1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNC	CIL
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3	MACKEREL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	
4		
5	Doubletree by Hilton Austin	Austin, Texas
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7	APRIL 4, 2016	
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9	VOTING MEMBERS	
10	Myron Fischer (designee for Patrick Banks)	
11	Martha Bademan (designee for Nick Wiley)	
12	Leann Bosarge	Mississippi
13	Doug Boyd	
14	Roy CrabtreeNMFS, SERO, St. Peter	_
15	John Sanchez	Florida
16	David Walker	\ldots Alabama
17		
18	NON-VOTING MEMBERS	
19	Kevin Anson (designee for Chris Blankenship)	
20	Jason Brand	
21	Dale Diaz	
22	Dave Donaldson	
23	John Greene	
24	Kelly Lucas (designee for Jamie Miller)	
25	Campo Matens	
26	Lance Robinson (designee for Robin Riechers)	
27	Greg Stunz	
28	Ed Swindell	
29	Roy Williams	Florida
30		
31	<u>STAFF</u>	
32	Steven AtranSenior Fig	
33	Douglas GregoryExec	
34	Karen HoakAdministrative and Finar	
35	Ava Lasseter	
36	Mara LevyNOAA	
37	Emily MuehlsteinFisheries Outre	_
38	Ryan RindoneFishery Biologist	
39	Bernadine Roy	_
40	Carrie Simmons	Deputy Director
41		
42	OTHER PARTICIPANTS	
43	Pam AndersonPCBA, I	- ·
44	Patrick Banks	
45	Steve Branstetter	
46	J.P. BrookerOcean Conservancy, St.	
47	Gary Bryant	·
48	Chris Conklin	SAFMC

1	Toby GasconBaton Rouge, LA
2	Jim GreenFI
3	Gary JarvisDestin, FI
4	Ken HaddadAmerican Sportfishing Association, FI
5	Chad HansonPew
6	Bill KellyFKCFA, FI
7	Mark Kinsey
8	Ed LelloAustin, TX
9	Kari MacLauchlinSAFMC
LO	Clay PorchSEFSC
L1	Brandi ReederTPWD
L2	Clarence Seymour
L3	
L4	
15	

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The Mackerel Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Doubletree by Hilton Hotel, Austin, Texas, Monday afternoon, April 4, 2016, and was called to order at 2:07 p.m. by Chairman Myron Fischer.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

 CHAIRMAN MYRON FISCHER: I am going to chair the Mackerel Committee meeting today, and so would everyone turn to Tab C? Item I is the Agenda. If any of you all are working off of flash drives, I'm not exactly sure how computers work. I still do paper, but it would probably be also Tab C, Number 1.

We will review the agenda. Upon review, we will accept a motion for acceptance. We have a motion on the floor to accept the agenda and we have a second. Do we have opposition to the agenda as it's read? Yes, we have opposition.

MR. CHRIS CONKLIN: Thanks. I'm not on the committee, or your council, but the agenda says we're taking final action on the Mackerel Amendment Number 26, and we are not. It's not a final action. I just wanted to clarify that.

MS. MARTHA BADEMAN: It is.

MR. CONKLIN: For this, but not for our council?

 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: It's a final action for us. With clarification, Item II on the agenda is Approval of the Minutes, which is Tab C, Number 2. Has everyone gone through their minutes? Did they see any corrections or additions or deletions? Clay.

DR. CLAY PORCH: I'm sorry if I missed it. I'm not on your committee, but I would like to add something to the agenda, under Other Business.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Yes, we will go back to Item I and add something under Other Business for Dr. Porch.

DR. PORCH: It's Mexico will be funded by the LME Program to develop their fisheries statistics and participate in a joint assessment of king mackerel in 2017 or 2018.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have a new item under Other Business about Mexican statistics involved in the assessment, briefly. With

that addition, and there is no objection to that addition, we will move forward. Did we approve the minutes? We see no changes, and we will accept the minutes as written.

Now we will go into the Action Guide and the Next Steps, which that is Tab C, Number 3. Ryan, do you want to review where we stand with this amendment and what we have to do, moving forward?

MR. RYAN RINDONE: I certainly can, Mr. Chair. In Tab C, Number 3, you guys have your action guide here, and the main agenda item is Number IV, which is Final Action for Coastal Migratory Pelagics Amendment 26. The actionable final draft of that document is Tab C, Number 4. The codified text is Number 4(a). Public comments is Number 4(b) and the Law Enforcement Advisory Panel comments, those will be just quickly verbally summarized by Steven.

What you guys are going to be looking to do here is to discuss the alternatives that are presented and affirm your current preferreds and pick preferreds where they need to be picked and review the codified text, which you might want to hold off on until you get through any changes in preferreds that you might have this time around, any selection of other preferreds.

Emily is going to go through the oral and written comments for you, and Steven will go through the Law Enforcement Technical Committee comments. Then, if you guys like the way it sits, you can recommend it for secretarial review.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan, and, as we discussed just a minute earlier, this is final action. However, it deems to go final, all the preferred alternatives from the Gulf Council and the South Atlantic Council have to match.

That doesn't mean we agree with the South Atlantic items, but we just do what's best for the Gulf, what we deem best, and we will move forward.

With all that, Item IV on the agenda is Final Action for Coastal Migratory Pelagics Amendment 26, which includes changes in allocation, stock boundaries, and sale provisions for Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic migratory groups, et cetera, and, Ryan, you're going to take us through this?

MR. RINDONE: I'm going to do it.

48 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you.

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FINAL ACTION FOR CMP AMENDMENT 26: CHANGES IN ALLOCATION, STOCK BOUNDARIES, AND SALE PROVISIONS FOR GULF OF MEXICO AND ATLANTIC MIGRATORY GROUPS OF KING MACKEREL

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

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7 MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I will go ahead and start at the top, since this is a final action situation, with Action 8 9 If you guys are looking on where to begin, I'm at page 7 in the document. It's Chapter 2, Section 2.1. 10

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Action 1 would adjust the management boundary for Gulf Atlantic migratory groups of kingfish, and, right now, council's current preferred alternative is Alternative 3, which would establish a year-round boundary for separating the Gulf and Atlantic migratory groups of king mackerel at the Miami-Dade/Monroe County line, and the Gulf Council would be the responsible management body for management measures within the mixing zone year-round, and this is currently preferred by both councils and both APs. Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. We've already agreed this is our preferred. Seeing no hands up and no motions to possibly make changes, I think we move forward, Ryan.

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MR. RINDONE: All right. I will do it. Action 2 is on page 13, and Action 2 is a two-part action that talks about updating the reference points and revising the ACL and the recreational ACT for Atlantic kingfish, and the two parts of this action, I will begin with Action 2-1, which revises the acceptable biological catch for Atlantic group kingfish.

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Both councils' current preferred alternative here is Alternative 2, which would revise the ABC for Atlantic king mackerel for the 2016/2017 fishing season through the 2019/2020 fishing season based on the acceptable biological catch levels recommended by the SSC for ABC under the high-recruitment scenario.

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You guys might remember some of our discussions about variations in recruitment for the Atlantic stock, where it was down in recent years, but a lot of the fishermen have been telling the South Atlantic Council and coming to public comment periods saying that they're seeing a lot of smaller fish. councils are in agreement right now that the high-recruitment for the acceptable biological catch appropriate, and this is also preferred by both APs. Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan, and this is the preferred alternative of both councils, and is that correct?

MR. RINDONE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Unless there's changes, we will move on. Does anyone want to make a change? Thank you, committee. Ryan, move on.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Action 2-2 begins on page 17, and this would revise the annual catch limits, commercial quotas, and recreational annual catch target for Atlantic group kingfish, and we have a difference in preferred alternatives here.

The South Atlantic Council's current preferred alternative is Alternative 2, which would revise the ACL and the recreational ACT based on the ABC levels selected under Action 2-1, which is that high-recruitment scenario. Alternative 2 would set the ACL equal to optimum yield, which would be equal to the acceptable biological catch, and the recreational ACT would be equal to half of the ACL or one minus the percent standard error times the ACL, whichever one is greater than that, and this is recommended by the South Atlantic Council and the South Atlantic AP. You can see how the landings shake out for that in Table 2.2.2.1.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan, and this would be reflected in both regions, or is this strictly an Atlantic --

MR. RINDONE: This is just for the Atlantic stock. Currently, the Gulf's preferred alternative is Alternative 3, however, and that would set the ACL equal to the deterministic equilibrium yield at F 30 percent SPR, which is 12.7 million pounds for the projected time period, and this was originally the South Atlantic Council's preferred alternative as well, and they revised it at their last meeting to go from setting the equal to that equilibrium yield to setting it equal to ABC. Again, just as a quick refresher, both the Gulf and the Atlantic stocks of kingfish are not overfished and are not undergoing overfishing, and so that was one of the reasons why the South Atlantic decided to go with ACL equals ABC. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. Dr. Crabtree.

DR. ROY CRABTREE: We changed the preferred on this one largely after we had a group of King Mackerel AP members and fishermen who came to the last council meeting. They felt very strongly about it, and, after quite a bit of discussion, we felt like

Preferred Alternative 2 was still adequately conservative and was set in a way that shouldn't create a problem for them, and so we changed preferreds to try and accommodate those fishermen.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Dr. Crabtree. Is there anyone who wants further discussion or is prepared to make a motion to move on this?

