Wednesday there was a bluefin caught while they were stripe bass fishing in Elizabeth Island. So this is being encountered more and more.

The point that John made about the head boats, and the head boats are typically the boats that hold 30 to 50 people, and I constantly

get complaints from those vessels and those operators which have really been hit hard with reduced bag limits for a variety of species, and I know this is HMS, but from scup to stripe bass on up.

So that's where that head boat would have the ability, back in the day, to go out and catch bluefin in numbers that would bring people onto the boat. Those people can afford that boat. Let's say it's \$50 to \$75 or \$100 or so on. They can't afford to go on a six-pack vessel and take the trip.

So some thought for that process to keep that in mind. And as I said every day, and up and down the coast, I know there is other states where you're catching HMS species right off the beach.

so not necessarily those that have economic, socioeconomic standing that it's tough for them to be able to afford anything, and you can only do it from the beach. So we need to keep that in mind with our ceases and bag limits

to take that into consideration.

Now as far as indigenous communities,

I wasn't sure how that worked and whether you
actually, the department reached out to
indigenous communities. Because I can say for
example, the Wampanoags of Massachusetts that are
on the Vineyard, there is quite a lot there that
they fish, captains that fish or private citizens
that fish.

And they quite often reach out to me with frustration. One of the frustrations is, is that the native, the indigenous communities of Alaska have a lot more rights with marine mammals and fishing and commercial fishing and so on that are not also granted to them since they, for whatever reason.

So they have a lot of frustration with that. But also, with outreach I would assume that, like the Wampanoags that are active in fishing or other indigenous communities up and down the coast, that I suspect they would want to be active and be on the AP or so on. So, I would

encourage there to be outreach to them to hopefully get this participation. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Jimmy Hull, let's bring you into the mix. Online.

MR. HULL: One thing I think that is being missed here is seafood consumers that are of low-income, disadvantaged communities that would like to be able to purchase HMS species.

These are pricey items, except for possibly our shark species.

So I think there is some way that we may be able to provide better access if we could use shark as an example. It is pretty much affordable, but there is some, they don't know about shark as a sustainable seafood source, they need education on that.

We are currently harvesting nowhere near our quotas on sharks. So there needs to be more demand. And these low-income communities, disadvantaged people, should have access and knowledge about the seafood protein in HMS species such as shark. So, I just wanted to

bring that up. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Jimmy. Anybody else online or in the room want to get in on this conversation with any perspectives? Okay. If not, then thanks.

You know, some good ideas around outreach, indigenous, Chesapeake Bay. A number of issues around access. The last comment around consumers. But before that, thinking about allocation and permitting and who has been historically left out and excluded.

A number of comments around the accessibility to fishing, right, and bag limits and maybe rethinking school analysis, et cetera. And then this, comments around the political situation, the exclusion and needing to consider political situation for U.S. territory and are those voices as strong, are they underrepresented.

And then this larger sort of, beyond the scope of where you are right, but the question raised by Shana, around international

equity and what does that start to look like.

And I know that's beyond where you are right now,
but an interesting question to put on the table.

I think we have, we're a little ahead of schedule. I think we should probably go to break now and let's reconvene at 10:15. And grab the extra 15 minutes in case we need that for shark depredation. So let's come back at 10:15 and then we'll reconvene.

Before folks go, I do want to say one last thing. And I may repeat this later because we don't have everyone in the room.

But I personally want to think about how we handle the question and answer when we have leadership here. I personally find it really painful because there is always way more folks who want to weigh in than we have time.

And so I think about some way to structure that so it feels a little bit more logical and equitable.

Because I think it inevitably feels like, who got in and who didn't. And I think we

can come up with a better way. So I want to think about that with the HMS team. So that's it. Thanks. See you at 10:15.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:02 a.m. and resumed at 10:23 a.m.)

MR. BROOKS: All right. Let's get going. Last topic of this meeting is shark depredation, a subject we talked about, I think, for a number of meetings now. And Guy, I will hand it off to you. We should have plenty of time for this conversation.

MR. DUBECK: All right. Can everyone hear me all right? Great. Yeah, so last presentation, the AP. Appreciate everyone sticking around for this one.

So shark interactions has been increasing recently. And this is potentially due to learned behavior, increase in shark -- different shark populations, increase in fishing efforts, and also increase in more fish being discarded because of more regulations. But shark

depredation is not a recent phenomenon.

It's been occurring for a long time.

There's been first photos been documented from

the 1930s with Ernest Hemingway fishing in the

Keys in Cuba. But it's impacting pretty much

worldwide right now, and it's been increasing in

state managed and federal managed fisheries.

So NOAA was directed to undertake a review and assess and better understand the conflicts between dolphins and sharks and commercial and for-hire and recreational fishing vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic. So there's one report to be submitted to Congress for both shark and dolphin interaction issues. For sharks, we're going to focus on -- we focus on the fisheries, commercial, longline, gillnet, and trawl, recreational, and for-hire handgears. And for dolphins, there's folks on rod and reel fisheries across all sectors.

The report is currently in the final review and should be submitted soon. So the rest of my presentation is just going to focus on the

shark part of the report to Congress. And the major topics we considered were the types, quantification, and consequences of the shark interactions, recommendations for nonlethal deterrence, and research needs.

So there's two types of interactions as you're probably familiar with. So you've got depredation. You see in the picture is more where the damage to the fish before it can be brought on board. The shark is taking the bait or damaging the gear. For scavenging, it's the sharks are just eating the fish that have been discarded immediately after being thrown back.

So we'll start with recreational here. There's been increasing reports and social media posts by charter and private anglers. And there's a couple of examples here of great hammerhead and bull sharks affecting Atlantic tarpon in the Florida Keys and sharks feeding on undersized red snapper and other reef fish after being released. There's also shark depredation events of billfish in South Florida and tuna off

the coast of North Carolina.

In March 2021, Florida Fish and
Wildlife Commission conducted an online survey.
And approximately 80 percent of the charter and
approximately 70 percent of the private anglers
who responded reported some sort of interaction
of sharks over the last year. And the majority
of them occurred while the catch was still on the
gear.

So moving on to the commercial fishery. Some of you might recognize this figure. We've also included this in our Atlantic Shark Fishery Review or SHARE documents. So this is the observed rates of shark depredation in proportion to the fishing sets over time. The green or pelagic longline is -- you can see it fluctuates over time, but it's kind of stable, at least steady while the red bottom longline and vertical line have increased over time.

So the pelagic longline fishery rates appear to be more seasonally driven, especially when you're in warmer regions. And the reef fish

fishery, higher depredation rates occur in the summer and fall. And then depending on what gear type you're using, the rates were higher in different parts of the Gulf. The highest rates were in the South Atlantic Bight consistently throughout the whole year and all seasons. And then there were lowest rates in the North Central Atlantic, Northeast Distant, and Sargasso Sea areas.

So consequences of these interactions, as you know, economic and social impacts on both commercial and recreational fisherman. We've got loss of catch, damaged gear, and also kind of extra expenses between fuel and time because fisherman have to pick up their gear, move to a different area to avoid some of the sharks. I got impacts to post-release survival of target species.

And then a big one for a lot of the for-hire fisherman is degrading fishing experience because they're driven on business where they're out catching the fish and to be

able to land the fish. But if a lot of shark depredation issues occur, it could impact client return and future profit revenues. There's also increased mortality and serious injury of the sharks being tangled in shrimp trawl nets, gill nets, hooks, incidentally hooked by different fisheries or ingesting the gear.

I got increased predation and decreased survival of sharks interfering with fisheries. And then the last one is increased retaliation against sharks. A lot of fisherman feel sharks are a nuisance. So they're using firearms, fireworks to scare away the sharks from their target catch. We've actually gotten requests to do shark calls during certain times of the year when shark populations are higher and it's impacting other fisheries.

So some recommendations in the report for non-lethal deterrents. So there's mixed reviews on using different metals and magnets attached to the gears to reduce the bycatch and depredation. For chemical compounds, none has

yet been identified as effective across a variety of shark species without impacting the target catch species.

Avoidance, some of the ones we threw in there were changing fishing behavior, whether it's time, seasonal, location. You've got to move spots. And the other one is reducing the sound of boat motors. Usually, we're all hearing is that as soon as they hear the engines rev up or they stop, they just think it's a dinner bell. And sharks are kind of attracted to that, the noise.

So for research, I know this is just kind of a small snippet of what's going on. I know there's a lot more current research being done by AP members. But a few that were here that was included in the report were some

Deepwater Horizon projects to focus on descender device, post-release survival/mortality of reef fish, depredation rates, identifying -- and then trying to identify the shark species that's causing the issue.

The bycatch reduction, similar,
they're trying to look at the post-release and
other indirect mortality associated with the
longline fishery. And then the RESTORE Act
projects identify potential depredation
deterrents favored by fisherman to direct future
research priorities for testing. So kind of the
research priorities and the management needs.

We need to quantify the level of depredation and scope of the issue, especially in the recreational fishery. I know some potential options are -- and currently right now, there's been a lot of apps being developed or are developed, trying to gather information on it, doing online surveys, observers on charter and headboats, increased data collection through interviews, adding depredation fields or questions in the logbooks. We need to determine what level of learned behavior is acquired or how prevalent it is, whether it's by area, by certain shark species.

We need to identify then which species

is primarily responsible because most of the things we're getting is, oh, sharks eat my catch. Well, that's great. There's so many shark species. Which one are you talking about? And they're, like, it's a brown one. Narrows down a little bit, but it's not quite what we need. You talk about sandbar, dusk, what. And most fisherman don't know unless it's a hammerhead. They kind of know that one.

But we need to know exactly what shark species is causing the issue. And then definitely citizen science approach to characterize shark depredation in the recreation fishery throughout the southeast. Between social media posts, collecting the data, videos, pictures, things like that, that I think need to improve for us to better understand this issue.

So in conclusion, reducing shark interactions with fisheries is complex and challenging. Fisherman experience the loss of catch, damaged gear, degraded fishing experiences. Data is limited in our ability to

fully understand this nature, whether -- like I said, it's whether geographic location, time of year, what kind of gear they used.

So we need more information to fully understand this shark-fishery interactions.

There's limited tools, like I said. But there's been more development of apps and online stuff.

Official studies are needed to determine the long-term effectiveness of non-lethal deterrence.

And also as apex predator populations recover, the interaction rates between sharks and humans are expected to increase. So that's my presentation. So if you have questions, and I threw this last slide in too where it's not just sharks eating other fish. They're eating other shark species too.

So it's kind of a growing thing. But if you have any more questions beyond today, I have myself here and then Karyl. And we'll gladly answer any questions you have. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Guy. Let's open it up for any discussion, both again in the room

and online. And take it where you will, but any feedback you have or other questions or insights around interactions, consequences, deterrents, research needs would be great. All right. Let's start here in the room and we'll go with Dewey first.

MR. HEMILRIGHT: Thank you, and thank you, Guy, for the presentation. I have two questions. I got a lot of thoughts, but I got two questions.

MR. BROOKS: Hey, Dewey, can you get a tiny --

MR. HEMILRIGHT: Is that better?

MR. BROOKS: Yeah.

MR. HEMILRIGHT: Yeah, so my thought that there's only one way for the quota to get increased and that would be through a stock assessment. Is there any other way plausible by a favorable result from a stock assessment that would increase the quota for the catch of fish?

I'm not aware of any other besides a stock assessment. Is that correct?

MR. DUBECK: Correct. However, as we're -- as Karyl mentioned we're working on Amendment 14 and that's going to change all the shark ACLs and quotas and stuff like that. So we're going to be actively managing those things. So there could be a fluctuation from year to year with more commercial quota or recreational quota depending on the dead discard amount too. So we're going to be actively managing that on a year-to-year basis. So that could be increased potential for quotas too.

MR. HEMILRIGHT: But is that going to come from a stock assessment that says you can increase to catch a shark? What I'm getting to there's nothing that's going to take place that I know of, apps, all this other stuff, for sharks - to catch more sharks without a stock assessment to show an increase. And so therefore, it's kind of trivial, anything we do until the data will show that the increase through the stock assessment that allows the agency to increase the ACLs for the stock.

And so it'll just continue to get
worse until you have a favorable stock
assessment. My second question would be there's
surveys that's done, I believe, through some
commercial boats, not the guinea pig -- I mean,
the research fishery that that takes place but
the other fishery that's done by maybe the
northeast or something. And there was a survey
done a year ago, I believe, and I was curious
about the results of that.

It's the one done on the longline vessel that goes up and down the coast, the northeast survey. And I was curious when that data would be available. It's been a year since it's been done, and what's the status of looking at that? Thank you.

MR. DUBECK: So that report, they're working on that report. And hopefully that will come out soon, but I'm not sure exactly when.

But they are working on that to get it out there.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Bob, why don't you jump in.

MR. HUMPHREY: Thank you, Guy. Our problems in the northeast aren't quite the same level of magnitude as the southeast and the Gulf. But they're definitely on the uptick as a handgear, rod and reel fisherman for bluefin and also as a charter head boat operator. We're seeing a significant increase in interactions with porbeagle sharks.

Given that there's consideration within ICCAT to list the species, I see a potential conflict in the near future there. If there's not -- if there's research now, we need more certainly to document that because it's -- as I said, it's a growing issue. It's the exception rather than the rule when we don't have an interaction on a trip with a porbeagle.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, let's take one more in the room, then we'll go online, and then come back. Peter?

MR. CHAIBONGSAI: Thanks, Guy, for the presentation. I've got a couple questions and a comment as well. You had mentioned that there's

a final report coming out, and you said soon. 1 2 Soon as in June like a lot of things are happening, or, like, end of the year, next year, 3 4 two years? When should we be expecting this 5 report? It's still I'm not sure. 6 MR. DUBECK: 7 in review. I mean --8 MR. CHAIBONGSAI: Okay. -- it's kind of outside 9 MR. DUBECK: 10 of our control. But I mean, they're shooting for 11 soon. So soon, I don't know, you know. 12 MR. CHAIBONGSAI: Okay. 13 MR. DUBECK: Yeah. 14 MR. CHAIBONGSAI: Next question is --15 it's actually a comment and a question. 16 to applaud a colleague from Florida Fish and 17 Wildlife for doing that survey -- that online 18 survey last year. And you guys had said within 19 your recommendations that you guys were planning 20 on potentially doing some of these intercepts as 21 well. 22 My guess is going to be potentially

through what was mentioned. I think that was yesterday through MRIP potentially. But were there any things outside of that, any other intercepts that would be considered, meaning, like, another avenue of specifically dedicated to just this problem as well.

MR. DUBECK: As I mentioned, we're going to be adding fields to logbooks too. So then it's kind of including that for some commercial recreational fisherman to kind of quantify exactly where, when, number of instances, things like that too.

MR. CHAIBONGSAI: Okay. And then my last is just a comment. I do want to say that after a long time I feel like from multiple sectors that NOAA -- the agency is taking some steps, albeit small, forward steps towards addressing this problem. I know it's going to take some time, and I know this is a first step.

But this is a major problem as you can see from this online survey as well as what everyone has been saying in that region. I want

to stress the recommendations given I think you would probably agree are pretty weak. To avoid a certain area or to turn off your boat, I forget what the other recommendations are, seem a little weak to me for a lot of these anglers as well as commercial fisherman, not to mention the other non-lethal recommendation were not proven right now which I understand you're doing research on that.

But the problem is happening right now and it's been happening for several years. So I just want to stress the importance of trying to find a solution -- a management solution as quickly as possible. And one of those solutions that we had brought up in comments before was the fact at looking and exploring the revitalization of the bottom longline and to market that.

I think Jimmy was mentioning actually before in the prior conversation market that species. Market that species out there so there is a demand that can meet that quota. Revitalize that to where you can start to see a legal

fishery that can also help to reduce all of these negative aspects that are happening in multiple sectors. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Great. Thanks, Peter.

Let's go online. I've got Jimmy Hull, Marcus

Drymon, and Greg. And then we'll get back to the room where I've got Marty, Jeff, Mike, and Jason.

So let's bring in Jimmy Hull. And Jimmy, just wait a beat before you start talking so we make sure your microphone is one.

MR. HULL: Yeah, thank you, Bennett.

This is a -- we got to face it. We have huge coastal shark populations of all species, and sharks eat sharks. The more sharks you have, the more sharks you have.

We do need to revitalize the demand for shark products, shark need. We are not catching our quota. The effort is not there. We have actually developed a nice meat market here in my community in northeast Florida, and it takes some work.

But we need some help from the agency

to get rid of the stigma from the consumers that sharks are not a good choice. I know the last time that the agency did something was in 2019, and they put out a nice pamphlet saying that sharks are a good sustainable seafood choice because they're managed sustainably, domestically. And it all depends on where you get your shark from, where it comes from.

Domestically, it's sustainable. So those are the things we need some help with from the agency and also in management to attest these trip limits on some of these species so that the effort will increase. So if we can do that, we can probably decrease some of this depredation locally at least. I mean, off of my inlet, it's the sandbars. And of course, we're not going to get to them until the science catches up and lets us open that back up.

So the other thing is on the large coastal, the impending fin sales bans. I mean, it's hard to go do all that work and catch a limit of large coastals if you can't sell the

fins along with the meat. And that's why you see a big decrease in effort there.

So there's lots of things that have been affecting the shark fishery. But I think there are some things that can be done to help bring it back if you do it on several different levels. And you obviously need to create demand for the product, and we need to do that ourselves but also with some help from the agency that they have done some.

The Fish Watch, the NOAA Fish Watch,
I was talking to some others saying, hey, they
don't have the sharks on there, all the
populations of sharks listed there and that
they're sustainable and that they're good.
They're a good choice. So things like that that
this AP doesn't really have control over.

But they are a part of advising the agency. So I do think there's a lot that can be done, and it may help. It may help if we can revitalize the bottom longline shark fishery to decrease depredation locally, especially where

you have a tight reef line in South Florida, for 1 2 instance, and some of the areas off of -- for snapper/grouper fisheries, if we can reduce some 3 4 of the shark populations locally. 5 It's not going to do it over the But we need to work on this. 6 range. I see a big I see where it's 7 future for the shark fishery. 8 going to provide valuable, affordable protein and 9 jobs because we have -- these stocks are back. Ι 10 mean, and they are -- there's no sign that 11 they're going away. So hopefully, we can get 12 something done. Thank you. 13 MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Jimmy. Thanks. 14 Marcus Drymon, let's bring you in. Okay. Ι 15 think we should have your mic open. 16 MR. DRYMON: You guys hear me? Can 17 you hear me, Bennett? 18 MR. BROOKS: Yes, we can. 19 All right. Great. MR. DRYMON: Well, 20 first of all, sorry I can't be there. I really 21 hate missing these meetings. So jealous that you

guys are there in person.

But just briefly, I wanted to respond to Jimmy's comment, just kind of reiterate his sentiment that what we're hearing from the fisherman is they need help with the public perception that sharks are a bad choice or that every shark needs to be protected. We just finished a workshop with charter for hire fishermen across the Gulf of Mexico. And that was something we heard from them loud and clear is that they get villainized if they have any dead sharks on their boat, if they land a shark, that they become kind of a public enemy number one.

So I just want to reiterate that I see that as a very clear way forward for NOAA fisheries to continue to promote the fact that our shark fisheries are executed in a very sustainable way and that we have highly sustainable shark fisheries that should be used. So I just wanted to echo that comment. And again, just to reiterate, that we've heard that from a lot of the charter fisherman in the Gulf

of Mexico.

Second thing real quick and this is to Peter's question about additional surveys. My group has been doing a lot of those surveys, just trying to cast as wide a net as possible. We're currently analyzing results from 1,000 digital surveys, online, electronic surveys of anglers across the Gulf of Mexico just trying to get at some of these current trends, rates, locations, hot spots.

And to your question, Peter, we will have those data examined soon. And by soon, I mean August. Our report is due in August. So I'll be sure to share that. That's some of the NOAA RESTORE work that Guy mentioned in his proposal. So yeah, that's all for me.

MR. BROOKS: Great. Thanks, Marcus.

And even though you're not in the room, you

perfectly anticipated Peter's follow-up question.

And he actually put his placard up, and you stuck

your landing on that. So thank you. All right.

Let's go last person online right now, Greg

Skomal.

MR. SKOMAL: Thank you. Just really building on what Marcus is saying, making you aware of the fact that at the University of Massachusetts, we conducted a study a couple of years ago a survey over the last couple of years. And it was published earlier this year with over 500 respondents and high 70-plus percent depredation rate reported and some regional results as well as angler attitudes from fishing guides and the private sector.

So I believe we sent that to Karyl.

But if we haven't, we're happy to do that. And I
think it should be probably circulated to the
fully advisory panel. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks very much. Let's come back into the room. And I've got Marty, Jeff, Mike, Jason, John. Marty, you are up.

