

# Fisheries FOCUS



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## Patrick Keliher Named 2025 Captain David H. Hart Award Recipient

At its Winter Meeting in Arlington, Virginia, the Commission presented Patrick Keliher, former Commissioner with the Maine Department of Marine Resources (ME DMR), the Captain David H. Hart Award for 2025 for his longstanding contributions to and exceptional leadership towards the sustainable management of marine resources along the Eastern Seaboard.

Since becoming Commissioner with ME DMR and Administrative Commissioner to the ASMFC in 2012, Pat has worked tirelessly to support marine fisheries stakeholders, both in Maine and along the Atlantic coast. His unwavering work ethic extended well beyond the Commission table. He is a consummate professional – always prepared and expertly engaged in every setting with a straightforward, no-nonsense approach. This approach earned him the respect of all those who have worked with him.

From 2017 – 2023, Pat served in a leadership position with the Commission, helping address a wide



From Left: ASMFC Executive Director Bob Beal, Hart Award Recipient Pat Keliher, and ASMFC Chair and Vice Chair Dan McKiernan and Doug Haymans, respectively

range of issues. One of the most unique and challenging times during his tenure was guiding the Commission through the pandemic. This was a time that truly reflected Pat's steady leadership and deep commitment to the Commission. Throughout that period, he stayed closely connected with staff and fellow Commissioners, oversaw a seamless transition to virtual meetings, and consistently

made decisions with the safety of Commissioners and staff in mind. Other notable accomplishments during this time include quick action by the states to end overfishing of Atlantic striped bass and implementation of ecological reference points to manage Atlantic menhaden.

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## Upcoming Meetings

March 2–6

**South Atlantic Fishery Management Council**

March 2–6

**Atlantic Croaker Stock Assessment Workshop**

March 5 (1–2:30 PM)

**Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass Management Board**

March 10 (9–11 AM)

**Atlantic Menhaden Plan Development Team**

March 11 (1–3 PM)

**Atlantic Striped Bass Stock Assessment Subcommittee Methods Workshop**

March 17 (1–2:30 PM)

**Winter Flounder Technical Committee**

March 17 (1–3 PM)

**Tautog Technical Committee**

March 19 (1–3 PM)

**Atlantic Striped Bass Tagging Subcommittee Check-In**

March 18 (1–4 PM)

**Cobia Data Workshop Webinar #1**

March 23 (1–4 PM)

**Cobia Data Workshop Webinar #2**

March 27 (10 AM–Noon)

**Atlantic Menhaden Technical Committee**

March 30 (1–4 PM)

**Cobia Data Workshop Webinar #3**

April 7–9

**Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council**

April 13 (10 AM–Noon)

**Atlantic Striped Bass Stock Assessment Subcommittee Methods Workshop**

April 14–16

**New England Fishery Management Council**

April 17 (11 AM–Noon)

**Red Drum Technical Committee**

## Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission was formed by the 15 Atlantic coastal states in 1942 for the promotion and protection of coastal fishery resources. The Commission serves as the deliberative body of the Atlantic coastal states, coordinating the conservation and management of nearshore fishery resources, including marine, shell and diadromous species.

The 15 member states of the Commission are: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

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**Daniel McKiernan (MA)**, *Chair*  
**Doug Haymans (GA)**, *Vice-Chair*

**Robert E. Beal**,  
*Executive Director*

**Patrick A. Campfield**,  
*Science Director*

**Toni Kerns**,  
*Fisheries Policy Director*

**Laura C. Leach**,  
*Director of Finance & Administration*

**Geoff White**,  
*ACCSP Director*

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# Despite Declines in Harvest, Stock Assessment Updates Show Little Improvement in Biomass

**W**inter flounder are a popular flatfish found along the Atlantic coast from

Nova Scotia down to Georgia, with the highest concentrations north of the Mid-Atlantic region. Known for their ability to thrive in both inshore and offshore waters, winter flounder migrate seasonally to spawn in nearshore areas during the winter months. These fish historically played a significant role in both commercial and recreational fisheries, although their catches have declined sharply since the 1980s due to overfishing, habitat loss, warming ocean temperatures, and other environmental factors. In recent years, commercial and recreational landings have dropped to historic lows. They are managed with restrictive size and bag limits, and catch quotas to aid in the species recovery.



