

1 GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2
3 JOINT CORAL/HABITAT PROTECTION COMMITTEE
4

5 IP Casino and Resort Biloxi, Mississippi
6

7 OCTOBER 19, 2016
8

9 **CORAL COMMITTEE VOTING MEMBERS**

10 John Sanchez.....Florida
11 John Greene.....Alabama
12 Tom Frazer.....Florida
13 Martha Guyas (designee for Nick Wiley).....Florida
14 Kelly Lucas (designee for Jamie Miller).....Mississippi
15 Campo Matens.....Louisiana
16

17 **HABITAT/RESTORATION PROTECTION COMMITTEE VOTING MEMBERS**

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19 Patrick Banks.....Louisiana
20 John Greene.....Alabama
21 Martha Guyas (designee for Nick Wiley).....Florida
22 Campo Matens.....Louisiana
23 John Sanchez.....Florida
24 Greg Stunz.....Texas
25 Martha Guyas (designee for Nick Wiley).....Florida
26

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29 Leann Bosarge.....Mississippi
30 Doug Boyd.....Texas
31 Roy Crabtree.....NMFS, SERO, St. Petersburg, Florida
32 Pamela Dana.....Florida
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37 David Walker.....Alabama
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[PAGE 17](#): Motion to forward the five-year EFH review to National Marine Fisheries Service by the end of 2016 and give editorial license to staff to modify the document as needed, with approval of the Chair. [The motion carried on page 18](#).

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1 The Joint Coral/Habitat Protection Committee of the Gulf of
2 Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the IP Casino and
3 Hotel, Biloxi, Mississippi, Wednesday morning, October 19, 2016,
4 and was called to order by Chairman Dale Diaz.
5

6 **ADOPTION OF AGENDA**
7 **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
8

9 **CHAIRMAN DALE DIAZ:** I could like to call the Joint
10 Coral/Habitat Protection Committee to order. I am going to
11 start out by reading the new committee membership list. For the
12 Coral Committee membership, the Chair is John Sanchez. The Vice
13 Chair is Tom Frazer. Johnny Greene, Camp Matens, Dr. Lucas, and
14 Ms. Guyas are on the committee.
15

16 For the Habitat Protection Committee, the Chair is myself. The
17 Vice Chair is Mr. Greene. Patrick Banks, Glenn Constant, Camp
18 Matens, John Sanchez, Greg Stunz, and Ms. Guyas are on the
19 committee.
20

21 The first order of business is Adoption of the Agenda. Does
22 anybody have anything that they would like to add to Other
23 Business at this point? Seeing none, is there any objection to
24 adopting the agenda? The agenda is adopted.
25

26 The next order of business is the Approval of the June 2016
27 Joint Coral/Habitat Protection Committee Minutes. Are there any
28 comments or edits for the June minutes? Any objection to
29 adopting the minutes? Hearing none, the minutes are adopted.
30

31 The first order of business for this committee is there is going
32 to be Final Five-Year Draft EFH Review, and I think Ms. Roberts
33 is going to handle that. Ms. Roberts.
34

35 **FINAL DRAFT OF FIVE-YEAR EFH REVIEW**
36

37 **MS. CLAIRE ROBERTS:** Good morning, everyone. This is Tab N,
38 Number 4. I put together a PowerPoint to help me guide you all
39 through this document, but my recommendation would be that you
40 all follow along in the draft that is available in the briefing
41 book, and I will reference particular pages throughout this
42 presentation.
43

44 I am going to start by just reorienting you all to what we
45 talked about last time around. I brought the first draft of
46 this five-year review to you, and the primary portions of the
47 document included the species profiles and habitat association
48 tables, which I talked about in fairly extensive detail at that

1 point, and I also went over our steps moving forward and what
2 the timeline of completion for this document looked like.

3
4 I wanted to refresh your memory as to what our objectives were
5 with this document. I worked to update and improve the habitat
6 association tables, which, as I mentioned, you all saw last
7 time, and also to review EFH by FMP and develop EFH maps by
8 species and life stage. I will be going over those today, along
9 with the web-based application for this document, and that I
10 will also be going over today, with one example.

11
12 Legally, we required to conduct this review approximately every
13 five years, and the review of information should include what's
14 listed up there, the published scientific literature and
15 soliciting information from interested parties and searching for
16 previously unavailable or inaccessible data.

17
18 What's new? I am going to be covering each of these in detail,
19 but just to give you this information in broad strokes, I added
20 sections on coral within the species profiles and created
21 composite maps of benthic habitat use by species and life stage
22 and added web component information, along with developing the
23 web application, as an example for one species, and included
24 HAPC recommendations and EFH recommendations.

25
26 I will start out with the coral. It is in the primary text,
27 Section 3.1.2, which is on page 17. Dr. Kilgour helped me put
28 together this portion. It's essentially just a brief
29 distribution of corals in the Gulf. A further review on this
30 subject is going to occur in Coral Amendment 7, and so I just
31 referenced that in this section, but most of the literature
32 review work will be done in that document for coral,
33 specifically. If you all have any questions or want to stop me
34 at any time, please feel free.

35
36 The big addition to this document really are the maps, and I
37 wanted to start out with the maps in the appendix, because I
38 think that will help frame what I mean when I say composite maps
39 that are available in the primary text. These can be found on
40 page 2 in Appendix B or page 257 of the PDF itself. I will give
41 you all a minute to get there, but I'm going to give an example
42 of red drum, specifically.

43
44 Within this appendix are the maps of benthic life stage
45 information for each of the life stages that occur on benthic
46 habitat, and so this does not include, in most cases, the egg
47 life stage, because, for most of the species we manage, those
48 are water-column associated. For red drum, that includes I

1 think five different maps, and this is going to vary by species,
2 just based on which species used benthic habitat, specifically.

3
4 I wanted to include a note that there is no seasonality implicit
5 in these maps, and also, while I was making them, I had thought
6 it made more sense to not include the specific habitat types
7 that are being occupied by each of these species and depicted in
8 the maps. I thought that it would be best to just allow people
9 to reference that information in the habitat association tables,
10 because that's where these maps are coming from. Really, they
11 were created based on the habitat zone, ecoregion, and habitat
12 type information that is found in the habitat association
13 tables.

14
15 Upon further consideration, I can certainly see the benefit of
16 including that information within the legend for each of the
17 maps, and so, for the draft that I will be submitting to NOAA,
18 the specific habitats that are occupied by that life stage of
19 that species will be available within the maps themselves.

20
21 Now, if you all would turn to page 21 in the primary text, which
22 is page 54 of the PDF itself, I am going to explain what the
23 composite maps mean, and I will be using red drum, again, as an
24 example.

25
26 Rather than bog down the primary text, I only included these
27 composite, quote, unquote, maps within the -- They're following
28 each of their associated species profiles, and what the
29 composite map is, it's essentially I overlaid each of the life
30 stage layers for each species and merged them together, and so
31 that is what I consider these composite maps that are available
32 within the primary text.

33
34 Another new section is the web components, and that's available
35 within Section 4, page 137, of the primary document. I am going
36 to have Dr. Froeschke help me with the web application, and so,
37 rather than describing these within the document, I am just
38 going to show you an example of what I have created so far.
39 This is live on our portal website right now.

