1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	DEEE ETCH MANACEMENT COMMITTEE
3 4	REEF FISH MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
5	Hilton Palacio del Rio Hotel San Antonio, Texas
6 7	7
8	August 24, 2021
9	VOTING MEMBERS
10	Martha Guyas (designee for Jessica McCawley)Florida
11	Kevin Anson (designee for Scott Bannon)Alabama
12	Susan BoggsAlabama
13	Leann BosargeMississippi
14	Billy BroussardLouisiana
15	Dale DiazMississippi
16	Jonathan DugasLouisiana
17	Phil DyskowFlorida
18	Tom FrazerFlorida
19	Bob GillFlorida
20	Robin RiechersTexas
21	Chris Schieble (designee for Patrick Banks)Louisiana
22	Bob ShippAlabama
23	Joe SpragginsMississippi
24	Andy StrelcheckNMFS
25	Greg StunzTexas
26	Troy WilliamsonTexas
27	
28	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
29	Dave Donaldson
30 31	LCDR Lisa MotoiUSCG
32	STAFF
33	Assane DiagneEconomist
34	Matt FreemanEconomist
35	John FroeschkeDeputy Director
36	Beth HagerAdministrative Officer
37	Lisa HollenseadFishery Biologist
38	Ava LasseterAnthropologist
39	Mary LevyNOAA General Counsel
40	Natasha Mendez-Ferrer
41	Emily MuehlsteinPublic Information Officer
42 43	Ryan RindoneLead Fishery Biologist/SEDAR Liaison Bernadine RoyOffice Manager
43 44	Camilla ShiremanAdministrative & Communications Assistant
45	Carrie SimmonsExecutive Director
46	Carly SomersetFisheries Outreach Specialist
47	tall, tambidee
48	OTHER PARTICIPANTS
49	Rick Burris

1	Richard CodyNMFS
2	Alisha GrayNMFS
3	Peter HoodNMFS
	Kerry MarhefkaSAFMC
5	Jim NanceSSC
6	Kelli O'DonnellNMFS
	Clay PorchSEFSC
	Jessica StephenNMFS
9	
10	
11	

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PAGE 64: Motion in Action 1 to revise Preferred Alternative 2 to read as follows: Modify the state-specific red snapper private angling component ACLs using the ratio calibrations developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Science and Technology and the five Gulf states. The motion failed on page 80.

PAGE 110: Motion to form a small facilitated focus group of knowledgeable individuals selected by the Executive Director and Council and Reef Fish Committee Chairs to provide a detailed plan responding to their charge. The charge of this focus group shall be to: 1)define the structure of an idealized IFQ program for red snapper and grouper-tilefish; 2)detail the changes needed to the current program to achieve the improved IFQ program; 3)report their findings to the SSC and appropriate APs for review and advice to the council. The motion was withdrawn on page 119.

<u>PAGE 125</u>: The motion in Action 1 to make Alternative 2 the preferred alternative. The motion failed on page 129.

<u>PAGE 131</u>: Motion to move Action 3.2, Closed Accounts, to the Considered but Rejected. The motion was withdrawn on page 134.

<u>PAGE 135</u>: Motion in Action 3.2 to make Alternative 2 the preferred. Alternative 2: Shareholder accounts that have been closed may be reopened, but a reopened account becomes a permitrequired account and must be associated with a commercial reef fish permit to hold shares. The time periods provided under Action 2 to bring an account into compliance following implementation of this amendment would apply to reopened accounts, if selected. The motion carried on page 135.

PAGE 136: Motion in Action 3.1 to make Alternative 1 the preferred. Alternative 1: No Action. There is no share limit for permit-exempt shareholder accounts that do not have a permit. The existing share cap for each share category that applies to any U.S. citizen or permanent resident remains in place. The motion carried on page 137.

PAGE 142: Motion in Draft Amendment 36C to move Action 3 to Considered but Rejected. Action 3 - Accuracy of estimated weights in advance landing notifications. The motion carried on page 143.

48 PAGE 147: Motion in Amendment 36B, Action 2, to make

Alternative 4 and Option 4b an additional preferred. Alternative 4: If shares are acquired from an inheritance or other legal proceeding (e.g., divorce) and the shares are transferred to a permit-required shareholder account, the shareholder must divest of the account's shares as needed to meet the requirements set in Action 1 or the shares will be reclaimed by NMFS: Option 4b: 3 years following the date the shares were transferred into the account. The motion carried on page 149.

The Reef Fish Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened on Tuesday morning, August 24, 2021, and was called to order by Chairman Martha Guyas.

## ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

 CHAIRMAN MARTHA GUYAS: Good morning. I think -- Well, tell me if I'm wrong, but, since this is a committee of the whole, and can everybody participate and make motions and stuff like that today, since everybody has been inducted?

DR. TOM FRAZER: Yes, they can.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Perfect. Okay. I just wanted to clear that up. All right. So everyone is on the committee, even if you're new, and so jump right in when you feel like it. Let's go to Tab B, Number 1 first. That's our agenda. Are there any additions or modifications to the agenda? Kevin.

MR. KEVIN ANSON: Madam Chair, I would like to add, under Other Business, a discussion about SEDAR 74, the stock ID workshop report.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Anything else? Okay. Seeing no other additions, can I please get a motion to approve the agenda as modified? Thank you. We have a motion and a second. Any opposition to that motion? Seeing none, the motion carries.

Next, we have our June minutes. Any changes to the minutes? Any opposition to approving the minutes as written? Seeing none, we will approve the minutes as they are in the briefing book. Okay. We'll hit up our action guide as we move through our agenda items today, and so let's start with our review of the reef fish landings next, and it looks like Ms. Kelli O'Donnell is going to present those for us.

## REVIEW OF REEF FISH LANDINGS

MS. KELLI O'DONNELL: Thank you, Madam Chair, and if we can just bring up the figures, because that's all we will be going over this morning. Thank you. The same as with the CMP yesterday, commercial landings are through August 5, and you have a couple of recreational landings on there, and we do have through Wave 2 for MRIP, LA Creel, and headboat, and we do not have the Texas landings yet, and we are presenting only recreational gag and red grouper, because that was requested at the last meeting,

and, at the October meeting, we will be bringing back some more recreational landings.

Gag, we didn't really have much to show for the 2021 fishing year, because we only have through Wave 2, and they are in a seasonal closure until the end of May, and so you can't really see that blue line, but it is hidden behind the 2019/2020 and the fishing year average lines.

Red grouper had a pretty big jump in the Wave 2 landings that we just got in, and I just wanted to remind everybody to keep in mind that the 2021 landings are still preliminary, and so that number may change a little bit the next time you see this, and so, if you don't see such a big jump for the 2021 landings, that's probably why, because landings are still adjusting for 2021.

Gray triggerfish commercial landings, again, as we saw with CMP, the 2021 has been a little bit lower, and the 2020 as well, and, again, the same thing, and we can only right now really attribute that to the changes in fishing practices due to COVID, and they did not have a closure in 2020, and, right now, we currently do not have a projected closure for 2021, and we also see the multiple lines for ACTs and ACLs, because the framework was recently implemented that increased their ACL, and so you can see where they have been at in previous years compared to where that new increased ACL is, and so we'll see what happens with the rest of this year.

The same for them, and they just came out of their seasonal closure at the end of the July, and so we don't really have any landings, as far as what has been happening since that has reopened.

Greater amberjack has steadily been decreased landings, in the past couple of years, and they had the step-down accountability that was put in place, but they have not reached that percentage to initiate that either in 2020 or 2021, and so, right now, they're still at the full trip limit.

 The rest of these pretty much are following what all the other species have been, with just slightly decreased landings in 2020 and 2021, and we'll see that for the next -- Probably the rest of the slides. The same thing with lane snapper, and they've been a little bit more back on track this year, but they're still a little bit lower than in previous years.

Vermilion, the same thing, and there's not much more to say.

There's a little bit lower landings these past couple of years. For yellowtail snapper, we did see a pretty big drop in landings, and they just finished their 2020/2021 fishing year and are now in their 2021/2022 fishing year, and so it will be interesting to see what happens with that, as we are also developing a yellowtail snapper document, and I think that might be the last slide. I will be here for any questions.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Kelly. Any questions? Andy.

MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: Not a question, but a comment. We receive Wave 3 landings data typically in the middle of August for MRIP, and those are in FES. We're working with the Science Center to convert them to the Coastal Household Telephone Survey, like is typically done, and that usually takes a couple of weeks, but, right now, preliminary indications is we will have some ACL closures this year, likely for red grouper and gray triggerfish, and so I just wanted to give the council a heads-up that we are looking at the data carefully, and we'll be making determinations likely in early September.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Andy. Kevin.

MR. ANSON: I took a look at the landings website when they posted Wave 3 information, and they have some notes on there about 2020/2021 and some of the imputations that were made in order to get to the estimates, and so I'm just wondering if that might be something that, in a future council meeting, that we could get maybe Science & Technology to give a summary as to how those imputations occurred for some of our more popular species.

**CHAIRMAN GUYAS:** All right. Anything else? Kevin, can you make your request again, just so we can make sure we've got it in the notes?

MR. ANSON: I actually mentioned Science & Technology, but I guess the Science Center would be appropriate for our body, is to just to request that we have a presentation brought to us, sometime at a future council meeting, that describes the imputation methodology that was used to account for some of the sampling issues related to COVID from last year and this year.

The MRIP website, when you query the recreational landings, has some information about that, some caveats if you will, about some of the estimates, and so if we can just have some details as to how that was -- The methodology was used. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Got it. Yes, I think that we can probably -- When the time is right, it would be good to get an update on that. Okay. Anything else on ACL monitoring?

MS. LEANN BOSARGE: Madam Chair, my hand is up, but it's not showing on the board yet.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead, Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: Okay. I just wondered, are we having to stop any of the APAIS surveys going on, the in-person surveys, here in the Gulf, because of COVID, at this point, or are we still rocking and rolling with that?

**CHAIRMAN GUYAS:** I guess individual states can speak for themselves, but, at least in Florida, we've been rocking and rolling for quite some time for those in-person surveys. Robin, did you want to speak?

MR. ROBIN RIECHERS: Sure. Since last spring, we certainly came back to normal and full practice early in the spring of last spring.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I think that's the case for everybody, but, if I'm mischaracterizing that, please somebody speak up. I'm seeing lots of head-nods, Leann, and so everybody is doing inperson.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Let's move on then to our next agenda item, which is Draft Framework Action for Modification of Gulf of Mexico Red Grouper Catch Limits. It sounds like Dr. Freeman is going to take us through this, and don't forget about the action guide.

# DRAFT FRAMEWORK ACTION: MODIFICATION OF GULF OF MEXICO RED GROUPER CATCH LIMITS

DR. MATT FREEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. For this item, staff will review the proposed management alternatives in the draft framework action. The council's SSC reviewed an updated interim ABC analysis for Gulf red grouper, using data through 2020 and updated recreational weight estimates, at its August 2021 meeting.

This draft framework action follows the SSC's recommendations for updated catch advice for Gulf red grouper set using the

sector allocations established in Amendment 53. The SSC representative will be on-hand to answer questions about the IA and the SSC's deliberations on the subject. The committee should review and provide direction to staff about the appropriateness of the purpose and need and management alternatives and provide any other feedback. I believe Dr. Nance is up first.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Great. Thanks, Dr. Freeman. Welcome, Dr. Nance. Good morning.

DR. JIM NANCE: Good morning. Thank you, Madam Chair. I would like to have Slide 14 up first. At our SSC meeting a few weeks ago, we had a red grouper interim analysis presentation by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, which was an excellent presentation, and I'm going to go through that presentation and then give you our recommendations from the SSC.

In the presentation, it was noted that, recently, the Southeast Fisheries Science Center began exploring the discrepancies between the model weight estimates in the model and those reported in the annual catch limit (ACL) monitoring database for the recreational landings.

As you know, recreational landings are input into the stock assessment models as number of fish, but they need to be converted to weight to calculate catch advice. Investigations into the red-grouper specific recreational landings indicated that the stock assessment model underestimated the average weight of an individual by approximately two pounds.

You can see this graph indicates that, and we can see the dark line is the assessment-predicted values, and the dotted line above is the ACL monitoring weights.

In order to correct this, you can see, in Graph Number A, you can see the ACL monitoring numbers and the assessment-predicted numbers, and they track fairly well together, the dark line being the assessment and the dotted line being the ACL monitoring numbers.

Putting a scalar on those, and, in other words, multiplying the pounds, is what Graph B does, and you can see the weights, the ACL weights, are the dotted line, and the assessment-predicted weight -- The dark line, you can see there is a pretty good difference between those two. By putting that scalar on there and multiplying by about two pounds, we get that blue line, which is a lot better representation of the true weights that

are in there, and so that's what the Science Center has done.

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With that scalar, the projected 2020 to 2024 recreational landings scaled up by 1.597, and that would be the multiplier. The original OFL in this graph was 4.66 million pounds gutted weight, and the adjustment, with the scalar, goes up to -- The OFL is 5.99 million pounds gutted weight with an ABC of 5.7 million pounds gutted weight.

Our motion at the SSC is the SSC accepts the new mean weight estimation methodology to estimate the weight of recreationally-caught red grouper, and that motion carried without opposition.

The next part, the interim analysis, as you're all aware, it goes on, and we have that during the year, and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center introduced a proposed change to that interim analysis approach for red grouper. Since the terminal year that we're using in SEDAR 61 is 2017, it would be advantageous to inform new projections using an index-based harvest model, or control rule, rather than forecasted index generated based on the inherent assumptions that are in SEDAR 61.

What the Center was proposing is to use an index-based harvest control rule instead of the older methodology, and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center proposed using the National Marine Fisheries Service bottom longline survey as the index of abundance and stated that the index estimates have been spatially adjusted in 2020 to account for the reduced sampling during that year because of COVID.

In the next graph, you can see what -- The dotted blue line is the SEDAR 61 forecast stream, and the interim, the full area, is the red, and the interim update is the green, and you can see that they track very well in these later years.

 This index-based harvest control rule has performed very well in accounting for episodic natural mortality events in red snapper and in gray triggerfish, and there is a published report on that. The approach considers a buffer for tolerance in the observed and reference index values, using either a three or a five-year moving average. This calculation was performed using the scenario currently selected as the preferred option in Amendment 53, which is 59.3 percent commercial and 40.7 percent recreational.

Here is how that buffer works. This would be the three-year average, to try to adjust the ABC value, and so you can see a

three-year average, which is called Iref, and that would be 2017, 2018, and 2019, and that average would be 0.68. The reference, the recent index, which is called Ik, would be taking 2018, 2019, and 2020, and that comes out to 0.60. The ratio between those two is 0.89, and you can see how that calculation occurs.

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What you do with using the three-year average is take the recommended ABC, which was 5.57, and times it by 0.89, and that gives you a 4.96-million-pound gutted weight recommendation, using the three-year average.

 The five-year average is the same type of adjustment, and so the ABC, which was 5.57, you multiply it, and the ration in the five-year is 0.91, and so, using that five-year average, you get a recommended adjustment ABC of 5.07 million pounds gutted weight.

Looking at those two different scenarios, the three-year and the five-year, for adjusting the ABC, we discussed the merits of both of those different ways, the three and the five-year moving average. While the average using more, the five years of data, provides some stability in catch advice, a shorter temporal focus would allow for a more real-time approach to management.

Since the council has a standing request for the annual red grouper IA report from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, using a shorter-term time series could provide, and would provide, a more accurate -- It would address management objectives for the stock.

Here is our motion, and it was the SSC accepts the updated methodology and interim analysis results for red grouper and sets the OFL at 5.99 million pounds gutted weight and the ABC at 4.96 million pounds gutted weight using the three-year moving average for setting the ABC relative to the OFL. These values are in MRIP-FES units. The motion carried twenty-one to two with one abstention and one absence. Madam Chair, that is the end of my presentation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Dr. Nance. Are there any questions about the SSC's recommendations? Bob.

MR. BOB GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Dr. Nance. I appreciate that, and I am sure that you discussed this, but you notice in the relative abundance from 2005 to 2020 that there's this huge spike from 2010 to 2013, and the shorter moving average would have far more impact, in terms of what is used as

the reference value than with the five, and you can carry it for a longer time, if you will.

Could you, I guess, review the comments made by the SSC as to, given the significant difference in relative abundance magnitude, how the SSC considered that, versus the three-year average rather than the five?

DR. NANCE: Obviously, any time you take a longer average, you're going to take away from the shorter-term N, and, in our discussions, we looked at both of those, because the long-term average gives you a more buffered effect, I guess, where the three-year average gives you more what it is right now. I think that's what we're interested in, is what is it the last few years, and I think that's important.

Since the council looks at this every single year, is it better to do this five-year long average, or is it better to do a three-year average at the end, to give you a better indication for what's happening the last shorter year period, and that was our discussion.

MR. GILL: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any other questions for Dr. Nance?

MS. BOSARGE: Madam Chair, I have my hand up.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I see you hand. I even have it written down, and I'm just looking around the room. Go ahead.

MS. BOSARGE: This is such a learning curve, trying to do all this virtually, but I appreciate it. I am so glad we're doing this virtually. Otherwise, I wouldn't be able to be there. A question for Dr. Nance. When you went through the discussion about the weight estimation for red grouper and how you used that to come up with the new OFL and ABC, what the projections would have been, did -- You had a motion, and so, if we can back up a couple of slides to get that motion on the board, where you all accepted that methodology.

There we go. The mean weight methodology to estimate the weight of recreationally-caught red grouper. All right. So what I'm wondering is did you all -- How deep did you all get into that methodology? There is an ACL methodology that we used for MRIP, and then there's the methodology that was used by the stock assessment, and did you actually look at the N, at the number of observations, generally speaking, for each one of those, and did

we look at the uncertainties around the numbers in each one of those, or did we just have the graph and look at what it did to total landings and projections in weight?

DR. NANCE: We didn't look at any deviation around the values, but what we're trying to do here, Leann, is basically the weight is being underestimated in the assessment, and so how do you adjust for that? By using the scalar, you're just saying that we're underestimating the weight in the assessment by about two pounds per fish, and so how do we get that back to rectify that, and you can see, by those graphs, that, by multiplying with that scalar of 1.5, we get back to more of a semblance of the assessment model and what's in the database matching up, and so that's what they are trying to do here. As you can see, we accepted that methodology and consider it an improvement.

MS. BOSARGE: I get that, and I think, definitely, we need to be apples-to-apples, right, and we need them both to be using the same methodology. Otherwise, it kind of skews things, if we use one methodology for allocation decisions and another one for projections and catch level recommendations.

However, I guess the flip side of it is you could say that the stock assessment model was underestimating the landings in weight, and the flip side to that is that you could say that MRIP is overestimating landings in weight, because both of them are actually estimating, or imputing, and that's what I was wondering if you got into, the actual number of observations that MRIP had, which we were presented with at our last council meeting, or maybe two council meetings ago, and it was very few some.

Some waves are zero, and so it's imputing the whole thing from somewhere else, and I wondered what the observations looked like in the different curves that the stock assessment is using to estimate, or impute, those average weights, and so I hope you all will get into that discussion, because I think it is a little deeper discussion, and we need to figure out which one of those methodologies is actually doing a better job and has less uncertainty around it. Hopefully you can have one more discussion on that, because this is probably going to carry forward for most of our species, if I had to guess.

DR. NANCE: Thank you. We didn't get into that in our discussion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Clay, I saw your hand up.

DR. CLAY PORCH: Thank you. Just to be clear, this particular method that was advanced using the scalar, as Dr. Nance referred to it, is to accommodate the fact that, as the population grows, there should be more fish in the population that are of larger size, and so the average weight would go up.

If we just used fixed average weights from the recent time period, it wouldn't allow that to happen, right, because it would be based on the size fish that are in the population right now, and so, when you're calculating the reference points, you need to allow for the fact that, as the population grows, and you get more older fish in the population that are bigger, then the average weight should go up.

It is a vehicle for doing that, and there may be other ways that we could do this more precisely, but we need to look into that, and so, Leann, I think this is about the best that we could do right now, and we will look into very seriously considering other ways to accommodate modeling how the population would increase in weight in the future, beyond where we actually have data.

I would say that the average weight information we have now is fairly precise, and I don't think there is high uncertainty there. There is probably a few samples of recreationally-caught red grouper, and so I'm not too worried about uncertainty in the average weight estimates, but I do want to publicly thank Leann for actually doing some diagnostic work and finding that there was a problem, and I think, from now on, we're actually going to include sort of a litmus test, to see how -- In cases like this, with this particular type of model, to make sure that the predicted average weights match up with the observed data.

There is a complicated history of why that mismatch occurred, because we're not actually fitting to the average weight data in that particular model, and I won't go into all the technicalities, but I think we can call this the Leann Bosarge Test and make sure that the predicted average weight matches up with the statistics that we have actually collected. Thank you.

MS. BOSARGE: Well, thanks for looking into it, Clay. I know you all are busy, and I appreciate you all digging a little deeper on this, and I think we are doing a better job of comparing apples-to-apples with this presentation that you gave. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. I am not seeing any more hands, and so thank you, Dr. Nance. Just kidding. Kevin.

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MR. ANSON: Sorry. Just to Dr. Porch, and you said, at the end there, that, because this was a fitted model, that you -- It prompted you to do the analysis, and so, in those species that don't use a fitted model, or vice versa, you won't be performing this, or will you be looking at the estimated weight versus the observed weight for all species?

DR. PORCH: I think that's something we'll incorporate as our standard battery of tests, just a litmus test, a check and make sure that everything is performing properly, and it's something that we used to do back in the day, when we had less sophisticated models, and so we actually just used the observed weights at-age, and then we got into trying to predict how that would grow in the future, and, in this particular model, again, it's a technical consideration, but we're fitting to age composition data and not to size composition data, and so there is some technical reasons that explain why the average weight didn't end up matching up with the observed data, and now we'll start looking at that explicitly, to make sure that doesn't happen anymore.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. All right. Thanks, Dr. Nance.

DR. NANCE: You're welcome. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right, and so our next item for this back to Dr. Freeman, and I think he's going to walk us through the management options in front of us.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. Dr. Nance walked the committee through a lot of the background, in terms of the IA that was presented at the SSC's meeting and the adjustment to the recreational landings in weight.

Keeping in mind that actions taken in this framework are contingent upon approval of Amendment 53, I just wanted to provide an update to the committee on that status. Right now, Amendment 53 is with the Science Center for final certification that it's based on BSIA before the council transmits the document.

Just as a reminder of what the committee just saw in this last presentation, there were two analyses conducted by the Science Center, the first being the weight adjustment to recreational landings in SEDAR 61 projections and the second being the interim analysis, which used the results of that first analysis. All of that, again, is going to be reliant upon the sector

allocations from Amendment 53.

Again, as Dr. Nance covered, the SSC accepted the new mean weight estimation methodology, as well as the IA results, and so they recommended an OFL of 5.99 million pounds gutted weight and an ABC of 4.96 million pounds gutted weight.

Our draft purpose and need statements, the purpose is to modify the OFL, ABC, ACLs, and ACTs for Gulf red grouper based on the results of the new stock analyses for Gulf red grouper. The need is to revise OFL, ABC, ACLs, and ACTs consistent with the best available science for Gulf red grouper and to continue to achieve optimum yield consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Madam Chair, I am going to pause for just a moment, to see if the committee has any feedback on those statements before I go into the action.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right, Dr. Freeman. Thanks. I am looking around the room, and I will give folks on the webinar a minute to get their hands up, if they have something to say here, or just jump in.

DR. FREEMAN: We can always revisit that at the end, and that's not a problem.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Let's do that, because I think we're good at the moment.

DR. FREEMAN: Okay. Sounds good, and so if we can go to the next slide. We have one action with two alternatives, and the first alternative is to retain the red grouper OFL, ABC, ACLs, and ACTs established in Reef Fish Amendment 53, as shown in the table below. The commercial and recreational sector allocations are, respectively, 59.3 percent and 40.7 percent. The commercial buffer between the ACL and ACT is 5 percent, and the recreational buffer is 9 percent.

 Alternative 2 would modify the OFL, ABC, ACLs, and ACTs based on the recommendation of the SSC, as determined from the 2021 red grouper stock analysis provided by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center and using the sector allocations as well as the ACL and ACT buffers for red grouper set forth in Reef Fish Amendment 53.

Just of note, before we go to the next table, as I mentioned, sort of the status amendment of Amendment 53, while we're close to transmittal, the reason why 53 is considered the no action, Alternative 1, in this case, is, again, the IA from the Science Center is dependent on 53, and so, if we don't have that as our no action, then we can't move forward with the document and have our Alternative 2.

This shows the resulting values from Alternative 2 in comparison with Alternative 1, and you see that, for all of these values, they would be an increase in comparison to no action.

Again, Dr. Nance went through a fair bit of the conversation the SSC had. Again, the ABC was based on the three-year moving average relative to the OFL, and, from of the SSC discussion, they found the three-year moving index average to be slightly more conservative and thought to be more representative of recent population trends, and there was also some discussion regarding the uncertainty of the impacts of the 2021 red tide event in Florida. That is the end of the presentation, and so I can answer any questions or if the committee has further discussion, either about the document or the direction of the document.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Dr. Freeman. Are there questions or discussion? Go ahead, Bob.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Dr. Freeman. In the discussion, I guess I would take the position that a three-year moving average is not more conservative, and it's less conservative, and so I would suggest removing that. It is thought to be more representative of recent trends, but, as we just discussed, just because at this moment in time it looks more conservative, overall it is not.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you. I will make a note of that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any other questions from the committee at this point, or discussion? This is our first time looking at this, obviously. Dr. Freeman, this would come back to us in October for a final action? Is that correct?

 DR. FREEMAN: Based on direction from the committee, we could potentially bring Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 back to the committee in October for final action, and certainly, if the committee would like to select a preferred at this point, they could, and, again, we will more than likely see it in October.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you. I was going to ask about pretty much

what was addressed there, but, before we get into preferreds, I was wondering, and so what -- I am trying to figure how all this plays out, timing-wise, and what that means for commercial quotas, because I know we have that holdback provision, which I now sometimes wish we didn't have, if NMFS feels there is going to be a quota reduction, and so there will be a reduction, but then there will be an increase. 53 reduces it, and the interim increases, and so what does our timing look like on all of this? I guess the agency might have to speak to that.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks for asking that, Leann. I had the same question. Andy.

MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: Certainly Mara can jump in, and so several moving parts. Leann, you're correct, in terms of the holdback, and I believe the holdback provisions require us to release the remaining quota by June 1, if the rulemaking hasn't been completed, and so our goal would be to get the quota increase in place by that timeframe. Well, I guess it could after, because this would be a higher quota increase than what is currently in place.

The other, I guess, factor in this is the allocation, and so we would want to ensure that Amendment 53 is, obviously, going to be in place at the time of the quota increase, and so we're looking at probably early summer of next year, or late spring.

MS. BOSARGE: I didn't quite follow you, Andy. What is late summer for next year?

MR. STRELCHECK: You asked about the release of the additional quota, and so we would be looking at a late spring or early summer quota release.

MS. BOSARGE: Okay, and, if I remember correctly, Andy, the document, the amendment that we worked on, where we gave NMFS the ability to hold back quota if they thought -- If there was the potential for a reduction, and so does NMFS have any leeway to take into account that, although there is a potential for reduction, there is a potential for an offsetting increase?

I just had to see a pushout in the middle of the year of the increase that we know is coming, because we held back something for the first document, and so I guess I would hope that maybe there is some commonsense and leniency that can be used when applying that holdback if there's a potential decrease, but we also know there's a potential increase coming.

MR. STRELCHECK: Leann, unfortunately, we don't have that authority, based on the regulations, and so the council would have to provide the agency that authority, in order to do what you're suggesting, and so we would need to hold back the quota based on what we expect will occur with the rulemaking and then release the additional quota once that, obviously, quota rulemaking is completed.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Andy, let me just make sure I understand how this fits with 53, and so I was kind of, I guess, maybe hoping, in the back of my mind, that -- Obviously, 53 is a full amendment, and it's got a longer process to go through, with lots of public comment periods and whatnot, and I was kind of hoping that, since this is just a framework, at some point the two of those would move parallel, and maybe get implemented at the same time, and then we don't have this like quota drop and then increase and all that. Is that off the table at this point? Do you see those moving separately, or is that still to be determined? Maybe that's a Mara question. I don't know.

MS. MARA LEVY: Well, I mean, I think the issue is, once you give out the commercial quota, you can't claw it back, and so the whole reason we have that provision is that, if the council has approved something, and NMFS is considering it for approval and implementation, it allows the agency to withhold whatever that reduction would be while that's getting implemented.

I think, in this case, if we couldn't get Amendment 53 fully implemented by the end of the year, if we didn't think that was going to happen, then the agency would hold back the quota required to implement that and then move forward with the rulemaking and the approval of 53 and the framework. How those jibe up in the end, I mean, I assume that they would be close together, but, in terms of how that process will actually work, I don't think we know, right now exactly, what the mechanism would be, right, but, I mean, this is a framework. I think they will end up coming together, in the end, or at least close.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Yes, that helps, and, yes, I get that holdback. The holdback, I guess, is going to happen more or less one way or another, because it's not going to make the finish line until sometime in the spring. Okay, and so I guess it really doesn't matter. Kevin.

MR. ANSON: Along the same vein as your line of thought, I guess, just looking at this document, independent, or irrespective, of Amendment 53, when would the council have to approve this and send it off, in order for it to meet your late

spring or early summer prediction for release of the quota?

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MR. STRELCHECK: Well, so, if you take action in October, final action, then that would be the best-case scenario, and would probably be even ahead of the late spring timeframe. I was envisioning January, at the latest, in order to get the quota increase implemented.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. That's helpful, and so that brings me to another question though, too. Maybe this is partly a Clay question, and so we have a standing request out there to the Science Center to get a new interim analysis like every January for red grouper, and so I'm trying to think. If we move on this in October, or even -- Hopefully not January, but, if we move on this in October, and then we get another interim analysis in January or February, whenever our meeting is, I just -- I am just trying to figure out how this fits in here, and I see Carrie has got her hand up, and so maybe I will go to her first. Carrie.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CARRIE SIMMONS: Thank you, Madam Chair. We have started to think about this a little bit more as we understand, roughly understand, how to use this interim analysis tool, and one thing we've talked about with the SSC is should this just be a health check, when we've recently implemented management changes, and not be a consideration of actual changes in catch, but I'm sure that Dr. Porch would like to add to that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead, Clay.

 DR. PORCH: Sure. Thank you. Our longline survey will go out actually fairly soon, and it's conceivable that we could update the data sometime in December, but I don't want to promise that, and so January is the date that we typically settle on for when we can have final QA/QC'd data and convert that into an index.

The thing that I want to make the council aware of is I think you've all heard that many of the fishermen are saying the stocks are going up, and so our longline survey does a pretty good job of covering the range of red grouper, and so, if that's the case, then we should see an uptick in that index.

On the other hand, you also know there's a red tide going on, and our indications, at this point, is it's mostly an inshore event and hasn't really drifted out into the areas where the red grouper fishery operates, but we're keeping an eye on that. We're doing some monitoring now, and we have a lot of partners looking at that, and we are detecting some hypoxia, and we're

hopeful, of course, that that doesn't drift further offshore and affect the red grouper and gag fisheries, as they have in the past, but, in principle, our longline survey goes right through all those areas, and so, if the red tide does affect red grouper, we should pick it up in the survey.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks. That's helpful. Dale.

 MR. DALE DIAZ: If I'm jumping the gun, stop me, but, at this time, I would be prepared to make a motion for a preferred, to make Alternative 2 the preferred. If I get a second, I will elaborate.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Is there a second for this motion? It's seconded by Kevin. Let's go ahead and get that on the board. All right. The motion is on the board. In Action 1, to make Alternative 2 the preferred. Dale, go ahead.

MR. DIAZ: I don't want to try to guess what Bob is going to say, although I think I have a pretty good idea. I don't really think there's another option of what to do here. I heard what Mr. Gill said earlier, but I do think, in MSA, the one thing that we have to go by the SSC's guidance on is when they give us catch advice on ABCs, and so this is catch advice from the SSC on ABCs, and I don't think we really can do anything.

On most other advice we get from the SSC, we can deviate from that and look at other alternatives, if it's warranted, but, on catch advice, I don't think we can, and so that's my rationale for making the motion, and I want to just move this document along as expediently as possible. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Dale. Bob.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair, and I agree with the thinking that Dale is providing, and my heart goes there, but, in reality, we have no analysis, and we don't have a Section 3 and 4. In my view, it's premature to pick a preferred at this time, and, therefore, I will not support this motion.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Is there any other discussion on the motion? I will wait and see if there's any hands online, or just speak up. Okay. Let's go ahead and vote on this then. Let's try this. Is there any opposition to this motion? We've got one in the room. Any online? Hearing none, the motion carries with one opposed.