Photo (c) Cornell Cooperative Extension Eelgrass Program

## Atlantic Coast Management

The Commission and the New England Fishery Management Council (Council) jointly manage winter flounder with complementary management plans for state and federal waters based on fisheries and

the biology of winter flounder. Winter flounder is managed as three stocks; Georges Bank (GBK), Gulf of Maine (GOM), and Southern New England/ Mid-Atlantic (SNE/MA). Only the GOM

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## Species Snapshot

# Pseudopleuronectes americanus

**Stock Status:** GOM - stock status unknown, overfishing is not occurring; SNE/MA - not overfished nor experiencing overfishing

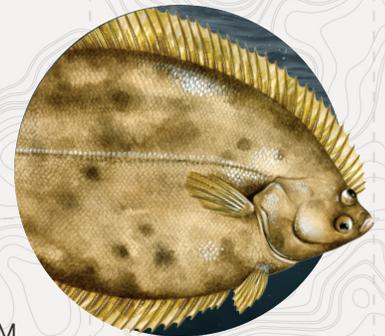
**Common Names:** Blackback, lemonsole, flat fish, mud dab, black flounder

**Management Unit:** Maine through Delaware

**Maximum Age:** Adult winter flounder may grow as large as 70 cm (27.6 inches) and reach ages of 15+ years

## Interesting Facts

- Family Pleuronectidae are also known as righteye flounders because most species lie on the sea bottom on their left sides, with both eyes on their right sides. Winter flounder is one of 60 species in this family.
- Generally, the darkest of all GOM flat fishes.
- Winter flounder grow largest in Georges Bank and smallest in GOM.
- High site fidelity (attachment to specific sites) creates potential for local extinction.



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and SNE/MA stocks are cooperatively managed by the Commission and Council, as the GBK stock is not in state waters. The Council includes winter flounder as part of the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (Groundfish FMP). Federal management focuses on the commercial fishery because the bulk of harvest in federal waters is from that sector.

The Commission's **Amendment 1** (2005) and **Addendum I** (2009) are designed to protect spawning females migrating to inshore spawning grounds because they are easily located and caught when congregated for spawning. Amendment 1 established a minimum size limit, shortened seasons, and lowered trip/bag limits to reduce fishing pressure on spawning fish and rebuild the spawning stock biomass to target levels. Amendment 1 complemented Amendment 13 and Framework 42 to the Groundfish FMP.

Based on the results of the 2008 benchmark stock assessment, which estimated the SNE/MA stock at 9% of the target biomass, the Winter Flounder Management Board (Board) initiated Addendum I, the Secretary of Commerce prohibited retention of SNE/MA winter flounder in federal waters through interim action, and the Council included measures to incorporate the assessment results into Amendment 16 to the Groundfish FMP. Rather than prohibit possession, which would result in increased discard mortality and loss of fishery-dependent data, the Commission opted to establish bycatch-only possession limits for the SNE/MA stock in state waters. Addendum I limits recreational anglers to 2 fish and commercial harvesters can land a maximum of 50 pounds (or 38 fish) in the SNE/MA; these regulations are still in place. Addendum I also required states to reduce GOM recreational fishing mortality by 11% and established a 250-pound commercial trip limit.

The Board approved **Addendum II** (2012) to modify the commercial and recreational management requirements

for the GOM stock. Specifically, the commercial trip limit was increased to 500 pounds per trip and the recreational season was expanded to encompass the entire year. In May 2013, the Board passed **Addendum III** for the GOM and SNE/MA fisheries in order to annually set commercial and recreational specifications. These specifications may be set for up to three years and may be revised if new information is released within the three-year period.

In 2026, the Board reviewed **2026-2030 catch limits recommended by the Council**. For the GOM stock, the acceptable biological catch (ABC) for the 2026 fishing year (FY 2026) is approximately a 1% decrease from the previous three year's ABC. For the SNE/MA stock, the FY 2026 ABC is approximately a 19% decrease from the ABC from the previous three-year value. As part of developing catch limit recommendations, the Council also estimates what the state recreational and commercial fisheries will harvest each year based on status quo state regulations, which is called the state sub-component. The state waters sub-component for the GOM stock decreased by approximately 7% from 337,307 pounds in FY 2025 to 211,643 pounds for FY 2026-2030. The SNE/MA stock's state waters sub-component increased by 2% from 41,887 pounds in 2025 to 55,115 pounds in 2026. The Board did not alter recreational and commercial management measures in response to these specifications. However, the Board discussed the 2-fish recreational possession limit currently in place for the SNE/MA stock, including concerns the low possession limit was discouraging targeting of winter flounder by the recreational fishery.