40
41 Essentially, I created these species profiles in a somewhat
42 fragmented way, at least when you see them in the primary
43 textual document, because I wanted them to be available on the
44 web in this kind of format, where it shows the species profile,
45 which is consistent with what's in the primary document, along
46 with the age and growth plot and a recent landings plot for each
47 species.

48

1 In that navigation bar, you can switch which species you want
2 displayed, and so I have red snapper up here as well as an
3 example, but, essentially, I am going to continue to populate
4 this with all of the different species that we're currently
5 managing, with the hope that displaying it in this format is
6 more user-friendly and hopefully more interesting to people.

7
8 This is a mirror image of the habitat association table for red
9 drum, which is also available in Appendix A of this document,
10 and, again, you will be able to select different habitat
11 association tables based on the species that you're interested
12 in from that navigation bar in the panel on the left.

13
14 This application will also include a queryable bibliography that
15 will allow you to search by species, by FMP, if you're
16 interested in specific authors. Basically, it will include all
17 of the references that were used in the creation of the primary
18 text. I think that's something like 680 references. They are
19 not all up there right now, but that will also be something that
20 I build on going forward.

21
22 Lastly, these -- I am essentially taking all of the maps
23 available in Appendix B and digitizing them and putting them on
24 the web in such a way that you can select the species that you
25 are specifically interested in, and you can also select the life
26 stage that you're interested in.

27
28 Again, this is just an example, and so we have three life stages
29 available to select from right now, and, if you want to look at
30 adults, it will repopulate with that information. These are
31 essentially the web components of this document, as, I
32 mentioned, I have a one-and-a-half species example available
33 online right now, and I will continue to fill that in as I go.

34
35 The only other web component that I describe that wasn't
36 available in that example is the HAPC viewer. That was
37 developed by John, and that's been available online for a while
38 now. It essentially shows the HAPCs we currently have
39 designated, if they have any fishing restrictions on them, and
40 then also the proposed HAPCs that are available in the Coral
41 Amendment 7 scoping document.

42
43 Moving forward to the HAPC recommendations, those are available
44 in Section 3.4, which is on page 133 of the primary draft. The
45 coral HAPC recommendations specifically come directly from the
46 scoping document for the Coral 7 Amendment, and I included one
47 other sort of thought on HAPCs in this section, and so,
48 technically, HAPCs are really just a subset of EFH, and, at this

1 point, we aren't -- We have not designated anything besides
2 coral as an HAPC, but that doesn't mean that we can't.

3
4 I proposed another way of designating what I would call EFH
5 HAPCs. Part of the point of this review was to sort of look at
6 how we currently designate EFH and propose refinements, if
7 possible, and I found, as I was going through and making these
8 species by life stage maps, that, for the Reef Fish FMP, we
9 manage so many species that I don't really see a way in which
10 that footprint would get any smaller.

11
12 However, one possibility would be that we could essentially
13 overlay all of the different species and life stage maps on top
14 of each other and generate what I would consider to be a heat
15 map that would show specific areas where the most number of
16 species and life stages -- The specific habitats that the most
17 number of species and life stages occupy, and so that's
18 essentially what I proposed to be a possibility for designating
19 what the most essential essential fish habitat really is.

20
21 This last part is the EFH recommendations, and that's available
22 in Section 5, page 139. This section is really the culmination
23 of everything that I got, all of my take-aways from working on
24 this review. A big portion of this was reviewing, obviously,
25 the literature as it pertains to EFH and the species we manage,
26 but also recognizing where some of the weaknesses are in the way
27 that we currently identify and describe EFH for our species in
28 the Gulf, and so, the way that I have this laid out is that I
29 identified a specific problem that I ran into while I was
30 working on creating these maps or other elements in the
31 document.

32
33 I include, where applicable, example species, and so basically a
34 case study of what species we manage that this problem
35 specifically applied to, and, in most cases, it's more than just
36 the species I have listed, but I thought that that species in
37 particular did a good job of illustrating the problem.

38
39 Then, again, where applicable, I offered what would be a
40 potential solution if we wanted to move forward and amend any of
41 the EFH descriptions within the FMPs, and so the first one here
42 is you can see a map of the five ecoregions that we currently
43 have depicted for essential fish habitat purposes.

44
45 As I mentioned, I used these ecoregions to inform the maps that
46 I created. As you can see, they do not cover the entirety of
47 the EEZ. They extend out to 183 meters and stop there. For
48 most of the species we manage, this really isn't a problem.

1
2 However, there are some whose distribution extends beyond that
3 183-meter depth contour, and so, really, we have a chunk of the
4 Gulf where it's presented as though particular species don't
5 exist, when in fact we just really don't have a way to identify
6 that offshore region for them in a mapping capacity, and so the
7 example species that I use here are queen snapper and royal red
8 shrimp, which extend beyond that 183-meter depth contour.

9
10 The potential solution would look like creating a sixth
11 ecoregion that essentially encompassed that area not described
12 by the other five and out to the EEZ. Another alternative to
13 that would just be to extend the five regions in some fashion
14 out to the EEZ, but that would have to be decided upon.

15
16 The next problem stems from describing habitat as binned by
17 habitat zones, and, currently, the estuarine boundary is inside
18 the barrier islands and into estuaries. The near-shore boundary
19 extends from the barrier islands out to eighteen meters of
20 depth, and then offshore is greater than eighteen meters out to
21 that 183 meters, as I described. This is Figure 71.

22
23 These regions, at least inshore, are very vague and challenging
24 to define within the shallower water. Then, as you can see, the
25 offshore zone really encompasses most of the area, and so that
26 poses a problem for species. The example that I give here is
27 for white shrimp, which, as we have in the habitat association
28 tables, occupy a depth from one to thirty-four meters.

29
30 This means that they encompass all three of the habitat zones,
31 and that is how their habitat use distribution is displayed on
32 the maps of species by life stage. However, it's unlikely that
33 they actually extend all the way out to 138 meters, and so there
34 isn't really any good way of dealing with this problem, based on
35 how the bins are currently constructed.

36
37 A couple of potential solutions would be to, one, clip all of
38 the habitat data based on the range that is specific to each
39 species and life stage. Another possible alternative would be
40 to convene a group of people to decide upon a smaller subset of
41 bins like this that would do a better job of describing the
42 habitat by the species who don't really occupy that entire
43 distribution.

44
45 The next problem I discuss is that the habitat types that were
46 proposed in the 2004 EFH EIS document, some of them are poorly
47 defined and have convoluted definitions or are largely
48 unmappable. For example, the, quote, unquote, banks and shoals

1 habitat type is defined as represented in the GIS as actual
2 substrate or habitat of which they are composed of. If a bank
3 or shoal is composed of sand, then, in the GIS, it is shown as
4 sand. We don't really have a good way of mapping that habitat
5 type, which makes it hard to determine what essential fish
6 habitat is for a species when you can't map that particular type
7 of bottom.

8
9 Also, reef and hard-bottom habitat types are currently being
10 defined as two separate entities, but, biologically speaking,
11 they are not really mutually exclusive, and so my example
12 species here is gray triggerfish spawning adults, which use
13 reef-type habitat, but they have not been described as using
14 hard bottom. It's likely that they use both, but, because of
15 the research that I found describes reef specifically, that is
16 the distribution that they appear to occupy in the maps.