All right. We only have one action here, and so I think we are

done, unless, Dr. Freeman, you need something else from us on red grouper.

DR. FREEMAN: No, and I think having one action and two alternatives makes it pretty easy for you all to go through, and so that's all I had.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Kevin.

 MR. ANSON: Just to follow-up on a little bit of the conversation on the path forward, I guess, and, Martha, this is more in your realm, this species, and so I certainly would lean on you, but this idea of the interim assessment and that being used, instead of a health check, as more of a management tool, particularly as it relates to the species and red tide and that there's that dichotomy of the longline survey and what it's showing for older fish, and then you've got an inshore red tide event that might be impacting juvenile fish when we know they will be moving through.

I don't know, and it's more of a discussion that we can have, or certainly the SSC can have, for this species when the longline survey data becomes available in the interim assessment, or the analysis of it.

 ${\bf CHAIRMAN}$   ${\bf GUYAS}\colon$  I am going to go to Dr. Simmons, and then I will weigh-in on that.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Madam Chair, and so I believe one of the things we talked about, at the SSC meeting, was to not just have the one fishery-independent index of abundance, the NMFS bottom longline, but to also bring I believe it's the SEAMAP trawl survey, especially since it's now been extended off the Florida coast. I did ask, and they do catch juvenile red grouper, and so that would be another index I think that we're going to ask to look at, and it seemed like the Science Center lead staff indicated that that was a possibility in January, and so we would be asking for multiple indices.

MR. ANSON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: That all sounds good. I guess a challenge that we have with red grouper, and really probably anything IFQ, where we get these interim analyses, is, if we find ourselves in a situation, looking at the interim analysis that we receive in January, where we need to maybe consider a cut, it's too late for the year, right, and the quota has been divvied out, and it is what it is, but, at the same time, also recognize that

surveys are happening now, or in the fall, and there's just -- I feel like we have a logjam, right, where like everything is kind of happening at once, and so we can be somewhat responsive with the interim analyses, but not at a drop of a hat let's update the quota for next year.

I mean, I feel like, in this case, probably coming up for January -- In my opinion, it probably is appropriate to just use this as a health check. I mean, we're also considering that we're already making two changes to the quota, and hopefully they're just implemented as one change, but it's just a lot for the industry, a lot of ups and downs and uncertainty, and we're just trying to simplify things, as much as we can, to some degree too, and so I'm just -- I don't know what the answer is for I guess long term, moving forward, just because there is a lot of pieces that come together here, and we just don't have a lot of control over all of them, but that's on my mind too, Kevin, and so I don't know if anybody else has thoughts on this. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Well, similar thoughts to you, in terms of we're not very nimble, and, if we get the analysis in January, and it indicates a decline, the quota for the commercial sector has already been released, and you really can't do anything for a year. I guess the question then becomes, to what Carrie was saying, does it become a health check, or, if there is an increase, does the council want to act on that, and is there a certain amount of an increase that the council would choose to act on?

We certainly could implement a quota increase later in the year, but the council would have to act very quickly, in either January or April, in order for us to implement that before the end of the fishing season.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Andy. Kevin.

MR. ANSON: I guess, just thinking in a broader context, when these start rolling out for other species, that might be something that you want to deliberate, and I know the council can change its mind, but, in my mind, as we've heard about this, I thought it would be more of a stop-gap measure, if you will, when an assessment, an actual formal assessment, was done, and, for whatever reason, data issues or whatever, that impacted the ability for the Science Center to develop an assessment for Species X within a certain period of time, then maybe those health checks could be used.

Then you would have multiple years of these annual analyses, these interim analyses, or health checks, done. Then that would provide you much more confidence, I guess, in trying to make any adjustments to ABC, or the SSC to make adjustments to the SSC and such, and that's what I was thinking, and not necessarily, in this case, going ahead and making a change in the ABC and then, the next year, go ahead and use that health check, if you will, to change it again, and that's just my opinion.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Kevin. Dr. Freeman.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a clarification, as far as the document. The committee would like to have this for final at the October meeting, and that's with a question-mark.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I think so, but, if anybody feels otherwise, let's talk about it. October it is, it looks like. Nobody is itching to speak on that right now, and so I think we're good.

DR. FREEMAN: Okay. Perfect. That's the direction we'll take then. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thank you. Anybody else on red grouper? Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just not specifically so much on red grouper, but just the interim analysis tool as a whole. I mean, I think, at the SSC meetings, we've tried to come up with a schedule, and we've talked about to give the Science Center a heads-up of when we might request these, but I do think we need to carefully think about what we're asking for, and I think, if we're not really intending to change the catch advice, that, when that's provided to an SSC meeting, and whether the council acts upon it or not, we need to think about perceptions from the public, and so, perhaps at Full Council, we could get a little better understanding of what the council would really like to see at that January meeting.

 My feeling is it should be a health check, looking at those fishery-independent indices of abundance. Should the SSC decide, and the council rep, that they would really like to see changes in catch advice, we could ask that at a future meeting, but I feel like the constant changing and fluctuations and anticipation of catch advice is causing us quite a bit of confusion, not only at the public level, but I think even at the SSC and council level.

I just think we need to kind of maybe perhaps more holistically,

again, think about this with the Regional Office and the Science Center and bring something back maybe to the SSC and the council, again. I mean, we've been working on it, but we're not quite there yet, I don't think.

Then, again, more broadly, something that I think we should consider is how to automate this. We had a request on the books, but we just have not been able to figure that process out, not only for red grouper, but for multiple species, and so we just haven't been able to focus on that, and so I do think there's some utility for us to work on that, and so thank you.

#### CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Kevin.

MR. ANSON: If I can offer my two-cents, I think branding is certainly, as far as communicating to us and to the public at large, and branding, I think, is something that ought to be considered before the actual rollout of the first interim analysis tool output is produced, and so maybe expressed or identified as a health check, with an asterisk type of thing that, again, under certain conditions, maybe that could be used to help with catch advice down the road, after, again, so many years since the last assessment was done, and, again, at that point in time, we can look and see what the SEDAR schedule looks like and see if that species is going to roll up very soon.

If not, then maybe the tool could be used to inform some catch advice through the SSC. Certainly it's more work to do the tool, to do those things, on the frontend, but then, also, on the backend, as Andy mentioned, in order to go through the rulemaking procedure, there is more work on agencies in that respect too, and then the issue of the changing ACLs and ABCs and the quotas and such, and I think it would be a little problematic too to the public, if you're just constantly moving the needle, so to speak. Anyway, it probably should be discussed here at the January meeting. If we have results for red grouper, that would be something for us to start looking at as part of our discussion. Thank you.

#### CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Dale.

 MR. DIAZ: I agree with what Kevin is saying, and I think it's a good conversation to have, and I agree with Carrie's points. I would like it to be a health check, and I'm fine with that, but, at certain times, it's a tool that's in the toolbox that we might need to use, and we need to be able to use it when we need to.

What I am thinking about is, you know, sometimes we're so far behind with the data that we're using to manage something that things have changed out on the water, and that's why we even created this Something's Fishy tool. I could name several different species, but there's been times when we're using outdated stuff, and what people are seeing on the water is drastically different, and we know it has changed, but we can't adapt to it, because we've got to wait on stock assessments and other things, and so I like the discussion we're having.

I think we're going down the right road of a health check at appropriate times, but the tool is there if we need it and we have indications that things have drastically changed, where we could update something and it would bring us more up-to-date. Anyway, thank you.

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: I just wanted to thank Carrie for the points she was raising, and one of the frustrations and challenges, obviously, is kind of the timing of when we're able to do rulemaking and when the council takes action. I know, in New England, they have an annual specifications process that they run at a certain time of the year, so that they can ensure that catch limit changes are implemented by the start of the fishing year.

The South Atlantic Council has a fairly detailed calendar of when they're taking action, so that they kind of line up and time up actions that kind of best meet the changes that are happening with their regulations, and so I think there are some opportunities here to maybe think about this and factor in, obviously, the NMFS rulemaking process, to ensure that we can start lining up some of these changes more with fishing years and be less disruptive to the industry, wherever possible.

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Clay.

DR. PORCH: Just following up on Andy and Carrie's points, just to inform the council, as I have in the past, that we're making very good progress in just automating our calculation of indices of abundance from our surveys, and we're working now to get it up on the website, so that, basically, we're streamlining the whole process, from the point where we collect data, process it, create an index of abundance, so you can see abundance trends, and make it available to public. Hopefully, in most cases, that will happen in a matter of months.

Even for our video surveys, we may get that, because we've made big progress on our software for automatic image recognition. We're not there yet, but we've made great progress, even to the point where, for many species, we can do it on the vessel, as we're collecting the data, and so I'm hopeful that that efficiency will allow even our video surveys to be processed 7 much faster than we've been promising in the past.

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I think that the machinery is very nearly there, and so, when the council is ready to invoke a management procedure that is also streamlined, then we could certainly conduct the interim analyses based on those surveys in a very timely fashion, and, that way, you're getting much closer to the real-time data, but I certainly think, as Andy said, that it's quite doable to develop a management procedure that just automatically updates the catch advice based on index trends.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Clay. All right. Lots to think about, in terms of how we move forward with these interim analyses. Anything else on this topic? I think, at this point, we are scheduled for a break, and so when we would you like to come back?

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DR. FRAZER: We'll go ahead and take a fifteen-minute break, and so we'll come back at 9:55.

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(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: We are going to pick back up with Tab B, Number and we've got a discussion about implementation of the DESCEND Act of 2020, and I think -- Susan.

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MS. SUSAN BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chair. I just wanted to ask why the amberjack was struck from the agenda. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Fair question. Who would like to take that one? Ryan Rindone.

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DR. NANCE: I can take it, if you want.

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41 MR. RYAN RINDONE: Sure, Dr. Nance.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Come on up.

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45 That's a good question, and I'm glad that you asked DR. NANCE: it. At our meeting, the Southeast Fisheries Science Center came 46 and introduced a new R-based statistical software approach to 47 generate projections that had not been previously used in the 48

assessments.

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Historically, we understand that the projections are estimated independent of the base model. As we know, sometimes it's difficult to constrain static targets, such as a certain SPR value or constant removal rates and fixed sector analysis and those types of things, and so they have this R-based statistical software approach to be able to do that.

The projections that they have gave us looked very promising, but we only had a short time to look at them, and we wanted to have a full rundown of how this new projection system works, and so we've asked them to come back at our September 2021 meeting to present those new projections in their entirety, to show us how the models are made, and, also, we requested that we review SEDAR 70 again, just to make sure what was happening and to be able to make sure that that was still the best available science.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Dr. Nance.

DR. NANCE: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Susan, does that answer your question? All set. Okay. In that case, let's move into Tab B, Number 7, the DESCEND Act, and Peter Hood is going to talk to us about that. Go ahead, Peter.

#### DISCUSSION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DESCEND ACT OF 2020

MR. PETER HOOD: Thank you. If I can get the -- We did send a PowerPoint presentation. If we could throw that up, that would be great. What's on the screen right now is the codified text. Well, I will get started and just talk about it a little bit.

Basically, this is in response to the DESCEND Act, where, from Congress, we were basically given a directive to implement a requirement for either having venting tools or descending devices on vessels where the people onboard are fishing for reef fish.

42 MR. RINDONE: Peter, can you resend that, because none of us 43 have any record of any presentation.

45 MR. HOOD: Really? Okay. I sent it earlier this week. Okay.

47 MR. RINDONE: Maybe it went to our spam or clutter or special hidden Peter folder.

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**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** It might have been my fault, because I didn't forward it. Sorry.

MR. HOOD: All right. Let me -- The joys of --

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Bernie, I just sent it to Meetings. Sorry about that.

10 MR. HOOD: Okay. Did you send it then?

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Yes, I just sent it to Meetings.

14 MR. HOOD: Okay.

16 DR. FRAZER: Peter, if you just give us a second, we'll get it up on the board.

MR. HOOD: Okay. It we go to the first slide, basically this will appear in 622.30, which deals with required gear for reef fish, and, basically, it states that a venting tool or descending device must be on a vessel, and a person who is —Basically, a person must use the gear as specified for each gear type. The gear must be rigged and ready for use while fishing is occurring, and it must be on the vessel, and then the requirements will be effective through January 14, 2026. At some point, if you feel that these requirements should go forward, it certainly would be your option to have them extend beyond that, but, in terms of the Act, it's just through January 14, 2026.

For venting tool, the gist of the definition is that it must be capable of penetrating the abdomen of a fish to release gases in the body cavity for fish that are retrieved from depth. It must be a sharpened, hollow instrument that allows air to escape. The minimum size hollow instrument would be a sixteen-gauge needle or hollow tube, and certainly I think we have some language in there that suggest that, if somebody wants to use something bigger, that is actually better. Then the devices that are not hollow, such as a knife or an icepick, wouldn't be allowed or classified as a venting tool.

Then the other part is for descending devices, and this must be an instrument capable of releasing fish at-depth. It must be a weighted hook, lip clamp, or container that will hold a fish while it's being lowered, and, when it says container there, I think you've all seen the hooks or the lip clamp types, but containers are things like people using weighted milk crates and

things like that to lower a fish down.

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It must be capable of releasing the fish automatically by the device operator or by allowing a fish to escape on its own when at-depth, and so something like a SeaQualizer, and that's something that would release a fish once it had a fish down to a certain depth, or something like a Shelton descending device, and that's one where the operator would do like a quick pullup on their fishing pole, and the fish is going to slide off the hook, or, with something like a weighted milk crate, when you get it down to depth, the fish is able to swim out of that device.

It must have a minimum of a sixteen-ounce weight and a minimum sixty-foot length of line, and, where we came up with the sixteen-ounce weight and sixty-foot length of line, that basically comes from the South Atlantic Council's definition for what they require in the snapper grouper fishery. They went with a sixteen-ounce weight because that's something that they felt was commonly available. You can go into any bait and tackle shop and be able to find one.

Then the sixty-foot length of line, I mean, that basically gets a fish down to two atmospheres, and, whatever air is trapped in the abdomen, that would compress enough that the fish should be able to make its way down to the bottom, and I believe that's all I have.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Peter. You're just looking for questions from the council and any recommendations? Mara, I see your hand. Go ahead.

MS. LEVY: Right, and so, just to add a little bit more, the Act requires this, and the Act has definitions, and it has a definition of venting tool that basically says it's the definition given to it by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, and so that venting tool definition comes from the Gulf policies that you all put in place. It's essentially that policy, and we have tweaked the language a bit for the purposes of the regulations, but, if you look at the policy and that definition, they are almost exactly the same.

 Then the Act has a definition of descending device, which includes those first three bullets, and then the agency is just adding the more specificity about the minimum weight and the length of line, so that people know what the minimum requirements are, and we've made it consistent with the South Atlantic, to try and avoid any confusion, in terms of using this

stuff close to the Keys or around the jurisdictional boundary, and it just seemed wise to have the same definition.

I mean, if you have any comments, and there's not a whole lot of latitude here, with respect to what the agency can do, but they will do proposed and final rulemaking, and so there will be another opportunity during the proposed rule stage for the public to submit comments, and, obviously, the council can submit comments too, if desired.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Mara. I'm going to go to Greg, and then I've got a couple of questions. Go ahead.

DR. GREG STUNZ: Thank you, Martha. I just wanted to make a comment regarding the use of these devices, and, as many of us know, and we've tried to do this through an amendment for a while, and we never were successful, and, ultimately, it resulted in a policy, and then this act now is in place, but I wanted to point out that, related to the Great Red Snapper Count, but it has to do with descending, because we are interested in catch advice from that study, and the abundance, obviously, but there's a lot more to it, where we had a massive tagging study throughout the Gulf.

Part of that involved high-reward tagging, and we looked at exploitation rates, but all of those thousands of fish were descended using a descending device, a SeaQualizer in this case, and I think what lesson we really learned from that study was we got a lot of angler buy-in.

Well, number one, we paid high rewards, \$500 for a returned fish, but, those fish that we put in, we saw over a 30 percent return rate, and, in fact, we're getting a bunch back this season, post-study, and so the point being it really works, and I think, when the anglers, both commercial, for-hire, regular recreational anglers, started seeing that the fish that they either helped tag or captured are really surviving, there was a lot of buy-in, and so I just wanted to point out that I think some of the issues we had in the past, maybe not used and that sort of thing, really have gone away some, and the devices really do indeed work, and we're seeing a 30 percent return rate, and that's really off the charts. Typically, a good return rate is about 6 percent, and so that kind of puts into perspective that they do work, is what it comes down to. Thanks, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thank you, Greg. Susan, go ahead, and then I will go.

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MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Greg, I never got my t-shirt from my tag last year.

DR. STUNZ: Sorry, Susan. I will make sure you get that. Sorry.

MS. BOGGS: How does the funding that this council approved, the NFWF funding, play into this for all these descending devices, and now there's an article out about a Return 'Em Right program, and so how will this all work with this program, to get these descending devices in the hands of the fishermen, because there's a lot of funding out there to do this. Either that, or where will they be available for these fishermen to get?

Then I guess the last thing I would like to know is how will the fishermen know that they need to do this? Will there be some kind of, I guess, fishery notice when it goes into action, and how are these fishermen going to know? I guess that's the easiest way to ask the question. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Susan. I'm going to go to Dave Donaldson.

MR. DAVE DONALDSON: Thanks, Madam Chairman. Susan, the Return 'Em Right is actually a program that we're coordinating with NOAA Fisheries and Florida Sea Grant. Part of that is an outreach component, to notify anglers that these devices are available, and we're still in the planning stages of the project, but that's part of it, is to get the word out, so they know who to contact and where to get these devices, and so that's something that we're working on, and hopefully we'll be implementing here in the near future, later this year.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Emily.

 MS. EMILY MUEHLSTEIN: Hi, y'all. Sorry I can't join you, but I just wanted to add on to what Dave had said. As a part of that team for the Return 'Em Right program, I think the council probably remembers, a number of years ago, we considered actually doing a similar action to what the South Atlantic had done, with creating sort of at least some regulation that would allow for the use of venting tools and descending devices, and we kind of deferred action, in knowing that there was some money from the oil spill to put towards this Return 'Em Right project.

Just a little bit of a timeliness update on that, especially in relationship to this DESCEND Act, we worked pretty closely with

the folks who put together the DESCEND Act with the Return 'Em Right team, to make sure that this didn't interrupt the funding like a council regulation may have, and so the funding will not be interrupted, sort of based on one of the clauses in the DESCEND Act, and that's important to know.

Then the next thing is, timing-wise, actually in September, we are preparing to launch the first portion of the Return 'Em Right program, and that is going to be targeted specifically to federally-permitted charter and headboat captains, permit holders, and crew. In September, when that launch happens, those folks will have the opportunity to do a quick online module, to sort of sign a little bit of a commitment form, and then they will be sent a package, which is valued at about \$100, and it has all of the things that they will need to properly release reef fish.

Then, the following year, in 2022, probably around the same time, we will start opening up the private recreational campaign, and we will be doing a similar module and commitment and sending devices to private recreational anglers, and so these two things, the DESCEND Act and the Return 'Em Right, and are actually kind of working side-by-side. They are not related, but we will be supplying both education and devices to folks through that Return 'Em Right program that will be compliant with the DESCEND Act requirements.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thank you, Emily. Hang on the line, because I am going to have questions for you, but I am going to go back to Susan, and she's had her hand up.

 MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Emily, and I do appreciate this, the information, and I guess my question would be I understand the charter fleet, and it's a smaller, confined group, and it's easy to access, but I would think waiting an additional year to reach out to your recreational anglers, who are pretty unlimited -- I would like to see maybe that come a little bit sooner than September of 2022, and is that a possibility, or a way to go ahead and get some of them using the devices for earlier in 2022?

 MS. MUEHLSTEIN: That's something that I can certainly bring back to the team. It's a seven-year project, and I think, when we were planning the rollout of the seven-year project, it was not related to the DESCEND Act and their timeline, but I guess, in light of the fact that this DESCEND Act -- Probably the requirements will go into place before that September 2022, and we would like the opportunity to get anglers equipped before

then -- I think it's something that I can bring back to the project team, for sure, and see if it's something that they're going to be able to consider.

You know, we have to look at the logistics of actually being able to launch the modules and get the devices produced. One of the hard things is that SeaQualizer is actually a very small company, and they're going to have to ramp up production on behalf of us, and so I will definitely look into it, and I will get back to you, but I am not sure about the feasibility of it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Susan, and thanks, Emily. My questions, I guess, were sort of along the line of Susan's, and so, if I'm remembering correctly from the DESCEND Act, and, NMFS people, please correct me if I'm wrong, but this requirement has to be in place by this upcoming January, right, like January of 2022? Okay. Peter is nodding his head yes.

So this is going to be law on the books in early 2022, and we have this RESTORE program and Return 'Em Right, I guess happening in the background, and then we also have -- In this rule, we have basically a sunset clause in 2026, and so it seems to me that, one, first of all, Susan is right that we need to tell people that this is going to be the law in January, and we probably need to start telling people now, and, two, I mean, is there a way now to think about all these things that are happening with RESTORE, and I think the council -- It would be good to get an update on what is happening with that not, and not just the distribution, but, also, if I'm remembering correctly, Emily, there was a bunch of research to go along with this as well, right?

MS. MUEHLSTEIN: Yes, absolutely. There was both some socioeconomic research as well as some biological research that is actually being administered through the Gulf States, and I bet Dave has some more specifics on that, because I am sort of focused more on the outreach launch part of the project.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. So what I'm getting at is now we have this sunset in here, and so I guess, if the council -- It probably needs to keep in mind that sunset, right, and all this research that may be happening in the background, and we, presumably, would want to be informed by that work moving forward, if we wanted to remove the sunset or the council take action to make this a long-term regulation.

I don't know that we need to get into the weeds of exactly what's happening right here, but it seems like, when

appropriate, we probably, sooner rather than later -- It would be nice to get an update at the council level about what's going on, and certainly, for the RESTORE group and the Return 'Em Right group, I guess just to think about the work that they are doing now, in light of these new deadlines, and I think that would be very helpful for the council, and those are just my thoughts. Mara.

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MS. LEVY: Well, I just want to make clear that the law itself becomes effective January of 2022, regardless of what NMFS does. NMFS rulemaking does not do that. The law sunsets on its own, regardless of this rule, and so that's in the law. If the council wanted to do some sort of framework action or something to put in a regulatory requirement for the council process, that would be fine, but those things are in the law itself.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Kevin and then Susan.

MR. ANSON: Just going back to the presentation that Peter provided, the venting tool description, it says a sixteen-gauge needle, and so I looked at the Act, and I didn't see anything as far as specifications for any of the venting tools, and so I guess this came from the agency based on prior -- Is this from somewhere else?

MS. LEVY: That's from the Gulf policy.

MR. ANSON: So we had some discussion, I thought, during that process of a maximum diameter, and did that ever make it into the policy, the maximum diameter? Do we have one?

MS. LEVY: No, we don't have a maximum, but it says, "a larger gauge needle is preferred, in order to allow more air to escape", but you didn't set a maximum.

MR. ANSON: Again, I'm trying to go back to the conversations, and I think Dylan Hubbard brought a sample of a homemade -- He had some surgical stainless-steel tubing or something like that that he did, and there was some question as to whether it was worthwhile or not, the larger diameter you got, and that's all. I'm just trying to think of that again. That's all. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Kevin. Susan.

MS. BOGGS: I just would like some clarification, and, Madam Chair, I don't know who would answer this question, and so I'm assuming -- Will Coast Guard be involved in enforcing this, as well as local law enforcement? Who is going to be looking at

this?

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I don't know who wants to answer that, but, I mean, certainly I think the states could enforce this, just through their JEA, and I would assume the Coast Guard would be able to as well, but I see our Coast Guard rep walked away, but those are just my best guesses there.

I had one more, I guess, question or comment that I've been getting from folks. I have been getting questions from spear fishermen about how this regulation would apply to them. At least my read of the draft rule language here is that, if they are fishing, whether they have hook-and-line gear onboard or not, this requirement would apply to them, and is that correct, Mara?

MS. LEVY: I mean, the Act just says it's unlawful for a person onboard a commercial or recreational vessel to fish for Gulf reef fish in the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Economic Zone without possessing onboard the vessel a venting tool or a descending device that is rigged and ready for use while fishing is occurring, and so it does not distinguish the type of fishing.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thank you for that clarification. Tom.

DR. FRAZER: I was kind of waiting for some of this discussion to wrap-up, because I have a couple of questions for Greg, if you will indulge me for a minute. Again, I always appreciated the amount of work that was done as part of the Great Red Snapper Count, and the fact that you tagged thousands of fish and had a 30 percent, greater than 30 percent, kind of return rate.

A couple of things that I wanted to know, and, as part of that study, were you able to estimate quantitatively what the discard mortality rate was for those fish? That's the first one.

 DR. STUNZ: Tom, we're working on that, and that was part of our exploitation work that's going on that Matt Catalano was leading, and we haven't really presented that to the SSC and others, because that wasn't the focus of the meeting we had, but, yes, we're working on looking at that rate, but I don't have what it is right now, and they're still working through that.

DR. FRAZER: Sure, and so, at the very least though, given those preliminary numbers, that's really high exploitation rate, and I'm just curious, and I will have another one after this, but,

with regard to the Science Center, does that jibe well with kind of the F values, or the mortality rates, that you're working with in the assessment models? Clay?

DR. PORCH: I mean, it's in the ballpark. It's a little different from some of the values that we use, but those could be refined, for sure.

DR. FRAZER: Okay. Greg.

DR. STUNZ: Tom, to that point also, that exploitation study, and I don't want to get into the detail, into the weeds, here, but the way it was designed is, yes, that's a high exploitation rate, but we wanted those fish to be caught, and it wasn't just randomly scattered throughout the Gulf, for a very specific designed reason that we can talk about later, and Clay is familiar with that, and we have plans to get with the Science Center to discuss all those sort of details.

The other just brief thing that I wanted to mention, since we were talking about venting, and I know I've brought this up to this group, but there's a lot of new people, and maybe new people in the audience, but venting does do just as well as descending these fish. The key, of course, there is if it's done right, and some of our SSC members, Dr. Sean Powers and Steven Scyphers, did some real clever studies, where they showed people pictures of fish and asked them where to vent it, and you can imagine where it all came in, and many of them were not in the right spot, and most people wanted it in the stomach that's coming out of the mouth, which is not what you want to do. It should be inserted in the abdomen.

I know that Sea Grant and other programs, and, Dave, maybe your program can build that in, in terms of the proper way to vent and that sort of thing, but it is effective, but it's only effective because it's done properly, and so that's kind of my comment there.

DR. FRAZER: All right. Thanks, Greg. I really appreciate you filling me in on that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I've got a couple of other hands that want to jump in on that. Ryan and then Dave.

MR. RINDONE: Thanks, Madam Chair. Dr. Stunz, do you have a timeline that you and Dr. Catalano expect that release mortality information to be available? I'm just thinking about the research track assessment that's getting spooled up for red

snapper.

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DR. STUNZ: He is very close, Ryan, and I can follow-up and see where he is with that, and that reminds me that maybe too at some point that it might be good to have him come talk about that exploitation and that for this council, because it's another piece of the Snapper Count that is very important, but it just kind of goes under the radar.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Dave.

MR. DONALDSON: Thanks, Madam Chair. Regarding a presentation at the next meeting, we can certainly have our project coordinator, who is involved in this, come talk about the research. You're correct that we've started a couple of research projects, and, while we probably won't have any preliminary results by October, we can at least give a more indepth update on what's going on, and then maybe have Emily's team on the outreach side give an update as well, or have someone at NOAA, but, yes, we can certainly do that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Great. Yes, I appreciate that. I just want to make sure that we're putting all the pieces together here, especially when we potentially have a decision point in front of us, just in a couple of years, because it's going to sneak up on us.

MR. DONALDSON: The DESCEND Act wasn't -- When we first started developing this project, the DESCEND Act wasn't really on our radar, and so that's something that we may need to adjust and take into account.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Awesome. Anything else on DESCEND? Peter, are you good? Do you have everything you need? Okay. Awesome. All right. I think that takes us to the updates on the state 2021 red snapper management programs, and so I know a number of folks have sent in presentations on that, and so let's go ahead and go state-by-state, and we'll start with Texas, since we are here in San Antonio.

### UPDATES OF 2021 RED SNAPPER STATE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

MR. ROBIN RIECHERS: Yes, and welcome, everyone, to San Antonio. We're glad you're here. We started our season on January 1, with our state-water season open, and then we continued until when we opened the federal-water Gulf as well on June 1, and we closed them -- That season ran through August 4.

 We are currently, as of last Sunday, at 30,730 fish, two-hundred-and-sixteen-thousand-and-a-little-bit-of-change in pounds, and, basically, we're at 81 to eighty-one-and-a-half percent of our quota, at this point in time, roughly.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thank you, Robin. All right. Let's move to the east then, unless there is any questions for Robin on that quick update. It looks like everybody is good. Okay. Chris.

MR. CHRIS SCHIEBLE: I think you all got a copy of the PowerPoint yesterday. I tried to keep this as similar as possible to the one that you got last August, which was an LA Creel update and a snapper season update.

Slide 2 is basically the assignment draw and compilation of LA Creel to-date, and so the drawn assignments are the same, and you can see the 682 on that, completed assignments in 2020 versus 2021, and there's a couple more, and, obviously, the difference there is going to be the hurricane season last year, and we know all of us got slammed pretty well, and that will come into play a little bit later here, as we start talking about effort.

Missed, or incomplete, assignments are very similar, and so there's not much difference on that either, and then total complete trips surveyed is 6,082 in 2020 and 5,014 in 2021. As you know, last year, there were a lot of folks on the water, because of COVID, I guess, restrictions or quarantines or whatever, and so that's likely the difference in the number of trips surveyed last year versus this year.

Then the average number of completed assignments is very similar as well, and there's not too much difference there, and then number of fish counted by staff, and, last year, we had 33,502, and, this year, it's 38,946, to-date. Also, it's fairly similar.

 Then number of fish reported, and so that's where we interview anglers, and they either don't have time to allow us to count their fish, and they're kind of in a hurry, and so they report what they caught, versus us actually putting eyes on the fish. Last year, obviously, it's incrementally higher, at 27,784, versus 11,182, because a lot of anglers didn't want to interact with people at the docks, rightly so, because of COVID restrictions, and so the number was higher, the reported number was higher, last year than this year.

Then total red snapper counted so far, last year, it was 3,332,

and it's 3,031 this year, and it's fairly similar, to-date, and then the red snapper -- I'm sorry. That was the counted and reported combined, and then the next category is total red snapper counted, hands-on, and that's 2,166 last year and 2,674 this year. Then total trips with red snapper harvested, we were at 419 last year and 371 this year.

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Moving on Slide Number 3, that is our total effort expanded out, and so comparing 2020 to 2021, and, as we all know, a lot of people hit the water last year, because of quarantine for COVID. In Week 21 of last year, that spike that you see on the graph there in the dark green line, and that is the highest weekly effort we have on record for LA Creel, which is last year, and, compared to this year, and that's the orange-colored line there, it's significantly different. The only other week we had higher than that was in 2014, Week 24.

We have the second-highest weekly effort, during Week 21, of 2021, which is 127,560 trips, and only to be surpassed by Week 24 in 2014, as I mentioned earlier. Also, the majority of the effort, 96 percent, is from inshore private trips, which was 122,565, and the offshore private trips were 4,955, and that's compared to what we've seen around the snapper opening for the offshore charter trips, and that's about 229, or closer to 25 percent of what we typically see for an opener.

That's the private offshore effort only, in comparison to last year, and you can see the difference, and so this year is the lighter-colored line, the light-orange color, and there is a large spike more recently, here in the past few weeks, compared to last year, and I think the difference there is, obviously, weather. I mean, we were dealing with quite a few tropical storms and hurricanes last year that may have hampered the offshore effort.

 If we go to the next slide, Number 5, you can see the difference, and so private inshore effort was incrementally higher last year than this year, and that's -- As we all know, we had record boat sales, and record boat registrations and record license sales, and all of that was going on last year, and it's evident by the inshore effort, and that's primarily where that took place, and this year is a little bit I would say higher than average, but it's more normal than what you would expect from what happened last year.

Moving on, Slide 6 is this year's red snapper season. Our allocation for the state and charter harvest is 832,493 pounds, and we started on May 28 in both state and federal waters. We

run weekends only, and Friday, Saturday, and Sunday is the weekend for us, and we include the Monday of Memorial Day and Labor Day.

The daily bag limit is the same as last year, two fish per person with a sixteen-inch size limit, and the next slide, Number 7, is our to-date landings graph, which we send out weekly, and so this one here is for the first week of August, and that's the most recent one, and, this Thursday, we'll have one that comes out again, which will be the most recent for the previous weekend. We go about a week behind in our landings updates, and we're well on track, as you can see by this graph, to make it through Labor Day, at the current rate of extraction.

