1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	
3	JOINT CORAL/HABITAT PROTECTION COMMITTEES
4 5	Marriott Beachside Key West, Florida
6	Marriott Beachside Rey West, Florida
7	June 23, 2014
8	Gaile 25, 2011
9	CORAL COMMITTEE VOTING MEMBERS
10	Roy WilliamsFlorida
11	Martha Bademan (designee for Nick Wiley)Florida
12	Dave DonaldsonGSMFC
13	Corky PerretMississippi
14	John SanchezFlorida
15	WINDLES TO DOMESTICAL CONFIDENCE MONTHS WINDLESS
16 17	HABITAT PROTECTION COMMITTEE VOTING MEMBERS  Dale Diaz (designee for Jamie Miller)
17 18	Leann BosargeMississippi
19	LCDR Jason BrandUSCG
20	Dave Donaldson
21	Harlon PearceLouisiana
22	Corky PerretMississippi
23	Patrick RileyTexas
24	Bob Shipp
25	Phil Steele (designee for Roy Crabtree)NMFS
26	Roy WilliamsFlorida
27	
28	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
29	Kevin Anson (designee for Chris Blankenship)Alabama
30	Doug BoydTexas
31	Glenn Constant
32 33	Pamela Dana
33	Myron Fischer (designee for Randy Pausina)Louisiana John GreeneAlabama
35	Campo MatensLouisiana
36	Lance RobinsonTexas
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23	<del></del>
24 25	The Joint Coral/Habitat Protection Committees of the Gulf of
26	Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Marriott
27	Beachside, Key West, Florida, Monday afternoon, June 23, 2014,
28	and was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by Chairman Roy Williams.
29	and was carred to order at 1.50 p.m. by charrman key williams.
30	ADOPTION OF AGENDA
31	APPROVAL OF MINUTES
32	ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS
33	
34	CHAIRMAN ROY WILLIAMS: This is the meeting of the Joint Coral
35	Committee and Habitat Protection Committee and our briefing
36	materials are behind Tab I and I would refer everyone to Tab I,
37	Number 1, which is Adoption of the Agenda. Is there a motion to
38	adopt the agenda?
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40	MS. JOHN SANCHEZ: So moved.
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42	MS. MARTHA BADEMAN: Second.
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44	CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: It's moved by John and seconded by Martha.
45	Is there discussion? Hearing none, is there objection? Hearing
46	none, the agenda is approved.
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The next thing would be Approval of the Minutes from the August

28, 2013 meeting and that's Tab I, Number 2. I think that's San Antonio and is there discussion of those minutes? Hearing no discussion, is there a motion to approve the minutes?

MS. BADEMAN: So moved.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: It's moved by Martha and seconded by John and is there any more discussion? Hearing none, is there objection? Hearing none, the minutes are approved. The next item on this is Tab I, Number 3 and really, Tab I, Number 4. I think we can probably deal with both of those together and I am going to turn it over to Mark Mueller right now to go through these.

MR. MARK MUELLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have about a tenminute presentation for you, in which I will summarize the meeting of the Joint Coral SSC and AP. This was April 24 in Tampa.

Here is what the meeting covered and I will detail each of these bullets in my presentation, but, in brief, we recapped the workshop from May of 2013, the workshop in interrelationships between corals and fisheries, which I presented at the August meeting. We discussed the Coral EFH map and some issues with that, along with a handful of relevant management issues and then went into detail about deepwater coral.

In August, I gave you this report here summarizing the May 2013 workshop and following that, you asked that we convene the Special Coral SSC and Coral AP to review the findings and recommendations from that report and particularly to get the group's input on potential HAPC designation of some recommended areas that have large deepwater coral aggregations.

I explained to the SSC and AP what I told you in August, that the workshop provided the latest research and recommendations. It guided my data collection efforts over the last two years and was synthesized into that report as well a related book that expanded on a number of the topics from the workshop and which will be published next month. We will have copies of this book for all of you and that book, as well as everything else from that workshop I want to point out was funded by the Coral Reef Conservation Program, through your grant with this.

After I reviewed the workshop, the group passed a sort of general recommendation that the council continue encouraging efforts to, quote, understand, maintain, and restore, if necessary, healthy coral community structure and so basically

they encourage the council to continue doing what it can to improve our understanding and to help actions that will help maintain or improve coral health and condition.

I explained to the group what I told you in August, that the textual definition of Coral EFH, and moving on to the next issue, is the legal description, which describes the total distribution of coral species throughout the Gulf, but in practice, what is really used is the map and the GIS layer and that's basically our best-guess representation of where coral are distributed.

The group, the SSC and AP, agreed with the workshop participants that there are some problems with that current coral EFH map. It's a little hard to see and you may want to look in your briefing book materials for a better version of this map, but you can see in the red boxes here the orange polygon, the orange crosshatch polygon, is the current representation of coral essential fish habitat and there are large areas that we know for certain have significant coral aggregations, such as Pulley Ridge and surrounding areas and the Dry Tortugas and parts of the Florida Reef Tract, which for some reason were not covered under this 2005 created GIS layer.