MR. SCANLON: Yeah, Guy, can you clarify how NMFS collects the data on depredation in the PLL industry. And do you think the covered method is sufficient to fully document

those depredations? And if not, what would be 1 2 your suggestion to do that better? So currently right now, 3 MR. DUBECK: 4 the figure I put out there was more from observer 5 rates, observed sets, and depredation rates. 6 I think in the future there's going to be more 7 fields added to logbooks to kind of get more 8 information on those events. 9 That it, Marty? MR. BROOKS: Okay. Jeff Oden? 10 11 MR. ODEN: Thank you. I find it 12 pretty amazing that after a year, we still 13 haven't got a last New England longline survey 14 statistics. But for our review, let's see, three of the last four surveys were all-time high 15 16 starting back in 2009. 17 And then 2018 was not because the 18 previous one in 2012 was probably a 56 percent increase over the previous all-time high. 19 So 20 depredation is not in our imagination. 21 happening.

In our area, we have a green-stick --

had a green-stick fishery. Guys would go out in the spring and early summer and the guys quit bothering with it, primarily because they can't get a fish to the boat. It's not their imagination, nor are these stocks our imagination that are growing.

And I just can't wait to see the most recent 2021 survey. With that said, I'd just like to offer a comment of our former esteemed colleague, Bob Hueter. And his comment was in reference to a pelagic longline catch mortality study by Dewey and myself where we ended up catching in one day more than he actually had deemed still swimming in the Atlantic.

His comment was, I may have missed the recovery. I too think the agency is missing the recovery. And it's well past time for a review, a stock assessment, or whatever and to open these fisheries up.

It's not our imagination, this depredation. It's new. And I mean, it goes back to the beginning of the shark fishery. It wasn't

this bad then. I don't know what's changed. But I don't think it's learned behavior. It's just an abundance of sharks.

In our area, it's duskies. And primarily -- well, it's all species. But duskies predominate, and that seems to be your big worry. I mean, the advent of all the concern, it was going to take 400 years for them to rebuild.

Dewey and myself had a survey through the Pascagoula lab. And they allocated considerable funds to get this survey done in probably five or six trips. We did it in 18 hours and had all that we needed. And anyhow, I could go on. As I said, you missed the recovery.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Jeff. Let's go over to Mike P.

MR. PIERDINOCK: Well, thank you. I mean, some of the comments I've noted, this is not restricted to the southeast or the Gulf states. We have the same problem in New England. I'm happy that Dr. Skomal called in and shared with you the observations with the great white

shark interactions that are quite terrifying if you encounter them, especially near shore where the juveniles hang out.

But this is -- and with the observation of Bob Humphrey with the porbeagles, there's no lack of porbeagles. We have them in tremendous numbers. And as the temperature increases, they go up Bob's way and into Maine.

We have them earlier in the season.

But whether it's porbeagles, great whites, blue sharks, and now makes which the U.S. implemented its measures a few years ago with circle hooks and so on and achieved 90 percent reduction, we've seen greater numbers of them south of the Vineyard and the Cape as well as north. And we have more interactions with them. And as you can see, many of these are examples of protected species that we now see them in tremendous numbers.

When we see this disconnect with our bag limits, where prohibitions and so one that are inconsistent with what we see on the water,

that's where those in the community, the fishers out in the water lose confidence in the system.

As Dewey pointed out, do we need to conduct stock assessments? Do we need to do that as the first step in order to then address the ACLs?

And it's Peter's recommendation was shot on at what needs then to be done to selectively have the commercial fleet going to these areas as well as change any recreational for-hire bag limits to try to address this inconsistency. There's no doubt there's predation up by us, and this measure is to address what's in the southeast. But we do have the same problem, and we've had it for some time now. And it's only getting worse. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Jason, let's go over to you.

MR. ADRIANCE: Thanks, Bennett. And a lot of folks have already touched on stock assessments which is what I wanted to comment on. And obviously you can drive up demand all you want. You can potentially deal with these fin

bans.

But unless you have stock assessments on what you've identified as these problem sharks or these rebuilding sharks, it doesn't matter. I understand Amendment 14. They help somewhat with that in getting some realistic harvest numbers for more sustainable species.

But the fact of the matter is right now we're stuck in single species management.

And until we have more holistic ecosystem-based management, we're going to end up in these situations where the time between the single stock assessments. You can have things like a missed recovery or even a missed decline.

But something needs to be done faster.

I'm happy to see bull sharks in the Gulf of

Mexico might actually get an assessment. But

that still puts us years away from any adjusted

quotas. It just moves too slow. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Let's go over to John, then Jeff Kneebone. And then Charlie, I've seen your card go up and down. So you'll let me

1	know by the time we get around. Let's go to
2	John.
3	MR. DEPERSENAIRE: Yeah, thank you.
4	I was just thinking back to the equity
5	environmental justice presentation we had before.
6	And I really have to contend in my mind that a
7	lot of these shark fin bans are really
8	inconsistent with that policy. So the only
9	comment I'd like to make is I'd really like to
LO	see the agency encourage full utilization of
L1	legally harvested dead fish. I think that would
L2	be helpful to help with a lot of these state and
L3	federal fin ban agendas. Thanks.
L <b>4</b>	MR. BROOKS: Thanks, John. Jeff
L5	Kneebone?
L6	DR. KNEEBONE: Thank you, Bennett.
L7	And I'll preface this by saying that I know that
L8	this comment may seem nepotistic as someone who
L9	applies for federal funding for things like this.
20	But I do mean it in an objective sense, as
21	objectively as I can.
22	So as someone who's actively tried to

work with industry to look at the tuna depredation problem in North Carolina and sought funding to do so for the last three to four cycles for some grants and consistently received high scores yet no funding, it's just a little bit frustrating as someone who's trying to be active to trying to push and not getting any return, even though this issue is of growing importance. So don't mean to -- I mean, it seems a little self-serving. But it's definitely trying to be an objective comment.

And then the other thing is just relating to the funding cycles. For grant proposals that we've put in, we're looking one season down the road before we even can commence work. And that's, of course, delaying the delivery of data, one, two, three years from now.

So it's this kind of timing problem where we have where the science, even if it's commissioned next year, we won't have information for two, three years down the line. And obviously, this problem is not going away as

evidenced by the fact that it's been pretty consistent and getting worse. So I just encourage the agency to maybe explore ways to collect information more proactively and maybe work to free up some internal funds to get things going on the ground, not necessarily with me but with the academic community in general. Thank you very much.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Jeff. And actually, I think what you're wrestling with is what we around the table call expertise. You're here because you have that expertise as does everybody. So I appreciate the care you take, but your perspective is really important on those things that you know. Let's go over to Rick Weber.

MR. WEBER: Thank you. I've said this before, but now we're face to face. I'll say it one more time and that is that I have two groups that I like and trust who I think are trying to do their very best. And the data is pointing in different directions.

You've got all of this data that says we may be recovered and yet when we do the other surveys, you're like, no, we're not recovered yet. When I look at that in IAC, when we talk about data streams that don't fit, there's a temptation to say, well, then one of them must be an error. But there's also a possibility that there's a piece that we either don't know or haven't taken into account yet.

And I'm going to give you Rick Weber's lay theory of sharks. And that is I'm wondering if they are not like pouring cold molasses on a plate. They're piling up over here.

all the places you're wanting them to spread, you will overfill the plate because cold molasses takes too long to reach the edge of the plate.

And so I would call it a shortcoming of the model that we look -- as we do with so many species, we look for homogeneity. But no one tells the sharks where they're supposed to go as they recover.

You're going to be a Maryland shark, and you're going to be a Virginia shark. They have to go through the natural process of fighting for territory. And when they fight for territory, they move a little bit down the beach or up the beach.

And then the next time, they fight for territory. It's -- they're cold molasses.

They're not simply going to run to where we want them to go. And I find it to be a shortcoming of the model that we look at almost as I say, a homogeneous stock that is if they are not everywhere, then they are not recovered. It is conceivable that they are over-recovered at one point and under-recovered in a different area.

Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Rick. Let's go to Charlie in this room and then we'll go back online to Tim Pickett. Charlie?

MR. BERGMANN: I was hesitant to get into this. But every time I start talking about sharks or hear about sharks, something is being

eaten that doesn't need to be eaten. I'm reminiscent of the movie Jaws when the big shark craze came into the U.S., and everyone was actively fishing for the big one.

They did a survey down the east coast to Florida down from Ormand Beach down to Ponce Inlet and they may even gone through New Severna Beach when they flew over the beach with helicopters and they were counting sharks. And unbeknownst to all the bathers in the surf, the spring breakers and all that were there, there were hundreds of sharks between the bathers and the beach. But folks didn't know they were there.

We only have to look at national TV of the acres and acres of sharks cruising the coast in the spring migration from starting at the lower end of Florida and work up all the way through the Gulf. Fisherman, you've got a big source with the pelagic longline folks for shark information. You've got video cameras on the boats.

You ought to be able to see what's 1 2 coming on board the boat of stuff that's been eaten up. That may not help you with the exact 3 4 species that's doing the eating. But it's 5 prevalent. It happens. It's happening more and more often. 6 7 There were boats that came out of the 8 Gulf unloading in Venice that lost half of their 9 catch to sharks. It's a problem. And as Dewey 10 says, until we get stock assessments, we can't 11 address the problem. But every year that we 12 don't have the information, the problem is 13 multiplied. So at some point, we've got to start 14 dividing instead of multiplying. Thank you. Thanks, Charlie. 15 MR. BROOKS: 16 go online now to Tim Pickett. Tim, we'll get your line open here in one sec. Okay. 17 18 good. 19 MR. PICKETT: Hi, can you hear me? 20 MR. BROOKS: Yes, we can. 21 MR. PICKETT: Okay. I'm kind of going

to put the recreational hat on right now because

of where I'm located here in South Florida. It's a dumpster fire here with no better way of putting it. And the biggest input I get from people down here is they're frustrated with how to move the needle.

And I kind of understand it a little deeper in terms of the need for stock assessments and the need for additional science. And the blockade to that always seems to be funding. And so I guess this is a very lucrative business down here.

The recreational fishing business, I mean, not just in south Florida either. I mean, you look at North Carolina. It's the areas where these problems are really, really bad, North Carolina.

Like, Charlie was just saying in

Venice, massive amount of funds go through there
in terms of rec fishery. South Florida, I mean,
it's a booming, booming industry. I would be
interested to see with these guys, they're asking
for a way to shift what's going on in terms of

having an end game or having when do we open the fishery up, all that stuff.

And if it's money that's slowing the process down, I'd like to know what the money would be. And this is an industry that's got quite a bit of money in it. It'd be neat to see if there could be maybe privately raised funds through tournaments, fundraisers, whatever throughout the recreational community to get things moving.

Or if there is even a mechanism for that, I'd be curious to see. I'd implore you guys to look into that. See if there's a mechanism for private funding to speed some of this stuff up. That's it.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Tim. Let's just see if anyone else wants to get in on those conversation, either online or in the room. I feel like we've had a good go round on this. All right. I think we're good. Thank you, all, for all the feedback.

I'm hearing a few key things. One,

just affirming that the uptick that's being seen up and down the coast, the focus on the need for continuing to survey on interactions and tracking that as well as obviously the key role that assessments are going to play here. And Tim's point at the end here, is there a creative way to move all of it faster, which is another thing.

Just everything needs to move quicker here, any way to push this forward.

And then a number of comments around so what to do about this. There were a number of comments there. But I think the one that really seemed to pop most around the table was the need to revitalize the fishery, the bottom longline, addressing the marketing, public perception issues. So a number of comments there. So thank you all for that conversation. Guy, anything you want to say here at the end?

MR. DUBECK: No.

MR. BROOKS: Good. All right then.

Thanks, everyone, very much. If there are no
other topics we need to cover, I think what we

should be doing is getting to public comment a little bit early. Let's see if there's anyone in the room who would like to make a public comment or anyone online who would like to make a public comment.

And for those of you who are online, just raise a virtual hand which you should find at the bottom of your screen or just throw something in the chat as well if you're not finding the virtual hand. And for those who are making public comments, just if you can start off with just your name and affiliation so folks know who you are. And just keep it focused for just two to three minutes. Thanks. All yours.

MR. HOUTH: Thank you. My name is

Matt Houth and former shark fisherman. And I'm a

fisherman and talking about the -- we definitely

have as everyone said and I think people are

starting to realize we do have a shark problem in

this country.

And what was touched upon, the marketing of the sharks -- and I do handle fish,

Wanchese -- and that definitely needs to be addressed. And really as far as the sale of fins which as a dealer I wouldn't even know. I'd have to do some research before I even tried to sell some fins.

And in the shark market, it's like selling chickens without selling the breast.

It's a valuable part of the shark. And I don't think we're doing the resource justice without being able to sell the fins if we're looking to rebuild the fishery.

But people have touched on this
before. As an industry, we're losing ground
because our infrastructure, fisherman are -- the
commercial fishing industry are losing fisherman
for a variety of different reasons. But the
infrastructure of the commercial fishing
industry, if we lose that which we're losing
ground, there's down in Beaufort, North Carolina,
I don't know there's a pack house there left.

Where Jeff is located in Hatteras, they lost a fish house this year. And in

1 Wanchese, we're hanging on by a thread. 2 losing some of our trucking routes because of not enough product. 3 4 And you've got to take that in 5 consideration if the United States wants to 6 produce seafood in this country. And things 7 aren't happening fast enough. So once the 8 infrastructure is gone, I don't see it ever 9 coming back. So anyway, but I appreciate you 10 guys the last three days. Thank you. 11 Thanks for those MR. BROOKS: 12 Anyone else in the room have any comments. 13 public comments? Okay. If not, let's go online. 14 Christina and then Alana. So let's open up 15 Christina's line first if we can. And hang on, 16 Christina. I'll let you know when it's open. 17 Okay. You're good. 18 MS. VAETH: You're talking to me, right? 19 20 MR. BROOKS: I am talking to you, 21 right. 22 MS. VAETH: Okay, very good. I hear

some people commenting about stock assessments for quotas. But I don't want to talk about that because there is quota still currently that's not being harvested.

So it really is the public perception that is the problem. I was just wondering if there was something that NOAA could do to help promote the public perception. One thing could be to place the species on the Fish Watch site because it is the nation's database for sustainable seafood.

Another thing could be to support, like, the Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Act because that accomplishes the dual purpose of improving global management while also leveling the playing field for U.S. commercial fisherman which is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act. But I mostly just wanted to say it really is public perception because there is quota available and it hasn't been harvested. And the reason why is because commercial fishermen are having a hard time marketing their product.

1 MR. BROOKS: Great. Thank you very 2 much, Christina. Let's go to the next speaker, Alana. And Alana, if you wouldn't mind just 3 starting with your full name and any kind of 4 affiliation, that'd be great. Thank you. 5 Yes, can you hear me? 6 MS. HARRISON: MR. BROOKS: Actually, if you can get 7 8 a little bit closer to the mic or speak up a 9 little bit. That would be helpful. 10 MS. HARRISON: Sure. I'm Alana. Ι have a seafood market in Hatteras. And I hold 11 12 some federal dealer's permits. And I wanted to 13 share with you my perspective and hope you take 14 it into consideration when developing your draft 15 plans. 16 I think perhaps it's easy for you all 17 to get a picture of us in your head that is never 18 challenged. The other banks are no longer sleepy 19 fishing towns. We've been exploited into tourist 20 towns, and our fish stocks are being used up in

Commercial fishermen and people

the name of fun.

21

selling local fish like myself are a subculture.

Once everyone was in the fishing family. Now

we're a minority, the hidden working class.

My family opened our seafood market in 2007 when we saw snapper/grouper getting cut back. At that time, we could still fish large mesh gillnets in the state waters. So 100 pounds of grouper was okay for us.

Now we have a two-week season in October and a fill the void with tuna. It used to be easy to get because longliners would come into Hatteras Village. But now our channel is too shallow and unreliable.

Now I have to compete with companies across the East Coast for fish I used to be able to get one mile down the road. I can't move 5,000 pounds of tuna a week in my retail store. So I'm put on the bottom of the list.

I have morals, so I'm not able to sell imported tuna. So I tell my customers I can't get it. Right now, I'm trying to figure out how to market Spanish mackerel instead.

But the places who don't share my
ethics have to have it. So they buy low quality
imports and pass them off as the same local
product. It frustrates me because it's a scam,
straight up fraud and no one cares.

And the thing is it's so easy and cheap that I can't necessarily blame them. I can go online every day, click a few buttons, add Brazilian tuna, Indonesian mahi to my food service order, and have it delivered in 12 hours filleted for half the price. But I don't support wire leaders and J hooks, so I don't want that fish.

I want high quality fish caught by my longliners down the road. The local tuna is a nightmare to get. For example, last week, I ordered fish when the boat left the dock.

I waited five days for them to get in, taking orders for tuna the entire time just to have the dealer tell me he didn't have enough.

So the people who get hurt here are the domestic consumers that want local fish because it's

Shouldn't NOAA have the backs of the citizens that are paying taxes to manage this public trust resource and ensure their access? I have customers come in all the time asking me to buy their bag limit fish they caught on a private boat. I have to take time out of my day to educate them when I could be doing something productive and making money.

Ohio why I can't buy their Mahi. And then I spend my evenings working on articles and videos to educate people on why imports are killing our industry. And yeah, it feels like a waste of time because nobody cares and there's no repercussions for selling mislabeled fish. So you all just are going to let us all go out of business.

And so before I get kicked off, I want to add on the Outer Banks you might've seen us in the national news last week when we had two houses collapse near the nor'easter. In

February, the first house collapsed. And within a day, debris scattered 15 miles down the island.

Park rangers rallied volunteers to clean it up the best they could. Afterwards, they asked eight homeowners to remove their houses. They're going to fall into the ocean next. We need them off the park.

The homeowners decided not to move their second homes because insurance would not pay for relocating. But it turned out the insurance would pay if the house fell into the ocean. So the homeowners are waiting the tide out. Now we must suffer the consequences. Fishermen, fish markets, restaurants, and most greatly the marine ecosystem because offshore Rodanthe where those three houses collapsed are prime pelagic fishing grounds.

So should we look at it as an upside that floating debris attracts mahi? Or should we look at it as unfair that they can throw their entire houses away in the ocean. But if longliners lose a piece of mano, they get

attacked. So when you're drafting your environmental justice plan, keep in mind that the commercial fishermen are on that list of minorities too. And I appreciate your time listening to me.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks very much, Alana.

Appreciate it. Let me just check and see if
there are any other commenters in the room or
online. Yeah, please. Again, if you could just
get to a mic and start with name and affiliation.
Thanks.

MR. HOPKINS: Glen Hopkins, commercial fisherman. I don't want to say much. I wasn't going to say anything. But somebody said something as far as the quotas, I think what a lot of people don't understand is that primary target species was the sandbar shark. And they're the most edible, best fin ratio.

And I think it was -- if I remember properly, it made up, like, 60, 70 percent of our catch. And the other was dusky. And as a fisherman, there's so many of these things, you

can't go fish and weed through them. So that's part of the problem why people aren't target them or shark fishing. There's just too many of those species to make it worthwhile. Thanks.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks very much. Let me check again and see if there's anyone else. I've got somebody online. If we can open up Tom Twyford's line, that would be great. Okay. Tom, you should be able to weigh in now.

MR. TWYFORD: Yeah, thank you.

Appreciate you guys addressing the shark

depredation issue. I'm Tom Twyford. I'm the

president of the West Palm Beach Fishing Club.

It dates back to 1934 over in Palm Beach County. Got a really long history of conservation legacy. And I want to preface my comments by saying we've always stepped up when sharks needed help.

Gosh, we helped Dr. Sam Gruber when he was doing his lemon shark stuff. We hosted Peter Benchley on multiple occasions promoting shark conservation. So we're all about a good balance.

In fact, we closed all of our shark categories in our club years ago to signal that we cared about that resource. But there is definitely an imbalance now. My comments are related to what we see off of Palm Beach County and the recreational industry.

It's mostly bull sharks and sandbar sharks. There's no shortage of them. It was a very, very rare day when a shark would eat a sailfish. And sailfish is our premier fish.

Our organization has been at the forefront of sailfish conservation since the 1930s. And it never used to happen. I mean, it was a very rare occurrence when a sailfish on the end of the line got eaten by a shark. And now it happens all the time.

And so we concur with a lot of the comments that have been made with regarding to creating markets, reinvigorating a shark commercial market. I know sandbars are protected. But if you come off the coast of Palm Beach County, it sure doesn't look that way.

And one of the things that I don't know has come up, but one of the things that's proliferated in our area is in the popularity of shark dives. And so we have had an explosion of dive operators, mostly operating out of Jupiter. Just google shark dive Jupiter. You'll see what I'm talking about with these interactive dives with sharks which I'll admit is really cool.