Young-of-the-year winter flounder (c) Connecticut Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection

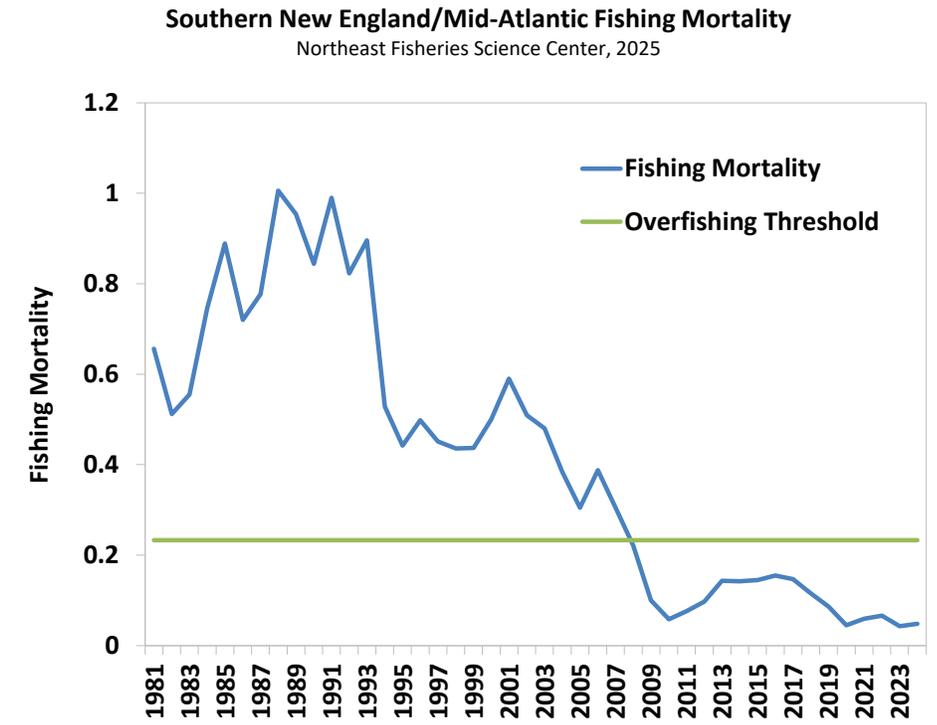
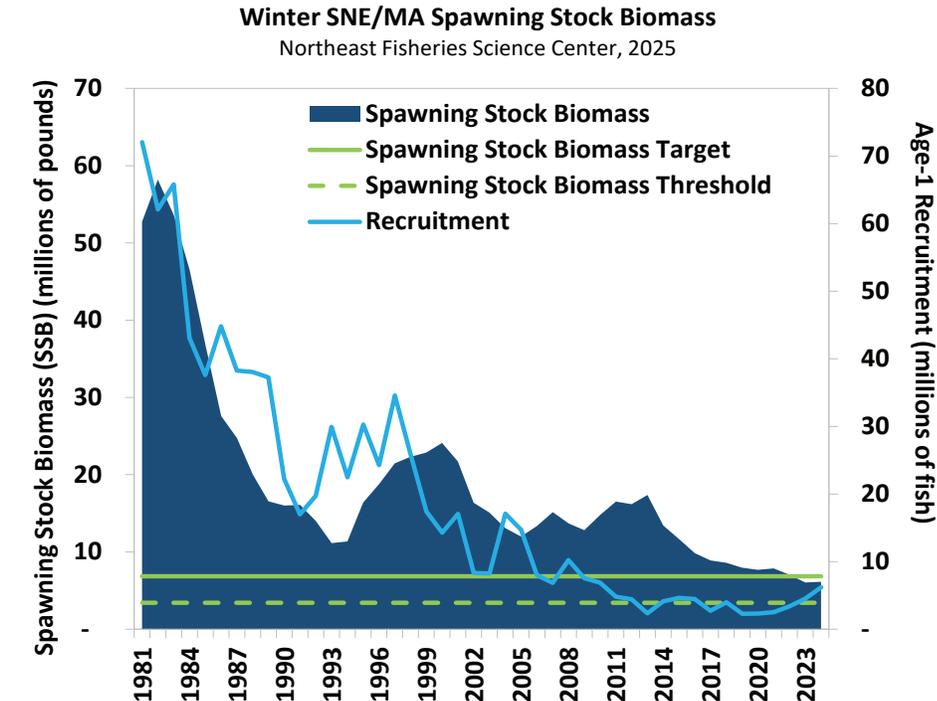
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The Board tasked the Winter Flounder Technical Committee to examine the potential impacts of increasing the SNE/MA recreational possession limit and corresponding open seasons. The Technical Committee will report back to the Board at a future meeting.