There are some obvious places that have coral that aren't included and, conversely, there is also some places, like I call it the large blob off of the West Florida Shelf, that the entire area was included as coral EFH, but we also know that the majority of the time, the majority of this area, there is a veneer of sand that covers any hard bottom and many parts of that area.

In some cases, what we would be doing, if we were to fix this, is actually reducing the EFH map, while in other areas, where we know there are coral and they are not represented, we would be increasing it and so basically we would be using new best available science to improve it.

Fortunately, thanks to this grant, I have been gathering a variety of different best available science datasets that will help us to address those problem areas and others and to generally help us improve our estimates of where coral and hard banks occur.

For example, on this slide here, this is some high-resolution multibeam bathymetry from a PhD student, Harriet Nash, at Harte Research Institute in Texas. On this, if you can see, the green crosshatched areas are the current 2005 era EFH, whereas the

green to red shown there, and you can just ignore those white areas, those represent the actual locations of those banks and you can see black lines around the relief of the banks itself.

 What was going on here is there was some information that there are banks occurring out there, but in the last ten years, we've learned more precisely exactly where those are and the shape and so that's a zoomed-in of three of those banks. This is the South Texas Banks, all of them, with the previous best-guess representation right alongside the newer data. Just generally, this type of dataset can help us improve that representation.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Mark, if I may ask a question, they should coincide, right? The gridded area should cover and they don't?

MR. MUELLER: Exactly and that's -- If we were improving this, we would basically be shifting those, to make them be in the right place and also the right size. That was a good example where it was pretty close to begin with, but it's easy to see the improvement.

This is the South Texas Banks and that's one of the areas where we have great data available and the Florida Reef Tract as a whole we also have a new dataset that we can provide that would much better represent that entire area.

After I showed this to the SSC and the AP, they made this motion, that the council continue the effort to improve the coral EFH map, in coordination with the NOAA Office of Habitat Conservation and this is, in particular, David Dale and his group at the St. Pete Office.

We have actually already had some conversations with David and they requested that we provide that Harriet Nash dataset that I just showed you as well as the reef tract one and so they are eager and willing to start making use of these data for their EFH consultations.

There was also some background presentations at the meeting and Phil is going to describe the Coral ESA rule and so I'm not going to go into that. Mr. Perret had asked for an update on live rock aquaculture status and regulations and so we had a presentation from Jessica Beck-Stimpert about that.

 Just briefly, and if you need more detail later, Corky, I am glad to provide that, but she mentioned that they must be harvested by hand and any harvest is prohibited if there are endangered species present.

3 4 There is about sixty-seven permitted sites in federal waters and Martha can speak to anything about the state waters and about twenty-five of those are renewed each year and so about twenty-five are being harvested in any given year.

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The permitted sites would not interfere with any of the potential regulatory actions that were also discussed about deep water. They are in completely different areas.

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We also had a presentation from Jim Nance at NMFS Galveston about royal reds and their species biology. He noted that the depth range is usually about 250 to 550 meters and he also talked about the general effort and the representation in the ELB data. The numbers seem to fluctuate from year to year. I have up there fewer than twenty vessels prosecuting that fishery and utilizing probably about five distinct ports.

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This is a map from Jim showing ELB data and he estimated that there's maybe five royal red vessels represented in the ELB program and so that's what we believe is showing up in these deeper water areas along the shelf and up here in the Viosca Knolls and that general area.

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The heart of this meeting though was about deepwater coral and specifically, we focused on its distribution and important known aggregations. We had four presentations from leading scientists working in the Gulf.

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As you have heard before from me and from Sandra Brooke, who presented to you a few years ago, we really have an increasing understanding that these deepwater reefs are -- Some of them are reef building and, through that, provide very important habitat for a number of fish, such as snowy grouper, and invertebrates, such as golden crabs, which is right there in that middle photo.

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have also, the same time, gotten Wе at an increasing understanding of the threats to these deepwater coral. are concerns from both the workshop group and the Coral SSC about the high vulnerability of deepwater coral to anthropogenic threats, such as bottom disturbance. This is one from the nearby Pulley Ridge that was provided showing some sort of bottom disturbance of a lophelia reef.

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Sandra Brooke also noted that there may be increased effort for other fisheries, such as golden crab, that could have increasing interactions, from traps, for example.

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Just a couple more slides. The group came up with a very detailed motion and I can pull that up if you would like. It's your PDF of the report, but we tried to represent it with this map here. It shows the areas that were named in the motion and so all of these individual orange points, if you can see on there, represent individual lease blocks, which is a very small area. I think it's a kilometer-by-a-kilometer.

The Viosca Knolls had two of those and there's a couple of Grand Canyon, Garden Bank, Mississippi Canyon. They also identified the Pinnacles Trend Area, which is just north of Viosca Knolls and a couple of parts of the West Florida Slope shown there and some parts southwest of the existing HAPC for Pulley Ridge.