9 DR. CRABTREE: I will move that we establish Alternative 2 as 10 the Gulf preferred.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have a motion by Roy Crabtree for 13 Alternative 2. Do we have a second?

15 MS. BADEMAN: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have a second. Is there further 18 discussion? Yes, John.

MR. JOHN SANCHEZ: I will support this now in committee, but I'm going to give it some thought, and maybe in full council -- I don't know, but I kind of -- I have been a loud proponent of getting a divorce from the South Atlantic on king mackerel. I think that's a matter of record.

Once we've established a line at Dade/Monroe and we get that point, I think it's ripe for moving forward and each of us doing our own thing, in the interests of not having to kick things back and forth and back and forth and getting things done in a more efficient manner.

There is probably some things that in committee I may agree on and I may change my mind a little bit when we get to full council, because there's a couple of items here that when I'm faced with the dilemma of do we do something to be expeditious and get it done or do we do what I believe to be the right thing, I think I'm inclined to err on doing the right thing.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, John. Further comments? Seeing no further comments, we will vote on this item. The motion is on the board that in Action 2-2 to establish Alternative 2 as the Gulf Council's preferred alternative. We are ready to vote. Any opposed? No opposition and the motion carries. Dale.

45 MR. DALE DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm not on your 46 committee, but, Ryan, I just want to ask a question. I'm trying 47 to clear this up in my mind. Apparently there is some 48 additional fish that will be available to be harvested in the

fishery, and the fishing year for king mackerel starts on July 1 and ends on June 30 of every year, and is that correct?

MR. RINDONE: For the Western and Southern Zones, that's correct. In the Northern Zone, it begins on October 1 and ends the end of September.

MR. DIAZ: The pace that this document is on, I mean will the fish actually be available in the 2016/2017 year, or will they not be available until the following year? That's my question.

MR. RINDONE: If this document goes final at this meeting, like if you guys are all in agreement on the same preferred alternatives, and you guys submit it for secretarial review, it will take us just a couple of weeks, tops, to get it all dressed up to send over and transmit to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

From there, there is approximately a six-month time period of additional public comments and responses to those comments and things that have to happen on their end before it can be made into law, and so, whenever you're thinking about how long will it be until this amendment that we've said final action becomes law, take whatever date you said let's go final and add just a touch more than six months, and that's when it would become law.

From an ACL perspective, in terms of that increase that we've been talking about getting, if it goes final in April, you would be looking at November or December before it becomes law. If it's June, then you're looking at January or February or so. Is that accurate?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Do you have further comment, Dale?

MR. DIAZ: A quick follow-up. But will the fish be available in the 2016/2017 year, if everything gets approved by the Secretary? Will they be available at the point it's approved, or will it be the following fishing year before it's recognized?

MR. RINDONE: If the ACL has not been reached, like if the sector ACLs have not been reached, then the Secretary and NMFS can reopen the fishery after it's been closed, but if it has been reached, then that wouldn't be the case.

Now, if you look at the landings history, the commercial sector hovers right around about 100 percent of their ACL being landed every year, and the recreational sector has been landing under, and so the probability of their being extra fish to catch does

exist, but, again, it would just depend on what the landings are, but it is possible.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Leann.

MS. LEANN BOSARGE: But I think Dale's question is -- Say in the western Gulf, our season usually closes on, and it depends on our catch rates, but somewhere around October-ish. Maybe we might get into November, and so what he's saying is if that season has been officially closed, if that notice has been sent out, and this document goes final say in December, the end of the year, which will increase the overall quotas for each of the different areas, what is the game plan?

That excess quota, is there going to be a second season opened up in each one of these different areas throughout the Gulf, or is that quota going to hit July 1 or whatever the opening date is for each of the different areas for that next fishing season?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, you could have a second season, so long as the ACLs haven't already been met. If it goes final between now or June or whatever and the fishery is closed, and then it's implemented as law even as late as January or February, a second season could be opened up at that point, so the Western Zone could begin fishing again on whatever remaining quota that they have, and the same for the Northern Zone and/or the Southern Zone. Again, it's contingent on the ACLs not having been met and NMFS reopening the fishery.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Doug Gregory.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS GREGORY: My question is for Dr. Crabtree. Is that decision just up to you as the Regional Director, and does the council need to do anything to emphasize their desire to have a second season if we don't take final action until June, or does it depend on how much fish is available to be taken at that point?

DR. CRABTREE: If we increase the quotas and there is enough fish available to justify opening it up, then presumably we would do that, if there is time available to do it. My assumption would be that if it's possible to reopen the fishery and let them catch the fish that that's what you would want.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Yes, John.

MR. SANCHEZ: To that point, given the realm of options and resulting potential increases from whatever we decide to do,

about roughly how many additional fish would these increases result to per zone or region or what have you? I would like to get an idea of if we move forward, in the interest of being expeditious and finishing this, what are we doing versus if we don't? How many fish are we really not realizing in an increase because we're delaying this by not being expeditious? Does anybody understand that? Roughly how many more fish per area are we talking about?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I wouldn't know who would have the answer. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The tricky side of the equation is the recreational sector, with how the recreational data are collected in the State of Florida, because the Florida East Coast Zone, through Action 1, is now being considered to be part of the Atlantic stock.

The landings from that zone are going to be more variable than the commercial landings, which are fixed by zone ACLs, and those are met every year, but, since the recreational sector hasn't been landings its ACL, that becomes less of an issue. What really I think is the numbers game is the commercial sector, and so, all things being equal, assuming that the allocation stays the same for the 2016/2017 fishing season, you would be looking at an ACL of 9.21 million pounds for the Gulf, which is based on your current preferred of Alternative 2 in Action 6, and, of course, the three different commercial zone allocation scenarios are in Action 7, and this is kind of jumping ahead, but I just wanted to cover it, since it was asked.

The Western Zone could see a bump of anywhere from a 100,000 to 250,000 or almost 300,000 pounds, depending on which action is picked, and this is from their current ACL by zone. The northern zone could see a bump of anywhere from say 75,000 pounds to over 300,000 pounds, and then the Southern Zone hand line and gillnet components, respectively, could see a bump of approximately 75,000 to just about 200,000 pounds apiece, and so that's what you would be looking at.

 From a percentage standpoint, per zone, it's anywhere from a 10 percent to 200 percent increase in available fish. It's 10 percent for the Western Zone, at a minimum, up to 200 percent, at a maximum, for the Northern Zone, just to give you a frame of reference. Does that answer the question? Okay.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: John, that answers it? Okay. Did we have any more discussion on this point? Seeing no more discussion,

we will move forward. I think we're up to Action 3 on page 22, Ryan, Incidental Catch of Atlantic Migratory Group King Mackerel Caught in Shark Gillnets.

This is another one of those MR. RINDONE: Yes, Mr. Chair. actions where you guys are currently in agreement. Action 3 is Incidental Catch of Atlantic Kingfish Caught in the Small Coastal Shark Gillnet Fishery, and this is a fishery of several It's less than ten. They might have been three and six guys on each boat, and you guys' current preferred, which was preferred between both councils and both APs, is Alternative 3, which would allow the retention and sale of Atlantic kingfish caught with gillnets as incidental catch in the gillnet portion of the commercial shark fishery for any vessel with a valid shark directed commercial permit and a valid federal king mackerel commercial permit, and these king mackerel must be sold to a dealer with the Southeast Federal Dealer Permit.

For shark gillnet trips in the Southern Zone in the Atlantic, and, again, this is only for the Atlantic -- For shark gillnet trips in the Atlantic Southern Zone, no more than two king mackerel per crewmember can be onboard, and no more than two king mackerel per crewmember can be sold from each of those trips.

For gillnet trips in the Atlantic Northern Zone, no more than three king mackerel per crewmember can be onboard or sold per trip, and these limits, these two or three per crew, these are reflective of the recreational bag limits that are in those respective zones in the Atlantic. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. So we have our preferreds. Does anyone see a need to make changes? Seeing no comments, we will move on to Action 4, which is Establish Commercial Split Seasons for Atlantic Migratory Group King Mackerel in the Atlantic Southern Zone, and this we will have to discuss. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Gulf Council's current preferred alternative is Alternative 1, which is no action, and this would maintain the current commercial fishing year in the Atlantic, which is March 1 through the end of February, and the Atlantic Southern Zone quota would be allocated for the entire fishing year.

 The South Atlantic's current preferred alternative, however, is Alternative 2, which would allocate the Atlantic Southern Zone quota for Atlantic kingfish into two split season quotas, where 60 percent of the Atlantic Southern Zone quota would be

allocated from March 1 through September 30, and that would be designated as Season 1, and then 40 percent of the Atlantic Southern Zone quota, or the remainder, would be allocated to the period of October 1 through the end of February, and that would be designated as Season 2.

Any remaining quota from Season 1 would automatically transfer to Season 2. However, any quota leftover from Season 2 would not transfer to the following year. When the quota for a season is met or expected to be met, the commercial harvest of kingfish in the Atlantic Southern Zone would be prohibited for the remainder of that season.

To go down into some of the analyses here, if you look at Figure 2.4.1, you can see the monthly landings of Atlantic kingfish in the Atlantic Southern Zone for the fishing year beginning in 1998 and ending in 2014.