### Stock Status

Based on the 2025 assessment updates, the GOM stock biomass status is unknown and overfishing is not occurring. Biomass in 2024 was estimated to be 10 million pounds. The 2024 exploitation rate was estimated to be 0.044, well below the overfishing exploitation threshold proxy (0.23). Overall, indices of GOM winter flounder abundance have not demonstrated any positive response to the large declines in commercial and recreational removals since the 1980s. However, there has been some more recent increases in the fall and the spring area-swept biomass estimates, which may be the beginning of a response to time series low in exploitation rates.

The SNE/MA stock is not overfished and not experiencing overfishing in 2024. The SNE/MA stock biomass (SSB) in 2024 was estimated to be 6.15 million pounds, which is 89% of the biomass target (6.87 million pounds), and 179% of the biomass threshold (3.43 million pounds) for an overfished stock. This change in stock status is due to a change in the years of recruitment estimates that were used to complete the projections to estimate biological reference points. Instead of drawing upon the entire time series of recruitment estimates, the projections now only use recruitment estimates since 2002 (2002-2024). The winter flounder stock is most likely not capable of achieving the high levels of recruitment prior to 2000; therefore,



using a truncated recruitment time series better reflects the current state of the stock. Despite a change in stock status, the perception of the stock has not changed; trends in survey indices and model estimates all continue to

indicate the stock is in poor condition. A more detailed overview of the stock assessment updates can be found [here](#).

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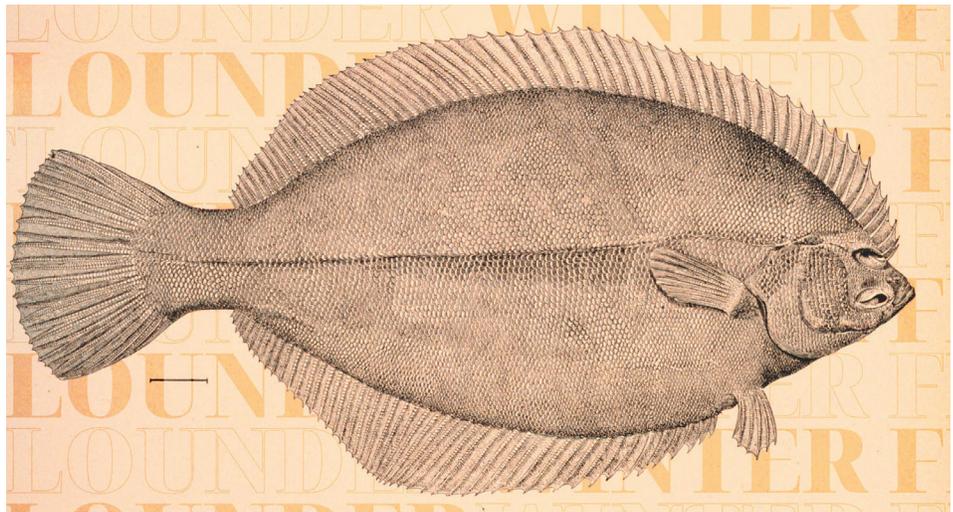
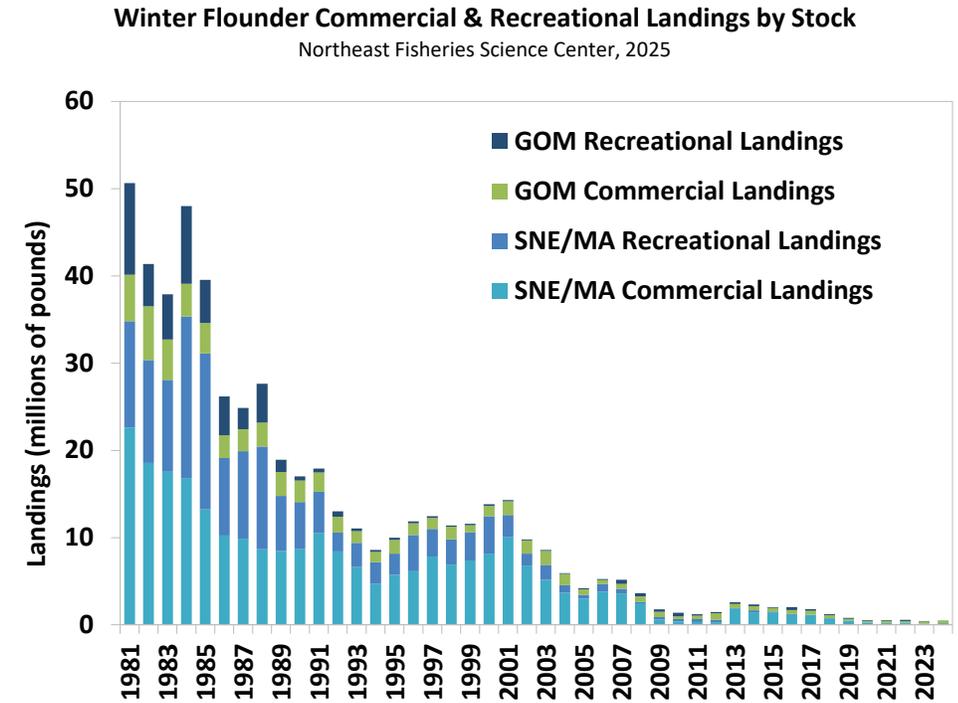
### Commercial and Recreational Fisheries