They also talked generally about areas of the western and central Gulf. Part of, and I will get to it a second, what they recommended was because there is still data coming in on exact locations from this and not all of that data were available at the time of our meeting.

To achieve their detailed motion naming all these individual sites and general areas, what they recommended was that the council form a working group to determine the criteria and boundaries and other specifics for the sites and members of that would include Sandra Brooke, Paul Sammarco, Peter Etnoyer, G.P. Schmahl, John Reed, Judy Lang, and Erik Cordes.

The idea was that these specific deepwater coral experts could best get to the essence of the best available science, which, as mentioned, wasn't all available in April, but many of these folks have those data and they could develop the most appropriate boundaries that would be focused specifically on those known aggregations.

After that group met, they would then return their specific recommendations to the full Coral SSC and AP for further discussion and so this working group would basically focus on where exactly these HAPCs should be focused.

The last slide, this is just the two main action items for the consideration of the committees and this is also in your action guide. The first would be that the committee recommends that the staff initiate the appropriate action to modify coral EFH and identify new areas as potential HAPCs.

The exact mechanism for that is we started having discussions about it and we didn't want to get too far ahead of ourselves until you had a chance to weigh in and give us some guidance on that, but assuming that we had that, the next action would be to form that working group, as recommended by the SSC and AP, and then have them meet and then come back again to the full Coral SSC and AP to review their recommendations. That is all I have and I am happy to take any questions.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Questions for Mark?

MR. CORKY PERRET: Do we want to form that committee first and then have them work with staff to possibly identify and modify the current areas? Is that basically the way it should happen?

MR. MUELLER: I will let Carrie and Morgan weigh in on that. I think it probably could go either way, unless they have other ideas.

DR. CARRIE SIMMONS: I think you could it either way. I think our thinking was just have this working group get a better idea of exactly where these areas are and then look at any potential interactions with other fisheries and then the council would initiate some action, if they wanted to move forward, based on their recommendations, again, with more information, with the appropriate action as to designate these as potential HAPCs or not.

Also, we need to document, as Mark mentioned, the modification to the GIS layers for the Coral EFH and so we somehow need to show how we have that new information and put it into a document and so we're hoping we can do that in one document right now.

 CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Corky, if I may add here, one thing that has really occurred that became apparent to me, having been at the joint SSC/AP coral meeting, is there is a lot of deepwater video now that was not available ten and twenty years ago when people started doing this. There is an awful lot of it out there, including areas where -- They had one picture there with a golden crab laying under one of these deepwater corals using it as protection and that kind of stuff didn't exist a decade ago or twenty years ago, for sure.

MR. PERRET: Years ago when we spent time on coral and these habitat areas of special concern and all, there was a lot of concern about deterioration due to anchoring and all that sort of stuff and I think we put measures in to prevent that and the coral reefs were being reduced in size and who knew why, acidification and things like that.

Is there -- There must be better data now to tell us the status

of these coral reefs or if they're increasing rather than decreasing or do these scientists that are doing this stuff, can they enlighten us on the status of the coral and the health of the coral, I guess?

 MR. MUELLER: We actually tried to capture that the best that we could in the workshop report, which was some sixty-seven pages. As far as deepwater coral, the main thing that's really been going on is every time there is a dive, they discover more of it and so in that sense, it's always increasing and we're always finding more of it.

I don't know if there is enough data to kind of come up with a trend for the deepwater coral specifically. I know there were impacts from the oil spill documented in some locations.

MR. PERRET: That's what I was wondering, since the accident of 2010 and potential impacts on the deepwater corals and the affected area and if we had any information that we could use.

MR. MUELLER: Yes, there's been a couple of papers and I can forward them to you. One documented pretty dramatic effects on one side about eleven kilometers southwest of Macondo and there has been a variety of other posters and things that I've seen documenting individual impacts. I think that's still kind of being synthesized in terms of overall impact on deepwater coral though.

 MR. PERRET: Big Boss Executive Director Gregory, if we were to form this committee, and I don't know how many times it would have to meet, do we have the funds for another committee, Mr. Gregory?

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUG GREGORY: Yes, we do. We would be paying all their travel and they would not be getting stipends. Maybe if an SSC member was a part of the working group, they might get a stipend, but we would be paying for all the travel and setting up the meeting rooms and all that.

**CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS:** Some of it could possibly be done by webinar 41 too though.

43 MR. MUELLER: Several of the members are NOAA and so we won't be 44 paying for them either.

46 MR. KEVIN ANSON: I'm not on your committee and I don't know if 47 this is a question, Mark, you can answer or just council staff, 48 but in setting up EFH, now that technology is progressing and everything and you provided that slide off of Texas with those three pinnacles there, coral areas, when you set the boundary for that, is it just going to be the actual margin of the reefs or are you going to be providing a buffer to account for potential interactions and such, to try to keep it away from the margins of those areas? How is that going to develop, that process?

MR. MUELLER: That's a good question and it may actually vary a little bit from place to place. In the case of the South Texas Banks, we had the expert who did her PhD on that define those boundaries and I talked with her and so I feel pretty confident about those particular ones.

