Tab E, No. 4

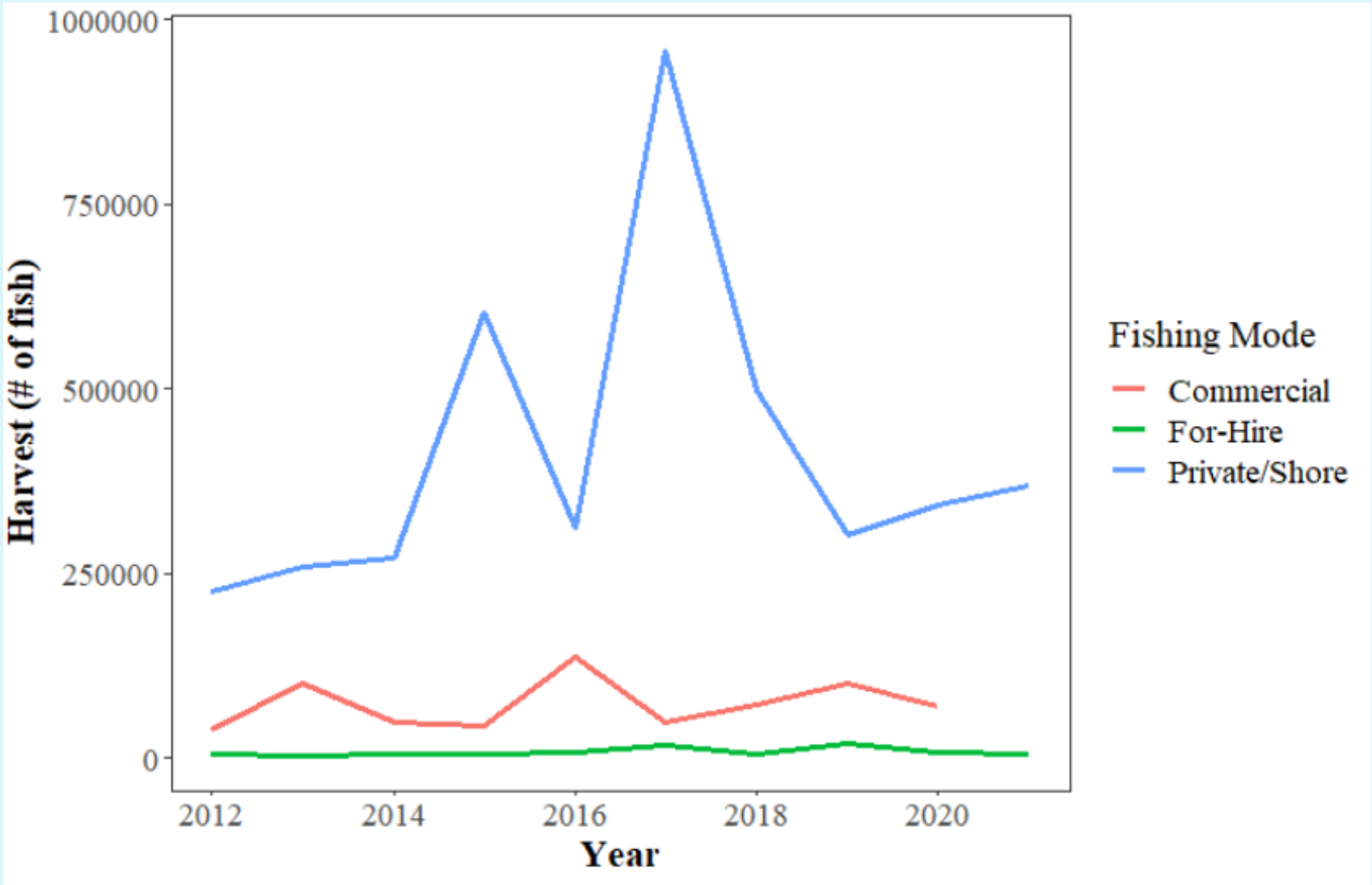
Florida Pompano:

Landings Analysis for 2012 - 2021

Summary:

- SERO pulled data from 2012 – 2021, with some data from 2022
- Data pooled across all Gulf states (confidentiality)
- Landings mostly from state waters
- Landings dominated by the private angling component of the recreational sector
- Most landings from Florida for all fleets

Florida Pompano Landings



Florida Pompano Landings

Percentage of Florida pompano landings in the commercial and recreational sectors of the Gulf of Mexico. (*)The for-hire mode is an aggregation of both headboat and charter mode landings.

Years	Commercial	For-Hire*	Private/Shore
2012	14.2	2.1	83.6
2013	27.6	0.9	71.5
2014	15.0	1.7	83.3
2015	6.7	0.9	92.4
2016	30.2	1.6	68.1
2017	4.8	1.7	93.5
2018	12.6	0.9	86.5
2019	23.8	4.6	71.5
2020	16.8	1.7	81.5
2021	-	1.4	98.6

Florida Pompano Landings

All States Combined

Year	Commercial		For-Hire		Private/Shore	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
2012 - 2021	20.38%	79.62%	1.56%	98.44%	0.61%	99.39%

Florida Only

Year	Commercial		For-Hire		Private/Shore	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
2012 - 2021	32.74%	67.26%	1.80%	98.20%	0.11%	99.89%

Percentages by State

Year	TX	MS	LA	AL	FL
2012-2021	0.42%	0.91%	6.24%	19.10%	73.33%

50 CFR 600.305(c)

Stocks that require conservation and management

- Magnuson-Stevens Act section 302(h)(1) requires a Council to prepare an fishery management plan (FMP) for each fishery under its authority that is in need of conservation and management.

- Not every fishery requires Federal management.

- Any stocks that are predominately caught in Federal waters and are overfished or subject to overfishing, or likely to become overfished or subject to overfishing, are considered to require conservation and management.

- Beyond such stocks, Councils may determine that additional stocks require conservation and management.

A Council should consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors when deciding whether additional stocks require conservation and management

Factors

- The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
- The stock is caught by the fishery.
- Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
- The stock is a target of a fishery.
- The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
- The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.

Factors (Con't)

- The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
- The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
- The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
- The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/Federal programs, or by Federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

Evaluating factors

- In evaluating factors, a Council should consider the specific circumstances of a fishery, based on the best scientific information available, to determine whether there are biological, economic, social and/or operational concerns that can and should be addressed by Federal management.

- One or more of the above factors, and any additional considerations that may be relevant to the particular stock, may provide the basis for determining that a stock requires conservation and management.