We plan to most likely shut down the season after Labor Day Weekend, to get our numbers of catch up and see where we're at and what allocation is remaining, and then we may go back to our commission at that point and see if they want to decide on changing the season structure to finish out the year. Potential options could be going seven days a week, like we did in the past, two years ago, to finish out our allocation, or stay where we're at.

Then the final slide, Number 8, is the landings to-date table, and it shows -- You can see the week structure on here, and Week 31 is the most recent, and Week 32 landings data will come out this Thursday, and we're currently at 66 percent of our running total allocation through that week. Then the update most recent one will come out this week. Any questions?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any questions for Chris? Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Chris, for the presentation. Going back to Slide 2, you indicate that approximately 400 trips for red snapper -- I assume those are sampled this year, and is that correct?

MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes, and so that's actual trips counted at dockside.

 MR. STRELCHECK: Okay. How does that compare to the number of trips that would be reported for red snapper, or remind me again -- You have a dockside survey, and then you're expanding that based on permitted effort, and is that correct?

MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes, and so the effort is derived from the call surveys, and that's weekly call effort that's incorporated with this, and so, when you see number of trips intercepted, that's

coming from dockside, and that's actual trips intercepted on the dock.

MR. STRELCHECK: Okay. Then, from a compliance standpoint, what are your compliance rates these days with the offshore permits that you require?

MR. SCHIEBLE: Our ROLP? Well, we haven't had many citations, that I know of, as far as enforcement and people that are fishing without the ROLP, the recreational offshore landing permit, and so I would say the compliance is pretty good.

MR. STRELCHECK: Okay. Maybe I can ask it a different way. If you intercept someone that doesn't have the permit, you make adjustments though, in terms of your catch estimates, correct, for expanding for the universe of non-permitted entities?

MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes, and so, if the dockside intercept comes across an angler that doesn't have an ROLP, and they ask do you have one or do you not have one, and that's one of the questions that is done. Then that data is taken back and separated out.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Susan.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Chris, for the information. I have two questions. One, is LA Creel -- Are you required to report, all anglers, and, number two, you commented, and I didn't think that I understood, and so how do you report? I know, in Alabama, in Tails 'n Scales, how they report, but how do you report to LA Creel if you don't do the dockside intercept?

MR. SCHIEBLE: LA Creel is not mandatory reporting. The dockside intercept takes place, obviously, at the docks when the anglers come in, and there's an electronic reporting option that takes place, and that goes through the ROLP app, and anglers can report electronically after the fact, if they want.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead, Susan.

MS. BOGGS: Last question. How many -- You may or may not know this answer, and you can certainly get back to me, but how many anglers are registered in Louisiana with a -- Do you call it a federal permit? I'm not sure what you all call it, a reef fish permit, for your private recreational anglers.

MR. SCHIEBLE: You mean the ROLP holders? I don't know the total number on that. I mean, if you're fishing for snapper,

you have to have it, even though it's free, and so they register online and fill it out, and they don't pay a fee for it, but I don't know the total number.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thank you, Chris. Let's move on to Mississippi.

GENERAL JOE SPRAGGINS: As you can see there, the Mississippi red snapper season framework, we opened on Friday, May 28, for seven days a week, and we closed on Monday, July 5, 2021. We reopened again on Friday, August 5, 2021, and we closed on Sunday August 8, 2021. We reopened on Friday, August 13, and we are open seven days a week. To date, the season has been open for fifty-four days.

The reason we closed on July 5 is we do that every year, and one of the things is to be able to make sure that we do a reassessment at that point. If we haven't anywhere close to reached our numbers -- Obviously, if we had reached them prior to that, we would have closed prior to that, but we look at that and then reevaluate, to make sure that we do not reach the overfishing limit. We do not want to get there. We want to make sure our ACT and ACL -- That we follow it 100 percent.

We close for several weeks and reassess and look at it and see what will happen and if there is a feasibility to open any further at that point.

As you can see here, you can look at the numbers. Obviously, the first month, from 5/28 to 5/31, that weekend, it was a huge weekend, and we had over a thousand trips, and that was Memorial Day weekend, and everybody in the world wanted to go out, and you can see the numbers that we caught here, and we reached 27.3 percent in that one day, or three days.

 As you can see, after that, things dropped off drastically, as they always do in Mississippi. We have just a small amount of boats that are going out, and you can see, even up to the point that we opened up that weekend on August, 8/6 through 8/8, we had 579 trips during that timeframe, and that's over a severalday trip now, and it's not just one day, but if you can notice that we average on the weeks -- That we average a little over 300, around 300, trips, 250 to 300 trips a week, and not very many people -- There's not that many boats.

Just to give you an idea, I was out on the Gulf of Mexico on the 47  $4^{\rm th}$  of July, riding with Marine Patrol, and we went to the hotspots, and I call it a hotspot, because it's where all the

islands -- It's where everybody is sitting and seeing what's happening, and we didn't see a thousand boats on the whole Gulf, and that's counting every skiff and everything else who wanted to go out there, and so we didn't have a thousand boats in the Gulf of Mexico, as far as Mississippi is concerned, in general, overall, but we look at it very hard. We are continuing to monitor where we're at.

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As you can see, to today, we have an estimated harvest of 109,906.9 pounds. Our ACT is 136,395, and we're at 80.6 percent at this point. Our ACL is 151,550, and we're at 72.5 percent of that.

Our Tails 'n Scales, which is a mandatory program, and a mandatory program is that you must have a Tails 'n Scales when you go snapper fishing, and, if you do not, and you're intercepted, you not only get a ticket for not having Tails 'n Scales, but you also lose your fish.

It's a very strong issue in Mississippi, and we have a -- We're pretty good with that. We only -- You know, we really have two sides. If you go to the east or west of Ship Island, you can pretty much -- We can stop you. We can tell whether you're going out into the deep water and catching fishing, because we've got kind of a little bottleneck there, and we can put marine patrol there, and we can make sure that people are -- We're doing an average of 10 percent, a little over 10 percent, of all snapper fish that are filed through the Tails 'n Scales. We intercept a little over 10 percent of them, and that's a pretty good look at it.

By doing that, and looking at it, and going back and recalibrating, we're at over 95 percent compliance, and that's pretty good, when you think about that. 95 percent of all the people that are complying. It didn't take very many people very long to lose their fish, because they realized that they were going to fall in and do what needed to be done.

I can tell you right now that Mississippi is working as hard as anything in the Gulf to make sure that we follow the rules. You can go back and look, and we have never overfished, and we have worked very hard to do what we need to do, and we follow ours, and our Tails 'n Scales is probably one of the best programs in the United States, and it is very accurate, and it's about as accurate as anything could be. We will be glad to give anybody data on Tails 'n Scales and explain how accurate it is, but, with that, I will leave it for any questions.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thank you, General Spraggins. Susan.

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MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you, General Spraggins, for the information. Would you please remind me, and does Tails 'n Scales only collect data on red snapper, or are there other species included?

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: It's only red snapper. We are looking at expanding it to some others, but it's a pretty expensive project to take it to that point, and it costs us quite a bit of money every year just to do the red snapper itself, and we are a small state, and we only have a small amount of fishermen compared to the other states in the Gulf.

#### CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Dale.

MR. DIAZ: Can you go back a slide? Right there. I just want to point something out here. I talked to Mississippi staff earlier this week, and I am going to talk about some stuff later, but, on the busiest time that Mississippi had, in four days, the  $28^{\rm th}$ ,  $29^{\rm th}$ ,  $30^{\rm th}$ , and  $31^{\rm st}$ , Tails 'n Scales logged 1,027 boats.

They told me that the PSE for Tails 'n Scales consistently runs below 5 percent, and so that's highly accurate, and so that comes to 256 boats a day, during the very busiest time that Mississippi has seen this year, and so I just want to make a note of that, that that 256 boats a day is what they have seen this year, during the time when the most fish was harvested. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Dale. Any other questions on Mississippi? All right. Let's move into Alabama then.

MR. ANSON: I want to provide a summary as to how we started of the season, and so, for the 2020 season, we did not exceed the private recreational quota, and the private recreational quota that we manage includes state charter boats, state-licensed only, and not federally-permitted charter boats.

No payback was needed, and we utilized the same quota that we had in 2020, and so our 2021 quota was just over a million pounds. The private recreational red snapper season for 2021 consisted of four-day weekends, which were Friday through Monday, and the season began on Friday, May 28.

We continued with the two-fish per person daily bag limit and a sixteen-inch total length minimum size limit, and, as Chris

mentioned, we also provide weekly updates, and we provide those to National Marine Fisheries Service, and then we post information at our department's website, and the weblink is provided there.

We did, for 2021, include, for mandatory reporting, greater amberjack and gray triggerfish. We had voluntary reporting for those two species in 2019 and 2020.

This is the latest graphic. If you were to go to that website, you would see this graphic here, and it depicts how many pounds have been harvested, again, for both private recreational vessels, or anglers, and those anglers on state charter boats, and we have harvested 845,196 pounds, through this last previous weekend, and we will also be creating updates through this last weekend, probably posting them either on Thursday or on Friday, but that 845,000 pounds represents about 76 percent of the quota for this year, and, in the graphic, you will also see that the red line depicts the 2021 season harvest, and then the light-blue line that you see is the result of the 2019 season and where it ended, and then the dark-blue line there depicts last year's season.

You will also note, on the red line there, around Day 22, Tropical Storm Claudette made landfall in Louisiana, and that impacted our weather, and it impacted people's ability to go fishing, and you can see, around Day 22 through Day 30, the line remains relatively flat, and then Tropical Storm Fred made landfall on August 16, and that impacted the tail-end, or Day 81, and so we didn't have as much of an increase in landings as we had experienced in prior weeks.

Some statistics for the 2021 season, similar to what Louisiana had provided, and so we had a landing report, and it's a mandatory program. A vessel representative, which could be the captain, but it's somebody just designated to be reporting for the vessel, and we had 5,866 reports for private vessels submitted through Snapper Check, and then 546 reports, so far, submitted through the  $16^{\rm th}$  of August for state-licensed charter boats.

Then you can see the additional metrics there, and we require anglers to be reported on those landing reports, the number of landed fish to be reported, and then the number of dead discards that are reported for both private vessels and state charter vessels are also there.

The number of dockside assignments that have been issued, we

don't issue these by mode, fishing mode, or vessel type. You all may recall, those that have been following this, that we get our assignment draw from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

We provide the same pressure information and utilize essentially the same register of sites as is used for the APAIS survey, and we request that they develop the draws for our Snapper Check assignments. Snapper Check assignments are conducted independent from the APAIS draws, and that's the primary reason why we asked them to develop the assignment draws, is to make sure there's no overlap in sites selected, the same sites selected on the same day and hour block, and so part of that process though is that there is no differentiation between a site that has private fishing vessel activity that is offshore versus charter boat fishing vessel activity that is offshore.

They're both combined as an offshore site, and so we were issued 119 sites, of which we would be expected to find private vessels, or state charter vessels, so far, through the August 16 time period, for red snapper, but, again, there are some sites that are included in that assignment draw that are almost predominantly, or exclusively, sites that have the federal charter boat activity.

Anyways, the number of dockside assignments that were completed were 102, and assignments can be cancelled because a sampler gets sick, or, in the case of many of these, they were cancelled because of weather impacts, and then, as we got into the first part of August, after August 2, assignments that are drawn at those sites where there is almost exclusively federal charter boat activity were not sampled.

The number of vessels that were surveyed so far, 288 vessels were encountered by our staff at dockside surveys, and forty-one state guideboats were encountered, and you can see the number of anglers that were surveyed during those interviews at dockside, 1,234 for private vessels, and 163 state-licensed vessels, and number of landed fish that were observed at those interviews, or during those interviews, for both modes of fishing. Then, at the bottom, you'll see the number of fish that we weighed. So far, 780 fish for private vessels, private anglers, and 152 for state-licensed vessels.

To give you a little bit of background on this, in case people have been watching, or looking at our website and watching the weekly updates, there has been a flattening of the curve, so to speak, from the start of July, and so I wanted to use this opportunity to explain a little bit of that.

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Estimates, for the purposes of our notifying the public, are updated weekly, but the mean fish weight and the adjustment to the final estimate for non-reported trips are based on the results from dockside sampling that occurs within a wave, and so we accumulate all of that information within a wave period, and a wave, again, is the definition of a two-month sampling period, and that is also used in the APAIS survey.

Essentially, you start over, if you will, within that wave, for your average weight and your non-reported adjustment, trip adjustment, and so estimate trend lines can vary over time, depending upon several variables that occur within that wave, and there can be changes in the reporting rate from the beginning of the wave to the end of the wave, and/or the mean fish weight and charter permit status, and so we update, periodically, the federally-permitted vessels that NMFS permits.

We go to their website and download the permit information there, and then we also update, from our state license charter boat sales, a register of vessels that we identify as being charter vessels, and that information is applied against the landing report so that we can segregate those trips as to whether they are private vessels or charter vessels, and so that can change over time within a wave period.

The sampling weighting of the interviews and the fish weight, actually, that we collect within individual weeks, based on the sampling weighting that is derived from, again, the pressure value that is assigned to sampling site and then the weights that are then also applied based on the proportion of anglers that are interviewed and not interviewed, as well as even the number of fish that are weighed, versus those fish that are not weighed, within an interview.

All of that, again, is to be commensurate with APAIS sample weighting procedures, and that is what helped us to get the program certified for the start of the 2017 season, and so, if you look at these two graphics here, they're of two different weeks through the latter part of the season.

The top one there is from the estimates through July 19, and the bottom graphic there is from August 16, and so the Wave 4 is July 1 through August 31, and so we're talking about Wave 4 and this change in the trend line, or the trajectory in the estimate, and so the flattening of the trend line, as you see in the lower picture that is circled there by the red-dotted line, is due to a reduced average weekly fish weight, and an improved,

albeit slightly, but improved reporting rate that was observed based on our dockside sampling that occurred throughout the wave period. I have summarized that in the next slide.

The cumulative weekly metrics from the dockside survey, landing reports, and estimates of red snapper harvest from private recreational vessels during the 2021 season, and so this does not include state-licensed vessels. This is only the private recreational fishery, but you can see it starts off with the season, Week 1, and that's in Wave 3, and Wave 3 encompasses the red snapper weeks of the season, Week 1 through Week 5, and so that would be the last part, the last week, of May through the end of June would be Wave 3.

Going across the top there, you see the number of matched survey vessels to landing reports, and then the next column there is survey vessels, and so those are the number of vessels that we have encountered during Week 1, or whatever weeks of sampling that occurred there, for all the assignments that were completed.

Then the next column there is the reporting rate, and this is the reporting rate as it's calculated based on the sampling weighting and not just the straight percentage of the matched vessel to the survey vessel, but it's based on the weighting of those particular vessels that are interviewed and then whether or not they are matched or not, and to get a matched vessel to a landing report is one that has, in the landing report, the same vessel registration number on the same day, the same number of anglers, the same number of fish that are reported harvested within a three-and-a-half-hour time block of when the actual interview occurred, based on our samplers' time that is recorded on the interview.

You can see, in Week 1, the 0.3825 is the reporting rate, essentially of 38 percent, and so 38 percent of the trips that were reported -- We estimate that, of the trips that are reported, 38 percent of them were reported, and so that -- You can see, from Week 1 in Wave 3, we had an improvement in reporting from 38 percent to 45 percent, and then, in Wave 4, you can see also that it goes from a weekly reporting rate of 45 percent, and it ticks up a little bit throughout the period, to ending at 46 percent for that week.

 You can see, the further along for the number of fish weighed, the mean weight of those fish, based on all of the fish that were counted, or weighed, up to that point, and then the number of landing reports that were submitted, again cumulative, for the period of time, number of estimated vessel trips, based on the reporting rate, and then the estimated angler trips, estimated landed fish, estimated dead discards, and then the estimated harvest includes essentially the number of landed fish and dead discards multiplied by the mean weight for that week.

You can see it tracks through the time, and the harvest estimate increases, and so you get to Week 6, and Weeks 6, 7, and 8, surrounded by the yellow-dashed-line box, corresponds to that graphic to the prior page, where it was circled, and you can see the metrics there, and you can see the biggest factor, more than likely, was the increase in the average weight of red snapper.

 We measured, between Weeks 6 and 7, thirty-one fish, and you can see those thirty-one fish were probably quite large, and it doubled, effectively, or nearly doubled, the average weight that was estimated for those fish caught in that wave.

Then, the following week, we sampled another twenty-three fish, and those fish were also quite large, because it really didn't impact the average weight, but, as you get into Week 9, we weighed an additional fifty-two fish, and then the average weight drops from 12.13 pounds to 9.7 pounds, and so that's two-and-a-half pounds off a twelve-pound average weight is roughly a 25 percent or so reduction, and so that's automatically going to impact all of the trips that occurred during that wave, and those average weights can automatically impact your harvest estimate.

Anyway, that just gives you -- It's a lot of information, I understand, but it kind of gives a good insight as to how the program works and how we get the data from dockside and from that information reported by the anglers. We go through the weekly process to generate the graphic, but understand that, essentially, we're talking about wave estimates, when we're talking about the quota, and that is my last slide for the presentation.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thank you, Kevin. Are there any questions for Kevin? Tom.

DR. FRAZER: Thanks, Kevin, for going through that. I have a question on this one, and I was just trying to figure it out. If you take any row in that table, right, and, in the estimated harvest, it's an average -- If you take the average mean weight by the number of landed fish, I guess reduced by the number of discards or something, right, but I just wanted to make sure that the weight that you're using, when you multiply by the

landings, is really an average over the wave. I mean, you can't make the math work when you walk through a row, and so --

MR. ANSON: Yes, and so it is cumulative over the time period, correct, yes, and it is landed fish and dead discards. The estimated dead discards goes into the harvest.

DR. FRAZER: Okay. Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any other questions? Okay. I will just give a quick, very quick, update on Florida and our season this year. We opened on June 4 and stayed open through July 28, for continuous days, a fifty-five-day season.

Our staff have been working very hard to get an estimate, and I just got one in my email just a little bit ago, and it is very preliminary for June, and they are projecting that we harvested about just under 1.2 million pounds. However, there's a couple of data issues that they're looking into, and so I suspect that this estimate is going to change as they work out some issues.

We've also been, the last couple of years, using a projection model, to just kind of figure out where we are relative to the quota before we actually have our State Reef Fish Survey data in-hand, and that model is projecting that we will be well within our quota for this year, and so the data for July are still coming in for the State Reef Fish Survey, and you all probably know that we have a mail survey that goes out at the end of the month, and so those July surveys went out in August, and, since it's still -- Since we are still in August, we are still getting surveys there.

We also pull from MRIP data to increase our sample size, and so, as we get little bits and pieces of data, we will be updating our numbers. Typically, what we'll do is we'll report to our commission in the fall about where we are, and then, depending on where we are, if we have some ability to reopen, that potentially could be on the table.

 We were able to do that last year, although, unfortunately, we had a number of storms in the fall over the weekends when we opened, and we had some storms, as Alabama mentioned, impact our season this summer as well, Claudette, and just some not great weather weekends as well, into July, and so that's where we are right now. Any questions about Florida? Dale.

MR. DIAZ: You said you all make some projections. What do you all use to make the projections, Martha?

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I mean, they have basically created a projection model, I think sort of like what Andy's folks used to do when they would project a federal season, and so they project out a season for us, and that's how we kind of figure out where we want to go with our days, and then, also, looking at what catches should be, and it's actually been pretty spot-on the last couple of years, and so they're looking at certainly effort, and they're looking at weather days and sea conditions and all that stuff, and so it has worked pretty well for us. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Actually, I have a question for both you and Kevin. I've gotten a lot of feedback, particularly from the for-hire industry, this summer that catch rates have fallen, and fishing hasn't been as good. Kevin, it seems to be borne out, with regard to some of the data and trends you're seeing, in terms of at least slower catch rates, or accumulation, to get to the quota.

I'm a little surprised from what you just said, Martha, about the preliminary estimate of landings for Florida, but I'm curious if you're hearing the same thing, in getting concerned calls from fishermen.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I haven't, and this is one of the reasons why they're looking into these data, Andy, and there are some funky things coming out of the data, and so I have heard, from west/central Florida, that it was a great season. I have heard, in the Panhandle, there were a lot of weather days. Not so much that fishing was difficult, but just it was difficult to get out on the water.

Typically, we do see effort and catch drop off in July. It's usually significantly lower than June, and that's, I think, typical for a lot of species that start in the summer also, and so that's at least what I'm hearing. I don't know if, Kevin, you have anything.

MR. ANSON: I was going to mention that too, that, typically, in July, we do see kind of a tailing-off, for red snapper at least, on average catches. There is -- We have always said that there is limited habitat within about twenty or twenty-five miles of off Alabama, and that's where most people go to fish, initially, and it's where the catching is good and easy and cheapest, for time and for fuel to put in the boat, and so they will go and hit those areas at the beginning of the season, and that's both charter boats and private boats, and then, as those fish get

knocked back, those folks that are more of, literally, the weekend warriors will kind of drop off, and you probably noticed, or could notice, if you look at the number of landing reports, we have -- Just like Mississippi, our first two weeks are the highest reports that we receive.

Then it kind of trails off, and we get more of a consistent fishing effort throughout the remainder of the season, but we do see a little dip in catches in July, typically, and we did experience it this year.

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Susan.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just one question for you. I do know that you all collect data on all species, and is it mandatory reporting for your anglers?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: No, and we have -- Our State Reef Fish Survey covers thirteen different reef fish, and we have a dockside sampling program, and then we have a monthly mail survey, which does not go out to every angler, but we have a pretty good sample frame on that, and so chances are, if you're signed up for it, you will get it at some point, and I've gotten it, and so a lot of times we hear from people that you never see the survey, and nobody ever comes to talk to me, but I do hear from people, all the time, that they got the State Reef Fish Survey in the mail, and so that's good. Anything else for Florida's report? Awesome. Okay.

Let's move on to our next item, which that takes us to discussion of the red snapper recreational data calibration and recreational catch limits, and I don't know, Mr. Rindone, if you want to do the action guide for that, and then we can kick it down to Andy and friends.

# DISCUSSION OF FINAL DOCUMENT - FRAMEWORK ACTION: GULF OF MEXICO RED SNAPPER RECREATIONAL DATA CALIBRATION AND RECREATIONAL CATCH LIMITS

MR. RINDONE: It sounds like a morning show. I will be staying after to give out autographs, I'm sure. If we can pull up the action guide. Okay.

So, at its April 2021 meeting, you guys took final action on the framework action for Gulf of Mexico red snapper recreational data calibration and recreational catch limits. This document revised the calibration method to establish the individual catch limits for red snapper for the private angling component for

each of the Gulf states, and the methods contained in the framework action established a common data currency for establishing and monitoring those state-specific catch limits.

As is typical when you guys send a document for final action, we send that document to the Science Center for certification as using the best scientific information available, and so the Science Center provided three comments, which is in a memo in Tab B, Number 9(b). The IPT, the interdisciplinary planning team, was able to address Comments 1 and 3, but was not able to address Comment 2.

The second comment referred to the implementation date in Preferred Alternative 2 of Action 1, stating that implementing, or not implementing, Preferred Alternative 2 until January 1 of 2023 would permit the ACL to be exceeded for the private angling component of the recreational sector. The Science Center recommended revising the implementation date to January 1, 2022, which would be expected to resolve that issue.

The Science Center also recommended, alternatively, adding the same implementation date to the other alternatives. However, doing so does not resolve the discrepancy with the document being in compliance with the Act, and so Andy and Mara will go into a little bit more detail about that compliance issue with the Act. So hot potato, Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: I just want to know who my friends are in this discussion that you referred to. I know I have heard from some of you, kind of questioning, well, why is this coming back before the council, and this seems a little bit unusual and not standard practice, and, although I agree that it's not common, it's not necessarily unprecedented. We did, back in 2014, receive an adverse ruling on a rule regarding what was known as 30B, the restrictions with regard to charter vessels and the requirements, in terms of them abiding by regulations in both state and federal waters.

You had already submitted to the agency, at the time, the amendment for our review and approval, but then voted, during a council meeting, or agreed during a council meeting, to withdraw it. In this instance, as Ryan noted, our standard practice is for the council to submit, or send, to the agency the document for review.

It undergoes Science Center review and then gets returned to the council with comments. In nearly all instances, those comments can be addressed by staff, and so staff addresses those comments

and then, ultimately, submits the document for agency review at that point, with any sort of certification that must happen through the Chair, if needed.

In this instance, because the comments couldn't be directly addressed by staff, I asked Carrie to place this action back on the council agenda for discussion and deliberation, given what the Science Center, obviously, provided in terms of input to the document, and so that is why it's here before you, and we certainly can have staff walk us through the comments, if needed, and you probably already looked at my memo in the briefing documents, and so are well aware of those comments, but we wanted, obviously, the council to review that and discuss it for consideration before this is submitted to the agency.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Andy. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Just to pile on a little bit on what Andy had said, the IPT does typically just take care of those comments, and normally those comments are pretty easy to address, but, when it's outside the scope of the council's stated intent, as is reflected in the verbatim minutes and detailed in the summaries, that's kind of a hands-off moment, and it's got to come back to you guys, and so that's why we're here.

#### CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Bob.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. Before we get into the weeds on the discussion of the actions, I would like to bring up a clarification point that I think is needed as part of this discussion, and so, Bernie, if you could bring up page 7, which shows Table 1.1.2 in the document, please.

Let me start talking, while Bernie is bringing that up, and so Table 1.1.2 shows the ratio of state landings to the CHTS landings, and it addresses the SSC's review of those landings, and, just prior to that table, the paragraph reads: "The SSC concluded that the methods used to generate the conversion ratios between Gulf state surveys and MRIP-CHTS data are appropriate for monitoring of the red snapper state-specific ACLs." These ratios are shown in Table 1.1.2.

I agree with that statement. That statement is correct. However, we get to Table 1.1.2, and the title says, "Calibration ratios recommended by the SSC to convert state landings collected in their respective state-specific data collection program to MRIP-CHTS currency for monitoring the state ACLs."

 I would argue that that statement is not correct. The SSC concluded the methods were usable, but did not recommend them. For one thing, there is other methods that could be used to determine calibration ratios that may be acceptable or not, but the SSC only reviewed one, and so they did not come away with a recommendation, and one of the reasons I think this is important is because we've had this back-and-forth discussion for quite a while about whether or not the SSC recommended FES data as BSIA and back and forth, and I don't think we should be in the same discussion relative to the calibration ratios.

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The other implication is that, because "if recommended" was correct, then the implication is that that's the one that should be used, and I would argue that, no, they just said that the one what was proffered, the only one that was proffered, is acceptable, and so I think that we need to correct the title of Table 1.1.2 to reflect that, and I've had this discussion with Ryan, and I would invite Dr. Nance or Ryan to comment, if they so wish, but I believe that the Table 1.1.2 title is in error and needs correction, so that we understand exactly what the SSC did relative to calibration ratios. Thank you.

# CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead, Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Sure, and so -- Just to Mr. Gill's point, and to read the motion to clarify his position, the motion by the SSC, at its August 2020 meeting, was that the SSC considers the methods appropriate to generate conversion ratios between the Gulf state surveys and MRIP data as appropriate for quota monitoring of the red snapper state-specific ACLs. Specifically, these methods consist of -- Then, for each of the four states to which a calibration ratio applied, it details what that ratio was and then the years of data that were used to generate that ratio.

 I guess, just for your edification, the motion carried with one abstention, and so, based on Mr. Gill's comments, the revision that he and I talked about, that I will tell you guys about and see what you think, is so, in Table 1.1.2, right in front of you there, instead of what it says now, it could say, "Calibration ratios indicated as an appropriate method for quota monitoring by the SSC to convert" et cetera, et cetera.

Then, likewise, the other place that this would occur, and heads up, Bernie or Camilla or whoever is piloting, is page 17, underneath Table 2.1.1. The following paragraph says: "Preferred Alternative 2 would modify the state-specific red snapper private angling component ACLs using the conversion

ratios developed by the NOAA Office of Science and Technology and the Gulf States and indicated as an appropriate method for quota monitoring by the SSC." I have tried to use the exact same language in both spots, for homogenizing the SSC's position on this. Dr. Nance, how do you feel about that, representing the SSC?

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DR. NANCE: I don't have any objection to those changes.

MR. RINDONE: Mr. Gill, how do you feel about that?

MR. GILL: I believe they more properly represent what the SSC stated relative to these calibration methods.

MR. RINDONE: Madam Chair, you can consider that edit made.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Great. Is everybody good and understand what we're doing? It's probably just some really minor change, in the grand scheme of things, but it's definitely an important clarification. How would we like to proceed with this?

MR. RINDONE: I think we can start with the memo, just so that everybody has a good idea of what's being discussed here, and so that's Number 9(b). If we scroll down a little bit, this part of the memo is from Mr. Strelcheck to Dr. Simmons, on behalf of the council, detailing the problem. Andy laid this out, in a little bit more of a brief fashion, already for you guys.

Essentially, the problem is that, because of the implementation date for Preferred Alternative 2 being January 1 of 2023, based on projections and the pace of landings that we've seen and how everything shakes out math-wise, we know that, in 2022, the private angling component ACL would be exceeded if nothing changed.

Because we know that information, delaying implementation until January 1 of 2023 would be inconsistent with the requirements of the Magnuson Act, and so the Science Center made some suggestions about what to do. The only viable of the two though is to modify the implementation date from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2022.

Adding implementation dates to the other alternatives doesn't resolve the inconsistency with the requirements of the Act, and so, at this point, that's where we stand with the document, and so, Andy, I don't know if you want to elaborate any more.

MR. STRELCHECK: No, and I think you've done a good job of

summarizing the document. I don't think any of this is, obviously, news to folks. We had, obviously, an extensive discussion back in April, when decisions were made. We have a very poor history of the recreational sector exceeding the catch limit over time, and we have lost several lawsuits.

The Magnuson Act does require us to constrain catch to catch limits, as specified under the Magnuson Act, and so it should come as no surprise, obviously, in terms of comments by the Science Center with regard to how this could be remedied.

The other thing that I will point out, which is not -- I guess it's discussed in here, but kind of indirectly, is, if the council doesn't agree, obviously, on changing the action for 2023, in reviewing the document, there really is limited record and rationale as to why that delay has occurred, and I know that there was some discussion, back in April, of that, but, to me, that really hasn't been laid out effectively in the documentation and the record itself.

The agency's position certainly is to recommend that, in order to address this, that we would move the implementation deadline to 2022, or as soon as possible, for the rulemaking to be implemented consistent with the Magnuson Act.

#### CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Dale.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Andy, for that explanation. I did just want to point out, as some rationale, and I don't remember if I said it on the record at the last meeting, but I've certainly said it plenty of times, but I think there is serious, serious data problems with how MRIP is done in small states, and, when I supported the motion to move the document forward in April, one reason I supported this was to give some time for the states to have a chance to work on the data problems that I know are perceived by the State of Mississippi, and I believe that Alabama has some issues with the data, too.

 As far as Magnuson goes, I mean, I understand the requirements of Magnuson, but I don't feel like moving something forward that I think is incorrect is in line with the Magnuson-Stevens Act either, and so that's been my position on it, and we probably need some other stuff on the record, if the record is light, but, anyway, I wanted to make sure and say that, and there's a lot of work to be done, in my opinion, to straighten out the data issues. Thank you.

# CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Kevin.

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MR. ANSON: Andy mentioned that we had some discussion in April, and I will try to recall what was discussed, and maybe, during that recollection, I might add one or two new things, but, to Dale's question regarding Alabama and our perception of the accuracy of the federal data, as it pertains to the recreational red snapper fishery, is we too feel like it is not accurate and that it overrepresents the harvest that is occurring there.

 We have talked about several instances in our habitat-based survey that we've been conducting off of Alabama since 2012, annually, and the majority of the gears that are used to estimate the abundance of red snapper off of Alabama were utilized in the Great Red Snapper Count. In fact, one of the gears that we have not used, but was used during the Great Red Snapper Count, that identified a lot of these snapper that exist off of the unclassified, or uncharacterized, bottoms, those were added to the number of fish that Dr. Powers estimates in the annual survey.

Again, we based our EFP pounds requested on those pounds of fish that are estimated through that habitat-based survey, and in units of fish, and, when you take those numbers, and then apply the estimates from the federal survey, as well as Snapper Check, the numbers from Snapper Check more appropriately fit the expectation you would have of harvest based on our current, or perceived, notions of fecundity and exploitation. They match more of the 0.1 exploitation rate, using Snapper Check, whereas we used the federal numbers there, and you're approaching 0.2 and above, in some years here recently.

That is the main reason, or rationale, that we feel like the data is not appropriate, and it, in fact, is not the best scientific information available, and partly the reason why it's not the best scientific information available is because we've not had a reasonable review of the data, as it pertains to, again, science and some of our understanding of some of the biological metrics of the species and the Great Red Snapper Count.