Also, in the Reef Tract, we have -- This is the FWRI product and what they gave us was the perfect level of information on the top and that was generally all coral and hard bottom in brown and if you look below that, there is individual aggregate or patch reefs defined within that and so in that case, it makes sense to sort of incorporate the natural buffer, in that it's really good habitat and probably was colonized in the past, even if it may not currently have an active coral head on it.

The South Texas Banks and Reef Tract, I think we have that question answered, but that is one of the things I put in front of the SSC and AP, to try to get some more guidance for tougher to answer areas like the West Florida Shelf.

 I don't have a specific rule that will hold all the time. Basically, we try to talk to the right people and come up with the best representation of it that is neither too stringent nor too conservative, I quess.

MS. LEANN BOSARGE: I just went to the South Atlantic Council meeting not last week, but the week before. They were dealing with a lot of this and I think they had gone about it in a little different way and I like our process for this.

One thing I would like to see, which just looking at what they were dealing with and the problems and issues that they were confronted with, is when we put together this committee and then you said you want the committee to also get with the Coral AP and do a joint meeting with the Coral AP and the Coral SSC, you mentioned some royal red shrimpers.

I would like at some point, before all this comes to us for us to actually analyze it and make some decisions, for those groups to also have a joint meeting with the Shrimp AP, and I am not

sure how many royal red representatives we have on that Shrimp AP and we would need to look at that and possibly pull some of those guys in if we don't have any of that representation, but I would like to see someone try and garner some input from those people, simply because -- I made this comment at the South Atlantic meeting.

Shrimpers and coral are like oil and water. They want nothing to do with each other. We drag a net across the bottom and if you drag a net across the bottom with some sort of substrate, with some sort of coral or something, you put a lot of holes in your net and a net with a bunch of holes is not good for production. All your shrimp just go right out of it.

 We have logbook data and we have a lot of tracks that is information collected by the government and you can see the holes in that data where there are not tracks, where we are not dragging. I would like to see if that overlays with some of this information you have with Texas and if you can correlate those and validate that, yes, okay, these holes that we see, there's a possibility that that does represent some coral.

In other words, before we go and encompass areas, I would like to make sure we get the input from those people, so that we don't encompass an area where we are taking away productive bottom that we don't have a lot of assurance that there is coral there. Let's just get their input and make sure, on the front end, we get all these opinions and information, instead of trying to do it on the back end and open up something that we've closed.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Leann, what you would be looking for, if we approved a group to get together, a group of coral scientists to get together and recommend some deepwater areas, you would like to have them, after they're done, to meet with some shrimpers, royal red shrimpers or the whole Shrimp AP, to discuss that with them?

 MS. BOSARGE: Yes and I think the Shrimp AP would be the entity that I would want. I would want to have as much input as possible and we already have that Shrimp AP established. I would simply want to look at the AP and make sure that if there are no royal red representatives on that AP, bring some of those people in. As we said, there's less than twenty of them and so it's not a huge fishery and you could get some good input there.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Does the Shrimp AP meet each year or it irregular like most of them? It's irregular? Okay.

MR. PERRET: Leann, how many council meetings have you made?

MS. BOSARGE: Three.

MR. PERRET: I don't know who is influencing who. Are you influencing me or am I influencing you, but here's what I wanted to say and I am quoting from the minutes. I have been through and I was around when we set up these habitat areas of particular concern and we didn't always set them in the right places, but I am going to quote Mr. Cupka and this is our minutes of the last meeting.

He emphasizes working with the fishermen and he talks about it gets very contentious and I remember when we set these up years ago that indeed it did and that the fishermen were, with the VMS and their track data, they were able to establish areas and modify boundaries and all that, which really worked very well and helped all groups kind of mesh things better.

I am saying exactly the same thing Leann is saying and I quote Mr. Cupka again, to include fishermen very early on in the process and utilize their expertise. I think we do have to have fishermen involved that are fishing those areas.

Roy, you mentioned the golden crab on the coral and years ago, we had a potential conflict or a conflict between that deepwater crab gear and royal red gear and do we still have a golden crab fishery that's going on and if we do, we probably should try and get somebody from that group, even though we don't have a golden crab plan, probably to offer their input.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: I think that golden crab fishery comes and goes, depending upon price. As I recall, that was kind of controlled by the price of the comparable crab in New England and fuel would have something to do with it too, but when price would get really high, then they would gear up and go do it. Otherwise, the fishery was dormant. That's my recollection.

MS. BADEMAN: I was just going to echo what Leann and Corky said. I think it's really important to get the industry in here right off the bat. The South Atlantic has been pretty good about that as they've been going through this process, as Leann mentioned.

They have some data that we don't have. They have that VMS data, because all the deepwater shrimpers over there have VMS, but I think the collaborative approach is definitely the way to

1 go. They did have, at one point, the Coral AP and maybe the 2 Habitat AP and the Shrimp and the Law Enforcement APs kind of 3 have representatives that got together at one time and met.