17
18 My potential solution to sort of clearing up some of these
19 unmappable or vaguely-described habitat types would be to get a
20 group together and talk about which ones could be combined to
21 make things less complicated and which ones could be better
22 described, so that they're easier to visualize.

23
24 Next up is that, similar to the problem with hard-bottom reef
25 habitats, the GIS data used to describe reef habitat in the Gulf
26 for this review is relatively poor, and so my question would be
27 that we have quite a bit of data available for point
28 observations, and is there some way that we could incorporate
29 that into how we describe reef habitat in the Gulf of Mexico?

30
31 Another problem that I ran into is that we don't really have any
32 criteria to decide if habitat types identified in studies
33 occurring outside of our jurisdiction should be used to create
34 map depictions of EFH.

35
36 The example species I use here is spawning adult blueline
37 tilefish. I found a study where they were collected on shelf-
38 edge, sloped habitat type, but the study was conducted outside
39 of our jurisdiction, and no study referencing that habitat type
40 has been conducted within our jurisdiction. Should that habitat
41 type be included in our maps or shouldn't it? That was
42 something that I had trouble deciding upon, and I'm not sure
43 that that's really my decision to make, and so I think that it
44 would be helpful to provide some criteria to decide on how to
45 answer that question.

46
47 Next up, and this is a big one from the NOAA consultation
48 process side of things, is the way that inland boundaries are

1 currently defined is also somewhat vague and challenging to work
2 with for folks on the ground, and so the potential solution that
3 I've highlighted here for that would be to work with interested
4 stakeholders to establish an appropriate inland boundary that is
5 more explicit for consultation and mapping purposes.

6
7 Another problem that I found while working through this was that
8 there is some discrepancies between the habitat association
9 tables that were identified while I was attempting to make the
10 maps. The example that I give here are that red drum spawning
11 adults are identified as using submerged aquatic vegetation as a
12 habitat type in the habitat association table, but their depth
13 distribution is described from forty to seventy meters, which
14 falls well outside where it actually occurs in the Gulf, and so,
15 throughout this, I think that it would be worthwhile for all the
16 species to work with species experts to identify further gaps
17 and discrepancies in habitat information within the habitat
18 association tables.

19
20 We ran into some problems with how to identify the best
21 available GIS data. While we were gathering this data, we had
22 questions about how to determine what qualifies as best, and so
23 some habitat types aren't really as much of a concern, for
24 example hard bottom and reefs. They are relatively static in
25 nature, and so you don't necessarily need to concern yourself
26 with when the survey was conducted. That habitat type is likely
27 still in that location.

28
29 However, with things like seagrass, which can vary greatly from
30 year to year and certainly over the course of a decade or less,
31 how do you draw that line to say it's unlikely that seagrass
32 still is occurring in this area, because this GIS data was
33 compiled in 1970, and so I think that it would be helpful,
34 moving forward, to work with some regional GIS experts to assess
35 and compile what they consider to be the best available GIS data
36 describing each habitat type.

37
38 Another glaring problem that we identified was that essential
39 fish habitat described for goliath grouper is currently only
40 identified in Ecoregion 1.

41
42 However, we have access to data that suggests they also occur in
43 Ecoregion 2, and part of this problem, I think, stems from the
44 fact that we don't currently identify artificial reefs as
45 essential fish habitat, and so it poses the problem if you find
46 some literature that describes a particular species occurring on
47 artificial reefs in an ecoregion, but not describe them as
48 occurring on a habitat type that we do designate as EFH. Does

1 that species occur in that region or does it not?
2

3 I think that's kind of the problem that was identified in this
4 specific example, but a potential solution, obviously, is to
5 revise the description of goliath grouper EFH, and that is
6 Figure Number 72. You can see the distribution of fishery-
7 independent sampling of the point locations of goliath grouper,
8 and you can see they are clearly extending up into the Panhandle
9 of Florida.

10
11 The last problem is really just addressing the suggested
12 revisions, based on the 2010 EFH five-year review, and, if
13 you're interested in what those suggested revisions were, they
14 are available in Section 2, which is on page 6 of the primary
15 document.

16
17 What's next? I am going to move forward and incorporate any
18 feedback that you all give me today into this document. Also, I
19 will be adding all of the references from the habitat
20 association tables and continuing to add species to the web
21 application, and my intention is to submit this textual document
22 to NOAA in December of this year.

23
24 Really, what I need from you today are any edits, comments, or
25 feedback that you have on any elements of the document that you
26 believe should be changed prior to the submission to NOAA, and
27 that's all I've got.

28
29 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Okay. Dr. Ponwith.

30
31 **DR. BONNIE PONWITH:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would say,
32 scientifically speaking, those map apps rock. Those are very,
33 very nice, and it takes complex data and it makes them visually
34 accessible for decision makers, and I just want to applaud you
35 and your colleagues for the work you put into doing those.

36
37 The second comment is that I can understand the conundrum of
38 having studies being conducted outside of our region and
39 figuring out a way to make decisions about do you incorporate
40 generic information learned from outside of the region and apply
41 it to those features in the region or do you not, and that's, I
42 think, important that you're pausing to answer that question,
43 rather than leaping forward, because it's a difference between
44 taking empirical, within-region information and depicting it and
45 then do you water that down with generic information from our
46 learnings from outside.

47
48 What I would say is, first of all, good for you for pausing to

1 ask that question. Second, the Science Center would be pleased
2 to join in those deliberations, in terms of how to set criteria
3 to answer that question, if you find that beneficial.

4
5 **MS. ROBERTS:** Thank you, Dr. Ponwith.

6
7 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Stunz.

8
9 **DR. GREG STUNZ:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Great presentation.
10 I feel exactly the same way Bonnie does, and so kudos to you and
11 John for putting together and visualizing what a lot of us who
12 have been working in this habitat realm for a long time like to
13 see. It really sends the message about what's important to
14 these fish.

15
16 On your comment about sort of include this jurisdictional thing,
17 it's along the lines of Dr. Ponwith. I say that, yes, you need
18 to do it. It's more information that we have. If you're
19 talking about very remote areas, we're just learning more
20 information about what habitats fish need, but also, even within
21 the Gulf. These animals obviously occur outside of our
22 jurisdictional areas, but you've got a lot of connectivity
23 issues and fish moving well outside of boundaries that we are
24 sort of arbitrarily defining for management purposes, many
25 times, and so, yes, I think that any information included in
26 this is a good thing.

27
28 I guess my only other comment would be about artificial reefs.
29 I would be a strong proponent that, whether they're actually
30 considered EFH or not, I don't know. That's sort of more of a
31 political debate, in a way, but the fish actually use these
32 structures.

33
34 A lot of research is coming out, and will come out, I'm sure, in
35 the next few years showing the value of these structures to the
36 fish populations we manage, and so they need to be folded in, in
37 one way or another, whether we're technically calling them
38 essential fish habitat or not, but they need to be addressed in
39 one way or the other.

40
41 **MS. ROBERTS:** Thank you.