You can see it trails off in the summer months there, starting in August, through about November before it picks up again, carrying into the spring, and during that period is also when we know fishermen from the Atlantic travel to the Gulf, and Dr. Kari MacLauchlin has done an analysis for the councils on the traveling fishermen.

It's to give you guys a bit of an idea of how many travel and the habits and whatnot, because I know this has been a concern in the past, and so, Kari, if you want to pick up. This has been provided to you guys in the briefing book as a handout under Tab C, if you want to take a peek at it.

DR. KARI MACLAUCHLIN: I'm Kari MacLauchlin from the South Atlantic Council staff, and this, we will be including this in the document. It was a really big dataset. It took me a lot longer than I thought to process it and to kind of figure out how to tell the story of the traveling fishermen, and so I missed your briefing book deadline and that's why it's not in the document, but it will be in there, and we also wanted to share this with you and with the South Atlantic, so the South Atlantic understands why this was a concern for your AP and for the Gulf Council and kind of what's going on.

I asked the Science Center to give me data by month, by vessel, by zone for the vessels that were home-ported in a county on the Florida east coast, and so they provided that information. I selected 531 commercial king mackerel permits that had their home port listed as one of the counties on the Florida east coast, and so there may be some that that's not completely

accurate, but that's hopefully going to capture the general idea.

I sent those 531 vessel permit numbers to the Science Center, and they sent me back the landings information from them. For the most part, they're in Palm Beach, Brevard County, Miami-Dade, St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin, and Broward, and the primary communities are Jupiter, Miami, Port Canaveral, Sebastian, Fort Pierce, and Port Salerno. Then there is kind of these smaller clusters around Jacksonville and Mayport and around Stuart and Ponce Inlet, over by Daytona.

In Table 1 in the document, this kind of just breaks down the number of vessels so you can see where the king mackerel permits are kind of associated with, and so then I took their information, their logbook data, and it showed that, of the 531, only 106 of them had landings from a Gulf zone from 2004 through whatever I could get for 2015.

Only about a fifth of them have ever even gone over to the Gulf, and then seventy-one of those had fewer than ten records, and so really they only went one year or maybe two, and so a large majority of the vessels only went one or two years.

I kind of was able to see a pattern and kind of a typology. If you scroll down to the next page, to show Table 2, I gave them kind of a name, the different groups. There were high-level, medium-level, low-level, and very-low-level. Of the high, that's ten. Medium are eleven. Those are people that went maybe five or six years in the past few years. Low is maybe two or three years, and then very-low is one year. Then not at all is 425.

The high-participation traveling vessels, these are kind of like a core group of vessels. These are the same guys that have been going for a very long time, but they definitely have been going every year for these twelve years that I have the data for, and they have kind of a -- All of them, when you really looked at their individual logbook information, this is part of their annual fishing plan, and I have that.

 If you scroll down a little bit, to where it says "potential fishing year for the core traveling fishermen", in November, they go -- They are fishing on the Florida east coast through about February or March. Then in April or June, they're usually on the Florida east coast and they're catching what is Atlantic king mackerel at that point.

Then in July, they head to the Western Zone. Then they stay there until that closes, and then they go to the Gulf Zone in October. Then they had back around November. This is generally what the low and some of the medium-level guys do, but that core group, they go and they're probably always going to go. This is just part of their business plan.

Table 3 shows the number of Florida east coast vessels that were reporting catch from at least one Gulf zone, and this is what the South Atlantic Council needed to see and what you guys have been talking about.

You can see, in those earlier years, it's a smaller group. Then around 2010 or 2011 or 2012, the numbers go up. These are the number of vessels that fished in at least one of the Gulf zones during that year or reported catch in one of those, and so in the recent years, it has gone up.

Then Table 4 shows just the ones that went to the Northern and/or the Western Zone, because it seemed that really looking at their patterns -- Usually, if they went to the Western Zone, they did stop on the way back in the Northern Zone, and probably trailered back across.

Then I have it broken down. Table 5 is the Western Zone, and we have a column that shows the number of the Florida east coast vessels that reported catch from the Western Zone, and then I have the Florida east coast Western Zone landings. Then the next one compares that to the total Gulf Western Zone landings.

You can see, in that last column, all the way on the right, the percent of the Gulf Western Zone landings that were attributed to these Florida east coast vessels. Again, in these later years, starting about 2010, it became a substantial amount of the Gulf Western Zone quota.

Scrolling to Table 6, I just had this in here kind of as a reference, the season length for the Gulf zones, but then I have a graphic here, Figure 1, and this shows the number of the Florida east coast vessels with king mackerel catch from the Western Zone each fishing year compared to the commercial landings of Atlantic king mackerel, and so you can see that --

The orange is the king mackerel landings, which in recent years, since about 2011 to 2013, the landings have gone down, and this was one of the concerns when the council was trying to decide which ACL to select, but there is some indication that this is just part of the dynamics of the stock, but, when those landings

go down, the blue line is the number of vessels that travel to the Western Zone, and that goes up. There seems to be a relationship between how landings are going on the Florida east coast and how many vessels travel to the Western and the Northern Zones.

I also compared that, in the next figure, to just those winter landings on the Florida east coast, and there doesn't seem to be a very specific pattern.

 There is still a lot of information that I can pull out and eventually maybe I can come back and present kind of a full-blown down the road, but this is just the information that you guys maybe can use, and that's it.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you very much for the presentation. It was well received. I think this proves the hypothesis that Mr. Perret has been telling us for ages, of these traveling fishermen coming to the western Gulf. To that, we will open for questions. We have John Sanchez.

MR. SANCHEZ: Thank you. I guess it kind of shows -- The graph indicates to me that, depending on the motivation, upwards of ten boats, as high as I guess thirty-something, given the year, will elect to become traveling fishermen, but, noticing the high frequency as far as monthly catch records, high of ten, it seems like even with just ten going, and those ten appear to be going every year no matter what. They have made that conscious choice to have that be part of their fishing approach.

They may be capable of catching up to 40 or 50 percent of that western quota, just those ten boats going anyway, and then, given how the Atlantic opportunities shake out, you might get another twenty boats joining them. It's just the luck of the draw.

That kind of tells me that, with that much of an impact to the western quota, we can have split seasons and all these things that the South Atlantic may desire, and it makes no difference to me. If that's what you want to do, do it, but I don't think that's going to dissuade those ten boats that are demonstrating they're capable of catching a good percentage of that western quota from doing that anyway.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, John. Martha.

MS. BADEMAN: It may not dissuade those boats, but the Atlantic is slated to get a pretty big chunk of quota if this moves

forward, and so I would imagine at least the ones that are kind of on the cusp -- If they can make money at home, then why drive over to Louisiana?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Let me get Doug and then come back to you, John.

MR. DOUG BOYD: Thank you for your report. Of the high-travel boats, the ten or so boats, is there a common denominator between those boats, like the same ownership or do they all sell to the same fish house?

DR. MACLAUCHLIN: I don't know who they sell to. They're pretty easy to find. I mean they come to our meetings, and we know, in general, who the traveling fishermen are. I don't believe -- I believe they are all individually-owned vessels, but I can provide that information, a little more qualitative information, about what they do at a later time.

MR. BOYD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. South Atlantic Chris.

MR. CONKLIN: Thanks. To your point, Doug, we had some sidebar conversations, and a lot of the guys that are coming up wanting this allocation split season here said that a lot of the traveling boats, like the bigger boats, where the guys can travel on them and actually stay on the boats, sleep on them, because a lot of the other guys that trailer their boats have to stay in hotel rooms and stuff like that, and so it's not profitable for them to do that if the weather is bad and they can't hold as much stuff. It really cuts into your expenses if you have to spend money on lodging, and so maybe that could be a reason why it's a lower number, because they're bigger boats that do that.

Then just another thing to this split season, with the 60/40 here, it pretty much mirrors what we've already got in place on our side. You see the tables of the past five years, where the fishermen have been traveling more and more over to the Gulf zone.

If we do get a quota increase by setting ACL and ABC equal, like Martha said, guys staying home might not have as much of an incentive, and I can see where John's concerns with ten boats being real efficient, but that's something we're going to have to take care of on down the road. It's not going to go -- I don't think we can do that in this one, but if we can have quota

to catch in the first part of the year for those winter fisheries, we won't be having to travel over to the Gulf zones. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. If I could ask a question from either. Do you all hear of any boats higher than the Jacksonville area, from the Carolinas, coming into the Gulf to fish?

DR. MACLAUCHLIN: I would have to probably pull the data. I don't know of anybody who is coming to speak, but Chris can maybe talk about the South Carolina boats.

MR. CONKLIN: From pretty much the Florida line north, there is not much really going on throughout Georgia and the Carolinas. A lot of the permits have even moved just down to Florida, period. A lot of guys have sold their permits, in my area, because the fish just don't swim by anymore like they used to. I think that Ben and those guys, the guys from Jupiter south, that's pretty much the core group of traveling guys.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. Do we have any other comments or questions at this time? We do thank you very much for the presentation. This leaves us with Action 4, with Gulf Preferred Alternative 1 and South Atlantic Preferred Alternative 2. We either have to move forward on making a decision here or bounce it back to the South Atlantic. Committee? Martha.

MS. BADEMAN: I will give it a try for the South Atlantic. I would move that in Action 4 that the preferred alternative be Alternative 2.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have a motion. Do we see a second? It's seconded by Roy. Is there discussion? Doug.