The winter flounder commercial fishery was once highly productive with annual harvests up to 40.3 million pounds. Since the early 1980s, landings have steadily declined, falling to a time series low of 0.69 million pounds in 2022. Total commercial landings for all three stocks have increased to 1.8 million pounds in 2024, which is the highest value since 2018 but still very low compared to historic harvest.

Recreational landings peaked in 1982 at 16.4 million pounds and have since similarly declined. Recreational harvest in 2024 was estimated to be 0.55 million pounds, the lowest value in the time series (1981-2024).

### Life History

Winter flounder is an estuarine flatfish found in almost all shoal water habitats along the northwest Atlantic coast. The geographic distribution ranges from nearshore habitats to offshore fishing banks along the Atlantic coast of North America. The name ‘winter’ flounder refers to their annual spawning migrations into nearshore waters in winter. Adults migrate in two phases; an autumn estuarine immigration prior to spawning, and a late spring/summer movement to either deeper, cooler portions of estuaries or to offshore areas after spawning. This pattern of seasonal distribution may change in colder waters at the northern extent of their range where winter flounder migrate to shallow waters in the summer and deeper waters in the winter. The annual spawning period varies geographically and although spawning periods overlap



considerably, peak spawning times are earlier in southern locations.

During spawning, females release demersal (negatively or neutrally buoyant) adhesive eggs whose properties facilitate retention within spawning grounds. Many factors influence larval and juvenile growth and survival, including temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and food availability. Nursery habitat for winter flounder larvae and juveniles is typically

saltwater coves, coastal salt ponds, estuaries, and protected embayments; although larvae and juveniles have also been found in open ocean areas such as Georges Bank and Nantucket shoals. Larvae are predominantly found in the upper reaches of estuaries in early spring, moving into the lower estuary later in the season.

For more information, please contact Tracey Bauer, FMP Coordinator, at [tbauer@asmfc.org](mailto:tbauer@asmfc.org).

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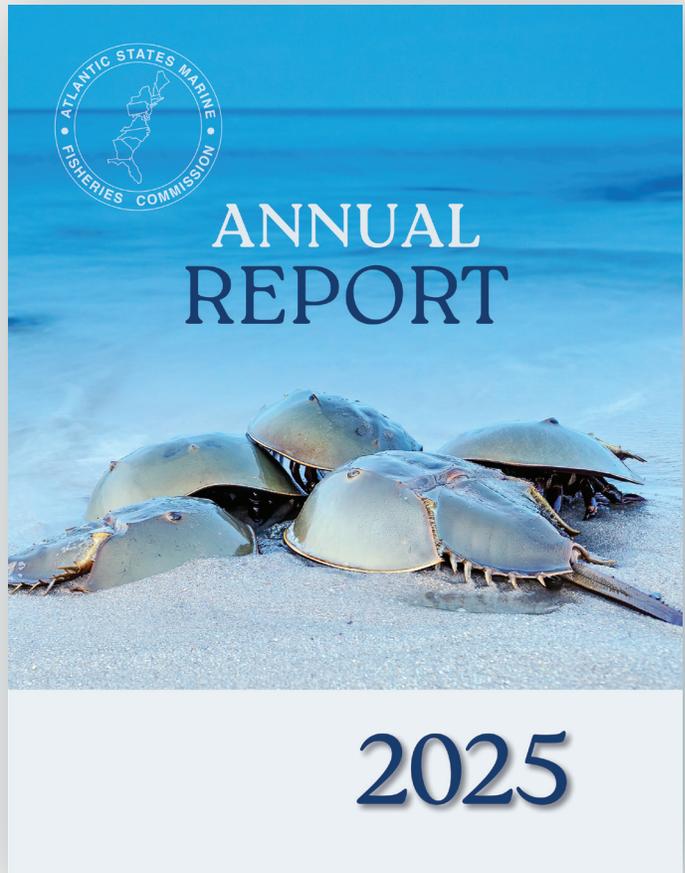
On the home front, Pat has been credited with strengthening and sustaining Maine's commercial fisheries through effective management, responsible policy, and improved enforcement. His collaborative effort to secure a six-year pause on federal whale regulations and to provide millions in federal funds for marine mammal research has benefited both Maine's lobster industry and the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale. During his tenure, DMR implemented enhanced management and enforcement measures to protect Maine's valuable elver resource and fishery. His work to secure funding and establish strategic partnerships was instrumental in efforts to restore access to habitat for Maine's sea-run fish species. Pat also oversaw the administration of state funding that has protected many vital working waterfront properties, and federal funds that provided much needed direct relief to industry and investments in critical infrastructure.