David can probably remind me, but I think that was a good thing. I think staff was a little bit nervous about how that was going to go with so many people and so many opinions, but I think the exchange of ideas was pretty good and I think the council got some good information from that meeting.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Would you object to putting together this Deepwater Coral AP to just meet by themselves initially and then have them meet jointly with the others? I mean it seems to me like it might go a little better that way.

MS. BADEMAN: Yes, I think that's fine. I think the people have the scientific information definitely should iron out exactly what they have and where they want to start and then just pull the industry in early.

**CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS:** Good suggestions. Mark, go ahead and then I've got John and then Phil.

MR. MUELLER: Martha and Corky and Leann, I think that was the intention of this group, was not to exclude, but rather just to have their information solid before they approached them. We also did anticipate this need and actually built it into our grant funding for education and outreach and with the royal red fishermen directly and Morgan has also had conversations with Jim Nance and so we're getting ready to identify those individuals and boats so that we can do whatever the council wants us to do with them.

There has never, at any point, been any intention to exclude them in any way, but it was just to get the science hashed out first. As a first step, before any sort of regulatory action occurs, then bring them in. Morgan may be able to answer the question about whether there is current representation of royal red fishermen on the shrimp committee.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY:** No, there is not. I was just talking with them and so when we get to that point, if we have reached out to the royal red shrimp fishery and if that's the only part of the shrimp fishery affected, we might be able to just limit it to them, but we will talk about that again at a future meeting.

MR. PERRET: Certainly now, but if indeed there are areas that

are proposed that are in shallower waters that may impact the penaeid shrimp fishery and whatever else, we certainly want input from people knowledgeable in the areas.

MR. MUELLER: There is proposed or limited to deepwater.

MR. PERRET: But I have learned one thing. Expect the unexpected and it's going to happen.

 MR. JOHN SANCHEZ: I guess I would like to make a couple of motions and I will start with this one, but before that, I would just like to say let's not limit it just to royal red and let's consider some golden crab input, maybe, but, of course, the cart before the horse.

You've got to identify the areas specifically and so I think we should break this up accordingly and then make sure all user groups, deep-drop fishermen and bottom longline and anybody that might be impacted with displacement or something, be considered and keep them included in the process, all the industry folks.

With that, I will make I guess the first motion and it's right from the document and it's one of the SSC/AP recommendations, that this council form this working group to determine the criteria, the boundaries, and other specifics for the sites identified. The working group consists of Sandra Brooke, Paul Sammarco, Peter Etnoyer, G.P. Schmahl, John Reed, Judy Lang, and Erik Cordes, and I guess if anybody has anybody else they might want to add to that, I wouldn't have a problem with that.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Is there a second for that? Let's make sure we get the motion up there, John. Phil, while they're working on this, is what you wanted to say relevant to the motion?

MR. PHIL STEELE: No and it may be getting a little ahead of the game, but I can give you a little background on your regulatory authority and how you can go about establishing these deep-sea corals if you would like a little bit of background on that, just for your own info, or we can do it later or not at all.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Maybe we better get the motion up first here. This is basically the recommendation in 4(a), pages 5 and 6, the bottom of 5 and the top of 6. John, do you want to look that over and see if that's your motion?

MR. SANCHEZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: That's the motion.

 MR. PERRET: I assume that's the leading coral experts in the Gulf, but they are going to give us criteria and boundaries and other specifics and that's going to be their recommendations and when are we going to get the fishermen's recommendations that may totally, like Mark's slide he had up there -- We didn't do too well on some of them years ago and now, granted, technology is a lot better today, but it seems, to me, that in that working group we should have that practical experience from advisors who fish those areas and so on and when would their input come in?

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Mark, do you want to speak? Well, let me first. My impression is that we would get these people together and let them talk first and make some recommendations and then we can get the whole group together again with the shrimpers, but I think it would be easier to let just them -- Shrimpers and golden crabbers, but let them make the recommendations first and work by themselves and then get them together with the fishermen. That's the way I envision it and I think it would go the most smoothly that way.

MR. PERRET: You give a scientist that opportunity and you might want to protect a really important ten-acre area and they may make the area a thousand acres and that's where the practical application needs to come in.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: I think there's a chance to fix that right behind if they do something like that.

MR. MUELLER: The working group, the intention on that, was not that they would ever have the final word and that they would just come up with a draft for the larger group, with more perspectives. I think that would be the perfect time to have all the royal red and golden crab folks as well.

 MR. PEARCE: Corky, we might could solve that problem if we added -- This just says including these people, but we can include other people as well if you would like and maybe put a representative of each one of the fisheries that we're concerned about at this meeting to let them know exactly what our problems might be. I mean I'm just throwing it up for suggestions and, John, it's up to you.

MR. SANCHEZ: I kind of started off my little diatribe with that, that I wanted industry included in this. I don't want to muddy the waters by having too much to do at one and then we're herding cats, but I am thinking we kind of start to identify the things and then ultimately this is going to get kicked back to

us with these recommendations from scientists or industry people and we're going to have the final say to forge these two things together and get rid of ridiculously large buffer areas and all these types of things and so whatever you want and it doesn't matter to me either way, to answer your question.