I used to go to Walker's Cay in the 1990s and I did the shark rodeo over there for multiple times. Prior to them doing that, there was never a lot of sharks on the reefs over there. Once they started that shark rodeo, all you had to do was drive your boat to that area and rev your motors and they'd come like a wild pack of dogs.

And now we have the same thing occurring off of Jupiter. And it's very difficult and hard to understand when this activity is prohibited in state waters and it's perfectly legal in federal waters. And of course, it's just three miles off the beach.

We have really great visibility. And so we totally understand why there's an interest in this activity. My question to the panel would be, is altering shark behavior a good thing by going to the same spot day in, day out, feeding sharks and putting people in the water with them?

Are we okay with that? Does that have an impact on what we're seeing locally with this proliferation of sharks? And so I know there's ethics involved with that. And it's more of probably a South Atlantic Council management issue.

But we have definitely altered the behavior of these animals with this particular activity. And I'm not suggesting for a minute that's going to solve all of our shark depredation problems. Clearly, there's a lot of other things going on here.

But this, to me, seems like low hanging fruit. And it's a thing. And I mean, if we're okay with it, that's fine. If we think altering the animals' behavior is okay to do,

then so be it. But I wanted to bring it to the panel's attention because it's something that's more localized to our area because of our great visibility and close proximity to the ledge there.

But just wanted to make those comments. And I have said in previous letters to the panel and the council that if there's any way the West Palm Beach Fishing Club can assist in collecting data, we're real involved with acoustical telemetry work. We're willing to help. An to the previous commenters, comments about fundraising, we're pretty good at that too.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Tom.

MR. TWYFORD: If there's a financial need or a need for boots on the ground to help collect data, you can count on the West Palm Beach Fishing Club. Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks very much, Tom.

I've got one more public comment. Christina, you
wanted to come back into the -- okay. Actually,

I've got three new commenters.

So Christina, I'm going to put you on hold for a second because you've gotten to jump in once. Let's bring in Bob Hueter and then Steven Trbovich and then back to Christina. Bob, welcome. Nice to see you-ish.

MR. HUETER: Well, hello, everyone.

This is Bob Hueter of OSEARCH and former AP

member. I miss going to those meetings there,

seeing all of you. I'm glad to see I'm still

being quoted a year or more after I've gone off

the committee or perhaps I should say misquoted,

Jeff. We can talk about that offline.

But I just want to offer some perspective. I don't like seeing this issue of shark depredation portrayed as a shark problem. We had a shark problem. We've been through a shark problem. That was back in 1990 about 30 years ago when we had tremendous declines in our shark populations.

This is not a shark problem. Today what we have is a conservation success story.

This is a shark success. And now we have to adapt to that success.

And we would be naive if we didn't look at adapting. And the adaptations are going to fall on a number of places, not just shark depredation but short-term imbalances between sharks and their prey, sharks feeding on things like endangered species. The need for -- I just heard somebody mention ecotourism, use of sharks, and how that can help the economy.

And yes, in fact, we do have to keep an eye on public safety issues with an increase in shark population. But keep in mind, everyone, very few of us were alive or certainly not fishing in the 1950s. I remember fishing off of Delray Beach with my grandfather back then and having sharks eat a shellfish every once in a while and certainly barracuda when we were trawling.

And I saw something about great hammerheads and bull sharks eating or being a problem now in the Keys on tarpin. Well, for

goodness sakes. They've been a problem. You can go back 100 years or more in some of the reports from Boca Grande and read about sharks being a problem there.

So let's celebrate this. I know it's a matter of perspective. But let's remember that this is a conservation success and let's adapt to it. Let's not call it, please, a shark problem.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. Thanks, Bob.

And for the record, your name was only called in once. So just so you know. But it's nice to have you in the mix. Let's open up Steven

Trbovich's line, please.

MR. TRBOVICH: Thank you. I'm just here commenting as a member of the public here. Bob made a number of good points just now about the -- I think I mentioned them in the HMS meeting last year.

This is a sense of I'm getting with all the talk about pushing for more utilization of this fishery, more -- I mean, I know back in 2019 when the last time when NOAA tried to drum

up the demand with press statements and such, I mean, I honestly looked at some of those things and I have thought you were going to take out the Chick-Fil-A style billboards with a tune to say eat more shark. That is kind of how we got into that situation that Bob was mentioning back in the early '90s. Shark got pushed as a, quote-unquote, sustainable alternative.

And we turned the taps open -- wide open for about ten years or so and crashed it.

So those were good points there. Another point I would want to make out and it sort of relates to what Tom was just talking about because he and I are both up in the same stretch of water, albeit he's fishing and I'm diving.

And I hear a lot of talk about -- I've heard a lot of talk about, oh, this species is such a problem, where we are. There's one comment about it's like molasses. They all pile up in one area.

To address the molasses comment, I would point to the fact that this is the highly

migratory species panel. And we know that some of these species have very wide ranges. And I think there was just a sighting of a satellite tagged silky by divers up in Palm Beach that in the last year was tracked going all the way up into the Gulf of Mexico and then coming around back to Palm Beach.

A lot of these things are migratory and seasonal. Like, Tom was complaining about the sandbars. I can tell you as a diver that in the ledge on the deep ledge off Jupiter, we generally only see sandbars in the late spring and summer months.

Aside from that, they're gone. About the same time of year is when we see silky sharks show up which to be honest, I do have to wonder if that's one of the factors. I haven't heard them mentioned on this call. But I know as a diver that for a number of years largely because we were seeing so few dusky sharks people were getting silkies and duskies confused.

And there was the one comment that,

oh, it was a brown shark. That the species ID is not always that great. So I suppose to sum up that we do have to remember that this management process is based on science.

We do have a lot of people yelling for when's the stock assessment coming, is that necessary. That is the process we have to follow. It needs to be good data that we can actually base a fishery off of.

But I can't just short circuit this.

We just actually -- we just had that happen here
in Florida with goliath grouper. We have a
limited reopening starting next year which
thankfully that got busted down to just
iuveniles.

But that was pretty much entirely driven by depredation complaints. And a lot of that was not based on science. So I'm not eager to see NOAA go down that route on the federal level.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Steven.

MR. TRBOVICH: Anyway, thank you for

your time.

MR. BROOKS: Thank you very much.

Appreciate it. I've got two more people in the queue, maybe a third. Let's go to Hannah Medd and then we'll go to another former AP member, Rusty Hudson. Hannah?

MS. MEDD: Hi, are you guys able to hear me?

MR. BROOKS: Yes, but if you could speak a little louder, that would be helpful.

MS. MEDD: Okay. I'll lean in. Hi, yeah, my name is Hannah and I'm a scientist with a local nonprofit here in the Palm Beach area.

And I just wanted to quickly mention we come up against the conversation about in our local area about depredation being linked to the diving.

But I just wanted to let people know that we have been working with the operators for about five or six years now. And it is -- we have found that it's very species-specific. And often on those days when we're out there collecting data, basically looking at the amount

of bait that's used, the amount of time in the water, just really detailed information of the interactions between the recreational divers and the sharks themselves and then some of their movements and possible impacts, we do notice that at that time there's two to three shark diving boats that are typically surrounded by up to 100 fishing boats that are within line of sight.

So just want to put a little
perspective on that little corner of the world
knowing obviously that depredation is an issue
that's global pretty much. And also just let
everyone know that there is research being done,
looking at the individual species and the impacts
on their movement and behaviors in that area as
well. So yeah, that's all I wanted to say.
Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks very much. And I'm just going to note I'm really glad we were able to get the public comment about 15 minutes early today given the number of people who are wanting to weigh in. I will also note that we

are now starting to get closer to actual closing time.

So let's just keep working through the queue. Let's go to Rusty and then we will go to someone who's by the name of A.D. And again, if folks can just start with your full name and affiliation. Rusty, welcome back. Rusty, are you there?

MR. HUDSON: Can you hear me?

MR. BROOKS: Yeah, we got you now.

MR. HUDSON: Okay. Sorry about that.

I'm trying to work with this iPad. Historically, the Magnuson Act, 1976. A couple years after that, the pre-management plan for sharks and other highly migratory species. And then the encouragement to develop the fishery which

By mid-1985 thereabouts, it started getting a lot better with people like Chris
Branton out of Alabama and some of the Fort
Pierce and Daytona Beach guys and some of the
North Carolina people. All of them started

occurred slowly in the early '80s.

developing the fishery. Never was there a pound of shark really monitored properly.

Florida didn't even do speciesspecific until '86. Once you start getting into
all this impact on the sandbars, their migrations
going to Mexico and back. They migrate up from
Mexico in the spring. We have a lot of females
and males that come together, then they do their
thing, then they separate.

Then they get up to North Carolina.

The pregnant females from the year before wind up dumping their pups. The duskies, same deal.

Massive amount of adults in Mexico. How much has Mexico helped us? None, zero, over all these years. They listened in, in the early '90s.

Now we have a huge population of duskies and of sandbars. And we have rebuilt populations of Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic blacktip as well as some other species I won't get into. But our commercial fishermen have to be 100 percent on their ID.

And that ID is important. It was not

in existence in the management plans and efforts of the states and the feds back then. Then the five councils, New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, those five councils handed off the sharks to the feds.

then they got caught in budgets and other stuff and couldn't do what John Carmichael who was leading SEDAR once we morphed from just doing stock assessments in Miami with NEFSC. We did the SEDAR. And the SEDAR was where John Carmichael who has been on point with that from early on pointed out that we need to do two or three species of sharks every year. We haven't done it. And now --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. BROOKS: Hey, Rusty. I'm going to need you to start to wind it down. Okay?

MR. HUDSON: -- sharks we haven't done, these bull sharks and other types of stocks that you're talking about that haven't been assessed. Oh, they're in the queue. We're just

finishing up hammerheads. 1 2 But we're not doing the stock assessments the way we used to. We're doing 3 research tracks and operational assessments. 4 5 It's different from the way we did it before. So I'm saying that we're not going to 6 7 catch up at this rate with the science. And it's 8 only going to get worse with the depredation. 9 And I believe a lot of people on both sides of the aisle when it comes to fishing, whether it's 10 recreational or commercial and/or the non-fishing 11 12 environmental community, they have to come to 13 terms with the predator rich environment they've 14 created and it's a quarter century, 30 years of it. 15 So --16 MR. BROOKS: Thanks. 17 MR. HUDSON: -- that's the reality. 18 You need to find a way not increase as much as 19 like Jimmy Hull pointed out be able to catch the allocation. 20 21 MR. BROOKS: Thanks, Rusty. 22 (Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. HUDSON: Thank you.

MR. BROOKS: Thank you. I've got two more speakers and four more minutes. So let's do the math. A.D., let's bring you in. And if you could start again with name and affiliation.

MS. DEGRUCHY: I'll make this quick.

My name is Astrid DeGruchy. I live here in

Islamorada. I am a recreational angler, and my

fianc, is a charter captain out at Bud N Marys.

addressing the shark problem. But to Christina's point, if we wanted to kill bull shark down here in the Florida Keys, we could. It's just it's so frowned upon, and we also have a show on WAYPOINT TV. And there's a lot of influential people like YouTubers and people who have bigger shows like Into the Blue.

And I think that the exposure of maybe doing a partnership with you guys if we do a video, just a partnership with NOAA and just educating the people would go a really long way because it's just now if we wanted to do a video

and killing a shark, the comments are just, like, save the sharks. They don't understand that they're a problem. So maybe that's something to look into is to maybe collaborate with highly influential shows and people to educate and move things to that direction.

MR. BROOKS: Thank you very much.

Appreciate it. And Christina, we'll give you a
last quick second bite here. If we can open up
Christina's line, please.

MS. VAETH: Hi, thank you. I just wanted to go to Bob Hueter's comments. This really is a success story. And I just wish that there'd be more to promote and educate the public about we have a model of successful fishery management. And that full utilization is important because without the value of the fin sales and the only way to promote the fishery is to increase retention limits.

But that is just putting more work on the fisherman in order to receive the same amount of pay. So that would essentially be, like,

suggesting that we put more work and more hours on people but give them the same amount of pay which is not a good solution. But a good solution would be to promote and educate the public so that there would be more focus on legislation like the Sustainable Shark Fisheries and Trade Act.

MR. BROOKS: Thank you so much,

Christina. And thanks to all the members of the

public who have hung in here. I can't recall the

last time we had so many public comments, and

it's really good to hear. So thank you, all, for

hanging in there and folding in these

perspectives.

At this point, let's move to close.

It's been two and a half days and I know everyone probably has places to get to. Before I hand it off to Randy, let me just say from here, first of all, thank you all for what I thought was a really good meeting and discussion.

And we navigated the very treacherous shoals of a hybrid meeting. And I think we did

it reasonably well. So huge props to Pete and everyone on the HMS staff for putting this together and to all the AP members and public who went through it with us.

Thank you. With any luck in September, we'll all just be around the table. So fingers crossed. I want to -- a lot of good conversations I just want to sort of call out in particular. I thought the A-13 conversation really demonstrated the value of these meetings and the opportunity for feedback for the agency to hear your perspectives and respond.

So I think it's really a -- it's a great example of why you all come together. So thanks to everyone for that and we'll just keep them going. There's never a lack of conversations to talk about.

Just in terms of a couple of specifics, next steps from today. Just noted that there were a couple of -- Greg Skomal, you said you've got some survey results that you could share. So maybe we can follow on that.

And it sounded like Marcus Drymon will have some soon. I think maybe he said August or so. So those seem like some specific next steps.

And then I also noted when some of you were out of the room I would like to think about how we handle the question period when leadership is here. There's always so many more questions and comments than we can accommodate. And I don't think the amount of time we're going to get is going to ever change.

So just thinking about how we do that in a way that is balanced. Something I like to think about. So with that, Randy, I hand it over to you to close us out.

MR. BLANKINSHIP: Thanks, Bennett.

And I also appreciate you constantly thinking
about ways to improve the way that our meeting
flows and is operated. Thank you very much for
your work.

I wanted to just let you all know that the summary -- the high level summary that we usually put together for the meeting will be

prepared and will be posted online in the coming weeks. So you can look for that. It is posted when it is available on the HMS advisory panel web page for this meeting right there with the agenda, usually right up at the top. So feel free to keep an eye out for that.

Remember for your travel documents for those of you that travel, please try to get those done as soon as you can. And Pete Cooper will be sending or has sent an email, one of the two, just to remind you about that. And certainly follow the instructions that are provided there.

Bennett mentioned a September meeting.

And we don't have the dates locked in. But I

will just share with you that we are eyeballing

our usual week which is the week of Labor Day.

So you can kind of keep that in mind.

We certainly will announce through email to you all when we kind of get that locked in. But kind of keep that in mind. That meeting week obviously is not necessarily always the best for everybody, but it is one that avoids a lot of

other conflicts with council meetings and various other things. So it is kind of traditionally been a week that we eyeball.

I want to thank HMS management division staff for all of the work that you've done to prepare for this meeting, both on the technical side which has already been mentioned, but also on all the other work that went into it to prepare presentations, the data analysis, and everything that went into it. Thank you very much. You're a great group to lead.

I also want to thank all of you for spending your time with us over the last three days. For those of you that traveled here in person, thanks for your time and coming. And for everybody online, thank you very much for your time as well.

It is great to be moving back in this direction. I hope that we will be able to continue to move in this direction, either through hybrid or in-person meetings. Hopefully the pandemic allows us to continue to move in

1	this direction.
2	So thank you very much for your time.
3	I wish you all the best and safe travels as you
4	head back to your homes or wherever you're headed
5	from here. And we look forward to seeing you at
6	the next meeting. Thanks.
7	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
8	went off the record at 11:48 a.m.)
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15	
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19	
20	
21	
22	

Α
<b>A-13</b> 136:9
<b>A.D</b> 129:5 133:4
<b>a.m</b> 1:12 5:2 66:5,6
140:8
<b>AA</b> 22:15
abide 25:4
ability 33:14 60:12 61:7
74:22
able 6:22 8:8 29:18
30:15 36:8 37:11
39:12 49:10 57:13
61:20 63:8,12 71:1
102:1 107:10 111:15
111:19 116:9 127:7
128:20 132:19 139:19
above-entitled 66:4
140:7
_
abroad 40:20
<b>abundance</b> 58:5 92:3
academia 50:13 51:8
academic 98:7
accepted 32:21
access 11:7 15:18
28:22,22 29:16,16
38:10 39:8,13 45:16
52:20 55:7,20,21
57:15 58:3,6 60:12
63:12,20 64:8 113:4
accessed 56:15
accessibility 64:13
accessing 41:12 56:10
accommodate 137:8
accomplishes 109:14
account 11:21 99:9
achieved 93:13
achieving 43:14
ACLs 77:4,22 94:5
acoustical 120:11
acquired 73:19
acre 24:9
acres 101:16,16
act 10:6 13:5,6,6 16:3
25:22 32:16 34:21
41:5 73:4 109:13,18
129:13 135:7
acting 3:2 31:15
_
actions 40:21
active 31:10 62:19,22
97:7
actively 43:11 77:5,9
96:22 101:4
activities 44:19 46:22
59:5
activity 59:5 118:20
119:3,15
acts 41:6
actual 129:1
— <del></del>
•

II

ad 42:12 adapt 122:2 123:7 adaptations 122:4 adapting 122:4 adaptive 11:20 12:6 add 27:2 30:21 112:8 113:20 added 90:7 adding 73:17 81:8 addition 47:20 additional 41:19 88:3 103:8 address 22:21 23:10 30:1,14 32:7 40:21 94:5,10,13 102:11 124:21 addressed 30:6 52:15 107:2 addressing 45:7 81:18 105:15 116:11 133:11 adequately 30:7 adjourn 4:18 6:6 adjusted 95:18 administration 1:1 13:15 15:5 23:1 24:21 25:5 27:4 administration's 10:13 12:14 25:8 administrations 17:1 24:18 27:3 administrator 3:1,2,3 7:16.17 admit 118:8 **ADRIANCE** 1:15 94:18 adults 130:13 advance 47:17 advanced 40:16 advancing 40:16 advent 92:7 adversely 40:7 advice 19:10 32:21 43:14 advising 85:18 advisory 1:5 6:15,16,17 10:3 33:6 47:14 89:15 138:3 Advocate 32:3 **Advocates** 2:1 58:11 affect 13:11.12 **affiliation** 20:20 106:12 110:5 115:10 129:7 133:5 affirming 105:1 afford 61:9,11,20 **affordable** 63:14 86:8 age 39:7 agencies 40:15 50:21

agency 23:13 44:15 45:2 77:21 81:16 83:22 84:3,11 85:9,19 91:16 96:10 98:3 136:11 agency's 46:4 agenda 138:5 agendas 96:13 aggregate 24:4 ago 8:21 78:9 89:6 93:12 117:2 121:19 agree 10:1 16:19 28:19 82:2 **ahead** 65:4 aisle 132:10 Alabama 1:20 129:20 **ALAN** 2:20 **Alana** 108:14 110:3,3 110:10 115:6 **Alaska** 62:13 albeit 23:22 81:17 124:14 **alive** 122:14 **all-time** 90:15,19 Alliance 2:13 allocated 92:10 allocation 52:18 53:1 53:17 64:10 132:20 **allocations** 50:9 54:17 **allow** 15:14 33:11,13 34:16 **allows** 77:21 139:22 altered 119:13 altering 119:4,22 alternative 124:8 amazing 90:12 ambitions 13:14 ambitious 12:17 15:7 **Amendment** 10:7 18:14 43:5 77:3 95:5 **America** 15:2,9,17 16:21 **American** 2:1,2,17 39:22 Americans 17:21 amount 77:8 103:18 127:22 128:1 130:13 134:21 135:2 137:9 analysis 57:20 64:14 139:9 analyzing 88:6 and/or 59:7 132:11 anew 17:5 **ANGEL** 2:21 angler 55:20 89:10 133:8 anglers 56:5 68:16 69:5

angling 56:3 animal 34:6 animals 34:18 119:14 animals' 119:22 Annapolis 59:21 **announce** 138:18 announced 47:8 anonymously 48:2 answer 25:12 48:1 59:11 65:14 75:20 anticipate 45:22 anticipated 88:19 **Anybody** 11:12 64:2 anymore 22:6 anyway 50:15 108:9 126:22 **AOA** 18:6 **AP** 62:22 66:15 72:16 85:17 121:8 127:5 136:3 apart 31:1 **apex** 75:10 apparent 33:19 appear 34:3 69:21 appears 32:10 **applaud** 80:16 applied 27:18 applies 59:17 96:19 apply 13:21 appreciate 7:1 10:6 18:16 52:1,10 66:15 98:13 108:9 115:4.7 116:11 127:3 134:8 137:16 appreciated 49:12 51:16 appreciation 9:19 58:18 approach 18:11 74:12 appropriate 57:21 approximately 69:4,5 **apps** 73:13 75:7 77:16 aquaculture 18:3,6,6 Aquarium 2:10 area 14:2 15:10 16:6,17 17:6 18:7 19:20 21:21 21:22 29:5,10 31:5 48:1 52:20 70:16 73:20 82:3 90:22 92:4 100:15 118:3,14 120:3 124:20 127:13 127:15 128:15 area-based 59:8 areas 11:10 15:11,14 18:9 30:16 40:6 52:17 70:9 86:2 94:9 103:14 argue 53:15 **arises** 40:11