Until that evaluation occurs, we feel like we're still being shorted, and that was part of the rationale, from our perspective, of voting for the delay. In fact, we asked for longer, because the process is demanding, and it requires a lot of time, and there are other things going on, and it's difficult to try to do such an analysis in a relatively short period of time, but, you know, we still haven't got the full review, at least through the SSC, of the Great Red Snapper Count. That was

still ongoing at the time we had the vote, but we were hoping for that to occur.

We have heard of the red snapper data workshop that was to be hosted by the Science & Technology group to compare and look at the states' data collection programs more closely and have outside statisticians look at it, and that has been talked about, but it has not occurred yet, and that, I think, would be an important step towards getting some more information relative to what is the problem of the federal survey estimate and where — Why is it that Mississippi and Alabama, for instance, have such large variations between the state survey and the federal survey estimate?

I mentioned before, in a previous meeting, and I can't remember if it was April or not, but, as far as the rationale for going against Magnuson, we have a National Standard Guideline for variations and contingencies.

The council is allowed to -- It's provided some leeway in the decision-making process, based on the best information it has available, and I know that the provision was, more than likely, created for those instances when you have information that indicates that the stock is in poorer shape than what your previous assessment has shown, but, in this case, because we have not only the Great Red Snapper Count Gulf-wide, as a single point in time, comparing and looking at all of the states' abundance of red snapper respective to their states.

In addition, for our case at least, having the history of ten years' worth of sampling and estimating the abundance off of Alabama, and all of that should point to a little bit more of a comfort level for everyone that the stock is not in jeopardy. The Great Red Snapper Count estimated that it was three-times more than the assessment, but so we were hoping for a pause on any further management that would negatively impact fishermen, private recreational fishermen, off of Alabama, and that's why we ended up voting, and it became the preferred alternative. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Kevin. We are at our lunchbreak, and so we've got some food in the room at this point, and we were scheduled to take that at 11:30. I do have a couple of hands on my list, and so what I am going to propose we do -- We've got a half-hour break to grab food, and then we'll do our working lunch, and then we'll resume the queue. Is everybody good? Okay. That gives us a little bit of time to digest all of this too, and we'll have plenty of time after

lunch for discussion, or during lunch. If anybody else wants to get on the list, come see me at lunch. I've got a list going.

(Whereupon, the meeting recessed for lunch on August 24, 2021.)

August 24, 2021

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

12 - -

The Reef Fish Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council reconvened on Tuesday afternoon, August 24, 2021, and was called to order by Chairman Martha Guyas.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. I've got four on my list so far, and so the first person is General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Obviously, the biggest question I've got, number one, is why we're even discussing this, to a point, because we met as a council back in April, and we looked hard at this, and we looked hard at what we did, and we came up with an option to be able to do the 2023, to give us time to look at that.

In that time, and we have been almost six months now, seven months, or somewhere about five or six months, and we still have not received any data from anyone to say that anybody has looked at any of the points of where we have a data issue, and we have data issues all over this. We know we have data issues, but no one has come back and looked at anything. No one has come back and given us anything to say that we see that this calibration is not correct, or we see that this data issue is not correct.

I understand the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and I understand it totally, and I understand that we should not ever violate anything, and I'm for that. I don't think we're violating the Magnuson-Stevens Act. If I did, I would have a different opinion, but I do also think that the Magnuson-Steven Act asks for us to get the best available science, and we are not doing it.

We know that. We know that as a fact. This whole body realizes that this is not the best available science, because we're using two years of data that is skewed, and, if you take the data, and I know that Dale has got some information that I would like for

him to bring up on it, but the point is, if you take that data, and you look at it, and you take the situation to where you count one day that the state was open to fish, and you count two months' worth of data for that one day, it's not going to work.

If you say that one day equals two months of the same day, that's not going to work, and it does not work. I mean, I am not a scientist, but I have commonsense, and commonsense tells me that this is not working, and, if you look at it -- If there was anything in here that I felt that we were doing something that -- If there was a chance that I thought that Mississippi was overfishing, I promise you that there would be no doubt in my mind that we would stop it.

We don't want to deplete our industry any more than anybody else, and we don't want to take away anything anymore than anyone else wants to take away, but to tell me that some of the data that you're going to use says that I have to have 1,500 to 2,500 boats a day out there fishing, and I don't even have that many even registered, and I have a little over 1,500 boats registered in the State of Mississippi to be able to go snapper fishing.

Do you realize what the data that you all are trying to use would say that I had to have those 1,500 every day, just about, to make it work? I mean, I don't know, and maybe somebody else has got a better idea than I do, but I don't think the people in Mississippi can afford to go fishing every day, and I don't think they can go snapper fishing every day that we're open, and I think they would love to if they could, but the point is, if that's the case, we wouldn't go but about two weeks, and then we would be out, if we put 1,500.

I just don't understand it. If somebody could give me commonsense to say why we as a body, or anyone else, would want to say that we're going to take data that is not accurate, and we know it's not accurate, and, if we knew it was accurate, it would be different, but, when you deliberately use something that you know is not correct, then who is wrong?

When you take and deliberately use some wrong data, just because you want to worry about a lawsuit, I really don't care about those, and it doesn't bother me. I don't really care if we get sued for something, as long as we're doing everything to the best of our ability to do it right.

I took an oath, when I went into the United States Air Force, that said that I would uphold the Constitution of the United

States of America, and I'm going to do it until the day I die, even though I'm not Air Force anymore, but the point is that I took an oath here to do the same thing. I took an oath that I would stand up and I would support and do things right, and I'm going to do what's right, and I am not going to do what's wrong.

I am not going to deliberately, just because it makes everybody happy, do something. I am not going to deliberately take skewed data and say that I agree with it, just so we'll get some lawsuit off my back.

You know, if you do something, the way we're doing it now, it may invoke a bunch more lawsuits, and you never know what's going to happen, but think about the data. We talked about this in April. We talked about what it took and what would happen and then how much this was skewed out of proportion. Even Roy, when he was here, and Andy, and I know that Roy mentioned, more than one time, that MRIP does not work for a small state.

Whenever you take that data and try to look at it, why? If you know it's wrong, why would you use it? I wish that somebody could give me a good answer as to how you would openly want to take wrong data, and I appreciate your time. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Joe. Bob Shipp, I see you. I'm going to work through the list, but I've got you on my list. Next, I'm going to go to Bob Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm coming at it from a slightly different perspective, I think, than Joe, and, obviously, it's not my ox being gored, but I am looking at it from the aspect of where we're at if we go forward. Are we compliant with Magnuson? I just took an oath yesterday that said that I would be.

I agree with those that are in the camp that says delaying it until 2023 is not compliant, and so not only can I not support it, but it seems, to me, it's my obligation to try and get it back to something that I believe is compliant, and, to that extent, Bernie, would you bring up the calibration motion, please?

What I have tried to do, hopefully correctly, was basically eliminate the delay and modify Preferred Alternative 2 to start on 1 January 2022, and I proffer that for the committee's consideration. Thank you. That's my motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. I am just going to read this. The

motion, in Action 1, is to revise Preferred Alternative 2 to read as follows: Modify the state-specific red snapper private angling component ACLs using the ratio calibrations developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Science and Technology (OST) and the five Gulf states. The resulting ACLs in each state's currency are as follows.

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As Bob noted, the key thing here is there is no January 2023, and it does not say specifically 2022, and was that your intent, Bob?

MR. GILL: Yes, that's my intent, that it starts in 2022 and not in 2023, and, basically, it's the same language that was in the current preferred alternative, and I deleted all the 2023 stuff, and so, if I did that correctly, that's what I am trying to get to.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. I see, in the table, it's 2022-plus ACL, and so that's -- It's not specifically in the wording of the motion itself. Okay. Is there a second to this motion?

MR. STRELCHECK: I will second it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. It's seconded by Andy. I think, Bob, you already laid -- Did you have any follow-up to this, just really quick? No? Okay. Clay, I think your hand went up in response to General Spraggins, and so I'm going to jump to you, real quick, and then we can discuss this motion.

DR. PORCH: Sure. Thank you. First of all, I just wanted to make the point that no one is using data that they know is wrong. There certainly is some debate about which are the correct statistics, and, in fact, some have said that none of them are exactly correct, and S&T, or Science & Technology, Division in Headquarters is actually actively looking at this, working with the states.

 I expect, in the fairly near future, we should see the results of some of their explorations, and I have seen some preliminary information, but I would say the jury is still out, officially, in terms of what are the, quote, unquote, correct statistics, if there are any that are exactly correct, and, in fact, I would argue that none of the statistics — They're all surveys, and they're not perfect, and they all have some uncertainty about them.

Having said that, clarifying the record that no one is knowingly using bad data, or incorrect data, I just wanted to explain the

rationale here, and this goes to Bob's point. The IPT indicated that, without the calibration, there is potential for exceeding the ACL, and you have to remember that the ACL is set in CHTS currency, and it was based on the assessment.

If CHTS estimates are higher than some of the states, and the quota is in CHTS currency, then you would have to calibrate the lower estimates to the CHTS currency, because that's -- In other words, if you set the quota in CHTS, you need to monitor in CHTS currency.

If we had set the quota in some combination of the state currencies, and the state currencies were lower, the quota would have been lower, and so that's the fundamental issue here, and, currently, the ACL that's on the books is in CHTS currency, and we have that the SSC indicated that those calibrations are appropriate for management, and so that is the Center's rationale for saying it's not the best available science to delay until 2023, and so I just wanted to explain the logic there. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I understand your points, but I would also like to say, when you say that they're using that, tell me, when a state -- Can you tell me, straight out, that you believe that Mississippi has the amount of landings of what you're showing on the data here, as to what they're explaining, that we're going to catch 300,000 or 400,000 pounds of fish a year, which we've never caught anywhere close to that, and how can you justify it by saying that I believe that that's accurate data, because you know it's not accurate data. If you do that, I mean, I would really understand -- I would like to understand how do you justify knowing, or saying, that that's accurate data?

DR. PORCH: Again, I would say that we don't know that one is inaccurate or the other is accurate. There is uncertainty about both statistics, and the jury is still out, in terms of what is the most accurate.

Certainly some of the state surveys might be more precise, and that's a different issue. That means that -- If you think of shooting at a target, something that is precise means you hit the same place all the time, and it doesn't necessarily mean you hit the bullseye. Accurate means, on average, you will hit in the bullseye, but it could be imprecise, in that the shots are all over the target, but just, on average, they're in the center, and there is considerable discussion about that, and,

again, I would emphasize that no one is knowingly using one dataset or another and thinking that it's wrong.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Wouldn't you say, sir, that a small percentage of an equation has a better chance of being less accurate? In other words, when you take the State of Mississippi, which is the smallest in the Gulf of Mexico, with the amount of numbers that we use, and go against Florida, which I think is probably the largest, which one has the greatest change of being inaccurate?

If you're figuring it out, the way that you're looking at it, and, if you take MRIP, and you use MRIP data against the number of landings that Florida has against the number of landings that Mississippi has, the odds are that Florida's numbers are going to be a little bit more accurate than Mississippi's, and is that not correct?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Clay or Andy?

MR. STRELCHECK: I will take it in a little bit different direction, General Spraggins. What we're trying to accomplish here isn't a debate over the accuracy of the surveys at this point, and it's to make sure that we have landings and quotas in the same units.

What we're doing is calibrating the quota back to the same units you're surveying, and so we're essentially saying that your survey is the law of the land, and we want you to use that, but we need you to then have a quota that is comparable, in order to monitor against that, and it's not only important then for Mississippi, but it's important then for all the states, because we're running five different surveys across the Gulf of Mexico that right now are not comparable.

The only thing that was comparable in the Gulf of Mexico was MRIP, the MRIP survey, and so that's why we're using that as the method for calibrating to a common currency across all these states, with the exception of Texas.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: General.

 GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I understand that, sir, but, you know, if you go back -- When you take surveys -- I think MRIP is done, what, two months at a time, is how you operate out of it, and is that correct? Okay.

Then we open May, June, and that's -- June and July is two

months, and August and September is two months, or whatever, but, when you're only open for one day in one of those months, or one of those two or three-month periods, or a two-month period, and you want to count that as a complete year, I don't understand how that works, to be able to equate it.

Now, if you go back to 2018, 2019, and 2020, if you look at our data on that, our data shows -- Normally, I guess, if we had shut off on August 31, we probably wouldn't have had any issues, because that data would have been skewed a different way, but, because we opened for one day or two days or three days in the month of September, we're getting counted a whole month in October, and that's not correct. It's not the way to do it, and it's not the way that the numbers ought to look at. I mean, I'm just using logic here to try to figure it out.

If I thought, by any chance, that those numbers that you all are showing there, which actually that would be 100 percent weighting, but then you know, if you look at it, and look at the way that things are skewed, it can't be accurate, and I would just ask this body to look at it and say, do you honestly believe that those numbers are correct?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks. Andy, go ahead. Then I will go to Mara.

MR. STRELCHECK: Two other comments. General Spraggins, I will note that, over the last five years in which they looked at the calibration, consistently, Mississippi estimated lower landings than MRIP. There is variability, obviously, in terms of how much lower or how much difference there was, but there was a consistency to it and so the trends are there, right? You are estimating lower landings than the federal survey, and we know that, and so that's why we're calibrating.

 I also wanted to get back to a comment you made about we're responding essentially to the threat of a lawsuit, and, no, we're not responding to the threat of a lawsuit, and Bob Gill talked about the oath that all of us have taken on this council to uphold the Magnuson Act, and, at this point, this is what we're telling the council, is that this is going to be a violation of the Magnuson Act, right, and so we have not established a record as to why we should be doing this and delaying action until 2023, consistent with the Magnuson Act.

To me, pushing it and saying, well, let someone sue us is a bad way for this council to do business, and it's certainly a bad way for NMFS to be able to manage this fishery going forward. 1 2

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I am going to go to my list, because I've got some people that have been waiting a long time, and then we can spin back around, but, at some point, we've got to point back to this motion. Mara, you're next.

MS. LEVY: Thank you. I just wanted to briefly respond to the National Standard 6 comment and idea. I mean, that National Standard addresses having a flexible management regime that can respond to contingencies and things like that, and it is not -- Nowhere in the National Standard, or the National Standard Guidelines, does it indicate that it's a mechanism to ignore other mandates by the Magnuson Act, and so, I mean, it's getting at --

The management regime that you establish should recognize that there are going to be contingencies and variations, and it should allow flexibility in management, which you have done, in some respects, by setting up framework procedures and allowing your quick responses to things that come up, but it's not a mechanism to say we should disregard the other provisions of the Magnuson Act because a contingency has come up.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Mara. Dale, you're up next.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm going to probably be a little while. I'm going to speak for probably ten or so minutes, but there's been a lot said, and I don't know, and I might come back later and try to address some things that's been said, but the main issue is MRIP in small states, and the issues with MRIP in small states has not been addressed.

Dr. Cody has been in front of this body a few times and has talked about forming a group that could look at that issue, and that group has never been formed. What I want is I want for Mississippi and Alabama to have their data concerns reviewed and to show that everything is done correctly and fairly, and I definitely don't think it's being done correctly, and I don't feel like it's being done fairly at this point.

 I want to read a couple of excepts, and so this is the prepublication copy of the National Academy of Sciences report that just came out, and this is for *Data Management Strategies for* Recreational Fisheries with Annual Catch Limits.

 On page 63, Inclusions and Recommendations, it says, conclusion, public perceptions of differences between MRIP and alternative surveys and methodology, final catch estimates, and the

precision of the estimates are a source of consternation among anglers, fisheries managers, and other stakeholders. Then, as a recommendation in this report, it says that current efforts by MRIP and its partners in the area of survey and intercalibration should continue, and, where significant differences between surveys exist, in terms of final estimates and precision, the causes of the differences should be determined and communicated to the public.

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Later in this report, there is some other stuff that I think might be relevant. On page 111, there is some other conclusions and a few recommendations. Conclusion, traditional statistical methods can be used to define and identify outlier catch estimates in cases in which sufficient data are available. Order statistics may be useful for defining and identifying outliers in data-limited situations in which it may not be possible to apply traditional methods. Change detection methods in time series data analysis, including Bayesian approaches, can be used to help answer the question of when an outlier should trigger management change.

Then it's got some recommendations. The National Marine Fisheries Regional Office and state agencies should explore the possibility of using the following statistical methods and approaches, as appropriate for the issue at-hand, and then one of the -- It's got some bulleted points under there, and some of those I will read out, real guick.

 Alternative statistical definitions of outlier catch estimates and the adoption of standard definitions, to facilitate consistency in management actions. Another bullet is changing detection methods to time series data analysis, to help answer the question of when an outlier should trigger management change. That's just a couple of things in that report that I think are relevant to at least think about.

I want to -- I spent some time last week, and I went by and saw the Mississippi fisheries staff that manages Tails 'n Scales and the red snapper program, and I asked them to try to help me understand some of the data issues, and I want to try to relay a little bit of the stuff that they told me. Bernie, could you put that document up on the board that I sent you earlier?

Before I talk about this document, I want to try to explain just a couple of things and talk about just a couple of things. First, one of the things they told me is that, if calibration was done in Mississippi, and you only used 2020 data by itself, just 2020, that Mississippi's ACL would increase by 48.2

percent.

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MR. RINDONE: Bernie, make that bigger, please. Sorry, Mr. Diaz, but I don't think they can see that. Bernie, can we blow that up some, so that everyone can see? Keep going. A little more.

MR. DIAZ: They use the same methods that calibration used for the 2018 and 2019, which was applied for Mississippi, and, had they used 2020, it would have went up almost 50 percent. The current situation we're in with this document is it's going down by over 60 percent, and so there's a couple other things that I want to explain before we talk about the document.

It's important that everybody understands how waves work, and I think probably everybody does, but January and February is Wave 1, and March and April is Wave 2, May and June is Wave 3, July and August is Wave 4, and September and October is Wave 5. In the document that we're going to discuss here, bear in mind that we're only discussing Wave 5 data, and nothing else, but just Wave 5 that starts in September. Can you scroll down just a little bit, where they can see the title of the document, if you can, Bernie, or up a little bit? I'm sorry.

Explanation of Wave 5 harvest estimates of Mississippi, and the information here comes from the MRIP website. At least the pounds and those things come from the MRIP website.

Before I start talking about this, I want to talk about the Mississippi season structure, and the General mentioned it earlier, and so what Mississippi generally does is they open up on Memorial Day, and they let the season run until around the  $4^{\rm th}$  of July, and they shut down, and they do the QA/QC that the General was talking about, and they generally open back up somewhere around the first of August, with the intention of, if they have enough fish -- They want to try to make it through Labor Day, and so that's what they have been doing, consistently, since the EFPs have been in place.

 What the problem -- One of the big problems with the data that I want to point out is you can see, for 2018, starting in the month of September, on September 1, Mississippi was only five days, only in Wave 5, and now this is nothing with the rest of the year, but five days, and the rest of that wave it was closed. For fifty-six days, harvesting was not allowed, legally.

It's showing, in those five days, that the harvest is 204,767

pounds, and there were two vessel trips with fish observed that claimed to be harvested in MRIP interviews, and so that works out to 1,437 trips per day, or 40,953 pounds per day.

If it's high, and it's consistently high, we could live with that, but it's not consistent. It's very variable, and so the next year is 2019, and so, in 2019, the same exact thing. Starting on September 5, five days of fishing through that time, and it was closed for fifty-six days, and it shows that, in September, for those five days, we got 344,000 pounds. 344,984 pounds is the estimate in those five days, and there were six vessel trips with fish observed, claiming to be harvested at MRIP interviews, and that turns out to be 2,482 trips per day, or 68,997 pounds per day, almost 69,000 pounds in the State of Mississippi.

Just look how variable that is between 2018 and 2019, and I pointed out earlier, when the General did his presentation, that, in the peak of Mississippi season, when we opened up on Memorial Day, Memorial Day weekend, those last four days in May, Tails 'n Scales, which has a 5 percent PSE, logged 256 boats a day, at the highest time of fishing we had during the year, and so look how variable this is. 2,482 boats for 2019, with a five-day season, and, for 2018, 1,437 boats per day, trips per day, and that's per day to per day, and you're doing apples—to-apples there.

If you go down a little bit, the next year is 2020, and Mississippi was only open one day in 2020, and they were close to their ACL, and so harvest only opened for one day in September, and, that one day, there were two vessel trips observed for MRIP interviews, and is this is the MRIP data, and 980 trips per day, 32,892. We go from 982 per day to 2,482 a day to 1,437 a day.

If you scroll down a little bit more, the most trips that Tails 'n Scales has ever logged is 513 in one day, and so ninety-five trips per day is the average trip per day over the last four years, and the includes 2020 values, which were notably higher.

 There are some additional things that show up in MRIP that I could note, real quick, and so it's not just these things. Also, in 2019, in Wave 3, 500,996 pounds was harvested, versus, also in Wave 3, in different years, 213,330 and 155,891 harvested, and that's in 2018 and 2020, respectively, and Wave 3 is under an identical structure, and so what happens in Wave 3 - Let me explain the identical structure.

 Mississippi opens around Memorial Day, and they run the entire month of June, and then that's that Wave 3 window, May and June, and so the number of days are comparable, pretty comparable, across all three of those years. It's about 500,000 pounds one year, and just slightly over 200,000 pounds, and 155,000 pounds, and so the picture that I am trying to paint here is this is highly variable.

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Emily told us, and I thought it was brilliant, but Emily said that, when you do a calibration, it's like a currency exchange, and I agree with that. That's a great way to explain it, and, if you're in a big state like Florida, you've got a lot of dockside intercepts, and that currency exchange is fairly stable, and it's like Florida maybe exchanging currency with a stable country like Canada or France or Britain or something, but Mississippi is having to exchange with -- I couldn't even find a country that I could compare this to.

Mississippi is having to exchange with a bad cryptocurrency, and, I mean, how many of you all would take your retirement and want to exchange it on this currency exchange that Mississippi is forced to use, and so that's what -- When we're saying there is problems with the data, there's problems that have just got to be worked out.

If this was consistently high, we could do it. If it was consistently low, we could do it. When it's consistently inconsistent, and you're trying to compare to something like Tails 'n Scales, which is very stable, there's just no way to do it, and so we've got to figure out how to do this right. That's why I have been against shoving this calibration down right now. We need some help.

I know Clay said that Science & Technology is working with the states. I asked the folks in Mississippi if they've been able to get any help working with people, and they have not had good cooperation with people trying to help work on this issue. When they asked the folks at MRIP why some of these discrepancies are, they can't get straight answers and get them to talk to them, where they could try to replicate this stuff.

 We've got to get a path forward, where we work on this stuff together, and I'm committed to try to help do that any way I can. I've got more I could say, but I'm going to -- That's more than enough for you all having to listen to me at one time, and so thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thank you, Dale. All right. Bob Shipp, and I

know you've been waiting very patiently.

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DR. BOB SHIPP: Thank you, Madam Chair. I appreciate the time. What I'm going to do is take about two minutes to report some language that has come from the Appropriation Report language from the Department of Commerce, Justice, and Sciences Act of 2021, and this is the verbiage: Therefore, before making any related regulatory changes, NMFS is directed to address the question of which data collection system, and that is MRIP or the catch programs administered by the Gulf states, are providing the best estimates of recreational red snapper catch in the Gulf of Mexico. This agreement includes \$2 million from within the funding provided to support state management of red snapper —

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Bob, can you hear me? You're cutting out a little bit, and we can't hear you now. Okay. We're going to come back to Bob, because I know he had some points to make there. Once we get a stable connection with Bob, we will come back to him. Greg.

DR. STUNZ: Thanks, Madam Chair. I mean, obviously, we've had a lot of discussion on this, and even the last time, when we actually acted on this, and so I don't want to rehash all of that, and I'm certainly sensitive to Magnuson, Bob, and what you bring up, but I interpreted it in a little bit different way, and so, Bob, I don't support your motion, for that reason, and probably Kevin, I think, said it best, about the alternative options that we have within Magnuson.

I'm not sure -- Mara, you kind of gave us an interpretation on that, and I'm certainly not a lawyer, but that's now how I interpreted it, and I think the council could probably greatly benefit, in this situation, definitely, but, in others, if we had some clear guidance on when that could and couldn't be used. My interpretation and read of it is that we could use these alternate measures, and, if there isn't another opportune time, this is certainly it.

When I raised my hand, I was going to make some of the great points that Dale just made in the National Academy of Sciences report, and so I don't want to go there, but I definitely agree, 100 percent, with what you're saying, Dale, but I would add just one thing that wasn't in that National Academy of Sciences report, and that was that just simple ratio estimator was not recommended to be used.

When you begin to really look at everything we've been debating

for, whatever, the last couple of meetings, and now we're sort of rehashing everything now, and it's very clear to me that we need some more time to reevaluate this, and so I still support where we ended up at the last meeting, of waiting until 2023, when all of these things, hopefully, will start to come together, between the benchmark assessment, the data from the Red Snapper Count, and, of course, to that point, just to rehash that one more time, in terms of the chances that we're overfishing with that data, and there's something that also calms my mind a little bit about violating any of the provisions in the Magnuson Act. With that said, Bob, I don't support your amendment, and I still feel really strongly that we need to maintain where we are with the 2023 date on this.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Greg. I think maybe we have Bob Shipp back on the line. Bob, do you want to give it another shot.

DR. SHIPP: Yes, I will try one more time. I am going to get to the meat of this thing, particularly that NMFS is directed to not make any regulatory changes until they have completed an independent assessment of the accuracy and precision of both the federal and state recreational catch data programs in the Gulf of Mexico.

Number 2 is recommend improvements to be made to the federal and state recreational catch data programs in the Gulf of Mexico, to improve accuracy and precision, and Number 3 is an independent assessment, based on the results of the two prior items, of how best to calibrate the federal and state recreational catch data programs in the Gulf of Mexico to a common currency.

What that tells me is that Congress is telling NMFS don't make any changes until you have examined these collection methods, and they have provided \$2 million for it to be done. This is in the 2021 appropriations language, and I have not heard anybody reference this, and maybe I'm out in left field, but it seems to me that this is a pretty strong directive from Congress for NMFS not to make any changes until they have completed the tasks which are assigned to them. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Bob. Okay. We have Richard Cody's hand up, but I suspect, Richard, that you are not calling in to weigh-in on the motion, but probably to respond to some of the comments that have been made that have been sort of related to the motion, but not directly, and so I am first going to give the committee an opportunity to speak to the motion, if anybody has anything. General Spraggins.

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: First, I may have -- In the situation, Andy, I didn't mean that you were bowing to a lawsuit, and that's not what I meant, but you did mention lawsuit, and that's what brought it up, but I guess that was about losing in the past, and we have, but I just think that I would like to formally apologize, if I did something wrong there, before we go anywhere.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks. Tom.

DR. FRAZER: Okay. So, a couple of things. I want to make sure that we separate some of the scientific issues from the issues that are being raised by the individual states with regard to the value or the accuracy or the precision of their own programs. I think it's important to know that, as a body, what we're trying to do is manage a particular fishery, in this case based on an assessment that resulted from data that were collected using information that is fairly old now.

It was informed by the Coastal Household Telephone Survey, and we no longer have that survey instrument in place, and so we've had to calibrate our data, right, in a way that allows us to make decisions that are consistent with the assessment that we have in hand.

Therein lies a bit of a problem, right, and so the only way that we can do that -- We don't have other data that helped with that assessment. Until the state data are actually implemented into the red snapper assessment, and are part of it, we're in a bit of a quandary here, and so we only have one set of data that we can use right now, and that is the best scientific information available. That gets to the Magnuson issue.

 I understand that there is legitimate concerns about whether or not the MRIP-FES data are reflective of what is collected in the states, and there are legitimate problems and legitimate reasons to question that data, but, until we actually use it in the assessment, you cannot objectively make a decision, and that gets to Clay's point of which one is better, which one is more accurate, which one is more precise. We need to go through that exercise.

We have Mara talking with us and saying, you know what, if you've got a recommendation coming from the SSC, and you choose to take a different direction, you better build a record to do that. I'm okay with people building a record and making an argument that the data that are being used to determine how many

fish I catch in my state is disadvantaging my state. That's counter to the Magnuson, right?

We want to manage the fishery in a way that provides the best economic, or the most economic, benefit to the nation, and so, if you can make an argument that you're being disadvantaged by this particular approach, you should put that into the record, but to simply say that the data that I have in hand is not the best -- Until you have evaluated all of that data and gone through that process, which I agree that we all need to do, you're saying I believe my data can be used to do the job, but you don't have a base, or a reference, to pin it to.

As a consequence of that, you're adopting a belief system, and a belief system is not a science system, and so I don't have a problem with any of the discussion around the table, but I just want to make the difference between a science-based argument and a belief system. They are two very different things, and, if you want to challenge the recommendation coming from the SSC, that's okay too, and I think you can make an argument to do that, based on whether or not you're being disadvantaged by a particular rule.

I am going to let people vote the way that they're going to vote, but I would ask Mara, actually, in this case, if you think that there's a record being developed here that can be defended by this council and evaluated objectively by the agency.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Mara, do you want to respond to that, or maybe you  $\mbox{don't.}$ 

 MS. LEVY: Well, I mean, I think I've said before that the idea of having to calibrate things, to make sure that everything is in the same currency and we're monitoring the quotas is something that is required by the Magnuson Act. I think it was very clear, in the final rule that implemented state management, that this was a requirement to make sure that we don't exceed the established catch limits, and so I haven't heard anything that says why delaying that calibration to 2023 is appropriate in that regard, but, I mean, I think Andy can also speak to —The agency is the entity that is going to have to evaluate the action and determine its consistency with the Act.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Kevin.

MR. ANSON: Thank you. I had comments to Ms. Levy, her statement on National Standard 6, Guideline 6, and then I've got some comments to Dr. Frazer. I certainly appreciate Mara's

interpretation, and she is acting as legal counsel for us at this advisory body, the council, but the first line of National Standard 6 is conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among and contingencies in fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.

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It further goes on to say that each fishery exhibits unique uncertainties, and the phrase "conservation and management" implies the wise use of fishery resources through a management regime that includes some protection against uncertainties. The particular regime chosen must be flexible enough to allow timely response to resource, industry, and other national and regional needs. Continual data acquisition and analysis will help the development of management measures to compensate for variation and to reduce the need for substantial Flexibility in the management regime buffers. and the regulatory process will aid in responding to contingencies.

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So, I would just like to expound on that and say that we have not had a venue and an avenue here for us to look at these issues that are related to the problem at-hand, and the problem at-hand is the recreational data, how it's applied in the assessment, and how those pounds are then given back to the states through Amendment 50, which is part of our regime that we were under and are operating under right now.

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We approved those pounds and how those pounds were distributed through Amendment 50, and so we have the Great Red Snapper Count that has transpired and has been delivered in that time, which is the new data and the new uncertainty in all of the assumptions that we made through the assessment, and so the assessment came up with a number, which we're trying to manage to, and that number is a third of what appears to be out there.

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42 43 Now, it needs to still go through its final science project to be science and not be a belief, and you have to have the process, and, if you don't have the process, then you're left with the belief, and this is what we've been trying to get, is a process, so that we can have some analysis, thorough analysis, and everybody can have a chance to question and poke and look at the data and compare the data and try to find out where the inconsistencies are and then make those changes appropriately in our science process, but we have not had that time, been afforded that time, to do so, and so this is where we are.

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47 48 We're trying to thread the needle, so that we can manage the fishery in a wise and responsible manner, which we have been charged to do as well in this body, and this is an advisory

body. We advise the National Marine Fisheries Service on how best to manage the nation's resources.

One more point, and that relates to what impact it has or how we can further elucidate what the concerns are that we have in Mississippi and Alabama relative to providing justification for why we're here today and arguing this framework action.

We're going to substantially receive a negative impact, economic impact, to our state, our coastline, our boats, by eliminating the access that's been afforded to us through Amendment 50, as it currently stands. Reducing the landings and the quota by half will cut the access and cut those coastal communities off to access to the resource.

That is a substantial reduction, and a substantial problem for us, and why it is imperative for us to do something. Again, I go back to the EFP. If we're trying to manage this fishery as a whole, managing the fishery as a whole toward the management target of 0.1 exploitation rate across the entire Gulf, then we should have access to that 0.1 exploitation rate, whatever that is, off the irrespective state, and we have demonstrated that, through the EFP process, as to how that would work, using Snapper Check numbers.

If you use the federal numbers, you don't get there. You end up with half as much for the private recreational sector, and so I don't know what else to say. We've gone through, and we've talked about these issues, and we have talked and provided rationale as to why you would be against this or for this, and we're certainly going to be against this motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Kevin. Are there any other comments or discussions on this motion? I see that Richard has his hand up, but Richard is not going to speak to this motion, I already know, and he's not on the committee, and so we will get to Richard, but we are going to deal with this motion first. I will read the motion one more time, and I think we all know what we're talking about here, but just to be clear.