MR. BOYD: I have a question, more than anything, and, Myron, I will direct it to you. What negative effect do you see in the Gulf and to Louisiana and our upper coast by approving this Alternative 2?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I will deflect this to Ryan, but what I see is if they run out of that 60 percent quota early on, in July, and the season doesn't open in October, that won't deter the boats from coming to the Gulf. It's only if that 60 percent quota stretches them into August, where it might not be worthwhile coming for a month or six weeks. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In the last five or six

years or so, neither the commercial nor the recreational sector on the Atlantic has been landing their ACL of kingfish, but they have noted, or they've been telling the South Atlantic Council, that they are seeing a lot of younger fish, more so than they've seen in recent years, and they think that might be indicative of a large recruit class coming through.

If you look back in Action 2-1, the current ABC for both sectors combined in the Atlantic is 10.46 million pounds. With the absorption of the Florida East Coast Zone, combined with the fact that they have a healthy fishery over there, not overfished or undergoing overfishing, the ABCs that both councils have agreed to, say for the 2016/2017 fishing season, are 17.4 million pounds. For the next year, it's 15.8 and then 14.1 and then 12.7.

Again, that declining yield right there is indicative of a healthy fishery, where there is a surplus of fish that have been left in the water, and the stock assessment is assuming that you are going to catch all of those fish each year. If they're not caught, then that surplus would continue some.

If you go back to Action 2-2, to where you guys made a recommendation for Alternative 2, for setting the ACL equal to the ABC, the results of that are reflected in that Table 2.2.2.1. The commercial sector would be getting a sizeable increase in the amount of fish that they're able to have now, and so you kind of have to take that information and then you overlay it with the figure in Action 4, Figure 2.4.1, and so you think about the amount of fish that they're going to have available to them.

Let's say it's six-and-a-half million pounds for 2016/2017, and then you go to Action 4 and you think about 60 percent of that six-and-a-half million pounds being allocated to the first chunk of the season, which is from March through the end of September, and you think about what the landings look like.

It's approximately 60 percent of their fish are landed in that time period, and then the remaining 40 percent or so are landed in what they are considering to be their second season, and so that's where those values came from as far as like the 60/40.

It was a general amount of landings that they have a history of taking during those time periods, but, in this case, it's the same trend in landings, but there is many more fish that are going to be available to them, and so their thought, from their AP comments anyway, was that, by increasing the ACL and setting

the ACL equal to ABC, that they thought it might discourage some of the traveling guys from traveling, because there would be more fish available for them to take, as Mr. Conklin had said and as Kari had mentioned.

If they don't take all those fish, which, based on the fact that they've been underfishing in recent years is entirely possible, then they could have even more fish available to them in Season 2, and that coincides with the lead-up coming up towards Lent, which begins in March or April, depending on when Easter falls. I don't know if that gives you enough information to answer your question.

They're going to have an awful lot more fish than they have now is the short of it, and the percent apportionment for Season 1 and Season 2 reflect their landings trends that they already have.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Is that satisfactory?

MR. BOYD: I am just trying to decide how this alternative could hurt the Gulf, and I don't see that it hurts the Gulf.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I would agree, and if you look at the dip in landings in the summer, it's almost the same as the Gulf preferred, which is status quo, because they won't have the fish. I'm hoping that if they have more fish spread out that they stay home.

MR. BOYD: That's my point, too. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER:

DR. CRABTREE: Yes, and, after talking with some of these guys, some of the traveling guys, I don't really think this is going to have any effect on the Gulf. I mean you can look at when the fish are there, and if they get into those late summer months and the fish aren't there, even if they can't catch their quota for the year when the fish aren't there, some of those guys are going to travel, and there's some of them that have been coming to the Gulf for a lot of years, and that's what they do, and I think they're going to keep doing that.

I had Roy next and then Chris and then Leann.

They come over there because they go where the fish are. That's all they do, is king mackerel fish, and when the fish are gone where they live, they are going to go. It's a relatively small number of boats.

I talked to some guys who have come to the Gulf one time, and they don't have any interest in coming back, but there are some of them, like Kari said, that that's what they do and that's their plan. They do it every year, and I expect they're going to keep doing it, but I don't really think this particular action is going to change that one way or another.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Roy. Chris.

MR. CONKLIN: Thanks, and to the point of that discussion, you know in Action 5, we've got some stuff coming up to further constrain the rate of catch in the South Atlantic, on the east side, and so I mean there's some options there to where we're not going to be blowing out the marketplace or anything. It's fifty and seventy-five fish options. It's to further constrain the catch to make sure that we're not flooding the market.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: Ryan, you said something that somehow, in all the discussion on this document, I have missed prior to this, and so you said that the South Atlantic commercial guys had not been hitting their allocation? In other words, they have been slightly underfishing what was allocated to them?

MR. RINDONE: Not in recent years, and that was part of the concern that brought about the high, medium, and low ABC recruitment scenarios that were presented to the South Atlantic to choose from, and all the varying levels of ACLs that they could choose from, was because there was uncertainty about the recruitment.

However, the stock was still reported by the stock assessment to be healthy, and, because of them not hitting their ACL, that was where some of those concerns came from, but the fishermen over there are saying that they think that there's a good year class coming through, and so the South Atlantic Council is agreeing with them, with their preferred alternatives.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: I guess that makes a little more sense, because I was thinking that the purpose of this split season was to draw the season out, essentially, to make sure they had fish for both peak times, but if they're not hitting their quota, I don't guess that's really the purpose. It just sounds like they've got fish that they never catch.

When we originally looked at this, and I really haven't decided which way I'm going to lean on this yet, but, when we originally looked at it, the fear on the Gulf side was if you have a hard closure in the South Atlantic, you know there is quota out there that could be caught, but you actually have a hard closure, due to the split season, then nobody has the option to go fish at those lower CPUEs, and we may start to see these traveling fishermen back up at these 41, 50, 46 levels. In some of those years, they are hitting -- In 2014/2015, which is pretty recent, the traveling fishermen landed 70.9 percent. I mean that's a lot of the western zone quota, of the Gulf quota.

Now, having said that, the other part of me says, well, you come from a background of the shrimp fishery and we travel. That's what we do. We go where the shrimp are and what's wrong with that, but I guess the part that bothers me is that we're here to manage the Gulf fishery, and I see some issues in that western zone, where we have fishermen here that want to catch their quota, but some things that we've done in the past, where we've acquiesced to what the South Atlantic wanted, is preventing our own fishermen from being able to harvest that quota, and it's allowing this 50 or 70 percent of the quota right out their back door to be landed by traveling fishermen, and so sometimes I feel — That's why I'm not sure what I want to do about this yet. There is my spiel for the day.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Leann.

DR. MACLAUCHLIN: I just think, kind of to explain and to explain where our AP came from, one thing is that this mirrors the current system that's in place, because, in a way, they're kind of set up in a split season, because they switch to Gulf king mackerel for the winter, and so they always have a quota in the winter.

Landings have been going down, but what we heard from our AP and from our fishermen and why they so strongly advocated to set the ACL equal to the high-recruitment ABC, the highest level, is because of what they're seeing on the water, and they do feel like when we go back and review the recruitment information that it will show that there are some strong year classes coming in and that the landings will go up, because the fish will be more available.

With the highest ACL and the trip limits in Action 5 that you're about to review, hopefully it will extend the season on that side and keep those guys that maybe only go to the Gulf when there is no enough fish on the Florida east coast.

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 However, if the fish aren't there, then an ACL doesn't matter, and that's kind of what has been happening in recent years. However, if it is the conditions that the fishermen feel like it is, and hopefully, when we look at the data, it will indicate that, that it is a high-recruitment period and the fish are going to be available. Then they're going to fish and fish it hard, and they're probably going to close early.

I guess that is what you guys have to consider and kind of where our AP was coming from. When they said they felt like having a year-round ACL would increase the chances that January and February would be closed and then they definitely would go, because they really need the fish during that time, but, with the split season, you know for sure that they're going to stay on the Florida east coast in the winter and the ones that only go when they need to, they would likely not go if it wasn't going to close for Season 1.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. Do we have further discussion? David.

MR. WALKER: Just about the traveling fishermen, how many -- From the Gulf region, how many of those traveling fishermen are following the fish to the Atlantic?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Ryan, do you have that answer?

MR. RINDONE: We have only ever heard of a couple of guys going from the Gulf to the Atlantic to fish. It doesn't mean that there aren't more of them, but this analysis focused on permits that were home-ported on the Atlantic that fished in the Gulf. Now, certainly we could do the opposite of that and see, but, again, it's only been very occasionally that we've ever even heard of anyone doing that.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. That's the same as I heard echoed. Do you have a follow-up?

MR. WALKER: I was just going to say that I don't know of any from the Western Zone traveling to where these fish are. When their quota is caught up, they're done. That's just my point.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Okay, David. We still have a motion on the floor. If we don't have any further discussion, we're going to have to vote on it. Seeing no discussion, we must be ready to vote. We will use a show of hands. All in favor of Action 4, the preferred alternative be Alternative 2, and I hope I don't

have to read it, to allocate --

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MR. RINDONE: I will read it.

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CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan.