82:5 88:7

50:22 51:5

article 43:19 **articles** 113:12 **Asian-Americans** 39:22 Aside 125:14 asked 114:5 asking 33:5 47:21 103:21 113:5 **aspect** 19:13 aspects 9:13 13:2 14:8 14:13 19:16 23:15 34:4,17 39:17 83:2 assess 67:9 **assessed** 131:22 **assessment** 76:18,19 76:22 77:13,17,21 78:3 91:18 95:17 126:6 assessments 94:4,20 95:2,13 102:10 103:7 105:5 109:1 131:10 132:3,4 assist 120:9 assistant 3:1,3 7:15,17 35:15 37:8 associated 73:3 Association 2:2,3,16 2:17 **assume** 62:18 **Astrid** 133:7 Atlantic 1:5,18 3:4,6,7,8 3:9,10,11,12,13,14,15 3:16,17,18,19,21 8:4 12:18 37:9,20 42:3,16 67:12 68:18 69:12 70:5,8 91:14 119:11 130:18 131:4 atlas 17:1 **ATMOSPHERIC** 1:1 attached 71:21 attacked 115:1 attention 33:16 34:7 120:2 attest 84:11 attitudes 89:10 attracted 29:2 72:11 attraction 24:2 attracts 114:19 August 46:10 88:13,13 137:2 authorities 26:2 27:8,9 authority 25:3 50:10 authorized 43:8 available 18:8 78:14 109:20 138:3 avenue 1:12 51:7 81:5 average 55:20 avoid 31:20 70:16 82:2

Avoidance 72:4 avoids 138:22 aware 7:3 76:21 89:4

В back 5:4,9 6:1 29:13 32:5,8 40:12 56:5 57:21 59:14 61:7 65:8 68:13 79:19 83:6 84:18 85:6 86:9 89:17 90:16 91:21 96:4 100:18 108:9 111:6 116:14 120:22 121:5 121:18 122:16 123:2 123:21 124:6 125:7 129:7 130:6 131:2 139:18 140:4 **backs** 113:2 **bad** 87:5 92:1 103:15 bag 48:8 61:3,22 64:13 93:21 94:10 113:6 bait 68:10 128:1 **balance** 6:20 116:22 **balanced** 137:12 **ban** 96:13 banks 110:18 113:20 bans 33:1 84:20 95:1 96:7 barracuda 122:18 **barriers** 40:3 41:7.9.12 41:19 44:22 45:7 46:19 base 30:8 126:9 based 15:21,22 25:10 59:3 126:4,18 **basic** 26:2 basically 127:22 **basis** 26:19 77:10 bass 60:18 61:4 bathers 101:10,12 **Bay** 2:8 42:5 59:6,20 64:7 beach 60:16 61:17,21 100:5,6 101:6,8,8,13 116:13,15 117:5,22 118:22 120:9,19 122:16 125:4,7 127:13 129:21 beat 83:9 **Beaufort** 107:19 **Beautiful** 15:3,9,18 16:21

bedevil 26:12

119:22

beginning 49:14 91:22

73:19 92:2 119:4,14

**behavior** 66:19 72:5

behaviors 128:15

believe 7:7 37:2 78:4,9 89:12 132:9 **bell** 72:10 **belong** 38:17 **BEN** 3:13 **Benchley** 116:21 benefit 33:14 benefits 45:16 Bennett 1:12 7:10 21:1 37:10 47:19 83:11 86:17 94:18 96:16 137:15 138:13 BERGMAN 1:16 Bergmann 28:16,17 100:20 best 18:8 20:16 51:7 98:21 114:4 115:18 138:21 140:3 better 26:18 34:3,12,16 35:8 39:2 43:8 45:12 45:13 53:5 54:8 56:11 63:12 66:1 67:9 74:17 76:13 90:2 103:2 129:19 bevond 48:6 64:20 65:2 75:18 **Biden** 24:20 **big** 28:20 55:18 70:19 85:2 86:6 92:6 101:2 101:4,19 **bigger** 133:16 biggest 103:3 **Bight** 70:5 **bill** 16:9 billboards 124:4 **billfish** 1:16 68:22 billion 16:4 biodiversity 15:19 bisexual 40:4 bit 8:5 20:14 24:1 50:7 65:19 74:6 97:6 100:5 104:6 106:2 110:8,9 **bite** 134:9 Black 39:21 blacktip 130:19 **blame** 112:7 **BLANKINSHIP** 3:4 7:10 137:15 blockade 103:9 blue 2:20 93:10 133:17 **bluefin** 2:1,8,17 55:16 57:1 60:16,17 61:8 79:5 **board** 68:10 102:2 boat 24:2,2 43:21 56:15 56:17,17,18 61:6,9,10 72:8 79:6 82:3 87:11 91:4 102:2 112:17

113:7 118:14 **boats** 56:6,21 60:21,21 60:22 78:5 101:22 102:7 128:7,8 **Bob** 2:8 78:21 91:10 93:5 121:4,5,8 123:9 123:16 124:6 134:12 **Bob's** 93:8 **Boca** 123:3 **BOEM** 12:12 14:5 21:15 23:5 25:3 27:6,16,19 Bonanza 2:8 booming 103:20,20 boots 120:17 born 131:6 bothering 91:3 bottom 69:18 82:17 85:21 105:14 106:8 111:18 **Bound** 2:11 **bounded** 22:10 **boxes** 39:7 **BRAD** 3:15 **Branch** 3:5,8 **Branton** 129:20 Brazilian 112:9 break 5:22 65:6 breakers 101:11 **breast** 107:7 **BREWSTER-GEISZ** 3:5 **Brian** 12:11 14:4 **Bridge** 57:3 brief 8:8 briefly 13:3 20:10 87:1 bring 18:11 23:17 25:6 27:8,8 28:14 31:21 52:4 56:5 61:8 63:4 64:1 83:8 85:6 86:14 120:1 121:4 133:4 bringing 17:5 **broad** 55:13 broaden 42:18 **broader** 36:15,16 55:9 broadly 53:13,14 54:1 **Brooks** 1:13 5:3 20:5 20:12 28:9 31:21 36:1 36:20 48:9 49:1,3,6,8 52:9 54:2,20 56:7,10 58:8 60:6 63:3 64:2 66:7 75:21 76:11,14 78:21 79:17 83:4 86:13,18 88:17 89:16 90:9 92:15 94:16 95:20 96:14 98:9 100:17 102:15,20 104:16 105:20 108:11 108:20 110:1,7 115:6 116:5 120:15,20

123:9 126:21 127:2.9 128:18 129:10 131:17 132:16,21 133:2 134:7 135:8 brought 22:3 68:10 82:15 brown 74:5 126:1 **Bud** 133:9 budgets 131:7 **build** 17:16 **building** 13:19 17:1 89:3 **bull** 68:18 95:16 117:7 122:21 131:20 133:12 **bully** 17:17 **burdens** 45:18 business 43:8 70:21 103:10,12 113:18 **busted** 126:14 **buttons** 112:8 **buy** 112:2 113:6,11 bycatch 33:10 71:21 73:1 С calibrate 30:13.14 call 21:1 24:7 98:11 99:18 123:8 125:18

136:8 called 15:9 32:6 55:17 92:21 123:10 calls 71:15 cameras 6:22 101:21 **Canada** 53:4,10 Cape 21:4 93:15 captain 133:9 captains 2:16 62:8 **caption** 39:4,10 captions 39:1 carbon 14:17 card 95:22 cards 42:22 care 17:10,19 98:13 cared 117:3 careful 44:8 cares 112:5 113:15 **Caribbean** 43:6,9,21 44:14 131:4 **Carmichael** 131:8,12 **Carolina** 2:14 69:1 97:2 103:14,16 107:19 129:22 130:10 carry 45:17 Casco 2:8 case 14:10 60:13 65:7 cases 55:7 56:14 cast 88:5

69:8 70:13 71:14 72:3 74:2,21 76:20 77:14 77:17 84:21 91:11 102:9 115:21 132:7 132:19 catches 84:17 catching 60:15 61:16 70:22 83:18 91:13 categories 117:2 category 56:4 caught 60:17 112:14 113:1,6 131:7 causing 72:22 74:11 **Cay** 118:9 ceases 61:22 celebrate 123:5 centers 46:17 Central 70:7 century 132:14 certain 31:6 42:21 71:15 73:20 82:3 certainly 79:13 122:14 122:18 138:11,18 cetera 43:1,4,12 64:14 CHAIBONGSAI 1:16 79:20 80:8.12.14 81:13 challenged 110:18 challenges 9:21 42:11 challenging 74:20 **chance** 39:9,14 change 10:15 11:12,13 12:13 14:15,22 29:13 77:3 94:9 137:10 changed 92:1 changes 11:14,21 12:7 23:1 29:13 43:7,20 changing 72:5 **channel** 111:12 characteristic 39:20 characterize 74:13 **charge** 26:15 131:6 **Charlie** 1:16 20:19 28:15.17 30:2 95:21 100:18,19 102:15 103:17 **charter** 24:2 56:18 68:16 69:4 73:15 79:6 87:7.22 133:9 Charterboat 2:15 **Charters** 2:8,12 **chat** 106:9 cheap 112:7 **check** 47:21 48:19 115:7 116:6

chemical 71:22

59:20 64:7

**Chesapeake** 42:5 59:6

Chick-Fil-A 124:4 chickens 107:7 **chief** 3:4,5,8 31:16 37:9 **choice** 84:2,5 85:16 87:5 **Chris** 129:19 **Christina** 108:14,16 110:2 120:21 121:2,5 134:8 135:9 **Christina's** 108:15 133:11 134:10 CHRISTINE 2:9 **chunks** 28:20 **chute 13:17 circle** 93:12 **circuit** 21:3 126:10 circulated 89:14 **CITES** 35:20 citing 57:1 **citizen** 21:8 74:12 **citizens** 58:19 62:8 113:3 City 2:15 57:3 **civic** 39:18 clarify 89:20 **class** 111:3 clean 114:4 clear 14:9 52:5,20 87:9 87:15 **clearly** 39:7 119:17 click 112:8 client 71:2 **CLIFF** 3:14 climate 10:15 11:12,13 12:13 14:15,22 15:20 17:16 34:4 40:19 42:4 climatic 60:15 **close** 8:14 19:2 56:22 120:4 135:15 137:14 closed 117:1 closer 58:4 110:8 129:1 closing 129:1 **club** 116:13 117:2 120:9.19 coast 11:16 61:15 62:21 69:1 78:12 101:5,16 105:2 111:15 117:21 coastal 15:11 83:13 84:20 coastals 84:22 COCKRELL 3:7 **COFFEY** 1:17 Coit 3:1 5:11 7:15,15 8:11,18 9:12 10:22 11:2 20:6 23:9 30:2

collaborate 134:4 collapse 113:22 collapsed 114:1,16 colleague 80:16 91:10 collect 98:4 120:18 collecting 74:15 120:10 127:22 collection 18:15 43:7 73:16 collects 89:20 color 21:10 38:4 40:1 **COLSON** 1:18 Columbia 58:18 come 6:1 18:7 22:19 23:2 24:19 26:8 28:15 32:1 48:20 65:8 66:1 77:13 78:19 79:19 89:17 111:11 113:5 117:21 118:2,15 120:22 127:14 130:8 132:12 136:14 comes 17:20 84:8 132:10 comfortable 6:11 coming 6:18 13:16 14:6 26:1 47:12 80:1 102:2 108:9 125:6 126:6 138:1 139:15 commence 97:15 **commend** 19:18 23:19 31:17 comment 4:14 6:4 30:4 46:10 47:1 54:13 59:15 64:8 79:22 80:15 81:14 87:2.20 91:9,10,15 94:20 96:9 96:18 97:11 106:1,3,5 120:21 124:19,21 125:22 128:20 commenters 115:8 120:12 121:1 commenting 109:1 123:15 comments 10:21 11:1 28:12 45:10 48:2 58:16 60:4 64:12,15 82:15 92:18 105:10 105:12,16 106:11 108:12,13 116:17 117:4,18 120:7,12 134:1,12 135:11 137:8 **COMMERCE 1:1** commercial 22:8 28:14 31:10 34:5 43:21 51:9 62:14 67:11,16 69:10 70:12 77:7 78:5 81:10

35:6 36:14

cold 99:12,16 100:8

catch 44:9 57:2 61:8

82:6 94:8 107:15,17

109:16,21 110:22 115:3,12 117:20 130:20 132:11 **Commission** 1:18 2:10 commissioned 97:20 commissioner 53:8 commit 33:7 commitment 51:17 **committee** 33:7 121:12 committing 33:8 **common** 33:18 55:4,18 communicate 45:12 50:22 51:7 communicating 56:12 communication 41:20 communications 42:14 51:11 **communities** 38:12,18 38:20 39:15,19 40:18 41:9 42:5,12,19 45:5 45:6,11,17 46:4,20 47:16 49:18 53:3 56:11 62:2,5,12,20 63:7.19 community 55:14 60:10 83:20 94:1 98:7 104:9 132:12 companies 111:14 Company 1:19 compelled 25:4 compensate 14:11 compensation 14:3 26:3 **compete** 111:14 competing 18:5 complaining 125:9 complaints 61:1 126:17 completely 24:15 complex 74:19 complexity 19:4,5 41:14 **compliance** 42:20,21 composure 29:3 compounds 71:22 comprehensive 34:17 conceivable 100:14 concept 11:4 28:20 concern 18:21 30:10,20 92:7 concerned 32:17 concerns 29:15 32:11 32:11 ConCiencia 1:20 44:6 conclusion 74:18 concur 117:17 conduct 44:8 94:3

conducted 52:2 69:3 89:5 confidence 94:2 conflict 79:11 conflicts 18:10 67:10 139:1 confused 125:21 Congress 50:10 58:20 67:13 68:1 consensus 10:2 consequences 53:16 68:3 70:10 76:3 114:13 Conservacion 1:20 44:6 conservation 2:10 10:16 12:8 14:20 15:4 15:18,19,19 16:11,17 16:19,20,22 17:5,9 24:10 33:20 50:13 116:16,22 117:12 121:22 123:7 conserve 15:22 conserved 15:8,13,16 16:15 consider 9:15 43:13 45:9 54:17 64:16 considerable 32:10 92:11 consideration 49:13 50:17 62:1 79:9 108:5 110:14 **considered** 43:11 54:18 68:2 81:4 consistent 25:8 38:15 98:2 109:17 consistently 70:5 97:4 consists 60:11 constantly 13:21 60:22 137:16 constituencies 36:16 constructed 31:2 consume 10:12 consumers 63:6 64:9 84:1 112:22 contemplate 25:20 contend 96:6 **CONTENTS** 4:2 continue 6:11.18 10:1 10:10 36:6 47:17 78:1 87:16 139:20,22 **continuing** 51:13 105:3 control 19:12,12 80:10 85:17 controversial 18:5 Convention 34:22 conversation 5:15,19 6:1,14 20:14 37:4

104:18 105:17 127:15 136:9 conversations 35:21 36:7 136:8,17 cool 118:8 Cooper 3:8 138:9 cooperation 44:5 coordinate 46:16 coordinated 42:13 corner 128:10 correct 76:22 77:1 costs 57:6 council 2:5 47:12 119:11 120:8 139:1 councils 16:13,20 51:3 131:3.5 count 120:18 counties 54:9 counting 101:9 **countries** 34:12 35:4 53:21 country 28:5 59:18 60:3 106:20 108:6 County 116:15 117:5 117:22 couple 21:6 24:5 30:6 47:5 68:17 79:21 89:5 89:6 129:13 136:18 136:20 course 7:19 51:12 84:16 97:16 118:22 cover 105:22 covered 89:22 **covers** 34:17 **COVID** 6:8 **CPF** 2:12 **CRAIG** 3:7 **crashed** 124:10 craze 101:3 **CREAR** 3:9 create 41:18 85:7 **created** 132:14 creating 117:19 creative 105:6 **crisis** 40:19 critically 28:3 **crossed** 136:7 **cruising** 101:16 Cuba 67:5 **CUDNEY** 3:10 cultural 41:17 cumulative 26:14 **curious** 59:3 78:9,13 104:12 current 8:6 33:21 42:9 57:7 72:15 88:9 currently 52:6 63:17

64:4 66:12 82:19

67:20 73:12 88:6 90:3 109:3 CURTIS 3:11 customers 111:20 113:5 cut 111:5 cutting-edge 12:4 cycles 97:4,13

## **D.C** 59:8 daily 44:19 46:21 damage 68:9 damaged 70:13 74:21 damaging 68:11 **DAN** 3:9 **DANIEL** 1:17 data 18:15 23:5 27:17 27:21,22 43:7 73:16 74:15,22 77:19 78:14 88:12 89:20 97:17 98:21 99:1.5 120:10 120:18 126:8 127:22 139:9 database 109:10 date 30:22 42:12 dates 47:7 116:14 138:14 **DAVID** 2:17 day 5:9 6:2.7 7:12 12:10 24:9 32:14 56:22 60:14 61:7,14 91:13 112:8 113:7 114:2 117:9 119:5,5 138:16 days 108:10 112:18 127:21 135:16 139:14 **Daytona** 129:21 de-conflict 26:18 dead 77:8 87:11 96:11 deal 13:16 31:19 94:22 130:12 dealer 43:7 107:3 112:20 dealer's 110:12 dealing 17:4 19:5 35:10 **Deb** 37:2,10 **DEBRA** 3:15 debris 114:2,19 decade 33:3 decades 29:22 42:1 decided 114:8 decision 38:10 decisions 27:21 28:1 50:8 decline 33:3 95:14 **declines** 121:19

decrease 84:14 85:2,22

decreased 71:9

dedicated 53:8 81:5 **deemed** 91:14 deep 125:11 **deeper** 103:7 Deepwater 72:18 defend 23:2 Defense 2:21 **define** 38:19 defined 38:14 **definitely** 74:12 79:4 97:10 106:17 107:1 117:4 119:13 definition 16:22 degraded 74:21 degrading 70:20 **degree** 16:18 **DeGruchy** 133:6,7 delaying 97:16 delegation 35:16 **Delisse** 3:17 44:2 deliver 17:21 delivered 112:10 delivery 97:17 **Delray** 122:16 **DEM** 26:9 demand 63:19 82:21 83:16 85:7 94:21 124:1 demonstrated 136:10 denied 38:18 39:16 **dense** 24:8 **department** 1:1,15 2:6 2:19,21 35:20 62:4 **depending** 70:2 77:8 depends 84:7 **DEPERSENAIRE** 1:19 54:22 56:9,13 96:3 depredation 4:12 6:2 18:19 65:8 66:9 67:1 68:8,21 69:14 70:1 71:2,22 72:20 73:5,10 73:17 74:13 84:14 85:22 89:9,20 90:5,20 91:21 97:2 116:12 119:17 121:16 122:6 126:17 127:16 128:11 132:8 depredations 90:1 **deputy** 3:2,3 7:17 35:15 descender 72:18 despite 9:20 destroy 22:2 destroying 29:21 detailed 128:2 **determine** 73:18 75:8 **deterrence** 68:5 75:9 deterrents 71:19 73:6 76:3

develop 21:22 37:16 129:16 developed 24:10 43:17 44:4 73:13,14 83:19 developing 43:22 53:20 54:9 110:14 130:1 development 38:5 42:15 75:7 **device** 72:19 **Dewey** 2:5 76:5,11 91:12 92:9 94:3 102:9 dictates 55:6 different 39:6 52:19 66:20 70:4,16 71:6,20 85:6 98:22 100:15 107:16 132:5 difficult 9:18 118:19 digging 60:4 digital 88:6 dimensional 9:10 dinner 72:10 direct 73:6 directed 67:8 direction 51:18 134:6 139:19,20 140:1 directionally 35:11 directions 98:22 directive 25:5 directly 50:19,22 51:1,7 disabilities 40:6 disadvantaged 38:11 63:7,20 disagree 10:1 discard 77:8 discarded 66:22 68:13 disconnect 93:20 discrimination 40:2 **discuss** 5:20 10:19 35:3 discussion 10:7 12:12 16:12 21:12 34:21 55:11 57:9 75:22 135:20 Disrupting 31:14 disruption 30:20 disruptions 31:19 disrupts 30:7 Distant 70:8 District 58:18 dive 5:18 118:5,6 diver 125:10,19 divergent 9:22 divers 125:4 128:3