MR. PEARCE: Just as a follow-up, as long as our fishery representatives have a say, I am fine, whether it's after the fact, but I don't see a mechanism for them to have a say yet and do you, Corky? I don't see anything that says we're going to sit them or talk to them or whatever. I know it will come back to the council, but I want to make sure that the people involved, the golden crab and the royal reds and pink shrimp or whatever it is, bottom lines or whatever, at least have an option to speak before we do something as a council.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: I think we've been pretty clear that we're going to work with industry to let them -- Before this comes to the council for any kind of final approval, we are going to have meetings with the golden crab fishery and the royal red fishery or any other fisheries if they're affected and give them a chance to speak to it.

I don't think they would have -- Honestly, I don't think they would have a lot to contribute at this point. This is pretty specialized knowledge on most of this stuff and so I would let these scientists get together and make some recommendations and if they're too egregious in their recommendations, we will grab them by the short hairs and say this is too much and we're going to cut back and you can't have this much, but I just don't see it being all that useful. I think it would be a waste of the industry's time right now to be a part of this. Morgan, you're trying to get in on this too and I'm sorry.

DR. MORGAN KILGOUR: I just wanted to echo what Mark said and the reason why these people were put on this working group is because they are currently doing coral work and so they have really fine-scale resolution of where these corals exist and so I don't think their goal is to do these enormous areas, but they just want to identify where are the deepwater corals, so that we can fine tune things.

It was, like Mark said earlier, it was always our intention to bring in royal red shrimpers and any other affected groups before we even brought it back to the council to get their input.

MS. BOSARGE: I understand some of the comments about not

muddying the waters and this is more of a scientific group, whereas if you put fishermen on it, you're pulling in a lot of different people together, but when I went to the South Atlantic meeting, what happened was that they did have these two groups separated.

These shrimpers had their data and because the two groups were separated, even though the Shrimp AP had a chance to comments and things like that, their data never seemed to actually make it the SSC, to the scientific group, the unbiased scientific group that looks at the data and judges the data for what it is.

I worry that we're going to put all this time and energy into the scientific side of it and not bring in that data from the industry side until they've drawn their boxes, whereas, if it was me and you wanted to be efficient with this, you would want all that brought to the table first for your scientists to look at and evaluate as a whole. Does that make sense?

MR. PERRET: Martha has indicated that the system in the South Atlantic seems to be working pretty well and David, in the minutes from whatever meeting that was, talked about bringing fishermen in the process early on and that it works real well.

With that, Mr. Cupka, since you guys have been at it, would you tell us how the South Atlantic does it? It seems, to me, if something is working that we ought to try and duplicate it.

MR. DAVID CUPKA: It was mentioned earlier that we had what we called a mega AP meeting at one time, where we had our Coral AP and our Habitat AP and our Law Enforcement AP and our Shrimp AP and we've even done it with Golden Crab. We've had them all get together at one time and we were kind of leery of that.

 As Roy has pointed out, as time has gone on, there's a lot more information and it's kind of what you would expect. The scientists wanted to protect as much area as they could and the fishermen, of course, wanted to have access to as much area as they could, legitimate access, to areas that they could actually fish and not be fishing on coral.

Actually, they played together pretty good and we were surprised at how well they did play and they brought forth some recommendations. I can tell you that neither side was completely satisfied, as you would expect, because you had to make some compromises, but I still think the earlier you can get industry involved in the process, the better off you're going to be.

If they can work among themselves to resolve some of these things, I think it's better that you go that route than somebody sit down and tell them it's going to be this way or that way. As much as they can resolve themselves, I think you're better off for that.

MS. BADEMAN: I was just going to say before that mega AP happened, the Coral SSC I guess had kind of figured out areas, which I think is important and I think we need to do that, because until we have the areas, we're not necessarily going to know who they're going to impact.

I mean we kind of know that royal red shrimpers, yes, and maybe some golden crab, but who knows what else and so I think that getting this group together once and let them lay out some boundaries and then we get a mega group together, so to speak, of whatever scientific folks, whether it's these folks and the Coral SSC plus the royal red industry plus whoever else. I think that would be appropriate.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: I think that's good advice and I think that's the way to proceed. Let's create some kind of strawman and designate these areas and then let the fishermen speak to those areas.

I am going to make a substitute motion and my MR. PERRET: substitute motion is to form a working group made up of Sandra Brooke, Paul Sammarco, Peter Etnoyer, G.P. Schmahl, John Reed, Erik to determine the Lang, and Cordes criteria, boundaries, and other specifics for potential sites and once this has been determined, that this group meet with appropriate representatives of potentially impacted fisheries, i.e., royal red shrimp, golden crab -- Is there any fixed gear, John, that might -- And any potentially impacted fisheries. motion.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Your motion is really like the first one, except it's specific that after they've met that we will bring the fishermen in. Do we have a second? Second by Harlon and so we have a motion and a second.