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MR. RINDONE: Allocate the Atlantic Southern Zone quota for Atlantic king mackerel into two split season quotas, 60 percent to the period of March 1 through September 30, or Season 1, and 40 percent to the period of October 1 through the end of 10 February, or Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 1 will 11 transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would 12 13 not be carried forward. When the quota for the season is met or 14 expected to be met, the commercial harvest of king mackerel in 15 the Atlantic Southern Zone will be prohibited for the remainder 16 Mr. Chair. of the season.

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18 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. That's the motion. We're ready 19 to vote. All in favor of the motion, a show of hands.

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MR. RINDONE: Four.

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CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Opposition, a show of hands.

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MR. RINDONE: One.

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CHAIRMAN FISCHER: The motion carries. Ryan, are you prepared to move forward?

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MR. RINDONE: Yes, sir. We will move on to Action 5, which is on page 29. Action 5 would establish a trip limit system for the Atlantic Southern Zone, and the Gulf Council hasn't seen this action with the South Atlantic preferreds yet, but we did go through it at the last meeting.

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The South Atlantic's AP preferred is Alternative 2, which states that in the Atlantic Southern Zone that the trip limit north of the Flagler/Volusia County line will be 3,500 pounds. area south of the Flagler/Volusia County line, there would be a year-round trip limit of seventy-five fish per vessel Atlantic kingfish.

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43 The South Atlantic Council's preferred alternative, or one of 44 them anyway, is Alternative 3, which states that in the Atlantic Southern Zone the trip limit north of the Flagler/Volusia line 45 would be 3,500 pounds. Then, for the area south of that line, 46 it would establish a fifty-fish trip limit for the month of 47 48 March and then a seventy-five-fish trip limit for the remainder of Season 1, as designated in Action 4.

 There are two options here for Alternative 3. Option 3a states that beginning on August 1, and continuing through the end of Season 1, which at this point is through September 30, if 75 percent of the Season 1 quota has been taken, the trip limit is reduced to fifty fish. Then the South Atlantic Council's preferred for Alternative 3 is Option 3b, which states at any time during Season 1, which is March 1 through September 30, if 75 percent of the Season 1 quota has been taken, the trip limit automatically reduces to fifty fish.

The South Atlantic Council also prefers Alternative 4, which states that in the Atlantic Southern Zone that the trip limit north of the Flagler/Volusia County line would be 3,500 pounds. For the area south of that line, it would establish a fifty-fish trip limit for Season 2, which is from November through the end of February.

The South Atlantic prefers Option 4a for Alternative 4, which states that, beginning on February 1 and continuing through the end of February, that if 70 percent or more of the Season 2 quota has been taken, the trip limit remains fifty fish. However, if less than 70 percent of the Season 2 quota has been taken, then the trip limit is increased to seventy-five fish, and this is also preferred by the South Atlantic's AP.

Option 4b has the same if 70 percent or if less than 70 percent metrics to it, but it applies for all of January and February. Then Option 4c is the same as Option 4a, except it states that if 80 percent or more of the quota has been taken, that stays fifty fish, or, if less than 80 percent, then it's increased to seventy-five fish. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. Are there any questions? Any discussion, because this is another item that we're going to have to move forward on, and I think I would like to let Chris speak, and maybe he's unprepared to, but on the differences between why the fishermen are choosing a simpler looking system, where you don't need a calculator, versus the council's position, if you had any light to shed on it.

MR. CONKLIN: Can you ask that question one more time?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: It just appeared that what the fishermen and what the AP was looking into might be somewhat simpler than what the council had chosen.

MR. CONKLIN: Okay, and so what the council has chosen is a direct product of discussion from the AP members and other fishermen that had changed their minds in between the AP meeting and the council meeting. Am I correct in saying that, Kari? This is a tailored approach to further limit their catch and make sure that the market stays strong and that they have fish to catch year-round.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I didn't mean to say it negatively. I would actually support it. If it's what the fishermen in that region want, because this is not in the Gulf region. It's in the Flagler/Volusia area. We do have to have -- Before we move forward, we have to have concurrent resolution on these preferreds. It doesn't mean we have to choose. We can pingpong it back to the South Atlantic, but this is not in the Gulf region. Any discussion on this item? Evidentially we -- We need a motion to move forward on a preferred.

MR. RINDONE: That's correct

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Would any committee member desire to create a preferred? Roy, are you prepared?

DR. CRABTREE: Yes, and so I will move that we concur with the South Atlantic Council and select Alternative 3, Option 3b and Alternative 4, Option 4a as preferred.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Roy. Do we have a second? We have a second by Martha. Do we have further discussion? Martha.

MS. BADEMAN: I am going to support it. I think the idea here, again, is to keep the trip limits low so that the season stays open. Again, maybe that will help the people that are wondering if they want to come over to the Gulf to stay over in the Atlantic.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. Any other discussion? Seeing no discussion, as soon as the motion is typed up, we will be prepared to vote. We have a motion that in Action 5 to concur with the South Atlantic Council to select Alternative 3, Option 3b, and Alternative 4, Option 4a as Gulf preferred. All in favor of such motion, say aye; opposed. The motion carries. We will move on to Action 6, to Modify the ACL for the Gulf Migratory Group. Ryan.

47 MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Action 6 is on page 32. At this point, I'm going to start asking Emily to share some of the

comments. In Action 6, both councils current prefer Alternative 2, which would set the Gulf migratory group kingfish ACL equal to the ABC, as was recommended by the Gulf's SSC. We have deleted the 2015/2016 fishing season from that table, since this document wouldn't be implemented in time for that particular projection to take effect, and so you're seeing the fishing years starting in 2016 and beyond. Emily.

MS. EMILY MUEHLSTEIN: Thanks, Ryan. I have actually broken up the public comment that we got from both our public hearings and the online comments that we received. Just to backtrack, we had a whole group of actions that were skipped, but in Action 1, the public supported what you guys chose to do, which is keep the current preferred, which would shift that boundary, as recommended by the stock assessment.

From here on, on each action we go through, I'm going to go ahead and just give you a summary of the comment that we heard for that action from both the public hearings and the written comment. Then, once we're done going through the document, there's some extra comments I would like to add in, if that's okay.

For Action 6, there was support expressed for the Preferred Alternative 2, to set the ACL equal to the ABC. The catch limit should be as high as possible, so that fish aren't wasted.

 MR. RINDONE: Thanks, Emily, and Myron has asked me to explain why the ABC projections decrease each year. Again, this goes back to us having a healthy fishery and not having landed the stock's combined ACL for many years, and so we have this surplus of fish which exists in the fishery, and the stock assessment is assuming, and I guess in a way permitting, the fishermen to go out and catch those fish.

For instance, for the 2016 fishing year, the stock assessment is assuming that you guys are going to catch 9.21 million pounds, every last ounce of it, and, based on that, the 2017/2018 fishing season, the ABC is 8.8 million pounds. Then it goes down from there until we reach that equilibrium yield, where we can fish in perpetuity at approximately the same level.

If underfishing, if you will, occurs in any given year, then the following year's ABC projection may be artificially low, if the stock is still considered to be healthy. Again, the stock assessment is the way that we determine that, but that's why those projections are going down, is because you're fishing down that glut to that equilibrium level. Does that make sense to

everybody?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan, and didn't we already vote on our preferred alternative on this action?

MR. RINDONE: That's correct, Mr. Chair. You guys currently prefer Alternative 2.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Unless we see a reason to change, which I don't see any hands up, we will accept this as our preferred and move on, Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Action 7, which is on page 35, talks about revising the commercial zone quotas for Gulf migratory group kingfish, and we have four alternatives here, but both councils currently prefer Alternative 4, which would revise the commercial zone quotas for Gulf migratory group king mackerel as follows. It's 40 percent for the Gulf Western Zone, 18 percent for the Northern Zone, and 21 percent apiece for the Southern Zone hand line component and the Southern Zone gillnet component. This is preferred by both council APs as well, and this is the alternative that the AP crafted at their meeting last March, I think it was.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. On page 36, there is a chart that shows you what the different alternatives would give to each zone, and if we were going to entertain a motion to make an adjustment to our preferred or if we're going to move on.

MS. MUEHLSTEIN: If you don't mind, I can give you the public hearing summary that we heard about this action specifically. There was some controversy here. There was some support expressed for the preferred alternative, which would use those zone quotas that were crafted by the APs. There was also support for Alternative 3. Mostly, this was from our Southern Zone fishermen, who thought that the make-up of our Gulf AP was not representative of the Gulf and how many folks there are fishing.

I think they said that there was one or two members on our AP from the Southern Zone, and felt like that wasn't a fair representation, and there was like nine from the Northern Zone or something, and so the guys in that area expressed a lot of concern, and they would prefer that the council choose Alternative 3, which would revise the commercial zone quotas sort of proportionally for what they get already. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Emily, and, Ryan, could you

further expand on Alternative 3 and if it would proportionately allocate this excess quota to the individual zones based on their historic level of quota?

MR. RINDONE: Sure, and thank you, Mr. Chair. When we say "proportional", what we're doing is -- If you look in Table 2.7.2, you see the current commercial zone quota percentages, based on what we have now, and the Florida East Coast Zone, which at this point we're still considering to be part of the Gulf migratory group, has close to 32 percent of the Gulf commercial ACL.

The stock assessment told us that those fish are actually Atlantic migratory group fish, and you guys agreed with that, with your selection of Alternative 3 in Action 1, with redrawing the stock boundary lines where the stock assessment suggested.