diverse 43:14 47:15

diversity 9:20 43:11

52:16

dives 118:4,7

dividing 102:14

diving 124:15 127:16 128:6 division 1:22 2:14 3:4,5 3:6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 3:14,16,17,18,19,20 3:22 37:9,10 139:5 **DNER** 1:21 dock 112:17 document 37:22 45:10 46:7 79:13 89:22 documented 67:3 documents 69:13 138:7 dogs 118:16 doing 9:5 13:7 14:19 57:20 73:15 80:17,20 82:8 88:4 102:4 106:1 107:9 113:8 116:20 118:11 131:9 132:2,3 133:19 dollars 16:4 **dolphin** 67:14 **dolphins** 67:10,18 domestic 53:22 54:14 112:21 domestically 84:7,9 DoubleTree 1:11 doubt 94:11 **Dr** 92:21 96:16 116:19 draft 10:8 17:14 18:16 37:22 44:16 110:14 drafting 115:1 drag 29:18 dramatic 11:14 **dredge** 29:20 drive 94:21 118:14 driven 69:21 70:21 126:17 drum 123:22 **Drymon** 1:19 83:6 86:14,16,19 137:1 dual 109:14 **DUBECK** 3:12 66:13 77:1 78:17 80:6,9,13 81:7 90:3 105:19 due 52:7 53:4 55:7 66:18 88:13 **DUFFIN 3:13 dumping** 130:12 dumpster 103:2 duration 42:11 dusk 74:7 duskies 92:4,5 125:21 130:12,17 dusky 115:21 125:20 **DUSTIN** 1:18 dying 29:11

eager 20:15 126:18 earlier 46:6 89:7 93:9 early 46:2 91:2 106:2 124:7 128:21 129:17 130:15 131:13 earth 22:10 east 101:5 111:15 easy 19:4 27:11 110:16 111:11 112:6 eat 74:2 83:14 117:9 122:17 124:5 eaten 101:1,1 102:3 117:15 eating 68:12 75:15,15 102:4 122:21 echo 58:21 87:20 economic 61:19 70:11 economics 39:17 economy 122:10 ecosystem 11:21 12:7 25:16 114:15 ecosystem-based 95:10 **ecosystems** 14:15,18 ecotourism 122:9 edae 99:17 edible 115:18 **EDT** 1:12 educate 113:8,13 134:5 134:14 135:4 educating 133:21 **education** 44:14 63:16 educational 43:3 44:1 **EEJ** 37:22 40:13 41:22 47:17 **EEZ** 24:11 effect 22:14 effective 14:11 72:1 effectively 45:4 effectiveness 75:9 efficient 33:13 effort 19:8 31:15 52:2 54:5 83:18 84:13 85:2 efforts 12:15 14:16 15:21 37:18 42:10,12 43:17 44:11 47:17 54:11 66:21 131:1 eight 114:5 **EIS** 18:17 either 24:9 48:2 51:7 56:16 99:8 103:13 104:18 139:20 elasmobranch 33:15 electronic 88:7 elevated 6:8 Elizabeth 60:18 eloquent 24:6 email 47:4 138:10,19

Ε

emissions 12:15 14:17 **enacted** 25:22 40:12 encounter 93:2 encountered 18:21 60:19 encountering 19:11 **encourage** 36:17,17 63:1 96:10 98:3 encouragement 129:16 endangered 13:5 32:16 34:21 35:1 122:8 **ended** 91:12 enemy 87:12 energy 12:16 33:15 enforcement 38:6 engage 27:17 engaged 21:14 **engagement** 14:1 42:18 engines 72:9 **England** 2:10 11:16 60:14 90:13 92:20 131:3 enjoying 17:7 ensure 11:17 113:4 entire 21:13 23:12 112:19 114:21 **entirely** 126:16 entities 35:10 environment 34:14 40:21 132:13 environmental 2:6.21 4:10 5:16 11:6 31:22 37:1,13,17,19 38:2,6 38:9 40:10 41:3,7,15 44:16,18 45:1 46:4,21 47:14 53:20 96:5 115:2 132:12 equal 39:5 45:16 equality 39:11 equals 39:5,11 **equitable** 38:8,9,11 65:20 equitably 45:4 equity 4:10 5:16 10:15 10:18 11:6 14:20 36:22 37:13,16,18 38:15 39:5,11,11 40:10,17 41:3,7 42:7 44:18 45:1,2,14 46:5 46:20 47:14 52:3 53:19 65:1 96:4 Ernest 67:4 error 28:8 99:7 escape 22:4,6,11 **especially** 52:19 60:14 69:21 73:10 85:22 93:2 **Espinoza** 1:20 48:22

49:1,5,7,9 essentially 134:22 establish 46:17 esteemed 91:9 et 42:22 43:4,12 64:14 ethics 112:2 119:10 ethnic 43:12 ethnicities 49:18 **EVAN 2:7 evenings** 113:12 events 59:9 68:22 90:8 eventually 21:6 everybody 5:3,5,8 7:11 98:13 138:22 139:16 evidenced 98:1 exact 102:3 exactly 27:20 57:8,11 74:10 78:19 81:11 examined 88:12 **example** 34:15,18 42:3 50:1 53:9,17,21 55:17 59:15 60:1 62:6 63:13 112:16 136:14 **examples** 37:17 42:2 42:16 48:6 60:13 68:17 93:17 excellent 54:7 58:16 exception 79:15 excited 16:2 excluded 56:6 64:11 exclusion 64:16 executed 87:17 **executive** 11:5 38:14 40:11 41:2 54:6 existence 131:1 **existing** 16:1 37:18 **expand** 32:15 expanded 12:19 expansion 51:11 expected 75:12 expecting 80:4 expenses 70:14 expensive 56:18 **experience** 9:19 27:16 41:1 70:21 74:20 experiences 74:22 experiment 31:3,13 **expertise** 25:6 41:14,16 98:11,12 **experts** 19:19 explain 34:3 exploitation 33:22 exploited 110:19 explore 98:3 exploring 82:16

explosion 118:4

**exposure** 133:18

extending 33:7

extent 13:9 22:20 extra 65:7 70:14 eye 122:12 138:6 eyeball 139:3 eyeballing 138:15

**F/V** 2:11,16 face 45:7 83:12 98:18 98:18 **faces** 9:2 facilitating 1:13 facing 40:2 42:11 fact 30:14 82:16 87:16 89:4 95:8 98:1 117:1 122:11 124:22 factors 125:17 fair 38:2,16 48:11 fall 46:1 70:2 114:6 122:5 familiar 42:17 68:7 family 27:10 55:22 111:2,4 fantastic 19:19 far 38:1 45:22 53:3 62:2 107:2 115:15 farm 23:19.22 farms 13:10 26:7 31:11 **fast** 108:7 faster 95:15 105:7 favorable 76:19 78:2 favored 73:6 fear 60:10 **feature** 43:18 February 114:1 federal 14:9 27:10 40:13,14,18,20 51:5,5 67:7 96:13,19 110:12 118:21 126:19 federally 46:2 feds 131:2,5 feedback 5:4 76:2 104:21 136:11 feeding 68:19 119:5 122:7 feel 8:15,18 13:20 19:20 25:22 55:2 71:12 81:15 104:19 138:5 feelings 26:22 feels 22:9 65:19,21 113:14 fell 114:11 **felt** 21:13 females 130:7,11 **FERRER** 1:21

fields 29:10.19.20 73:17 81:8 90:7 fight 100:4,7 fighting 100:4 figure 28:4 69:12 90:4 111:21 fill 47:21 111:10 **filleted** 112:11 fin 84:20 94:22 96:7.13 115:18 134:17 final 6:1 67:20 80:1 finalize 46:11 financial 120:16 find 9:20 24:13 65:15 82:13 90:11 100:10 106:7 132:18 finding 57:11 106:10 fine 119:21 fine- 18:8 **fingers** 136:7 finished 87:7 finishing 132:1 fins 85:1 107:2,5,10 fire 103:2 **firearms** 71:13 fireworks 71:13 first 5:18 9:1.8 23:11.18 26:6 30:6 35:7 43:22 48:10,16 53:6,8 67:3 76:6 81:19 86:20 94:4 108:15 114:1 135:18 fish 2:9 3:5 16:5 21:17 23:5,6,11 24:4,4 56:22 58:4 62:8,8,9 66:21 68:9.12.20 69:2 69:22 70:22 71:1 72:20 75:15 76:20 80:16 85:11,11 91:4 96:11 106:22 107:22 109:9 110:20 111:1,6 111:15 112:13,14,17 112:22 113:6,16 114:14 116:1 117:10 fished 32:22 **fisheries** 1:4,15,18,22 2:14,18 3:2 5:21 7:16 8:4 9:14,21 10:5 11:8 11:15,18 12:13,20,21 13:11 14:4,12 16:4,16 17:6,19,22 18:10,22 19:14,20 21:12 22:15 22:20 23:2,14,16 25:4 25:7,10 30:9 34:13 35:9 37:12,13,19,22 40:14 41:21 45:3 46:8 46:15 53:7 55:5,7,22 56:15 57:16 67:7,16

**fianc** 133:9

**fiber** 25:14

field 29:6 109:16

67:19 71:7,10,17

fuel 57:6 70:14 74:19 86:3 87:16.17 17:4 19:8 39:1 47:13 32:13,18,20 121:10 87:19 91:19 109:13 54:14 67:15,15,22 full 39:16 96:10 110:4 128:19 72:18 105:2 135:5 135:6 129:6 134:16 **gladly** 75:20 focused 14:2 15:12 fisherman 22:8 25:11 full-length 43:18 **Glen** 115:12 70:12,15,20 71:11 28:11 41:22 43:6 54:5 fully 33:4 75:1,4 89:15 **global** 109:15 128:12 73:6 74:8,20 79:5 106:13 89:22 **goal** 43:14 fun 16:7 110:21 81:10 82:6 87:4,22 focusing 10:14 **goals** 15:5,17 21:19 101:19 106:16,17 folding 135:13 Fund 2:21 22:13 24:20 25:9 funding 16:3,8 18:4 107:14,15 109:16 **folks** 6:21 20:1,14,20 46:17 115:13,22 134:21 24:3 25:7 28:11,18 30:12 50:9 96:19 97:3 GOLDSMITH 2:2 fisherman's 18:20 97:5,13 103:9 104:14 GOLET 2:3 48:15 50:22 51:12,20 fishermen 87:8 109:21 58:6 65:10,17 67:18 fundraisers 104:8 **goliath** 126:12 goodness 123:1 110:22 114:14 115:3 fundraising 120:13 94:19 101:13,20 130:20 106:12 129:6 funds 92:11 98:5 google 118:6 fishers 94:1 follow 126:8 136:22 103:18 104:7 Gosh 116:19 further 29:4 44:12 fishery 2:5 30:3 43:12 138:12 gotten 71:14 121:3 43:15 47:18 54:10,15 follow-up 46:12 88:19 51:11 59:9 governance 41:4 45:19 future 27:4 71:3 73:6 55:13,16,18,19 56:6 food 17:20 112:9 government 40:13,18 79:11 86:7 90:6 57:1,11 60:12 69:11 for-hire 67:11,17 70:20 50:19 52:8 54:6 94:10 69:13,20 70:1 73:4,11 governor 17:13 G 74:14 78:6,7 83:1 fora 34:14 grab 65:6 85:4,21 86:7 91:1.22 Fordham 2:1 32:2,3 gaining 30:12 grained 18:9 103:19 104:2 105:14 58:10,10,14 game 24:7 104:1 **grand** 31:2 107:11 123:21 126:9 forefront 117:12 **Grande** 123:3 **games** 55:18 129:16 130:1 134:15 forget 82:3 gaps 41:14,18 grandfather 122:16 134:18 Fork 26:8 grant 1:19 43:19 44:5 **Gas** 12:15 fishing 2:11,13,20 form 47:22 48:1 59:16 gather 35:11 73:14 51:2 97:13 15:15 24:1 26:4 29:1 formal 42:13 granted 62:15 gay 40:4 29:3,16 31:5 34:12 formed 46:1 gear 29:20 31:6,7 68:11 **grants** 97:4 39:8,13 42:19 43:9 **former** 91:9 106:16 69:9 70:2.13.15 71:7 grateful 58:14 44:12 47:15 50:14 121:8 127:5 74:21 75:3 greater 42:3 93:14 52:18 55:14 59:19 Fort 129:20 gears 43:8 71:21 greatly 114:15 60:18 62:14,14,20 forth 34:1 gender 38:4 40:3 49:19 green 42:6 69:16 green-stick 90:22 91:1 64:13 66:20 67:4,11 forum 33:6 general 35:4 98:7 generally 29:4 125:12 69:15 70:20 72:5 **forward** 9:16 10:2,10 Greenhouse 12:15 geographic 39:18 Greg 2:6 83:6 88:22 74:21 89:10 101:4 11:3,17 18:19 20:10 103:12 107:15,17 25:8 26:8,12 28:6 43:12 50:4 75:2 136:20 110:19 111:2 114:17 35:11 47:16 81:17 geographically 59:3 **GREGORY** 2:18 116:3,13 120:9,19 87:15 105:9 140:5 geographies 49:20 ground 98:6 107:13,19 122:15,15 124:15 found 127:20 **GEORGE** 2:15 120:17 128:8 132:10 Foundation 1:16 Georgia 1:12 grounded 22:10 fit 99:5 grounds 114:17 foundationally 14:21 getting 5:4 19:16 35:14 five 23:22 92:12 112:18 four 47:6 90:15 97:3 46:19 74:2 77:14 group 29:3 37:14 45:22 127:19 131:3.4 94:15 95:6 97:7 98:2 133:3 60:2 88:4 139:11 fleet 29:17 94:8 framed 14:21 106:1 111:5 123:19 grouper 111:8 126:12 flew 101:8 framework 44:17 125:21 129:19 130:4 groups 52:21 59:19,19 **floating** 114:19 fraud 112:5 **GETTO** 2:1 98:19 Florida 2:9 68:19,22 free 47:22 98:5 138:6 growing 75:17 79:14 gigawatts 15:6 FRIDAY 1:9 69:2 80:16 83:20 86:1 gill 71:5 91:6 97:8 101:6,18 103:1,13,19 friend 56:17 **Gruber** 116:19 **gillnet** 67:16 126:12 130:3 133:13 front 30:7 36:11 guess 19:2 80:22 gillnets 111:7 flows 137:18 frowned 133:14 girls 39:21 103:10 fluctuates 69:17 fruit 119:20 guidance 14:10 give 5:13 48:5 59:22 fluctuation 77:6 frustrated 103:4 guide 40:14 41:6 42:14 99:10 134:8 135:2 **Fly** 2:11,11 frustrates 112:4 given 25:2 79:9 82:1 45:3 flying 13:19 frustrating 36:3 97:6 128:21 quides 2:2 42:22 89:11 **FMP** 43:5 frustration 62:11,17 guiding 45:8 **giving** 58:15 focus 11:22 13:17 16:6 frustrations 62:11 glad 7:22 8:9 20:8 32:7 guinea 78:5

**Gulf** 1:17 2:4,9 12:19 28:18 67:12 70:4 79:3 87:8,22 88:8 92:19 95:16 101:19 102:8 125:6 130:18 131:4 gun 13:13 Н habitat 16:5 habitats 11:20 hackneyed 13:18 half 102:8 112:11 135:16 hallmark 11:19 hammerhead 32:18 68:18 74:8 hammerheads 122:21 132:1 hand 5:9 7:4 37:6 48:17 66:11 106:7,10 135:17 137:13 **handed** 131:5 handgear 79:5 handgears 67:17 handle 33:21 65:14 106:22 137:6 handling 42:22 hands 19:21,21 hang 93:3 108:15 hanging 108:1 119:20 135:13 **Hannah** 127:4,6,12 happen 117:13 126:11 happening 30:18 44:2 80:3 82:10,11 83:2 90:21 102:5 108:7 happens 59:12 102:5 117:16 happy 20:3 32:9 89:13 92:21 95:16 133:10 hard 7:7 25:13 27:5,19 30:17 52:22 61:2 84:21 109:22 118:19 **HARRISON** 110:6,10 **Harte 1:17** harvest 95:6 harvested 96:11 109:4 109:20 harvesting 63:17 hat 102:22 hate 86:21 Hatteras 107:21 110:11 111:12 Hawaii 50:6 60:3 hazards 38:9 head 23:13 26:8 35:16

headboats 73:16 **headed** 140:4 **Headquarter** 59:8 Headquarters 59:4 heads 16:13 health 38:9 healthy 17:21 hear 10:13,20 18:22 24:11 26:20 32:13 36:21 48:10 49:3,10 66:14 72:9 86:16,17 100:22 102:19 108:22 110:6 124:16 127:8 129:9 135:12 136:12 heard 12:11 18:20 87:9 87:21 122:9 124:17 125:17 hearing 20:11 48:13 59:14 72:8 87:3 104:22 heartening 19:6 heavily 44:3 height 39:6 held 43:3 helicopters 101:9 hello 121:7 help 42:4 46:19 83:1,22 84:10 85:5,9,20,20 87:4 95:5 96:12 102:3 109:7 116:18 120:12 120:17 122:10 **helped** 116:19 130:14 helpful 20:21 60:1 96:12 110:9 127:10 **HEMILRIGHT** 2:5 76:7 76:13,15 77:12 Hemingway 67:4 hesitant 100:20 hey 76:11 85:12 131:17 Hi 58:11,12 102:19 127:7,11 134:11 **hidden** 111:3 high 89:8 90:15,19 97:5 112:14 137:21 higher 58:5 70:1,3 71:16 highest 22:17 70:4 highlight 33:17,18 44:7 59:9 highly 1:5 3:4,6,7,8,9 3:10,11,12,13,14,15 3:16,17,18,19,21 5:17

10:3 12:5 34:9 37:2

87:18 124:22 129:15

134:4

**Hilton** 1:12

**HINKS** 2:6

**HIPSLEY** 2:7

historic 16:9 historical 53:19 historically 38:12 52:22 64:11 129:12 **history** 57:10 116:15 hit 61:2 **HMS** 5:21 8:4 33:13 37:9,20 42:16 43:3,5 43:14,21 47:3 55:10 55:13,21 56:15 57:15 61:4,16 63:8,21 66:2 123:17 131:6 136:2 138:3 139:4 hoc 42:13 hold 60:22 110:11 121:3 **holding** 53:18 holistic 95:10 **home** 40:20 homeowners 114:5,8 114:12 homes 114:9 140:4 homogeneity 99:20 homogeneous 100:12 honest 125:16 honestly 124:2 honor 8:7,13 honored 7:14 **hooked** 71:6 **Hooker** 12:11 hooks 71:6 93:12 112:12 hope 11:10 31:12 110:13 139:19 hopefully 16:7 63:2 78:18 86:11 139:21 hoping 18:2 47:20 **Hopkins** 115:12,12 **Horizon** 72:18 hosted 116:20 **hot** 88:10 hours 92:13 112:10 135:1 house 107:20,22 114:1 114:11 houses 113:22 114:6 114:16,21 **Houth** 106:15,16 **HQ** 3:5 **Hudson** 127:6 129:9,11 131:19 132:17 133:1 Hueter 91:10 121:4,7,8 Hueter's 134:12 huge 13:1,7,17 83:12 130:16 136:1 Hull 2:7,7 63:3,5 83:5,8

hire 87:7

humans 75:12 Humphrey 2:8 79:1 93:5 hundreds 101:12 hung 135:10 hurt 112:21 husband 24:13 HUTT 3:14 hybrid 135:22 139:21

IAC 99:4 ICCAT 32:20 33:6.9 34:20 35:7,12 53:8,17 79:10 **ID** 42:22 126:1 130:21 130:22 idea 48:8 53:22 ideas 37:18 59:18 64:6 **identified** 72:1 95:3 identify 23:21 44:8 72:21 73:5.22 **identifying** 45:5 72:20 identity 40:3 II 2:16 illustration 38:22 image 38:21 42:1 **images** 39:2 **imagination** 90:20 91:5 91:5.20 imagine 27:3 imbalance 117:4 imbalances 122:6 immediate 34:7 immediately 68:13 **impact** 71:2 119:8 130:5 impacting 67:5 71:17 impacts 14:11,15 25:10 26:14 30:5 70:11,17 128:5,14 impartial 38:16 impending 84:20 implement 40:15 implementation 38:5 42:15 44:20 46:13 implemented 93:11 **implore** 104:12 importance 25:15 82:12 97:9 important 19:9 28:4 52:14,18 53:2 98:14 130:22 134:17 **imported** 111:20 **imports** 112:3 113:13 **improve** 13:22 25:14