"I can't think of a more deserving recipient of this honor," said Department of Marine Resources Commissioner Carl Wilson.

"Throughout his career, Pat has demonstrated a dedication to science-based decisions, effective policy, and strong enforcement necessary to protect our valuable marine resources and industries."

"Pat's strong advocacy for Maine's marine resources and fisheries was exceeded only by his commitment to the people who make their living on the water," said Maine Governor Janet Mills. "Maine's coastal economy, environment, and communities are stronger because of his leadership, and this award reflects his many career accomplishments."

Prior to joining DMR, Pat served as Executive Director of the Atlantic Salmon Commission and Executive Director of the New England States of the Coastal Conservation Association, Greater New England.

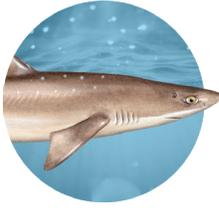


## ASMFC Releases 2025 Annual Report

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission is pleased to announce the release of our 2025 Annual Report, which fulfills our obligation to inform Congress on the Commission's use of public funds, and provides stakeholders with an overview of activities and progress in carrying out our cooperative stewardship responsibilities for the marine, shell, and diadromous species under our care.

The report includes a quick guide to stock status for the 27 species groups the Commission manages; a fisheries management section, which focuses on species which had the most significant management or stock assessment activities in 2025; and sections highlighting major accomplishments in 2025 in the areas of fisheries science, habitat conservation and fishery data collection and management.

Please visit the Commission's website at [asmfc.org](http://asmfc.org) for additional information on any of our programs or activities. The report is available [here](#).



## Spiny Dogfish

The Commission's Spiny Dogfish Management Board approved a coastwide commercial quota for the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 fishing seasons (May 1-April 30) of 9.2 million pounds (state-specific allocations are provided in table below), pending approval by NOAA Fisheries. The quota is consistent with the measures recommended to NOAA Fisheries by the Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils (Councils). The Board also maintained the commercial trip limit in state waters of 7,500 pounds for the northern region states of Maine

through Connecticut. The states of New York through North Carolina have the ability to set state-specific trip limits based on the needs of their fisheries. The Commission's actions are final and apply to state waters (0-3 miles from shore). The Councils forwarded their recommendations for federal waters (3 –200 miles from shore) to NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Administrator for final approval.

The approved coastwide quotas represent a 1.5% reduction from the current fishing season's coastwide quota of 9.3 million pounds. The decreased quota is based on the Councils' maintaining the acceptable biological catch estimate from 2025/2026 but setting aside a slightly higher amount for discards. For more information, please contact James Boyle, FMP Coordinator, at [jboyle@asmfc.org](mailto:jboyle@asmfc.org) or 703.842.0740.

**Spiny Dogfish State Allocations (in pounds) for the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 Fishing Seasons**

	Northern Region (ME-CT)	NY	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC
Possession Limit	7,500	To be specified by the individual southern region states					
Allocation	58%	2.71%	7.64%	0.90%	5.92%	10.80%	14.04%
2025-2026	5,416,487	252,875	713,917	83,679	552,858	1,008,140	1,310,815
2026-2027 and 2027/2028	5,334,652	249,054	703,131	82,415	544,505	992,909	1,291,010

\* Any overages in the above quota allocations will be deducted from that region's or state's quota allocation in the subsequent year. Similarly, any eligible rollovers from one season can be applied to that region's or state's quota allocation the following year.

## ASMFC Begins Preparations for Benchmark Stock Assessment for Atlantic Migratory Group Cobia

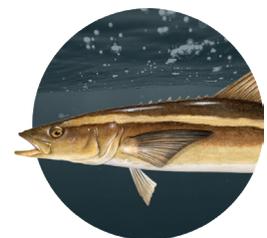
The Commission has initiated a benchmark stock assessment for Atlantic migratory group cobia to be completed in 2027. The goals of the assessment are to evaluate the health of the stock along the Atlantic coast from Georgia northward to inform management. While updating the stock assessment model and datasets used in the 2020 benchmark stock assessment (SEDAR 58) will be considered, additional data sources and potential new models will also be explored due to data limitations and changes in management. The Commission's stock assessment process and meetings are

open to the public, except for when confidential data are being discussed.