The motion is, in Action 1, to revise Preferred Alternative 2 to read as follows: Modify the state-specific red snapper private angling component ACLs using the ratio calibrations developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Science and Technology and the five Gulf states. The resulting ACLs in each state's currency are as follows. I am not going to read off the table, but you all can see that.

 I think we're going to need to at least raise hands for this. Is that the best way to do this, given that we've got people on the line and in the room? Okay. All in support of this motion, please raise your hand, and I think that includes the online folks. Please raise your hand. We've got three in the room and two online, or three online.

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DR. SHIPP: Martha, I don't know whether mine is coming up or not, but I am voting against it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. All those opposed to this motion, please raise your hand. Our tally is four to eleven and two abstentions, and so the motion fails.

All right. Now I'm going to go back to Richard, and then we're going to need to have a little talk about what are we doing here, and so go ahead, Richard.

DR. RICHARD CODY: Thanks, Martha. I just wanted to address Dr. Shipp's question on the congressional language. We have provided \$1.2 million to the Gulf states to improve precision of MRIP estimates, and also to assist with electronic reporting, and, also, we have conducted, related to that language, two studies, and one is ongoing right now, and the other was a non-response. That follow-up for the FES in the second is an area fished study for the FES, and so some of the funding for those studies has gone toward independent consults, to assist with the projects and the analysis. That was it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thank you, Richard. Kevin.

MR. ANSON: If I can ask Dr. Cody a question then. Of that \$2 million that was identified in the congressional language funding authority, is any of that set aside for some of these things we talked about, Richard, regarding having a red snapper data workshop, a continuation of what we've done previously, or any other new thing that would further look at the issue of state and federal data?

 DR. CODY: Well, the funding should go towards looking at drivers for differences between the different surveys. I mean, this year, obviously, we have used up what we have allotted to address some of the FES-related questions, but it's my hope that, in the future, that's what they would be used for, and we can only get so far by working on just the FES itself, and we would need to look at the other surveys as well, to get answers to those questions.

You know, Kevin, that, at the last workshop, I introduced the idea of a transition team working group. I felt it wasn't appropriate to get that team moving on some of these questions until we had some resolution at the council level for some of the more pressing issued related to red snapper, but it's my hope that, in the near future, we'll be able to get those workshops going, although they will probably be virtual at this point.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Richard. Bob Shipp.

DR. SHIPP: Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Richard. I appreciate the comments, but I still am curious about the first line of that report, where it says, "Therefore, before making any regulatory changes, NMFS is directed to address the question of which data collection system is best."

To me, that implies that these studies, as a result of the \$2 million, need to be completed, and it fits very nicely into the delay that some of us are trying to get, because they are not completed, and NMFS is directed to make no changes until then. I appreciate it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Bob. I am not seeing any NMFS people wanting to respond to that right now, but I will leave that opportunity open. Go ahead, Andy, and then I'm going to go to Leann.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Bob and Richard, for the comments. That is a congressional appropriations directive, and you heard, obviously, what the agency is working toward. I guess I would say that \$2 million -- One, it's not new money. It's money that the agency is -- It's part of our budget, and so we're paying for it based on existing budget. Two, in terms of addressing this issue and the discrepancies, \$2 million is really a drop in the bucket in comparison to what probably will be needed to determine the differences.

 Then the third point I wanted to make was simply that the directive, and I can't, obviously, speak to the directive and kind of the intent of the directive, but it kind of gets to the crux of the challenge and problem that we've been discussing at the council meeting, which is we're discussing data collection and accuracy of data systems from a scientific standpoint, which is what the directive is talking about, but what we're trying to do is just implement a common currency across our quota management system, to ensure, obviously, that we're comparing landings to quotas in an apples-to-apples comparison. To me,

they're two different topics, related and important to address, but two different topics.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Andy. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you, Madam Chair. I wanted to say thanks to Dale for bringing that data forward. I really think that that is the way that we get down to the meat of the subject matter and figure these types of things out. I have never been one to sit around and wait on somebody else to figure it out for me, and so, Dale, I would encourage you to, at some point during this committee or Full Council, to float a motion that essentially sends that data, along with Mississippi's supporting data for those days and those waves and their intercepts and all of this, to the Science Center and ask them to come back to us, at a future meeting, to explain -- Give us an amount, an analysis, that explains the differences in how those numbers were arrived at.

I think that gets us a little further down the road in finally coming to some closure one day with what Clay touched on a little bit about which one is more accurate, and I think we're going to have to do that for all of our species. I've been trying to do it with red grouper. The council, you know, took final action, and we took some huge cuts on the commercial side, but I think I'm going to continue to ask for more data from the Science Center, and I have to give them credit.

Every time that I have brought data forth like that, they have responded to it, and they have come back and given us, either us or the SSC, presentations to explain it, and sometimes they make revisions based on that, and so I do have to give them credit for that, but I think, unless the council, Dale, passes a motion and sends a letter to whoever, and I don't know if it would be OST or the Science Clay and Clay's shop, but I think that's how you really start to see some results, and so I just throw that out there, Dale, and thank you for bringing that forward.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Leann. Dale.

 MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Leann. I haven't thought about floating a motion, but I was thinking about asking Andy and Clay and Dr. Cody -- Because I almost hate to write a letter, because this is just some issues, and there is more issues that need to be worked on in small states, and I would love to leave this meeting with a commitment that we can get some people in touch with the State of Mississippi to start working on small-state issues.

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Andy, I don't know if you can give me some advice, or Clay, or Dr. Cody, but, I mean, how do we get the ball rolling? I don't want to come back here in October, or January, and make the same thing, and nothing has been done, and I would like for some plan of action for folks to work with the states, and I know the congressional thing might force it, and I don't know, and the \$2 million grant that Dr. Shipp talked about might force it, but I would love to get it started right now, where we could start working on some of these issues and figure out how do we deal with things that need to be dealt with for small states. It's not just the stuff I showed today, and there are other issues too that need to be addressed, and so I don't know if Andy or Clay has any response, or Dr. Cody.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Richard, go ahead.

DR. CODY: Dale, I agree. We do need to start working on this together, and I think that probably the best way to do this is through the Gulf States Commission. I think that they have the structure, or the organization, to be able to get everybody on the same page, as far as what needs to occur to look at the drivers for difference between the surveys, and I think we could do that.

Also, I think they can provide guidance as well as far as the best use of the funds, in terms of gaining precision to the surveys, and so I will make a concerted effort to talk to Greg Bray and Dave Donaldson about getting something moving, if not at the upcoming council meeting, or commission meeting, and it might be too late for that, but to get at least a webinar started, where we have the transition team working group assembled and start to look at those things.

Thanks, Richard. So, definitely a lot CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. of food for thought, and clearly some things that need to Some discussions that need to be had. I am going to suggest that, as far as this small-state data issue goes, I think there are a number of people in the room, and maybe on the webinar, that could maybe think about this over the next couple of days and bring some sort of path forward to the council, if we want to talk about that, if it's convening a Gulf States workshop, or we're going to write some letter or whatever, but I want to give people some time to think through some ideas on that. I am going to suggest, unless somebody is ready to drop something right now, that we come back to this on Thursday. Dale.

MR. DIAZ: (Mr. Diaz's comment is not audible on the recording.)

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I am suggesting that, as far as your issue goes, that everybody takes a little bit of time, and we think about what is the best path forward here, and we bring that to Full Council, because I think there's a lot of -- I think we've had some good discussion about what some of the issues are at this meeting right now, and clearly there is some things to work out, and we need to figure out what is the best way to do that, and then maybe bring the ideas to Full Council, unless you've got something that you want to offer right now.

MR. DIAZ: No, I think that's a great idea. It will give us some time to think through it, and I think that's a wonderful idea. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. All right. So that's that for now. We will think on it, chat with other people, and then we'll come back to that on Thursday. So, we still have this document in front of us, and so we have voted down a motion to rework Preferred Alternative 2 and to take out the 2023 date, and so I just want to give the committee another opportunity to discuss where do we go from here, since this has not been submitted to the Fisheries Service yet, to go to the Secretary. If we need to think on this one too, that's fine, but this is where we're at. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Real quick, and sorry to backtrack, but I just wanted to comment about our previous discussion, and I want to note that I see this, yes, as a small-state issue, but I think it's broader than that, and I know we've received comments from your commission with regard to MRIP and the FES survey, and so I don't want to lose sight of that.

 In terms of I guess direction, there's been a lot of discussion, obviously, in terms of why delay until 2023, and Kevin and others have, obviously, added that input. I don't know if it's clear for staff, in terms of working on this amendment and what information that they would incorporate as part of additional record for the document, and I would want to look to Carrie and team to find out if you need more from the council or if you kind of heard enough from the discussion that you could add any additional input to the document.

MR. RINDONE: One of the recommendations was to add the 2023 implementation date to all of the alternatives, which I think we can do, and I think you guys have established why you think that implementation date is appropriate, and so I'm comfortable adding that into the document.

I will take it back to the IPT, and we'll beat it out, I guess, and so we'll bring it back to you guys for review, to make sure that the language -- That you agree that that new language represents your perspective, and so --

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Mara.

MS. LEVY: Well, I mean, I guess you have a couple of options, right? So, you've already voted to approve it and submit it, and so, to the extent -- If you don't do anything, that vote is still on the record, right, and it what it is. You could vote to change the alternatives to put an implementation date of 2023 into all of them, right, and resubmit it, I guess.

I guess you could decide to bring it back again for a re-look, and I don't know if that's necessary, but, if you wanted to do that, I guess you could do that too, and so I think you have a couple of options of how to move forward that you could consider.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Mara. That's helpful. Any thoughts on those ideas? Is the committee's thought just to leave things as-is, or would we -- I think, if we wanted to add 2023 into each of the alternatives, we would probably need a motion for that, just so it's clear that that's the direction we want to go, and it probably would be nice to have a motion, probably, either way, just so that we're clear. Robin.

MR. RIECHERS: Before we go down that road, just a question regarding then our past motion sending it to the Secretary. If we open the document up, are we going to walk our way back all the way through that again, or are we going to just make what is frankly an editorial change that was sent back, as far as what occurred, which you've already made a couple of editorial changes that staff said they could make, and even further said they could make this one, and whether you prefer a motion or not, and that's up to you all, but I am trying to figure out then do we go back to Secretary of Commerce submission motion, or does that motion still stand from the last time? I will let my chief parliamentarian help me with that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes. Thanks. That's a good question. I think what Mara was trying to say is that we maybe don't need to do another -- Bring this back for final at another meeting, or, if we change it to 2023 throughout, or am I misspeaking, Mara? What do we do here?

 MS. LEVY: I think, if you change the alternatives to add that, that you should probably vote to resubmit it with the changed alternatives, right, and like that's a substantive change, but I think we noticed it in such a way -- To put the public on notice that you might be reconsidering this document, right, and I think -- Is that right, Carrie? Didn't we notice it in that way? So, I mean, I think we set it up such that you could make a change to the alternatives and vote to resubmit it in Full Council, and staff would just make those changes, and the Chair could look at them, but, I mean, if you wanted to bring it back again for another look, we could do that too, I guess.

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## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Just to that effect, if we do update the implementation dates for Alternatives 3 through 5, we will have to revisit the effects, because the effects for those, right now, are based on an immediate implementation of those alternatives, even though they're not preferred, but the way the effects are discussed is based on an immediate implementation of those, beginning with the implementation in the document, and so there's a date that is tied to it, and those effects would presumably be delayed until such a time as they would have been implemented, and, in the interim, other effects would be expected to occur, and so there will be some differences, notably in Chapter 4 of the document.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Is that something that staff can work on on the backend, after the council is done with it, or does that mean it needs to come back to the council?

MR. RINDONE: I mean, it could be something that you guys direct staff to do, but, in terms of -- I would kind of look to Mara, because the nature of the effects are changing, and these are changes in the perception of these effects that you guys will not have seen, if it doesn't come back to you, and I'm not saying that that will or should or anything about what your preference for a preferred alternative is, but they would be effects that you haven't seen, and so you would essentially just be leaving that decision to the Chair, to deem it as appropriate.

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Mara.

 MS. LEVY: Well, I mean, that's kind of what happened at the last meeting, right? You added the 2023 implementation date to Alternative 2, and we changed the effects analysis. I mean, I think it's fairly obvious what the effects are going to be,

right? You're delaying everything we talked about until 2023, and I'm also not sure that putting an effective date of 2023 in all of the alternatives really gets you anywhere.

I mean, it doesn't change sort of the fundamental issue that we've been discussing, and so, I mean, it's certainly up to you, but I don't know whether it's worth your time to go through the process and add all that, have staff change everything, and then submit it, unless there's going to be some sort of very robust discussion about why and how it complies with the Magnuson Act and all that sort of stuff.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Mara. I have Susan and then Kevin.

MS. BOGGS: At the speed that all of this process moves, and we make all these changes, are we not still looking at a 2023 implementation date? I mean, it sounds like, by the time we get through all these processes, we'll basically be through the 2022 fishing season before anything is implemented, and so I'm not sure what we're accomplishing.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Andy and then Kevin.

MR. STRELCHECK: I recognize that the Science Center recommended putting the 2023 date in all the alternatives, and, as Mara just pointed out, I don't think that's really a fruitful use of time. I think what would be better is to give staff direction, like you typically do, to make any further edits to the document, and in particular the rationale for the preferred alternative, and then have the Chair approve any of those changes for submission to the agency, so it doesn't have to come back before the council again.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Yes, that seems to be the most parsimonious way. Let me go to Kevin, and then I've got you, Robin.

MR. ANSON: To Mara's point, just some clarification then. We keep the document as it is, and we send the preferred over to the Regional Office for review, with the preferred alternative of calibration implementation in 2023, and we have the other preferred that has been tried here today to be made, the preferred for 2022.

46 Administratively, kind of tell me, or walk me through that 47 process. If it goes through the Regional Office, and the 48 Regional Office is going to send up their recommendation, to I guess Silver Spring and then over to the Secretary, and, if the service doesn't choose the preferred, is the alternative action that the service can do to choose one of the other alternatives in the document and make that the recommendation to the Secretary?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead, Andy.

MS. LEVY: Well, so there are a number of different avenues that can be used in the Magnuson Act to do certain things. If we're just looking at the strict process for looking at submission of proposed regulations, which is what this does, because it's a framework action, and it's not an amendment, and so we're not going through that process. If we look at the part of the Magnuson Act that talks about what the agency's obligation is when we're looking at proposed regulations submitted by the council, and they have --

MR. RINDONE: Mara, could you get closer to the microphone, please?

MS. LEVY: They have to make a determination about whether the proposed regulations are consistent with the fishery management plan and the Act and other applicable law, and so, if they make that determination in the affirmative, that's when they go ahead and publish the proposed rule.

The Act says, if the determination is negative, then they have to notify the council in writing of the inconsistencies and provide recommendations on revisions that would make the proposed regulations consistent, right, and so then the council is supposed to get that noticed and potentially provide revision, and so that's the process.

There are other authorities that allow the Secretary to act, right, and they may or may not be applicable here. The Secretary could take its own action, based on those provisions, if the agency finds that that's required, right? I mean, one of the things is the Secretary, or the agency, can implement regulations that effectuate the plan, right, and part of the plan was Amendment 50, and, in part of that rulemaking, we said these calibrations need to be done, and so there may be a mechanism that way.

 I guess what I'm just trying to say is there are a lot of different paths to take, but what I just laid out is the procedure for evaluating what you're going to submit here on its own, without any of those other factors at play.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Mara. Robin.

MR. RIECHERS: Well so, at least through that exchange, I think what I heard was, even though -- Well, I think I heard was no one now believes there's a need to put 2023 in all of the other alternatives, and, therefore, other than the changing and shoring up and writing some of the discussion that you can get from the records of both today, and actually past meetings as well, of the why of the 2023, that gets added where you can in the document, and then we've already given you the liberty to make those changes, via motions in previous meetings, as far as before going to the Secretary, and those are those other editorial things that Andy or Mara mentioned, one of the two, and so I guess I am seeing that there's not a need for any extra motions at this time, at least from the way I see it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Robin. That makes sense, and so we've got Bob's change that we talked about earlier today and the discussion we've had about where we are at this meeting. Carrie.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Madam Chair. I mean, I guess I would just encourage council members to take a close look at what is written in the document currently, because we did try to capture that, based on the preferred alternative, and so I mean, by Full Council, if there's any other recommendations or changes we need to make before we transmit the document, we should discuss those at Full Council. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Tom.

DR. FRAZER: I am just trying to think this through, because, as I said before, there are two elements here that are problematic from my perspective. The first is that we're not allowed, as a council, to exceed the ABC, right, that's recommended by the SSC without building a substantial record, or having a rationale, compelling rationale, for doing that.

If the council chooses to move forward with a document as it exists now, with a preferred alternative that is inconsistent with some of the advice that was received, it needs an accompanying letter, and I am asking, again, Mara that details the rationale for the decision that was made by the council, I guess, and that's the record that I am looking for.

The question, really, is this. Does the council take a proactive approach and provide the record for the Secretary, or

the agency, or do they leave it to the agency and the Secretary to wade through volumes and volumes of information, to determine if there is a record that exists? That's a question. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Tom. Keep in mind that people that work in the Regional Office are also writing this document, and so we are preparing the record side-by-side with council staff and discussions that, obviously, occur in council meetings. What I was suggesting earlier is, obviously, to add to the rationale within the framework action, to the extent practical, and, if you want to send a cover letter or some other documentation, I'm certainly not opposed to that. That's certainly additional support for the record and kind of captures, obviously, the discussions that have been had through the many meetings that have taken place, but that information should also be, in my view, captured in the framework action.

DR. FRAZER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. We've talked a lot about this, and so I'm going to suggest that we move on for now, but it sounds like, if folks also want to think about additional rationale for where we are, or maybe other places we may want to be with this document by Thursday, you've got your homework assignment to bring to Full Council, and so I think we've talked this one through about as much as we can at this point. It's about 1:30 now, and we've got a break at 2:30. Tom.

DR. FRAZER: We're going to take a fifteen-minute break anyway.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes, let's do it.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Next on our agenda is Reef Fish Amendments 36B and 36C, and I believe Dr. Lasseter is going to take us through that one. Ava, are you ready to go? It looks like you are.

## REEF FISH AMENDMENTS 36B AND 36C: MODIFICATIONS TO INDIVIDUAL FISHING QUOTA (IFQ) PROGRAMS

DR. AVA LASSETER: Good afternoon, everybody. We're going to talk about 36B and 36C. To just kind of summarize what we have here on the action guide, I think we're going to actually start with the AP recommendations, since we didn't really get into those at the last meeting, and I want to use the report, which is Tab B, Number 10(d), and we'll just look at the 36B discussion, and then we'll come to the presentation.

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Then I will go through 36B, the part of the presentation. You have a new alternative and new actions that we posed to you as questions at the last meeting, and then Andy suggested that we go ahead and incorporate them into actions, and so we have brought that to you. There is not a Chapter 4 to accompany those, because it is your first time reviewing these, and so, after we go through 36B, we will go through just a couple of slides of 36C, just to remind you of what actions are in there, because you have not looked at that document since January of 2020.

Then we've added in a couple of slides that look at the purpose and need of both of the amendments together, and I would like to stop there, and so feel free to ask questions as we're going up until that point, but I'm hoping that, once we get to that point, with the purpose and need of both amendments up on the board, that we can kind of stop, and hopefully the committee can have a broader-level discussion on what you had in mind for these amendments and where you see the future of these IFQ programs going.

With that, let's go ahead and take a look at the Tab B, Number 10(d). At the June meeting, we did get through 36B, pretty much, or, actually, we got through Action 1, and I don't think we finished getting through Action 2, and we had incorporated the AP's recommendations into the presentation, and so, for the beginning of this report, for the IFQ program review and the AP's comments on Amendment 53, that was covered through separate sections during June. The part I'm going to talk about begins on page -- It's the last half of page 3, Amendments 36B and 36C, and the first motion is at the very, very bottom.

When we were going through this amendment with the AP, the AP did -- The discussion did kind of bounce back and forth between Actions 1 and 2 and how they kind of work together, and an issue was raised about what would happen to a deceased shareholder's shares, and, currently, there are no restrictions on share transfers, and so that's kind of a point that I wanted to raise here.

The AP did request that staff review and make recommendations based on other catch share programs, and we weren't really sure what they were looking for here, and I think the main point is that other councils have restrictions on the transfer of shares. Thus, these other councils have provisions to allow for the transfer of shares to beneficiaries.

 Currently, because this IFQ -- Our IFQ programs in the Gulf do not have those same kinds of restrictions, you can transfer shares no problem, and we haven't needed to put those in place, but, now that we're talking here about potentially putting the permit requirement on shareholders, then we are considering, in this section action, a provision that would give time for people to get their accounts into compliance.

We have looked into this, and that's really, I think, the key point, is that, currently, in the Gulf programs, there are no restrictions on share transfers. Now that we're considering this similar to other programs, we may want to evaluate this as well, and we have provided an alternative for that.

If you scroll down a little bit to the next page, there's two more motions that the AP made in regard to 36B, and they did — In the motion, they went back and tweaked it again, and the main point is that they recommended to add a new alternative to Action 1 with the date of that AP meeting as the control date, as the grandfather date. Accounts opened before that time would be exempt from the permit requirement, and accounts opened after would be required to have a reef fish permit.

This is similar to their previous meeting, as well as the Reef Fish AP's meeting, where they are just recommending each time a date, to pick a date, to pick a late date, but pick a date for which people's accounts would either be grandfathered in or not, and this is one point that I wanted to reiterate, is that the APs, both APs, in multiple meetings, have recommended that, if you're going to do this, pick a date, and please don't leave this open-ended, because it allows people to try to find ways to game around the system.

Then, if we scroll down just a little bit, you can see, when they tweaked the motion, they added in this last part about inherited shares from a death in the family, is their recommendation, would be exempt from this requirement for a period of three years, and so, when we go into the document, the actions, you will see that this has been added as an alternative, but, again, that was a question that we had posed to you, and Andy had requested it to be added to the document.

The rest of the motions, recommendations, from the AP pertained to 36C, and so let's come back to that after I have reminded you of the actions that are in that, since it's been so long since we've looked at that. Let's go ahead and take a look at the presentation, which is going to be Tab B, Number 10(a). While they're getting that up, if anybody has questions, go ahead and

speak up.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Any questions for Ava on the AP report? Bob.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. The link to 10(a) in the agenda, at least for me, doesn't work. It brings me back to the council home site, and so I can't pull up the presentation.

DR. LASSETER: I have the link too, and it worked for me. Anybody else having issues? The one that's actually on our website. It's working for me, Bob.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: We've got it. Bob has got it. Okay, Ava. I think we're ready to go, whenever you're ready.

DR. LASSETER: A little refresh for everybody, 36B, the purpose of this document currently is to limit IFQ share ownership in shareholder accounts without a valid or renewable commercial reef fish permit, thereby promoting share ownership by fishermen who have the ability to land reef fish within the IFQ programs. We are going to want to come back to this, given your current preferred alternative, in terms of how your current preferred would actually be limiting the share ownership, but, for right now, let's focus on the actions.

Action 1 would require some or all, depending on the alternative, shareholder accounts to have a commercial reef fish permit, and what we have done for the Chapter 2 is added this language to differentiate between permit-required and permit-exempt accounts, because there was starting to be some confusion with these control dates, with these grandfather dates, whatever you want to call them, which accounts we're talking about, and so language has been added that differentiates if you pick that some shareholder accounts will be required to have a permit, all those after whatever date you pick would be permit-required, and all accounts created before that date would be permit-exempt.

With these little labels, we're hoping that that will clear up some of the confusion when we're talking about which accounts would be affected by which action.

Action 2 considers share divestment for those accounts that would be permit-required. They are accounts that would be required to have a permit, but that do not have a permit, and so shares would only be divested from an account if that account is not able to get a permit by some date that the council will select.

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Then, finally, in Action 3, these are the questions that we posed to you in the June meeting that we have now worked into draft actions here for you to take a look at, which detail what permit-exempt accounts would be able to do, and so these are actions that, if you do create a group of accounts that would be permit-exempt, this is your opportunity to further specify what these accounts are able to do.

Action 1, you've seen these before, and, essentially, this account would require some or all shareholder accounts to have a permit, and you would be establishing, for some of the alternatives, permit-exempt accounts, and that's kind of a significant part that I want to explain here.

Alternative 1 is always our no action alternative, and we would not establish any new requirements for keeping one's shares, obtaining more shares or keeping one's shares. All the remaining alternatives stipulate the same language, that, in order to obtain or maintain shares in a shareholder account, and Alternative 2 would require all shareholder accounts to be associated with a valid or renewable commercial reef fish permit.

Alternatives 3 through 5 would create some of these permitexempt accounts. Alternative 3 would use the control date that's five years after the grouper-tilefish IFQ program. All accounts established after that date must be associated with a reef fish permit. That means all the accounts established before that date would be permit-exempt.

Alternative 4 uses the date that the Reef Fish AP -- That was the first AP meeting while you were developing this whole action, the AP recommendation that suggested a date that was later than the five years, later than Alternative 3. Since you added this Alternative 4 to the document, you have the other recommendations from the AP.

 The Reef Fish AP, on October 6, 2020, had recommended adding an alternative with the date of October 6, 2020. Then the recommendation we just saw from the Red Snapper and Grouper-Tilefish IFQ AP recommended June 2, 2021, the date of their meeting, and they also recommended that that be selected as preferred. Now let's go back to the previous slide.

46 You've had three different APs recommend picking their 47 respective meeting dates, and I don't think a specific date is 48 what is important, or significant, but it's the idea of just picking a date and having that basically give people notice that, okay, now, if you create an account from here on out, you would need to be associated with a permit, in order to keep shares in that account.

Then, finally, Preferred Alternative 5, you selected this as preferred at your last meeting, and this alternative would affect all shareholder accounts established following implementation of this amendment. All accounts up until that point would be permit-exempt accounts, and that means all accounts right now would be permit-exempt, and sometime into the future, following when we take final action of this amendment, and so we do not know how many accounts would be considered permit-exempt.

I described that previous action as establishing permit-exempt accounts, and so, under Alternative 1, this is what we have. Shareholder accounts, amongst all the shareholder accounts, you could have accounts -- There are accounts that have shares and a permit, and there are accounts with shares and no permit, and there are accounts with no shares, but they have a permit, and there are accounts out there with no shares and no permit.

If you select Alternative 2, Alternative 2 would require all accounts with shares to be associated with a permit, and so what that would do is actually simplify, by removing that one option. If you have shares in your account, there has to be a permit associated with that account as well, or it's going to be flagged. You could still have accounts with no shares and a permit or no shares and no permit.

Under Alternatives 3 through 5, you're adding in quite a bit of complexity to this program that NMFS is going to need to monitor, because you're going to have a group of accounts that are exempt from the requirement to have a permit, permit-exempt shareholder accounts, and all those will look just like what we have now under Alternative 1, and then you're also going to have permit-required shareholder accounts, which would be the same, but there would be some that would not be allowed to have shares, if they do not have a permit.

Also, selecting any of Alternatives 3 through 5, different actions would apply, and so, right now, under Action 1, if you pick Alternative 2, you would follow the left column. If you pick one of Alternatives 3 through 5, you would follow the right column, and so Alternative 2 is all accounts would essentially be permit-required, and we wouldn't even use that term then. All accounts would be permit-required.

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Action 2, share divestment for those permit-required accounts, it would apply to all accounts, and, if you did pick Alternative 2, Action 3 would not be applicable. Now, let's take a look on the right side, the right-hand column. If you pick one of Alternatives 3 through 5, you are creating separate groups of accounts, permit-exempt accounts and permit-required accounts.

Action 2 will only apply to the permit-required accounts, and so those accounts that are permit-exempt, they are not falling under the requirement to divest of their shares if they do not have the permit by whatever time is specified. Action 2 only applies to permit-required accounts.

Then, finally, Action 3 would apply just to those Alternatives 3 through 5, because Action 3 applies only to permit-exempt accounts, and Action 3 proposes a share limit for those accounts, and it's an opportunity for you to determine whether reopened accounts are permit-exempt.

We put together these couple of slides, because we were starting to see a little bit of confusion for people about their account was opened at this time or this time, and which action -- How do the actions apply to them, and so this is the language that we came up with, is permit-exempt and permit-required, is a way to differentiate. Again, any questions, go ahead and speak up.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes, we do have a question from Susan.'

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Ava, it's been so long, and this is complicated to begin with. If you can quickly explain to me how can an account be permit-exempt, versus permit-required? I think I lost you there.

DR. LASSETER: Okay. Let's go back to the Slide 3, the one with all the alternatives for Action 1. Currently, of course, Alternative 1 is no action. You have either Alternative 2 or Alternatives 3 through 5 that are different, that do something slightly different.

 Under Alternative 2, all shareholder accounts would be associated, must be associated, with a permit. That means that all accounts are required to have a permit. Therefore, Alternative 2 is only permit-required accounts. Alternatives 3 through 5 are specifying that accounts created before a date, whatever is underlined, before that are not required to be associated with a permit, but before that date would be permit-exempt accounts. Accounts established after that date would be

the same as Alternative 2, permit-required accounts. Does that help, Susan?

MS. BOGGS: Yes. Thank you.

DR. LASSETER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any other questions for Dr. Lasseter before she moves on? Is everybody good? Okay. Go ahead, Ava.

DR. LASSETER: Okay. Great. Let's go back down, and I think it's going to be Slide 7 for Action 2. Here, we're talking about share divestment for permit-required accounts, and so this action would apply only to accounts that are required to be associated with a permit, and so that would be all accounts under Alternative 2 of Action 1 and those accounts under Alternatives 3 through 5 that are established after that underlined date, whenever that is.

Of course, Alternative 1 is not taking any action, and, here, how we understand Alternative 1, with this action, is dependent on Action 1, where you created, established, these permit-required accounts. Therefore, by taking no action, the shareholders of these permit-required accounts must be in compliance with the requirement at the time this is implemented, immediately, essentially, is the no-action.

The idea is, in Action 1, if you go ahead and make that requirement for accounts to have a commercial reef fish permit, what we're saying here, in this action, is, if you take no further action on this action, that requirement is effective as soon as this amendment is implemented.

The alternative to that is proposed here is a grace period, essentially, and so the Alternative 2 here is that NMFS will reclaim all shares in a permit-required shareholder account that is not associated with a permit, and you have options for either one year, three years, or five years following the effective date of the final rule implementing this amendment.

 There is two more alternatives, but I want to talk a little bit more about this one first. You saw this at the last meeting, and we went over this, but I wanted to reiterate that shareholders without a permit -- We would expect them to respond in different ways, and so, while that action is about divesting of shares, we don't expect that many shares would actually be remaining in accounts to be reclaimed by NMFS, because we would expect people, the holders of those accounts, would either

obtain a permit, sell their shares, or consolidate related accounts or form new business partnerships.

A lot of these accounts, as we heard ibn the presentation in June on the IFQ program review, are related to other accounts, and people have established these separate accounts and moved shares around for various business functions, accounting functions, what have you, and we would expect a lot of account consolidation to occur.

We really don't know who is going to do what, which response, and public hearings could let us know more. Again, we were proposing a mail-out and a couple of virtual meetings, and not in-person, and then one more point is that accounts without shares could continue to transfer allocation without a permit, and we do know that dealers often use accounts, and they may not have shares, but they may procure allocation, as an example, to ensure vessels, if they want to land with them, would be able to have allocation to fish, and so that would be one example of why somebody may not have shares, but may be transferring allocation.

These tables are in the document, and these numbers are valid from February of 2020, and this looks at the number of accounts that are active, initial, or suspended. Initial means it's been created, but it hasn't been locked in yet, and suspended means they need to get some paperwork, probably citizenship work or whatnot, done with the NMFS office, but these are accounts with and without a permit and with shares and without shares.

Circled there is 314, and that's the number of accounts with shares, but without a permit, and so then, in the bottom table, you can see that number under Alternative 2, and all 314 of those accounts would be required to be associated with a permit, and then, as you back out that grandfather date, you're affecting fewer and fewer accounts.

On the right column, you can see the inverse, essentially, the number of accounts that would be exempt from the permit requirement, and, here, again, we are talking about open accounts, all open accounts, rather than closed accounts. Keep in mind that the total in all four of these cells in the top table total 1,024 accounts, and we're going to come back to this when we get to Action 3, but, essentially, that 314, as of February 2020, would be the number of accounts that would be affected under Alternative 2, and we need to do something with the shares in that account.

 Let's return to the rest of the alternatives in this action. Action 2, the slide we saw before with the alternatives, the Alternative 2 was essentially giving everybody, giving shareholder accounts, from the time this is implemented, to get that account in compliance by getting a permit or divesting their shares, as they choose.