When we're looking at how we calculate that proportional value, we're basically summing the 31 percent from the Western Zone, the roughly 5 percent from the Northern Zone, and the roughly 16 percent from each of the components of the Southern Zone hand line and gillnets, and that gives us approximately 68 percent.

To get the 45.53 percent you see for the Western Zone under Alternative 3, what we're doing is we're taking the Western Zone's current 31 percent and dividing it by 68 percent, and so basically that's the Western Zone's portion of the remaining pie, once you remove the Florida East Coast zone, and that Florida East Coast Zone portion is what we're dividing up into additional slices to give to the remaining zones. It would be very delicious to have pie right now to show you guys this in a visual way, but does that make sense?

It's basically the remaining -- You take the zone's current commercial quota and you divide it by the amount of the total, less the Florida East Coast Zone, and then you get that zone's proportion of the commercial ACL. If you sum up any of Alternatives 2 through 4, you're going to get 100 percent.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. In a sense, you're just taking the old existing ratio of the zones and taking that 31.9 bonus and dividing it up by the equal ratio of what it was historically. That makes sense. That's not our -- This is not our preferred alternative.

46 Presently, the council has Alternative 4 as the preferred 47 alternative, based on some AP comments. Does the committee want 48 to stay put? Does anybody want to move differently? John. MR. SANCHEZ: I will make a motion, really because I have a question, but I guess I will make a motion. I would like to see Alternative 3 be the preferred, only because everything we've ever done here has been historical, and this is in line with that.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have a motion by John Sanchez to make Alternative 3 under Action 7 our preferred. Do we have a second? Leann seconds. Any further discussion? John.

 MR. SANCHEZ: Being that this is a Gulf issue, and now we're addressing it amongst ourselves, if you will, what does this do to the document now that we're going to part ways with the Atlantic? Is this going to derail this from being expeditious by doing this? Not that it really ultimately matters to me. I would rather do the right thing, but I would like to know, so I could weigh that out in my deliberations.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: If we don't match, and Ryan could expand on this, but if we don't match the South Atlantic, it would bounce it back in their court for their next meeting. Roy.

DR. CRABTREE: At the South Atlantic Council meeting, we talked about this one, and we essentially deferred to the Gulf Council and went along with what you had set as the preferred, and so yes, if you change it, it would have to go back to the South Atlantic, but I hear what you're saying about the historical proportions, but we had a lot of discussion about the feeling that the Northern Zone had been under-allocated initially and there were a lot of problems there, and so that was one of the reasons we went with the current preferred alternative, to try and restore some additional allocation to the Northern Zone, and so I mean that was a conscious decision we made at the last couple of council meetings.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Roy. Dale.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm not on your committee, but I'm trying to follow this closely, so I will know what to do when we get to full council. I thought Chris said at the beginning of the meeting that the South Atlantic had not gone final yet, and so, if that's correct, then they're still going to take this up at their next meeting anyway, and I don't think -- If that's correct, I don't think it would change the timeline on it, but I might be wrong about that.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I don't think the timeline -- I would like to

partner with John on I would rather do it right than the timeline, but we'll let Ryan give that answer. Yes, Roy.

DR. CRABTREE: That's fine, and you can do what you think is right, but the South Atlantic did vote this up and went final, and so if we vote it up with all the same preferreds, we're all done with it, but if we don't get things consistent, then it will have to go back to the South Atlantic and they will have to look at it again.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Chris, do you have a comment?

MR. CONKLIN: Yes, I do. I want to stand corrected by Roy. Thank you. I got the amendments confused with the for-hire reporting amendment and the coastal migratory pelagics details. We were actually going to revisit it further on down the road, but that was this morning, but I will remind everybody that the South Atlantic Council is not interested in seeing this document again, and so thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Chris. John.

MR. SANCHEZ: I guess I will just kind of -- I have some thinking to do on how to move forward on this personally by full council, but, God, if this doesn't echo, once again, is I'm trying to say is the need for a divorce, so we're not having to do this back-and-forth stuff anymore.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I have a few hands up right now, but, John, I wanted to ask you -- You were instrumental in getting this Northern Zone created some fifteen years ago, and you were not on the council. You were with Monroe County, and I'm trying to remember and I can't, but why -- I know it was created to give them fish when it passes through, and that's why it was a smaller percent, but I'm trying to justify why it was that smaller percent.

 MR. SANCHEZ: I guess because historically the fishery transpired very heavily in Monroe County, and more so before the hand line trip limit got reduced and ratcheted way back, but they were capable of fully utilizing that quota. Can I remember what I had for lunch? Barely.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Not a problem. I think I saw David and 45 Leann. David.

47 MR. WALKER: I would just like to hear more public testimony. 48 The only one I see is Gary Jarvis. I think Martin Fisher is the Chair, and I don't see anybody here from that committee, from that AP, and so I would like to hear more maybe at public testimony, too.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Let me go to Doug and then back to you, Leann.

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY: Just real quick, that was in 1998, and it was in Destin. The argument from the Southern Zone was that the Keys was historical fishery, and, as the population was rebuilding, the abundance in the northern zone was increasing, and they were beginning to fill the quota and take fish -- They used to just be caught in the Southern Zone, and so it was an attempt to cap the growth of the Northern Zone to protect the historical fishery in the Southern Zone.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: So we created this zone in order to try to cap the catch, and now what we're going to do is reward them with the highest percentage. That's what it looks like. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: Yes, and I haven't really participated much in this particular discussion as we've been going through this document. Αt а glance, I always leaned towards alternative. proportional Ιt just seemed to follow historical trend of how we typically do things like this, but, when I heard the discussion about possibly trying to get some of those fish to this Northern Zone that maybe was under allocated to begin with, possibly, I was sympathetic to that.

 I guess my issue with it is that when I look at the changes that are going to happen in that Northern Zone, I mean they're going to go from having about 5 percent of the overall quota to 18 percent, and I mean that's tripling, right? I guess I wouldn't be opposed to giving a little more to that Northern Zone, but I would almost -- Lord, this goes against our timeline, but I would almost really like the AP to give me something that maybe is not quite so extreme, is not a tripling of a certain area's quota.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Leann. We're going to go next to Roy Williams, who was Chair of the Mackerel Committee back in 1998 when this passed, and let him shed some light.

 MR. ROY WILLIAMS: I'm not a member of the committee, but I just -- I kind of think whatever we do here that we're going to do it wrong, and it's not that I'm a pessimist. I just know that somebody is going to be affected in a way that we hadn't anticipated.

1 2

 This is already such a complicated fishery with all these different regions and these trip limits and these seasonal trip limits and so on. This fishery should be managed with an individual quota. I know that's not going to be part of this, and it won't be done while I'm on this council, but, honestly, an individual quota for these fishermen would just make all this go away.

 You wouldn't have to be trying to make decisions about people's livelihoods, as far as whether they should have a 700-pound trip limit or a 1,500-pound trip limit or whether the Northern Zone should be fishing this week or it should be the Southern Zone. You ought to, in the long term, be looking at managing this fishery with an individual quota. That's it, and thank you for my indulgence.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Roy. I have Kevin and then Doug and then Ed.

MR. KEVIN ANSON: I just wanted to see if Dr. Crabtree would follow up with Mr. Sanchez's comment regarding the divorce. Dr. Crabtree, you had your hand raised. I was just curious if you wanted to comment on Mr. Sanchez's comment.

DR. CRABTREE: Well, not so much on the divorce, because I don't think the problem here is the divorce. The problem here is we're divided over an allocation issue, as usual, because for one region to get more means that someone else gets fewer of it, and so I don't think this really has to do with a divorce.

I mean I think the joint plan makes sense, personally, particularly because we have traveling fishermen and things who follow these fish around, and so people who live on the east coast are affected by decisions made by the Gulf Council. To me, in this case, it makes sense, but I was going to ask Ryan, when the AP debated this allocation issue, were they divided on this, or were they generally in consensus in favor of this AP-recommended alternative?

MR. RINDONE: There was one dissenting vote from one of the AP members who hails from the Southern Zone, but, outside of that, they were in consensus.

DR. CRABTREE: How many were there, approximately?

MR. RINDONE: Thirteen out of eighteen, I want to say.

DR. CRABTREE: Okay, and so it passed by a wide margin. All 2 right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Okay, folks. I was going to ask Kevin about a time question, but Doug was the next on the list. Being he is in conference, we'll go to Ed Swindell and get back in a second.

MR. ED SWINDELL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm not a member of the committee, but I was sitting here looking at the data, and I saw under Alternative 4 that the AP recommended it, but how long ago did the AP look at this, and do you feel like you had a good distribution of people on the AP to give you a good recommendation of what to do?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. Doug, you're next.

MR. BOYD: Ryan, a question for you. In the document, is there a description of how the proportional is calculated? I don't want you to have to go through that right now, but I would like to go read it, if you can tell me where it is. I haven't been able to find it.

MR. RINDONE: I will find it for you. One moment.

MR. BOYD: Okay. You can do that later, because I will read it for full council. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I only have one name left, and it's David, but, Kevin, I wanted to ask you about the time. We started fifteen minutes late, and I'm just curious if we had any allotment coming, so we could finish this document.