The Commission welcomes the submission of data sources that will contribute to the goals of the assessment. This includes, but is not limited to, data on growth, maturation, migration, tagging, natural mortality, environmental impacts, abundance/biomass, and fishery removals. Essential data needs for the Cobia assessment are fishery-independent data sources that can contribute to indices of abundance, data to inform the discards in fisheries, including size information, and bycatch in other directed fisheries. For data sets to be considered, the data must be sent in the required format, with accompanying description of methods, to the Commission by March 20, 2026.

For more information on submitting data, including the appropriate format, please contact [CJ Schlick](mailto:CJ.Schlick@asmfc.org).

The Commission will hold multiple data workshops in the spring of 2026, with some webinar sessions and one in-person session, to review all available data sources and identify datasets to be incorporated in the stock assessment. The Data Workshops are open to the public, please contact [Emilie Franke](mailto:Emilie.Franke@asmfc.org) or visit <https://asmfc.org/events/> for information on the workshops.



# Two New Habitat Resources Released

## Habitat Management Series Report on Atlantic States Shell Recycling

**T**his February, the Commission released the latest installment in its Habitat Management Series, *Atlantic States Shell Recycling: A Practitioners Guide to Oyster Shell Recycling along the US Atlantic Coast*. The report highlights the growing role of shell recycling programs in supporting oyster reef restoration, coastal resilience, and sustainable fisheries management along the US Atlantic coast.

Oyster reefs are among the most valuable habitats in coastal ecosystems, improving water quality, stabilizing shorelines, and providing critical habitat for commercially and recreationally important species. However, the availability of suitable shell for restoration has become a

limiting factor in many regions. Shell recycling programs address this need by collecting used shell from restaurants and community partners, curing it to meet public health and biosecurity standards, and returning it to the water to create or enhance oyster reefs and living shorelines.

The report outlines common program models, curing standards, equipment and logistics considerations, permitting frameworks, and performance metrics. Developed in collaboration with state and regional partners, the report provides practical guidance for states seeking to expand or establish shell recycling initiatives. It highlights how collaboration among state agencies, nonprofit organizations, industry partners, and volunteers has strengthened restoration capacity and community engagement.

The Atlantic States Shell Recycling report is available [here](#).

## ACFHP StoryMap on Making the Connection: From Headwaters to Coral Reefs

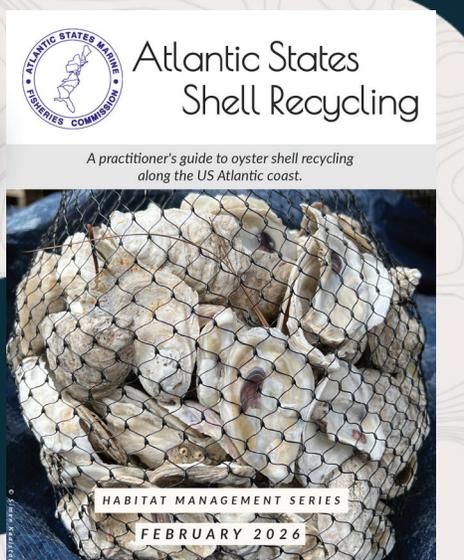
The Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership (ACFHP), of which the Commission is a member, addresses habitat threats through a broad and coordinated approach, leveraging resources from agencies, organizations, and corporations to protect and improve Atlantic fish habitat. ACFHP recently released its latest outreach project — a new interactive ArcGIS StoryMap showcasing coastwide efforts to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance fish habitats along the US Atlantic coast from Maine to the Florida Keys. The StoryMap, “Making the Connection: From Headwaters to Coral Reefs,” highlights how the Atlantic coast is a living network of connected habitats, where healthy rivers, estuaries, wetlands, and nearshore marine environments support fish, communities, and coastal economies. Through maps, photos, project examples, and conservation tools, the StoryMap illustrates ACFHP’s work across four ecologically-distinct subregions: the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Florida.

The StoryMap launch coincides with preparations to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the National Fish Habitat Partnership in 2026, marking two decades of collaboration to protect and restore fish habitats across the US. Explore the StoryMap [here](#).

For more information on either product, please contact Simen Kaalstad at [skaalstad@asmfc.org](mailto:skaalstad@asmfc.org).