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Alternatives 3 and 4 provide other scenarios for which an account that is required to have a permit, a permit-required account, may be given a grace period by the council, as selected, to get a permit. I apologize, and I realize that this should say "Preferred Alternative 3", and you did select this one, and I neglected to put "preferred" here, and it is preferred in the document. Excuse me for that.

At the last meeting, you did pick this Alternative 3 as preferred. After implementation of this amendment, if a permitrequired account becomes unassociated with a permit, as in the permit is transferred or not renewed, you gave a time period. The shares will be reclaimed by NMFS, and there is the same time period range of one year, three years, or five years, but this is time following the transfer or termination of the permit, and you had selected three years. Did I have that wrong? Was it alternative -- Give me one second. No, that's correct. Yes, you had Preferred Alternative 3 and Preferred Option 3b, and it is correct in the document.

Then, Alternative 4, this issue was initially raised by the AP, and we discussed it with you at the last meeting, and Andy suggested that, if we could put it in terms of an alternative, it might make it more clear and help you in discussing it.

 In Alternative 4, it proposes a different type of time period, grace period, and that is for instances where shares are acquired from a legal proceeding, and that would be an inheritance, because the shareholder has passed away, or a divorce settlement. Under this kind of a situation, the new shareholder would be afforded one year, three years, or five years following the date the shares were transferred into the account. They have that much time in order to get a permit, or the shares will be reclaimed by NMFS. Let me pause there and see if there's any questions.

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Susan.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Ava, I know we've talked about this before, but the Table 1.1.2 and 2.1.2, and they're dated February 25, 2020, and has there been much of a change?

Do you know? I mean, it's been a little over a year-and-a-half since this table was put in here.

DR. LASSETER: We could ask NMFS. I know that some accounts have been created. I don't think it's substantial. saw both Alicia and Jessica on the line. I know we did not request this to be updated yet, because they actually have to go through -- It's quite tedious to have calculated this, and it's not something that they can just check easily. Let me see if one of them has raised their hand to give you any sense of how many more accounts have been created. I don't see either of them raising their hands. I will try to find out for you by Full Council, but, I mean, it's definitely at least a handful, but I don't think that they're seeing a substantial number. There's Jessica.

DR. JESSICA STEPHEN: I don't have it right off the top of my head, but I can try and see what we can calculate, and so you were looking at how many new accounts were created, and do we have a particular date that we're looking for from?

DR. LASSETER: February 25, 2020. Since February 25, 2020.

DR. STEPHEN: Okay. I will see if I can grab something. It will take me a little bit of time to look, and so go ahead and continue. If I find it, I will raise my hand again.

DR. LASSETER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Dr. Stephen. Go ahead, Susan.

MS. BOGGS: Just to follow-up to that, the reason I ask, that I'm curious, is, I mean, we've been talking about this document for several years, and I am just curious. Are there people already making moves, in preparation of what actions the council might take? That was the reason for my question. Thank you.

 DR. LASSETER: I think that would be good for SERO staff to reply to as well, and I see that both their hands are up, but I will just speak first. I definitely have people telling me that, that they're seeing this coming, and they're planning ahead. I have heard some creative solutions proposed as well, that we'll have to figure out if they -- Or they will have to figure out if they're going to work or not, but let's see what Alicia has to say.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead, Alicia.

MS. ALICIA GRAY: Thank you, Ava. So, I reran these numbers, and I would have to look at them again, because, as you said, it's very tedious. The shares with no permit box, that I think we're questioning right now, went from 314 back in 2020 to 327 on July 8, 2021.

DR. LASSETER: Bernie, could you put that slide up? I think it's 9.

10 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Perfect.

**DR. LASSETER:** Okay, and so the 314 -- It sounds like 314 has become 327.

15 MS. GRAY: Correct, yes.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Any further questions at this point?

DR. LASSETER: Okay, and so let's move on to Action 3. Action 3 has two sub-actions, 3.1 and 3.2. 3.1 allows you to consider a share limit for permit-exempt accounts, and so, again, this Action 3 is applicable to those accounts that are permit-exempt only.

When we say share limit, the limit would be set at the account level, and that differs from when we say share caps. Share caps are in place for each share category right now, red snapper, deepwater grouper, shallow-water grouper, and each share category does have a share cap. A share cap is set at the individual person level. Any U.S. citizen or permanent resident the share cap is set for.

We are not proposing any modification to the share cap through this action. They stay the same. This considers setting a share limit for each one of those permit-exempt accounts. Now, a permit-exempt account, even though we say it's exempt, it doesn't have to have a permit, many of these accounts will have a permit, because, if you're picking one of those dates of Alternative 3 through 5 in Action 1, there is a lot of accounts that were created before whichever date that have shares, and they also have a permit, and, while they fish some of their shares, they might be transferring allocation as well, but, just because we say permit-exempt account, it doesn't mean that accounts don't have a permit. A lot of these do. I'm going to come back to that, because that makes it a little tricky.

Then one last point is that, during the first five years of each program, you needed a permit to increase your shareholdings, and

so, during the first five years of each program, public participation was not open yet, and the only people that could buy shares were those who had a permit, but initial shareholders who had a permit in order to receive the initial distribution of shares may have let their permit lapse, or may have transferred it, and they didn't have to give up their shares.

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They didn't have to divest of their shares, but they couldn't increase their shareholdings unless they had a permit, and so, because of that, we're considering -- We're providing you the consideration for establishing a share limit for these accounts. Let's look at the alternatives on the next slide.

In all the alternatives, and I am going to reiterate this, the existing share cap for each share category remains in place, and this is not modifying the cap that is specific to any individual U.S. citizen or permanent resident. This is specific for the creation of these permit-exempt accounts, if you pick one of those alternatives in Action 1.

If you pick Alternative 1, there is no share limit for permit-exempt shareholder accounts that do not have a permit, and, of course, shareholder accounts, permit-exempt shareholder accounts, that have a permit -- We don't think you're probably going with those anyway.

Alternatives 2 and 3 are both the same, in that they would establish an account-based share limit for permit-exempt shareholder accounts based on the amount of shares held in the account, either -- This is a little long here, but at the time the final rule implementing this amendment is effective, at the time the IFQ online system first records that the account is not associated with a permit, or at the time shares are transferred to the account, based on an inheritance or other legal proceeding.

 That's a lot of words, but, simply, each one of those match up with Action 2, Alternatives 2, 3, and 4. If you select — Whatever time period you select for those three situations in Action 2, this mirrors the language in those alternatives, and so, basically, it makes it consistent, so that the share limit, if you decide to create one, would apply consistently with Action 2. The difference between these alternatives is on the next slide.

Alternative 2 says permit-exempt shareholder accounts may retain the shares held, but they cannot increase the shareholdings in the account for any share category. Alternative 3 has that same language, but it adds that, if shares are transferred out of the account, the amount of shares held after the transfer becomes the new share limit for that account. That essentially is reducing the amount of shares that can be held in that account, if that account transfers out shares. I am going to pause there for a moment, to see if there's any questions.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any questions for Ava? I am not seeing any.

DR. LASSETER: If we go to the next slide, here we have this idea of closed accounts, and so, when we talked earlier about the 314 accounts that could potentially be impacted, if you picked Alternative 2 and required all accounts to have a permit, those four cells there totaled 1,024 accounts, and those were active, initial, and suspended accounts, or essentially open accounts, but accounts that have now been closed.

However, the online system maintains records of accounts that have been closed, and NMFS periodically does cleansing of accounts that have no shares, no allocation, haven't been used for some amount of time, and there's official regulations for what they do. They may close accounts, or a shareholder may ask for an account to be closed, if they transfer all of their shares, and they're not going to ever use the account again, but, at any time an account holder whose account has been closed, either by NMFS or because they requested it, may request that account to be reopened.

The original date that the account was established, of course, remains. However, the names on the account cannot be changed, and so a shareholder could ask to reopen the account, but they can't just transfer that account to another person and have the name on the account change. The name on the account has to stay the same.

 Many accounts, open or closed, are in the names of businesses, and so, again, the same thing. A closed account, you can't change the name of the business on the account, but the ownership behind a business-named account can be changed, whether it's open or closed, and, in fact, if you have an account that's held in the name of a business, and it's open and it's being used -- If the ownership of that business, behind that business, changes, those shareholders are obligated to update ownership with NMFS.

You can change the ownership behind the name of an account, but you can't change the names on an account, and so, to give you an idea of how many accounts we're talking about here, on that top

row, and the table on the bottom, there is your active, initial, and suspended accounts that we looked at earlier, and there is your 1,024.

Then, again, there is some counting here, on the part of Alicia, but she calculated these other cells for -- There is a little row on the bottom that gave us the date there, and I think it was the December 31, 2019. All accounts on that date -- There were 1,891 accounts at the very end of 2019. 867 of those were closed, and then, if you look at the last two rows, you've got the number of accounts that are closed that could potentially be reopened if you were to pick one of those dates, and the January of 2015 would be Action 1, Alternative 3. That's the five years after the grouper-tilefish IFQ program was implemented. You've got 439 accounts from the end of that date, the end of 2019, and then Action 1, Alternative 4, the date from the AP, 848 closed accounts.

It we go to the next slide, here's our alternatives. Does the council intend to allow closed accounts to be reopened and be permit-exempt? Alternative 1 is no action, and shareholder accounts that have been closed can be reopened. The date the account was originally established determines whether the account is considered a permit-exempt account, and Alternative 2 proposes that shareholder accounts that have been closed may be reopened, but a reopened account becomes a permit-required account and must be associated with a commercial reef fish permit to hold shares.

The time periods provided under Action 2 to bring an account into compliance, following implementation of the amendment, would apply to reopened accounts, if selected. I will pause there for a moment and see if there's any questions.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any questions? Dr. Stephen.

DR. STEPHEN: I just wanted to let you know that I was able to calculate the number of new accounts, and these are new shareholder accounts, and that means they may or may not have shares within them, and we had 102 new accounts since February 25, 2020.

DR. LASSETER: I'm sorry, and so how does that differ from Alicia's? Jessica, can you give that number one more time?

**DR. STEPHEN:** I had 102 new shareholder-type accounts since 47 February 25, 2020. I can't dig into who has permits and who doesn't without significant more work, as well as who has shares

and not shares without more work.

DR. LASSETER: Okay, and so, of those 102, Alicia told us that thirteen have shares and no permit, and so we have a large number of accounts created that just don't necessarily have shares in them.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks. I'm going to go to Leann, and then I see you, Susan.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you, Madam Chair. I was just wondering why does NMFS close an account? I mean, obviously, there's reasons, but I don't think Ava told us why. At what point does NMFS go in and close out an account?

DR. LASSETER: It doesn't close out. Like it would have no shares and no allocation, and it doesn't owe any fees. I can let Jessica or Alicia read the quote from the regs, but it's a periodic just cleaning up of accounts that are completely inactive but that also have no shares and no allocation. Jessica, is there anything that you want to contribute?

DR. STEPHEN: Yes, that's correct, and so we go through, according to the regulations, and change the status of the accounts to closed, for those who have no shares and allocation and have not been active during the required time period. We can also close accounts upon request from people who have left the program and just want to make sure that an account gets closed out, and so we've done it in both ways. It gets the status of closed, and it can always be reopened.

MS. BOSARGE: So what is that timeframe that it's been inactive?

DR. STEPHEN: I need to double-check the regs, but I think it's either a year or a year-and-a-half.

DR. LASSETER: I think it's a year.

39 DR. STEPHEN: A year then.

41 MS. BOSARGE: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks. Susan.

**MS. BOGGS:** How many active commercial reef fish permits are there? I found it on the website, but I don't want to sit here and count, and can you all just tell me how many there are? Thank you.

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DR. LASSETER: Martha, I apologize, and I just kind of keep speaking up, and I do have that in the presentation, if we want to scroll down. I think it's on Slide -- Sorry, guys. It's in the document, and it's not in your presentation anymore. Let me get it out of the document, real quick.

MS. BOGGS: I found it.

DR. LASSETER: It's on page 19 of the document, and so this is another analysis that's quite tedious to calculate, because we have to look at logbooks and the IFQ program, and it's page 19 of the document, the page number on the document.

We have had this analysis run twice, and for 2015 and 2018, and so we've provided you both of those for comparison. The top bold line for reef fish permits, those are valid or renewable permits. I think it's for the end of the year for each of those years, and then the vessels with reef fish landings row means, looking at the coastal logbook records, if there was at least one pound of any reef fish landed on that vessel with that permit in the respective year, and that's how we considered it. The difference then is how we're considering the latent permits.

Active permits, 2018, you've got 845, and 317 of those in that year were not used to land any reef fish whatsoever, IFQ program species or not.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any other questions for Ava? Okay. I think we're ready to move on then, Ava.

DR. LASSETER: Okay. Then let's go on to -- Before we discuss 36B, I want to introduce a little bit of 36C, and so let's go to the next slide. We haven't talked about this in a year-and-a-half, over a year-and-a-half now, and so a little reef fish overview of what's in this amendment.

 There is currently three actions, with Action 2 having several somewhat developed, range of developed, sub-actions. Action 1 addresses the distribution of the reclaimed shares, and so this action is set up for the shares that were reclaimed from accounts that had never been activated, and you took final action on that through 36A, and that was in 2017, and I think it was final in 2018, and so those shares have been sitting there for a while. There's not a lot in them. There's a table in both the document and the PowerPoint. Further down, you can see how much is in those.

This Action 1 considers either distributing those reclaimed shares out to existing shareholders, and there is some alternatives proposed there, or the final alternative is to use those shares to seed a quota bank, and that leads you to Action 2

The Action 2 has several sub-actions that would define the amount of additional allocation to add to the quota bank, because, again, those reclaimed shares aren't a lot, and the eligible recipients who could get allocation from that quota bank, how much allocation would be available for those eligible recipients that you decide in 2.2 and then, finally, the distribution method of allocation from the quota bank.

If you do go the route of a quota bank, it's highly likely that you will need to develop additional actions for that, but this would kind of be the general shape and form of what the quota bank could look like, and then Action 3 addresses the accuracy of those estimated weights and advance landing notifications, and so that's what is under consideration in 36C.

Currently, the purpose statement for Amendment 36C is to assist small participants and new entrants to the IFQ programs to reduce discards and to increase access to shares to actively fishing commercial fishermen.

Now, this purpose statement came from three separate motions that you made, and those are documented in Appendix A, about what you broadly wanted to do in this amendment, and we've talked a lot about how we would define some of these terms, and like what would it mean. What would actively fishing mean? Who would new entrants be? Who would small participants be? A lot of those sub-actions in Action 2 are proposing not even alternatives yet, but more bulleted lists of various ways that you could go about defining this. Right now, this is still quite broad, and this could entail a lot of entities that are in the program.

Here, this is the purpose statement for Amendment 36B at the top and 36C on the bottom, and the purpose and need for just Amendment 36B, or the need statement, is on the next slide, just if we need that, but let's take a look here. Let's come back to 36B

What you're considering there is to limit IFQ share ownership in shareholder accounts without a permit, thereby promoting share ownership by fishermen who have the ability to land reef fish within the programs, IFQ programs, and then your 36C is to

assist, it sounds like, small participants and new entrants, and to reduce discards, and to increase access to shares to actively fishing eligible commercial fishermen, and I'm assuming that there would be great overlap between actively fishing eligible commercial fishermen and small participants, or new entrants, and that's probably a pretty well overlapping Venn diagram there.

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Currently, your preferred alternative is 36B is to require accounts to have a permit, but only accounts with shares that have a permit that are established at some point in the future from now, after you take final action at the time the amendment is implemented, any account created after that.

It doesn't really seem that that action is doing much to limit IFQ share ownership, and the IPT is a little -- Is struggling with it a little bit. If for 36B is for some time in the future, it's going to affect only accounts in the future would be required to have a permit, and you're currently working on 36C, it might be timely to go ahead and have a conversation about how you see both of these working together, because you'll be working on 36C.

If you go forward with 36B right now, with your current preferred, that's not even going to start to take effect until sometime in the future, while we're still working on 36C, and so I think perhaps a conversation here could be helpful for staff, definitely, to kind of get a sense of where you're going with this and what you kind of see the future of these IFQ fisheries looking like, and so let me pause there.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Ava. I talked to Ava before this meeting and asked her to put this slide in here, to help us, I guess, zoom out a little bit and think about the big picture, about where we want to go with 36B and 36C and what are the problems we're trying to solve, is this really where we want to go, and I guess, if we identify problems, are we outlining the way to solve them, I guess, with this purpose and need and then with the subsequent actions?

I feel like, if we can have a little bit of discussion about that, even if we don't get into the actions, I think that would help clarify and kind of steer where we're going here and just kind of think across both of these amendments, and so I know that 3:10 in the afternoon is always a great time to have this conversation. If you need to get a snack and go pep yourself up, go for it, but let's -- This is something I think we need to stop and think about, before we go further down into the weeds

on these very complicated amendments. Troy.

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MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. I am just kind of giving you a stream of consciousness here, and, first off, let me just say, to Ava, that she's done a wonderful job of trying to put this very convoluted scenario into a system here, and, when I was looking at 36B, I went back to one of the appendices, and there was an AP, back in -- I think it was 2011 or 2013, but Bob Gill actually chaired it, and I was on the AP, and we were discussing 36B and 36C, or the elements of them.

Maybe they weren't 36B and 36C then, and maybe it was just 36A, but, to get to the meat of it, I think we're going in the wrong direction here. We are creating -- We've got a limited universe of reef fish permits that have been artificially created for the purpose of meeting the requirements, or the policy, of catch shares, as set forth by NOAA.

I mean, it was to reduce overcapitalization and reduce overfishing and promote safety-at-sea, and, in all of that, it was to promote fishing communities and all kinds of things. well, now we have these -- Just a few, and, what is it, eight-hundred-and-some-odd, or 500, active reef fish permits, and you're creating an artificial profit center for the people who own these permits.

The price of them is going up, and we hear \$20,000 for a reef fish permit now, and how is a new entrant going to come into this fishery, and you see partnerships and corporations being formed to circumvent this 36B requirement for permits, and they're already doing it.

Someone who owns a substantial amount of -- Who has invested a substantial amount of money into shares, they're going to find a way, and it doesn't matter what you put under it, and so limiting the number of permits is only punishing the guy who is going to try to come into the system. He is going to be a sharecropper.

In 36C, we're talking about half of the 36C is estate planning for people who have shares already, and the goals of the catch share program -- Most of the definable goals have been met, and we don't talk about the other aspects that NOAA policy set out, such as an auction of these shares, taking these shares back from the shareholders and auctioning them off for the benefit of the nation. I mean, how is twenty-five-dollar-a-pound red snapper fillet benefiting the nation?

 If I sound pessimistic about this, it's because I am. Taking a public resource and giving it to a limited number of people, and letting them pass it down to their heirs, or whatever, without bringing it back in and helping new entrants, is -- It just goes against my grain, and I guess I will stop there, but that -- To encapsulate what I am saying, it's that we're becoming overly restrictive and not helpful, and we need to consider something outside the box, like recovering these shares and doing an auction or some other type of resource royalty earning, just like the oil and gas industry, timber, coal, you name it.

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People who are using public resources, they pay for them, and the fishing industry does not, and that's wrong, and so I will just stop there, and I'm sure that other people have ideas, and I would like to hear them.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Troy. I've got Bob and then Joe.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. Troy, I don't share your pessimism, but I would like to share with the committee my approach to 36B and 36C. As I was preparing to understand where the council was in this regard, and where they were going, and what was getting laid out, I rapidly came to the conclusion that it's kind of like a ship with no rudder and only half a sail, because it's just wandering all over the map. It's like having a blank sheet of paper that everybody is putting something on, but it's totally uncoordinated.

Perhaps I am biased, and, as Troy mentioned, and Robin would recollect, 36 was started back when I was on the council, and that was some ten years ago, and so progress has not been real good, and my conclusion is that, in reality, what we have here is a lack of focus, that everybody is putting in their input, but it's not coordinated. It's not headed in the same direction, and we don't have, if you will, where are we trying to go and a direction to get there.

That is what is missing, in my opinion, and so I would like to proffer a motion that I think would assist us in getting there, and, by doing so, Bernie, if you would bring up the IFQ motion, and I think it's under the 36B email. I am not casting aspersions on anybody, but, somehow, we've got to go from this where we at and where are we going and finding a different direction on how to get there, and that's what the purpose of my motion is, and I will discuss it a little bit when we get it up. Maybe it addresses Troy's thinking out-of-the-box. There you go.

 Part of the problem, and, right out of the box, I think the two key words are "small" and "facilitated", and, when you have a gazillion people trying to weigh-in on where the boatload ought to go, it's hard to get it to there, and so what I think we need to do is -- That's one of the problems with the AP. We've got a lot of people on the AP, and a lot of knowledge, but they're not all on the same plane and headed in the same direction.

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Secondly, I think, to help get that focus, you need to have facilitation. You need somebody that is driving them to get to that answer, whatever that answer happens to be, and so I think those are two key elements of this motion, to basically back up and say, all right, where are we going, and what would a program look like that we think is better than the current program, how do we get there, and that probably means re-looking at, as Troy mentioned, the goals and objectives, whether we're at the right place there, whether they ought to be changed, and then take that sheet of paper and put something on it that gives some focus for the APs and this committee to look at, so that something of substance can be dealt with.

I don't think we have that now, and I would like to think that this is one way to get there, and I would be happy to entertain discussion about it, but that's my thought on, with that charge, on how perhaps we can move forward. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Bob. I am going to read this into the record, and then we're going to see if we have a second. The motion is to form a small facilitated focus group of knowledgeable individuals selected by the Executive Director and Council and Reef Fish Committee Chairs to provide a detailed plan responding to their charge. The charge of this focus group shall be to: 1) define the structure of an idealized IFQ program for red snapper and grouper-tilefish; 2) detail the changes needed to the current program to achieve the improved IFQ program; 3) report their findings to the SSC and appropriate APs for review and advice to the council. Is there a second to this motion?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I will second it for discussion.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. It's seconded by Troy. Thanks, Troy. All right. I've got a couple of hands. I am going to work through the hands, and I will add to my list, and so I've got Joe, I've got Leann, I've got Greg, and then I've got Kevin and Susan and Andy. Okay.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you, Madam Chair. My hand was up actually

for some discussion on 36B, but I guess we'll come back to that when we dispense with this motion. Bob, I'm okay with your motion, and I don't think it's a bad idea. However, above it, it says Reef Fish Amendments 36B and 36C, and, I mean, I feel like 36B has direction, and it's really taking one action, and then you're determining some outcomes from that action. Do you want a permit or do you not want to ask them to have a permit? Do you want a permit or no permit requirement?

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Then you can have a few exemptions to that, if you so choose, and that's pretty much what the rest of the actions do, and so it's as streamlined a document, I think, as you can get when you have a document related to the IFQ, and so, as long as this motion is not going to slow down 36B, that it's really more the 36C document, which I agree with you it's kind of all over the place, and that's why we carved out the permit requirement from 36B and put it in its own document, then I am definitely onboard with that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Bob, did you want to respond to that?

MR. GILL: Thank you, Leann, and part of my response to that is I look at 36B's history, and I see all these control dates, and I see all of these exemptions, and I come away with the impression that, by all the actions going on with it, that we're trying to make it a win-win for everybody, and you can't do that. Either -- For example, either the permit system, having shares without permits, is good or it's bad, and you can't turn it into perfect for everybody.

Yes, this applies to 36B, but I think it's a broader discussion than that. I think it's a discussion of trying to get that focus on just what is it we're trying to accomplish and how do we get there, and so I appreciate your comments, Leann. I am not fully in agreement with them, because I think the evidence shows that we're not getting anywhere very fast, and that's what this is hoping to get over. Thank you.

MS. BOSARGE: To that point, Madam Chair?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes. Go ahead.

MS. BOSARGE: Okay. So, the 36B that we were presented with today, and I guess I would hope to have some discussion on 36B before we go down this road, because there are new action items in there that we did not have before, and I think some of it I am completely onboard with you, and I think it's overcomplicating the situation, and I think some of those things

can be remedied without having to put them in an amendment that the council takes action on, and I am with you. I am not onboard with carving out an exception for every single thing out there.

If we can have some discussion on 36B, I think we can streamline that document and get it back down to a reasonable path forward that doesn't have a million exemptions in it, but that does have some leeway, and so, before we throw out 36B without any discussion on what we just were presented for the first time, and go to a focus group, I would rather have some discussion and see if we can get back to a streamlined document.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Leann. Phil, I see you, and I'm going to go to General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Thank you, Madam Chair. You know, I'm kind of like Mr. Williamson over there. Sometimes I have a hard time giving away a federal asset of anything, and I wonder about that. I wonder how we give a federal asset away, but I do understand also, as I was talking to Dale earlier, that there's a lot of people that probably went out here and borrowed money, or did something else, to be able to buy some of these shares, or whatever they did, and I don't want to hurt somebody for doing something else, that they were trying to do what's right, too.

I am like Leann, and I would like to see something moved forward on this thing, and I'm not trying to muddy the water at all, but maybe, when we do get down to something on it, Bob, if you're looking at it, maybe look at the possibility of what we could do with income. In other words, how might a -- If you had to have a certain percentage of your income involved to be able to buy into these shares.

That way, it would put some kind of buy-in from the people that are doing it, and, if you had to put that 50 percent of your income had to be from commercial fishing, or something to that effect, and that's just a thought, and I am not trying to muddy the waters, and I appreciate the time.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Joe. Next on my list is Greg Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. Originally, I raised my hand to bring up another point, but I want to speak to this motion, but if you would come back to me, because that point, I think, will help us avoid some of this convolution that we're

talking about here, and maybe streamline this document, but I want to deal with the motion, obviously, and, Bob, I support your motion, and I think it's a great idea to sort of define the end here, so we keep that in mind.

The real challenge though that I see here -- I am going to support it for sure, but what I want to make sure that the council helps define -- You know, you're right about a small, facilitated group, but the problem is, with a small, we want to make sure it's representative, because, obviously, the people we get on that committee are going to define what it looks like, and so I just want to make sure that we go on the record, as we start defining who that's going to be, that you certainly have shareholders on there.

The real controversy we start hearing from this are folks like dealing with the discard perspective, where you have the grouper guys that would like to be in on this so that they don't have to discard snapper when they're getting grouper, and so that's a representative. Maybe the lessees that would like to eventually get into this program, and I am not a proponent of expanding the program, but still allowing for new entrants and not some of the issues that Troy is talking about, to avoid those kind of issues.

I think we need to be real careful about keeping it small, but selecting the right mix of people, so we get all the input for us, but I think it's a great idea, Bob, for us to really have this in, so that we can begin the targeting of how do we get there.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: To that point?

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. To that point, and I agree, Greg, and that's why I chose the selection by the folks that I did, because they have that perspective and can provide that assemblage of the right kind of people, and you're right that the right kind of people is key to get anything out of it.

I would want the folks, whoever they are, in the room to come out and say we come to an agreement on a plan to make some sense, but it's a plan, and it's not the plan of the council, but it's the plan that's brought to the council for consideration and review and modification or whatever, designed to get us to an endpoint, and so it's the means to an end, if you will, but my thought on the selection of the group is they would provide that knowledge and base of who those folks ought to be to get to that end as well as anybody in the room.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Bob. Kevin, you're up, or did you want to speak to this, or we can come back to you.

MR. ANSON: I want to speak to this. Is Phil up at some point?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes, and he's on my list, but you were on there first.

MR. ANSON: I thought he was ahead of me. Sorry about that. As far as the discussion, or the comments, regarding pessimism, I'm a little pessimistic myself as to where we are, seeing how long we've been discussing this issue, and I don't believe this motion gets us any farther down the road, to be quite frank, although I certainly have respect for the Executive Director and the Council and Reef Fish Committee Chairs, but I don't know that necessarily they will pick the best group that would come back with an idealized IFQ program that would align kind of with what the council has currently been talking about.

I think the purpose and need statements have been cleaned up here, as of late, in 36B and 36B, and that, in my mind, helps further clarify what the purpose and need of this action would do, and it is to address the very thing, or at least one of the things, that you just mentioned, Mr. Williamson, and that is whether or not a public resource needs to be made available to folks that they have permanent retention, and their heirs can have permanent retention, of that resource, and that's the biggest thing, in my mind.

Secondarily to that, if you address that, and you're able to utilize those shares of that resource and redistribute to those who are actually fishing and going out and trying to earn a living off of that resource and maximize the monetary potential of that resource for them, that's another issue that we need to address, and so I am -- You know, we split 36B and 36B, to split it up so that it would be much easier to pass one aspect and then move on to the next, and here we are talking about the same documents.

As far as how long it has taken, I mean, it was a full year, a year-plus, since we even took a look at these things, and so I just see this as further delaying the process and that it's up to the council to clarify and identify what it is they would like to get, and then, through APs, and through public hearings and public comment, we get to hear, as we tweak and modify that program and develop it, the amendments that we modify. I am just -- I am not going to support the motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Kevin. I do have a number of people on the list, and so I know there's a lot of people waiting, and so we'll get to you. Susan is next.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Bob, I appreciate you thinking outside of the box, and a lot of my sentiments are the same as what Kevin said. I don't think this gets us where we need to do, and, I mean, I look at this as we're going to appoint the same people that we always appoint and do the same thing that we currently do.

The council has these alternatives before them, and you have public comment, where people can come up and provide their comments, and we're already incorporating the AP chairs, and the AP committees, I should say, for recommendation, and I think this slows it down. I am kind of thinking along the lines of Leann, and I think this council can take action and do something with 36B, and, yes, maybe, if we go down the road of a quota bank, then maybe we look at something like this, but I don't think I can support this motion at this time. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Susan. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thank you, Martha. I am supportive of the motion, and I guess I wanted to speak to it in a number of regards. First, I have seen the council really struggle with IFQ actions for a considerable period of time, and it's been mentioned by several folks, and I think a lot of it just comes down to differences in perspective and differences in terms of what we're trying to accomplish, and I really don't see 36B or 36C right now as any different than that.

I think that we have a substantial difference in kind of what we're trying to accomplish through the purpose and need and whether or not those actions will actually be effective in accomplishing the purpose and need, and so I have major concerns with disrupting a program that is working fairly well, but knowing that also it could be improved.

 I like Bob's motion, from the standpoint of that it helps us kind of take a step back. What I am struggling with is it's a very broad charge, and I am concerned that we might get mired down in thinking about this too broadly, and I spent some time, before this council meeting, talking to a number of people about the IFQ program.

To me, it keeps boiling down to handful of kind of issues that

people are concerned about with regard to how the IFQ program operates, and so I would, I think, like to see a little bit more specific direction built in, if we go down this path of developing a committee to look into this, and have them really focus on some key topics.

Just as an example, bycatch and discards keeps hitting us right in the face, in terms of this program. New entrants continues to be a challenge for us, and there's a whole host of things that I think we could really look at, and it kind of accomplishes what is being asked, in terms of 1 and 2, but it provides that direction right upfront to this group of individuals.

I think the other key aspect of this is the program is really complicated, and we need people that work on both the backend of the program as well as participate in the program, because, administratively, if you think you have a solution, and you think you've dealt with an issue, and the reality is that there's ways around it. There is ways to essentially operate within the system that ultimately will not end up with your desired outcome, and so a group like this, to me, can kind of help troubleshoot that and look at the pros and cons of different actions or activities that could be imposed within the program to make it more successful.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Andy. I think you bring up a good point. I think -- Should this motion pass, I feel like it would be beneficial for this group to talk about what are the problems that this group would need to focus on, and I think that's a fair point. Phil, you're next on my list.

MR. DYSKOW: Thank you, Madam Chair. Because I've been waiting so long, many of the concerns that I wanted to discuss have been addressed, but I think there's a third option, which I was never in favor of previously, but is another alternative that would get us to a different place, and that's a sunset provision, whereby, at some point down the road, we start over and draw up a new program that is more succinct to what we think, or how we think, this program should operate.

I would like to support this motion, but I am not going to, and I am going to support the idea of continuing with 36B and hope that we can at least get that behind us, but, down the road, a sunset provision is another option that we need to get on the table and consider if we can't address this thing. If we can't work together to address it, we can certainly start over, and that's all I have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Phil. Carrie.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Madam Chair. A couple of things. I do think we need clear direction, at least by Full Council, on where we're going with 36B, and perhaps 36C. That aside, and I know we may even come back to that during committee, if it's the will of the council for me to be involved in the selection process, I'm fine with that, but I would just note, in our SOPPs, that, typically, I am involved on the more technical selection of members for technical committees, and so I will leave that up to the council.

I would certainly be willing to help as a facilitator, making sure we get good applicants, but just noting that I am not normally involved in selecting of the individuals that would be involved in a particular working group, and I would certainly discuss with people the various expertise, as the council members request, and so I just wanted to note that.