42
43 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Any other edits or comments or additions? Dr.
44 Frazer.

45
46 **DR. TOM FRAZER:** Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question,
47 Claire, about Appendix A. When you look at those, those various
48 tables, at the bottom, there's a footnote that says that there

1 is bold and italicized information, and it refers to proxy data,
2 but I don't really know what proxy data might be, in this case,
3 and where those data might have come from.

4
5 **MS. ROBERTS:** In most cases, the proxy data is pertaining to
6 depths, and, essentially, what I did there was presumed
7 approximately the same depth range was true for adults as it is
8 for late juveniles and for spawning adults as it is for eggs.
9 In a lot of cases, we just don't have depth distribution data
10 for some of those early life stages, and so I -- To the best of
11 my ability, I took known depth distributions for other life
12 stages that were likely to be similar for the unknown depth
13 distributions for the less-well-studied life stages. Does that
14 make sense?

15
16 **DR. FRAZER:** Yes, and I think that makes -- That is fine, but I
17 just think you need to somehow identify or let people know where
18 that data are coming from, so they can evaluate it. Then just
19 more of just a general type of question. Once this document is
20 submitted to NOAA in December, what is the time -- I mean, what
21 does that process look like, as far as providing comments back
22 to you and the group? Are there opportunities again to respond
23 to those comments and then ultimately -- I don't have any idea
24 of this timeframe and how we might help in moving forward.

25
26 **MS. ROBERTS:** I am going to punt this to John, because he can
27 better explain it.

28
29 **DR. JOHN FROESCHKE:** One of the things that I think I would
30 encourage the council to consider is what this document does is
31 it is a -- Essentially, we are to review EFH information to see
32 if our current identification and description of EFH is based on
33 the most appropriate scientific data.

34
35 What this review is, it's not a regulatory document, where it
36 changes anything about EFH. It really just identifies things
37 that the council can deliver, if it's a priority, if it's worth
38 their time to address. For example, the way that EFH is
39 currently mapped, and it's based on the description, is by
40 fishery management plan that they're set in, rather than species
41 by life stage.

42
43 If the council wanted to, they could amend that process to
44 incorporate this or whatever we would feel is the current best
45 information, and so that would be the process, and that's one of
46 the things to think about, is, based on this review, is there
47 sufficient new information available that would warrant an
48 amendment to our current EFH process?

1
2 **DR. FRAZER:** Thank you.

3
4 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Gregory.

5
6 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUG GREGORY:** I have a question for John or
7 Dr. Crabtree. Our requirement is to do this review and give it
8 to National Marine Fisheries Service. What do they do with it?
9 I know we can amend the plan, another generic amendment like we
10 did in 2005, but what does National Marine Fisheries Service do
11 with the review, like, in 2010, when we produced a review, but
12 we didn't do another generic amendment?

13
14 **DR. FROESCHKE:** I will take a stab, and then if Roy wants to
15 address it, but, the last time, what we did is we provided the
16 review and we submitted it to National Marine Fisheries Service.
17 They reviewed our review and essentially sent us a letter that
18 stated that we had completed the review as required under
19 Magnuson, and so that's part of it.

20
21 The council reviewed the document, and, at that time, they
22 didn't feel that there was sufficient information that
23 necessitated a change to our current FMP, and so I view that as
24 two processes. One is NMFS certifying that we completed the
25 review, based on the requirements, and two is the council
26 deciding to or not to amend the document.

27
28 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Ms. Levy.

29
30 **MS. MARA LEVY:** Whether it be at this meeting or the next
31 meeting, I would encourage the council to look at the updated
32 information presented in the review and then decide whether it
33 warrants further action, some sort of IPT or some type of action
34 to actually look at whether the EFH designation should be
35 updated or whether the current designations are consistent with
36 whatever new information you have and should remain the same.

37
38 My other comment is I just heard a lot about the species
39 distribution versus what is designated, potentially, as
40 essential fish habitat, and I think that the distribution is
41 supposed to be larger than the EFH designation, and so we're
42 supposed to be looking at the distribution and then looking at
43 the particular habitat types and focusing on those that meet the
44 criteria of essential fish habitat, and so I don't necessarily
45 think that the fact that the species might be found here and
46 this area is not designated as essential fish habitat is a
47 problem.

1 It seems like you do have a lot of new information, and maybe
2 some updated maps showing where this type of essential fish
3 habitat is, and it might warrant further review to see whether
4 you want to update those designations.

5
6 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Froeschke.

7
8 **DR. FROESCHKE:** That problem is partially mitigated in the way
9 that the EFH is identified. For example, a particular species,
10 say red drum, seagrass might be identified as EFH for that
11 species. In order for that to occur, the way it was originally
12 decided, the species has to be common in there, and so there was
13 a gradient of abundances, from absent to there, from common to -
14 - I can't remember, but there was an effort to make it a subset,
15 such that it wasn't just the entire known geographic
16 distribution of the species to be described as EFH.

17
18 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Simmons.

19
20 **DR. CARRIE SIMMONS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was just going
21 to ask, but I assume, at some point, we would need a motion from
22 the committee or the Full Council regarding the review and the
23 changes that were requested, refining some of that. If that's
24 acceptable, I think that would be good, if you're happy with the
25 review, if you could make a motion to that effect, either now or
26 perhaps at Full Council. Thank you.

27
28 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Thank you, Dr. Simmons. If anybody on the
29 committee feels that's appropriate at some point, I think we do
30 need a motion to accept this five-year EFH review and give the
31 staff editorial license to fine-tune the document. Dr. Stunz.

32
33 **DR. STUNZ:** I feel that way, and I'm happy to make the motion,
34 but I probably need a little help crafting that, for what Dr.
35 Simmons says it needs to say. Carrie, I don't know if you want
36 to help me out on what you guys really need from a motion like
37 this. Is it just that we've reviewed the documents and approve
38 it? I am happy to move that.

39
40 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY:** We need the council to say that the
41 review is complete enough to submit to National Marine Fisheries
42 Service for their review and approval. That's the legal thing
43 we need to do. We want the council to give us guidance to say,
44 yes, this is acceptable and we're ready to submit it to National
45 Marine Fisheries Service by the end of the year.