83:11 132:19

56:20 60:21,21 61:6

79:6 110:17 140:4

33:9 42:20 45:14

74:17 137:17 108:8 119:10 120:10 justice 4:10 5:16 11:6 involvement 38:3 44:13 improving 109:15 ingesting 71:7 37:1,13,17,19 38:2 in-person 7:22 47:7 initial 48:5 54:8 40:10,21 41:4,8,15 139:21 initiative 52:3 **iPad** 129:12 44:16,18 45:1 46:5,21 inadvertently 41:11 injury 71:4 Islamorada 133:8 47:14 48:8 53:20 96:5 incentive 57:13 injustice 52:4 island 11:14 17:13 107:9 115:2 23:18 24:7,14 26:9 incentives 57:11 inlet 84:15 101:7 juveniles 93:3 126:15 incidentally 71:6 **input** 10:8,9 11:4,10 27:13 60:18 114:2 Κ Islanders 40:1 include 39:18 41:8 18:16 31:18 37:21 included 27:16 69:12 43:14 46:2,18 47:9 islands 50:5 51:6 **Karyl** 3:5 75:19 77:2 103:3 issue 15:3 52:14 72:22 89:12 72:17 includes 45:5 55:13 inputs 30:8 39:5,11 73:10 74:11,17 79:14 **KATIE** 2:21 including 13:22 37:20 insightful 59:1 97:8 116:12 119:12 keep 6:22 26:12 36:10 38:7,17 50:12 52:22 insights 76:2 121:15 128:11 36:18 51:10,19 61:14 81:9 inspected 56:20 **issues** 8:8 9:18 17:3 61:22 106:13 115:2 instance 31:11 86:2 inclusion 42:7 19:4,9 20:1 35:18 122:11,13 129:3 inclusive 45:20 instances 81:12 36:18 37:1 43:15 59:9 136:15 138:6,17,20 **income** 38:4 **Institute** 1:17 2:4,9 64:8 67:14 71:2 **Kelly** 19:22 35:15 inconsistency 94:11 instructions 138:12 105:16 122:12 **KERR** 2:9 inconsistent 93:22 96:8 **insurance** 57:6 114:9 **It'd** 104:6 key 38:1 104:22 105:4 **incorporate** 10:9 44:18 114:11 it'll 78:1 **Keys** 67:5 68:19 122:22 46:20 integral 41:4 items 63:9 133:13 incorporating 41:22 integrate 34:13 37:18 kicked 113:19 J **increase** 42:7 56:3 integration 35:4 **kill** 133:12 66:19,20,21 75:12 intended 17:16 31:18 J 112:12 **killing** 113:13 134:1 76:20 77:14.18.20.21 44:7 JACKIE 3:21 KITTLE 2:9 79:7 84:13 90:19 intensive 23:21 JAMES 2:7 Kneebone 2:10 95:21 intent 46:11 122:12 132:18 134:19 **Janet** 3:1 5:10 7:8,14 96:15,16 increased 44:13 69:19 interacting 35:19 7:15 8:1,3 21:2 23:6 knowing 26:13,14 71:4,8,10 73:16 76:17 **interaction** 67:14 69:6 27:13 36:6 40:9 128:11 77:10 75:11 79:16 **Jason** 1:15 83:7 89:18 knowledge 41:19 63:21 knows 11:13 24:21 increases 93:8 interactions 66:17 68:4 94:16 increasing 66:18 67:6 68:6 70:10 74:19 75:5 **Jaws** 101:2 Kryc 35:15 68:15 76:3 79:7 93:1,16 **iealous** 86:21 increasingly 33:19 105:3 128:3 **Jeff** 2:10,11 83:7 89:18 indigenous 39:21 46:3 interactive 118:7 90:10 92:15 95:21 lab 92:10 53:3 62:2,5,12,20 intercepts 80:20 81:4 96:14 98:9 107:21 **Labor** 138:16 64:7 **interest** 8:4,9 40:10 121:13 lack 93:6 136:16 indirect 73:3 119:2 **JENNIFER** 3:10 **Lambert** 3:15 37:2,10 individual 128:14 interested 17:13 18:22 **Jenny** 19:22 land 22:5 71:1 87:11 **individuals** 38:17,17 103:21 **Jersey** 2:6,20 21:4 landing 88:21 39:6,12 **interesting** 5:20 16:12 **Jimmy** 63:3 64:2 82:18 lands 15:8 Indonesian 112:9 54:2 65:3 83:5,8,8 86:13 132:19 language 41:12,17 interests 28:10 36:15 industry 89:21 97:1 Jimmy's 87:2 large 84:19,22 111:6 103:20 104:5 107:13 interfering 71:9 job 13:8 19:17 22:9 largely 125:19 107:15,18 113:14 Interior 35:20 35:12 larger 64:20 117:6 internal 98:5 iobs 86:9 **LARRY** 3:18 inequality 40:8 international 2:1 32:3 John 1:19 20:19 31:14 late 30:4 57:22 125:12 34:22 54:15 58:11 inequity 41:11,15 44:16 48:7,17 52:11 54:20 latest 11:22 inevitably 65:21 60:9 64:22 56:7 60:20 89:18 **Latino** 39:21 influential 133:15 134:5 interpreters 43:2 Laughter 9:11 58:13 95:21 96:2,14 131:8 laws 25:19 38:6 **information** 73:14 75:4 interpreting 15:12 131:11 90:8 97:20 98:4 interviews 73:17 join 37:11 lay 30:18 99:11 101:21 102:12 128:2 intrinsic 24:16 JR 2:7 3:18 lead 139:11 informed 14:6 introduce 7:5 jump 54:21 78:22 121:3 **leaders** 112:12 informs 12:1 introduction 8:13 **June** 80:2 leadership 4:8 5:10.15 **Jupiter** 118:5,6,18 infrastructure 16:3,9 **Invite** 48:5 28:12 46:8 65:15 29:12 42:6 107:14,17 involved 44:3 59:11 125:11 137:6

lost 29:12 102:8 107:22 leading 31:15 35:16 **listened** 130:15 3:7,8,9,10,11,12,13 131:9 listening 115:5 **lot** 18:20 24:18 26:20 3:14,16,17,18,19,20 lean 127:11 Listserv 47:4 26:21,22 28:7,8 34:5 3:22 9:14,22 10:8 learn 28:3 53:9 literacy 41:17 50:8 52:16 55:6,21 11:9,18 12:2,5 18:19 learned 13:22 66:19 little 8:5 20:13 65:4,19 56:14 62:7,13,17 19:14 23:14 30:9 74:6 82:4 97:5,10 70:19 71:1,11 72:15 33:13 35:9 37:9,20 73:19 92:2 **learning** 9:16 27:15 100:5 103:6 106:2 73:13 76:9 80:2 82:5 43:15,20 45:19 47:18 28:7 110:8,9 127:10 128:9 85:19 87:22 88:4 54:10,15 73:8 82:13 leave 59:16 94:19 96:7,12 115:16 84:11 95:9,11 109:15 128:10 ledge 120:4 125:11,11 live 40:6 48:3 133:7 117:17 118:12 119:17 119:11 126:3 131:1 lively 12:12 **left** 22:1 24:14 39:4 124:16,17 125:8 134:16 139:4 48:18 49:21 64:11 living 25:15 126:5,17 129:19 managing 12:13 77:5,9 107:20 112:17 local 15:21 44:6 59:6,16 130:7 132:9 133:15 manner 28:7 legacy 116:16 59:18 111:1 112:3,15 136:7 138:22 mano 114:22 112:22 127:13,15 lots 85:3 legal 82:22 118:21 map 18:9 loud 87:9 March 69:2 localized 120:3 **legally** 96:11 Marcus 1:19 83:5 86:14 legislation 135:6 locally 84:15 85:22 86:4 **louder** 127:10 lemon 116:20 119:8 Louisiana 1:15 88:17 89:3 137:1 lesbian 40:4 located 103:1 107:21 **love** 48:10 marginalized 38:13 lessons 13:22 location 50:4 72:6 75:2 Marina 2:20 **lovely** 8:12 **let's** 5:7 6:12 31:21 locations 29:9 88:9 **low** 112:2 119:19 marine 1:4,18 2:4,14,18 48:15,21 52:10 61:10 locked 138:14,19 low-income 40:22 63:7 3:2 13:5 15:11,14 63:4 65:6,8 66:7 logbooks 73:18 81:8 63:19 21:3 25:11,15 62:13 75:21 76:4 79:17 83:5 lower 101:18 114:15 90:7 logical 65:19 lowest 70:7 **MARK** 2:15 83:8 86:14 88:22 89:16 90:14 92:15 long 8:21 21:5 22:18 luck 136:5 market 82:17.19.20 94:16 95:20 96:1 23:3 29:19 33:8 49:17 lucrative 103:10 83:19 107:6 110:11 98:15 100:17 102:15 67:2 81:15 99:17 111:4,22 117:20 M 104:16 106:2 108:13 116:15 133:21 marketing 105:15 108:14 110:2 121:4 long-term 75:9 mackerel 111:22 106:22 109:22 123:5,6,7,8,12 127:4 **longer** 110:18 magazine 43:19 markets 114:14 117:19 longitudinal 30:8 129:3,4 133:3,4 magnets 71:20 **MARTIN** 2:16 135:15 longline 67:16 69:16,18 magnitude 42:10 79:3 Marty 83:7 89:17,18 **letters** 120:7 69:20 73:4 78:11 Magnuson 129:13 90:9 **level** 73:9,19 79:3 82:17 85:21 90:13 Magnuson- 10:5 Maryland 1:12 2:21 126:20 137:21 91:11 101:20 105:14 Magnuson-Stevens 100:1 leveling 109:15 longliners 111:11 13:6 25:22 41:5 **Marys** 133:9 levels 6:9 44:21 85:7 112:15 114:22 109:17 **mask** 6:9,10 Liberty 57:4 look 9:16 15:17 18:9,19 mahi 112:9 113:11 Massachusetts 2:18 life 23:12 39:18 20:10 45:9 47:16 114:19 62:6 89:5 limit 84:22 113:6 52:15,18 55:9 56:8 main 29:3 massive 103:18 130:13 limited 38:8 52:20 57:17 65:1 73:2 97:1 Maine 2:3,4,9 93:8 **match** 43:8 74:22 75:6 126:13 99:4,19,20 100:11 major 26:7 68:2 81:20 materials 42:21 math 133:4 limits 48:8 61:3.22 101:15 103:14 104:13 majority 25:1 69:7 64:13 84:12 93:21 114:18,20 117:22 Matt 106:16 making 13:8 23:4,5 94:10 134:19 122:4 134:4 138:2 matter 15:22 36:18 66:4 26:9 38:10 54:17 89:3 Lindgren-Pitman 2:12 140:5 106:11 113:9 95:4,8 123:6 140:7 line 9:3 29:20 69:19 looked 124:2 mako 32:22 **MCHALE** 3:15 86:1 97:21 102:17 looking 11:7 12:7 46:9 **makos** 93:11 McLaughlin 3:16 36:21 37:7,8 54:4 58:12 108:15 116:8 117:15 46:18 47:9 53:19 males 130:8 123:13 128:8 134:10 57:18 78:15 82:16 59:13 **Mammal** 13:5 lines 53:11 97:14 107:10 127:22 mammals 25:11 62:13 mean 15:13,16 27:1 linked 127:16 30:5 51:1 52:15 59:17 128:14 man 55:18 **LISA** 2:9 looks 9:9 78:5 80:7,10 84:15,20 manage 6:19 7:8 9:22 list 49:17 52:6 55:2 lose 94:2 107:18 114:22 86:10 88:13 91:21 10:5 17:19 113:3 79:10 111:18 115:3 losing 107:13,15,18 managed 16:16 67:7,7 92:7,18 96:20 97:9,9 listed 32:15 47:2 85:14 108:2 103:13,13,19 117:13 84:6 Listen 10:9 loss 70:13 74:20 119:20 123:21 124:2 management 2:5 3:4,6

meaning 81:4 meaningful 24:6 38:3 means 12:8 16:15 17:17 38:15 56:16 measure 12:8 33:9 94:12 measures 16:20 33:20 42:20 93:12 meat 83:19 85:1 mechanism 104:11,14 Medd 127:4,7,11 media 68:15 74:15 meet 42:10 82:21 meeting 1:7 4:4 9:8 20:8 32:6,9 47:7 66:8 123:18 135:20,22 137:17,22 138:4,13 138:20 139:6 140:6 meetings 7:3 34:20 43:3 47:12 66:10 86:21 121:9 136:10 139:1,21 member 121:9 123:15 127:5 members 1:14 6:3.12 6:15.16.17 31:22 40:3 47:15 60:3 72:16 135:9 136:3 mention 58:17 82:6 122:9 127:14 mentioned 6:7 31:8 40:9 48:7 77:2 79:22 81:1,7 88:15 123:17 125:18 138:13 139:7 mentioning 82:18 124:6 mesh 111:7 met 1:11 8:21,22 metals 71:20 metaphor 13:18 method 89:22 Mexico 1:17 28:18 67:12 87:8 88:1,8 95:17 125:6 130:6,7 130:13,14,18 131:4 **MFC** 16:13 **Miami** 131:10 mic 8:14 23:10 37:6 86:15 110:8 115:10 MICHAEL 2:12 **microphone** 5:10 83:10 mid-1985 129:18 **Mid-Atlantic** 2:5 131:3 might've 113:20 migrate 130:6 migration 101:17 migrations 130:5 migratory 1:5 3:4,6,7,8

3:9,10,11,12,13,14,15 3:16,17,18,19,21 5:17 10:4 12:5 13:10 25:11 34:10 37:2 125:1,8 129:15 Mike 60:6 83:7 89:18 92:16 mile 30:22 111:16 miles 114:2 118:22 **MILLER** 52:12 mind 35:19 36:10 61:14 61:22 96:6 110:3 115:2 122:13 138:17 138:20 minimize 14:11 minorities 40:4 115:4 minority 40:22 42:18 111:3 minute 5:9 119:15 minutes 65:7 106:14 128:20 133:3 mislabeled 113:16 misquoted 121:12 missed 63:6 91:15 92:14 95:14,14 missing 49:17 55:2 86:21 91:16 mission 41:22 **missions** 40:15 Mississippi-Alabama 1:19 misspoke 19:3 mistakes 28:2 mitigates 25:10 mitigation 14:3 26:3 30:3,19 31:16,17 33:10 mix 20:16 63:4 123:12 mixed 71:19 model 99:18 100:11 134:15 modern 18:8 modernity 22:4,12 molasses 99:12.16 100:8 124:19,21 money 41:13 104:3,4,6 113:9 monitored 130:2 monitoring 45:15 months 58:5 60:5 125:13 morals 111:19 morning 5:3,5,8 6:5 7:11 8:11 28:16 32:2 37:8 **morphed** 131:9

mortality 71:4 73:3

91:11

motors 72:8 118:15 move 10:10 11:17 25:7 35:11 70:15 72:7 100:5 103:5 105:7,8 111:16 114:8 134:5 135:15 139:20,22 **movement** 128:15 movements 128:5 moves 95:19 **movie** 101:2 moving 26:12 69:10 104:10 139:18 **MRIP** 81:2 multiple 81:15 83:2 116:21 118:11 multiplied 102:13 multiplying 102:14

## Ν

**N** 133:9 **naive** 122:3 name 20:20 106:12.15 110:4,21 115:10 123:10 127:12 129:5 129:6 133:5,7 Narrows 74:5 **nation's** 109:10 **national** 1:1,4 3:2 17:11 38:4 45:3 46:14 101:15 113:21 **Nations** 53:6.8 native 39:21 62:12 **natural** 2:21 100:3 nature 75:1 nautical 30:22 NAVARRO 2:11 navigated 135:21 near 63:18 79:11 93:2 113:22 neat 104:6 necessarily 61:18 98:6 112:7 138:21 necessary 126:7 need 22:19 23:1,7 27:8 28:5 33:4,16 36:17 46:18 57:8 61:21 63:16 65:7 73:9,18,22 74:6,10,16 75:4 79:12 83:16,17,22 84:10 85:7,8 86:6 87:4 94:3 94:4 101:1 103:7,8 105:2,13,22 114:7 120:17,17 122:8 131:13,18 132:18 needed 75:8 92:13 116:18 needing 64:16

needs 34:7 63:18 68:5 73:8 76:4 87:6 94:7 95:15 105:8 107:1 126:8 **NEFSC** 131:10 negative 83:2 neither 27:6 **NEPA** 13:6 nepotistic 96:18 net 29:18,19 88:5 **nets** 71:5,6 never 18:3 21:13 27:12 110:17 117:13 118:12 130:1 136:16 new 2:6,10 11:4,16 21:4 26:1 40:11 42:20 44:9 48:11 57:2 60:14 90:13 91:21 92:20 101:7 121:1 131:3 **news** 113:21 **NGO** 44:6 **NGOs** 59:7 nice 8:20 21:17 32:3 83:19 84:4 121:6 123:11 nightmare 112:16 **NMFS** 1:4 3:1 89:20 **NOAA** 1:2 3:1,2 11:19 12:21 16:4 19:20 25:3 25:7 29:16 37:13,21 40:14 41:21 45:3 46:7 59:3,6,7 67:8 81:16 85:11 87:15 88:15 109:7 113:2 123:22 126:19 133:20 **noise** 72:12 nominations 43:13 non-federally 46:2 non-fishing 132:11 non-lethal 71:19 75:9 82:7 nonlethal 68:4 nonprofit 50:13 51:8 127:13 **nope** 5:6 nor'easter 113:22 **north** 2:14 69:1 70:7 93:15 97:2 103:14,15 107:19 129:22 130:10 northeast 70:8 78:8,13 79:2 83:20 **note** 7:6 128:19,22 noted 48:6 92:18 136:19 137:4 **notice** 47:3 128:5 **noticed** 49:18 nuisance 71:12 number 8:21 35:2 64:7

**needle** 103:5

87:12 105:10,11,16 122:5 123:16 125:19 128:21 numbers 61:8 93:7,14 93:19 95:6 0 o'clock 6:6 objective 96:20 97:11 objectively 96:21 objectives 37:15 observation 93:5 observations 92:22 **observed** 69:14 90:5 observer 90:4 observers 73:15 **obviously** 59:17 60:2 85:7 94:21 97:22 105:4 128:11 138:21 occasions 116:21 occur 70:1 71:2 occurred 69:8 129:17 occurrence 117:14 occurring 67:2 118:18 ocean 2:15 18:5,9 21:18,20 22:3,4,11 24:11 25:16 27:6 28:21 114:6,12,21 oceanic 1:1 32:17 **October** 111:10 Oden 2:11 90:10,11 Off-microphone 10:21 offer 23:10 35:7 91:9 121:14 office 37:12 46:15 59:6 59:20 offices 46:14,16 Official 75:8 offline 121:13 offshore 12:18 13:1 14:8,13 15:6 18:12 23:19,22 25:2,20 26:7 29:4 114:15 **Ohio** 113:11 old 26:6 onboard 8:6 once 37:5 108:7 111:2 118:13 121:4 122:17 123:11 130:4 131:9 ones 21:5 48:6 51:12 51:14 72:4 ongoing 18:14 online 7:21 9:6 48:15 63:4 64:3 69:3 73:15 75:7 76:1 79:18 80:17

64:12 66:10 81:11

100:19 102:16 104:18 106:4,6 108:13 112:8 115:9 116:7 138:1 139:16 open 48:4 75:21 84:18 86:15 91:18 102:17 104:1 108:14,16 116:7 123:12 124:9 124:10 134:9 **opened** 111:4 operated 137:18 operating 118:5 operational 132:4 operator 79:6 operators 61:2 118:5 127:18 opportunities 18:7 39:8 39:13 58:3 **opportunity** 8:1 16:10 32:8 33:18 38:11 39:16 50:21 55:1,9 56:1,4 136:11 options 56:19 73:12 order 11:5 38:14 94:5 112:10 134:21 ordered 112:17 orders 40:11 41:2 54:6 112:19 organization 35:9 41:10 117:11 organizations 54:10,16 **orientation** 5:14 49:19 origin 38:4 **Ormand** 101:6 Ortiz 3:17 44:3 **OSEARCH** 121:8 ought 102:1 **outcomes** 39:5,12 outdated 33:20 Outer 113:20 outreach 41:16 44:1,11 59:5,18 62:18 63:1 64:7 outside 6:19 55:10 80:9 81:3 over-recovered 100:14 overfill 99:16 overseeing 23:14 overtakes 21:13 ownership 46:17 Р **P** 92:16 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 5:1 **pace** 13:14