MR. ANSON: Yes, you have some allotment, an additional fifteen or twenty or twenty-five minutes, somewhere around in there.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you. David.

MR. WALKER: I've just got to address something, because I think some of the discussion -- At least some of the members I talked with, some of the AP members, were about these traveling fishermen, too. I mean they're traveling to the western Gulf, and they also travel back home and they fish in the northern Gulf, whether they're coming or going, but there is increased effort in those areas too from the traveling fishermen.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: I have Mara.

48 MS. LEVY: Thank you. Just keep in mind that you did have a

discussion about the preferred alternative that's currently there and the rationale for choosing it and why it was appropriate. I'm not saying you can't change your preferred, but keep in mind that we then need an explanation about why you would no longer think what we thought before was really correct or why you have a different view and why we're going with a different allocation decision.

Just keep that in mind, and I would really like to get some of that discussion on the record if we're going to change, because these allocation decisions are generally very controversial and pretty complex, and we end up really muddying the waters when there is a big discussion about why one preferred is appropriate and then all of a sudden we change gears and switch to another one without discussion about why that change occurred and why a new preferred is now appropriate. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Mara.

MR. WALKER: I was just going to say if we just had a minute or two, maybe Gary Jarvis -- I think you were on the AP. Could you give us a minute or two of your time and explain some of the discussion?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Yes, but keep it to AP business, please, because we're at a deadline.

MR. GARY JARVIS: At the AP meeting, this was -- It's an allocation issue, and so this was probably one of the things that we worked on the longest. During the course of this discussion, when we voted to recommend Alternative 4 to be the preferred alternative, it was -- I believe it was a twelve-to-one or a twelve-to-two vote with the members present.

During the course of the discussion, what's happened to the Northern Zone over the last ten years was because of the effort shifting of the very mobile and flexible what they call the mosquito fleet, or the trailerable fleet, from the east coast of Florida.

What was happening is the historical fishermen in the northern Gulf, lots of them were charter for-hire fishermen. Some of them were king mackerel fishermen that didn't travel to the Western Zone.

46 When their season started, they would stay fishing in the 47 Northern Zone, but what happened is as that effort shifting of 48 that large fleet -- As soon as the Western Zone closed, they would shift to the Northern Zone, and those fish would be harvested immediately before a lot of the historical fishermen, whose charter seasons would end, or, in even more extreme cases, the historical fishermen in the Tarpon Springs and Big Bend, down to the Clearwater area -- By the time the season would open, the effort shift was so great that these guys were basically regulated out of the fishery because of the changes they made with the western Gulf and the eastern Gulf of Mexico and the present zones.

When this available allocation became available, even though it is probably not how a lot of the allocation issues have been handled in the past, the AP felt that this was an opportunity to at least allow these historical fishermen to have a better chance to participate in the Northern Zone fishery, by putting what is basically considered a large proportion of that allocation increase into the Northern Zone.

This was an effort by the committee to right a wrong that had taken place by the unforeseen circumstance of effort shifting in the commercial fishery.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Gary. Good capture of what happened. We have heard from the South Atlantic and we've heard from an AP member and we've heard from quite a few people. Leann, do you want to sum it up and we'll try to get to a vote?

MS. BOSARGE: I just want to mention that it sounds like -- I mean he is echoing the concerns that we had with the traveling fishermen, and so this is to sort of help those guys out with the traveling fishermen that are coming through in their area.

Now, I try and look at things from a holistic perspective, but I do want to at least put on the record that if we go that route that we've got a problem with traveling fishermen. Not a problem, but we have a large group of traveling fishermen that are catching somewhere between 45 and 70 percent of the western quota too.

We can all sing "Kumbaya" and do this and we can give them some of the increase that we would have gotten in the western Gulf, but I guess what I'm getting to here is that we're having this problem in all of these different zones, and we're sitting here debating, well, gosh, are we going to try and make it better over here or make it better over there, but we have unused fish that are not being caught overall in this fishery, and yet that can solve the problem, and I hope we'll remember that we get to the next action item, that there's fish that nobody is catching,

and we have an alternative out there to not take them away from the people that are currently not catching them, but only loan them to a different sector, until such a time that they want to catch their fish and fully utilize their allocation.

Just keep in mind that this whole discussion that we've had for how long now, that we have a way to fix it and we don't have to go through this.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Lean and John, let me interrupt both of you all, because you made the motion and Leann seconded the motion. How about, after all of this discussion, you pull your motion and we wait for public testimony and we try to move on, because we're going in a circle with a small committee, and it's going to end up being the vote to move it forward.

MR. SANCHEZ: I will gladly do that if the seconder agrees.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Let's remove this motion from the board. We know what the discussion is. We know how we can pick it up at full council really easily, but we're just rehashing the same issue, and maybe when people come forward for public comment, it will shed some light on a different angle and we'll be prepared to vote.

What we'll do with our minutes left, Ryan, is, if you could, we will go to -- Presently, now we do have a preferred alternative. We are going with a preferred, but it's just not the preferred that you all were looking into changing. It's Preferred Alternative 4.

MR. RINDONE: Mr. Chair, am I to assume that you want to proceed with Action 8 now?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Yes, I'm getting down to Action 8, which is on page 38, to revise the recreational and commercial allocations of Gulf group king mackerel. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Both councils' current preferred alternative for revising the sector allocations for Gulf kingfish is Alternative 1, which is no action. It would maintain the current recreational and commercial allocations in the Gulf at 68 percent for the recreational sector and 32 percent for the commercial sector. Emily has some public comments to share with you.

MS. MUEHLSTEIN: Okay, and so most of the support we got was for the no-action alternative, which is currently the council's

preferred, and that would not shift the recreational allocation at all. We also did get some support, however, for Action 3, which would shift a portion of the annual allocation over to the commercial side. The rationale provided was because it is silly to leave fish in the water.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Emily, and so we do have a preferred going in. The question at hand is, do we want to choose to change our preferred? If so, we would have to entertain a motion, or else we will move on. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: I'm not going to make a motion right this second, but I want to have some serious discussion on this. I know we have a timeline, and we may decide that the timeline trumps this discussion, but, given the last two actions that we've just looked at, giving the traveling fishermen that are coming over here and fishing on Gulf quota and they're not even fishing all of their South Atlantic quota and they're having leftover over there, but they're fishing ours, and yet we have a stock of fish and we have a scientific body, a scientific group, that says, okay, this level is a healthy level for you to fish this stock at.

Well, we've got that subdivided into hard allocations between commercial and recreational, based on the historic catches. Typically, when we get into allocation, it's a nasty, bloody battle, and I don't blame either side, because one is going to win and one is going to lose. You're going to take from one and give to the other, but we have some issues in this commercial fishery right now that could be solved and we could fully utilize this.

We could manage to the mandates of Magnuson and try and get to that optimum yield in this fishery, which we are not doing, and I don't see why -- If we can't do this with mackerel, we can't do it with anything. This is something that can be a tool for us to use in the future, either way, going from rec to commercial or commercial to rec, for a stock of fish that's being underutilized.

I don't know why we're not considering that. There is an obvious need for it. I can see all the rationale for a hard shift, to take quota away from the recreational sector and give it to the commercial, so that we meet our Magnuson mandates. I am not proposing that. I'm not.

I wouldn't want someone to do it to the commercial sector. No matter how unbiased I may try and be, I wouldn't want it,

because once you give something up, you never seem to get it back, right? That's how we all feel.

I hope we can have a good discussion about the possibility of this loan program, as I call it, where we can let the commercial sector borrow some of this quota, up until such time that the recreational sector is fishing it harder. At that point, it reverts back. They get it back. It's all theirs.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Leann, are you proposing -- You would support a conditional transfer, as outlined. Based on some trigger, it would revert back.

MS. BOSARGE: Yes, the loan program. If I referenced the wrong number, I apologize.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: So if John makes the motion, you would second it?

MS. BOSARGE: Yes, if John makes the motion, I would second it.

MR. SANCHEZ: In the interests of moving forward, again, I like the rationale behind this. It gives us a mechanism to be able to transfer, in a soft manner, allocation between the two sectors, as needed. In this case, it would clearly be useful to the commercial side in king mackerel to borrow some quota from the recreational temporarily, and if they ever reach or bump up against, as this is proposed, that percentage, then it reverts back. It's not a taking. It's a borrowing.

 Then, by reciprocal, or quid pro quo, when you get to other species of interest to the recreational sector, like red grouper, which we're going to get into, this same thing would apply. If we're not fully utilizing the commercial sector on red grouper, maybe you borrow some as you guys need it.

Then, if we ever bump up to our historical percentage allocations, then maybe we get it back, but it's a way to give back and forth and perhaps benefit everyone. Again, keep in mind with that National Standard, to fully utilize these fish for the maximum benefit of the nation.

I think, yes. Now we're under this time constraint with doing something with this document, and I'm back to my divorce pitch, where the time constraint is because if we don't do this, they've got to look at that and back and forth. I think we have time to address these bigger-ticket items once we cross these bridges.

There is many roads to get to the same place. This is one of them, and I just -- Let's move forward, in the interest of getting this done, so we don't, perhaps, not benefit the fishing universe out there with increased quotas while we're doing this South Atlantic/Gulf song and dance, and then let's address that down the road, so we can get away from that.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: John, you're proposing we take this up in a future amendment, but we're not going to look at it now?