Then I do agree with Andy, and I really feel like this needs a lot more fleshing out, and perhaps we would bring it back again with what do we mean by "achieve an improved IFQ program", and perhaps an ideal program for red snapper may not be the same as for the grouper-tilefish. I mean, I just think there's a lot of considerations and details that we would have to work on, should this motion pass. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Dr. Simmons. I have a couple of people on my list, but I think they wanted to speak specifically to 36B, after we get through this, and so is there any other discussion on this motion in front of us? Phil, is your hand back up?

MR. DYSKOW: No, it is not.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Just checking. Andy.

 MR. STRELCHECK: Given the discussion, and at least some opposition that I expect from this motion, would, Bob, you be willing to withdraw it, and we could maybe reconsider the motion in a different form at Full Council?

MR. GILL: Sure. The intent is to try and get to the point where, whatever we do relative to 36B and 36C, we're actually making progress, and, if that's the best technique, I am for it. I think you're suggesting more specificity, and that's fine, and I am willing to work on that as well, and we can bring it back

to Full Council and go from there. Madam Chair, if that's the will of the committee, I will withdraw the motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Kevin, is it to that?

MR. ANSON: To that point, yes. If you would, Mr. Gill, consider possibly the length of time, or a period of time, that this group would have to come back with a report, to consider that as adding to your motion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. At this point, the motion is withdrawn. Ava, I saw your hand.

DR. LASSETER: Yes. Thank you, Madam Chair. I forgot to mention that we will have this -- We intend to add this to your agenda for October, because it was released after agendas were finalized for this meeting, but the National Academy of Sciences study on the effect of LAPPs mixed-use fisheries report -- The preliminary report has come out, and hopefully the final report will be out before October.

Anyway, this report has come out, and I am still working my way through it, and I read like the conclusions, but I'm still kind of slogging the 150 pages. It has a lot of comments and discussions on the IFQ programs and kind of Gulf fisheries broadly, but this will be on your agenda in October, and we want to consider possibly even having one of the people on the committee present it, and we're not sure. We really haven't talked this out yet, but it has some interesting comments on --From an outside perspective on these IFQ programs, and we'll definitely distribute that to you all. If you can spend some time looking through that, that may also kind of give us some thoughts and ideas for ways to frame some of the problems that we're facing.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Great. Yes, that sounds wonderful, Ava. If we can pull that off for October, it sounds like it would be pretty helpful. Ava, because I have -- I know Leann and Greg, and maybe others, wanted to speak on 36B. Would you suggest that we back up to 36B at this point, or do you want to continue the 36C presentation first?

 DR. LASSETER: Either, and that's really the will of the council. I went over the actions in 36C, with the overview, and I think that kind of gives you a sense of what's in there. I do hope that, just at the very end, before we run out of time today, if I could just cover the AP recommendations from 36C, because those are kind of still hanging out there, but, no, I

would encourage any discussion. If anybody wants to talk about 36B, that would be great.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Let's back to up 36B then. Leann, are you ready to speak on this?

MS. BOSARGE: Hell, yes, I am.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right.

MS. BOSARGE: All right, and so let's take it action-by-action. If they can pull the actual document up on the board. In Action 1, which is the -- I am going to address the concerns that Ava had as I kind of go through each one of these actions, and so, Ava, I am going to give you feedback.

Action 1 is a permit requirement in order to have shares. We have a preferred on that action. We said, all right, we're going to do this, and you're going to have to have a permit in order to own shares, and so we're going to grandfather some people in. We chose Alternative 5, which is, anybody that opens an account after this amendment is implemented, they are going to have to have a permit in order to have shares.

Now, Ava, IPT, Andy, I don't know, but somebody -- A host of people have issues with that not seeming to line up with the purpose and need. However, I think it's all in your perspective. I guess the way I see this program is in the long term.

Right now, initial shareholders, and that's the people that we have divvied out shares to when we originally started this program, and many of those people are still fishing, and some of them are maybe not fishing, but they are still in the industry, and they now maybe own a couple of boats and have a dock, and so they have the unloading facility, but, by and large, most of those people are still associated with the fishery. They are still fishermen, and they're still in the fishery.

 However, we're seeing some participants come in that are not associated with the fishery, and call them whatever you want to call them. Call them investors or call them whatever. We're still in that first generation though. We're not like other IFQs, where they're in the second or third generation from original shareholders.

As you get further and further out, generation after generation, 48 if you look at some of these other programs, you see that divide start to get larger and larger and larger between the actual fishermen and people that are participating in the fishery, either as dock owners or whatever, but they have some involvement in commercial fishing, and shareholders that have no involvement in the fishery, and so, to me, yes, you may see this as implementing this -- I mean, as this having effects a year or two from now, when it's actually implemented, and I think that's great.

Would I like to have it retroactive? Yes, but I'm happy if we can get it on the books at all, and I think the fact that we're still in the first generation -- That definitely meets up with the purpose and need. We're going to do this during the first generation of this IFQ program and not three generations down the line, and so don't look at it as, well, but we're going to grandfather all these people in.

Yes, but we're doing it now, and we're not doing it three generations in, where you have this huge divide already. This will prevent that huge divide, help to prevent that huge divide, from occurring and from the ownership of the fishery getting farther and farther and farther from the actual participants in the fishery landing the fish and offloading the fish and putting the fish in the market, and so I don't see where this does not meet up with the purpose and need, that preferred alternative. The next action, Action 2, share divestment, we have a preferred alternative on that as well.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Hang on. I will come back to you, but I've got a couple of people that want to jump in on this action. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Leann, I really don't like you not being in the room here.

MS. BOSARGE: Because you can't shut me up?

 MR. STRELCHECK: Sorry to jump in, but I guess I do want to go to the comment that you just made about not aligning with the purpose and need, and I guess you could argue that it does align with the purpose and need, and we're limiting, obviously, the shareholdings with regard to a commercial permit, to some extent.

What I don't like about this is that -- I don't recall the exact -- Ava or Jessica can probably tell us, but I think we're on the order of about 30 percent of the accounts right now, or at least shareholdings, are held in accounts that would be grandfathered in, and that can just continue to go up until implementation of

this amendment.

The other problem that I see with this is we're now starting to create kind of classes of shareholder accounts that then complicates the administration of the IFQ program and tracking of shareholdings based on account status, and, at the end of the what do we really want to accomplish here, successful are we going to be, in terms of limiting those shareholders to shareholder accounts or not shareholder accounts, and this is where I get back to the complexity of the program, because so many of the participants in this program have the accounts that are not associated with a permit and have their shares in it currently, but they also have an account with a permit that they can move their shareholdings in, right?

To me, it's not going to accomplish a significant amount just to grandfather people in or not, or have people move shareholdings around, and so that's the struggle that I am having, is that, on paper, it looks like we're doing something significant, but, in reality, I just don't think it's going to accomplish much.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. More hands. I am assuming to Andy's point. Kevin and then Susan.

MR. ANSON: I just would agree with Andy. If you're on the side of the discussion that wants to ensure that the fish are at least associated with a reef fish permit, which a reef fish permit is needed to sell the fish, Preferred Alternative 5, although it's better than waiting until some date in the future, it really leaves the door open for a lot of folks that -- Again, if your intent is to try to keep it amongst those that are actively fishing, it allows a significant number of those to still retain those shares.

It does affect those that have purchased those shares, General Spraggins, and I do realize that, and so that's a discussion we can have, but I just agree with Andy that Preferred Alternative 5 -- If that's where you want to be, is to try to make sure that those accounts are remaining with at least the reef fish permit, which then is needed to sell those fish, that doesn't do you much good, Preferred Alternative 5. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. I'm going to go to Susan, and then, Ava, I see you. I've got you next. Susan is good. Ava, go ahead.

DR. LASSETER: I guess why I'm struggling with Preferred Alternative 5 is why you wouldn't just pick a date like today,

and I guess, as a social scientist, we often get teased, because it's very hard to quantify human behavior, and that's really because, when people know that they're being studied, they respond differently, and so, when we go ahead and tell people upfront that, hey, we're going to be requiring a permit, or, hey, we're going to be taking this action, especially with something like this follow-up implementation of this amendment, we're giving people this grace period, from now until an indeterminate date, and that just introduces a whole lot of uncertainty, and potentially unintended consequences.

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Since the analysis was presented here in the document with that February 2020 date, we've already got 102 new accounts, and only thirteen of those have shares, but those are potentially 102 additional permit-exempt accounts already, and who knows how many more could happen at the time of implementing this, and I am just struggling with why you --

If that's the way you're going to go, rather than like picking a date like today, why you wouldn't just fold this back into 36C, because you're not concerned about going ahead and stemming the creation of new accounts that are permit-exempt now. If it's not a timely concern, why wouldn't you just address it with the actions in 36C? That seems a little more congruent.

I just wanted to point out, again, that the APs recommended, for those exact reasons, to pick a date, and so I guess I just wanted to kind of reiterate some of that, because that's reflected in the document as well, in the analyses.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Ava. I've got a couple of hands. I am going to go to Bob and then Robin and then back to Leann. Go ahead, Bob.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. In terms of Alternative 1, or, excuse me, Action 1, that's one of the situations that drove me to trying to think of a different way to go. My feeling, part of my KISS-system thinking, I believe, is that, basically, it says either we believe the holding shares without a permit is okay or it's not okay, and it's as simple as that, and making all these control dates and these exemptions, et cetera, doesn't answer that question.

For me, it's Alternative 2, but I could see where folks could say, no, it's okay, and we vote for Alternative 1, but Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 beg the question, and we never answer it, whether it's what we think is right or what we don't think is right, and so I think Action 1 is misguided, and it doesn't

fundamentally get to the question that's being asked. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Bob. Robin.

MR. RIECHERS: Bob will find this very ironic, that I am going to agree with him about that.

MR. GILL: Oh my god.

MR. RIECHERS: No, but I do agree, and I think we are -- I mean, basically, 3, 4, and 5, and really the two recommendations of the AP, the different AP panels below, are control dates. That's really all they are. They are establishing a control date and suggesting to the individuals that, if you bought -- Inside of this window, you're either okay, and we may grandfather you in later in the document, or we may make you sell at a particular time, and you've got some amount of time to take some action.

 I guess the fundamental question is do we in fact want them to maintain shares or not, and, in this aspect, I agree with Andy, because what we found with these systems is there will be ways to maneuver through the systems, and I think what everyone who is attempting to really participate in this discussion, and this is where it becomes that value judgement you were talking about earlier, Tom, but it's a value judgment about a belief that someone should not be able to make a profit off of a government resource that they were gifted in some way and not be out there working it and fishing it, or be somewhere in that associated ownership at a level where it's close -- In our judgment, somewhat close enough to the water, and what close enough is a judgment, a value-based judgement.

My other side of this would be that why wouldn't we allow those people to hold shares? It's a market-based system, and you created a market-based system when you created an IFQ program, and, if it is a market-based system, why wouldn't we just have it as a market-based system and open it up, and really maybe even go further than what we have it open now? Remove some of those restrictions and find ways to make it a really open market system.

What we now have is a market system that is only associated with a couple of the sectors, and you could create a market system that allows it to be more traded than it is now, and so I think that may be one of the fundamental questions, when we think about an ideal IFQ program and what that might look like, but I

do agree that we're complicating this somewhat more than it needs to be, because it's really a question of do you want to have a permit or not, and then that's a fundamental question about your value belief about whether or not that's really going to constrain people, and are they close enough to the water or the production of the resource that you have allowed them to have.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Robin. I am going to go back to Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: All right, and it sounds like there is some people that want it to be Alternative 2, and so, as I said, I was okay with Alternative 5. I would rather have something rather than nothing, but, if there's a holdup here, and a hang-up over that, I will float a motion. The motion would be to make Alternative 2 in Action 1 the preferred alternative.

We'll see if that's the will of the council or not. If it passes, then there we go, and we've got an answer. If it fails, then we know that, no, we want some exceptions, and so we'll go with the preferred that we have would stay, and we'll move forward into the next couple of actions and make some decisions, and I will go ahead and forecast for you here. I intend to get rid of a couple of those, at least one of those actions, and maybe streamline the other one, so that we could have preferreds on everything.

MR. GILL: I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right, and so Leann has got a motion. Let's get that up on the board. The motion is, in Action 1, to make Alternative 2 the preferred alternative. I will give staff a couple of minutes, and then, Dale, go ahead.

MR. DIAZ: I am struggling with this. I am listening to the conversation, and we're having some great conversations today, and I appreciate the things that has been brought up, especially by the motion earlier, and I thought that got us to have some good conversations.

I do struggle with making Alternative 2 the preferred, for this one reason. General Spraggins said earlier that I think some people have bought shares and had to borrow money to do that, and, if we don't allow some grandfather option to do that, and I'm wondering if we're going to put some people in a situation where they lose a lot more.

 I don't know the answer to that question, and we might not, but I don't know the answer to that question, and that's the only thing that gives me pause on it, and I'm trying to think through that as I decide how to vote on this. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Dale. Bob Gill seconded the motion. I want to get the motion on the board, just so that we're looking at it. Okay. Cool. Bob and then Kevin.

MR. GILL: Part of my thinking about this is that, if people buy shares and don't have permits, they're making an investment, and it's like buying an investment in the market. You think it's going to go up, and you think it's a worthwhile use of your money, and there are no guarantees. The risk level is whatever you think it is, but you may or may not make money. In today's market, I would say that most folks that bought shares before, versus the price today, are probably doing very well.

Nevertheless, as an investment, we're not obligated to guarantee folks that that investment was a good one. That's the risk they take when they buy it, and what we need to worry about is what is right for the fishery, and so I don't get all that uptight about folks that have bought shares and don't have a permit, are not fishing, but have that investment, and, okay, they might have to divest themselves of that investment. Fine. We do it all the time, anybody that makes an investment.

If you put your money in the bank, it's the same way. You hope that bank doesn't fail, but I don't share the concern on protecting folks that invested their money in hopes of making a profit of some sort and that we ought to be in that business of ensuring it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Bob. Kevin and then, Leann, I see you.

MR. ANSON: Just ditto to Bob's statement, and I think it's been discussed before that there was the fine print, so to speak, when we took away the permit requirement back in 2014, I believe, that this can be changed in the future, by future council action, and so there was notice given to those that did want to partake in it and invest.

Another way to maybe look at it is the rest of the document, I believe, deals with how many years it would take before it actually goes into practice, and so I think the lease price is around \$25 or \$30, and they're getting about five-bucks a pound, and so that's five years, in order to break even, and so, even if someone just got their shares this year, assuming that the

lease price is still the same, they recoup their money, at least, in five years, if you want to look at that and have a five-year phase-in timeline, that that helps answer that question. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: I don't have anything for this. I just want to have my hand up for after this motion, so that I can talk about Action 2.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Sounds good. Susan and then Joe Spraggins and then Troy.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Madam Chair. I really don't know if I'm going to support this motion or not, because I am real concerned about all the discussion around the table. I do agree, and from a different perspective. My husband and I have been in the charter/for-hire business since 1998, and I cannot tell you how many times we have had to redo our business model because of the actions taken by this council, and now here I sit, and I'm doing the same thing, and I have to think, what am I about to do to the livelihoods of these people?

To something that Troy said, it's not the commercial fishermen on the water that are getting \$25 per pound for their fish, because I hear them come to the podium all the time saying that I barely break even, by the time I buy my bait and my ice and all of these things, and so I don't think you're pointing the finger in the right direction.

Now, I don't disagree with anybody in this room, in this fishery, in making a living. I think this is a public resource that some people don't have access to, because they don't own a boat, because they don't live in one of the five Gulf states, but they live somewhere within the fifty United States, and to take that resource away from them is wrong.

 When you're talking about destroying this IFQ program that has done nothing but safety-at-sea, sustainability in the market, a good living for most of these people, I don't think I'm going to support this motion, because I don't know where I want to go with this right now, but I am really appalled at some of the conversation going on around this table today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Susan. Next, I've got Joe.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a quick

question. I wasn't on the committee in 2014, but, in 2014, the number we're working off of here, the option at that point was not guaranteed, like it was prior, and, I mean, is there something that I am missing here? In other words, the people who bought shares after 2014, and that's what we're working off, and is that correct? Was there something in 2014 to where they were told that, hey, this is like rolling the dice?

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Andy, do you want to speak to that?

MR. STRELCHECK: The first five years of the program, you had to have a reef fish permit, but then, after that, it went to public participation being authorized, and so you no longer had to have a reef fish permit, as of the end of 2014 and going into the 2015 fishing season, and so that was the change. It was intentional on the council's part when they set up the program, to allow that five-year timeframe for reef fish permit holders, but then, after that, allow for public participation. Anything the council does, we can come back and revisit and change, and so that's why we're having the discussion today.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: The reason I ask that, Madam Chair, was that, you know, I'm trying to get my mind around this, as me and Dale were talking, and, if we gave somebody a false impression that they could go out and buy something and then maybe put a mortgage on it, or whatever they had to do to borrow money -- I guess, if we gave that, that's one thing. If we didn't, it's entirely different, and I am trying to get knowledge, is all I'm trying to do, and so I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thank you. Troy.

MR. WILLIAMSON: To the General's point, I think the Act is very specific, in that there was no possessory rights given to the initial recipients, nor any of the people that they transferred shares to.

As far as the permit goes, what's the purpose of the reef fish permit? We've got a hail-in and a hail-out requirement, and they have to have certain instrumentation on the boat to do various functions. I mean, to limit them to just a small universe is -- Like I said before, it's an impediment to the new entrants, and why not just have these permits for people who have allocation? I mean, the catch limit, annual catch limit, and the allocation is what limits the fishing. The permit itself could just be available to those people that have allocation, and I just really don't see why we're limiting the permit.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Troy. Susan, and then I think we're going to vote.

MS. BOGGS: The issue with the permits, from what I understand, and, of course, I myself hold some limited-access permits in the Gulf of Mexico for reef fish, and I own CMP, and the point of the permits for the commercial sector and the charter/for-hire sector were to limit the number of fishermen that enter the fishery, unlike the recreational fishermen. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Susan. Andy, go ahead, and then we're going to vote.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Martha. One other point I wanted to make is that certainly Alternative 2, in my view, is better than Alternative 5, and I am hesitant to support really any preferred alternative in this action, largely from the standpoint of what Bob brought up earlier, which is we are debating this issue around this table with no agreement, in my view, in terms of how to proceed, nor really a good fundamental understanding of the implications of this.

Susan has kind of implied that from the standpoint of kind of what's the impact to the industry and the trickle-down effect of this, and so I think, from my standpoint, at this stage, yes, this may be better, in terms of accomplishing the purpose and need, but, once again, are we really accomplishing anything by doing this?

 Yes, we're limiting it to permit holders, but getting a permit is the price to pay, and people that can afford to get a permit will then just have a permit, but it doesn't prevent them from still not fishing those shares and transferring those shares, and so I'm likely to abstain on this vote.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Andy. Our motion is, in Action 1, to make Alternative 2 the preferred. We're going to need to raise hands for this one. All in favor of this motion, please raise your hand. Online folks can also raise your hand. Leann, Phil, and Bob all voted yes, and so we've got three online, and three in the room, and so six. All those opposed, please raise your hand. The motion fails six to seven. Anything else on Action 1? All right. Leann, I believe you had something on Action 2, and so I am going to go back to you.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you, ma'am. On Action 2 -- Now we know that, right now, the will of the council is to grandfather a few

people in, and so Action 2 does still apply. Let's see. Well, it would apply either way, I guess, but we have a preferred alternative, Alternative 3, where we said, hey, we'll give you three years following the transfer or termination of a permit associated with those shares to figure out what we're you're going to do before you have to divest.

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We haven't had much discussion on that, and I haven't heard a lot of people wanting to change that to one of the other one-year or five-year alternatives, and so I'm going to move right on to this new stuff, this Action 3, which has a couple of decision points in it.

I would like to actually look at Action 3.2 first, and I think that's the lower-hanging fruit here, this idea that we have to make a decision on closed accounts, and, personally, I don't think we need to make any -- I think we're getting too far into the weeds. We've said that you're going to have to have a permit if you're going to hold shares.

They gave us some real big numbers, eight-hundred-and-something, accounts that were currently closed that could be reopened, and we don't need to get into that. I think, if your account is closed, it's closed, and you can't reopen it later and then have this apply. Your account is closed, and it's closed, and we're not going to get into that.

NMFS can handle that on their end, and they do, it sounds like, close accounts on their end, if it's inactive for a year, and so that may be an internal operation that they want to look at maybe being a little more lenient on that going into the future and not closing accounts after one year or a year-and-a-half. I don't think we need to take this up. I think we're micromanaging that situation a little too far.

Ava, is this in the document, or was this draft? Is this like a draft action that staff was proposing to put in the document, because I don't remember it being in there last time.

DR. LASSETER: Okay. Can we put up the correct slide? We're in Action now, and go to 3.2. Last time I brought a presentation, and I had all of these as questions to you.

MS. BOSARGE: Right.

**DR. LASSETER:** I said I don't think these need to be actions, 47 but if you could just provide me some input, and I couldn't get 48 any input, and so then Andy spoke up and said perhaps these should be added as actions, and I said okay, and nobody objected, and so that's why I took the effort into crafting them into actions, because I thought that would be easier to go through and to work out.

MS. BOSARGE: All right. Madam Chair, can I follow-up then?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes.

 MS. BOSARGE: Okay, and so I just needed to know if it was in the document or not, so I make the motion correctly. My motion would be to move Action 3.2, Closed Accounts, to the Considered but Rejected, into Considered but Rejected, which would remove it from the document, if I can get a second.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Give us just a second. We're going to get that on the board, and then we'll see if there's a second for it.

MR. GILL: I will second, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay, and so we've got a second from Bob Gill, and the motion is to move Action 3.2 to Considered but Rejected. Okay. Any other discussion of this motion? Mara.

MS. LEVY: Thank you. I don't have any objection or anything to moving it to Considered but Rejected, but I think, if you do that, it would be good to know that the council agrees with what Leann said about if it's closed, it's closed, and you don't get to reopen it and it pops back up into whatever, I don't know, whatever this said, meaning the language here -- If what the council wants to do is consistent with what Alternative 2 says, then we should discuss that in the document, right, so it's very clear what the intent is, and it doesn't necessarily need to be an action with alternatives, I guess.

I just don't want this to like get put into Considered but Rejected, but then it's like absent from any type of discussion in the document as to what is supposed to happen with these closed accounts that might get reopened.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Robin.

MR. RIECHERS: Well, and at least what I'm reading here, it basically says they can be closed now and reopened, and they only difference would be that, if you did establish a permit requirement, then, to be reopened, they would have to have a permit, and while, Mara, I can't suggest whether or not -- I am looking at the presentation, and I haven't tried to pull back up

the document right now, and I can't suggest whether that's clearly articulated in the document, but it does appear to be that this is somewhat of an administrative function and handling of the permit database, in some respects.

I agree with you that lets clearly spell it out for everyone, but I also agree that I'm not certain it needs the full-blown treatment of an alternative with options.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Robin. Ava.

DR. LASSETER: It's administrative in the sense that SERO did ask what was the council's intent, because there are these accounts, and they can be reopened, and, based on what you pick in Alternative 1, all of these accounts would be grandfathered in, and so we just need to know.

What I would understand, if this motion passes, is I'm going to interpret that as Alternative 1 is what you are selecting, and so a reopened account would -- Because, essentially, you're picking no action, I'm assuming, if you move it to Considered but Rejected, and so shareholder accounts that have been closed can be reopened, and the date then determines whether it's a permit-exempt account.

This also came up with the historical captain permits, and there was discussion that this is similar to that, and you had these old permits out there laying around, that they could have still turned in the letters, and then you guys did take an action to determine that, yes, those permits could be traded in for a forhire permit, a standard permit, and so this is a similar situation.

These accounts are out there, and they really were created, and they were established, and I am happy to not have to expand a whole action in the document and write Chapter 4 on it, but we do need to incorporate some text in the document that just lets NMFS know what the council's will is. If you move this to Considered but Rejected, I'm going to assume it's Alternative 1, because that means you're not taking any action. If I'm wrong, please correct me.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Ava. At least from my perspective, if this motion passes, then, yes, the council has basically chosen no action. I feel like, a lot of times -- Maybe we're just doing this a little more expeditiously than we would otherwise, but, if we are moving forward -- We're considering an action, and we choose Preferred Alternative 1, eventually, at some

point, that action gets moved to Considered but Rejected anyway, and so we'll just, I guess, streamline that process here. Leann, is it to this, or did you want to go back to 3.1, once we dispense with this?

MS. BOSARGE: No, that's fine. I would bring Ava back, and I think that Robin said it the best. Ava, what Robin and myself both said, I believe, Robin, is that, no, if you want to reopen your account -- You have a closed account. If you want to reopen it, after all this goes into effect, you're going to have to comply with the rules at that point in time, which is you're going to have to have a permit associated with that account, if you're going to have shares.

It's not what -- Disregard Alternative 1 and 2, and so that's what Robin said, I'm pretty sure, and that's what I said, because there is eight-hundred-and-something of these closed accounts, and they're going to have to be compliant and have a permit to be reopened, and you're opening an account. I understand that it has an original open date, when you originally opened it, but it's got a closed date on it too, and so, Robin, was that what you were saying as well, that you would have to get a permit?

MR. RIECHERS: Leann, that's certainly what Alternative 2 suggests, but, again, even under Alternative 1, we're saying you can reopen an account, and so 2 only puts the restriction on the reopening, assuming we take an action in Alternative 1 that is not the status quo, which is currently what we have selected, but that can change as we move through the document, or as we go further with this document, and let me put it that way, and we're past that today, but --

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Mara.

MS. LEVY: So I think this is exactly why Ava put this in here as an action alternative, because what this is dealing with is, if you make it such that you have accounts, and some are permitexempt, and some are permit-required, we need to know what happens when someone closes an account that was originally permit-exempt.

 It gets closed, and they are going to reopen it, and does it stay permit-exempt, because they originally had it as permit-exempt, which is Alternative 1, or, because it closed, and they want to reopen it, and is it now permit-required?

## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Robin.

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MS. BOSARGE: Martha, my hand is back up, when you get ready.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Let me go to Robin and then back to you, Leann.

MR. RIECHERS: Mara -- Maybe I am just missing something, and I certainly have the tendency to do that, but, if we're going to allow them to open, either way, no matter what we choose, and all it really is a different way to open again, what are we losing by just making that an administrative function, as opposed to trying to really articulate it here and go through it, because both alternatives say you're going to allow them to open.

MS. LEVY: Right, but one is letting them keep their permitexempt status that they originally had, and one is taking that away, and I'm not saying that it has to be an action with alternatives, but I think it's like that, because it is a decision. I mean, if the council comes to a consensus and is like write it up like this, okay, but I think the problem was that there are these two different outcomes, and it was more difficult to articulate and get feedback on which outcome the council was thinking would happen if someone actually closed an account that was permit-exempt.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: I would like to withdraw this motion. I'm going to make a different motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: The motion is withdrawn. Go ahead with your next motion.

MS. BOSARGE: Okay, but keep it up on the board, so I can read it, please. All right. In Action 3.2, to make Alternative 2 the preferred.

If we need to get in the weeds, we'll get in the weeds. There you go, and so your account gets closed -- We've got eight-hundred-and-something accounts that are closed right now, but that were open before essentially the control date that we're picking, which is implementation of this account, and so they would be able to reopen those accounts and not have to have a permit associated with them. If we're going to micromanage it, let's do it. I'm going to say that, no, you can reopen it, but you're going to have to get a permit, because it's after implementation of this account.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right, and so we've got a new motion on the board, and we're looking for a second. The motion is, in Action 3.2, to make Alternative 2 the preferred. Is there a second to this motion?

MR. GILL: Second, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. It's seconded by Bob Gill. I think we've already discussed this, but is there anything else that anybody wants to weigh-in on here with this action? All right. Is there any opposition to this motion? Please raise your hand if you have any opposition to this motion. Bob Shipp opposes this motion. Anyone else?

16 DR. SHIPP: No, I just --

18 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Bob, are you opposed to this, just to be clear?

DR. SHIPP: I am not opposed to this motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Bob. Okay. I think this motion carries with no opposition. If I'm wrong, please just shout it out. Okay. Bob Shipp, did you want to speak? Okay. We're good then. All right. Leann, I know you wanted to back up to Action 3.2.

MS. BOSARGE: Yes. Thank you. This is the only action left, I think, that we don't have a preferred on. This one, I think we will have to have just a little bit of discussion, and so if we could get Action 3.1, Share Limit for Permit-Exempt Shareholder Accounts, on the board.

I understand Alternative 2, no action, and so there is no share limit for a permit-exempt account, and that means you can add to it, you can increase your holdings, and you are still grandfathered. In other words, we're not grandfathering you at the level that you're at when we implement this account, or the number of shares that you have when we implement this account, but we're just grandfathering you, period.

You can increase -- You can buy more shares, and you can increase it or decrease it whatever, and Alternative 2 says, all right, we're going to grandfather you, but we're grandfathering you at the shareholding level that you're at right now, and you don't have to have a permit as long as you stay at that level. If you want to increase your shareholdings, you are -- In any share category, whether it's snapper or grouper or whatever, you

are going to have to put a permit on your account.

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Alternative 3, Ava, this is where I get a little confused. Tell me what Alternative 3 -- Is it essentially the same as Alternative 2, but we're picking species or something? What are we doing there?

DR. LASSETER: They are almost exactly the same, except, in Alternative 3, you get a new lower share limit if you transfer shares out. Alternative 2, you have a cap, and it's that amount that you have at the time that these are permit-exempt, and Alternative 3 adds the part that, if shares are transferred out of the account, the amount of shares held after the transfer becomes the new share limit for that account, and so it just --

 If you have 1 percent of the shares at the time you're determined permit-exempt, 1 percent shares in gag, in Alternative 2, you could sell some of those shares and then buy more later to your original share limit. Alternative 3 says, once you decrease your shareholdings, you decrease your gag 1 percent down to half, and you cannot return back up to that original share limit of 1 percent.

MS. BOSARGE: Okay. Thank you, Ava. All right. I am going to float a motion on this, to get some discussion going, so we can make some progress here. I am going to move that, in Action 3.1, we make Alternative 1 the preferred alternative. If I can get a second, I will give you my rationale, and then we can debate this thing out.

 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. We are getting that on the board right now. The motion is, in Action 3.1, to make Alternative 1 the preferred. Is there a second to this motion? It's seconded by Dale. Leann, do you want to give us some rationale?

MS. BOSARGE: Sure. I will be quick. First off, I think, if you're grandfathered, you're grandfathered. I mean, that's it. We talked about not grandfathering anybody, and I didn't have strong preferences either way. I could go either way, as long as we get something in place, but, if you're grandfathered, I don't see where we go and we start putting qualifiers on that.

 The second thing is I think, logistically, from NMFS' side, which usually I don't worry too much about how much it complicates their life, but, in this case, that seems pretty complicated, to try and follow and keep up with, especially when you're buying and selling. I think, if you're grandfathered, it's clean. You're just grandfathered, and that's why I said

1 Alternative 1, but I'm open, and I'm all ears for debate on 2 this.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Any discussion of this motion? Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: I guess my point would be that, if we were going to select no action, my preference would just be to move this to Considered but Rejected, because it's adopting status quo.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Fair point. Maybe at least we can vote this up, and then, if it passes, then we can deal with it in Full Council, or, if somebody is feeling spunky, we can deal with it after this. Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: That was going to be my comment. If this passes, then I will be happy to make another motion that moves the action to Considered but Rejected, but I wanted to have some conversation about it first.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Great. Any discussion on this? We're wearing out. All right. Is there any opposition to this motion? Please raise your hand. We've got one in the room. Any online? No go from Bernie. Okay. The motion carries with one opposed.

Okay, and so we've got preferreds now for everything in 36B, and I know Greg had something on 36C. Do you want to offer that now, or do we want to go through the rest of the slides that Ava had, or what do you --

DR. STUNZ: Well, I would leave that up to you, Madam Chair. It's kind of related to B and C.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Go ahead then.

DR. STUNZ: So one thing, just to step back a little bit, regarding our conversations today, and I know it's been controversial, but I wasn't appalled at all. Is it difficult conversations that probably none of us want to have?

Certainly I think we would rather stick our heads in the sand and move on, and that's probably what has delayed this amendment as long as it's been delayed, but I feel strongly that we do need to have these conversations, as awkward and as difficult as they are, to make sure that all our opinions are on the table, and make sure they're fully vetted, so that, in the end, we get the best amendment as we can, and that's why I liked Bob's

motion, because that mechanism provides a way for us to get a lot of these controversial ideas into the mix kind of thing, and it's not as bad, but I think it's important that we have these conversations, whether you like the points or not, essentially.

That's not what I wanted to talk about, Madam Chair, and what I wanted to talk about is if we could go back -- Ava, you put a slide up that was kind of an overview of 36C, like the main components of all the alternatives. There it is.