46
47 **DR. STUNZ:** Okay. I will move that we feel this report is
48 acceptable and are ready to forward it to the National Marine

1 **Fisheries Service by the end of 2016.** I feel like we need
2 something else there.
3
4 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** We need to give staff editorial license to fine-
5 tune the document, or something to that effect.
6
7 **DR. STUNZ:** **And we give editorial license to staff to modify the**
8 **document as needed.**
9
10 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** We have a motion. Is there a second? It's
11 seconded by Mr. Matens. Mr. Greene, do you have some
12 discussion?
13
14 **MR. JOHNNY GREENE:** I was just going to ask Dr. Stunz if he
15 would put in there to give editorial license to the staff to
16 modify the document as needed with approval of the Chair.
17
18 **DR. STUNZ:** **Sure. I'm happy with the approval of the Chair.**
19 That's a good addition.
20
21 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Simmons.
22
23 **DR. SIMMONS:** Thank you, Mr. Chair. If you could just maybe
24 say, in the actual motion, for this five-year EFH review, so we
25 know it's the actual review on EFH. Thank you.
26
27 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Are you satisfied with that, Dr. Stunz?
28
29 **DR. STUNZ:** Yes, Mr. Chairman. That's my motion.
30
31 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** All right. Any further discussion on the
32 motion? I am going to read it into the record before we vote.
33 The motion is to forward the five-year EFH review to National
34 Marine Fisheries Service by the end of 2016 and give editorial
35 license to staff to modify the document as needed, with approval
36 of the Chair. **Seeing no further discussion, is there any**
37 **opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion**
38 **carries.** I believe that finishes up on the EFH. Mr. Swindell.
39
40 **MR. ED SWINDELL:** I found it very interesting in the document,
41 and this is a lot of data to absorb right now, but I'm looking
42 at a map here, on page 21, which is the map of the benthic
43 habitat use by all life stages of red drum, which is very
44 coinciding with several of the snappers, red snapper and lane
45 snapper and all, and I am just really surprised by this wide use
46 of out to 225 miles, in some cases, with red drum going out
47 there and using this area.
48

1 I am just amazed. It just really hit me hard, because I always
2 think of red drum as being more of a coastal resource, and I
3 never think of going out 225 miles for anything or for red drum.
4 That was just interesting.

5

6 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Stunz.

7

8 **DR. STUNZ:** I will make a side comment to that point, Ed. A
9 group of scientists and I just, sort of as aside, recognized
10 that, those that study EFH, and we wrote a paper called "We Need
11 to Identify Essential Essential Fish Habitat", and everybody
12 came back and said to me, do you realize that you used the word
13 "essential" twice in the title?

14

15 I was like, obviously you haven't read the paper, but, so far,
16 nobody has paid a lot of attention to that, but that is a big
17 problem that I feel with have with this, and it's a problem for
18 us as a council, is that it gets so big and what do you do?

19

20 Pretty soon, it's the whole shelf, and, unfortunately, we don't
21 have a good answer to that, but it's something we need to
22 struggle with, are what are these really, really important areas
23 that we need to identify, and we're sort of making some progress
24 with that, with the coral and that sort of thing.

25

26 **MR. SWINDELL:** It just seemed important to me to know that the
27 red drum is using this habitat for whatever for its life stages.
28 That is huge for a fish that is so coastal-bound, but yet it's
29 everywhere out there. I mean, you look at snapper being far
30 out, yes, but red drum? I was just amazed. Thank you.

31

32 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** I think this wraps us up, Ms. Roberts, on EFH.
33 I do want to say a few words, though. I think the staff has
34 worked very hard on this document. This is a huge undertaking.
35 I think there has been great improvements made. We have these
36 interactive web portals now that we didn't have before.

37

38 These maps were a big undertaking and going through and updating
39 the text and the literature reviews, and I would just like to
40 thank Ms. Roberts and Dr. Froeschke and Dr. Kilgour and Mr.
41 Schooner for their hard work. If I'm leaving somebody out on
42 the staff, I apologize, but I have worked directly with those
43 folks on this, and I know it's very hard work, and so thank you
44 very much for your efforts.

45

46 If there is nothing else on EFH, next up on the agenda is we're
47 going to go over the Scoping Draft for the Coral HAPC Amendment.
48 Dr. Kilgour.

1
2 **SCOPING DRAFT FOR CORAL HAPC AMENDMENT**
3

4 **DR. MORGAN KILGOUR:** Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have another
5 PowerPoint that will just kind of lead me through the document,
6 but it should follow the document pretty well, and I am just
7 waiting for them to bring it up on the screen.
8

9 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** That is going to be Tab N, Number 5. Is that
10 correct, Dr. Kilgour?
11

12 **DR. KILGOUR:** That's correct. This table is provided to you in
13 Tab N, Number 5. It's basically the Coral SSC and AP were
14 tasked with narrowing down the forty-seven areas that were
15 recommended in the previous year for HAPC status. I gave them
16 the loose guidance of trying to come up with ten areas, and I
17 got them down to fifteen, and there are eight additional areas
18 that they recommended to be considered as HAPCs with no fishing
19 regulations, and so we currently have a handful of HAPCs that
20 don't have regulations, and they thought that these areas should
21 be considered, but they are in very deep water. They are
22 significant coral areas, but they don't see fishing as being
23 affected, but they thought that HAPC status was warranted.
24

25 I am just going to kind of briefly go through the areas,
26 starting with those off the Florida Shelf and then heading
27 towards south Texas. The three options that are highlighted in
28 this document are, one to designate new HAPCs for corals, based
29 on the most recent information, and I should note that the deep-
30 sea coral program with NMFS is currently -- In the year 2017,
31 the Gulf of Mexico is going to be highlighted, especially off
32 the West Florida Shelf, and so we have ongoing research in these
33 areas. They are doing a better job of highlighting the
34 particular coral banks and getting more information on species
35 and habitat associations of fish with these areas.
36

37 The other option is to redefine existing HAPCs using new
38 information, and so there was some discussion during the Flower
39 Garden Banks presentation of maybe modifying our existing HAPC
40 boundaries to coincide with the proposed Flower Garden Banks
41 boundaries, and so that's another option.
42

43 Then the third option is to reincorporate deep octocorals into
44 the fishery management unit. Right now, the only species of
45 corals that are in the Gulf Council's fishery management unit
46 are stony corals, or reef-building corals, and black corals,
47 which are common for jewelry, but we don't harvest those in the
48 Gulf of Mexico for that purpose. However, octocorals can be

1 significant habitat for some species, and they are prevalent
2 throughout these coral reefs.

3
4 The current closed areas with fishing regulations, we have the
5 East and West Flower Garden Banks, the Florida Middle Grounds,
6 the Tortugas, Stetson Bank, Pulley Ridge, and McGrail Bank.
7 Generally, all of these prohibit bottom-tending gear, but the
8 verbiage is slightly different. Some specifically exclude
9 dredges and others don't. Most all of them prohibit anchoring
10 by fishing vessels year-round.

11
12 Again, these are the areas off the West Florida Slope. You will
13 note that there are five here, and only four of them have been
14 recommended as priority areas to have fishing regulations, and
15 that is Pulley Ridge, down at the south, Many Mounds, North
16 Reed, and Long Mound, up in the northern part of the map.
17 Pulley Ridge, I am still trying to wrangle a bunch of people to
18 have a working group to discuss the proposed boundary.

19
20 That northwestern corner box, whatever you want to call it, is
21 still very contentious. There is a lot of red grouper fishermen
22 that use that area and bottom longliners that use that area, and
23 so it was the hope of the council and the working group to kind
24 of come together and come up with appropriate boundaries that
25 would not affect historical fishermen, but also would protect
26 the expansion of the coral banks. I am still in the process of
27 trying to get everyone to agree on a time, so we can discuss
28 those boundaries.

29
30 That South Reed site, down at the very bottom, that you can kind
31 of see, that is an area that is recommended to be an HAPC, but
32 not have fishing regulations. It doesn't appear that there is a
33 lot of fishing in that area, when you look at the bottom-tending
34 gear VMS and the shrimp ELB, and so it wasn't very contentious,
35 but the group felt that it did have significant coral coverage
36 to warrant an HAPC status.