MR. SANCHEZ: I am not making a preferred, no. I am not deviating.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Presently, Alternative 1 is our preferred. That does not match the South Atlantic. Either way, it would be -- It does match. I am on a different amendment. Sorry, folks. Therefore, we can move on. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: I said at the beginning of this discussion that the timeline may trump taking this on. Having said that, the part that bothers me is that there has been an under utilization in this fishery for -- What does our document show? I think our document goes back ten or fifteen years, and so we're talking about a decade to a decade-and-a-half. We haven't gotten it right. It's been under utilized, and we're sitting here arguing about two months that it's going to delay it, essentially, to get it right.

Now, I know there is a lot of -- I may acquiesce to this timeline, but I am not sure that that fifteen years of being under utilized doesn't trump the two months that it might take us to implement that. Having said that, what are the real implications?

In other words, if we don't get this finalized and up to the Secretary for an additional two months, then it won't go into place in November or December. It's not going to go into place until January or February, I'm assuming.

What we would be foregoing would be a second commercial season for that one year, and we essentially wouldn't get to feel the benefit of this loan program until the season is reopened on July 1 for most of the zones? Is that what we're looking at?

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: That would be a question for Ryan or for Dr. Crabtree, how he would treat a reopening. If the document was delayed to where it couldn't get implemented until maybe

February, what would that do to the fishery?

DR. CRABTREE: Well, I'm not sure. It might vary, but if it -- If we get to the point where there is still time left in the fishing year and there is extra fish available, I would guess we would reopen it, but it would depend on where we stand and is there enough time left to catch any of it.

If we don't take final action now, then it will go back to the South Atlantic, and I guess if we voted it up with different preferreds final at this meeting, it would go back to the South Atlantic. Then if they concurred with all of our changes, they would vote it up in June. If they didn't, it would -- At that point, I think it would be time to talk about a joint meeting again.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Roy. Seeing no motions on the floor, we have discussed this. I think it's time we move on to the next action item, Ryan, Action Item 9.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Action 9 would modify the recreational bag limit for Gulf kingfish, and that's on page 43. Both councils currently prefer Alternative 2, which would increase the recreational bag limit to three fish per person per day, and this is also preferred by both APs. Emily.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have our preferred. Do we see any possible changes? Does anyone want to discuss changes?

MR. RINDONE: Emily might have some public comments to share.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Sorry. Emily.

 MS. MUEHLSTEIN: You're fine. Just really quick for Action 9, there was both support for the no-action alternative, which would leave the bag limit as it is, and there was also support for Preferred Alternative 2. The rationale provided was that increasing the bag limit would only increase mortality by about 20 percent, and so there is no reason not to go ahead and do it. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Emily. Ryan, does this get to a 43 conclusion?

45 MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You guys have heard the 46 public comments for the Gulf actions, and I think Emily might 47 have a couple of other comments, ancillary, but related to 48 Amendment 26, but, as far as going action-by-action, yes, we've gone through everything at this point. Emily.

MS. MUEHLSTEIN: Okay, and so let me just wrap up a little bit, since we did it sort of action-by-action, different than we normally do it. I just wanted to let you know that on these public hearing summaries that we did go to seven different locations in the Gulf and we hosted one webinar. We only had about twenty-six total attendees at that public hearing run. Nobody showed up in Pascagoula, Orange Beach, or Kenner, Louisiana.

In addition to the comments that I've already shared with you that were action-by-action, some of the things that we heard in addition was that there was support for the Western Zone to open on June 1.

Some fishermen asked that the council consider making people declare zones, but grandfather in traveling fishermen, and so that would be a way to sort of handle this traveling fisherman controversy without sort of punishing the folks that are already in it.

Then there was also a suggestion that we consider a divorce with the Gulf and South Atlantic joint management. Also, I know that as we've gone through this that you guys have said that you want to wait for public comment, maybe until you discuss some of the controversial actions that we just addressed.

I would suggest that you take a look back at Tab C, Number 4(b). That is the summary of the public hearings. We've already gone across the Gulf and asked a number of people, and if you have some questions about what the people have been saying, and maybe they won't be here for public testimony, you might just go back and look at that public comment summary before full council. That's all I have. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Emily. We have heard the public comments, and have we heard anything from law enforcement? Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Steven can speak to that.

MR. STEVEN ATRAN: No, the Law Enforcement Technical Committee did go through this amendment item-by-item, and they had no enforcement concerns about any of the items in here.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Steve. We went through the document. We have our preferred on all the action items, and we

1 will have to entertain a motion to bring this up to the council.

2 Yes, Leann.

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4 MS. BOSARGE: Myron, I would like to make a motion on that reallocation. Will you allow me to make that motion?

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CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We went to the final hour, but you sure can.

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9 MS. BOSARGE: You know I am a woman, and so I guess it takes me 10 a while to make up my mind.

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12 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: So this would be on Action 8?

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14 MS. BOSARGE: Yes, Action 8.

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16 **CHAIRMAN FISCHER:** Action 8, where we have Preferred Alternative 1.

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19 MS. BOSARGE: Yes.

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21 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: You want to make a motion to --

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23 MS. BOSARGE: To change the preferred, right. I would like to 24 change the preferred to the 10 percent transfer.

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26 **CHAIRMAN FISCHER:** Probably Alternative 4 is what we're talking 27 about.

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MS. BOSARGE: Yes, and I apologize. Alternative 4, Option b, which is a 10 percent transfer of the stock ACL to the commercial sector as a conditional quota transfer, and that's the loan program, with the threshold being the 90 percent.

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34 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Option f.

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MS. BOSARGE: Revert to status quo allocations if 90 percent of the adjusted recreational sector ACL is landed, Option f.

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39 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Okay, and so that would be Option f.

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41 MS. BOSARGE: Yes, and if I get a second, I will elaborate.

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43 **CHAIRMAN FISCHER:** We have a motion on the floor. Do we have a second for such motion from the committee? I will let everybody read it. David.

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47 MR. WALKER: I will second it.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: It's seconded by David. Do we have further 2 discussion? I think we've hashed it out quite a bit.

MS. BOSARGE: Yes, I think that we have hashed it out, and I really believe that being underutilized for fifteen years trumps the two-month timeframe for implementation, and this is something it's time to address and we need to do it now.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Yes, and Ryan has some comments.

11 MR. RINDONE: I'm just trying to make sure that the motion on 12 the board reflects what Ms. Bosarge's motion was. I think we 13 need to add in Option b into there, above Option f. Ms. 14 Bosarge, is that correct?

16 MS. BOSARGE: Yes, the 10 percent transfer with the 90 percent threshold.

19 MR. RINDONE: So the motion would state: In Action 8, to make 20 Alternative 4, Options b and f the preferred alternative. Is that correct?

23 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Yes.

25 MS. BOSARGE: Yes, sir, that is correct.

27 MR. RINDONE: Thank you. I just wanted to make sure that was 28 showing right to you guys.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: We have a motion on the floor that's been seconded. We have discussed it at length moments ago. Do we have any conclusions? David.

34 MR. WALKER: I would just like to add that I want to hear some 35 public testimony from the commercial industry on this as well.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: So you would be in favor of not voting on this now?

40 MR. WALKER: Right.

42 CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Any other comments? No comments. We shall vote. I will do a quick show of hands. All in favor of the motion, raise your hand; opposed. The motion carries three to two. Yes, Leann.

47 MS. BOSARGE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Now we have a document that does not match the South Atlantic's. For procedural, we still, of course, are going to bring it up during council for further deliberation, but it's not prudent, I would imagine, to make a motion or to discuss sending it to the Secretary, because we know it's not going. Is that correct? If everyone is nodding, this will just be in the record for the council for the Mackerel Committee meeting, and we'll just move forward and move into Other Business. Does that seem where we are, Ryan?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, Mr. Chair. If you guys want to wait until full council to make a motion about sending it to the Secretary, you can, but you guys will need to make that motion in order for it to actually go forward.

Even if our alternatives don't line up with the South Atlantic's right now, you will still need to make that motion, so that if they line their preferreds up with yours that -- They will make that motion again on their side, and then it will go through.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you, Ryan. I think we will just wait until full council, which will bring us to Other Business, which pertains to the Mexican stats and how they will be used in a joint assessment. Clay.

OTHER BUSINESS

 DR. PORCH: Thank you. Mostly, I just wanted to get this on your radar. The Gulf of Mexico LME Project, which is funded through FAO, has -- I believe it's going to fund or co-fund, at least, Mexico to participate in a joint assessment for either king mackerel or Spanish mackerel.

As most of you know, neither Spanish mackerel or king mackerel respect the boundary between the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and Mexican Gulf of Mexico, and there tends to be some migration across that border.

The Mexican fisheries are comparable, if not larger, than our Gulf of Mexico fishery for king mackerel, and so it's a natural for doing a joint assessment. The idea would be to do it in either late 2017 or sometime in 2018. When we're planning the SEDAR schedule for those years, it would be well to keep that in mind.

CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Thank you very much. That's interesting. 47 Ed.

MR. SWINDELL: Do you by any chance know what part of their coastline they are catching the king mackerel? DR. PORCH: They certainly catch it south of the border through Veracruz, and I believe even some through the Yucatan Peninsula. CHAIRMAN FISCHER: Mr. Chair, I hope I'm finished. (Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on April 4, 2016.)