 One thing that I didn't do early on that I should have done is we've got two different committees here and I think we can probably work by consensus and just consider it a committee of the whole. I think we're trying to all work together here and we're not really divisive on this issue and so I suggest and if nobody objects, we will just go ahead and vote as a committee of

the whole. Is there any objection to doing it that way? Okay. That's the way we'll do it.

Is there -- We've given this a lot of discussion already and I kind of think we've reached a consensus on this and are people ready to vote on it? The motion before us is Corky's motion to form a working group made up of Sandra Brooke, Paul Sammarco, Peter Etnoyer, G.P. Schmahl, John Reed, Judy Lang, and Erik Cordes to determine the criteria and boundaries and other specifics for potential sites and once that has been determined, that this group meet with any potentially impacted fisheries.

MR. PERRET: Meet with representatives of any potentially impacted fisheries.

**CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS:** Okay. Does that look right now? She has 17 modified it.

19 MR. PERRET: I think we ought to have law enforcement. I think 20 David said they brought them in also and I think we probably 21 should have law enforcement.

**CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS:** Impacted fisheries including members of law enforcement. Look that over. Is that your motion?

MS. BADEMAN: I am assuming for the law enforcement that we're talking about the LEAP or --

MR. PERRET: Probably, since it's going to be off your state and Texas and I guess knowledgeable people from those areas, wherever the potential sites may be.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Is there further discussion on this motion? Hearing no discussion, all in favor of the motion signify by saying aye; opposed. The motion carries. Now we need to --Carrie, what do you have?

DR. SIMMONS: I am a little concerned about our current APs, other than the Shrimp AP and the Law Enforcement AP, based on what I have heard from the committee, such as deep droppers and golden crab fishermen. Is this something you would like to advertise for and have a special ad hoc group, because I am not sure we have the correct membership potentially for this right now. I am not even sure we have any royal red shrimpers on our Shrimp AP. Morgan just said we don't and so -- Is it something that the council has an idea of the individuals they would like to appoint to this group? Right now, it's pretty vague to me.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Couldn't we, once we have some kind of a recommendation from this panel, advertise for interested parties, golden crabbers or royal red shrimpers, to be part of this? Would that work as well or not? I think it would. Is there any discussion of that? I think I threw a wet blanket over this.

MR. PERRET: I think we did have royal red members on our Shrimp AP at one time and we had a golden crab committee and we had involvement with golden crab sometime back. It seems, to me, that's a very small number of people and that if indeed, as this thing progresses, when we get to that point, we certainly should be able to identify those handful of people involved in the fishery and give them a phone call and say, hey, look, this is what's coming down the pipe and we need some input and who would best represent your group. I don't think we'll have any problem and I don't think we have to make that effort at this time. That's just my feeling.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Martha, do you want to speak to that?

MS. BADEMAN: I was going to say we could certainly figure out who those people are that are fishing for golden crab. I just had a question. The last time that you all had a golden crab group, do you know if it was a lot of the same people that are fishing golden crab in the South Atlantic? A lot of those guys are based in Florida.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: When I was on the council before, they were mostly based out of the Tampa Bay area. They weren't coming around from the Miami/Fort Lauderdale area. Phil, do you have any -- You have worked with those groups off and on over the years, haven't you? Do you have any knowledge of that?

MR. STEELE: That's a long time ago. I remember Mr. Nielson used to come around and participate a little bit and much more so I think as an advisor than as an actual fisherman, but most of the people in the Gulf gave up on that fishery a long time ago.

## CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Okay.

MS. MARA LEVY: Just a question. Is this focused on deep-sea corals and looking at areas to protect those as either under the discretionary authority to protect deep-sea corals or potentially as essential fish habitat if it isn't already designated as such or is it about essential fish habitat or what exactly is the goal with respect to these sites?

 **CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS:** Goal in the legal sense? It's to protect them. The goal is to protect them, but you're asking do we want to do it through essential fish habitat or through some other authority and is that right?

 MS. LEVY: I guess I'm asking because this discussion about golden crab kind of threw me off and so there's no golden crab fishery in the EEZ and so whatever we're talking about would be in state waters?

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: There used to be a golden crab fishery in the EEZ. It's come and gone and it's irregular, but there used to be one and only a few boats.

MS. LEVY: Does the council manage that now? There is no golden crab --

## CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: No.

MS. LEVY: Right and so it actually looks like it's considered, quote, unquote, a -- Well, we have like a prohibition on fish traps and there's a very specific exception to that. I guess I just was trying to understand where the golden crab thing fit into the whole deepwater coral authority, if that's where you were going, but I will just let it progress and see what happens.

MR. STEELE: Maybe I can shed a little light on that. Working with David Dale, it was our understanding that the original goal of the council was to get these new deep-sea corals identified as EFH/HAPC under the Coral FMP, but it came up at the CCC meeting that maybe there was a way to offer these some protection under the Magnuson discretionary authority, which some people thing it might be a little quicker and dirtier and I'm not quite sure that's the case, but all it does to these deep-sea corals under the Magnuson is protect it from fishing and fishing gear.