Pacific 12:19 39:22

pack 107:20 118:16

page 47:8 138:4 painful 65:16 Painfully 36:1 Palm 116:13,14 117:5 117:21 120:9,18 125:4,7 127:13 pamphlet 84:4 pandemic 139:22 panel 1:5,11 6:15,16,17 10:3 21:4 43:13 47:15 48:12 89:15 119:3 120:8 125:1 138:3 panel's 120:2 **Pardon** 10:22 park 114:3,7 **Parks** 2:19 part 17:4 27:14 59:7 68:1 85:18 107:8 116:2 **PARTICIPANT** 8:16 participants 57:10 participate 20:15 39:17 participating 16:2 participation 63:2 participatory 9:15 particular 15:11 29:11 39:20 55:18 119:14 136.9 particularly 32:17 34:4 partners 9:16 **partnership** 133:19,20 partnerships 44:13 **parts** 70:4 party 24:2 30:4 Pascagoula 92:10 pass 59:14 112:3 passage 16:5 patronizing 21:16 pay 56:21 114:10,11 134:22 135:2 paying 113:3 **PDF** 39:3 pelagic 69:16,20 91:11 101:20 114:17 people 8:20 9:2 11:8 15:22 21:8 22:18 23:2 23:5,7 24:3,3 26:5,21 34:2 38:3 47:21 53:12 57:15 59:10 60:11,22 61:8,9 63:20 103:4 106:18 107:12 109:1 110:22 112:21 113:10 113:13 115:16 116:2 119:6 125:20 126:5 127:3,17 128:21 129:19,22 132:9 133:15,16,21 134:5 135:2

**people's** 48:10 percent 15:7 56:3 57:21 69:4,5 89:8 90:18 93:13 115:20 130:21 **perception** 60:8 87:5 105:15 109:5,8,19 perfect 54:12 55:17 perfectly 88:19 118:21 **period** 137:6 permit 43:21 44:9 **permits** 110:12 permitting 52:19 53:1 64:10 **PERRY** 2:19 Perseverance 2:13 persistent 40:8 person 8:2,21 9:4,9 20:9 23:11 86:22 88:22 139:15 personally 22:15 65:13 65:15 persons 39:22 40:1,2,5 40:5,6,7 perspective 98:14 110:13 121:15 123:6 128:10 perspectives 20:17 64:4 135:14 136:12 Pete 3:8 5:5 8:16 136:1 138:9 Peter 1:16 79:19 83:4 88:11 116:20 **Peter's** 88:3,19 94:6 phenomenon 67:1 **phone** 6:21 **photos** 67:3 **pick** 70:15 **Pickett** 2:12 100:19 102:16,19,21 picture 68:8 110:17 pictures 74:16 **piece** 99:8 114:22 Pierce 129:21 **PIERDINOCK** 2:12 60:7 92:17 pig 78:5 pile 124:19 **piling** 99:13 pipe 26:1 placard 88:20 place 23:18,21 31:9 77:15 78:6 109:9 placement 31:1 **places** 15:22 99:15 112:1 122:5 135:17 plan 17:14 30:3,19 31:17,17 115:2 129:14

81:21 83:5 88:7,22

**plane** 13:19 planning 80:19 **plans** 10:9 44:20 46:13 59:4 110:15 131:1 plate 99:13,16,17 plausible 76:18 **play** 105:5 playing 48:14 109:16 **plays** 5:21 please 7:3 115:9 123:8 123:13 134:10 138:8 **plenty** 66:11 **PLL** 89:21 point 32:12 34:8 54:7 60:20 100:15 102:13 105:6 124:11,22 131:12 133:12 135:15 pointed 94:3 131:13 132:19 pointing 98:21 points 123:16 124:11 **POLAND** 2:14 **policies** 38:7 41:10 **policy** 14:5,6,9 96:8 political 49:22 50:17 52:7 64:15.17 **Ponce** 101:6 **pop** 105:13 **popular** 53:22 popularity 118:3 population 33:2,12,22 39:19 122:13 130:16 populations 40:22,22 66:20 71:16 75:10 83:13 85:14 86:4 121:20 130:18 **porbeagle** 79:8,16 porbeagles 93:5,6,10 port 29:11 portion 49:16 portrayed 121:16 **pose** 18:10 position 8:6 26:6 53:17 possibility 99:7 possible 56:3 82:14 88:5 128:5 possibly 63:9 post-release 70:17 72:19 73:2 posted 138:1,2 posts 68:16 74:15 potential 73:5,11 77:11 79:11 potentially 28:22 66:18 80:20,22 81:2 94:22 **pound** 130:1 pounds 111:7.17 pouring 99:12

poverty 40:8 power 25:16 powerful 53:6 practice 41:16 **practices** 11:9 43:9 pre-management 129:14 precious 19:8 predation 71:8 94:12 predator 75:10 132:13 predicted 33:2 predominate 92:6 **preface** 96:17 116:16 preference 49:19 preferred 9:5 pregnant 130:11 **premier** 117:10 **prepare** 139:6,9 prepared 42:6 138:1 preparing 35:20 present 1:14 3:1 50:20 presentation 47:10 49:11 58:15 66:15 67:22 75:13 76:8 79:21 96:5 presentations 47:11 139:9 preserve 21:21 president 24:20 26:16 116:13 press 124:1 pretty 53:16 63:13 67:5 82:2 90:12 98:1 120:13 126:16 128:12 prevalent 73:20 102:5 prevent 30:18 previous 90:18,19 120:7,12 prev 122:7 price 112:11 **prices** 57:6 **pricey** 63:9 primarily 74:1 91:3 92:5 **primary** 115:16 prime 114:17 prior 82:19 118:11 **priorities** 10:14 41:10 73:7,8 priority 27:2,4 **private** 62:8 68:16 69:5 89:11 104:14 113:6 privately 104:7 privilege 8:7 proactively 98:4 **probably** 21:10 34:9

135:17 problem 81:6,18,20 82:10 92:20 94:14 95:3 97:2,18,22 102:9 102:11,12 106:19 109:6 116:2 121:16 121:17,18,21 122:22 123:1,4,8 124:18 133:11 134:3 problems 79:2 103:15 119:17 process 21:13,14 22:17 23:8,19 25:18 26:12 26:13,18 42:19 45:21 49:15 61:13 100:3 104:4 126:4,7 processes 13:22 25:14 38:10 produce 108:6 product 85:8 108:3 109:22 112:4 productive 113:9 products 83:17 **profit** 71:3 program 12:17 46:14 51:3 programmatic 44:21 46:13 **programs** 3:3 7:18 45:15 51:5 52:20 progress 17:2 32:10 51:18 prohibited 118:20 prohibitions 93:21 project 13:16 42:4 **projects** 13:8 27:12 30:6,22 42:7 72:18 73:5 proliferated 118:3 proliferation 119:9 promote 11:7 14:17 18:2 40:13 44:12 45:1 54:8 87:16 109:8 134:14,18 135:4 promoting 23:14 116:21 properly 44:7 115:20 130:2 proportion 69:15 proposal 88:16 proposals 32:14 97:14 proposed 18:17 35:2 **props** 136:1 protected 15:14 17:3 87:6 93:17 117:21 protection 2:6 13:5 33:8 34:17 38:8 protections 32:15

protein 17:21 63:21 86:8 proven 82:7 provide 11:10 37:17 45:10 47:1 55:20 57:12 63:12 86:8 **provided** 43:2 138:12 Provider 2:16 provides 11:20 38:21 42:1 44:17 providing 58:2 proximity 120:4 **public** 1:7 4:14 6:3,4,13 43:2 87:4,12 105:15 106:1,3,4,11 108:13 109:5,8,19 113:4 120:21 122:12 123:15 128:20 134:14 135:5 135:10,11 136:3 publicly 46:9 published 89:7 Puerto 1:21 43:19 44:5 **pulpit** 17:17 **pups** 130:12 purchase 63:8 PURMONT 2:15 **purpose** 109:14 pursuing 23:15 **push** 97:7 105:9 **pushed** 124:7 **pushing** 123:20 put 11:3 16:10 35:22 47:3 52:3 65:3 84:4 88:20 90:4 97:14 102:22 111:18 121:2 128:9 135:1 137:22 **puts** 95:18 putting 41:15 103:3 119:6 134:20 136:2 Q

qualify 16:21 quality 112:2,14 quantification 68:3 quantify 73:9 81:11 quarter 132:14 **queer** 40:5 question 53:12 54:3 59:2 64:22 65:3,14 78:3 80:14,15 88:3,11 88:19 119:3 137:6 questions 20:5,7,13 28:12 45:8 48:11 73:18 75:13,18,20 76:2,9,10 79:21 137:7 queue 6:19 7:8 36:12 127:4 129:4 131:22 quick 5:13 88:2 133:6

36:16 39:2 42:17 65:5

68:7 82:2 84:14 89:14

90:18 92:12 119:11

reinforce 41:11 134:9 recall 15:1 135:10 117:3 quicker 105:8 receive 134:21 reinforces 22:16 resources 2:22 16:10 quickly 10:11 82:14 received 47:4 97:4 reinvigorating 117:19 25:15 33:15 34:11 recognition 41:19 reiterate 87:2,14,21 127:14 respect 12:5 15:21 38:5 quit 91:2 recognize 42:9 69:11 **relate 24:15** 53:4 related 15:3 40:3 42:16 quite 39:1 62:7,10 74:6 recognized 46:3 respected 22:17 113:1 79:2 93:1 104:6 59:5 117:5 respond 87:1 136:12 recognizing 45:6 recommendation 82:7 quota 76:16,20 77:7,7 relates 5:17 37:1 responded 69:6 82:21 83:18 109:3,19 respondents 89:8 94.6 124:12 quotas 63:18 77:4,11 recommendations 68:4 relating 97:13 response 47:22 71:18 80:19 82:1,4 95:19 109:2 115:15 relationship 52:8 responsibility 13:4 responsible 25:17,19 **quote-** 124:7 reconvene 65:6,9 relatively 56:22 quoted 121:11 record 66:5 123:10 release 44:9 41:4 74:1 140:8 released 37:21 44:15 rest 21:11,11 67:21 R recorded 7:3 46:8 68:21 restaurants 114:14 recover 33:4 75:11 religious 40:4 restoration 16:5,11 race 38:4 racial 40:17 99:22 relocating 114:10 42:8 **Raimundo** 1:20 17:12 **RESTORE** 73:4 88:15 recovered 99:2,3 **remember** 115:19 26:17 48:20,22 49:4 122:15 123:6 126:3 restricted 92:19 100:13 52:10 58:19 recovery 91:16,17 138:7 result 76:19 remind 138:11 raise 25:14 43:17 106:7 92:14 95:14 resulting 33:1 recreation 31:7 74:13 reminder 7:2 21:1 results 78:10 88:6 raised 35:18 64:22 recreational 1:22 2:13 reminiscent 101:2 89:10 136:21 104:7 **raising** 35:22 15:15 21:3,7 22:7 remove 44:22 114:5 resumed 66:5 24:1 29:1 34:6 51:9 renewed 40:9 47:13 retail 111:17 **rallied** 114:3 Randy 3:4 7:5,9 8:12 55:12.14 67:11.17 reopening 126:13 retaliation 71:11 9:9 18:13 19:2.22 68:14 70:12 73:11 **Rep** 1:20 retention 134:19 35:17 135:18 137:13 77:7 81:10 94:9 **repeat** 65:11 rethinking 64:14 102:22 103:12 104:9 repercussions 113:16 return 71:3 97:8 range 20:16 86:6 117:6 128:3 132:11 report 32:9,19 67:13,20 rev 72:9 118:15 **rangers** 114:3 ranges 125:2 133:8 68:1 71:18 72:17 revenues 71:3 rare 117:9,14 red 68:20 69:18 78:17,18 80:1,5 88:13 reverberating 8:19 **REDD** 3:18 rate 40:16 89:9 132:7 reported 69:6 89:9 **review** 67:9,21 69:13 rates 69:14,20 70:1,3,4 reduce 12:15 14:17 reports 68:15 123:2 80:7 90:14 91:17 represent 24:20 26:21 70:7 72:20 75:11 88:9 71:21 83:1 86:3 reviews 71:20 90:5,5 reduced 61:3 28:18 36:15 37:12 revitalization 82:16 47:15 **ratio** 115:18 reducing 46:19 72:7 revitalize 82:21 83:16 representation 41:18 **Rauch** 3:3 5:11 7:15,16 74:18 85:21 105:14 reduction 73:1 93:13 50:11,18 58:20 rewarding 9:14 19:13 27.1 rays 32:15 34:9 reef 68:20 69:22 72:19 represented 53:6 **Rhode** 11:14 17:13 reach 62:10 99:17 86:1 request 34:15,19 23:18 24:7,14 26:9 reefs 118:12 requests 71:15 27:13 reached 62:4 rich 132:13 reaching 56:11 reel 67:18 79:5 **require** 6:9 13:15 reference 91:11 requirement 6:10 Rick 2:20 20:18 21:2 read 38:22 123:3 regard 10:18 19:10 56:2 requirements 44:10 23:9 24:5,19 98:15 ready 42:6 99:10 100:17 real 8:7 27:15 88:2 regarding 42:4 117:18 requires 41:16 44:19 Rico 1:21 43:19 44:5 120:10 regardless 38:3 41:2 research 1:17 2:4,9 realistic 95:6 region 44:14 59:10 18:14 45:15 51:8 68:5 **rid** 84:1 rights 52:19 62:13 reality 132:17 81:22 72:13,15 73:7,8 76:4 regional 16:13 35:9 78:6 79:12 82:8 107:4 road 97:15 111:16 realize 106:19 reason 29:6 62:16 42:1 44:20 46:13,16 128:13 132:4 112:15 ROBERT 2:11 109:21 54:9 89:9 reserving 28:20 resident 58:17 robust 10:7 reasonably 136:1 regions 69:22 resilience 14:17 15:20 regulations 38:7 41:10 rod 67:18 79:5 **reasons** 107:16 55:8 56:14 57:5,7,8 17:17 **Rodanthe** 114:16 rebuild 92:8 107:11 rebuilding 95:4 57:12 66:22 resilient 11:20 **rodeo** 118:10,13 rebuilt 130:17 regulatory 3:3 7:17 resonating 48:14 **RODRIGUEZ** 1:21 rec 103:19 13:3,8 45:18 resource 107:9 113:4 role 23:13 25:6 46:4

sense 96:20 123:19 105:4 scare 71:13 68:18.19 69:7 70:16 **roles** 54:14 scattered 114:2 sent 89:12 138:10 71:5,9,11,12,13 72:11 **rolled** 23:8 scavenging 68:11 sentiment 87:3 74:2 75:11,15 77:16 rollout 17:14 18:16 SCHALIT 2:17 separate 130:9 77:17 79:8 83:14,14 room 6:16,19,20 8:19 schedule 65:5 September 136:6 83:14,15 84:2,5 85:13 9:20 24:21 34:2 52:15 school 2:3 55:19 57:18 138:13 85:14 87:5,11 92:3 series 29:22 30:8 44:1 64:3 65:12 75:22 76:5 64:14 93:11 95:3,4,16 99:11 science 11:22 12:1 18:8 79:18 83:7 88:18 serious 71:4 99:21 100:22,22 89:17 100:18 104:18 serve 34:10 45:4.13 101:9,12,16 102:9 25:9 26:19 31:14 106:3 108:12 115:8 41:17 46:16 74:12 service 1:4 3:2 17:6 106:22 116:18 117:7 84:17 97:19 103:8 41:12 112:10 117:8 118:8,12 119:6 137:5 rotated 21:6 126:4,18 132:7 **session** 37:15 119:9 122:7,7,9,17,21 round 104:19 science-based 11:18 123:3 125:15,20 **set** 33:1 route 126:19 Sciences 2:4 **Set-up** 4:4 128:4 129:14 131:5 scientific 32:21 routes 108:2 sets 27:17 29:21 69:15 131:14,19,20 134:2 scientist 31:16 127:12 routine 42:14 90:5 shellfish 122:17 rule 18:17 27:6 79:15 **scope** 42:10 64:21 settled 37:5 shift 33:14 60:15 73:10 rulemaking 42:19 severely 32:21 103:22 **scores** 97:5 Severna 101:7 shifting 15:3 run 100:9 rural 40:6 **shallow** 111:13 **screen** 106:8 **shoals** 135:22 Rusty 127:6 129:4,7,7 **scup** 61:4 **Shana** 48:16 52:10,11 shooting 80:10 131:17 132:21 Sea 1:19 2:11 43:19 54:3,19,20 58:22 **shore** 56:22 58:4 93:2 44:5 51:2 70:8 64:22 **short** 10:15 59:15 S seafood 2:7 10:15 **share** 9:22 21:9 26:22 126:10 14:20 17:11 23:15 30:9,19 69:13 88:14 short-term 122:6 safe 42:22 140:3 63:6.15.21 84:5 108:6 110:13 112:1 136:22 **shortage** 9:18 117:8 **safety** 13:12 122:12 **sailfish** 117:10,10,12 109:11 110:11 111:4 138:15 shortcoming 99:18 117:14 season 93:9 97:15 **shared** 37:16 46:7,17 100:10 111:9 92:21 shortly 14:7 **sakes** 123:1 **sale** 107:2 seasonal 72:6 125:9 **shares** 53:19 **shot** 94:7 sales 84:20 134:18 seasonally 69:21 **sharing** 39:19 **shout** 58:19 Saltwater 2:2 seasons 70:6 **shark** 2:1 4:12 6:2 shovel 42:6 seat 21:7 37:6 **Sam** 3:3 5:11 7:8,15,16 18:18 34:5 43:20 44:8 **show** 77:18,20 125:16 10:13,19,20 20:4 **sec** 102:17 44:12 58:10 63:10,13 133:14 22:18,20 23:10 24:18 second 78:3 88:2 114:9 63:15,22 65:8 66:8,17 **shows** 133:16 134:5 28:9 116:19 121:3 134:9 66:19,20,22 67:14 **shrimp** 71:5 **SAMPSON** 2:15 secretary 17:12 26:17 68:1,3,10,21 69:13,14 **shut** 11:8 **sandbar** 74:7 115:17 35:16 71:1,15,16 72:2,21 **side** 139:7 117:7 sector 12:16 51:8 89:11 73:21 74:3,10,13,18 sides 132:9 sandbars 84:16 117:20 sectors 50:14 51:9 75:16 77:4,14 83:13 sight 57:2 128:8 125:10,12 130:5,17 67:19 81:16 83:3 83:17,17 84:8 85:4,21 sighting 125:3 86:4,7 87:6,11,17,19 sign 86:10 **Sandra** 31:22 **SEDAR** 131:9,11,11 Sarah 3:16 36:21 37:5,8 seeing 20:10 21:19,19 91:22 93:1 96:7 100:1 **signal** 117:2 48:9.11 52:12 54:3 79:7 119:8 121:10,15 100:2 101:2,20 **significant** 53:16 79:7 60:7 125:20 140:5 106:16,19 107:6,8 silkies 125:21 115:17 116:3,11,20 silky 125:4,15 Sargasso 70:8 seeks 44:22 satellite 125:3 seen 8:22 9:2 24:18 116:21 117:1,9,15,19 **Silver** 1:12,12 20:8 **save** 134:2 34:10 93:14 95:22 118:4,6,10,13 119:4 similar 33:8 47:10 73:1 saw 111:5 122:20 105:1 113:20 119:16 121:16,16,17 simplified 38:21 selectively 94:8 121:18,20,21 122:1,5 simply 100:9 saying 19:2 24:11,16 81:22 84:4 85:12 89:3 self-serving 97:10 122:13 123:8 124:5,7 Simultaneous 131:16 96:17 103:17 116:17 selfish 59:2 126:1 128:6 130:2 132:22 sell 57:7,13 84:22 107:4 133:11,12 134:1 simultaneously 14:16 132:6 single 24:9 95:9,12 107:10 111:19 135:6 says 39:4,10 77:13 99:1 102:10 selling 107:7,7 111:1 shark-fishery 75:5 **sit** 21:7 scale 12:18 13:15 16:10 113:16 **sharks** 32:3,15,18,22 **site** 109:9 seminars 59:8 32:22 33:19 34:8 35:2 situation 49:22 50:5,7 scam 112:4 **SCANLON** 2:16 89:19 **sending** 138:10 63:18 67:10,15 68:12 50:17 51:21 52:7