37
38 In the northeastern Gulf of Mexico, I didn't include the VMS
39 data on these maps. It made them very busy. I have been
40 including them with all the discussions with the APs, but the
41 shrimp data is included. Those are those gray dots that you can
42 see.

43
44 With the meeting of the Shrimp AP and the Coral SSC and the
45 Coral AP, they came together to identify the areas that they
46 felt warranted HAPC status, based on species richness and the
47 amount of information that was available.

48

1 The one area that's still contentious is that Viosca Knoll
2 862/906. You can see there is heavy shrimp points that go
3 through that. Those generally are royal red shrimpers. I am
4 working with the scientists and the royal red shrimpers to try
5 and come up with acceptable boundaries. Alabama Alps has
6 significantly decreased in size since the last time you saw it,
7 to kind of accommodate the historical shrimping but still
8 protect the coral portion.

9
10 The central Gulf of Mexico, many of these that you see are those
11 that are recommended as HAPCs with no fishing regulations.
12 These are all in very deep water, and that orange line is 109
13 fathoms, just so that you know that we're talking about really
14 deep water for these areas.

15
16 The last two banks are those two identified on the South Texas
17 Banks. Southern Bank, again, the boundaries were modified to
18 kind of accommodate where shrimping has occurred and also to
19 cover the coral hard bottom that is there. I was able to draw
20 the boundaries pretty tightly around the topographic feature,
21 but the Harte Bank, they didn't change the boundaries that were
22 proposed by the working group. I am happy to take any
23 questions.

24
25 Again, these areas were identified because of some nonparametric
26 analyses that Walt Jaap did, and he is our Coral SSC Chair, and
27 some information that I got from researchers at UT Brownsville
28 and Texas A&M Corpus Christi, from cruises that they had done in
29 I think it was 2012 and 2013, and so there is recent information
30 on these areas and the coral species richness that are on these
31 areas.

32
33 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Okay. What we're trying to accomplish here
34 today, if we can, is we're trying to get to the point where we
35 can approve this document, the scoping document, to send it out
36 for public comment and review. Any questions for Dr. Kilgour?
37 Ms. Guyas.

38
39 **MS. MARTHA GUYAS:** Not really questions, but just more comments
40 about the document. I feel like this may be -- You may get more
41 helpful comments when you go out to scoping if there is more of
42 the why in this document for each of these areas. Why are we
43 considering each of these areas specifically? What makes them
44 unique? What is the habitat and what species are there? It
45 kind of reminds the fishermen and people that attend these
46 meetings kind of what's going on. Then what is the goal that
47 we're really trying to achieve overall, also.

48

1 I will get with you all about the regulations for Florida, for
2 the octocorals. There is some inaccuracies there that I can
3 help you with, but I guess I would say the same comment towards
4 pulling octocorals back into the FMU, or putting it back into
5 the FMU. What do we actually accomplish by doing that? Are
6 there some of these areas that only have octocoral coverage and
7 don't have hard or black coral cover? What are we achieving
8 there? That's the overall of my comments on this one. I think,
9 if we're going to get effective comments, I think we need more
10 information in here.

11
12 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Thank you, Ms. Guyas. Any other questions or
13 comments? Dr. Kilgour.

14
15 **DR. KILGOUR:** I just wanted to address that comment. I did get
16 that response from the last council meeting, but, when we're
17 talking about twenty-three areas, if I were to give a detailed
18 species description for each of those, we would have a scoping
19 document that goes from ten pages to eighty, easily, and so I
20 was trying to make it so that I opened up the conversation for
21 the public to give me input on whether or not they use these
22 areas.

23
24 When this develops into an options paper, there will be a lot
25 more information on the specifics, but I do appreciate that, and
26 I understand, but I was just trying to balance having people
27 actually read the document versus not, and so I do appreciate
28 that, and the information is there, and I should do a better job
29 in the presentations, when we do these scopings, to kind of
30 highlight some of these areas, and I will definitely do that.

31
32 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Ms. Bosarge.

33
34 **MS. LEANN BOSARGE:** First, thank you, Morgan. I thought it was
35 a very well-written document and streamlined and easy to
36 understand, because, having kind of been part of that process
37 from the beginning, it can be overwhelming when you look at that
38 many, and so I thought you did a good job of honing in on the
39 key points.

40
41 I had a question, and I guess it's mainly for Martha, because I
42 didn't realize this. The document is looking at protecting or
43 possibly closing certain areas to protect corals, and mainly
44 from the fishing side, to protect them from accidental
45 interactions, because we're not going out there to harvest
46 coral. We're not targeting coral. When I saw that Florida does
47 allow some harvest or permitting, it just seemed strange to me
48 that -- I would like some more info on it.

1
2 **MS. GUYAS:** Let me explain. Octocorals and what most of you
3 probably picture as corals are totally different things, and so
4 these are not reef-building corals. They're not even corals.
5 Let me just not say that, octocorals, because it's kind of
6 confusing.

7
8 This is part of what we call the marine life fishery in Florida,
9 the aquarium trade. There is a handful of commercial fishermen.
10 We have a whole permit system for them that will go out and they
11 are -- They will take octocorals. They are hand-harvested, and
12 they are choosing very specific specimens that are going to look
13 good in aquariums and grow well.

14
15 They kind of operate under a different business model than a lot
16 of traditional commercial fishermen, in that they're only going
17 to harvest specific orders, usually. They will get an online
18 order or whatever. Maybe their dealer will say I need ten of
19 these, and I've got some customers that are waiting. Like I
20 said, they're harvesting them by hand. It's not like wholesale,
21 where they're taking a large area of these, and a lot of these
22 species grow back pretty quickly.

23
24 It's a very different fishery. I can give you guys more
25 information about it if you would like. We do have a quota on
26 it, and so, back when the councils, both the South Atlantic and
27 the Gulf, were doing the Comprehensive ACL Amendment and setting
28 ACLs for all the fisheries, they decided -- Both councils
29 regulated octocorals, and they were struggling with setting an
30 appropriate ACL for that fishery, because it's one where pretty
31 much the only information that we had was just harvest data.

32
33 Because really the only harvest was occurring off of Florida,
34 and a lot of it is in state waters, and there are divers taking
35 them, they were removed from the fishery management unit. For
36 the Gulf, it was Gulf-wide. For the South Atlantic, it was just
37 for Florida, and so they're still regulated north of Florida in
38 the South Atlantic, and I think there is no harvest north of
39 Florida.

40
41 That is kind of how we ended up pulling it out of the fishery
42 management unit, but, again, it's coral, hard corals, and these
43 octocorals are very, very different organisms, very different
44 things, but it's an interesting little fishery that we have
45 there.

46
47 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Ms. Bosarge.
48

1 **MS. BOSARGE:** Very interesting. I think that probably leads us
2 back into the discussion that I think Dr. Frazer brought up at
3 the last meeting, where, at some point, hopefully in the near
4 future, we'll be able to get a presentation that gives us a
5 little bit of education, for those of us that don't have
6 experience in that realm, about these different corals and their
7 usefulness, their life history, and all the different aspects
8 involved, so we can make better informed decisions.

9
10 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Swindell.