Now, if you want to extend this to non-fishing activities like oil exploration or whatever, then you would want to go through the EFH consultation cycle, which would be amending your FMP and so forth and so on.

You can do either and/or at this stage of the game. I don't think there's a lot of threat to these currently and so you've got a little time to go either way you want. You could either go through this discretionary and handle it maybe quickly and it

only protects it partially or you go through the normal -- Get the FMU cleaned up, for one thing.

I think there's some concerns about whether these DSEs actually are essential fish habitat and habitat areas of particular concern under the current definitions under the Coral FMU. That needs to be straightened up first and that would be my recommendation and we might want to go down the FMP route and develop our FMP and get our EFH consultation done, because it will take a little bit of time, but then you will have thorough and complete protection for these HAPCs once all of this is decided.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: I was just wondering, if we get this group together, could you and staff talk about this sort of thing with the Chair and figure out what the right avenue to do this is? I mean I don't think this committee is going to be able to figure that out right now.

MR. STEELE: Yes, our folks in Habitat, David Dale and his folks, are well up on this and he gave me this language here to present to you folks and so I think we just need to proceed and get this committee established that you're talking about, so you get the areas that you know what you're talking about, and then we can come in and decide what we want to do with them.

MR. MUELLER: That was exactly the intention of the group and David was there and we've had some preliminary discussions with him and basically, we've identified that we need to figure out exactly what the appropriate action is, but we didn't want to do too much work on that before we got your approval to start that.

**CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS:** I think we've reached the end of that portion of the agenda and have we not? Morgan, do you have something or Carrie?

DR. SIMMONS: I mean I guess just to follow up a little bit on what Mr. Steele said. We have been talking to the Regional Office staff in a lot of detail about this, but we just wanted the council to tell us to start initiating an action and form this working group and then as we move forward, we will see the best way the council would like to move forward with establishing these areas.

 I think that's kind of the steps we were thinking of taking and the other thing I wanted to bring to the joint committee's attention and the council is, as Mr. Steele mentioned, we will start our generic five-year EFH review and that will help us 1 gather a lot of the information and that's a requirement. We 2 have to do that every five years.

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That has to be completed in October of 2015 and so that is something else that staff will be working on and it kind of goes alongside these various actions, but we will have to start working on that and we will have to figure out, with the Regional Office, how much detail we're going to have to go into, based on all this new information and how much of it will have to go into the review and how much of it will potentially go into any amendments you make in a Coral FMP or some other document, another generic document, depending on the best way to go, but I just wanted to let you know that we will be working on that as well.

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CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Mark and I were just talking and under Tab I, Number 3, the first bullet really, it says the committee may recommend that staff initiate appropriate action to modify coral EFH and identify new areas as potential habitat areas particular concern. Would it be helpful if we approved a motion to that effect? It would be? Would somebody on one committee or the other be willing to make that as a motion? It's under that very first bullet of Tab I, Number 3, to recommend staff initiate action. The Chairman would make the motion if he could, but he can't. Martha, would you care to make that motion?

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MS. BADEMAN: Yes and can it be as simple as a motion to have staff initiate the appropriate action to modify coral EFH and identify new areas as potential HAPCs or do we need to be more specific than that?

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CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: I think that would do it. Carrie or Mark?

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MR. MUELLER: That's good.

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MS. BADEMAN: Perfect. I will make that motion then.

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CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: John seconds the motion. I really doubt -Hopefully this doesn't need a lot of discussion. Does anybody
want to discuss it? Hearing no discussion, is there any
objection to this motion? Hearing no objection, the motion is
approved.

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I think the only other thing -- That brings us to the end of that portion of the agenda and then Phil is going to give us an Update on the ESA Coral Listing Final Rule.

## UPDATE ON ESA CORAL LISTING FINAL RULE

MR. STEELE: Sure. As a way of background, for you all who haven't stayed up late at night and read the Federal Register notice like we all should, as you know, in late December of 2012, the Federal Register came out with a notice for a proposed rule to list sixty-six species of reef-building corals and fifty-nine of them in the Pacific and seven of them in the Caribbean. Mark is telling me now that the Caribbean and the Gulf are all considered as one water body and so I found that quite interesting.

Also, it to reclassify two of the threatened species of Acropora up to endangered. It had a ninety-day comment period and they extended that for another thirty days and the commenters raised a lot of concerns about risk of extinction and extinction levels and so forth and so on and so what we did then was extend the comment period for another six months and that came out in late 2013 when we extended that comment period.

Given all the new information that we are working on and trying to incorporate into the final coral listing, we are not confident that we will have a final rule in June, but we are confident that we'll be able to make the final determination on these corals this summer and that's about all I have to give you right now, Mr. Chairman. It's a work in progress.

 CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Any questions for Phil? Thank you, Phil. That was a good short report and we appreciate that. Any other business to come before these committees? Hearing no other business, we are adjourned.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m., June 23, 2014.)

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