In an effort to remove some of the convolution, Action 3 is obviously the odd action out there, and I don't remember the history of why that got in there, and, if some of you recall, that's the, when you arrive at the dock, it's estimating your weight, versus what you really have, in terms of those advance notifications.

I am not going to offer a motion right now, but I probably will at Full Council, and I want to do a little bit of fact-finding first, to find out just -- The timing was an issue, and I don't know if it's still an issue or whatever, but, to me, this is going to take a while to get through.

If this is still an issue, this is something we want to deal with sooner than later, probably on its own, and I don't know if that's a framework or -- I'm not sure what mechanism it would be to do that, but I would recommend pulling that out, and so that's coming, if there's any comments or questions or whatever, and I wanted to talk to some of our law enforcement folks and others, to see if that's still an issue, but I think that should be pulled out. That will help to streamline this.

Then, finally, Martha, the last thing, and some of you, I'm sure, around the table are aware of the recent Executive Order, and it was back in July sometime, and it had to deal with openness in markets and market competitiveness and that sort of thing, as it relates to federal issues, and certainly federal fisheries would fall under that.

 The whole idea of that Executive Order had to do with markets and things becoming more and more consolidated and how to promote that openness and promote that competitiveness, and I think it's directly related to 36 in general, both B and C, and I think it would be very valuable for this council -- So, Tom, I'm kind of looking at you, and I don't know where that Executive Order fits into this process, or how we even consider that, but maybe a presentation, as it relates to us dealing with market systems and federal fisheries, would be very valuable and

help us form our opinions as we start moving down the road, especially on 36B.

I don't have a perfect idea of how to integrate that in, or even who would be appropriate to do that, but it certainly has relevance to what we're doing.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Greq. Go ahead, Tom.

DR. FRAZER: I would think that we could certainly explore that a little bit, Greg, and get a presentation, if we need to, and I'm happy to explore it, and that's all I'm saying right now, but what I did want to say though is today has been a bit of a frustrating day, and I think, in large part, because we've been online for a year, or a year-and-a-half, and we have these interactions that we're not used to, and even I lost my way a little bit here earlier in the day, but, you know, this amendment, as Bob pointed out, has been floating around for a decade.

A lot of people on this council probably don't even know why we implemented the IFQ program and what the goals were, and I think there's probably a time, and it might be an appropriate time, and I look forward to seeing Bob's motion in the Full Council, to see -- You know, how do we move forward to revisit those goals and evaluate whether or not -- What effects the IFQ program might have had on the resource, the resource as not just the fisheries, the habitats, and the people involved, but then how do those effects propagate to all the stakeholders, how were their colleagues affected, how were the retailers and the wholesalers affected, how might the resource have been impacted?

If those impacts were negative, do we have a plan, moving forward, to fix them? I think these 36B and 36C probably have lost sight of the big picture, and it's probably time that we need to step back and look at where we are, and so I'm not opposed to the discussion that's going on here today, but I do look forward to seeing the motion in Full Council about possibly moving forward, and that's all I wanted to say.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Tom. I've got a couple more hands. Dale.

MR. DIAZ: Tom, thank you for those comments. I think those are very relevant. As far as people's position on whether this is effective or not, I think we need to start talking to users, and it's a point-of-view thing, and they're going to have real diverse opinions on that, and, if I'm a shareholder, and I've

got a ton of shares, and they were gifted to me, that's the best thing since sliced bread.

If I don't own any, and I've got to lease them at four-dollars a pound, this is the worst thing that ever happened to me in my life, and we're going to have a lot of different people, and that's both ends of the spectrum, I think, and everything in between, but I think you're dead on. I do think we've lost our way some, and we do need to refocus, and that's why I appreciated Bob making his motion earlier and trying to work through that.

That's not what I wanted to speak to originally, whenever I raised my hand, though. The LETC -- Greg had brought up Action 3 and the weight adjustments, and, whether we do it now or at Full Council, but the LETC originally supported that, but, as we discussed, it got watered down, and, ultimately, the LETC decided that it was better to do Considered but Rejected, and so, at some point in time, whenever you say it's appropriate, either me or Greg will make that motion to do that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Dale. Let me circle through a couple of hands here. Ava, do you want to go next? Troy, I see you, and I've got you on the list now, too.

DR. LASSETER: I think Dale pretty much covered what I was going to comment on. I was going to give a specific date, and so the LETC, at its October 2019 meeting, recommended Alternative 1, taking no action, for that accuracy of estimated weights, because they commented that the alternatives, as modified, were not going to address the problem. Greg, if you wanted more of a history on how that action came about in the LETC, the back-andforth, I do have all of those reports that I can provide for you.

Tom, I wanted to comment that it sounds like what you're looking for, in terms of an analysis on the program, overlaps quite a bit with this -- The NAS report that I just commented on that will be on the agenda in October, but I can go ahead and forward a copy, a preliminary copy, of it to you as well.

DR. FRAZER: Thank you, Ava.

44 CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Let me go to Kevin. Troy.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you. To Tom's comments about the purpose and I guess need of the catch shares, there were a lot of good things that came out of the catch share program. As far an

overview and a review of it, there's an excellent paper, the NOAA Catch Share Policy, and you can find it on their web, and it, amazingly, discusses a lot of the things that we're referencing around the table here today, and it focuses on some of the future actions that might be taken by the council, and so it was helpful to me, in refreshing, and I would recommend it. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Troy. Kevin, now you're up.

MR. ANSON: Thank you, and just to expound upon a comment that Troy had made earlier regarding Dr. Lasseter's work on the document, as well as the IPT staff, I appreciate all the work that they have done to get us to where we are, but I guess, Ava, if you could comment, and we had a second vote on Action 2 in 36B, and we ended up with Alternative 5 is still the preferred.

If that were to go as final, how does that affect, or impact, all of the actions, or the two actions, that are remaining in Amendment 36C if we delete Action 3, based on comments just made from the LETC?

DR. LASSETER: I think I understood. In 36B, you mentioned, if you go forward with the Preferred Alternative 5, how does that affect Amendment 36C, this Action 3?

MR. ANSON: No. How does it affect Actions 1 and 2 that are remaining if we basically set -- At whatever point that that document becomes final, as the cutoff date, is there anything that would be available to address distribution of reclaimed shares, anything left available to do a quota bank?

DR. LASSETER: Okay. so, if you -- I understand what you're saying. Coming out of 36B, even if you picked Alternative 2, requiring all shareholder accounts to have shares, we don't think that there would be any shares that you would reclaim through divestment. Nobody is going to sit on those shares, or it would be highly unlikely, and so, whatever alternative you pick in 36B, you're really not contributing anything to this pool of reclaimed shares.

Moving to 36C, you have one more recommendation from the AP to consider as a method to redistribute shares that came from the last AP meeting, and their recommendation -- From the AP recommendations that I haven't gone through yet, they don't support the quota bank anymore, and they do just support those shares being distributed out to existing shareholders.

Now, the implications though, between 36B and 36C, it comes down to how you're thinking of this quota bank. Originally, it was a 3 NOAA quota bank, and then, previously, Roy had talked about that they just don't really have the funds for setting this up, and it sounded like there wasn't a lot of interest for NMFS to do it, and I believe one of your most recent motions was for a non-NOAA quota bank, and that was one of the last AP motions.

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Depending on how the quota bank shakes out, I guess is where I'm going, if you want to use an account for shares and allocation for this quota bank, you would then need to be creating an additional carveout, because you have just created a requirement for new accounts for 36B to have a permit, be required to have a permit.

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That is one of the places where there is kind of this interplay, and I see it in the quota bank, and, right now, your purpose statement is to help these small participants and new entrants, and you're definitely -- Well, I understand it as defining then a new entrant or a small participant as somebody who does already have a permit and shares. Like you may be starting to create some of those definitions for what you do in 36B, and so you probably just want to consider that. answer your question? It's real convoluted.

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MR. ANSON: I guess enough for now. Thank you.

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DR. LASSETER: Okay. I'm sorry.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Ava. I'm going to go to Leann, and she had a question.

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MS. BOSARGE: My question, and we went on a different path, but my question was actually about what point we're at with 36B, and could we have a discussion about when we intend to go out to public hearings, so that -- Because I do think it's going to be very important to get feedback on this and see, you know, where the public stands on it.

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However, before I get to that point, I heard Dale and Greg essentially make motions, without making motions, about the Action 3, Accuracy of Estimated Weights in Advance Landing Notifications in Amendment 36B, and I have a feeling that Bob's motion is going to come up again in Full Council. I think for us to have a discussion, I guess a little more organized and pointed and focused, I will go ahead and make that motion to put Action 3 in Amendment 36B in the Considered but Rejected.

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We've already had the discussion on why, and I think Greg is right, and it is kind of the odd man out in that list of things that we're looking at, and, if we are going to possibly go down the path of having a focus group, I think that, by getting rid of that, I think that at least begins in hone-in on a little more focus, and so I will make that motion and see if we can make some progress there, and then I would like to talk about those public hearings. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. We are getting that motion on the board. The motion is to move Action 3 to Considered but Rejected, Action 3 in 36C, since we're kind of jumping around between documents. Okay. All right. In 36C, to move Action 3 to Considered but Rejected. Dale has seconded that motion. Greq.

DR. STUNZ: I just have a comment to that, and I don't have a problem with moving it to Considered but Rejected, but I just don't want it to go away, and that's why I wanted to have a day or so to figure out and talk to some folks, to see if it's still an issue. If that's the case, I wanted to bring it up again, to figure out how we need to address that, through some framework action or something else. I don't want it just to go away.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Great. Any other comments on this action or the motion? Seeing none, can we just put that motion back on the board, just for a split second, and we're going to vote. All right. The motion is, in 36C, to move Action 3 to Considered but Rejected, and that is the weights action, and so is there any opposition to this motion? Seeing none in the room and none online. Okay. The motion carries without opposition. All right. Leann, back to you on public hearings.

MS. BOSARGE: Thanks. I was just wondering what the schedule looks like on public hearings for this document. I know staff is pretty swamped, and so I didn't know if it would be soon or a little later or what on 36B.

**CHAIRMAN GUYAS:** Ava, do you want to speak to that, the 36B public hearings?

 DR. LASSETER: I am going to have to talk to Carrie and John, I guess. Can we get back with you at Full Council, because I also wanted to -- I definitely want to have, on the October agenda, the NAS report, and greater amberjack too, and can I talk with Carrie and John, and then we'll get back to you?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Absolutely. All right. Mara.

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MS. LEVY: Just, I mean, Leann is zooming through this at lightning speed, and so I just wanted to make sure -- In Action 2 right now, there was that new alternative that dealt with like inheritance, or legal proceedings, that transfer shares, and how long you would have, if your account required a permit, to get a permit or divest, and I didn't know if Ava needed any further discussion on that, or you wanted to have further discussion on that, either now or at Full Council.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: What's your pleasure, folks?

MS. BOSARGE: Now.

**CHAIRMAN GUYAS:** Okay, Leann. Go ahead, if you've got something 16 to say.

MS. BOSARGE: If Ava will bring it up on the board, we'll have discussion now. I'm sorry if I missed one. I thought I had gotten them all. I will give staff a minute to bring it up on the board.

DR. LASSETER: This is Action 2, and it was an alternative added to Action 2, and so we'll get that back up. It's going to be around Slide 6, 7, 8, 9-ish. If we go back two more up, I will just remind everybody of this action. Again, this action addresses only those accounts that are required to have a permit, and so your Alternative 1, no action, of course, would require everybody to be in compliance at the time this is implemented.

This then would give you a grace period, and then the new alternative is this Alternative 4. If shares are acquired from a legal proceeding, the shares would be -- So you're giving people a grace period, and the reason that Alternative 2 is not applicable is because that is -- That would apply to accounts that would be permit-required from some grandfathered date that is before this is implemented. Because you're grandfathering everybody in until implemented, that Alternative 2 is not applicable, and, here, this Alternative 3, again, is preferred, and so it's Preferred Alternative 3 and Preferred Option 3b, and here is the new alternative.

If shares were acquired from a legal proceeding, such as an inheritance or a divorce, a timeframe that you would allow them to be grandfathered in, and we did think of this as similar to Alternative 3, but the AP had discussed this as different, and so we crafted it as a separate alternative, and I will pause

there.

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CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks, Ava. If I'm understanding, at least the way we talked about the new actions before, we have already, or you have already, taken the liberty of adding this to the document, and so you don't need a motion to add it, but it's just does the committee have anything to say about this alternative right now?

DR. LASSETER: Again, we would not normally just add alternatives, especially to a public hearing draft, but, given the preferred alternative you had selected, and we were developing this idea of permit-required and permit-exempt accounts, we worked through, and we identified these additional questions and presented them to you just as questions at the June meeting.

When we didn't get any feedback, Andy had suggested that, hey, let's put these in actions to facilitate discussion, and so that's why we put them in this way, and there was no objection to Andy recommending that, and so we did not have a formal motion to have these added to the document, but we had Andy recommending it, and nobody objected.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay, and so do you want a motion now, or are we feeling good about it?

DR. LASSETER: If you would like, but these are in the document. This alternative is in the document. If you would like to select it as preferred and select a time period, you could do that now.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okey-doke. Robin.

35 MR. RIECHERS: It's inside the document with preferreds already selected.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I think what Ava is saying is this could be an additional preferred in this action.

DR. LASSETER: That is correct. At the last meeting, you selected Alternative 3 as preferred, because you selected that after you picked Alternative 5 as preferred in Action 1. You did pick preferreds, at the June meeting, for Action 1 and Action 2, and then I had additional questions to ask about this inheritance and divorce issue, and I talked about how I thought this could have just been reworded into Alternative 3, as an example, in addition to not having a permit anymore, it could be

require these shares in legal proceedings, and then it was suggested by Andy that we just add it as an additional alternative.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: I am going to go to Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Madam Chair. I think, Ava, folks are a little confused, because, in the document, in the tab, it's listed as Preferred Alternative 3 with Preferred Option 3b, but, in the presentation, it's not, and so should we perhaps bring up the document?

DR. LASSETER: We could, yes. I have mentioned a couple of times, and begged forgiveness, that I forgot to put it as preferred in the presentation, but it is correct in the document, for only that 3. Alternative 3 and Option 3b, have been selected as preferred in the action, and I did forget to do that in the presentation.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Mara.

MS. LEVY: Right, and I think this new Alternative 4 is getting at a different question, right, and so it's like do you want to have a time period, and what would that be, if someone gets shares through some sort of legal proceeding, and then now they have an account that's permit-required, but they don't have a permit, right?

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Right. Leann and then Dale.

MS. BOSARGE: On this one, I think this was -- Andy was talking about this, but Andy was talking about it because the AP brought it up, right, and they thought about, well, you know, what about these people that might be grandfathered, and then, when they die, more than likely, the name on the account is going to change. Yes, it could be in a corporation, but even then, and, more than likely, the name on the account is going to change.

When you change the name on an account, you have to open a new account, and so then they would no longer be grandfathered, and so Ava has given us the option to give a grandfathering to legal proceedings, in shares acquired from an inheritance or other legal proceeding, and so divorce, et cetera, et cetera.

I am not apt to carve out another exception at this point, and so I am not going to float a motion on this one, and I think I would just leave the preferred as Alternative 3, Option 3b, but I am open to discussion on it.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Thanks. I see Dale and then Robin.

MR. DIAZ: I think a little bit of confusion might be -- I'm going to ask a question of Ava. Should Alternative 4 also be a preferred alternative in this document, in addition with other alternatives?

DR. LASSETER: Yes.

MR. DIAZ: So Alternative 3 and Alternative 4 could be preferred?

DR. LASSETER: Yes, absolutely, and you can select a different time period. You could select both alternatives as preferred, but you may think, well, you already get -- With a permit, it's already been renewable for a year, and so we don't think that needs to be -- I am not suggesting you do this, but you may have a different rationale for a different time period for different circumstances, or you could pick the same.

If you had a different alternative picked in Action 1, then Alternative 5 and Alternative 2 in this action would be applicable, and you could select that as well, and so, yes, they can all be selected.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Robin.

MR. RIECHERS: I am going to go ahead and move to make a preferred alternative also out of Alternative 4 and also out of Option 4b. If I get a second, I will give the rationale.

MR. GILL: Second, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right, and so let's get that on the board. We're back in 36B. We've got a motion from Robin and a second from Bob Gill in Action 2 to make Alternative 4 and Option 4b the preferred. Discussion?

MR. RIECHERS: Let's make sure we clarify that it's not the preferred, but it's an added preferred, just to make sure. I will quickly make a discussion of rationale. If we're going to give this alternative to other individuals of basically the same three-year period to, if you will, get their ducks in a row, we should at least give that amount of time to someone who might have received those shares in an inheritance or some other legal proceeding.

 They wouldn't really get those shares until the legal proceeding concludes, and so they would have the same amount of three years. I don't think they necessarily need more time, even though that can be somewhat complex for people, but, until the actual court delivers it to them, they would be inside of a proceedings until then, which would keep those shares alive, you would believe, if the executor is doing what they're supposed to do, et cetera, and then they would have the same amount of time as anyone else at that point.

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## CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Ava.

DR. LASSETER: This did get discussed a little bit, and I could follow-up with SERO again, but we did couch it in terms of following -- The time period of three years is following the date the shares were transferred into this account, and so the understanding is that the shares would be in the account of this -- Whatever that legal proceeding is, whatever other person's account, it would be the person that is either -- If they passed away, then they would just not be used, and it wouldn't be an active account, or, if it's part of a divorce proceeding, it's not actually in the person's account until they have completed the legal paperwork.

However you want to decide the time period, this is framed in terms of the date upon which that new shareholder has obtained those accounts, obtained those shares, and put them in their new account.

MR. RIECHERS: No, and that's my intent. I mean, basically, they get the same option as anyone else, once it technically is in their name. They can't do anything with it until it is officially in their name and then their account.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Any other discussion on this motion? Carrie.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Thank you, Madam Chair. I didn't know if you wanted to add "as an additional preferred", or I thought you made that clarification, and I just wanted to make sure the motion reflects that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Yes, and let's clarify that, just in case, so we don't get crosswise, and so as an additional preferred. Okay. Thanks. Now we have, in Action 2, to make Alternative 4 and Option 4b as an additional preferred. Any other discussion on this? Is there any opposition to this motion? Please raise your hand. Leann is opposed. One opposed.

 MS. BOSARGE: No, I'm not opposed. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Is it to this motion? We're voting.

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MS. BOSARGE: I was just going to say that I was in support of the motion, because now I understand it, I understand Alternative 4, and I was confused about what it meant, and so I'll good. I'm in favor of the motion.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. Cool. All right. Then I think we have a motion that carries with no opposition. All right. I am going to suggest that we move on from 36B and C for right now. The Chair is kind of worn out from these amendments right now, and we have just under a half-an-hour to cover a couple of other agenda items.

I know our next one, yellowtail, is really quick, and I am hoping that Dr. Diagne can be kind of speedy in his sector separation presentation, and then we might be able to get to Kevin's item. Maybe. Maybe not. We'll see. If people want to throw down some crazy motions, that might have to wait until Full Council. Ryan, go ahead.

DISCUSSION: DRAFT SNAPPER GROUPER AMENDMENT 44 AND REEF FISH AMENDMENT 55: MODIFICATIONS TO SOUTHEASTERN U.S. YELLOWTAIL SNAPPER JURISDICTIONAL ALLOCATIONS, CATCH LIMITS, AND SOUTH ATLANTIC SECTOR ANNUAL CATCH LIMITS

MR. RINDONE: You guys know that we have reviewed SEDAR 64, which looked at yellowtail snapper, and it found that the yellowtail snapper stock was healthy. However, the model estimated that the stock was smaller than previously thought.

Because the councils share management of the stock, we're going to develop a joint document to amend the Snapper Grouper FMP and the Reef Fish FMP between councils, and this should expedite development of the management alternatives. Most of the proposed management alternatives will ultimately affect the South Atlantic Council's portion of the stock.

The Reef Fish AP had met and had said that they were pretty happy with how things were, and so, so long as the Gulf Council could make sure that things for the Gulf remained otherwise unchanged, as far as access is concerned, the Reef Fish AP would be generally happy.

The next time that you guys will have the opportunity to see proposed options, which are in development, and that's why we

don't have anything to show you yet, will be at the October 2021 meeting in Orange Beach. Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Excellent. Any questions about yellowtail? Excellent. Okay. Let's move on to Dr. Diagne to give us that presentation, Tab B, Number 12(a), on sector separation.

## PRESENTATION ON SECTOR SEPARATION FOR FOUR REEF FISH SPECIES

DR. ASSANE DIAGNE: Thank you, Madam Chair. I will try to be very quick with this. Good afternoon. Just to give you an overview of the discussion paper that we prepared, this is a presentation to support that discussion paper.

A general outline is we'll just provide an introduction and spend most of the time looking at recreational landings and effort for the four reef fish species that we are dealing with, and we will conclude by looking at the potential actions and discuss a few management considerations.

As you recall, the council passed a motion, and I think it was in September of 2020, requesting us to prepare this paper, but the presentation has been delayed a couple of times. In talking about sector separation, we have a model, in the sense that we have implemented sector separation for red snapper, and, to define it, we did create two separate components, a federal forhire component for all owners, if you would, of a valid or renewable federal reef fish for-hire permit and a private angling component for the private angler, as well as the state-permitted for-hire operators.

We are going to spend time just looking at the trends in landings and in effort for the four reef fish species that are included in this document, and we can start with red grouper, and what we have provided for each one of the species, red grouper included, would be for the private angling component landings in CHTS, as well as FES, and we also provided the landings for the for-hire sector. As expected, the FES landings, looking at the private anglers, would magnify whatever trends we see in the data query, if we are looking at the landings expressed in CHTS units.

As far as the effort, for the effort, we only report here the charter boat effort, and the reason is the charter boat effort, as we know, is measured in angler trips, but the headboat effort is measured in angler days, and, of course, those two metrics would not allow us to add the two effort values, but, just to look at the trends here, we are looking at the charter effort,

and we see fluctuating trends in the private angling as well as a fairly stable one for the charter sector.

Now we can switch to the next species, and we can look at the gag landings, and the comments that I made earlier, in the sense that FES landings would magnify whatever trends we may see in the data series, is applicable throughout, and we see the same thing here.

In terms of effort, we see a wide fluctuation in terms of gag effort for the private angling component. In the next slide, we can look at greater amberjack. In terms of landings by component, we see, essentially, the same thing, in terms of magnifying, or amplifying, the trends that we see in let's say the blue line, which is expressed in a different unit.

We can finish with gray triggerfish. In terms of the landings, we see, really, wide fluctuations in the landings, and we can look at the effort, if you would.

This is the last slide, in terms of looking at landings and effort for gray triggerfish, and this is just looking at the trends, and there is nothing stable, really. There is a lot of fluctuation, in terms of the effort, for the private angling component.

If the council decided to move forward and start an amendment, these are some of the potential actions, perhaps, that would be considered. The first one would be the decision whether or not to establish sector separation, meaning whether to create two separate components within the recreational sector, the private angling component and the federal for-hire component, and the options would be to pick the species that we would want to apply this to. It could be any combination or subset, if you would, of these four species, or we also could put them all together.

 Some of the things that would have to be addressed -- Of course, the central question would be to allocate the resource between the components, and the council has typically used time series to allocate, and, here, the council could consider alternative allocation methods. Just as a reminder, for red snapper, the council did a mix, essentially, between the longest time series available, to account for the historical participation in the fishery, as well as take some fairly recent years, the latest years of data available at the time, to also account for current trends in participation in the fishery.

Other things that would have to be considered, and that have

been considered, some of them in Amendment 40, which is sector separation for red snapper, is we would have to consider separate accountability measures that would be relevant. For example, one would think also about annual catch targets, and we would have to consider provisions to determine season length, and maybe consider payback provisions. These are just examples of essentially things that the council may think about.

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I believe I have one more slide, and this really shows some management considerations, and the first thing that this would show is that the presentation was prepared in January, and I guess today was the first opportunity to present it, and so, in terms of the for-hire emphasis here, with SEFHIER, what we could say now, to update the information in front of you, is that, essentially, the data improvements will be coming, and, essentially, the implementation is ongoing.

Of course, you have already taken final action on Amendment 53, and the gag stock assessment is in its final stages, and, as far as the greater amberjack status, I guess the best way to put it, right now, is to say simply that it is to be determined, and an amendment has been initiated and will address those things. Finally, in terms of gray triggerfish, the framework action has been implemented, and this was recent. Madam Chair, that is what I have, in terms of a presentation, and I will try to answer questions, if the committee has any. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Dr. Diagne. Given that we have fifteen minutes until the fireside chat begins, I am going to suggest that we take questions for Assane now, but, if we've got motions, and we want to do crazy stuff, let's do that in Full Council, if we don't mind. I've got Leann, and then I see you, Bob.

MS. BOSARGE: My hand was up from earlier. Sorry.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. No problem. Bob.

 MR. GILL: Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Dr. Diagne, for leading us through that, and I guess I'm not up to speed on this particular category, but what I didn't see in the paper, and perhaps you can direct me, if I missed it, but it seems to me that this request, which I am not against, but I want to understand it better, and what I missed in the paper was how creation of these four species, separated out, is an improvement over the current system.

One of the things we do know is that it's more complicated, and,

in keeping with my KISS philosophy, that's a bar that I need to consider, and so I need to understand a little bit better about, for each species, why this -- What this does that's better than what we currently have, or perhaps it's more addressed to what's wrong with the current, and I didn't get that, and perhaps, as I say, I missed it.

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You will recollect that this is not dissimilar from the request back in 2012 to expand the IFQ to other species, and, at first blush, it seems like a reasonable idea, but then, when we looked at it, we couldn't describe well how that improved the current situation or fit the purpose and need, and so the purpose and need, for me, on this one is a big one, and where it shows improvement, and, if we can document that, then I think we have something to talk about, and I think we need to go through that loop before we get into all the details on how this thing would have to work, so that we understand where we're going on it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Thanks, Bob. Dr. Diagne, I don't know if you want to answer that question.

DR. DIAGNE: I will just provide a very, very short answer, and I could be very brief. Yes, Mr. Gill, and you didn't miss it. That is not in the paper, and that is on purpose. This is, essentially, just to stimulate discussion at the council level, so that, if the council has in mind a direction, in terms of a purpose and need, we can take that and start from there, essentially, and so we have provided, if you will, quote, unquote, objectives, if there is such a thing, in a starting paper, as we could, but, I mean, the initial thing one could say is both sectors may benefit from separate management, and that is a "may".

It depends on one's perspective, having two separate, quote, unquote, management, and you have the charter/for-hire determine the season that works for them, et cetera, and the same thing for the private angling side. That would be, really, the main benefit that one would bring forth, but, on purpose, we have refrained from putting any of those arguments, to have the council have discussions as far as the purpose and need that they wanted for sector separation, if they decided to go to the next step.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Dr. Diagne. It's the old chicken-and-egg problem, isn't it? My reaction to your comeback is that that would best come from the folks making the request. They are the ones that see a rationale and a need, and I think they can

provide the justification as to, A, what the purpose and need is, and, B, why it's better than the current, and I look forward to seeing that.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: You may hear that in public testimony, perhaps. We'll see. Any other questions for Assane? Dale.

MR. DIAZ: Not a question, but, building off of what Mr. Gill just said, I hope we do hear some public testimony on this, to see what folks are thinking. You know, it was asked that we develop a white paper, and we've done it.

When I read through it, and I look at the percentages that potentially could be had on some of the species, I am not sure - I didn't think that it made sense for every species, but it might for some, but I would like to hear what some of the public has to say about it and what their opinions are, and so hopefully we'll get some of that comment. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN GUYAS:** Okay. Great. Anybody else? All right. We've got ten minutes, Kevin. Can you cover your item in less than ten minutes?

## OTHER BUSINESS DISCUSSION OF SEDAR 74

MR. ANSON: I appreciate the less than ten minutes, Madam Chair. Recently, the stock ID workshop for SEDAR 74, red snapper, the research track assessment, wrapped up. They wrapped up a little later than what was scheduled, due to some discussion and some lack of agreement amongst the various participants.

Just to inform some folks, and certainly Clay, if I say something wrong, please let me know, but, the stock ID workshop, their charge, basically, is to identify any information that would suggest a break from the traditional splitting of the Gulf. We have had, historically, two regions, east and west of the Mississippi River, and that's how the assessments are usually conducted, because there are some differences there in the data that are generate within each of those regions.

So they looked at all the new data that's been collected since the previous assessment, and, particularly, for this assessment, they are looking far and wide, because it's a research track assessment, but, essentially, between the three different groups, and there was a life history group, which included genetics and age and growth and such, and then there was a recreational data group, looking at catch rates and such, and then a third group, which escapes me right now, but, essentially, they all looked at the data, and they came to a consensus that there wasn't a definitive consensus on really separating between the east/west split, but there was enough differences in the data that could allow for splitting the Gulf into three regions, potentially, as was kind of indicated from the council and other areas, as the SSC -- As they have been looking at the data and such.

They came to a consensus, amongst the group, that, based on the data and the reports of each of the individual three working groups, or groups within this working group, they recommended that the split be still at the Mississippi River and then a northern Gulf section, or region, which would be encompassed between that break at the Mississippi River on the west, and then to the east, basically the Big Bend of Florida. Then, south of there, on the West Florida Shelf, would be the third region.

I guess -- I was participating in the CPUE group, and I missed the first meeting, and I was participating in the subsequent meetings, and then at these meetings that they had where all of the groups got together, and there was significant dissention amongst the participants, to the point that they would prefer, or have preferred, to have under analysis a third option, which would be to have the east/west line, or the split at the Mississippi River and then a line at the Alabama/Florida border, basically, such that you would have west of the Mississippi River as a region, Mississippi and Alabama as its own region, and then Florida contained within a region.

There were various reasons for doing that, and one of the reasons that was proposed is that it would most benefit management. I mean, that's what the assessment is supposed to give us, is management advice, and so, with the advent of Amendment 50, the regional management on the private recreational side, some felt that it would be beneficial to try to apportion the data, or get the data aligned, such that the assessment could look at those differences on a smaller scale, if you will.

 One of the points that -- They created a report, and it's on the SEDAR website, and one of the points that they provided as a con to looking at the three regions was the headboat data, and they have made -- They have partitioned the data between Alabama and Florida for the Panhandle region, which was originally identified as the sampling region from 2013 forward, but, prior to that, the data could not be partitioned, based on the

information at-hand, and we would have to make some assumptions as to what split that would be for that historical data prior to 2013.

I am kind of on the same thinking, and I did not participate in any of the voting, but I do think that this is the opportunity for us, in the research track, to really kind of open the hood and take a look at the engine, so to speak, and tinker with it, and so this would be an opportune time for us to try to look at that.

 They selected the Cape San Blas and the Mississippi River break for the second option, just because that was what they thought was best of the three, of the two new options, because there was a limitation on the availability of Science Center staff to compile the data and to help with the assessment, the model runs, associated with those.

Part of that was it would impact the SEDAR schedule to try to add that third region and do the analysis associated with that, and so I am just bringing this to the attention of council, at this point in time. Again, I do appreciate the few minutes to discuss this, and I would like to possibly investigate this further at Full Council, to see if the council would be interested in maybe writing a letter indicating that it is important for us to try to take advantage of the research track assessment process and that, if it needed to be adjusting of some schedules for stock assessment, to free up some Science Center staff to do that, just to maybe draft a letter, or have the letter drafted, and go through a council vote to do that.

Maybe, Ryan, if you could, in preparation at Full Council, maybe look at the SEDAR schedule and have that available for us, if that's what the council would like to do at this point. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: All right. Thanks, Kevin, for bringing that to our attention. Tom.

 DR. FRAZER: I am just going to try to keep us on schedule today, right, and I think it would be informative for the council to have kind of a brief overview of the SEDAR process, and I think Ryan can provide that at Full Council, and what was involved there.

46 Along the same lines, I think we should have a recap about the 47 research track assessments and the expectations surrounding 48 those assessments and how it relates to the allocation of resources, and so both of those things are at play, and it's like many council issues. Nothing is simple, right, but I think it would be helpful for people to understand what has happened to-date and what the expectations might look like moving forward.

We're up against our 5:30 time, but I will throw that out to both Ryan and Clay, and perhaps we can get a little bit of discussion at Full Council. Kevin.

MR. ANSON: Just a quick comment to that, and I do appreciate that, and not only are we bumping up to the time here, but this is also timely, in that there is -- On this research track assessment, there is a schedule, and, as I mentioned before, the stock ID workshop, the final report was delayed a month or so already, and so we are behind the eight-ball, and so that's why I wanted to bring it to the attention of the council, that, if we do want to take action, that it's put as much in advance as possible, to try to keep the research track assessment on the timeline. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GUYAS: Okay. We'll bring that back to Full Council. All right. We have made it to the end of our agenda and the Other Business, and so, with that, the Reef Fish Committee is adjourned.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on August 24, 2021.)