11
12 **MR. SWINDELL:** Are any of these corals, octocorals, being taken
13 in the areas that are being proposed here with these closures?

14
15 **MS. GUYAS:** Likely not, because they're taken by diving, and so
16 it's typically diver depths. One, I think, challenge that we
17 would have, at least off of Florida, because there is this
18 harvest, is determining what's an allowable octocoral and what
19 is -- If we incorporated it back into the management plan off of
20 Florida, a lot of times telling differences between the species
21 can be difficult. Inverts are kind of crazy like that, I would
22 say, and I think it could be an enforcement issue. That's just
23 some food for thought, if we go down that road, but I don't want
24 to get ahead of ourselves.

25
26 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Kilgour.

27
28 **DR. KILGOUR:** I just wanted to address the octocorals issue.
29 It's true that some of the shallow-water octocorals grow back
30 relatively quickly, but the deepwater octocorals, which the
31 Coral SSC and AP had recommended for incorporation into the FMU,
32 some of those are very old, slow-growing different species.

33
34 They look different, and so that was the motivation for
35 incorporating -- They actually wanted to have a depth limit and
36 a specific species listed as what would be incorporated into the
37 fishery management unit, and so that's why it was an option in
38 this. The council can choose to do anything that they want to
39 do, but it was something that the Coral SSC and AP felt pretty
40 strongly about, these octocorals in the deep water.

41
42 They are used by many species to come up out of the benthic
43 boundary layer, so that they can get oxygen. These are low-
44 oxygen environments, and, again, they are very slow growing and
45 very deep, and so that's why they wanted to incorporate them
46 into the fishery management unit, but the council can do
47 whatever they wanted to, but I believe they wanted specific
48 species mentioned, or at least families that don't occur in

1 shallow water, and so there would be a differentiation between
2 what's currently harvested off the coast of Florida and what
3 would be incorporated in the fishery management unit.

4
5 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Ms. Bosarge.

6
7 **MS. BOSARGE:** Morgan, will you back up one slide? I would like
8 to just explain something that I found very interesting. Can
9 you go to Viosca Knoll 862/906, the one where you see the shrimp
10 tracks going straight through the middle of it?

11
12 That is actually a very well-documented coral area. There has
13 been a lot of research done on it, and that coral is very
14 pristine, and it's not -- When you see those shrimp tracks, you
15 would think there's a lot of damage in that area if there is
16 coral down there, but there is actually not a lot of damage, and
17 it's a testament to the fishermen that fish there and their
18 stewardship and their understanding of the ecosystem.

19
20 They actually know where that coral is too, and the way that
21 they fish that bottom -- That is a royal red shrimp grounds, and
22 that's really deep. That's not the type of shrimping we do.
23 It's a very finite group of individuals that do that type of
24 shrimping, but they actually know where that coral is, and so
25 they have set-out and pickup lines, is what they call them.

26
27 In other words, they have a certain GPS function where they know
28 when to pick those nets up, in order to lift them up into the
29 water column while continuing to tow, and the nets essentially
30 are high enough in the water column that they go right over the
31 coral, and then they have a set-out line and they let those nets
32 back down.

33
34 That way, they can continue to fish without damaging the
35 environment, and they've done that for years and years, as you
36 can see, because I think that's ten or eleven years' worth of
37 shrimp data on that screen right there, and so about a decade or
38 so, and it's still pristine.

39
40 Those are the kinds of things that we have to keep in mind when
41 we try and balance the need for protection versus the need to
42 not shut out individuals that understand the value of what's
43 there and have been protecting it in their own way, to find a
44 way to balance those competing interests as we go forward, and I
45 just wanted to point that out, so that people didn't see that
46 and think, oh my gosh, people are shrimping right through the
47 middle of the coral. That's the way that's working.

48

1 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Greene.

2
3 **MR. GREENE:** Just to make sure that I'm clear, on the current
4 screen that we're looking at, the Viosca Knoll 862/906 block, is
5 that the actual size of the HAPC that we're considering?
6

7 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Kilgour.

8
9 **DR. KILGOUR:** No, and that boundary is currently undergoing
10 revision. I have some coordinates from the royal red shrimper
11 that has been really good to come to all of these meetings and
12 provide input, and I am working with coral scientists to try and
13 revise these boundaries to where everyone can be happy.
14

15 One thing that was recommended in a much earlier meeting is
16 perhaps there should be some exemption for folks with a royal
17 red shrimp endorsement. The problem with a lot of these areas
18 is they are pulling up their nets above the reef, and so it
19 still looks like they're towing, but they're not, and so we're
20 trying to accommodate the protection of the coral while the
21 fishermen who have been using these areas and not damaging the
22 coral, not hamstringing them.
23

24 I am currently working on revisions of that boundary with the
25 scientists and the shrimpers, so that hopefully we can come up
26 with something that everybody is happy with, but that was the
27 proposed boundary. It just hasn't changed yet, because I
28 haven't gotten a consensus from the user groups.
29

30 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Greene.

31
32 **MR. GREENE:** Okay. Thank you. Just a follow-up comment,
33 because, knowing where this area is, these are areas that I fish
34 around a lot and go travel through here as I'm going offshore,
35 and I see these shrimp boats making two knots, 2.4 knots, when
36 they're towing, and the only shrimp I have ever caught has been
37 with a fork, but I can imagine that it would take a couple of
38 hours to pull that net up from the bottom, 1,200 feet, to the
39 surface.
40

41 It's not something that happens very quickly, and so I am
42 certainly very interested in that, because, if you scroll down,
43 back to the Texas Banks -- When we were first going through the
44 presentation, I was trying to keep up with it and everything,
45 and so, at my first glance of that, I thought that was the Texas
46 coast. Then it dawned on me that those were shrimp tracks.
47 Then it dawned on me that, well, it's pretty easy to see where I
48 probably should go fishing and not shrimping.

1
2 It looks like they've done a very good job of mitigating their
3 effort around these particular areas, as much as possible, and
4 so I encourage you to continue to work with those fishermen and
5 find out, because it's very plain here. You can see the two
6 areas of concern, and there is very marginal shrimp tracks
7 through there at all, and so I think you guys are on the right
8 track, and I hope you will continue to work with them as you
9 move forward.

10
11 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Kilgour.

12
13 **DR. KILGOUR:** On that note, I should let you know that Corky
14 Perret is here, and he's our Shrimp AP Chair, and he might have
15 something to add, if you had questions about how the Shrimp AP
16 and the Coral AP meeting went. I think Walt is here too, but
17 I'm not sure. I haven't seen him, but --

18
19 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Gregory.

20
21 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY:** Just as a side note, we have been
22 talking about VMS and electronic logbooks, and a number of
23 people in the industry originally and still are opposed, and you
24 hear comments like I don't want people to know where I am
25 fishing, but the interesting thing here is we're using this
26 information to document the effectiveness of the fishermen in
27 avoiding essential fish habitat areas, or particular areas, and
28 in helping to work out solutions to these problems, instead of
29 just saying, okay, here is some coral and let's just close the
30 area and not know what the potential impacts are. This is a
31 very good example of how electronic information can be useful to
32 help everybody concerned with the process.

33
34 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Perret.