			130
	1	1	l . <b></b>
64:16,17 124:6	<b>speakers</b> 7:5 133:3	starting 12:18 47:7	stuff 75:7 77:4,16 102:2
situations 95:12	<b>speaking</b> 36:18 131:16	90:16 101:17 106:19	104:2,15 116:20
six 92:12 127:19	132:22	110:4 126:13 129:1	131:7
six-pack 61:11	special 34:18	state 1:20 11:14 24:7	style 124:4
<b>size</b> 39:7	<b>species</b> 1:5 3:4,6,7,8,9	67:7 96:12 111:7	subculture 111:1
<b>Skomal</b> 2:18 89:1,2	3:10,11,12,13,14,16	118:20	subject 66:9
92:21 136:20	3:17,18,19,20,22 5:17	state's 23:13	subjects 52:6
sleepy 110:18	10:4 12:6 13:6,11	statements 124:1	submit 48:1
slide 38:20 75:14	17:3,10 25:11 32:16	states 1:18 61:16 92:20	submitted 67:13,21
<b>slow</b> 95:19	33:16 34:5,10,21 35:1	108:5 131:2	success 39:9,14 121:22
slowing 104:3	37:2 42:22 44:8 61:3	static 12:22	122:1,2 123:7 134:13
slowly 129:17	61:16 63:8,10,22	statistics 90:14	successful 30:12
small 21:14 24:8 43:21	70:18 72:2,3,21 73:21	<b>Statue</b> 57:4	134:15
72:14 81:17	73:22 74:4,11 75:16	status 24:10 33:22	suffer 114:13
smaller 58:4	79:10 82:20,20 83:13	78:15	sufficient 89:22
smarter 25:9	84:12 92:5 93:18 95:7	statutory 25:3 26:2	suggested 27:20
11			
snapper 68:20	95:9 99:19 102:4	steady 69:18	suggesting 119:15
snapper/grouper 86:3	109:9 115:17 116:4	steam 23:8	135:1
111:5	122:8 124:17 125:1,2	steam-roll 22:16	suggestion 90:2
snippet 72:14	126:1 128:14 129:15	step 81:19 94:5	sum 126:2
social 39:17 41:16 48:8	130:19 131:14	step-down 44:19	summary 47:13 137:21
68:15 70:11 74:14	species- 130:3	stepped 116:17	137:21
socioeconomic 55:3,6	species-specific	steps 81:17,17 136:19	summer 17:15 45:10
61:19	127:20	137:3	58:5 70:2 91:2 125:13
solicited 46:1	specific 59:18,19,22	<b>STEVE</b> 2:14	support 35:11 37:3
<b>solution</b> 82:13,13 135:3	130:4 137:3	Steven 2:1 121:5	40:17 54:10 109:12
135:4	specifically 32:13	123:12 126:21	112:11
solutions 82:14	50:21 54:5 81:5	Stevens 10:6	supported 41:5
solve 119:16	specifics 136:19	stewarding 25:17	supporting 17:22
somebody 115:14	speed 104:14	sticking 66:16	supportive 54:16
116:7 122:9	spelled 26:4	stigma 84:1	suppose 126:2
someone's 55:5	spend 25:1 113:12	stock 76:17,19,21	supposed 21:7 99:21
somewhat 60:8 95:5	spending 139:13	77:13,17,20,22 78:2	surf 101:10
<b>Sonja</b> 2:1 32:1,2 35:6	spirit 22:2	91:18 94:3,19 95:2,13	surrounded 128:7
52:11 58:8,10	<b>spoke</b> 15:2,2	100:12 102:10 103:7	surrounding 13:1
soon 47:9 67:21 72:9	Sport 1:22	109:1 126:6 131:10	<b>survey</b> 29:16 30:3
78:19 80:1,2,11,11	Sport-Ventures 2:8	132:2	31:17 69:3 78:8,13
88:12,12 137:2 138:9	<b>spot</b> 119:5	stocks 60:15 86:9 91:5	80:17,18 81:21 89:6
sorry 49:9,10 86:20	spots 72:7 88:10	110:20 131:20	90:13 91:8 92:9,11
129:11	spread 99:14,15	stop 7:7 28:21,22 72:10	101:5 105:3 136:21
sort 6:19 16:18 59:4,8	<b>spring</b> 1:12,12 20:9	store 111:17	surveys 30:5,15,20
64:20 69:6 124:12	46:1,14 91:2 101:11	story 121:22 134:13	73:15 78:4 88:3,4,7,7
136:8	101:17 125:12 130:7	straight 112:5	90:15 99:3
sought 97:2	stable 69:17	strategy 10:16 11:3	<b>survival</b> 70:17 71:9
<b>sound</b> 72:8	staff 3:1 9:7 13:18 17:7	14:20 17:11 33:9	survival/mortality
sounded 137:1	44:5 46:7 136:2 139:5	37:22 42:14 44:16	72:19
<b>source</b> 63:15 101:20	stakeholder 23:20	45:3 46:6,12 47:2	suspect 14:4 62:21
south 2:20 26:8 67:12	44:13	streams 99:5	sustainable 16:16
68:22 70:5 86:1 93:14	<b>standing</b> 55:3,6 61:19	stress 82:1,12	17:18 37:12 44:12
103:1,13,19 119:11	113:10	stressors 19:11	46:15 63:15 84:5,9
131:3	start 9:6,12 20:19,20	stretch 124:14	85:15 87:18,19 95:7
southeast 74:14 79:3	48:15 65:1 68:14 76:5	<b>stripe</b> 60:18 61:4	109:11,13 124:8
92:19 94:13	82:22 83:9 100:21	strong 64:18	135:6
southern 11:16	102:13 106:11 115:10	structural 41:9	sustainably 84:6 113:1
<b>Spanish</b> 43:1,18,18	129:6 130:4 131:18	structure 65:18	swimming 91:14
44:2 111:22	133:5	stuck 88:20 95:9	switching 29:9
speak 110:8 127:10	started 118:13 129:18	studies 1:17 75:8	swordfish 43:20
speaker 110:2	129:22	<b>study</b> 89:5 91:12	system 41:14 94:2
	I	I	I

systematically 39:16 systemic 11:9 Т **T** 2:16 table 6:14 32:1 65:3 98:11 105:13 136:6 Tackle 2:20 tackling 40:19 tagged 125:4 taken 8:3 50:9,16 99:9 takes 11:21 78:6 83:21 99:17 talk 10:13 11:11 12:13 17:18 36:22 74:7 99:4 109:2 121:13 123:20 124:16,17 136:17 talked 14:4 27:13 66:9 talking 12:3,9,14 14:19 18:18 21:18 24:17 48:12 74:4 83:9 85:12 100:21 106:17 108:18 108:20 118:7 124:13 131:21 tangible 59:22 tangled 71:5 taps 124:9 target 70:17 71:14 72:2 115:17 116:2 tarpin 122:22 tarpon 68:19 taxes 113:3 team 22:20 35:7,12 66:2 technical 139:7 telemetry 120:11 tell 8:16 59:12 111:20 112:20 125:10 telling 113:10 tells 99:20 temperature 93:7 temptation 99:6 ten 23:12 124:10 term 33:8 38:22 terms 10:4 11:15 18:13 31:1 38:1 56:9 103:7 103:19,22 132:13 136:18 terrifying 93:1 territories 43:6,10 46:3 50:2,18 51:1,15,21 52:7 territory 64:17 100:4,5 100:8 testing 73:7 **Texas** 2:19

systematic 38:15

8:12 19:15 20:3.11.12 20:22 23:9 24:5 28:17 30:2 35:5,6,21 36:7 36:12,14,19 47:18 49:10 54:22 58:15 59:12 60:7 63:2 64:1 75:20 76:7,7 78:16 79:1 83:3,11 86:12 88:21 89:2,15 90:11 92:17 94:15 95:19 96:3,16 98:7,17 100:16 102:14 104:20 105:16 106:15 108:10 110:1,5 116:10 120:19 123:14 126:22 127:2 128:17 133:1,2 134:7,11 135:8,12,19 136:5 137:18 139:4 139:10,12,16 140:2 thankfully 126:14 thanking 9:13 thanks 28:9 31:21 36:20 48:9 52:9,12 54:19,20 58:7,8 60:6 63:3 64:2,5 66:3 75:21 78:21 79:17.20 83:4 86:13,13 88:17 89:16 92:15 94:16,18 95:20 96:13,14 98:9 100:17 102:15 104:16 105:21 106:14 108:11 115:6,11 116:4,5 120:15,20 123:9,9 126:21 128:18 132:16 132:21 135:9 136:15 137:15 139:15 140:6 **that'd** 110:5 theme 55:4,9 theory 99:11 thereabouts 129:18 they'd 118:15 things 9:5 12:4,9 13:12 14:7 19:12 24:5 26:3 33:12 42:18 53:10 74:2,16 77:5 80:2 81:3,12 84:10 85:3,5 85:16 95:13 96:19 98:5,15 104:10,22 108:6 115:22 118:1,2 119:18 122:7 124:2 125:8 134:6 139:2 third 127:4 thorough 54:8 thought 31:4 58:22

61:13 76:15 124:3

thoughts 21:8 48:5,13

135:19 136:9

76:9

thread 108:1 three 5:8 27:3 90:14 97:3,17,21 106:14 108:10 114:16 118:22 121:1 128:6 131:14 139:13 three-9:9 thresher 33:18 threw 72:4 75:14 thrilled 5:11 throw 106:8 114:20 thrown 68:13 tide 114:12 tight 86:1 **tightly** 53:18 **Tim** 2:12 48:17,19,21 100:19 102:16,16 104:16 Tim's 105:5 timeline 45:21 times 51:6 55:21 56:14 71:15 118:11 timing 97:18 tiny 76:12 **TOBEY** 3:11 today 6:10 32:8 37:11 37:14 55:11 59:14 75:18 121:21 128:21 136:19 tolerance 57:19 **Tom** 3:19 116:7,8,12 120:15,20 124:13 125:9 tool 48:8 tools 16:1 34:13 75:6 top 32:11 35:19 138:5 topic 5:20 48:12 66:8 **topics** 68:2 105:22 totally 119:2 touch 10:17 touched 94:19 106:21 107:12 tough 61:19 tourist 110:19 tournament 21:3 tournaments 104:8 towns 110:19,20 **tracked** 125:5 tracking 105:3 tracks 132:4 **Trade** 34:22 109:13 135:7 traditionally 56:20 139:2 trailing 14:8 transgender 40:5 translated 42:21 travel 138:7,8

traveled 139:14 **travels** 140:3 trawl 67:17 71:5 **trawling** 122:19 Trbovich 121:5 123:14 126:22 **Trbovich's** 123:13 treacherous 135:21 treaties 34:14 treatment 38:2,16,19 tremendous 13:4 93:7 93:18 121:19 tremendously 15:7 trends 33:22 88:9 trial 2:19 28:8 30:15 **tribes** 46:3 tried 96:22 107:4 123:22 **trip** 57:13 61:12 79:16 84:12 trips 57:7 92:12 **trivial** 77:19 trolling 31:10 trucking 108:2 trust 98:20 113:4 try 5:7 6:20 23:21 26:17 26:18.19 27:7 30:17 36:11 94:10 138:8 trying 13:18,21 14:16 25:2,13 27:21 28:3 30:11 35:10 72:21 73:2,14 82:12 88:5,8 97:6,7,11 98:20 111:21 129:12 tuna 2:1,17 55:16 57:1 68:22 97:1 111:10,17 111:20 112:9,15,19 tune 124:4 turbine 31:1 turbines 23:22 29:6 turn 49:5 82:3 turned 114:10 124:9 turning 20:4,7 **TV** 101:15 133:15 two 15:5 22:13 26:7 27:11 33:1 37:11 43:17 52:17 56:3 68:6 76:8,10 80:4 97:17,21 98:19 106:14 113:21 127:3 128:6 131:13 133:2 135:16 138:10 two-week 111:9 Twyford 116:10,12 120:16 **Twyford's** 116:8 **type** 70:3 types 12:9 31:6,7 68:2

thank 7:10,12 8:1,8,10

68:6 131:20

warmer 69:22 whitetips 32:17 typically 55:12 60:21 107:8 128:7 value 24:16 134:17 **WARREN** 3:19 who've 20:1 136:10 wasn't 37:11 49:10 wholeheartedly 28:19 U 55:14 62:3 91:22 valued 9:15 wide 88:5 124:9 125:2 **U.S** 1:1 15:8 17:19,22 vanguard 17:9 115:13 widely 46:7 32:21 33:7 34:11 43:6 variety 61:3 72:1 waste 113:14 wild 22:1 118:15 43:9 50:17,19 52:8 107:16 Watch 85:11,11 109:9 wilderness 24:14 53:5,13,16 54:5,6 various 139:1 water 2:20 11:12 19:16 wildlife 1:15 2:9,19 Venice 102:8 103:18 21:9 22:6 24:15 93:22 34:11 69:3 80:17 58:19 64:17 93:11 101:3 109:16 venue 57:14 94:2 119:6 124:14 **WILLEY** 2:21 ultimately 25:19 **venues** 47:8 128:2 willing 120:11 waters 15:8 111:7 unawareness 41:8 verges 21:16 WILLY 2:2 Verrazano 57:3 **WILSON** 3:21 unbeknownst 101:10 118:20,21 under-recovered vertical 69:19 way 17:18,22 18:9,12 wind 13:1,10 14:8,14 100:15 vessel 61:11 78:12 19:6 25:9 26:16 28:10 15:6 18:12 21:12 vessels 61:1 67:12 23:19,22 25:2,20 26:7 underrepresented 50:3 29:12 40:14 55:15 50:8 53:12 64:19 video 101:21 133:20,22 57:5 63:11 65:16,18 26:7 27:11 31:5,11 **underserved** 38:18,19 videos 44:1,4,7 74:15 66:1 76:16,18 87:15 130:11 131:18 39:15 40:17 41:8 42:5 113:12 winds 12:18 87:18 93:8 101:18 Vietnamese 43:1 42:11 45:6,11 46:20 103:2,22 105:6,9 wire 112:12 49:17 views 10:1 117:22 120:8 125:5 wish 134:13 140:3 Viking 1:19 women 39:20 undersized 68:20 132:3,5,18 133:21 understand 67:9 74:17 **Vikings** 60:11 134:18 137:12,17 wonder 125:16 75:1,5 82:8 95:5 Village 111:12 **WAYPOINT** 133:14 wondering 99:11 109:6 villainized 87:10 ways 25:17 98:3 137:17 work 10:2,4,8 16:4,19 103:6 115:16 118:19 119:2 134:2 Vinevard 26:7 62:7 weak 82:2.5 17:2 19:6 26:22 27:7 understanding 37:16 93:15 wealthy 60:11 27:22 30:12 41:6.22 undertake 67:8 Virginia 100:2 wearing 6:9 83:21 84:21 86:6 virtual 7:20,21 106:7,10 web 59:16 138:4 88:15 97:1,16 98:5 underway 32:14 unequal 39:5.8 virtually 9:1,5 Weber 2:20 20:22 21:2 101:18 120:11 129:12 unfair 114:20 visibility 119:1 120:4 28:19 98:16,17 134:20 135:1 137:19 unfortunate 31:19 voice 28:14 50:11 Weber's 99:10 139:5.8 voices 20:16 53:7 64:18 worked 20:1 62:3 unfortunately 32:6 **Webex** 37:3 **unique** 10:4 voicing 51:10,20 webinar 6:18 37:14 workforce 12:22 **United** 108:5 void 111:10 webinars 47:6 working 9:4,17 13:13 University 2:3 89:4 volunteers 114:3 website 47:2,21 14:5 17:7 19:14,19 unknowns 13:9 26:11 voting 50:11 Wednesday 60:17 27:5,9,19 30:17 31:16 vulnerable 42:4 unloading 102:8 weed 116:1 35:17 37:14 45:22 **unquote** 124:8 week 32:19 47:7 111:17 47:16 52:13 60:2 77:2 W unreliable 111:13 112:16 113:21 138:16 78:18.20 111:3 **up-front** 26:18 wait 83:9 91:7 99:14 138:16,21 139:3 113:12 127:18 129:3 **update** 4:8 5:15 18:13 weeks 47:5,12 138:2 workload 13:1,7 waited 112:18 **upside** 114:18 waiting 114:12 weigh 36:3,8,10 65:17 workshop 87:7 uptick 79:4 105:1 **Walker's** 118:9 workshops 43:4 116:9 128:22 urbanization 21:19 wall 13:10 weighing 20:17 world 7:20 9:22 31:9 **WALT** 2:3 weight 25:18 45:17 128:10 **use** 18:5 23:20 63:13 **WEISS** 2:20 worldwide 67:6 122:9 **Wampanoags** 62:6,19 Wanchese 107:1 108:1 welcome 5:4,6,8 23:6 uses 18:11 worry 92:6 121:6 129:7 worse 78:2 94:15 98:2 **usual** 138:16 wanted 10:11 36:3 132:8 43:16 50:15 52:4 Welcome/Recap 4:6 usually 72:8 137:22 58:17,21 63:22 87:1 went 26:10 66:5 136:4 worthwhile 116:4 138:5 utilization 96:10 123:20 87:20 94:20 109:18 139:8,10 140:8 wouldn't 107:3 110:3 134:16 weren't 27:14 52:21 110:12 120:1,6,22 **Wrap-up** 4:16 West 116:13 120:9,18 wrestling 98:10 127:14,17 128:16 ٧ WESTFALL 2:21 133:12,22 134:12 X **VAETH** 108:18.22 137:20 when's 126:6 wanting 99:15 128:22 white 92:22 134:11 wants 104:17 108:5 **whites** 93:10 valuable 34:6 86:8

	I	I
Yacht 1:19	<b>1994</b> 40:12	9
<b>YAMITZA</b> 1:21	<b>19th</b> 46:10 47:10	<b>9:00</b> 22:9
year 8:5,5 19:3 27:12		9:30 7:7
32:20 35:3,3 40:19	2	<b>90</b> 93:13
46:6,12 69:7 70:6	<b>20</b> 1:9	<b>90s</b> 124:7 130:15
71:16 75:3 77:6,6	<b>2006</b> 43:5	<b>94</b> 40:20
78:9,14 80:3,3,18	<b>2007</b> 111:5	04 10.20
89:7 90:12 97:20	<b>2009</b> 90:16	
102:11 107:22 121:11	<b>2012</b> 90:18	
123:18 125:5,15	<b>2013</b> 43:6	
126:13 130:11 131:14	<b>2018</b> 90:17	
year-to-year 77:10	<b>2019</b> 84:3 123:22	
years 11:15 20:2 21:6	<b>2021</b> 40:11 46:1 69:2	
23:12 33:2,4 80:4	91:8	
82:11 89:6,6 92:8	<b>2022</b> 1:9	
93:12 95:18 97:17,21	<b>2030</b> 15:6,9	
117:2 121:19 123:2	2030 13.0,9	
124:10 125:19 127:19	3	
129:13 130:15 132:14		
	<b>3</b> 5:9,9 7:12	
yelling 126:5	<b>30</b> 11:15 15:6,7 60:22	
yesterday 6:8 16:14,14	121:18 132:14	
48:7 81:2	<b>30x30</b> 15:5 21:18 22:13	
York 57:3	<b>37</b> 4:10	
you-ish 121:6		
YouTubers 133:16	4	
	<b>4</b> 43:5	
<b>Z</b>	<b>400</b> 92:8	
<b>zero</b> 130:14	<b>4th</b> 44:17 46:9	
<b>zone</b> 2:11 21:20		
	5	
0	<b>5</b> 4:4	
	<b>5,000</b> 111:17	
1	<b>5:00</b> 22:9	
<b>1,000</b> 88:6	<b>50</b> 33:4 56:21 60:22	
<b>10:02</b> 66:5	61:10	
<b>10:15</b> 5:22 65:6,8 66:3	<b>500</b> 89:8	
<b>10:23</b> 66:6	<b>56</b> 90:18	
<b>100</b> 61:10 111:7 123:2		
128:7 130:21	6	
<b>101</b> 43:3	<b>60</b> 115:20	
<b>106</b> 4:14	<b>65-foot</b> 60:11	
<b>11:30</b> 6:5	<b>66</b> 4:12	
<b>11:48</b> 140:8	00 4.12	
<b>12</b> 6:6 112:10	7	
<b>13</b> 10:7 18:14		
	<b>7</b> 4:6	
<b>135</b> 4:16	<b>70</b> 69:5 115:20	
<b>13985</b> 38:15	<b>70-plus</b> 89:8	
<b>14</b> 77:3 95:5	<b>75</b> 61:10	
<b>140</b> 4:18		
<b>15</b> 57:21 65:7 114:2	8	
128:20	<b>8</b> 4:8	
<b>18</b> 92:12	<b>8:45</b> 1:12	
<b>1930s</b> 67:4 117:13	<b>8:54</b> 5:2	
<b>1934</b> 116:14	<b>80</b> 69:4	
<b>1950s</b> 122:15	<b>80s</b> 58:1 129:17	
<b>1976</b> 129:13	<b>86</b> 130:4	
<b>1990</b> 121:18	<b>8777</b> 1:12	
<b>1990s</b> 118:10		
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## <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Panel Meeting

Before: Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Adv. Panel

Date: 05-20-22

Place: Silver Spring, MD

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate complete record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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