*“This report showcases how shell recycling programs transform a waste product into a critical restoration resource. By sharing lessons learned and common standards, we aim to support states in building efficient, scalable programs that advance oyster reef restoration and habitat resilience across the coast.”*

Russ Babb, New Jersey Bureau of  
Marine Habitat & Shellfisheries



# ACCSP Completes Modernization of Redesign of eDR Warehouse Biological Module

**T**he Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP) has completed a major modernization and redesign of its Electronic Dealer Reporting (eDR) software.

ACCSP's Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS) is a coastwide fisheries data collection system developed to meet the needs of scientists, managers, and industry. The SAFIS eDR is a web-based application that allows fisheries wholesale dealers to submit required electronic dealer reports. Reports include key information such as harvester, port, landing date, purchase date, vessel, species, disposition, gear, quantity, price, and additional partner-specific fields defined through an ACCSP switchboard where partner agency staff can 'switch' on questions to include in the reports. These data support fisheries science, monitoring, and management along the Atlantic coast.

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## Partner-Driven Modernization

In 2025, ACCSP worked closely with state and federal partners to modernize and streamline the eDR software. Software development updates were coordinated through ACCSP committees, ensuring that the redesign addressed both technical requirements and user needs.



The redesigned system was successfully launched January 1, 2026.

A key outcome of the redesign was the transition of dealer report submissions to automated data processing with interactive data validations. This shift improves data quality at the point of entry, enhances system security, and increases efficiency for both dealers and data partners resulting in more consistent and reliable data to support fisheries management.

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## What's New in eDR?

The modernized eDR system includes several enhancements informed by dealer and partner feedback, including:

- A modern, streamlined interface
- Improved workflow and easier navigation
- More reliable system performance
- Interactive data checks to support accurate reporting

All existing dealer "favorites" were successfully migrated to the redesigned system to support continuity and ease of use.

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## Early Results

Since the launch of the redesigned eDR system, adoption and use have been strong. To date, more than 4,000 dealer reports have been submitted for 2026 purchase dates by over 270 dealers. In addition, more than 5,000 reports have been submitted by 30 dealers using a file validation and transfer component, reflecting early engagement with the modernized platform.

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## Looking Ahead

The completion of the eDR redesign represents ACCSP's continued commitment to collaborative system development and data modernization. By combining partner input with improved technology, the modernized eDR system supports efficient reporting today while positioning fisheries data programs to meet future needs.

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**ACCSP is a cooperative state-federal program** focused on the design, implementation, and conduct of marine fisheries statistics data collection programs and their integration into a single system. For further information please visit [accsp.org](https://accsp.org).

# Comings & Goings

## Jamie Green

With Jamie Green's departure as Commissioner for the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) earlier this year, he also stepped down as the Commonwealth's Administrative Commission to the ASMFC, a position he held since June 2022.

Jamie joined the VMRC in 2005 as a law enforcement officer. Within a few years, he became a 1st Sergeant and two years later became Captain of the Middle Area. During his tenure as Captain, he graduated from the Southern Police Institute at University of Louisville, as well as Saint Leo University. Jamie was instrumental in securing and executing several federal grants and managed the Joint Enforcement Agreement with National Marine Fisheries Service. We wish Jamie the very best.



## Renee Zobel

With Renee Zobel's appointment as Marine Division Chief for the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department in November 2025, she also became New Hampshire's Administrative Commissioner to the ASMFC. Renee is no stranger to the Commission's management activities, having served as administrative ongoing proxy since 2021. She has been with the Department since 2004 with her most recent position being Supervisor of Marine Programs. Prior to serving as the Supervisor of Marine Programs, Renee oversaw the Fisheries Statistics and Invertebrate Programs. She has served on many Commission and New England Fishery Management Council committees and work groups over the years. Renee received a BS in Biology from Wheaton College (Illinois). Please join us in welcoming Renee.



## Joe Myers

In February, Joe Myers, who served for 12 years as a Senior Data Coordinator with the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP), was wished a fond farewell for all his outstanding support of the ACCSP and its partners. Joe brought to his position a strong skill set in Oracle PL/SQL database and application development programming that enabled the efficient processing of data in both the ACCSP Data Warehouse and the SAFIS dealer and harvester reporting systems. He served as a liaison across the ACCSP Data and Software Teams, provided support to partners as staff of the standard codes committee, and was a core point person on numerous data reporting projects. As the next step in his career, Joe will be pursuing work on international fisheries. We will greatly miss Joe's calm demeanor, thorough approach, and depth of experience and wish him only the very best in his future endeavors.