35
36 **MR. CORKY PERRET:** Thank you. I am sorry, but I was outside
37 discussing fishery issues, but we, the Coral AP, the Coral
38 Scientific Committee, and the Shrimp Advisory Committee met, and
39 we have a former senator from Mississippi who wrote a book
40 *Herding Cats*. When they decided they wanted me to chair that
41 three-committee meeting, I thought, oh, boy, we've got coral
42 guys and we've got shrimp guys, and we also had some of the
43 longliners in there, but there were thirty-five committee
44 members.

45
46 We had an excellent turnout, and there were eleven other people,
47 and so forty-plus people really worked together very well trying
48 to come up with options and recommendations, number one, to

1 protect that coral habitat and yet minimize, as much as they
2 could, the impact on some of the fisheries that are involved in
3 the area.

4
5 I've got to compliment the council for putting that group
6 together, because getting those people together, it was amazing
7 how well they were willing to work together to come up with
8 hopefully some good solutions for some of these areas and
9 minimize any damage whatsoever to the coral.

10
11 The fishermen don't want to damage the coral, but, yet, they
12 don't want to give up any areas that they don't have to give up,
13 because, just by drawing, in some cases, straight lines, because
14 it's a more practical approach. I thought the group did very
15 well, and I think this is something the council should do early
16 on, get different groups involved, and it might make your job a
17 lot easier. Thank you.

18
19 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** One thing I noticed at the meeting, Corky, was
20 the royal red shrimper, when he was talking, when you think of
21 shrimpers shrimping in shallow water, it's very easy for them to
22 turn and go in a different direction, but, when these royal red
23 shrimpers are shrimping in these very deep waters, they've got
24 so much cable out that they're committed to pulling straight.
25 They really can't do a whole lot of turning.

26
27 A lot of times, they are trying to stay in the same depth range
28 too, for the cable, to match everything they have out, and so
29 they've got some unique challenges out in that deep water, and I
30 think they have been innovative in trying to avoid this area,
31 particularly. Thank you, Mr. Perret. Any other comments? Dr.
32 Simmons.

33
34 **DR. SIMMONS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Did you want the Reef
35 Fish AP recommendations?

36
37 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Please.

38
39 **DR. SIMMONS:** They discussed this as well, and it's on page 2 of
40 the Reef Fish AP Report, and so it's Tab B, Number 13. Staff
41 presented the same scoping document you have reviewed here and
42 provided background information on new research about these
43 areas and their importance to the fishery resources that the
44 council manages.

45
46 I should note that we had two bottom longline fishermen there
47 present in the audience in addition to our AP members that were
48 present, and they reviewed these areas one-by-one, and they made

1 several motions regarding these recommended HAPCs.

2
3 Morgan did a great job. She had the information about the
4 fishing. She had it using the bottom-tending VMS system data,
5 but the AP requested that all VMS data and not just the bottom-
6 tending gear be used for future analysis, and so I think we're
7 working on that. We're just not quite there yet.

8
9 Much of the discussion centered on whether these corals truly
10 need protection, because of what you just discussed. These have
11 been preserved and they haven't been damaged, from the
12 scientists' information, and so there was really a lot of
13 concern expressed by the AP about closing these areas and the
14 potential fines that could occur when they maintain these areas
15 as pristine. They made several motions.

16
17 The first one is on page 3. By a vote of twelve to one with two
18 abstentions, the AP recommends that the council not expand the
19 current Pulley Ridge HAPC with regulations. By a vote of
20 thirteen to one with one abstention, the AP recommends that Long
21 Mound, North Reed Site, and Many Mounds be HAPCs, but with no
22 fishing regulations.

23
24 Then, by a vote of thirteen to one with one abstention, the AP
25 recommends that Mississippi Canyon 118, Viosca Knoll 862/906,
26 Alabama Alps Reef, Viosca Knoll 826, the L&W Pinnacles, Scamp
27 Reef and Rough Tongue Reef be HAPCs with no fishing regulations.

28
29 Then, off of Texas, by a vote of fourteen to zero with one
30 abstention, the AP recommends that Southern Bank and Unnamed
31 Bank, or Harte Bank, be HAPCs with no fishing regulations.

32
33 Then, by a vote of twelve to one with two abstentions, the AP
34 recommends that all the proposed HAPCs in the Gulf of Mexico
35 have no fishing regulations, and so they were in favor of
36 designating them as HAPCs, but they were not in favor of putting
37 additional fishing regulations on those areas. I will stop
38 there to see if there is questions.

39
40 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Are there questions for Dr. Simmons? Thank you,
41 Dr. Simmons. What is the pleasure of the committee? I think,
42 originally, we had talked about sending this out for scoping in
43 January, but I know we've had some comments from Ms. Guyas that
44 she would like a little bit more information in the documents
45 and things, and so what is the pleasure of the committee? Ms.
46 Bosarge.

47
48 **MS. BOSARGE:** I am not on your committee, and so thank you, Mr.

1 Chairman. I know that, at one point, and I think I discussed it
2 with Myron offline, when we were trying to figure out
3 scheduling, because we had so many different things to take out
4 to the public, and Myron and I had an idea of possibly taking
5 this out with the shrimp document when we go, because the coral
6 and the shrimp have some interaction that they would have some
7 interest in there, and that may help to get participation as
8 well at some of the scoping meetings for this.

9
10 I don't know what the schedule is on the shrimp document, and so
11 that may be a hiccup there, but that is one option to try and
12 streamline some of our meetings, if Myron wants to weigh in on
13 that. I don't know if he still was thinking along that line.

14
15 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Mr. Gregory, I am going to put you on the spot.
16 I know, in the past, you have said that you didn't like
17 combining scoping meetings and things, but what is your thoughts
18 on what Ms. Bosarge is proposing?

19
20 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY:** You mean my chief boss? There is
21 always exceptions.

22
23 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Exactly.

24
25 **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY:** No, I think the logic is there to
26 do this. We do have a lot of hearings to do, and so, if we can
27 double up on some and make them effective, it's fine.

28
29 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** What is the timeline for the shrimp document,
30 just so everybody is aware of it, to send it out? Dr. Kilgour.

31
32 **DR. KILGOUR:** We will have a public hearing draft to you in
33 January, and so the hope was to put the scoping document for the
34 coral and shrimp public hearing draft out after the January
35 council meeting, if that was the council's pleasure.

36
37 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Ms. Guyas.

38
39 **MS. GUYAS:** I think that makes sense. Then I can get some of
40 the information to Morgan and maybe we can get a little bit more
41 of the why in here. I understand what you're saying about not
42 wanting to blow this document into a monster.

43
44 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Dr. Kilgour.

45
46 **DR. KILGOUR:** Perhaps I bring back a revised scoping draft to
47 you in January, before we go out to public hearings, and we will
48 modify the purpose and need so that we have more of the why in

1 there. That is something that the IPT has been struggling with,
2 but we could do that.

3

4 **CHAIRMAN DIAZ:** Thank you. That sounds like a plan. Any
5 further comments? Seeing none, I believe we are finished with
6 this particular document. Is there any other business to come
7 before this committee? Seeing none, this committee is
8 adjourned.

9

10 (Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on October 19, 2016.)

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